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THEHYDEPARK—KRMMOOD
URBAM RENEWAL SURVEY
Spring-mSummer, 1956
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# Conducted by: NATIONAL OPTDION RESEARCH CENTER, representing CHICAGO COADUNITY IMVENTORY, UNIV RBSITY OF CHICAGO 

- . For: COMHUITM CORSERVATIOM BOAiLD, CITY OF CHICAGO, and UNIVERSTTY OF CHTCAGO

Mational Opinion Research Center Report No. 58 -- Septembex, 1956

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## FOREWORD

The need for urban renewal is not unique to Hyde Park-Kenwood commanities on which this report bears, nor to the city of Chicago. In fact, the deterioration and blight incident to rapid growth and expansion have affected in some degree every part of every urban comunity. The acute problems associated with the most severely blighted areas have long been recognized, and programs for dealing with them, including programs of slum clearance, are now being carried out in many cities throughout the country.

But deterioration and blight threaten the way of life of populations much larger and more widely distributed within cities than those which inhabit the slums-weven the populations of neighborhoods which, though now "middle-aged," are still on the whole basically good places for families to live and rear their children. Recognition of this fact has made apparent the need for measures that will prevent the spread of blight to a point where only such radical and costly remedies as the complete rebuilding of large areas are required.

This newer emphasis on prevention has found administrative expression in comprehensive programs of conservation and renewal that will enable basically good urban neighborhoods to deal constructively with the inevitable impacts of obsolescence and decay. Under relatively recent legislation, these programs are now greatly facilitated by federal legislation and by grants of federal funds which augment the complement of commanity resources--legal, financial, planning, and research--that can be marshalled and brought to bear.

The Hyde Paxk-Kenwood urban renewal project in the city of Chicago is among the first of the efforts in the United States to plan and carry out such a program. It is, therefore, a pioneering experiment.

Chicago provides a good laboratory for such a pioneering experiment. The rapid rate at which Chicago has grow, like the growth-rate of nearly all cities in the United States, is virtually unique in human history. Chicago first appeared in the census of the United States in 1840, at which time it had a population of less than five thousand persons. Within a half-century, by 1890, Chicago had surpassed the one-million mark. Two decades later, by 1910, it had surpassed the two-million mark. Two additional decades later, by 1930, it had surpassed the three-million mark. As it has continued to grow, it has expanded into the surrounding suburban areas at an even more rapid rate.

Equally unique in human history has been the rapid increase in the rate at which new technologies have been developed and put to use in Chicago as in cities generally. Notwithstanding the tremendous benefits these developments have bestowed, their inmediate effects on both the structure and the functioning of cities have been in many ways profoundly disruptive. All urban areas of the United States are in the process of adapting their nineteenth-century physical base to the demands and the potential of twentieth-century technology. The nineteenth-century city was a product of centripetal forces exerted by the then current technologies which scarcely went beyond the steam engine. These forces tended to concentrate population, industry, business, and all aspects of urban living into a tight, centralized unit. Twentieth-century technology, however, represented by electric power, the automobile, and the telephone, set centrifugal forces into motion, which tended to disperse or decentralize population and to expand correspondingly and otherwise to modify the city's physical base. Chicago, like other American cities, is still in transition from a centripetal to a centrifugal pattern.

The augmented tendency to obsolescence and deterioration resulting from this transition, coupled with the phenomenally rapid rate of population increase, is a fundamental factor accounting for the acute need for urben renewal on a comprehensive scale.

This study represents one of the preliminary steps toward achievement of the urban renewal objective in the Hyde Park-Kenwood cormunities. In utilizing twentieth-century statistical techniques, this study, with a minimum expenditure, represents a preliminary yet major step in the direction of providing planners and administrators with a factual basis for their work. Since the University of Chicago is one of the important institutions located in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, it was fitting that University resources were, among other things, utilized for the conduct of this stady. The Chicago Comunity Inventory and the National Opinion Research Center, both of which are affiliated with the University, were pleased, of course, to make their resources available in the conduct of this study as one element in a community-wide program of cooperation towards the common objective of maintaining Hyde Park-Kenwood as good neighborhoods in which to live and to work.

It is a pleasure to acknowledge the contributions of the many people connected with this study. To begin with, acknowledgment is due to General Richard Smykal and his staff, who have at every possible point expedited the many legal and administrative aspects of this work. Acknowledgment is also made of the fine cooperative relationships of the staff of the South East Chicago Commission, and particularly of Julian Levi, Executive Director, and Jack Meltzer, Planning Director, who, despite the many operating problems involved in such a project, have not failed to retain the poise and equilibrium prerequisite to com operative endeavor. Appreciation also must be expressed of the services of the staffs of the Chicago Community Inventory and the National Opinion Research Center, key members of which are naned on the title page of this report, for services which often required exacting labor.

Finally, it must be emphasized that such success as attended this enterprise must, in the main, be attributed to the oxcellent cooperative spirit and morale of the citizenry of Hyde Park and Kenwood, who, in collaborating in the preparation of this report as survey respondents, gave one of the many demonstrations of their determination to make the urban renewal program a success and to keep Hyde Park and Kenwood as their home neighborhoods.

Philip M. Heuser, Director Chicago Community Inventory and
Clyde W. Hart, Director National Opinion Research Center

The Hyde Park-Kenwood urban renewal survey was undertaken in order to provide a factual basis for planning an immediate and long-range program of action to renew the Hyde Park and Kenwood communities. The study was conducted under the aegis of the University of Chicago, with the guidance and direction of the Chicago Community Conservation Board. The present report consists largely of statistical tables, with interpretative notes, that were prepared from the survey materials.

The study was conducted in two stages.
(1) Structure Survey--A quality-of-building examination of all structures in area.
(2) Household and Living Unit Survey-A question-and-answer interviev with a scientifically selected sample of occupants of households in the area. The topics covered fall into three major groups:
(a) Number and characteristics of persons living in the household (age, sex, marital status, place of work, mode of transportation to work, income)
(b) Composition of the family that occupies the household, and detailed characteristics of the head; attitudes toward the community and things liked and disliked about it.
(c) The living unit-number of rooms, rent, heat, light, and other characteristics.

The forms and instructions employed in both surveys incorporated the recommendations and items of information as desired by the agencies responsible for formulating the plan for renewal. Work forms and instructions were pretested by a preliminary trial in the field and revised before final adoption. Copies of these forms and instructions are included as an Appendix to this report.

The survey area consisted of that part of Chicago bounded by 47 th and 59 th streets between Cottage Grove Avenue and Lake Michigan.

Field work on the structure survey was completed in March, 1956. Interviewing of households in the sample was completed in May.

Eighty-nine per cent of the houscholds in the sample were interviewed. The balance were not at home after six or more call-backs or refused twice to be interviewed, once at the initial contact and again after receiving a letter from the National Opinion Research Center explaining the purpose of the survey and requesting their cooperation. Not-at-home persons tended to be single persons living alone, or couples where both husband and wife are employed. Even though intensive efforts were made to reach such families in evening and on weekends, a substantial number remained unavailable.

The refusals tended to be concentrated in two types of subareas, (a) the most seriously dilapidated and overcrowded structures where building owners and managers refused admittance to interviewers or had ordered tenants not to cooperate-apparently in fear that the information assembled would be used to prosecute then
for zoning and building code violations, and (b) the highmrent area east of the Illinois Central tracks. In processing the data, care was made to assure that non-response did not bias the race composition of any subarea or affect the wejght which each subarea should receive in the total survey. Each non-response household was assigned a race on the basis of the race of the nearest neighbor for which an interview was obtained. Each race group within each subarea was then handled as a separate sampling universe, with its own non-response rate as well as sampling rates for the various strata. Statistics for the total survey area were, in all cases, the sums of statistics for the white and Non-white groups within the subareas.

This area was subdivided, for study purposes, into three major types:
"A" areas--areas where imediate and extensive renewal action seemed necessary from preliminary study and general observation.
"B" areas--areas where renewal action needed to be undertaken, but on a less extensive basis than on the "A" areas.
"C" areas--areas where a program of conservation needed to be inaugurated and maintained.

Each of these areas was subdivided into a number of subareas, as follows:
"A" into nine subareas
"B into four subareas
" C " into four subareas
The map attached to this preface shows the location of each subarea within each major area. (This map also identifies each block, according to the block identification code used by the U. S. Bureau of the Census. The first three digits of this block code specifies the census tract. Hence, the map can be used to identify blocks, census tracts, subareas, or areas within the Hyde Park-Kenwood community.)

The survey was designed in such a way that detailed and quite precise information would be provided for the "A," "B," and "C" areas, and that general, but nevertheless reliable information would be provided for each of the major subareas. This meant, in most cases, that reliable information for two or more factors could be cross-classified (e.g., rent by family income) for the axeas, whereas only single factors could be show for the subareas (e.g., rent or income distributions separately).

The Index lists the statistical tables that were prepared. Preceding each table or group of related tables will be found a set of interpretative notes. These notes. summarize the principal items of information on the tables. By studying the tables carefully, the reader will be able to make additional inferences, especially for particular areas or subareas. The notes are merely intended to be a guide for the more intensive analysis of the statistical materials. In making this analysis, the reader must keep in mind that, because of the small number of cases upon which they are based, some of the numerical relationships and differences may be due to sampling variability and are, therefore, subject to misinterpretation. For this reason, the following section on "Sampling Plan" should be read carefully.

Sampling Plan. In the process of conducting the structure survey, which had a 100 per cent coverage of all structures, a complete listing of living units was made. This listing provided the sampling frame. Preliminary boundaries of the areas for which statistics were desired were established, and the number of living units falling in each area was determined. This procedure permitted the establishment of a sampling ratio that would provide reliable results for each area. However, living units tend to occur in clusters (structures) of varying sizes. To assure that single family units would be adequately represented, they were sampled at a higher rate.

The sampling plan established was as follows ( $k$, the inflation factor, is the reciprocal of the sampling ratio, thus: $k=1 / \hat{f}$ where " 1 " is the sampling ratio) :

| Description of area | $\begin{gathered} \text { Sarmling } \\ \text { Ratio } \\ \text { "f" } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Sutsampling Ratio "Subsample f" | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { inflation } \\ \begin{array}{c} \text { nk" } \end{array} \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Weight } \\ \text { for } \\ \text { inflation } \\ \text { "Subsample }{ }^{2} \text { " } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ```Residential in Class A area in Blocks 611-2; 613-4; 614-5,6; 615-4; 616-1,5,7.``` | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2.4}$ | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Residential in Class A area in Blocks 596-3, 4,7; 614-9,11. | $\frac{1}{I}$ | $\frac{1}{1.2}$ | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Residential in other Class A area | $\frac{1}{4}$ | $\frac{1}{4.8}$ | 4.0 | 4.8 |
| Residential in Class $B$ area--1-family residence | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\frac{1}{1.2}$ | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Residential in Class $B$ area--2-family residence | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{2.4}$ | 2.0 | 2.4 |
| Residential in other Class B area | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{1}{3.6}$ | 3.0 | 3.6 |
| Residential in Class 0 area | $\frac{1}{15}$ | $\frac{1}{18}$ | 15.0 | 18.0 |
| Non-residential structure | - . | $\cdots$ | -•• | ... |

Samples were drawn systematically, that is, by taking every "kth" living unit in each strata. Because the sample was chosen in this way, the estimates of sampling errors reported below are exaggerated to a slight degree.

While the survey was still in the field, it became evident that costs were exceeding the budget, and that a sight cutback was necessary. Accordingly, the field materials for all blocks where an extensive amount of interviewing remained to be done were called into the office and subsampled. Every sixth
living unit for which no interview contact had yet been made was removed from the sample. This had the effect of doubling the number of strata and raising the sample weights of the living units in the subsample to those shom in the column "Subsample k" above.

Later, when the results of the structure survey becane available, the sponsors requested changes in the boundaries of the subareas for which statistics were to be reported. These two changes (subsampling and boundary changes) had the effect of creating several additional strata in some subareas. For example, the semple for subarea B-2 consisted of 10 different strata, as it was defined at the time the final tabulations were undertaken. There were 89 different combinations of sampling weights and subareas in the entire survey. This complexity offers small difficulty in preparing statistics from which to compute means, percentage distributions, or for estimating the total number of cases represented by the various categories and classifications. However, the computing of measures of precision (sampling errors) becomes laboricus.

The fact that a sample, rather than a complete count, was used means that each statistic reported is subject to sampling variability. The reader can appreciate approximately the degree of this variability if he knows the standard error for selected proportions in samples of a given size. (The "standard error" is a measure of the amount of variation that may be expected normally from repeated sampling of the same population, each unit of the population having a specified probability of being included in the sample. In 95 such samples in 100 the error arising from sampling would be smaller than that specified by twice the standard error.) The following table reports the standard error for selected proportions of the total number of living units in each area and subarea in the sample. These estimates are approximately correct for families and for population statistics also. 1 Because they were collected on a 100 per cent basis, there is no sampling error for statistics referring to structures.

| Area and Subareas | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Stindard error for } \\ \text { per cont } \end{gathered}\right.$ |  |  |  |  | Approx. <br> Simple <br> Random <br> Sampling <br> Ratio " | Subareas | $\begin{gathered} \text { Standard error for } \\ \text { per cent } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  | Approx. <br> Simple <br> Eandom <br> Sampling <br> Ratio <br> "f" |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & 00 \\ & 90 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | 20 or 80 | or 70 | or | 50 |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 10 \\ & \text { or } \\ & 90 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 20 \\ & 0 x \\ & 80 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { or } \\ & 70 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |  |
| All areas | 0.6 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | . 168 | A-8 | 2.7 | 3.6 |  | 4.3 | 4.4 | .430 |
| "A" area | 0.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.4 | . 266 | A-9 | 3.4 | 4.5 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.6 | . 292 |
| "bil area | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.1 | . 338 | B-1 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | . 296 |
| "C" area | 1.0 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | . 065 | B-2 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | . 366 |
| A-1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.3 | . 266 | B-3 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 4.6 | . 291 |
| A-2 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 7.0 | .373 | B-4 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | . 320 |
| A-3 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | . 227 | C-1 |  | 2.9 |  | 3.6 | 3.7 | . 064 |
| A-4 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 4.6 | $4 \cdot 7$ | .214 | C-2 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | . 066 |
| A-5 | 2.6 | 3.5 | 4.0 | 4.3 | $4 \cdot 4$ | . 228 | C-3 |  | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.5 | . 065 |
| A-6 | 3.1 | $4 \cdot 2$ | 4.8 | 5.1 | 5.2 | . 233 | C-4 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 4.2 | . 062 |
| A-7 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 3.2 | 3.3 | .395 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

${ }^{1}$ They are less approximately correct for the percentage distributions dealing with population than for statistics dealing with families. Since the sample is one of households and living units, rather than individuals, the population data were gathered in clusters rather than in strictly random samplings. The variation in household and living unit size creates an additional source of sampling variability for population. This added sampling error is probably small in almost all cases, and its calculation is laborious. A generous estimate of the error due to clustering would increase the estimates of standard errors of proportions reported below by about ten per cent.

The above teble was computed from the relationship:

$$
s_{p}^{2}=\frac{1}{N^{2}} \sum \frac{N_{h}^{2}\left(N_{h}-n_{h}\right)}{\left(N_{h}-I\right)} \quad \frac{p_{h} q_{h}}{n_{h}} \text {, where }
$$

$N=$ total number of cases in the universe (area and subarea)
$N_{h}=$ total number of cases in each strata
$n_{h}=$ total number of cases in the sample drawn from each strata
$p_{h}=$ proportion of cases in the strata having a given trait
$q_{h}=$ proportion of cases in the strata not raving a given trait
The above table demonstrates that for the survey area as a whole, the standard error for proportions that contain ten per cent of the total is about 0.6 percentage points. This means that in 95 instances out of 100 , the true proportion would fall within plus or minus twice this amount, or 1.2 percentage points. Thus, if a table reports 10.0 per cent for a given cell for the total survey area, the reader may interpret this to mean that the true proportion most probably falls somewhere between 8.8 and 11.2 per cent. A similar line of reasoning can be applied to the data for areas and subareas. Note the large standard errors for areas A-2 and A-9. These are subareas with very small populations.

The tables in this report are planned in such a way that each major series begins with an estimate of the number of persons, living units, or families in each area or subarea upon which later percentage distributions are based. The reader can reproduce the number of cases to which any per cent applies merely by multiplying this per cent by the correct total in one of these key tables.

In order to evaluate the precision of the proportions reported in the detailed tables, the reader should use the following equation:
$s_{p}^{2}=(1-f) \frac{p_{q}}{n-1}$, where $f$ is the approximate simple randon sampling ratio.
An "approximate sample random sampling ratio" is provided in the $x$ ight hand colum of the above table. It is the weighted average of the sampling ratios for the various strata and takes into account non-response as mell as sampling ratios. (It is a valid measure for subareas because basically, the original sampling plan for each subarea called for the use of one sampling ratio for the entire subarea. Additional sampling ratios were introduced only to meet special problems that referred to a small fraction of the total cases.) In order to make use of the above formula, the reader must know the value of " n ," the number of sample cases to which the proportion refers. This may be determined by calculating the value of $N$ (the number of cases to which the per cent applies) as described in the paragraph immediately preceding this, and then multiplying by "f" to obtain "n."?
$2_{\text {As reported above, one-family residences were sampled at a higher ratio than }}$ multi-family residences. The use of this average value of "f" will overstate the sampling error of statistics that refer to persons in households living in single-family structures, and will understate the error of statistics that refer to residents of multiple-family structures.

IIFORTANT NOTE ON DISTINCTTON BETWEEN STATTSTICAL AREAS FOR THIS REFORT
AMD FTNAL PLADNING AREAS

Category "A" areas were originally delineated in advance of field work so as to include suspected slum areas. Based upon the tabulations in this report (and other survey data), precise slum clearance sections have since been delineated for further planning. Consequently these latter clearance section delineations, as shown in the Preliminary Project Report, (a plaming proposal based on the survey results) do not coincide exactly with the category "A" tabulation areas show in this report.

In general the recomended clearance sections are smaller, and define more precisely the slum segments than did the system of "A" areas and subareas set up for tabulating purposes. Howewer, the percentage shown in this report are approximately comparable to the planning areas, and may be used to leam the detailed characteristics of these areas. It must be kept in mind, however, that they paint a picture that is "too good" if applied to the planing areas.

Since the review and refinement of clearance section boundaries is part of an on-going process, additional boundary revisions probably will be made during the final stage of plaming.



## HOTELS DROPPED FROM SAMPLE

The following hotels, largely of transient occupancy, were dropped from the sample of living units and families. Structure schedules were completed, however, for all structures within the survey area. A total of 3,706 living units are within these hotels.
ADDRESS $\quad$ BTOCK \#

| Harvard hotel | 5714 South Blackstone Ave. | 620-9 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Hyde Park Hotel | 1511 Last Hyde Park | 611-5 |
| Park Beach Hotel | 5327 South Cornell | 612-3 |
| WMCA | 1400 Hast 53 rd Street | 613-3 |
| Flamingo Hotel | 5520 South Shore | 621 -1 |
| Broadview Hotel | 5540 5. Fyde Park Blvd. | 621.-3 |
| Windemere East | 1642 East 56th Street | 621-3 |
| Windemere West | 1624 Bast 56 th Street | 621-4 |
| Harper Grest | 5345 South Harper | 613-6 |
| Eleanor Club | 1442 East 59th Street | 620-8 |
| Hyde Park Arms | 5316 South Harper | 613-5 |
| 5510 S . Cornell | 5510 S . Corneli | 621-4 |
| Elms Hotel | 1634 East 53rd Street | 611-2 |
| Shoreland Hotel | 5454 South Shore | 612-7 |
| Hotel Aragon | 5401 South Comell | 612-6 |
| Piccadilly Hotel | 5107 South Blackstone | 611.6 |
| Southland Hotel | 1330 East Hyde Park | 598-11 |
| Haxper Surs Hotel | 5426 S. Harper | 613-8 |
| DelPrado Hotel | 5307 South Ryde Park Blvd. | 612-2 |
| Sherry | 1725 East 53rd Street | 612-2 |
| Brys on | 4932 South Lake Fark | 599-5 |

STATISTICS FOR STRUCTURES

MATIONLL OPTIION RESEARCH CENTEE
HYDE PARK-KEMHOD STRUCTURE SURVEY IO. 381
USE OF STRUGTURES
(TABLES S-I-I and S-I-Ia)

1. There were 3077 structures in the survey area, of which only 54 were vacant. The 3077 structures were distributed among the "A," "B," and "C" areas as follows:

| Area | Number |  | Per cent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | 674 |  | 19.9 |
| $B$ | 666 |  | 21.6 |
| C | $\underline{1797}$ |  | $\underline{58.5}$ |
| Total | 3077 | 100.0 |  |

2. Table S-I-I reports the proportion of the structures in each area and subarea that were of each type. Table S-I-Ia reports the number of structures in each area and subarea that were of each type.
3. More than four-fifths ( 80.7 per cent) of all structures in the survey area were used exclusively as residences. An additional 11.6 per cent combined residential with some other use.
4. Commercial use was the major nonresidential use (4.7 per cent of structures). The use of structures for industry was negligible.
5. The "A" area contained a considerably higher proportion of comercial struetures than did the "B" and "C" areas. In the "A" area, 23.7 per cent of the structures were commercial, and an additional 13.7 per cent were residential above commercial. In subareas A-2 and A-4, about one-third of the structures had a nonresidential use, and in subarea $A-4$ only 26.5 per cent of the structures were used exclusively for residence. Other subareas where there was a concentration of commercial structures were $A-1, A-5, A-6, A-7$, and $B-3$.
6. Structures with residences above commercial establishments were 20 per cent or more of all structures in subareas A-1, A-4, and B-3. They were 10-20 per cent of a 211 structures in subareas $\mathrm{A}-5, \mathrm{~A}-7$, and $\mathrm{A}-9$.
7. The use of coach houses and garages as residences is one of the unusual characteristics of the survey area. 5.3 per cent of all structures were in this class. This use occurred most frequently in three subareas: B-1, B-2, and C-I (23, 20 and 80 structures, respectively).
8. Due to the presence of the University of Chicago, the use of structures for institutional purposes was comporatively frequent. There were 48 structures devoted to institutional use. By far the majority of these were church and school structures. In addition, 31 structures were used for institutional housing. The majority of institutional and institutional housing uses were associated with the University of Chicago.
9. The "A" areas are therefore characteristically areas of mixed commercial and residential use. The structures in the "C" area" are used almost exclusively for residence.
TABLE S-I-I
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF STRUCTURES BY TYPE OF USE, BY SUBAREAS

| Area and Subarea | 170. of | ructur | Percentage distribution by type-cccupied structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Vacant | Total bccupied | Commercial | Industrial | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residen- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { only } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residen } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { above } \\ \text { commer- } \\ \text { cial } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Residential in garage or coach house | Residen- <br> tial <br> with <br> other <br> use | Insti-tutional | Insti-tutional housing | Total involving residen- tial use |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area | 6111 | 9 | 100.0 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 66.1 | 13.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.0 | , | 83.5 |
| A11 "B" area | 666 | 14 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 0.5 | 80.3 | 5.4 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 94.4 |
| A11 "C" area | 1797 | 31. | 1100.0 | 1.9 | - | 85.8 | 1.4 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 94.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  | B. DET | II BY SU | REAS |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 44 | 1 | 100.0 | 11.6 | - | 60.5 | 23.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | - | - | 88.4 |
| A-2 | 69 | 1 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 4.3 | 55.1 | 8.7 | 2.9 | - | 2.9 | - | 66.7 |
| A-3 | 187 | 2 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 79.1 | 7.5 | 2.1 | 2.7 | 1.1 | - | 91.4 |
| A-4 | 68 | 3 | 100.0 | 25.0 | 7.4 | 26.5 | 35.3 | - | 4.4 | 1.5 | - | 66.2 |
| A-5 | 74 | - | 100.0 | 16.2 | 1.4 | 62.2 | 18.9 | 1.4 | - | - | - | 82.4 |
| A-6 | 68 | 2 | 100.0 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 72.1 | 5.9 | 1.5 | $-$ | 1.5 | - | 79.4 |
| A-7 | 64 | $\cdots$ | 100.0 | 10.9 | - | 71.9 | 14.1 | - | 3.1 | - | - | 89.1 |
| A-8 | 21 | - | 100.0 | , | - | 81.0 | 4.8 | 9.5 | 4.8 | - | - | 100.0 |
| A-9 | 19 | - | 100.0 | - | - | 89.5 | 10.5 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1. | 132 | 2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 73.5 | 1.5 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 95.5 |
| B-2 | 406 | 10 | 100.0 | 2.2 | - | 87.2 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 0.7 | - | 97.0 |
| B-3 | 85 | 1 | 100.0 | 18.8 | 1.2 | 51.8 | 20.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | - | 1.2 | 78.8 |
| B-4 | 43 | 1 | 100.0 | 2.3 | - | 93.0 | 4.7 | - | - | - | - | 97.7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 481 | 17 | 100.0 | 1.5 | - | 73.7 | 0.2 | 16.6 | 1.0 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 91.5 |
| C-2 | 569 | 3 | 100.0 | 3.0 | - | 89.1 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 0.5 | 94.4 |
| Q-3 | 593 | 10 | 100.0 | 1.3 | - | 92.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 96.3 |
| C-4 | 154 | 1 | 100.0 | 1.9 | - | 85.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 5.2 | 1.9 | - | 96.1 |

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|  | Type of use |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area and subarea | All <br> structures | $\begin{gathered} \text { Com- } \\ \text { nercial } \end{gathered}$ | Industrial | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Residen } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { ionly }\end{gathered}\right.$ | Residen- tial above commer- cial | Residen- tial in garage or coach house | $\begin{gathered} \text { Residen- } \\ \text { tial } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { other } \\ \text { use } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Insti-tutional | Insti-tution$a 1$ housing | Total involving residential <br> use |
| Total survey ar: A11 "A" area A11 "B" area A11 "C" area | 3077 614 666 1797 | 146 84 27 35 | 14 11 3 - | in m 2483 406 535 1542 | MGARY $\begin{array}{r} 145 \\ 84 \\ 36 \\ 25 \end{array}$ | 162 11 46 105 | 48 12 12 24 | 48 6 4 38 | 31 - 3 28 | 2838 513 629 1696 |
|  |  |  |  | 3. DESAII | L BY SUBAP | REAS |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 44 | 5 | - | 27 | 10 | 1 | 3. | - | $\sim$ | 39 |
| A-2 | 69 | 18 | 3 | 38 | 6 | 2 | - | 2 | - | 46 |
| A-3 | 187 | 13 | 1 | 148 | 1.4 | 4 | 5 | 2 | - | 171 |
| - A-4 | 68 | 17 | 5 | 18 | 24 | - | 3 | 1 | - | 45 |
| A-5 | 74 | 12 | 1 | 46 | 14 | 1 | - | - | - | 61 |
| A-6 | 68 | 12 | 1 | 49 | 4 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 54 |
| A-7 | 64 | 7 | - | 46 | 9 | - | 2 | - | - | 57 |
| A-8 | 21 | - | - | 17 | 1 | 2 | 1. | - | - | 21 |
| A-9 | 19 | - | - | 17 | 2 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | 19 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 132 | 1 | 2 | 97 | 2 | 23 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 126 |
| B-2 | 406 | 9 | - | 354 | 15 | 20 | 5 | 3 | - | 394 |
| $\mathrm{B}-3$ | 85 | 16 | 2 | 44 | 17 | 3 | 3 | - | 1 | 67 |
| B-4 | 43 | 1 | $\pm$ | 40 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 42 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  |
| $\mathrm{G}-1$ | 181 | 7 | - | 351 | 1 | 80 | 5 | 17 | 17 | 440 |
| C-2 | 46 | 17 | - | 507 | 11 | 9 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 537 |
| $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 9 | -8 | - | 550 | 6 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 571 |
| - $\mathrm{C}-4$ | 75 | 3 | - | 131 | 7 | 2 | 8 | 3 | - | 148 |
|  | 154 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# -4- <br> NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER <br> HYDE PARK-KERMOOD STRUCTURE SURVEY NO. 381 

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS
(TABLES S-I-2 and S-I-2a)

1. Of the 3077 structures in the survey area, 2436 ( 79.2 per cent) were built of brick. There were only 286 all-wooden structures. An additional 87 structures were of brick-wood combination. Masonry, stucco, and concrete were comparatively infrequent; they comprised only 178 structures.
2. The wooden structures are distributed throughout the "A," "B," and "G" areas as follows:

| Area | Number |  | Per cent |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A11-wood | Wood-brick | A11-wood | Wood-brick |
| A | 54 | 9 | 19 | 10 |
| B | 69 | 17 | 24 | 20 |
| 0 | 163 | 61 | 57 | 70 |
|  | 286 | 87 | 100 | 100 |

3. Table S-I-2 reports the proportion of (Table S-I-2a reports the number) structures in each area and subarea that were built of each type of construction material.
4. All-wood construction is especially concentrated in the following subareas:

| Subarea | Number of structures | Per cent of all structures in subarea |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A-5 | 12 | 16.2 |
| A-7 | 14 | 21.9 |
| A-8 | 6 | 28.6 |
| B-1 | 21 | 15.9 |
| B-3 | 24 | 28.2 |
| ${ }_{0} \mathbf{- 1}$ | 47 | 9.8 |
| C-3 | 83 | 14.0 |

5. Masonry buildings do not constitute more than 7 per cent of the structures in any subarea. They tend to be concentrated in subareas $\mathrm{B}-1$ and $\mathrm{C}-1$.
6. Stucco structures are not more than 3.0 per cent of the structures in any subarea. They tend to be concentrated in subareas $\mathrm{B}-1, \mathrm{C}-1$, and $\mathrm{C}-3$.
7. Concrete structures do not constitute more than 5.0 per cent of the structures in any subarea. They tend to be concentrated in subareas $\mathrm{B}-2, \mathrm{C}-1$, and $\mathrm{C}-3$.
8. In general, the "A" areas are predominantly of brick construction. They do not differ a great deal in this respect from the more stable "C" areas. Construction of stucco, masonry, and concrete tends to be more characteristic of "B" and "C" areas than of "A" areas.
TABLE S-I-2
PER CENT OF STRUCTURES BUILT OF EACH NAJOR TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL



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HYDE PARK-KEMMOOD STRUCTURE SURVEY NO. 382

NUMBER OF STORTES
(TABLES S-I-3 and S-I-3a)

1. In the survey area, 88.7 per cent of the structures were either 2 or 3 story buildings. There were only 167 one-story buildings, and only 78 structures had more than 5 stories.
2. Table S-I-3 reports the proportion (table S-1-3a reports the number) of structures in each area and subarea that contain 1, 2, 3, etc. stories.
3. Single-story and 4-story structures are a higher proportion of all buildings in the "A" area than in the "B" or "C."
4. Within the "A" area, the various subareas differ widely in the number of stories. For example, subareas $A-2$ and $A-5$ had a high proportion of single-story buildings, while subareas A-1, A-3, A-8, and A-9 had an above-average proportion of 3 -story structures, 4 -story structures tended to be concentrated in all subareas of the "A" group except A-2 and $\mathrm{A}-6$.
5. Within the more stable "C" area, the proportion of single-story and 4- or 5 -story structures was low in all subareas. Subarea $\mathrm{C}-4$ contains a concentration of high-rise apartment buildings, Accordingly, 13.6 per cent of the structures were found to have 6 stories or more.
6. In general, in the area requiring more immediate conservation action there is 2 higher proportion of low single-story buildings and large old-fashioned welk-up 4 -story buildings than in the more stable areas. However, both of these types are in a minority in all subareas.
TABLE S-I-3



WATIONAL OPTIION RESEARCH CENTER
HYOE PARK-KENMOOD STRUCTURE SURVEY NO. 381
ATTICS AND BASEMENTS IN STRUCTURES
(TABLES S-I-4 and S-I-La)

1. Less than one-fifth ( 18.2 per cent) of the structures in the survey area contained both an attic and a basement. An additional 61.0 per cent contained a basement and 9.1 per cent an English basement only. 10.4 per cent contained neither an attic nor a basement.
2. Table S-I-4 reports the proportion (Table S-I-La reports the number) of structures having basements and attics.
3. The "A," "B," and "C" areas did not differ from each other a great deal in the presence of attios and basements in the structures, except that in the "C" area a higher proportion of structures ( 24.0 per cent) had both an attic and a basement.
4. The various subareas of the "A," "B," and "C" subareas differ from each other a great deal in the presence or absence of attics and basements in the structures. Subareas $A-2, A-6, B-1, B-3$, and $C-1$ tended to have neither an attic nor a basement. Subareas A-1 and B-1 are characterized by having above-average proportions of structures with English basements.
5. Structures with both attic and basement (including English basement) are most frequent in subareas A-8, C-1 and C-3.
6. In general, the "A" areas do not differ a great deal from the more stable parts of the survey area in having or lacking attics and basements.
TABLE S-I-4
PER CENT OF STRUCTURES HAVING ATTICS AND BASEMENTS

| Area and Subarea | All <br> structures | Per cent of structures having: |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Basement } \\ \text { only } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Attic } \\ & \text { only } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Basement } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { attic } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { English } \\ \text { basement } \\ \text { only } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { English } \\ & \text { basement } \\ & \text { and attic } \end{aligned}$ | Meither attic nor basement | Not determined |
| A. SUMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 100.0 | 61.0 | 0.6 | 18.2 | 9.1 | 0.6 | 10.4 | 0.1 |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 66.4 | 0.5 | 9.6 | 10.4 | - | 12.9 | 0.2 |
| All "B" area | 100.0 | 68.0 | 0.6 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 0.8 | 11.1 | 0.2 |
| All "C" area | 100.0 | 56.5 | 0.7 | 24.0 | 8.6 | 0.8 | 9.2 | 0.1 |
|  |  | B. | DETAIL | SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 54.5 | 2.3 | 6.8 | 29.5 | - | 6.8 | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 56.5 | 1.4 | - | 11.6 | - | 29.0 | 1.4 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 69.5 | - | 11.8 | 10.7 | - | 8.0 | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 69.1 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 8.8 | - | 13.2 | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 67.6 | 1.5 | 10.8 | 6.8 | - | 14.9 | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 69.1 | - | 5.9 | 5.9 | - | 19.1 | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 60.9 | - | 18.7 | 12.5 | - | 7.8 | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 66.7 | - | 23.8 | - | - | 9.5 | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 94.7 | - | - | - | - | 5.3 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 36.4 | 2.3 | 16.7 | 22.0 | 3.0 | 19.7 | - |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 76.6 | 0.2 | 8.4 | 7.1 | 0.2 | 7.4 | - |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 65.9 | - | 11.8 | - | - | 21.2 | 1.2 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 88.4 | - | 4.7 | 7.0 | - | - | - |
| "C" Subareas | 100.0 | 34.3 | 0.8 | 36.4 | 6.0 | 0.6 | 21.8 | - |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 67.8 | 0.5 | 15.5 | 10.0 | 1.6 | 4.4 | 0.2 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 58.3 | 0.8 | 25.3 | 9.9 | 0.3 | 5.2 | - |
| C-4 | 100.0 | 77.3 | 0.6 | 12.3 | 6.5 | - | 3.2 | - |

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AUXILIARY STRUCTURES

## (TABLE S-I-5)

1028 of the 3077 structures ( 33.4 per cent) had auxiliary structures (garages, tool sheds, etc.) on the same lot. There was great variation from one subarea to another in this respect. Although a higher proportion of structures in the "B" areas had auxiliary structures than those in other areas, the only explanation seemed to be a greater proportion of single-family detached residences. The tariation did not seem to be related to the use of the land for commercial use.
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NUMBER AMD PER CENT OF STRUCIURES HAVING AUXILIARY STRUCTURES (GARAGES, TOOL SHEDS, ETC.)


NATIOMAL OPIMION RESEARCH CENTER
PESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BI STRUCTURAL TYPE
(TABLES S-II-1 and S-II-1a)

1. Roughly two-fifths of the residential structures in the survey area were multi-unit structures, built to house more than two families. About onehalf of the structures vere one-family and about one-tenth were two-family structures.
2. Table S-II-I reports the proportion (Table S-II-Ia reports the number) of residential structures of each structural type.
3. The "A," "B," and "C" areas did not differ from each other a great deal in the proportion of their structures that were one-family, two-family, or multiunit. However, there were significant differences in the particular types of residential structures:
(a) The "A" areascontained a concentration of multi-unit structures (when allowance for nonreporting of structure type is made). These multi-unit structures tended to be of oldwfashioned and of the central-corricior type and to be located above commercial buildings.
(b) The "B" areascontained an unusually large proportion of single-family row housing and two-family detached type houses.
(o) The "C" areas contained the highest proportion of detached one-family and court-type and elevator-type multi-unit structures.
4. The various Subareas of the "A," "B," and "C" areas differed from each other a great deal in the types of residential structures they contained. The greatest concentration of single-family row-houses was found in Subareas A-2 and B-2, and Subareas A-1, A-3, A-8, A-9, B-1, B-L, C-2, and C-4, had the greatest proportions of central corridor type multi-unit structures, while Subareas A-1 and A-4 had a large proportion of "other" multi-unit type structures.
5. Subarea C-1 was found to contain a preponderance of single-family structures, while Subareas C-4 and A-9 had a great preponderance of multi-unit structures.
6. In general, the " $A$ " area tended to contain a concentration of old-fashioned multi-unit structures, and in some subareas a concentration of single-family row houses or two-family flats. The areas requiring least conservation action contained a concentration of multi-unit structures also, but these tend to be more modern elevator and court-type, as well as single-family detached units.
7. The statistics on structural type should not be confused with statistics on living units by type of structure. The statistics reported here (structural type) refer to whole buildings, irrespective of the number of dwelling units they contain. Later tables report the number of dwelling unjts according to the type of structure in which they are located.
TABLe S-II-I
PER CETIT DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BY STRUCTURAL TYPE

TABLE S-II-Ia
NUMBER OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES OF EACH STRUCTURAL TYPE

| Area and Subarea | $A 11$ <br> structures | One-family structures |  |  |  |  | Two-family structures |  |  |  | Multi-unit structures |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { dem } \\ & \text { ter } \\ & \text { remined } \end{aligned}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Totel | Large detached |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Semi- } \\ \text { dem } \\ \text { tached } \end{gathered}$ | Row house | Total | Detache | $\begin{gathered} \text { Semi- } \\ \text { de- } \\ d \text { tached } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Court type | $\begin{gathered} \text { Central } \\ \text { corri- } \\ \text { dor } \\ \text { type } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Ele- } \\ \text { vator } \\ \text { type } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| Total survey area | 3077 | 1419 | 478 | 415 | 240 | $286{ }^{\text {A }}$ | SUM 236 | ART 1128 | 60 | 48 | 1183 | 120 | 806 | 110 | 147 | 239 |
| A11 "A" area | 614 | 190 | 39 | 54 | 36 | 61 | 45 | 22 | 10 | 13 | 278 | 8 | 188 | 8 | 74 | 101 |
| A11 "B" area | 666 | 305 | 95 | 72 | 45 | 93 | 77 | 40 | 18 | 19 | 247 | 24 | 182 | 9 | 32 | 37 |
| A11 "C" area | 1797 | 924 | 344 | 289 | 159 | 132 | 114 | 66 | 32 | 16 | 658 | 88 | 436 | 93 | 41 | 101 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  | B. | DETA | L OF' | SUBAR |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 44 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  | 20 |  | 9 | 5 |
| A-2 | 69 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 15 | $\pm$ | 8 | 1 | 7 | 23 |
| A-3 | 187 | 74 | 17 | 12 | 26 | 19 | 7 | 4 | - | 3 | 90 | 3 | 72 | 3 | 12 | 16 |
| A-4 | 68 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 7 | - | 4 | - | 3 | 31 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 18 | . 23 |
| A-5 | 74 | 17 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 1 | - | 36 | 2 | 20 |  | 14 | 13 |
| A-6 | 68 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 21. | 1 | 17 | - | 3 | 14 |
| A-7 | 64 | 24 | 4 | 14 | - | 6 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 26 | - | 20 | - | 6 | 7 |
| A-8 | 21 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 2 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 12 | - | 10 | - | 2 | - |
| A-9 | 19 | 3 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 | - | 12 | 1 | 3 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 132 | 69 | 34 | 23 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 53 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| B-2 | 406 | 190 | 39 | 36 | 37 | 78 | 60 | 27 | 16 | 17 | 144. | 19 | 108 | 4 | 13 | 12 |
| B-3 | 85 | 32 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 4 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | - 24 | 3 | 6 | - | 15 | 18 |
| B-4 | 43 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 26 | 3 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 481 | 348 | 193 | 97 | 44 | 14 |  |  |  |  | 88 | 17 | 35 | 25 | 11 | 41 |
| C-2 | 569 | 233 | 64 | 75 | 49 | 45 | 45 | 25 | 16 | 4 | 259 | 39 | 181 | 27. | 12 | 32 |
| C-3 | 593 | 317 | 76 | 108 | 60 | 73 | 63 | 35 | 16 | 12 | 191 | 21 | 146 | 15 | 9 | 22 |
| C-4 | 154 | 26 | 11. | 9 | 6 | - | 2 | 2 | - | - | 120. | 11 | 74 | 26 | 9 | 6 |

(TABLE S-IT-2)

1. Table S-II-2 reports the actual present use of structures, whereas table S-II-1 reports the intended use of structures.
2. A comparison of the proportion of structures in the single-family category in Tables S-II-1 and S-II-2 provides an index of the proportion of singlefamily structures that have been converted to multiple-fanily use at some time in the past. In the "A" and "B" axeas, the proportion of single-family structures that have been converted is about one-thira. An unusually high proportion of structures have been converted in Subareas A-3, A-3, B-1 and B-2. The estimated proportion of single-family structures converted to multiple-family occupancy for areas and subareas is as follows:

Per cent converted

| All areas | 13.2 | B-l aroa | 30.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| "A" areas |  | B-2 araa | 30.1 |
| "B" areas | 27.1 | B-3 area | 2.1 |
| "C" areas | 6.6 6.6 | B-4. area | 27.0 |
| A-1 aras. | 43.4 | C-1 area | -0.6 |
| A-2 area | 10.8 | C-3 area | 12.9 |
| A-3 area | 46.7 | c-4 area | 8.3 |
| A-4 area | 26.2 |  |  |
| A-5 area | 21.7 |  |  |
| A-6 area | 12.6 |  |  |
| A-7 area | 25.1 |  |  |
| A-8 area | 11.2 |  |  |
| A-9 arsa | 0.0 |  |  |

3. Hotels, apartment hotels, and rooming houses together comprised 4.4 per cent of all structures. Apartment hotels (2.4 per cent) occur more frequently in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area than in urban territory generally, and are partially a result of the area's location near the lake. Apartment hotels are especially concentrated in Areas A-3, A-4, A-9, B-4, and C-4.
4. Large rooming houses, frequently found in blighted neighborhoods, are comparatively infrequent in the Hyde Parls-Kenwood area. Only one Subarea, B-3, shows an unusually large proportion of struotures devoted to this use (8.8 per cent). Ilowever, this represents only eight structures. The number of living units in the area devoted to rooming-house use is even sneller than the proportion of structures.

TABLE S-II-2
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURES BY
PRESENT USE OF STRUCTURE

| Area and Subarea | Present use of structure |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent not determined |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A1I structures | $\begin{aligned} & \hline \text { Single } \\ & \text { family } \\ & \text { resi- } \\ & \text { dence } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Other } \\ \text { family } \\ \text { resi- } \\ \text { dence } \end{array}$ | Hotel | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} \text { Apart- } \\ \text { ment } \\ \text { Hotel } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Room- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { house } \end{gathered}$ | Other | Vacant |  |
| A. SUMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total sarvey area | 100.0 | 40.0 | 53.2 | 0.8 | 2.4 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 1.9 | 7.7 |
| A11 "A" area | 100.0 | 21.6 | 69.7 | 0.6 | 4.1 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 16.1 |
| All "B" area | 100.0 | 33.3 | 60.2 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 2.2 | 5.4 |
| All "C" area | 1100.0 | 48.0 | 45.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 1.8 | 5.6 |
| "A" Subareas B. DETAII BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 1100.0 | 10.3 | 82.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | - | 2.6 | 11.4 |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 36.2 | 59.6 | 2.6 | - | 2.1 | - | 2.1 | 31.9 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 66.1 | 0.6 | 8.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 1.2 | 8.6 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 15.2 | 69.6 | - | 6.5 | 2.2 | - | 6.5 | 32.4 |
| A -5 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 75.4 | - | 1.6 | 3.3 | 1.6 | - | 17.6 |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 16.7 | 79.6 | - | - | - | - | 3.7 | 20.6 |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 28.1 | 68.4 | - | 1.8 | 1.8 | - | 3. | 10.9 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 38.1 | 57.1 | 4.8 | - | - | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 73.7 | - | 5.3 | - | 5.3 | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 36.5 | 59.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | - | 0.8 | 1.6 | 4.5 |
| $\mathrm{B}-2$ | 100.0 | 32.7 | 61.4 | - | 1.3 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 3.0 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 36.8 | 52.9 | - | 1.3 | 8.8 | - | 1.5 | 20.0 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 23.8 | 61.9 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 4.8 | - | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 72.7 | 21.1 | 0.2 | 1.6 | $\rightarrow$ | 0.5 | 3.9 | 8.5 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 38.2 | 56.0 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 5.6 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 46.6 | 49.0 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| C-4 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 67.6 | 6.1 | 8.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 3.9 |

## DILAPIDATION OF STRUCTURES

(TABLES S-III-I and S-III-Ia)

1. Of the 3077 structures in the survey area, 576 , or 28.7 per cent, were dilapidated. In the "A" areas, one-half ( 50.7 per cent) of the structures were dilapidated. In the "B" areas this proportion was 17.3 per cent, and in the "C" areas it was 8.3 per cent.
2. The dilapidated structures were distributed among the "A," "B," and "C" areas as follows:

| Area | Dilapidated structures |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number | Por cent |
| A | 311 | 54.0 |
| B | 115. | 20.0 |
| C | 150 | 26.0 |
| Total | 576 | 100.0 |

Thus, more than one-half of the dilapidated structures are in the only slightly "A" areas. Even in the most stable areas ("C" areas) it is estimated that there were 100 dilapidated structures.
3. A total of 162 of the 576 dilapidated structures had major defects. The remaining 414 structures were defined as dilapidated because they had a combination of minor deficiencies.
4. Dilapidation was highest in subareas $\Lambda-2$ and $A-4$, where 72.5 and 60.3 per cent of the structures, respectively, were dilapidated. Dilapidation was characteristic of all of the " $A$ " areas except subarea $A-9$. Within the "B" area, subareas $\mathrm{B}-1$ and $\mathrm{B}-4$ showed much greater dilapidation than areas B-2 and B-3. Within the "C" area, subarea C-2 showed more dilapidation than areas $\mathrm{C}-1, \mathrm{C}-3$, or $\mathrm{C}-4$.
5. Throughout the survey area there was a very high proportion of structures having deficiencies in fire escapes. Fire escapes appear to be seriously neglected and in a state of disrepair throughout the area. About onethird of the structures in the survey area had fire ascapes that were deficient in some respect, even though these buildings were not defined as dilapidated. This condition is prevalent in "B" and "C" as well as in "A" areas.
HYDE PARK-KENWOCD STRUGTURE SURVEY

| inea and subarea | [3] structures | Dilapidated |  |  | Not dilapidated |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  | Major | Three or more minor |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Type } \\ \text { (see footnotes) } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
|  |  | Total | defect | defects | Total | (1) $\div$ | (2) $*$ | (3) $\div$ |
| Total survey area <br> All "A" area <br> All "B" area <br> 411 "C" area | 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 | 18.7 50.7 17.3 8.3 | 1. SUM $\begin{array}{r}\text { SU } \\ 5.3 \\ 11.7 \\ 5.9 \\ 2.8\end{array}$ | 13.5 39.0 11.4 5.5 | 81.3 49.3 82.7 91.7 | 5.7 8.8 8.4 3.6 | 28.9 13.5 26.2 35.1 | $\begin{aligned} & 46.7 \\ & 26.9 \\ & 48.1 \\ & 53.0 \end{aligned}$ |
| "f" Subareas |  | DETAIL EY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| : $\mathrm{i}-1$ | 100.0 | 51.2 | 2.3 | 48.8 | 48.8 | 11.6 | 14.0 | 23.3 |
| 3-2 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 14.5 | 58.0 | 27.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 | $21.7$ |
| - $5-3$ | 100.0 | 48.1 | 13.4 | 34.8 | 51.9 | 12.8 | 15.5 | 23.5 |
| d 4 - 4 | 100.0 | 60.3 | 14.7 | 45.6 | 39.7 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 27.9 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 43.2 | 13.5 | 29.7 | 56.8 | 10.8 | 13.5 | 32.4 |
| i-6 | 100.0 | 44.1 | 13.2 | 30.9 | 55.9 | 7.4 | 13.2 | 35.3 |
| 4-7 | 100.0 | 51.6 | 6.3 | 4.5 .3 | 48.13 | 7.8 | 74.1 | 26.6 |
| a-8 | 100.0 | 47.6 | 4.8 | 42.9 | 52.4 | 4.8 | 19.0 | 28.6 |
| 4-9 | 100.0 | 15.8 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 84.2 | 5.3 | 47.4 | 37.6 |
| \#Bit Subar eas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 20.5 | 3.0 | 17.4 | 79.5 | 9.8 | 31.1 | 38.6 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 15.6 | 5.4 | 10.1 | 84.4 | 9.4 | 24.9 | 50.1 |
| $B-3$ | 100.0 | 15.3 | 12.9 | 2.4 | 84.7 | 1.2 | 18.8 | $64 \cdot 7$ |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 27.9 | $4 \cdot 7$ | 23.3 | 72.1 | 9.3 | 37.2 | 25.6 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 4.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 95.2 | 1.2 | 31.7 | 62.2 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 3.7 | 8.9 | 87.4 | 6.3 | 35.1 | 46.0 |
| $C-3$ | 100.0 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 5.6 | 91.7 | 3.2 | 33.1 | 55.5 |
| C-4 | 300.0 | 3.9 | 1.3 | 2.6 | 96.1 | 1.9 | 53.9 | 40.3 |

[^0]HYDE PARK-KENWOOD STRUCTURE SURVEY
NUGBER OF STRTGTURES DILAPIDATED, BY SUBAREAS


# NatTOMAL OPTMON RESEARCH CENTER <br> HYDE PARK-KENWOOD AREA SURVEY 

TYPES OF DEFTCIENCIES TN STRUCTURES
(TABLES S-III-2 and S-III-2a)

1. The specific nature of the deficiencies of structures in the survey area are indicated in Tables S-III-2 and S-III-2a. Table S-III-2 reports the proportion (Table S-III-2a reports the number) of structures in each area and subarea having each of several specified types of deficiencies.
2. The defects are grouped into the following major classes: Deficiencies in:

| a. Outside walls | h. Windows and franes |
| :--- | :--- |
| b. Parapet, coping, or roof | i. Doors and frames |
| c. Chinney | j. Public halls and stairs |
| d. Gutters and domspouts | k. Maintenane |
| e. Fire escapes | 1. Condition of open area |
| f. Porches and outside stairs | m. Original construction |
| g. Foundation and basements |  |

Each of these major classes of deficiencies is further subdivided into more specific and detailed types.
3. The proportion of structures having each type of deficiency varied according to the type of deficiency. In general, the following types were most common (in descending order of relative frequency):

| a. Defects in fire escapes | 42 per cent of structures |
| :--- | :--- |
| b. Defects in outside walls | 26 per cent of structures |
| c. Defects in maintenance | 26 per cent of structures |
| d. Defects in windows and frames | 22 per cent of structures |
| e. Defects in porches and outside stairs | 18 per cent of structures |
| f. Condition of open area | 17 per cent of structures |
| g. Defects in foundation and basement | 11 per cent of structures |

4. A considerably higher proportion of structures in the "A" area had each major type of defect than was true in the "B" or "C" areas. The "C" area generally tended to have the lowest proportions of buildings with each type of deficiency Particular subareas show a much higher incidence of particular types of deficiencies.
5. The statistics reported here must be interpreted with caution. Because the rating was made primarily on the basis of observing the exterior of the structures and their interior public spaces, it was impossible to obtain data on some important internal deficiencies. The deficiencies in hard-to-observe parts of the buildings (e.g. chimneys and roofs) probably are seriously underreported. In order to estimate the total amount of sub-standard housing, the information obtained from rating of all structures was combined with information on the deficiencies inside a sample of living units. Notrithstanding this limitation, the pattern of structures in poor condition corresponds very closely with that of structures with major code violations as determined by a survey completed in January, 1956, by the Building Department of the City of Chicago.
TABLE S-III-2 (Part 1)
PERCENTAGE OF STRUCTURES HAVTMG SPECIFTED DEFECTS, BY SUBAREAS

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  | jor | as |  |  |  | " ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | .Subar |  |  |  |  |  | 8in Sub | reas |  | 0 | Sub | reas |  |
| Part of structure and nature of defect | survey | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All "A } \\ & \text { Area } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } 17 \\ & \text { Area } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All "C" } \\ & \text { Area } \end{aligned}$ | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A - 4 | A-5 | A -6 | A - 7 | A - 8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | B-4 | C-1 | C-2 | C-3 | c-4 |
| Defect in outside walls | 26.0 | 59.1 | 27.5 | 14.1 | 61.4 | 73.9 | 63.1 | 64.7 | 48.6 | 50.0 | 62.5 | 38.1 | 26.3 | 40.2 | 24.1 | 20.0 | 34.9 | 7.5 | 22.7 | 13.3 | 6.5 |
| Walls obviously not plumb | 0.6 | 0.5 | T | - 0.6 | - |  |  |  | 2.7 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Holes, open crack, leaks, rotted, loose |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| area | 2.4 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 10.1 | 7.0 | 4.4 | 9.5 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 4.7 | - | 1.2 | 1.4 | 0.7 |  |
| Holes, etc., minor in extent | 23.1 | 52.3 | 24.3 | 12.6 | 59.1 | 63.8 | 56.1 | 60.3 | 36.5 | 45.6 | 56.2 | 33.3 | 21.1 | 38.6 | 21.2 | 12.9 | 32.6 | 5.8 | 20.9 | 12.0 | 5.8 |
| Defect in parapet coping or roof | 9.9 | 24.4 | 8.6 | 5.5 | 22.7 | 56.5 | 19.8 | 27.9 | 21.6 | 14.7 | 20.3 | 19.0 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 9.1 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 4.8 | 7.7 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| Holes, open cracks, leaks, rotted, loose or missing materials-over considerable area | 0.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 |  | 1.4 | 4.8 |  | 1.4 | 2.9 | 1.6 | - |  |  | 1.2 | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | - |  |
| Holes, etc., minor in extent | 9.0 | 22.1 | 7.5 | 5.1 | 22.7 | 55.1 | 15.0 | 27.9 | 20.3 | 11.8 | 18.8 | 19.0 | 10.5 | 7.6 | 7.9 | 4.7 | 9.3 | 4.6 | 6.9 | 5.1 | 0.6 |
| Defects in chimney | 6.0 | 15.5 | 6.3 | 2.6 | 4.5 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 16.2 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 25.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 7.0 | 0.6 | 4.2 | 3.0 | 1.3 |
| Makeshift | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 0.2 |  |  | 1.1 | 2.9 |  |  | 3.1 |  |  | 2.3 |  | 1.2 |  | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.2 |  |
| Holes, cracks, loose or missing materials | 5.5 | 14.5 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 4.5 | 20.3 | 17.1 | 13.2 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 21.9 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 7.4 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 0.4 | 3.9 | 2.9 | 1.3 |
| Defects in gutters and downspouts | 8.6 | 19.2 | 10.4 | 14.4 | 22.7 | 20.3 | 21.4 | 4.4 | 14.9 | 27.9 | 25.0 | 19.0 | 5.3 | 10.6 | 11.3 | 8.2 | 4.7 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.2 | 4.3 |
| Missing | 1.5 | 3.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 1.6 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 7.4 | 7.8 | - |  | 0.8 | 2.2 | 7.2 |  | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| Broken or rusted through | 7.2 | 16.3 | 8.7 | 3.5 | 20.5 | 27.4 | 20.3 | 1.5 | 13.5 | 20.6 | 17.2 | 19.0 | 5.3 | 9.8 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 4.6 | 3.2 | 0.6 |
| Defect in fire escape (Structure of 3 ormore) | 42.0 | 42.7 | 42.8 | 43.4 | 54.5 | 17.4 | 55.1 | 38.2 | 41.9 | $25.0]$ | 40.6 | 57.1 | 57.9 | 50.8 | 41.1 | 27.1 | 65.1 | 33.9 | 45.9 | 38.6 | 59.1 |
| No fire escape | 8.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 6.8 | 8.7 | 13.4 | 16.2 | 1.4 | - | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 11.4 | 3.7 | 4.7 |  | 11.9 | 5.1 | 11.0 | 7.1 |
| Inadequate original construction | 33.5 | 32.9 | 37.2 | 32.4 | 45.5 | 7.2 | 41.7 | 22.1 | 36.5 | 22.1 | 32.8 | 52.4 | 52.6 | 39.4 | 37.2 | 22.4 | 60.5 | 22.0 | 40.8 | 27.7 | 51.9 |
| loose, badly rusted, steps or railing missing, in disrepair | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 | - |  |  | - |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 2.3 |  | 0.4 |  |  |
| Fusty, littered, etc. | 0.3 | 1.1 | 0.3 | - | 2.3 | 1.4 | - | - | . 1 | 2.9 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | - | 2.3 | - | - | - |  |
| Defect in porches and outside stairs | 17.7 | 32.6 | 16.8 | 12.9 | 29. | 46.4 | 31.0 | 27.9 | 36.5 | 25.0 | 40.6 | 23.8 | 15.8 | 17.4 | 18.7 | 8.2 | 14.0 | 10.2 | 18.6 | 12.1 | 3.2 |
| Missing or broken boards, steps or railing | 2.8 | 3.9 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 6.8 | 1.5 | 3.71 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 3.0 | 2.2 | - | 2.3 | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.6 |
| Shaky, sagging, rotted to point of unsafety | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 0.5 | - | 1.4 | 2.1 |  | 1.4 | 2.9 | 4.7 |  | - | 0.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 | - | - | 0.7 | 0.8 | - |
| Loose, sagging, rotted, but apparently safe | 9.5 | 21.7 | 8.7 | 5.6 | 13.6 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 20.6 | 16.2 | 19.1 | $34.4$ | $23.8$ | 5.3 | 8.3 | 9.6 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 2.3 | 9.5 | 5.6 | 1.9 |
| Deep wear | 7.0 | 8.8 | 6.3 | 6.7 | 15.9 | 27.5 | 4.8 | 2.9 | 17.6 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 6.8 | 7.1 | 2.4 | 4.7 | 7.9 | 8.3 | 5.6 | 1.3 |

TABLE S-III-2 (Part 2) pERGENTAGE OF STRUCTURES HAVING SPECIFTED DEPECTS, BY SUBAREAS

| Nature of defect | Total Biajor areas 1 "Al Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | "B" Subareas |  |  |  | "C" Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|} \hline A-1 & A-2 \\ \hline 15.9 & 66.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left\lvert\, \frac{A-3}{\mid 6.6}\right.$ | $\frac{A-4}{39.7}$ | $\frac{A-5}{20.3 \cdot 16.6}$ | $\frac{A-7}{39.3}$ | $\frac{A-8}{28.6}$ | $\frac{A-9}{10.5}$ | $\frac{B-1}{9.1}$ | $B-21 B-3$ |  | $\mathrm{B}-4$ | $\mid c-1$ | $0-2$ | $[c-3] c-4$ |  |
|  | area | Area | Aree | Area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Defects in foundation and basement | 11.4 | 28.0 | 11.0 | 5.9 |  |  | 8.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10.6 | 34.9 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 5.9 | 3.9 |
| Sag or sinking of foundation | 0.7 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.6 | - | - |  |  |  | 2.71 .5 | - | - |  | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.5 |  |
| Major weakness of supporting beams | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.2 | - |  | 0.5 |  | 1.4 |  | - | 5.3 |  | 1.0 |  |  |  | 0.4 | 0.2 |  |
| Holes, cracks, etc. over considerable area | 1.2 | 3.9 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 25. | 5.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 6.81 .5 | 1.6 |  | 10.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0. | 0.7 |  |
| Holes, cracks, etc. minor in extent | 9.2 | 23.1 | 8.3 | 4.7 | 15.9 | 60.9 | 10.7 | 38.2 | 10.8113 .2 | 37.5 | 28.6 | - | 8.3 | 6.2 | 7.1 | 30.2 | 2.9 | 6.5 | 4.7 | 3.9 |
| Defects in win ows and frames | 21.8 | 51.8 | 21.9 | 11.6 | 43.2 | 71.0 | 49.7 | 69.1 | 35.157 .4 | 56.2 | 23.8 | 23.1 | 22.0 | 21.9 | 21.2 | 23.3 | 7.1 | 18.5 | 9.9 | 6.5 |
| substantial oreaks, cracks, warping, rotting of frames | 1.3 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.3 | 8.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 5.45 .9 | 7.8 | 4.8 | - | 3.0 | 0.5 | 1.2 | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.2 |  |
| binor breaks, cracks, warping, roting of frs | 17.7 | 44.3 | 16.8 | 9.0 | 34.1 | 59.4 | 44.9 | 60.3 | 29.748 .5 | 45.3 | 14.3 | 21.1 | 38.2 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 20.9 | 5.4 | 13.9 | 8.1 | 5.8 |
| Broken or missing window panes | 3.8 | 6.4 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 5.3 | 11.8 | 2.715 .9 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 1.5 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 4.6 | 1.9 | 0.6 |
| Defects in doors and frames | 2.5 | 25.7 | 8.6 | 4.2 | 15.9 | 62.3 | 17.1 | 11.2 | 21.617 .6 | 21.9 | 19.0 | 10.5 | 12.9 | 4.9 | 15.3 | 16.3 | 3.3 | 5.3 | 4.4 | 2.6 |
| Substantial breaks, cracks, warping, rotting of frames | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.3 |  | 2.9 | 0.5 |  | 2.72 .9 | 1. |  |  | 0. | 0.7 | 2.4 | - | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |  |
| Winor breaks, cracks, warping, rot. of frrs. | 6.9 | 19.1 | 5.9 | 3.2 | 9.1 | 58.0 | 9.6 | 33.8 | 13.5110 .3 | 17.2 | 14.3 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 9.8 | 3.2 | 8.2 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Holes, breaks, cracks, loss of hinges of cocre | 2.2 | 6.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 4.4 | 6.814 .4 | 4.7 | 4.8 | 5.3 | 3.8 | 1.5 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.3 |  |
| Defects in public halls and stairs | 8.0 | 20.7 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 27.3 | 20.3 | 18.2 | 25.0 | 28.119 .1 | 12.5 | 33.3 | 5.3 | 12.4 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 11.6 | 0.14 | 6.5 | 2.9 | 1.9 |
| Floors + steps loose, shaky, unsafe | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.5 | - | -- | - | - | - |  | 0.5 |  | - | - |  | 0.2 |  |
| Holes, cracks, loose mat.-over consid. Area | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.1 | 0.1 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | - | 5.42 .9 | - | - | - | 0.7 | 1.0 | 2.4 | - | - |  | 0.2 |  |
| Holes, cracks, loose mat., minor in extent | 3.0 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 11.4 | 7.2 | 10.2 | 16.2 | 5.4 5.9 | 6.2 | 4.8 | - | 2.3 | 2.5 |  | 7.0 |  | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 |
| Floors + steps loose, shaky, but safe | 2.2 | 6.4 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 11.4 | - | 6.4 | 10.3 | 13.5 - | 1.6 | 19.0 |  | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.5 |  |
| Deep wear on floors or stairs | 2.5 | 7.7 | 2.7 | 0.7 | 9.1 | 10.1 | 5.9 | 1.5 | 21.65 .91 | 4.7 |  | 5.3 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 4.7 |  | 1.4 | 0.8 |  |
| Inadequate lighting or ventilation | 1.7 | 3.3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 7.2 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 1.414 .4 | 3.1 | 9.5 |  | 3.8 | 1.7 |  | 2.3 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 0.8 | - |
| Defects in maintenance | 26.0 | 48.4 | 32.7 | 15.9 | 152.3 | 33.3 | 49.2 | 61.8 | 51.448 .5 | 53.1 | 42.9 | 15.8 | 33.3 | 33.7 | 35.3 | 16.3 | 8.9 | 23.9 | 16.4 | 5.8 |
| Dirty, littered, etc. | 5.0 | 10.4 | 7.5 | 2.3 | 15.9 | 15.9 | 9.1 | 11.8 | 13.58 .8 | 7.8 |  |  | 11.4 | 6.9 | 8.2 |  | 3.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.3 |
| Garbage and trash cans in street, alley, hall | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 0.9 |  | 7.2 | $3 \cdot 7$ | 8.8 |  |  |  | 5.3 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 16 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.7 | 1.3 |
| Faint peeling, dirty | 22.5 | 41.0 | 27.9 | 14.2 | 43.2 | 23.2 | 43.3 | 48.5 | 43.2:41.2 | 48.4 | 42.9 | 15.8 | 27.3 |  |  | 16.3 | 6.9 | 22.1 | 15.2 | 3.9 |

Page 2 of TABLE S-III-2 (Part 2)

| Nature of defect | Total $\frac{\text { lajor areas }}{\text { survey All }}$ "A" All "B" All "C" |  |  |  | "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | " ${ }^{\text {" }}$ Subareas |  |  |  | "CTM Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 |  |  |  |  |  | -1 | -2 | -3 |  | C | Sub | reas |  |
| Condition of open area | 17.2 | 37.5 | 19.4 | 9.5 | 47.7 | 39.1 | -3-3 | $\frac{1}{45.6}$ | A-5 | 33.8 | A-7 | A-8 28 | A-9 | $\frac{8-1}{250}$ | B-2 | B-3 | B-4 | C-1 | C-2 | C-3 | C-4 |
| Fefuse streman | 10.6 | 27.2 | 11.7 | 4.5 | $\frac{41}{29.5}$ | 29.0 | 25.1 | 4.4 .7 | 23.1 | 126.5 | 40.9 | 20.0 | 10.5 | $\underline{250}$ | 116.0 | 27.1 | 18.6 | 3.3 | 13.9 | 10.1 | 10.4 |
| Mady, dusty, overgrown mith weeds | 3.8 | 10.6 | 1.7 3.6 | 4.5 1.5 | 29.5 | 29.0 10.1 | 25.1 10.7 | 44.1 | 23.0 <br> 8.1 <br> 1 | 26.5 5.9 | 28.1 14.1 | 19.0 19.0 | - | 15.9 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 1.3 |
| Walks cracked, broken, missing | 6.8 | 11.7 | 7.4 | 4.9 | 15.9 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 10.3 | 10.8 | 8.8 | 17.1 | 19.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 3.7 | 12.1 | 12.3 | 1.0 | $\frac{1}{8} .9$ | $\frac{3}{3} \cdot 9$ | - |
| Inadequate original construction | 0.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.2 | . 3 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 4.2 | 12.9 | 16.3 | 1.2 | 8.4 | 3.4 | 9.1 |
| Makeshift walls |  |  |  | 0.3 |  |  | 0.5 |  | 1.4 | 2.9 | - | - | - | 3.0 | 0.7 | 2.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 |  |
| No foundation | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.5 | - | 1.4 |  |  | - | - |  | 0.2 | 2.4 | - | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - |
| Garagess , to used as living- |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | - | - | - | 1.5 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - |  | - |
| . conrterstion whout adequate | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.2 | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.5 | - | - | $\cdots$ | 2.3 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.4 | 0.2 | - | - |

TABLE S-III-2a (Part 1)
NUMBER OF STRUCTURES HAVING SPECIFIED DEFECTS, BY SUBAREAS

| Part of structure and | Total survey. area |  |  |  | "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tgi Subareas |  |  |  | Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| nature of defect |  | AII" "Area" | $\begin{gathered} \text { A111 } \\ \text { "B' } \\ \text { Area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Al1 } \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { Area } \end{gathered}$ | A - 1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B 1 | B-2 | B-3 | B-4 | G-1 | C-2 | $\mathrm{C}-3$ | C-4 |
| Defectsin outside malls | 800 | 363 | 183 | 254 | 27 | 51 | 118 | 44 | 36 | 34 | 40 | 8 | 5 | 53 | 98 | 17 | 15 | 36 | 129 | 79 | 10 |
| Walls obviously not plumb | 20 | 3 |  | 10 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Holes, open cracks, leaks, rotted, loose or missing materialsmover considerable area | 74 | 39 | 17 | 18 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 4 | - | 6 | 8 | 4 |  |
| Holes, etc., minor in extent | 710 | 321. | 162 | 227 | 26 | 44 | 105 | 42 | 27 | 31 | 36 | 7 | 4 | 51 | 86 | 11 | 14 | 28 | 119 | 71 | 9 |
| Defects in parapet coping or roof | 305 | 150 | 57 | 98 | 10 | 39 | 37 | 19 | 16 | 10 | 13 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 37 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 44 | 30 | 1 |
| Holes, open cracks, rotted, loose, or missing materials-over considerable area | 27 278 |  | 73 |  | - | 2 | 9 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 1 |
| Holes, etc., minor in extent | 278 | 136 | 50 | 92 | 10 | 38 | 28 | 19 | 15 | 8 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 32 | 4 | 4 | 22 | 39 | 30 | 1 |
| Defects in chimney | 184 | 95 | 42 | 47 | 2 | 14 | 34 | 17 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 18 | 2 |
| Makeshift | 14 | 6 | 4 | 4 | - | - | 2 | 2 | $\cdots$ | - | 2 | - | - | 3 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | 1 | - |
| Holes, cracks, loose or missing materials | 170 | 89 | 38 | 43 | 2 | 74 | 32 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 22 | 17 | 2 |
| Defects in gutters and domspouts | 266 | 118 | 69 | 79 | 10 | 14 | 40 | 3 | 11 | 19 | 16 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 46 | 7 | 2 | 21 | 31 | 25 | 2 |
| Wissing | 46 | 19 | 11 | 16 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | - | - | 1 | 9 | 1 | - | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Broken or rusted through | 221 | 100 | 58 | 63 | 9 | 22 | 38 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 37 | 6 | 2 | 17 | 26 | 19 | 1 |
| Defects in fire escape (Structures of 3 or more stories | 1291 | 262 | 285 | 744 | 24 | 12 | 103 | 26 | 31 | 17 | 26 | 12 | 11 | 67 | 167 | 23 | 28 | 163 | 261 | 229 | 91 |
| No fire escape | 247 | 51 | 34 | 162 | 3 | 5 | 25 | 11 | 1 | $\underline{1}$ | 3 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 57 | 29 | 65 | 11 |
| Inadequate original fire escape construction | 1032 | 202 | 248 | 582 | 20 | 5 | 78 | 15 | 27 | 25 | 21 | 11 | 10 | 52 | 151 | 19 | 26 | 106 | 232 | 164 | 80 |
| Loose, badly rusted, steps or railing missing, in disrepair | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - |  | - | - | 1 | - | 2 | 164 |  |
| Rusty, littored, eta. | 9 | 7 | ${ }^{2}$ | 2 | 1 | $\overline{7}$ | - | - | 3 | 2 | - | 5 | - | - | 1 |  | 1 |  | 2 | - | - |
| Defeets in porches and outside stairs | 54 | 200 | 312 | 232 | 13 | 32 | 58 | 19 | 27 | 17 | 26 | 5 | 3 | 23 | 76 | 7 | 6 | 49 | 106 | 72 | 5 |
| lisssing or broken boards, steps, or railing | 56 | 24 | 14 | 18 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 9 | - | 1 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 1 |
| Shaky, sagging, rotted to point of unsafety | 30 | 11. | 10 | 9 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | - | - | 1 | 8 | 1 | - | - | 4 | 5 | - |
| Loose, sagging, rotted, but apparently safe | 292 | 1331 | 58 | 101 | 6 | 15 | 45 | 14 | 12 | 13 | 22 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 39 | 5 | 3 | 11 | 54 | 33 | 3 |
| Deep mear | 216 | 54 | 42 | 120 | 7 | 19 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 38 | 47 | 33 | 2 |

TARLE S-III-2a (Part 2) NUABER OF STRECTURES HAVMV SFECIFIED DEFECTS, BY SUBAREAS

|  | Total |  | or ar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | bare |  |  | $\mathrm{C}^{\text {Cr }} \mathrm{Su}$ | abare |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nature of defect | survey <br> area | $\begin{gathered} \text { AII } \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { Area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} A T I! \\ \text { "B }{ }^{\prime \prime} \\ \text { Area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A11 } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { Area } \end{aligned}$ | A -1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | A- 6 | A-7 | A- 8 | A-9 | B-1 | E- 2 | B-31 | B-4 | C-1 | C-2 | c-3 | C-4 |
| $\frac{\text { Defect in foundation and basement }}{\text { Sag or sinking of foundetiontmen }}$ | 351 | 172 | 73 | 106 | 7 | 46 | 31 ! | 27 | 15 | 11 | 25 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 34 | 9 | 15 | 17 | 44 | 35 | 6 |
| Sag or sinking of foundation <br> Major weakness of supporting beams |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 1 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 5 | 3 |  |
| Major weakness of supporting beams Holes, cracks, etc. over considerable | 10 38 | $2{ }^{3}$ |  | 3 | - | 5 | $1{ }^{1}$ |  | 1 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | $\cdots$ | - | 1 | $-1$ | 4 | $-$ |  | $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & -1 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 2 \end{aligned}$ | 1 |  |
| Holes, cracks, etc. minor in extent | 282 | 142 | 55 | 85 | 7 | $4{ }^{4}$ | 101 | 26 | 5 8 | 9 | 24 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 25 | $\frac{1}{6}$ | $13$ | 14 | 2 37 | 28 |  |
| Defects in windows and frames | 672 | 318 | 146 | 208 | 19 | 49 | 93 | 47 | 26 | 39 | 36 | 5 | 4 | 29 | 25 89 | 181 | 13 | 14 | 37 105 | 58 | 6 30 |
| Substantial breaks, cracks, warping, rotting of frms. | 39 | 26 |  |  | 1 |  |  | 1 | 4 | 4 |  |  | 4 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 10 | 34 | 105 | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 30 |
| Minor breaks, cracks, warping, rotting of frames | \$ 54.6 | 272 | 112 | 162 | 15 | 42 | 84 | 42 | 22 | 33 | 29 | 3 | 4 | 24 | 65 | 14 | 9 | 26 | 79 | 48 | 9 |
| Eroken or missing window panes | 117 | 39 | 32 | 46 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 24 | 5 | 1 | 8 |  | 11 |  |
| Defects in doors and frames | 291 | 158 |  | 76 | 7 | 43 | 32 . | 28 | 16 | 12 | 74 | 4 | 2 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 7 |  | 26 30 | 26 | 1 |
| Substantial breaks, cracks, warping, rotting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 16 | 3 | 26 | 4 |
| Holes, breaks, cracks, Warping, rotting doors | 213 | 117 | 39 | 57 | 4 | 40 2 | 18 | 23 3 | 10 | 7 | $\frac{31}{3}$ | 3 | 1 | 13 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 11 | $2{ }^{3}$ | 27 | 4 |
| Defects in public halls and stairs | 247 | 127 | 61 | 59 | 12 | 14 |  |  | 21 | 13 |  |  | 1 | 15 | - 36 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 2 | - |
| Floors f steps loose, Shaky, unsafe | 4 | 127 | 21 | 37 | 12 | 14 | 34 | 17 | 21 | 13 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 15 | 36 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 37. | 17 | 3 |
| Holes, cracks, loose mat.0ver considerable area | 16 | 6 |  | 1 |  | 1 | 1 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | 2 | - | - |  | 1 | - |
| Holes, cracks, loose mat., minor in extent | 93 | 53 | 16 |  | 5 |  | 19 | $1 \overline{17}$ | 4 | 4 | $\overline{4}$ | $\overline{1}$ | $=$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 10 | 2 | $\overrightarrow{3}$ | - | $75$ | $\frac{1}{6}$ |  |
| Floors + steps loose, shaky, but safe | 69 | 39 | 21. | 9 | 5 | - | 12 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 4 | $\cdots$ | 5 | 11 | 5 | 3 | $\underline{1}$ | 15 | 6 | 3 |
| Inedequar on floors or stairs | 78 | 47 | 18 | 13 | 4 | 7 | 11 | $\frac{1}{7}$ | 16 | 5 | $\frac{1}{3}$ | $\frac{4}{2}$ | 7 | 4 | 10 | 2 | $\frac{1}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{1}$ | 8 | 5 |  |
| Defects in maintenance | 800 | 297 | 218 | 285 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 |  |  | 7 |  | 1 | 1 | 12 | 5 |  |
| Dirty, litwered, etic. | 15 | 6 |  | 2 | 23 | 23 | I | 42 | 38 | 33 | 34 | 9 | 3 | 44 | 137 | 30 | 7 | 43 | 136 | 97 | 9 |
| Garbage and trash cans in street, alley, hall | 57 | 25 | 15 | 17 | - | 5 | 17 | 6 | 10 | 1 | 51 | - | $\overline{7}$ |  | 28 | 7 | $-$ | 7 | 17 | 15 | 2 |
| Paint peeling, dirty | 693 | 252 | 186 | 255 | 19 | 16 | 81 | 33 | 32 | 28 | 31 | $\overline{9}$ | $\frac{1}{3}$ | 36 | 119 | 24 | 7 | 3 3 | $126$ | 80 | 2 |
| Condition of open area | 530 | 230 | 129 | 171 | 21 | 27 | 64 | 31. | 26 | 23 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 36 | $65^{\prime}$ | 24 | 8 | 33 | 126 | 90 | 6 |
| Refuse strew | 325 | 187 | 78 | 80 |  | 20 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2 | 16 | 19 | 60 | 16 |
| Nalls dusty, overgrown with weeds | 116 | 65 | 24 | 27 | 8 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 4 | - | 2 | 45 | $\underline{6}$ | $\stackrel{2}{1}$ | 5 | 34 | 11 | 2 |
|  | 209 | 72 | 49 | 88 | 7 | 7 | 28 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 17 | 11 | 7 | 6 | 48 | 20 | 14 |
| Inadsquate, original construction | 18 | 4 | 9 | 5 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 2 | - |  |  | 4 | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | - |
| kakeshilt walls <br> No foundation | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | - | - | 1 | $\cdots$ | 1 | - |  | - |  | - | 1 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 | $=$ |
| Gar. etc.used as living quarters |  | 1 | 3 |  |  |  | - | - |  | 1 | - | - |  | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | , | - | - |
| adequate conversion | 8 | 1 | 4 | 3 | - |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |  | 2 | 1 | - |  |

WATMIAL OPTMTON RBSBADC: CENTER
HYDE PARTK-ITETTOOD STRUCTURE SURVEY N0. 381
USE, STRUCTURAL IYPE, AIDD CONSTRUCTION DATGRIALS OR DILAPTDATED STRUCTURES

## (TABEDSSSTII-3: S-III 4 , and S-III-5)

1. Information about the characteristics of dilapidated structures, (their uss, structural type, and construction material) is reported in the tables listed above. By comparing these tables with Tables S-I-1, S-II-1, and S-I-2, respectively, it is possible to learn the differences between dilapidated and non-dilapidated buildings, by subareas. A good measure is the "dilapidation rate" or per cent of all structures of a given classifjcation that are dilepidated.
2. A disproportionetely large share of dilapidated structures were residential-above-commercial structures. Buildings of this type comprised 4.7 ner ceat of all structures, but were 12.3 per cent of the dilapidated structures. Comercial buildings also shored a high proportion of dilapidation. The dilapidation rate for each use-of-structurs class was as follows:

| Use | $\underset{\text { rate }}{\text { Dilapidation }}$ | Use | Dilapidation rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total. | 18.7 | Residential abovo commer- |  |
| Commercial | 26.7 | cial . . . . | 49.0 |
| Industrial | 21.4 | Residential in garage or |  |
| Resiciential only | 16.2 | coach house .... | 20.4 |
|  |  | Residential with other |  |
|  |  | use | 18.8 |

3. Of the residential structures classed as dilapidated, a disproportionately large share were of one of the following types: small one-family detached, one-family row house, two-family detached, two-family row house, or "other" multiple-unit structure. The dilapidation rate for each type of structure wes:

| Type | $\begin{gathered} \text { Dilapidation } \\ \quad \text { rato } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Type | Dilapidation rate |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 18.7 | Tro-family: |  |
| One family: |  | Detached . . | 23.4 |
| Large detached | 11.9 | Somi-detached | 33.3 |
| Small detached | 22.4 | Row house | 31.3 |
| Somi-detached | 12.9 | Fultimutt: |  |
| Row house . - | 21.7 | Court type . . | 11.7 |
|  |  | Contral corricor type . ... |  |
|  |  | Elevator type | 5.5 |
|  |  | Other | 42.2 |

4. Wooden structures and brick-wood combination struetures were dilapidated much more frequently than structures of other naterials. This was especially true of structures locatod in the "A" areas. The dilapidation rate for each type of construction material in the total survey area was as follows:

| Type of material | Dilapidated rate | Type of materisl | $\xrightarrow[\text { Dilapidated }]{\underset{\text { rate }}{\text { D }}}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tots 1 | 18.7 | Easonry . . . | -13.0 |
| Brick | 17.2 | Stueco | 18.4 |
| Brick - Mood comi | 28.3 | Conerete | 3.8 |
| nation . . | 36.8 | Other | 26.1 |

The dilapidation rate for each material, by najor areas, is show at the foot of Table S-ITI-5.
GURER OF DILAPIDATED STRUCTURTS BY USE OF STRUCTURE, BY SUBAREAS

T-III-S
SVAqvens $x \in$.



STATISTICS FOR LIVING UNITS

## HYDE PARK-KENTHOD AREA SURVEY NO. 381

## LIVING UNITS BY CHARACTERTSTICS OF STRUCTURES IN WHICH LOCATED

(TABLES L-I-I to $1-1-4$ [Based on 100 per cent sample7)

1. There were 29,467 living units in the 3077 structures of the survey area. Of these, 25,183 were dwelling units, intended for family occupancy, and 4,284 were single-room units. The number of living units of each type by residential structural type are shown for each area and subarea in Table I-I-la. Tables I-I-2 to I-I-4 distribute the living units according to the use of the structure, the type of materials of which the structure is built, and by present use of the structure, respectively. A general summary of the living units according to the characteristics of the structures in which they are located is provided by Table L-I-1, which gives percentage distributions for the total and "A," "B," and "C" areas. These tables were derived from the structure survey, and hence are based on a complete count.
2. The Hyde Park-Kenwood area is not one of single-family homes. Instead, it is an area of apartments and apartment hotels. This characteristic of the area could not be discerned in the statistics for structares, for there equal weight is given to a single-family house and a high-rise building containing several dozen or even hundreds of living units. Almost nine-tenths of the living units of the survey area are located in multiple-unit structures. Single-fanily detached homes are less than five per cent of all structures. Daplexes and row houses are very infrequent.
3. More than one-third of all living units are located in central corridor type structures. In the "A" and "B" areas this proportion is in excess of 50 per cent. In the "A" area 17.5 per cent of the living units ( 18.8 per cent of dwelling units) were located above commercial establishments. Modern elevator and court-type multiple-unit structures contained less than 15 per cent of the living units in the "A" area and only about one-fourth of the units in the "B" area.
4. The apartment hotel is a much more cormon living arrangenent in the Hyde ParkKenwood area than in most urban neighborhoods. One-sixth of the living units were in apartment hotels, both in the total survey area and in the "A" area generally. Rooming houses comprised less than two per cent of all living units. More than 10 per cent of all living units were located in hotels, but there were single roon units for the most part.
5. The almost complete absence of wooden structures in the area is emphasized when expressed in terms of living units. Only 1.7 per cent of all living units were located in wooden structures, and an additional 0.6 per cent were in brick-wood combination. All-brick structures contained 93.8 per cent of the living units.
6. Although coach houses and garages used as residences were comparatively frequent in the structure count, they account for a negligible proportion of the total living units.
TABLE L-I-I

| Characteristic | All Units |  |  |  | Dwolling Units |  |  |  | Single Room Units |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { iarees } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c} \hline 1 \mathrm{~A}^{11} \\ \text { areas } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "in }^{\prime} \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "0" } \\ & \text { arsas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { areas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { "A" } \\ \text { arsas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "B" } \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} 7 \mathrm{CH} \\ \text { aroas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A11 } \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "A" } \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { "B" } \\ \text { aroas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { aress } \end{aligned}$ |
| Residential structure t | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| One family, Total | 7.4 | 7.4 | 10.4 | 6 | 8.1 | 7.4 | 10.5 | . 4 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 9.9 | 2.4 |
| Detached |  | $4 \cdot 1$ |  | 15.4 | 5.0 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Semi-detached and row | 2.7 | 3.3 | 4.4 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.3 | 3.7 | 1.1 |
| Two-f'amily, Total | 2.3 | 2.9 | 3.7 | 1.6 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.0 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 0.1 |
| Detached Semi-detached and $r$ | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 2.6 |  |
| Yulti-unit, Total | 88.0 | 89.6 | 85.1 | 88.4 | 1.2 89.3 | $\begin{array}{r}1.6 \\ 89.4 \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1.9 85.7 | 0.9 90.5 | 0.1 80.2 | 0.4 91.2 | 78.4 | 78.9 |
| Court type | 32.6 | 2.8 | 14.7 | 15.0 | 14.7 | 3.0 | 16.0 | 38.4 |  |  |  |  |
| Central corridor type | 35.9 | 56.5 | 50.3 | 25.0 | 40.3 | 58.0 | 51.6 | 30.1 | 10.0 | 39.6 | 36.1 | 2.3 |
| Elevator type | 31.5 | 20.9 | 13.0 | 4.5 | 25.6 | 8.6 | 8.2 | 37.6 | 66.0 | 24.6 | 42.3 | 75.0 |
| Other Not_reported | 8.1 2.4 | 20.4 0.1 | 9.1 0.8 | 3.9 | 8.7 | 19.8 | 9.9 | 4.4 | \|if $\begin{array}{r}4.2 \\ -15.6\end{array}$ | 27.0 |  |  |
| DSE Of STRuctures | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Residential only | 78.2 | 74.9 | 80.9 | 78.4 | 82.8 | 74.9 | 83.4 | 85 | 50.9 | 74.9 | 53.1 | 47.3 |
| Residential above commercial | 7.2 | 17.5 | 9.2 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 18.8 | 9.8 | 4.1 | 1.0 | 2.8 | 2.2 | 0.5 |
| Res. in garage or coach hse. | $1{ }^{11} 0.6$ | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.1 |  |  | 0.1 |
| Residential with other use | ii 11.6 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 13.9 | 7.9 | 5.8 | 5.4 | 9.5 | 32.4 | 22.1 | 35.6 | 33.4 |
| Institutional housing | 2.3 |  | 0.6 | 3.5 | 0.1 | 5 | 5 | 0.1 | 15.3 | - | 6.9 | 18.6 |
| Commercial | - | 0.1 | 0 | - | - | - | - |  | 0.0 | 0.2 | - | - |
| Institution | . 1 | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | 0. | 0.3 |  | 2.2 | 0.1 |
| COISTRTCTION haterial | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Brick | 93.8 | 94.5 | 91.9 | 94.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wood | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.4 | ] Dat |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Brick-wood combination Other | 0.6 | 0.4 | 1.2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 3.9 | 3.0 | 4.7 | 3.9 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| PRESEUT USE OP STRUCTURE | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Family Residence | 67.3 | 77.1 | -82.1 | 59.6 | 78.1 | 82.4 | 88.8 | 73.0 | 32.9 | 16.7 | 8.2 | 0.7 |
| Hotel | 11.2 | 3.0 | 3.8 | 16.1 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 0.6 | 5.8 | 55.1 | 23.1 | 39.1 | 61.7 |
| Apartment hotel | 16.3 | 13.2 | 7.6 | 18.9 | 16.3 | 14.1 | 7.1 | 20.3 | 15.8 | 39.6 | 13.8 | 12.8 |
| Other and vacant | 1.1 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 0.6 | 1.0 1.0 | 0.7 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 8.5 1.7 | 13.5 6.9 | 27.2 2.6 | 5.2 0.8 |
| Not reported | 2.4 | - | 0.8 | 3.6 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.1 | 15.6 | 0.2 | 9.1 | 18.7 |

TABLE L-I-Ia
Number OF LIVING UNITS BY RESIDENTIAL STRUCTURE TYPE

TABLE L-I-Ia-(Page 2)

| Area and Subareas | Multi-Whit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Reported |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total |  |  | Court Type |  |  | Central Corridor Type |  |  | Elevator Type |  |  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area <br> All "A" area <br> All "B" area <br> All "C" area | LU | DU | SRU | Lu | DU | SFU | LU | DU | SRU | LU | DU | SRU | LU | D 3 | SRU | LU | DU | SRU |
|  | 25930 $2249513435\|13706137061-\|10568\| 10140\| 428$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 92791645312826 |  |  | 2377 | 2196 | 181 | 695 | 26 | 669 |
|  | 5138 | 4712 | 426 | 159 | 159 | - | 3240 | 3055 | 185 | 569 | 454 | 115 | 1170 | 1044 | 126 | 5 | 4 | 1 |
|  | 4718 | 4355 | 363 | 813 | 813 | - | 2790 | 2623 | 167 | 612 | 416 | 196 | 503 | 503 | - | 44 | 2 | 42 |
|  | 16074 | 13428 | 2646 | 2734 | 2734 | - | 4.538 | 4462 | 76 | 8098 | 5583 | 2515 | 704 | 649 | 55 | 646 | 20 | 626 |
| "A" Subarea B. DETAIL BY SUBAREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 682 | 648 | 34 | 47 | 47 | - | 460 | 426 | 34 | 68 | 68 | - | 107 | 107 | - | 2 | 2 | - |
| A-2 | 307 | 292 | 15 | - | $\overline{5}$ | - | 171 | 156 | 15 | - | - | - | 136 | 136 | - | - | - | - |
| A-3 | 1856 | 1733 | 123 | 59 | 59 | - | 1300 | 1266 | 34 | 212 | 212 | - | 285 | 196 | 89 | 1 | 1 |  |
| A-4 | 495 | 379 | 116 | 19 | 19 | - | 146 | 146 | - | 237 | 122 | 115 | 93 | 92 | 1 | 1 | - | 1 |
| A-5 | 581 | 556 | 25 | 28 | 28 | - | 210 | 188 | 22 |  | - | , | 343 | 340 | 3 | 1 | 1 | - |
| A-6 | 314 | 295 | 19 | 6 | 6 | - | 248 | 229 | 19 | - | - | - | 60 | 60 |  | - | - | - |
| A-7 | 401 | 359 | 42 | - | - | - | 327 | 285 | 42 | - | - | - | 74 | 74 | - | - | - | - |
| A-8 | 208 | 202 | 6 | - | - | - | 186 | 183 | 3 | - | - | - | 22 | 19 | 3 | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 294 | 248 | 46 | - | - | - | 192 | 176 | 16 | 52 | 52 | - | 50 | 20 | 30 | - | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 1348 | 978 | 170 | 57 | 57 | - | 785 | 776 | 9 | 259 | 98 | 161 | 47 | 47 | - | 38 | -2 | 36 |
| B-2 | 2557 | 2487 | 70 | 678 | 678 | - | 1350 | 1281 | 69 | 261 | 260 | 1 | 268 | 268 | - |  | - |  |
| B-3 | 297 | 297 | - | 78 | 78 | - | 41 | 41 | - | - | $-$ | - | 178 | 178 | - | 6 | - | 6 |
| B-4 | 716 | 593 | 123 | - | - | - | 614 | 525 | 89 | 92 | 58 | 34 | 10 | 10 | - | - | - | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {C-1 }}$ | 2881 | 2773 | 108 | 757 | 757 | - | 487 | 487 |  | 1548 | 1449 | 99 | 89 | 80 | 9 | 160 | 13 | 147 |
| C-2 | 5529 | 4922 | 607 | 2089 | 1089 | - | 2099 | 2055 | 44 | 2073 | 1510 | 563 | 268 | 268 | - | 402 | 6 | 396 |
| C-3 | 2632 | 2402 | 230 | 592 | 592 | - | 1156 | 1124 | 32 | 747 | 595 | 152 | 137 | 91 | 46 | 84 | 1 | 83 |
| C-4 | 5032 | 3331 | 1701 | 296 | 296 | - | 796 | 796 | - | 3730 | 2029 | 1701 | 210 | 210 | - | - | - | - |

TABLE L-I-2
NURBER OF LIVING UNITS BY USE OF STRUCTURES, FOR SUBAREAS

| Area and Subarea | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { All } \\ & \text { structures } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Befidential } \\ \text { only } \end{gathered}$ |  |  | Residential Residential <br> above in garage or <br> commercial coach house |  |  |  |  | $\left.\begin{array}{c\|c}\text { Residential } \\ \text { with other } \\ \text { use }\end{array}\right]$Institu- <br> tional <br> housing |  |  |  |  | Commer- cial | Institution |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LU | 1 DU ISRU | LII | DU | SRU) |  | DU 1 | SRU $\mid$ LU | DUI | ISRU! | LU | DU | 8 10 | 1 LT | DUISRU | UTDU/SRU | LUI | SRU |
| Total survey area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area All "B" area All "C" area | 5737 5543 | 25103 4284 $23044_{2}$ $20863 \mid$ 2181 <br> 5270 467 4298 3948 350 <br> 5080 46 4485 14299 246 <br> 14833 3354  22676 1585 |  |  |  | 1003 508 625 | 990 498 607 | 13 <br> 10 <br> 18 <br> 101 <br> 10 | 13 65 97 |  | 408 441 2526 | 305 276 1405 | 103 165 121 | 7 34 634 | -7 - <br> 22  <br> 11 623 | 4 3 <br> 3 3 |  | 12 -10 3 |
| "A" Subareas B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS * |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 713 | 67934 | 482 | 448 | 34 | 175 | 175 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-2 | 367 | 35215 | 232 | 217 | 15 | 131 | 131 | - 1 | 4 | - |  | 53 |  |  | - $=$ | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~S}^{2}-2=$ |  | - |
| A-3 | 2102 | 195714 | 1819 | 1699 | 120 | 76 | 67 | $9 \quad 4$ | 4 | - |  | 186 |  | - | - - | - - - |  | - |
| A. 4 | 531 | 407124 | 267 | 229 | 38 | 130 | 129 | 1 - |  |  |  | 49 |  | - | - - | $1-1$ |  |  |
| A-5 | 640 | 6053 | 296 | 264 | 32 | 343 | 340 | 3 1 | 1 |  |  | 4 |  | - | - - | $=-1$ |  |  |
| A. 6 | 400 | 38117 | 337 | 318 | 19 | 61 | 61 | -1 | 1 | - |  | - | - | - | - - | 21 |  | - |
| A-7 | 467 | 424 4 | 381 | 338 | 43. | 73 | 73 | - - |  |  |  | 13 |  | - | - - | - - |  |  |
| A-8 | 218 | 212 6 | 194 | 197 | 3 | 15 | 15 | - 2 | 2 | - |  | 4 |  |  | - - | - - |  |  |
| A-9 | 299 | 25346 | 292 | 246 | 46 |  | 7 | - - - |  |  |  |  |  |  | - - | - - |  |  |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 1367 | 1352215 | 1030 | 1012 | 18 | 41 | 41 | - 41 | 41 |  |  | 56 | 161 | 28 | 226 | - - - |  | 10 |
| B-2 | 3023 | 293786 | 2525 | 2439 | 86 | 271 | 271 | - 19 | 19 |  |  | 208 |  | $-1$ | - - | - - - |  | - |
| B-3 | 406 | 36730 | 193 | 174 | 19 | 186 | 176 | 10.5 | 5 |  |  | 12 | 4 | 6 | - 6 | - - - |  | - |
| B-4 | 747 | 624123 | 737 | 614 | 123 | 10 |  | - - - |  |  |  | - |  |  | - | - - |  | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 3428 | 3169259 | 2695 | 2596 | 99 | 25 | 16 | 9885 | 81 |  | 463 | 463 |  | 253 | 9144 | - - |  | 3 |
| C-2 | 6338 | 33191019 | 4971 | 4565 | 406 | 276 | 276 | - 10 | 10 |  |  | 462 | 217 | 397 | 1396 | 33 |  |  |
| C-3 | 3347 | 2975:372 | 3193 | 2904 | 289 | 52 |  | - 115 | 15 |  |  | 3 |  | 84 | 183 | - - - |  | - |
| C-4 | 5074 | 3370, 1701 | 3419 | 2628 | 791 | 272 | 263 | 92 | 2 |  | 1381 | 477 | 904 | -? | - - | - - |  |  |

TABLE L-I-3
NUWBER OF LIVING UNITS BY CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, BY SUBAREAS

| Area and Subareas | Total | Brick | Wood | Brick- Wood Combina- tion | Masonry | Stueco | Concrete | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { Ho } \\ & \text { Beport } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A. SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 29467 | 27638 | $\begin{array}{r} 499 \\ 1.7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 187 <br> 0.6 | $\begin{aligned} & 340 \\ & 1.2 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 96 \\ 0.3 \end{array}$ | 397 | 316 |
| Total per cent | 100.0 | 93.8 |  |  |  |  | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| All "A" area | 5737 | 5420 | 124 | 23 | 100 | 10 | 36 | 24 |
| All "B" area | 5543 | 5096 | 120 | 65 | 106 | 44 | 48 | 64 |
| All "C" area | 18187 | 17122 | 255 | 93 | 134 | 42 | 313 | 228 |
|  | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 713 | 705 | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | 2 |
| A-2 | 367 | 328 | - | - |  | - | 36 | 3 |
| A-3 | 2102 | 2005 | 31 | $1{ }_{4}$ | 36 | 5 | - | 11 |
| A-4 | 531 | 510 | 13 | 5 | 1 | 3 | - | - |
| A-5 | 640 | 563 | 30 | 1 | 44 | - | - | 2 |
| A-6 | 400 | 364 | 12 | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| A-? | 467 | 416 | 27 | 2 | 20 | - | - | 2 |
| A-8 | 218 | 210 | 7 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 299 | 299 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| " ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 1367 | 1262 | 25 | 14 | 55 | 3 | 8 | ) |
| B-2 | 3023 | 2771 | 38 | 48 | 51 | 21 | 40 | 54 |
| B-3 | 406 | 317 | 57 | 2 | - | 20 | - | 10 |
| B-4 | 747 | 746 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 3428 | 3198 | 67 |  |  | 10 | 68 | 26 |
| C-2 | 6338 | 6032 | 48 | 58 | 22 | 7 |  | 171 |
| - $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 3347 | 3029 | 133 | 22 | 64 | 25 | 43 | 31 |
| C-4 | 5074 | 4863 | 7 | 2 | - | - | 202 | - |

MURER OR LIVIIG UMITS BY PRESEAT USE OF STRUCTUPE, FOR SUBAREAS


# -40- <br> NATIOMAL OPIIION RESEARCH CEMTER <br> HYDE PARK-KENWOOD AREA SURVEY NO. 381 <br> LIVIHG UHITS BY TYPE OF UNIT AIDD CONDITION OF STRUCTV: 

(TABLE I-I-5)

1. The 3077 structures in the survey area contained a total of 29,467 living units. Of these, 25,183 were regular living units, complete with cooking facilities and intended for family or group occupancy. The remaining 4,284 were single-room units in rooming houses and hotels, primarily transient, and intended for occupancy by individuals, without facilities for cooking.
2. Of the total living units, 16.6 per cent were located in structures classified as dilapidated. In the "A" area, 48.7 per cent were located in dilapidated structures. In the "B" area this proportion was 16.9 per cent, and in the "C" area it was 6.4 per cent. These proportions are somewhat lower than the proportions of structures that were dilapidated. This indicated that the larger structures, containing mitiple living units, tended to be classified as dilapidated less frequently than the smaller structures containing only one or two living units.
3. The living units and dilapidated living units were distributed anong the "A," "B," and "C" areas as follows:

| Living units |  |  |  | In dilapidated structures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area | All | Dwelling units | $\begin{gathered} \text { Single } \\ \text { room } \\ \text { units } \end{gathered}$ | living units | Duelling | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { Single } \\ \text { room } \\ \text { units } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| A | 19.5 | 20.9 | 10.9 | 57.0 | 59.4 | 63.8 |
| B | 18.8 | 20.2 | 10.8 | 19.1 | 19.9 | 22.5 |
| C | 61.7 | 58.9 | 78.3 | 23.8 | 20.7 | 10.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |

4. The single-room units were found to be concentrated in the "C" area, and especially in subareas $\mathrm{C}-2$ and $\mathrm{C}-4$. A smaller proportion of the single-room units were in dilapidated structures than was the case for dwelling units.
TABLE L-I-5
LIVING UNITS BY TYPE OF UNIT AND CONDITION OF STRUGTURE, BY SUBAREAS


## -42-

NATIONAL OPITION RESEARCH CENTER
IIVING UNITS AND COIOR OF OCOUPANTS, 1956, AND CHANGE STNCE 1950, BY BLOCKS
(TABLE Im-I 6 )

1. Although some blocks did not fall entirely within the survey area, a rough block-by-block comparison between the census count of structures and the 1956 census count of structures may be made, by color of ocoupant. This information is specified in Table IwIm6.

It was obtained by tabulating the structure survey information by block; hence it is a complete count. However, the per cent Non-white was obtained by attributing to each block the per cent Mon-white specified by the sample. Because the sample per block is quite small, the columns showing color composition and change in color composition since 2950 , must be used cautiously.
2. In general, where a direct comparison with 1950 can be made, a considerable anount of conversion may be seen to have taken place. This increased number of dwelling units appears to be related, in many blocks, to the fact that the occupancy of the block has changed from white to Non-white. Not all of the blocks that experienced sharp increases in the number of living units underwent a transition from white to Nonwhite occupancy, and many blocks that did undergo guch a transition did not experience an increase in the number of dwelling units.
3. Of the 142 blocks in the survey, 53 had more than 50 per cent of dwelling units occupied by Non-white families in 1956. Sixty-seven blocks experienced change of per cent of population that was Non-white of 25.0 percentage points or more.

LIVIMG UNTTS AND COLOR OF OCCUPATTS OF LIVING UNITS, 1956, AHD CHANGE SINGE 1950, BY BLOCKS

| Census Tract | Block Mumber | Total Number of Drolling Units 1556 | Change in Dumber of Dwelling Units 1950-1956 | Par cent Change- Hunber of Dwelling TJits $1950-1956$ | Per cent occupied Non-white 1956 | Change in for cont Oocupied Non-white 2950-1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 598 | 01 | 276 | 101 | 57.7 | 98.6 | 91.1 |
| 596 | 02 | 328 | 51 | 18.1 | 88.3 | 74.9 |
| 596 | 03 | 278 | 29 | 11.6 | 98.8 | 87.6 |
| 596 | 04 | 293 | 68 | 30.2 | 97.9 | 96.0 |
| 596 | 05 | 36 | 6 | 20.0 | 54.9 | 50.9 |
| 596 | 06 | 216 | 20 | 10.2 | 84.2 | 62.0 |
| 596 | 07 | 149 | 6 | 4.2 | 100.0 | 92.9 |
| 596 | 08 | 361 | 20 | 5.9 | 93.6 | 73.6 |
| 596 | 09 | 210 | 67 | 46.8 | 93.0 | 91.6 |
| 597 | 01 | 345 | -1 | -0.3 | 100.0 | 98.0 |
| 597 | 02 | 336 | 5 | 1.5 | 92.0 | 92.0 |
| 597 | 03* | 28 | 5 | 21.7 | 12.5 | 7.7 |
| 597 | 04 | 24 | 0 | 0.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 597 | 05* | 27 | 2 | 8.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 597 | 06* | 29 | 5 | 20.8 | 100.0 | 85.5 |
| 597 | 07 | 85 | 1 | 1.2 | 70.3 | 66.6 |
| 597 | 08 | 195 | 18 | 10.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 598 | 03 | 325 | 71 | 28.0 | 79.7 | 71.4 |
| 598 | 02 | 190 | 19 | 10.1 | 88.7 | 88.1 |
| 598 | 03 | 82 | 9 | 12.3 | 55.7 | 52.9 |
| 598 | 04 | 28 | 3 | 12.0 | 0.0 | -4.2 |
| 598 | 05 | 32 | 0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 598 | 06. | 71 | -6 | -7.8 | 76.2 | 74.9 |
| 598 | 08 | 10 | - 1 | -10.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 598 | 09 | 31 | 2 | 6.9 | 50.0 | 50.0 |
| 598 | 10 | 149 | -6 | -3.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 |
| 598 | 11* | 335 | -10 | -2.9 | 0.0 | -0.6 |
| 599 | 03 | 80 | 3 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 599 | 02 | 726 | 109 | 17.2 | 38.7 | 34.0 |
| 599 | 03 | 255 | -3 | $-1.2$ | 86.3 | 79.9 |
| 599 | 014* | 243 | -12 | -4.7 | 57.5 | 51.3 |
| 599 | 05 | 49 | -12 | -19.7 | 8.9 | 7.2 |
| 599 | 07 | 100 | -9 | -8.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 599 | 08 | 99 | $-1$ | -1.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 599 | 09 | 307 | 197 | 179.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 599 | 10 | 251 | \% | H | 0.0 | \% |
| 599 | 11 | 262 | \# | \% | 0.0 | $\frac{71}{17}$ |
| 599 | 12 | 24 | $-4$ | $-14.3$ | 100.0 | 92.6 |
| 599 | 13 | 167 | 2 | 1.2 | 42.4 | 42.4 |
| 599 | 14 | 256 | 34 | 15.3 | 11.7 | 8.1 |
| 608 | 01 | 410 | 42 | 42.9 | 97.5 |  |
| 608 | 02 | 133 | 35 | 35.7 | 100.0 | 64.1 |
| 608 | 03 | 145 | 0 | 0.0 | 85.3 | 37.7. |
| 609 | 01 | 256 | 17 | 7.1 | 34.9 |  |
| 609 | 02 | 120 | -2 | -1.6 | 89.1 | 89.1 |
| 609 | 03 | 121 | 24 | 24.8 | 88.7 | 85.6 |
|  | 01 | 471 | -2 | -0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 610 | 02 | 293 | 16 | 5.8 | 38.9 | 37.8 |
| 610 | 03 | 193 | 18 | 33.0 | 0.0 | -0.8 |
|  | 02* | 459 | - 3 | -0.7 | 4.6 | 1.9 |
| 611 | 03* | 241 | 9 | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 611 | - 05 | 13 | - 1 | $-7.1$ | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 611 | 05* | 150 199 | 4 70 | 2.7 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| 611 | 07 | 199 | 10 -23 | 5.3 -10.2 | 0.0 4.3 | 0.0 |
| 632 | 01 | 4 | -58 | -57.0 | 0.0 | 3.0 0.0 |
| 612 | 02\% | 1413 | -87 | -38.0 | 0.0 0.0 | 0.0 0.0 |
| 612 | 03* | 251 | $-4$ | -1.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| 612 | 04. | 762 | $-14$ | -1.8 | 2.4 | 2.3 |
| 612 | 05\% | 4.9 | -166 | -77.0 | 41.7 | 39.2 |
| -612 | 06* | 424 | 4.4 | 11.6 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

*Some liviag units in this blook were oxecuded from the survey area.
解o information given in the 1950 Census data for Chicago Census Tracts.

TABLE L-I-6--Page 2 -Ll-

| ${ }_{\text {Trensus }}$ | ( Blook | Total Humber of Dwelling Whits 1956. | Change in <br> Number of <br> Dwelling Units <br> 1950-1996 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Par cont } \\ & \text { Changer } \\ & \text { Hurber of } \\ & \text { Dreolining } \\ & \text { Units } \\ & 1950-1956 \end{aligned}$ | Por cont Hon-white 1956 | Change in Per cont Occupsed 1950-1956 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 613 | 01 | 219 | 2 | 0.9 | 22.1 | 8.0 |
| 613 | ${ }_{03}^{02}$ | $\underline{192}$ | 25 | 2.7 10.9 | 11.9 | -1.5 |
| 613 | 04* | 180 | -4.5 | -20.0 | 15.7 | 15.7 |
| 613 | 05* | 247 | -21 | -7.9 | 2.8 | 1.2 |
| 613 | 07* | 125 | -56 | -31.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 633 | 08* | 132 | -3 | -2.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 613 | 09: | 74 | 23 | 45.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| 613 | 11* | 162 | -21 | -11.5 | 0.0 | -1.6 |
| 614 | 07 | 277 | 80 | 40.5 | 2.9 | 2.9 |
| 614 | 02 | 250 | -30 | $-10.7$ | 20.4 | 88. |
| 614 | 8 | 156 | - 6 | -3.7 | 17.6 | 17.6 |
| 611 | 05* | 215 | -22 | -9.3 | 23.9 | 17.4 |
| 614 |  | 174 | -27 | -13.4 | 10.0 | -0.5 |
| 告 | ${ }_{08}{ }^{\text {\% }}$ | $1{ }^{1}$ | - | -320:6 | 420, | 3 |
| 615 |  | ${ }^{2} 51$ | $-47$ | -21:9 | 53.6 | 51.8 |
|  | 12\% | ${ }^{2} 8$ |  |  |  |  |
| 615 | 07 | 218 | 25 | $\frac{13}{2} .6$ | 97.7 | 97.7 |
| 615 | ${ }^{02}$ | 21 | -1 | -5: ${ }^{\circ}$ | 45.5 | 45 |
| 615 | ${ }^{0} 8$ | ${ }^{93}$ | - 3 | $-3.2$ | 74.6 | 73.0 |
| 615 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 3:8 | 19\% | 17.8 |
| 615 | 07 | 67 | -2 | -2.9 | 60.7 | 66.7 |
| 615 | 08 | 202 | 4 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| 625 | 09 | 129 | 0 | 0.0 | 33.8 | 33.8 |
| 615 | 10 | 166 | 2 | 1.2 | 35.6 | 33.7 |
| 615 | 11 | 177 | 27 | 18.0 | 53.9 | 48.2 |
| 615 | 12 | 229 | - 1 | -0.4 | 22.3 | 42.3 |
| 615 | 13 | 159 | 3 | 1.9 | 43.9 | 42.5 |
| 616 | 01 02 | 59 | - 5 | -7.8 | 100.0 90.2 | 100.0 |
| 616 | ${ }^{02}$ | 4181 | 12 | 2.6 | 81.4 | 79.3 |
| 616 | 05 | 66 | 3 | 4.8 | 3.9 | $\sim 1.0$ |
| 616 | ${ }^{06 *}$ | 137 | -6 | -4.2 | 54.3 | 54.3 89.9 |
| 616 | 07 | 123 | 8 | 5.9 | 92.6 |  |
| 616 | ${ }_{0} 08$ | 107 | - 2 | -1.8 | 97.6 | 78.6 |
| 616 | 10 | 246 127 | 115 | 188.0 | 97.9 89.0 | ${ }^{93} \mathbf{8} \cdot 3$ |
| 616 | 12 | 129 | -10 | $-7.2$ | 65.6 | 57.0 |
| 616 | 13 | 216 | 18 | 9.1 | 68.6 | 68.1 |
| 617 | 01 | 175 | 9 | 5.4 | 47.3 | 42.5 |
| 617 | 02 | 210 | 38 <br> 12 <br> 1 | 22.1 | 80.7 82. | 69.5 |
| 617 | 03 <br> 04 <br> 1 | 175 113 | -12 | -11.0 | 88.9 | 67.3 |
| 617 | 05 | 120 | 0 | 0.0 | 96.5 | 84.4 |
| 617 | ${ }^{06}$ |  | -37 | $-18.3$ | 47.8 | 50.3 |
| 617 | 10 | 96 | -2 | -1.0 | 0.0 | -13.4 |
| 617 | 12 | 122 | 29 | 31.2 | 66.7 | 52.5 |
| 618 | $0^{1 *}$ | 130 | -6 | -4.4 | 33.5 | 32.1 |
| 618 | 02** | 47 | -6 -9 | -16.6 | 55.6 | 45.1 |
| 619 | 01* | 165 | -277 | -62.6 | 0.0 | -1. 4 |
| 619 | 02* | 214 | -74 | -25.8 | 0.0 | -0.7 |
| 619 | ${ }^{03}{ }^{\text {O }}$ * | 73 | - -5 | -15.0 | 5.3 | -0.7 0.0 |
| 619 | 05 | 59 | -16 | -21.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 629 | $\infty$ | 95 | -53 | -35.8 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 619 | 07 | 175 | 5 | 2.9 | 1.6 0.0 | -8.5 |
| 619 | ${ }_{08} 08$ | 117 | -5 | -7. -7 | 0.0 | -3.1 |
| 620 | O2* | 49 | -253 | -83.8 | 0.0 |  |
| 620 | $03 *$ | 182 | -111 | -37.9 | 17.9 | 16.1 |
| \%20 | $05^{*}$ | 107 | -210 | -88.5 | 7.7 | -2. 7 |
| 620 | $08 \%$ | 167 | -9 | -5.1 | 0.0 | -0. 6 |
| 620 | 10\% | $\underline{136}$ | 2 | 10.7 | 0:0 | -1.7 |
|  |  |  | 12 | 1.7 | 0.0 | -0.3 |
| ${ }_{6} 621$ | 05* | 135 | ${ }^{6} 6$ |  | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 521 | 04. | 49 | -136 | -47.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 622 682 | ${ }^{03}$ | 339 | -8 | -100.9 | 0.0 | 3.0 |

OCCUPAIVCY OF LIVITG WHITS, BY COLOR OF OCCUPAITS AID
CONDITION OF UITITS
(TABLES L-T-7 and L-T-8 Wased on sample data7)

1. Of the total living units in the sample survey area, an estimated 4.3 per cent were vacant, and 95.7 per cent were occupied. The vacancy rate was more than twice as high in the "A" areas (7.4 per cent) as in the "B" or "C" areas.
2. White persons or families occupied 60.1 per cont of the living units; 35.6 per contof the living units were occupied by Mon-white persons or families. These proportions varied considerably from one area to mother. In general, the Non-white population was concentrated in the "A" and "B" areas, and was comparatively scerce in the "C" areas. Subareas A-1, A-2, A-6, and B-1 were occupied alrost entirely by Non-white population. Subareas A-3, A-5, B-2, B-3, and C-1 are mixed white and Mon-white in roughly equal proportions, while subareas $A-4, A-7, A-8, A-9, B-4, C-2, C-3$, and $C-4$ are preponderantly white.
3. A higher proportion of the living units occupied by Mon-white residents are dilapidated than of those occupied by white residents. However, within any one area the proportion of 耳on-white residents living in dilapidated housing is not a great deal higher than the propartion of whites living in dilapidated housing. Following is a summary of the percentages that support this finding:

| Area | Per cent of units in dilapidated structures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All units | occupied by white | Occupied by Hon-white |
| All areas | 18.3 | 13.2 | 27.3 |
| A | 50.9 | 45.8 | 55.4 |
| B | 21.9 | 20.4 | 23.1 |
| C | 7.9 | 4.8 | 9.6 |

This implies that the transition from white to Non-white has occurred in areas having the highest proportion of dilapidated structures. But within each area, Negroes and other ifow-white population ocoupy non-dilapidatedstructures in only moderately higher proportions than white residents.

Hote: The percentages of Table I-I-7 and the figures of L-I-8 are based upon the sample survey, rather than the 100 per cent structure surveyo The sample survey excludedunits located in certain hotels and apartment hotels that were not included in the sample area. A very high proportion of the units excluded are occupied by white residents. Therefore, the proportions occupied by Nonwhites shown in Table L-I-7 are somewhat above the true proportion for the entire Hyde Park-llenwood area, including the apartinent hotels and hotels.

- $16-$

TABLE I-I-7
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF LIVING UNITS BY OCCUPANCY AND COIOR: AREA BY SUBAREAS

| Area and subarea | Total Living Units | Per cent distribution* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | Occupied |  | Vacant |
| A. STMARY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Totil survey area | 29457 | 200.0 | 50.1 | 35.6 | 4.3 |
| All "A" area | 5737 | 100.0 | 45.2 | 47.4 | 7.4 |
| All "B" area | 5543 | 100.0 | 42.4 | 54.3 | 3.3 |
| All "C" area | 18187 | 100.0 | 72.5 | 24.1 | 3.4 |
| B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 713 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 82.3 | 9.4 |
| A-2 | 367 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 88.8 | 7.5 |
| A-3 | 2102 | 100.0 | 44.0 | 46.8 | 9.2 |
| A -4 | 531 | 100.0 | 78.8 | 15.1 | 6.1 |
| A-5 | 640 | 100.0 | 55.8 | 40.8 | 3.4 |
| A-6 | 400 | 100.0 | 3.3 | 92.1 | 4.6 |
| A-7 | 467 | 100.0 | 71.5 | 17.3 | 11.2 |
| A-8 | 218 | 100.0 | 88.7 | 8.9 | 2.4 |
| A-9 | 299 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 3.9 | 1.6 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 1367 | 100.0 | 16.2 | 81.2 | 2.6 |
| B-2 | 3023 | 100.0 | 42.3 | 54.5 | 3.2 |
| B-3 | 406 | 100.0 | 49.0 | 49.9 | 1.1 |
| B-L | 747 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 4.4 | 7.2 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 3428 | 100.0 | 60.5 | 36.4 | 3.1 |
| C-2 | 6338 | 100.0 | 66.5 | 29.5 | 4.0 |
| C-3 | 3347 | 100.0 | 72.8 | 22.3 | 4.9 |
| C-4 | 5074 | 100.0 | 99.3 | - | 0.7 |

*Excludes certain hotel apartments not in sample survey area.


[^1]
## NATIONAL OPIIIOI RESEARCH CEATER

## LIVING UNITS II DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES, BY CHARACTERISTICS OF TTE <br> SERUCTURE IN THICH LOCATED <br> (TABLES L-I-9 to I-I-12 Eased on complete counts7)

1. A total of 5,132 living units were found to be in dilapidated structures. The dilapidation rate for living units (per cent in dilapidated structures) varied considerably by the present use of the structure. (For details, see Table L-I-9.)

| Use of structure | Dilapidation rate |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total | 17.4 |
| Residential only | 16.7 |
| Residential above commeroial | 41.3 |
| Residence in garage or coach | house 22.9 |
| Residence with other use | 9.0 |

Thus, by far the highest dilapidetion rate was found among living units located above commercial establishments. The number of such units was 883.
2. The dilapidation rate also varied among living units by type of structure, as follows:

| One-family structures, total | 21.9 | Malti-family, total | 17.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Detached | 22.4 | Court type | 9.4 |
| Semi-detached and row h. | 21.0 | Central corridor type | 26.1 |
| Two-family structures, total | 29.5 | Elevator type | 4.8 |
| Detached | 33.7 | Other | 38.1 |

Thus, the highest dilapidation rates were found in two-femily detached, multiplemit central corridor type and multiple unit "other" types. Of the 5,132 units in dilapidated structures, 2,761, or 54 per cent were in central corridor type multiplemunit structures. An additional 905 , or 18 per cent, were in "other" multiplemunit structures.
3. Table L-I-II provides the same information for dwelling units alone that Table L-I-10 provides for living units (dwelling units and single roon units combined). The findings of the two tables are similar: 86.9 per cent of the dilapidated dwelling units are located in multi-unit structures; only 9.3 per cent are in one-family structures.
4. Table L-I-I2 shows the construction naterials of which dilapidated structures are built, and the number of living units they contain. The dilapidation rate for living units in structures built of each type of construction material is a.s follows:

| Brick | 16.7 | Lasonry | 30.6 |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | ---: |
| Wood | 34.3 | Stucco | 33.3 |
| Brick-wood combination | 56.9 | Conerete | 9.1 |

Although they are numerically and proportionately a very small part of all living units and all dilapidated structures, the living units in structures built of wood, brick-wood, masonry, or stucco are subject to a much higher rate of dilapidation than structures of brick or concrete. A large part of these differences are due to the age of the buildings; wood, masonry, and wood-brick buildings are generally older then others.

| Area and Subarea | Total <br> dilapidated structures | Residential only | Pssidenltial above commercial | Residen- tial in garage or coach hse | Residen- tial with other use | Institutional housing | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commer- } \\ \text { cial } \end{gathered}$ | Institution | Total A11 structures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | LU 1 DU ISRU | LU DU | IT10U | LUIDUISRU | LU\| DU /SRU | LU\|DU|SRU | DU\|SR | LU 1 DU 1 SRU! |  | I | SRU |



|  | ネ゙ |
| :---: | :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  | LU -- Living Units (Dvelling Units plus Single Room Units)

DU -- Dwelling Units
SRT -- Single Room Units
TABLE L-I- 10


TABLE L-I-11
NUBER OF MWELIEG UMITS IH DILAPIDATED GTRUCTURES BY STRUGTURE TYEE, BY SUBAREAS

TABLE I-I-12


WATIOML OPIITON RESEARGH CEMTER

## MUMBER OF OCCUPIBD LIVING UNITS BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, MOMBER OF ROOMS AND CONDITIOM OF STRUCTURE

(TABLES L-II-1, L-II-1a, and I-II-2)

1. In the sample survey area there were 24,605 occupied living units. Of these, 5,525 were occupied by single persons living alone and I, 137 were group households (two or more unrelated individuals jointly occupying a living unit. The balance were occupied by primary families. Thus, families occupied 73.1 per cent of the total occupied living units.

The most common type of primary family was the family with no subfamilies. There were 16,808 of these, of which 506 contained one or more unrelated individuals such as a lodger or servant living in. A total of 873 families ( 3.6 per cent) contained a subfamily; 262 living units contained two families or more. The distribution of these families, by type and by color of family and condition of structure in which the living unit is located is shown in Table L-II-la. Table I-II-I shows the percentage distribution by type for each subarea, with detail by color and condition of structure. Because the data are obtained fron a sample, cells with small frequencies should be treated as being subject to wide percentage variation.
2. Table L-II-la is reported in this detail because it is the basis upon which rests all of the percentage tables that will be reported in the remainder of this section.
3. Single-person households are a greater percentage of white than of Non-white households ( 27 per cent versus 14 per cent). Group households also are much more frequent among white than Non-white households ( 5.6 per cent versus 2.9 per cent. There is no great difference in this characteristic between dilapidated and not dilapidated structures.
4. Certain subareas have much greater concentrations of single-persons households than others. For example, 30 per cent or more of the living units of subareas $\mathrm{A}-3, \mathrm{~A}-4, \mathrm{~A}-8, \mathrm{~A}-9$ and $\mathrm{B}-4$ are occupied by single persons. On the other hand, other areas have concentrations of primary families without unrelated individuals or subfamilies. $\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{~A}-2, \mathrm{~A}-5, \mathrm{~B}-1$ and $\mathrm{B}-2$ are above-average in this respect. The single-person Non-white households occur with greater relative frequency in subareas $\mathrm{A}-8, \mathrm{~A}-9$, and $\mathrm{B}-4$ and $\mathrm{C}-1$.
5. Number of Rooms. The median size of living unit was quite small; especially in the "A" areas. One-room or two-room units comprised 32 per cent of all living units. Resi dences with five or more rooms comprised less than 30 per cent of all living units. In the dilapidated structures, living units tend to be smaller, on an average, than in non-dilapidated structures. A partial exception is the fact that in the "A" area, a high proportion of the units in non-dilapidated structures are single-room units.

The median number of rooms in each area, by condition of structure, is as follows:

| Area | All units |
| :---: | :---: |
| Total : | 2.9 |
| "A" areas : | 1.9 |
| "B" areas : | 2.8 |
| " " areas : | 3.3 |


| Units in dilapidated <br> structures | Units in structures <br> not dilapidated |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2.4 | 3.0 |
| 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 2.7 | 2.8 |
| 2.6 | 3.4 |

 AII "C" area
"A" Subareas


With $\quad / \begin{aligned} & 5 \\ & 5 \\ & =\text { Erroup household }\end{aligned}$

___ 9 Single Person Head, with subiamilies


## 

 21
I'

$$
1 \quad 17 \text { ar in cisione }
$$

$-54-$
TABLE L-II-2- (Page 2)


TABLE L-II-Ia
NUMBER OF OCCUPIED LIVING UNITS IN SURVEY AREA, BY TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD, COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, AND CONDITION OF STRUCTURE, FOR SUBAREAS

| Area and y |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Tiving Units in Mon-Disapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subareas | Total | 0 | [1] |  | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |  |  |  |  | 3 | 2 |  |  |  |  | 779 |  |
| Total survey area | A. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 1.558 | 1113 | 3015 | 154 |  | 160 |  | 15 | $\cdots$ | 25 | Hoolv 1 |  | 132871 | 698 | 137 | 1905 | 160 | 6 |  | 47 |
| A11 "A" area | 2508 | 553 | 1748 | 704 | 9 | 59 | 26 |  | - | 7 | 2724 | 968 | 3570 | 61 | 15 | 62 | 12 | - | 26 | 10 |
| A11 "B" area | 11.26 | 222 | 769 | 49 | 3 | 65 | 18 | - | - | - | : 482 | 907 | 2798 | 149 | 43 | $14_{4}$ | 94 | 6 | 29 | 12 |
| A11 "C" area | 924 | 338 | 498 | 1 | 18 | 36 | - |  |  | 18 | 413312 | 2537 | 8919 | 488 | 79 | 699 | 354 | - | 40 | 25 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 306 | 33 | 238 | 19 | 3 | 10 | 3 | - | - | - | If 3401 | 103 | 230 | 3 | 4 | - | - | - | - | * |
| A.-2 | 226 | 36 | 171 | 38 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | 1113 | 16 | 79 | 6 | 6 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | 6 |
| L-3 | 852 | 231 | 552 | 37 | 6 | 20 | 6 | - | - | - | 1057 | 357 | 647 | 21 | - | 27 | - | - | 5 | - |
| A-4 | 152 | 56 | 90 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | - | ${ }^{11} 345$ | 230 | 106 | 4 | - | - | 5 |  | - | - |
| A-5 | 327 | 58 | 263 | 6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | " 291 | 66 | 201 | 4 | - | 20 | - |  | - | - |
| A-6 | 236 | 21 | 177 | 19 | - | - | 12 | - | - | 7 | ${ }^{11} 146$ | 30 | 82 | 13 | 5 | 4 | - | - | 8 | 4 |
| A-7 | 181 | 23 | 342 | 2 | - | 14 | - | - | - | - | il 234 | 88 | 127 | 6 | - | - | - |  | 13 | - |
| A-8 | 169 | 84 | 77 | 3 | - | 5 | - | - | - | - | ${ }^{14}$ | 12 | 25 | 4 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 59 | 11 | 38 | - | - | 10 | - | - | - | - | \% 154 | 66 | 73 | - | - | 11 | 4 | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8-1 | 280 | 61 | 180 | 25 | - | 9 | 5 | - | - | - | 1019 | 123 | 751 | 55 | 30 | 24 | 24 | $\cdots$ | 8 | 4 |
| B-2 | 486 | 54 | 362 | 24 | 3 | 30 | 13 | - | - | - | "1440 | 472 | 1731 | 80 | 8 | 67 | 52 | 5 | 17 | 8 |
| B-3 | 348 | 27 | 317 | - |  | 4 | - | - | - |  | ${ }^{14} 253$ | 55 | 155 | 14 | 5 | 20 | 8 | 1 | 4 | - |
| ${ }^{8-4}$ | 212 | 80. | 110 | - | - | 22 | - | - | - |  | 470 | 257 | 161 | - | 5 | 33 | 10 | - | 4 | - |
| "C"Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 105 | 55 | 49 | - | - | 1 | - |  | - | - | -1 3078 | 396 | 2169 | . 135 | 64 | 213 | 82 | - | 16 | 5 |
| C-2 | 524 | 182 | 273 | 1 | - | 35 | - | 15 | - | 18 | 1.611 | 908 | 3214 | 196 | - | 240 | 33 | - | - | 20 |
| C-3 | 279 | 85 | 176 | - | 18 | - | - |  | - | - | -2743 | 569 | 1833 | 69 | 15 | 159 | 98 | - | , | - |
| C-4 | 16 | 16 |  | - | - | $\cdots$ | 1. |  |  | . | - 2709 | 664 | 1703 | 88 |  | 89 | 141 | - | 24 | $\because$ |

TABLE I-II-2

| Area and <br> Subareas |
| :--- |



TABLE L-II -2- (Page 2)

|  | Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area and Subareas | Total | 1 room | $\begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | rooms | $\begin{gathered} 8 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | 9 rooms cr more | Not Re-ported | Tota 1 | $\begin{gathered} 1 \\ \text { room } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 2 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 4 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 5 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered} 6 \\ \text { rooms } \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 7 \\ \text { rooms } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} 8 \\ \text { rooms } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\begin{gathered} 9 \\ \text { moons } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | Not Re-ported |
| Total survey area | 1100.0 | 19.21 | 22.4 | 22.11 | 18.11 | 8.01 | 6.2 | 1.7 | 0.8 | Sumi 1.1 | SARY | 100.0 | 12.3 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 18.7 | 13.0 | 7.3 | 6.1 | 1.9 | 3.7 | 0.1 |
| A11 "A" area | 100.01 | 21.2 | 25.8 | 22.1 | 16.0 | 4.7 | 5.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 300.0 | 31.9 | 24.9 | 16.9 | 10.9 | 6.0 | 5.1 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.0 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 17.4 | 14.4 | 27.2 | 19.1 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 3.6 | 0.5 | 2.5 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 14.3 | 18.0 | 21.2 | 18.3 | 21.1 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | - |
| A11 "C" area | 100.01 | 16.5 | 22.8 | 36.8 | 23.9 | 13.7 | 8.3 | 0.1 | - | - | - | 100.01 | 7.2 | 15.3 | 19.7 | 20.6 | 35.3 | 7.8 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 0.1 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . DE | IK. BY | S Subar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $A-1$ | 1200.0 | 16.1 | 38.7 | 22.3 | 14.5 | 4.3 | 4.1 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 31.2 | 35.0 | 22.2 | 6.0 | - | 3.4 | 2.3 | - | - | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 26.1 | 23.4 | 18.5 | 18.0 | 2.1 | 8.0 | - | 3.5 | 2.7 | 7.8 | 100.0 | 3.6 | 30.1 | 11.8 | 32.0 | 1.1 | - | 20.4 | $\cdots$ | - | 1.1 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 31.5 | 24.3 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 3.2 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 |  | 100.0 | 38.0 | 24.9 | 17.5 | 10.1 | 4.5 | 2.9 | 1.2 | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 12.1 | 33.5 | 24.7 | 18.1 | 2.7 | 8.8 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 63.8 | 22.4 | 12.9 | 3.8 | 5.7 | 1.4 | - | - | - | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 12.8 | 24.6 | 20.0 | 21.1 | 5.5 | 16.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 5.8 | 14.5 | 33.8 | 20.7 | 15.4 | 5.0 | 4.7 | - | - | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 18.0 | 23.5 | 8.3 | 28.0 | 9.4 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 5.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 16.7 | 16.7 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 16.2 | 19.9 | 0.7 | - | 2.6 | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 16.3 | 15.3 | 26.4 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 4.6 | 6.4 | 0.5 | 2.0 | - | 100.0 | 23.1 | 45.8 | 2.7 | 8.9 | 8.2 | 5.7 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 1.7 | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 43.1 | 25.6 | 21.6 | 8.3 | 1.7 |  | , | 1.7 | - | - | 100.0 | 15.8 | 7.9 | 7.9 | - | 7.9 | 39.5 | 21.1 | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 |  | 14.9 | 63.2 | - |  | 17.5 | 4.4 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 18.2 | 28.3 | 12.1 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 12.1 | 14.2 | 0.6 | 0.6 | - |
| "B' Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 17.4 | 31.7 | 16.2 | 2.8 | 1.9 | - | - | 4.3 | $\cdots$ | 100.0 | 10.7 | 19.8 | 32.2 | 15.8 | 8.4 | 4.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.2 | - |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 34.1 | 21.4 | 20.7 | 27.1 | 7.6 | 5.7 | 1.3 | 3.4 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 10.6 | 19.6 | 20.0 | 18.5 | 12.8 | 9.0 | 4.8 | 2.6 | 2.1 | - |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 17.3 | - | 39.2 | 26.3 | 8.8 | 8.3 | 6.2 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 11.3 | - | 7.3 | 36.5 | 19.3 | 6.8 | 9.0 | 4.4 | 5.4 | - |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 32.8 | 24.1 | 25.1 | 12.9 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.2 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 48.6 | 15.0 | 11.9 | 10.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 5.0 | 3.9 | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | , | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - | - | - ${ }^{-}$ | - | - | - | 100.0 | 1.1 | 14.6 | 21.6 | 22.4 | 17.3 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 1.8 | 8.8 | 0.5 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 16.0 | 26.4 | 13.7 | 26.0 | 8.8 | 8.8 | 0.2 | - | - |  | 100.0 | 31.1 | 12.7 | 24.7 | 22.0 | 15.5 | 7.0 | 4.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | - |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 24.7 | 6.5 | 10.8 | 23.7 | 29.0 | 5.4 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 7.3 | 17.5 | 11.4 | 20.1 | 12.9 | 11.8 | 9.3 30.5 | 4.0 | 6.6 | - |
| C-4 | 1100.01 | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - |  |  |  | 1100.0 | 7.1 | 18.4 | 18.0 | 16.0 | 16.3 | 7.3 | 10.5 | 1.6 | 4.8 | - |

## HATIOMAL OPIMTON RESEARCF CERTER

## STRUCTURAL DEFTCTEMCIES IMSIDE LIVIMG UIITS

(TABLES L-II-3 to L-II-8)
The structure survey did not rate the interior of living units. An attempt to learn the specific deficiencies inside living units was made as a part of the sample survey of households. Tables L-II-3 to L-II-8 sumarize the findings with respect to structural deficiencies inside living units. The following table abstracts some of the most salient figures from those tables.


1. From seven to 16 per cent of $2 l l$ living units had minor deficiencies, and, (except for plumbing difficulties, which were more numerous) an additional one-two per cent had major internal deficiencies. Deficiencies in ceilings and walls were much more frequent than deficiencies in floors, windows, and doors.
2. In structures that were rated as dilapidated, the frequency of both minor and major deficiencies was much greaterthan in structures not rated as dilapidated. From two to four per cent of all living units in dilapidated structures had major internal structural deficiencies.
3. The proportion of living units having each type of deficiency was greater in the "A" areas than in "B" areas, and greater in "B" areas than in "C" areas. Within each area, the deficiency rate was higher for dilapidated than for non-dilapidated buildings.

SUMARY: gTHOR TNTERNAL DEFTGTENCTES OCCURMITH A CONSIDEABIE DEGREE OF FREOUENCY THROUGHOUT THE "A" AMD "B" AREAS. UNLESS CHECILD AND CORRECTED THEY MILL BECOME MAJOR DEFICIENCIES. THERE IS EVIDENT HEED FOR A LONG-RAMGE PRCGRAM OF CONSERVAtION ARD RENETAL.

PER CENT OF LIVING UNITS WITH DEFICIENCIES IN CEILINGS
BY CONDITION OF SUBAREA

| Area and Subareas | For All Structures |  |  | For Dilapidated Structures |  |  | WFor Not DilapidatedStructures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Minor } \\ \text { Def. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Hajor } \\ \text { Def. } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { Difnor } \\ \text { Def. } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Major } \\ \text { Def. } \end{gathered}$ | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Minor } \\ \text { Def. } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Major } \\ & \text { Def. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area | 33.5 | 29.9 | 3.6 | 40.1 | 34.6 | 5.5 | 1-28.1 | 25.3. | 2.1 |
| All "B" area | 23.7 | 21.7 | 2.0 | 37.5 | 34.4 | 3.1 | 20.0 | 18.3 | 1.7 |
| All "C" area | 9.1 | 8.6 | 0.5 | 25.4 | 23.7 | 1.7 | 7.7 | 7.31 | 0.4 |
| "A" Subareas it |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 40.5 | 37.3 | 3.2 | 53.71 | 48.7 | 5.0 | 27.4 | 26.0 | 1.4 |
| A-2 | 12.9 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 17.5 | 6.1 | 11.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | - |
| A-3 | 40.5 | 37.7 | 2.8 | 49.8 | 47.1 | 2.7 | 34.7 | 31.9 | 2.8 |
| A-4 | 21.7 | 18.9 | 2.8 | 14.2 | 11.5 | 2.7 | 24.9 | 22.1 | 2.8 |
| A-5 | 27.1 | 25.2 | 1.9 | 26.0 | 24.6 | 1.4 | 28.6 | 26.0 | 2.6 |
| A-6 | 55.3 | 41.4 | 13.9 | 78.2 | 54.7 | 23.5 | 29.9 | 26.6 | 3.3 |
| A-7 | 37.6 | 33.2 | 4.4 | 44.0 | 34.8 | 9.2 | 32.0 | 32.0 | - |
| A-8 | 35.8 | 35.8 | - | 36.9 | 36.9 | - | 32.6 | 31.6 | - |
| A-9 | 7.1 | 5.8 | 1.3 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | - |
| "B"Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 29.1 | 26.6 | 2.5 | 29.3 | 26.6 | 2.7 | 29.0 | 26.6 | 2.4 |
| B-2 | 22.2 | 20.2 | 2.0 | 44.0 | 38.4 | 5.6 | 18.1 | 16.8 | 1.3 |
| B-3 | 29.7 | 27.6 | 2.1 | 42.3 | 42.3 | - | 22.2 | 18.8 | 3.4 |
| B-4 | 13.4 | 12.7 | 0.7 | 27.7 | 27.7 | - | 6.0 | 5.0 | 1.0 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 0.6 | - | - | - | 1.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| C-2 | 16.0 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 31.3 | 28.3 | 3.0 | 14.0 | 13.5 | 0.5 |
| C-3 | 10.3 | 9.8 | 0.5 | 26.3 | 26.3 | - | 8.6 | 8.4 | 0.2 |
| C-4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | . | , | - | - | 1.7 | 2.7 | - |

PER CENT OF LIVING UNITS WTTH DEFICIENCIES IN WALIS AND PARTITIONS, BY SUBAREAS (based upon households for which reports were made, 97.3 per cent)

| Area and Subarea | In All Structures |  |  | In Dilapidated Structures |  |  | In Not DilapidatedStructures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Der. | Major Der. | Total | Whory | Def. | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Winor } \\ & \text { Def. } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Major } \\ & \text { Def. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area | 29.7 | 26.5 | 3.2 | 34.7 | 30.3 | 4.4 | 25.5 | 23.3 | 2.2 |
| A11 "B" area | 17.8 | 16.2 | 1.6 | 30.1 | 27.2 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 13.3 | 1.3 |
| All "C" area | 7.3 | 6.4 | 0.9 | 25.4 | 23.7 | 1.7 | 6.01 | 5.1 | 0.9 |
| "A" Subareas B. DETAIL BY Subarea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 A-2 | 43.2 10.4 | 40.0 3.0 | 3.2 7.4 | 53.0 15.3 | 50.5 4.0 | 12.3 | 33.4 1.1 | 1.1 | 3.9 |
| A-3 | 37.1 | 35.1 | 2.0 | 45.0 | 43.5 | 1.5 | 32.3 | 29.9 | 2.4 |
| A-4 | 15.0 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 8.7 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 17.7 | 16.3 | 1.4 |
| A-5 | 23.6 | 21.3 | 2.3 | 21.1 | 19.7 | 1.4 | 26.6 | 23.2 | 3.4 |
| A-6 | 41.7 | 32.9 | 8.8 | 61.4 | 44.5 | 16.9 | 20.0 | 20.0 | - |
| A-7 | 24.4 | 18.3 | 6.1 | 22.7 | 13.5 | 9.2 | 25.9 | 22.6 | 3.3 |
| A-8 | 37.1 | 37.1 | - | 38.5 | 38.5 | - | 31.6 | 31.6 | - |
| A-9 | 8.3 | 7.0 | 1.3 | 13.2 | 8.8 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 6.3 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 25.7 | 23.1 | 2.6 | 31.2 | 26.9 | 4.3 | 24.3 | 22.1 | 2.2 |
| B-2 | 15.8 | 14.3 | 1.5 | 33.5 | 29.3 | 4.2 | 12.5 | 11.5 | 1.0 |
| B-3 | 20.5 | 19.4 | 1.1 | 36.1 | 36.1 | - | 11.1 | 94 | 1.7 |
| B-4 | 7.6 | 7.6 | - | 13.8 | 13.8 | - | 4.4 | 4.4 | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | - |
| C-2 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 1.4 | 30.7 | 27.7 | 3.0 | 8.5 | 7.3 | 1.2 |
| C-3 | 11.2 | 9.6 | 3.6 | 27.6 | 27.6 | - | 9.8 | 8.0 | 1.8 |
| C-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE L-II-5
PER CENT OF LIVING UNITS WITH DEFICIENCIES IN FLOORS, BY SUBAREAS (based on number of households where assertations were made 97.2 per cent of households)

| Area and Subareas | In All Structures |  |  | In Dilapidated Structures |  |  | In Not DilapidatedStructures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mininor Major } \\ \text { Def. Dee. } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c} \hline \text { Total } & \text { Minor } & \text { Major } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | Total | MinorDef.DajorDef. |  |
| Total survey area <br> All "A" area <br> All "p" area <br> All "C" area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 7.4 | 6.71 | 0.7 | 17.3 | 15.3 | 2.0 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 0.4 |
|  | 18.5 | 16.3 | 2.2 | 22.3 | 19.2 | 3.1 | 15.3 | 13.9 | 1.4 |
|  | 9.6 | 9.0 | 0.6 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 1.6 | 8.1 | 7.7 | 0.4 |
|  | 2.2 | 2.1 | 0.1 | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | 1.7 | 1.6 | 0.1 |
|  |  |  | DETAII | BY SUBA | AREA |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 37.9 | 33.9 | 4.0 | 50.8 | 45.4 | 5.4 | 25.0 | 22.5 | 2.5 |
| A-2 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 5.9 | 16.4 | 7.4 | 9.0 | 3.3 | 3.3 | - |
| A-3 | 19.8 | 18.4 | 1.4 | 25.3 | 23.8 | 2.5 | 16.5 | 15.1 | 1.4 |
| A-4 | 7.9 | 7.1 | 0.8 | - | - | - | 12.3 | 10.1 | 1.2 |
| A-5 | 17.4 | 14.7 | 2.7 | 13.8 | 12.4 | 1.4 | 21.7 | 17.5 | 4.2 |
| A-6 | 16.8 | 15.2 | 1.6 | 19.8 | 16.8 | 3.0 | 13.3 | 13.3 | - |
| A-7 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 2.6 | 9.6 | 4.1 | 5.5 | 5.0 | 5.0 | - |
| A-8 | 30.1 | 28.6 | 1.5 | 29.8 | 27.9 | 1.9 | 31.6 | 31.6 | - |
| A-9 | 7.3 | 7.3 | - | 4.5 | 4.5 | - | 8.7 | 8.4 | - |
| "B"Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 17.2 | 16.5 | 0.7 | 19.9 | 16.8 | 3.1 | 16.4 | 16.4 | - |
| Em 2 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 0.5 | 15.1 | 13.2 | 1.9 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 0.2 |
| B-3 | 11.4 | 9.3 | 2.1 | 20.6 | 20.6 | - | 5.9 | 2.5 | 3.4 |
| B-4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | - | 5.9 | 5.9 | - | - | - | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C-2 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | 5.9 | 5.9 | - | 3.8 | 3.8 | , |
| C-3 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 14.5 | 14.5 | - | 1.9 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| C-4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE L-II-6
PER CENT OF LIVING UNITS WITH DEFICIENCIES IN WINDONS AND FRAAES, BY CONDITION OF SUBAREA

TABLE L-II-7



## NATIOHAJ. OPINIOH RESEARCH CENTER

INADEQUATE INTERNAL CONSTHNCTION OF LIVING UNITS
(TABLES L-II-9 to L-II-12)
Fooms with no windows. More than one living unit in 19 had one or more rooms with no trindows. This occurred in 6.3 per cent of living units in dilapidated structures and in 5.3 per cent of units in not dilapidated structures. It was more prevalent in particular subareas than in others. Subareas A-1, A-7, A-8, A-9, C-1, and C-4 had especially high proportions of units with windowless rooms.

Rooms with no electrical outlets. All but a very small fraction of rooms had electrical outlets. Only l.2 per cent of living units had rooms with no electrical outlets. Such units appeared to occur more frequently in "A" than in "B" or "C" areas, but the proportions involved are so small that conventional tests of statistical significance cannot evaluate the difference with the size of sample used. Table L-II-10 is useful for demonstrating that almost every room in living units in all parts of the survey area, both in dilapidated and not dilapidated structures, was wired for electricity.

Rooms with no heating. About one living unit in 16 had one or more unheated rooms. The proportion of units having such rooms was about the same among dilapidated as among not dilapidated buildings, and was nearly the same among the "A," "B," and "C" areas. From reports by the interviewers it is known that many of the unheated rooms are (a) sun-porches that have been converted into year-round bedrooms, or (b) small rooms from which the radiator has been removed because they are adequately heated from adjoining rooms and would be too hot with a radiator installed as part of a heating system in which the heat for individual rooms cannot be controlled. Both of these situations were found in high-rental apartments as well as in low-rent and dilapidated apartments.

Ventilation of bathroom. All but a very small fraction (1.4 per cent) of the living units have bathrooms that are ventilated by some means. In more than four-fifths of the cases, a window provides ventilation. In the remaining cases a sky-light, air vent, or exhaust fan is used. The proportion of units having non-ventilated bathrooms is greater in the "A" area ( 2.9 per cent) than in the "B" or "C" areas. The proportion is also higher in dilapidated than in not dilapidated structures.
table I-II-8

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|c|}
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Area and subarea} \& \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Total} \& \multicolumn{8}{|l|}{1115 Structures} \& \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Dilapidated} \& \multicolumn{9}{|l|}{Not Dilapidated} \\
\hline \& \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{No} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\begin{gathered}
\text { No, } \\
\text { but } \\
\text { ovit } \\
\text { dence }
\end{gathered}
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{} \& \multicolumn{4}{|l|}{} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{\[
\left\{\begin{array}{c}
\text { Not } \\
\text { Ne- } \\
\text { port- } \\
\text { ed }
\end{array}\right.
\]} \& \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Total} \& \& No \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \\
\hline \& \& \& \& \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Per- } \\
\text { sist- } \\
\text { ent } \\
\text { 1eaks }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { ne- } \\
\text { cur- } \\
\text { rent } \\
\text { drain } \\
\text { stop- } \\
\text { pages }
\end{array}
\] \& \[
\begin{array}{|c}
\text { Ex- } \\
\text { ten- } \\
\text { sive } \\
\text { rust } \\
\text { or } \\
\text { oor- } \\
\text { ro- } \\
\text { sion }
\end{array}
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sist-
ont
odors
and
other \& \& \& No \& \[
\left.\begin{array}{|c|}
\text { No } \\
\text { but } \\
\text { evid } \\
\text { denco }
\end{array} \right\rvert\,
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\& \text { leak, } \\
\& \text { drain } \\
\& \text { stop- } \\
\& \text { Fages }
\end{aligned}
\] \& Per-
sist-
ont
leaks \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Re- } \\
\text { curr } \\
\text { rent } \\
\text { drain } \\
\text { stop- } \\
\text { pages }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& BKE
ten
sive
rust
or
cor-
ro-
sion \& \[
\left|\begin{array}{c|}
\text { Per- } \\
\text { sist- } \\
\text { ent } \\
\text { odors } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { other }
\end{array}\right|
\] \& \[
\begin{gathered}
\text { Not } \\
\text { re- } \\
\text { port- } \\
\text { ed }
\end{gathered}
\] \& tal \& No \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { No, } \\
\text { but } \\
\text { vai- } \\
\text { 2ence }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& winor leaks, drain stop fonges \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
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\text { Sist- } \\
\text { ent } \\
\text { Leaks }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \& \[
\begin{aligned}
\& \text { Ra- } \\
\& \text { cur } \\
\& \text { rent } \\
\& \text { drat } \\
\& \text { stop- } \\
\& \text { pages }
\end{aligned}
\] \& BX-
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sion \& \[
\begin{gathered}
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\text { sist- } \\
\text { ent } \\
\text { odors } \\
\text { and } \\
\text { other }
\end{gathered}
\] \& \[
\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}
\text { Not } \\
\text { re- } \\
\text { port } \\
\text { ed }
\end{gathered}\right.
\] \\
\hline Tota \& 100.0 \& 84.3 \& 0.6 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \[
10.6
\] \& 10. \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 0.3 \& . 6 \& 0 \\
\hline \({ }_{\text {"A }}^{\text {A }}\) \& 100.0 \& 83.9 \& 3.7 \& 8.5 \& 1.7 \& 1.8 \& 0.5 \& 2.0 \& 0.7 \& 100.0 \& 83.3 \& 0.7 \& 9.4 \& 1.5 \& 1.6 \& 1.2 \& 2.2 \& 0.6 \& 100.0 \& 84.3 \& 2.4 \& 7.7 \& 1.8 \& 1 \& \& 1.9 \& \(\frac{1.7}{0.7}\) \\
\hline "18" \& 1200.0 \& \& 0.8 \& 9.0 \& 3.3 \& 1.7 \& 0.2 \& 3.7 \& 1.2 \& 100.0 \& 81.6 \& 0.2 \& 9.2 \& 5.1 \& 1.4 \& 0.4 \& 2.3 \& 1.4 \& 200.0 \& 84.3 \& 0.9 \& 8.9 \& 2.8 \& 1.7 \& 0.1 \& 1.2 \& 1.1 \\
\hline \& \& \& 0.1 \& \& \& 1.4 \& \& 1.7 \& 1.1 \& \& \({ }^{73.0}\) \& -tail \& \({ }_{\text {ly }}^{14.6}\) \& \& 1.6 \& 0.2 \& 3.2 \& 3.9 \& [100.01 \& 85.7 \& 0.1 \& 8.7 \& 2.1 \& 1.4 \& 0.4 \& 2.6 \& 1.0 \\
\hline A-1 \& 100.0 \& 81.? \& 2.0 \& 8.8 \& 0.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 100.01 \& \& \& \& \& 4.4 \& \& 2.3 \& 1.2 \\
\hline \(\stackrel{\text { A-2 }}{\substack{\text { R-3 }}}\) \& 100.0. \& 83.5
83.0 \& 2.5 \& 6.3
8.0 \& 2.8 \& 0.6
2.0 \& 5.3 \& \(\frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{4}{2}\) \& 1.6
0.6
0.5 \& \& \& 0.6 \& 8. \({ }^{1}\) \& 4.2 \& \(\frac{1}{3} .0\) \& 7.9 \& 2.1 \& 1.0 \& 100.0 \& \& 3 \& 2.5 \& 2.8 \& \& - \& . 3 \& - \\
\hline A-4 \& 100.0 \& 92.3 \& 2.8 \& \& \& \& \& \& . \& 100 \& \& 0.6 \& 10.4 \& 0.1 \& 3.2 \& \& \(\stackrel{2.2}{3.3}\) \& - \& 100.0 \& 90.3 \& 3.7 \& 4.5 \& 2.8 \& 1.3 \& \& 2.4 \& . 8 \\
\hline A-5
\(A-6\) \& 100.0 \& 82.0 \& 0.8 \& 12.1 \& 1.5 \& 0.7 \& 0.7 \& 2.2 \& 0.8 \& 1200.0 \& 87.2 \& \& 7.8 \& 1.3 \& 1.3 \& 1.3 \& 1.3 \& - \& 100.0 \& 77.0 \& 1.8 \& 17.4 \& 1.8 \& - \& \& 3.4 \& 1.8 \\
\hline \begin{tabular}{l} 
AR \\
\(\mathrm{A}-7\) \\
A \\
\hline
\end{tabular} \& 100. \& 79.3 \& - 1.8 \& 13:8 \& 2.8 \& 2.7 \& - \& 0:3 \& 1.0 \& 100.0 \& 83.7 \& 3.15 \& 14.7 \& \({ }_{3}^{3} \cdot \frac{1}{3}\) \& 1.0 \& - \& 2.6 \& 1.9 \& 100.0 \& 92. 7 \& - \& 13.5 \& 2.6 \& 4.3 \& - \& \& 1.0 \\
\hline A-8
A-9

d \& 100.0 \& 82. 8 \& 2.6 \& $\frac{11}{7.8}$ \& 2.8 \& 6.1 \& - \& - \& \& \[
$$
\begin{gathered}
1000.0 \\
100.0 \\
100
\end{gathered}
$$

\] \& \[

\left\lvert\, $$
\begin{aligned}
& 8.3 \\
& 88.6
\end{aligned}
$$\right.

\] \& 3.2 \& 3.88 \& 3.4 \& 1. \& - \& 1. \& - \& \[

1000.0
\] \& 78.9

85.8 \& - \& 21.17 \&  \& 8.4 \& \& - \& 1.0 <br>
\hline "38 ${ }_{\text {S }}$ \& 100.0 \& 80.7 \& 0.8 \& 8.6 \& 6.5 \& 2.1 \& 0.3 \& 1.0 \& 0.5 \& 100.0 \& 79.2 \& \& \& 12.9 \& 1.2 \& 3.5 \& 1.2 \& \& 100.0 \& 81.1 \& 1.1 \& 9.8 \& 4.7 \& 2.3 \& \& 0.9 \& 0.3 <br>
\hline \& 100:0 \& \& 2.0 \& 10:8 \& 2.5 \& $\stackrel{1}{2} .8$ \& 0.1 \& 1.4 \& 34.1 \& 100.0 \& 80:9 \& 0.5 \& 31.7 \& 3.3 \& 2.2 \& = \& $\frac{1}{8.6}$ \& 1.8 \& 100:0 \& \& 1.1 \& 12.8 \& 2.4 \& 1:8 \& 0.2 \& $\frac{1}{2} .3$ \& 1.3 <br>
\hline $\stackrel{\text { B-4 }}{ }$ \& 100.0 \& 90.0 \& - \& 8.7 \& 0.6 \& 1.3 \& - \& 0.7 \& 2.0 \& 100.0 \& 95:7 \& \& 4.3 \& 2.6 \& $\bigcirc$ \& = \& \& 2.1 \& 120.0 \& 87.3 \& - \& 12.8 \& 2.8 \& 1.6 \& - \& 2.3 \& 2.0 <br>
\hline $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}-2}$ \& 100.0 \& \& \& \& 2.8 \& 3.1 \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& \& 1200.0 \& \& \& \& \& 1.1 \& \& \& <br>
\hline c-3 \& 1100.0 \& 8 \& 0.5 \& 88 \& 2.5 \& 12.0 \& 0.7 \& 2.8 \& 1.7 \& ${ }^{100.0}$ \& 78.88 \& - \& 8.8 \& 6.5 \& 2.8 \& 0.4 \& 2.8 \& \& 1100.0 \& 83.8 \& \& 8.8 \& 2.0 \& 1.9 \& 0.7 \& 2.8 \& 2.0 <br>
\hline C-4 \& 200.0 \& 84.7 \& 0.5 \& 11.4 \& 3.9 \& 1.7 \& 0.5 \& 2.2 \& 0.1 \& $1{ }^{100.0}$ \& \& - \& 1200.8 \& 12.6 \& - \& - \& 5.7 \& \& 100.0 \& 88.1
85.3 \& 0.6 \& 7.1
10.8 \& 3.9 \& 1.8 \& 0.0 \& 1.8 \& 0.6
0.9 <br>
\hline
\end{tabular}

TABLE L-II-9



## TABLE L-II-10

 BY CONDITION OF STRUCTURE, FOR SUBAREAS

| Area and Subareas | In All Structures |  |  |  |  | In Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  | In Not Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Number of Rooms |  |  | PercentnotRem-port-ed | Total | Number of Rooms ] |  |  | Per <br> cent <br> not <br> Rem- <br> port- <br> ed | Total | Number of Rooms |  |  | Per <br> Pent <br> not <br> Re- <br> port- <br> ed |
|  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 |  |  | 0 | 1 | 2 |  |
| Total survey area | 200.0 A. SURMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AII "A" area | 100.0 | 98.0 | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 2.5 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | - |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 98.6 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | - | 0.1 |
| A11 "C" area | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.8 | 0.11 | $0.1$ | 100.0 | $1100.0 \mid$ | - | - | - | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.8 | 0. | 0.1 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1. | 100.0 | 95.7 | 3.7 | 0.6 | 0.61 | 100.0 | 95.0 | 5.0 | - | 1.3 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 2.5 | 1. | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | . | 0.3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 5 | - | 0.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 97.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 3.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 100.0 | 98.7 | 0.9 | 0.4 | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | . |  | . | 100.0 | 100.0 | . |  | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 97.7 | 1.5 | 0.8 | - | 100.0 | 97.2 | 2.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 98.2 | - | 1.8 | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 95.9 | 2.8 | 1.3 | - | 100.0 | 94.5 | 5.5 | - | - | 100.0 | 97.4 | - | 2.6 | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 1. | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 98.8 | - | 1.2 | - | 100.0 | 95.6 | - | 4.4 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 97.1 | 3.6 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 100.0 | 99.6 | 0.4 | - | - |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.9 | 0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 99.3 | 0.7 |  | 0.2 | 100.0 | 99.1 | 0.9 | - | 0.1 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 | - | - |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 98.8 | 1.2 | - | - | 100.0 | 97.9 | 2.1 | - | - | 100.0 | 99.2 | 0.8 | - | - |
| $C-I$ | 100.0 | 99.5 | 0.5 | - | 0.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 99.4 | 0.6 | - | 0.5 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 99.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 100.0 | 98.8 | 0.8 | 0.4 | - |
| $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 100.0 | 98.4 | 1.6 | 0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 98.2 | 0.8 |  | - |
| C-4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 1100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 1100.0 | - | - | $11-$ |

TABLE L-II-11
PER CEMT DISTRTBUTIOH: HUEBER OF LIVING UAITS HAVING SPECIFIED WUBER OF ROONS TITH HO HEATMGG, BY CONDITIOM OF STRUCTURE

|  | All Structures |  |  |  |  |  | Dilapidated |  |  |  |  |  | Not Dilapidated |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area and Subarea | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\underset{\text { or }}{\substack{3 \\ \text { more }}}$ | Per- cent not re- port- ed | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | ( $\begin{gathered}3 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more }\end{gathered}$ | Per- cent not re- port- ed | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{gathered} 3 \\ \text { or } \\ \text { more } \end{gathered}$ | Per- <br> cent <br> not <br> rem- <br> port- <br> ed |
| Total survey area | 100.01 | 93.6 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | C. Sung | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { ARY } \\ 5.0 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 1.6 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 100.01 | 93.9 | 5.1 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.0 |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 94.1 | 4.9 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.3 | 3.9 | 0.9 | - | 0.1 |
| All "B" area | 100.0 | 95.3 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 91.3 | 5.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| All "C" area | 100.0 | 92.8 | 5.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 |  | 1100.0 | 92.8 | 2.1 | 5.2 | - | 1.9 | 100.0 | 92.8 | 6.1 | 0.7 | 0.4 | - |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  | B. DI | ETAIL B | SUBA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.01 | 97.1 | 2.9 | - | - |  | 100.0 | 99.0 | 1.0 | - | - |  | $100.0 \mid$ | 95.4 | 4.6 | - | - | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 98.2 | 1.4 | - | 0.4 | 1.3 | 100.0 | 97.4 | 2.1 | - | 0.5 | 1.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 2.1 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 96.4 | 3.6 | - | - | 0.3 | 100.0 | 95.4 | 4.6 | - | - | 0.7 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 3.0 | - | - | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 84.6 | 12.7 | 2.0 | 0.7 | - | 100.0 | 82.5 | 13.8 | 2.5 | 1.3 | - | 100.0 | 87.0 | 11.5 | 1.5 | - | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 92.1 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 1.3 | - | 100.0 | 89.5 | 5.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | - | 100.0 | 94.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | - | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 92.2 | 6.5 | 0.8 | 0.5 | - | 100.0 | 89.3 | 8.2 | 1.5 | 1.0 | - | 100.0 | 95.0 | 5.0 | - | - | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 96.0 | 4.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 95.1 | 4.9 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 6. |  | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 81.0 | 12.9 | 6.1 | - | - | h00.0 | 69.3 | 30.7 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 85.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 | - | - |
| "8" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.7 | 7.5 | - | 1.2 | 100.0 | 97.0 | 2.4 | 0.1 | 0.6 | - |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 95.7 | 3.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 4.8 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 96.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 89.0 | 4.8 | 0.8 | 5.4 | . | 100.0 | 75.0 | 11.0 | - | 14.0 | - | 100.0 | 97.9 | 0.8 | 1.2 | - | - |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 94.1 | 5.3 | - | 0.7 | - | 100.0 | 92.3 | 5.6 | - | 2.1 | - | 100.0 | 94.9 | 5.1 | - | - | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 97.9 | 1.6 | 0.5 | - | 0.6 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\cdots$ | - | - | 16.7 | 100.0 | 97.8 | 1.6 | 0.5 | - | - |
| $\mathrm{C}-2$ | 100.0 | 91.2 | 8.1 | 0.6 | - | - | 100.0 | 93.7 | 3.5 | 2.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 90.9 | 8.7 | 0.4 | - | - |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 90.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | - | 100.0 | 88.2 |  | 11.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 91.1 | 6.4 | 0.? | 1.8 | - |
| C-4 | 200.0 | 92.1 | 6.4 | 1.4 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 1200.0 | 92.1 | 6.5 | 1.4 | - | - |

TABIE L-IT-12
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION BY CONDITION OF STRUCTIRE: "How is the bathroom ventilated?"

| $\underbrace{\substack{\text { a }}}_{\substack{\text { Area and } \\ \text { Subareas }}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | $\underset{\substack{\text { nlo } \\ \text { bath }}}{ }$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { yon } \\ \text { thin- } \\ \text { tion } \end{gathered}$ | ${ }_{\text {winn }}^{\text {din }}$ dior |  | ${ }_{\substack{\text { Air } \\ \text { vent }}}$ |  | Other | Vague |  |
| Total survey area <br> A11 "g" area <br> "C" area |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | (100.0 |  |  |  | 0.6 <br> 0.5 <br> 0.0 <br> 1.5 <br> 1.5 <br> 2.3 <br> 1.2 <br> 2.9 <br> 0 | $\begin{aligned} & 1.2 \\ & 6.2 \\ & 6.6 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 1.2 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 5.5 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 \\ & \vdots \\ & \overline{-} \\ & 1.5 \\ & - \end{aligned}$ | 0.4 |  | 0.6 0.3 -3 -6 0.6 |
|  | $\begin{gathered} 100000 \\ \substack{1000} \\ \hline 000 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 12.0 \\ 15.7 \end{gathered}$ | li. | $\begin{aligned} & 8.9 .4 \\ & 8.9 .4 \\ & 770.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 0.5 \\ & 0.7 \\ & 5.0 \end{aligned}$ | 0.6 | $\begin{gathered} 0.5 \\ 0.8 \\ 0.8 \end{gathered}$ | $\stackrel{0}{0.1}$ | 三 | 0.7 0.3 $-\quad$. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.6 |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c} 10000 \\ \substack{10000 \\ 10000 \\ 10000} \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{1.1}{4.9} 9 \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 1.1 .0 \\ & 0.5 \\ & 0.5 \end{aligned}$ |  | O.6. | $\begin{aligned} & 18.1 \\ & 2.7 \\ & 1.6 \\ & i .6 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2.4 \\ & 2.4 \\ & 2.7 \end{aligned}$ | 0.3 | 三 | 0.5 |

TADLE I-II-12-(Page 2)

|  | Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area and Subareas | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { No } \\ \text { bath } \end{gathered}$ | No ven-tilation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Win- } \\ & \text { dow } \end{aligned}$ | Skylight | Air vent | Exhaust fan | Other | Vague |  | Total | No bath | No ven-tilation | Window | Sky light | Air <br> vent | Fxhaust fan | Other | Vague | Per cent not <br> Re-ported |
| Total survey area | 100.0 | 22.5 | 2.7 | $72 \cdot 2$ | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.4 | - ${ }_{\text {A }}^{0}$ |  | ARY 0.4 | 100.01 | 6.91 | 12 | 85.2 | 0.7 | 5.0 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 28.4 | 2.8 | 65.2 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 | 0.1 | - |  | 100.0 | 20.6 | 3.0 | 70.2 | 1.6 | 4.3 | - | - | 0.4 | - |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 18.6 | 3.5 | 76.9 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | - | - |  | 100.0 | 10.4 | 7.3 | 85.9 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| Al1 "C" area | 100.0 | 12.7 | 1.6 | 83.8 | - | 1.9 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 2.6 | 0.7 | 88.4 | 0.3 | 6.6 | 2.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.1 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B. DP | PATE. | SUBA | AREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $A-1$ | 100.0 | 25.5 | - | 69.5 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | - | - |  | 100.01 | 15.6 | 12.0 | 71.2 | - | 1.2 | - | - | - | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 26.7 | - | 72.8 | - | - | - | 0.5 | - |  | 100.0 | , | 0.9 | 99.1 | - |  | - | - | - | - |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 4.4 | 64.3 | - | 2.7 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 23.5 | 1.8 | 65.6 | 0.8 | 8.3 | - | - | - | $\sim$ |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 29.7 | 6.0 | 64.3 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 29.6 | 2.5 | 61.5 | 1.4 | 2.3 | - | - | 2.7 | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 11.8 | 1.3 | 79.1 | 1.5 | 6.3 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 11.2 | 1.5 | 84.0 | 1.5 | 1.8 | - | - | - | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 50.3 | 5.5 | 44.2 | - | - | - | $\sim$ | - |  | 100.0 | 2.4 | - | 64.5 | 7.2 | 2.0 | - | - | - | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 5.2 | 63.4 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 3.1 | - | - | 1.2 | 100.0 | 30.1 | 1.5 | 66.4 | 2.0 | . | - | - | - | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 43.7 | 1.4 | 53.4 | 3.4 | - |  | - | - |  | 100.0 | 21.1 | 1.5 | 78.9 | 2.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 48.2 | - | 43.0 | - | 8.8 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 26.3 | 2.0 | 63.6 | 4.0 | 4.0 | - | - | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 3.1 | 77.1 | - | - | 1.2 | - | - |  | 100.0 | 10.1 | 2.6 | 87.1 | 0.7 | - | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.9 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 86.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 | - | - |  | 100.0 | 6.9 | 1.5 | 90.0 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 32.6 | - | 67.4 | - | 0. | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 4.9 | 1.2 | 84.4 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 0.2 | - | 0.1 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 33.8 | 3.9 | 62.3 | - | - | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 37.0 | 1.2 | 57.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.2 | - | - | - |
| "C) Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 57. | 3.5 | 1.7 | - |  | - | - |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 25" | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | * | 100.0 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 75.9 | 0.7 | 18.8 | 2.5 | - | - | - |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 2.8 | 78.4 | - | 3.3 | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 3.5 | 0.8 | 92.3 | 0.4 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 0.4 | - | - |
| $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 100.0 | 12.9 | - | 87.1 | - | 3. | - | - | - |  | 100.0 | 4.6 | 0.6 | 90.2 | 0.4 | 1.7 | $3.0-$ | 0.4 | - | 0.6 |
| C-4 | 1100.0 | $\cdots$ | - | 1100.0 | $\square$ | - | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | 0. | 95.2 | - | 4.6 | 0.2 | - | - | 0.6 |

(TABLES L-III-1 to L-III-7 Sased on sample data7)

1. Rumning water. (Table I-III-1) Almost $2 l l$ buildings ( 97.2 per cent) have both hot and cold running water available in the living unit. Of those units that do not have running water, almost all have hot and cold running water available in the building. Lack of both hot and cold running water in the unit itself is more common among dilapidated units than among non-dilapidated, and in the "A" areas than in other areas.
2. Toilet facilities. (1--III-2) Flush toilets are available inside the structure in almost all cases. In not dilapidated units, flush toilets are located inside more then 90 per cent of the living units. This facility is located in the building and shared in the other 10 per cent of units. In dilapidated buildings, toilet facilities for exclusive use are available in only 64 per cent of the living units; the remaining units share facilities. The sharing of facilities varies greatiy from area to area. In the "A" areas, sharing of faeilitios is present in more than one-third of the non-dilapidated and in 40 per cent of the dilapidated structures. Even in the "B" areas a considerable proportion (14 per cent) of non-dilapidated structures have shared toilet facilities.
3. Bathtub or Shower. (L-III-3) A bathtub or shower for exclusive use is present in 84 per cent of the living units, and is shared or available elsewhere in the building in the other 16 per cent of cases; almost no occupant does not have access to a bathtub or shower. The sharing of bathing facilities is very common in dilapidated structures. Thirty-four per cent of all living units in dilapidated structures have a shared-bath arrangenent. In not dilapidated structures, shared bathing facilities are still very comon in the "A" areas ( 33 per cent).
4. Kitchen Sink with Rumming Water. (I-III-4) Kitchen sinks are available for the occupants of almost all units. In about five per cent of the units (mostly single room units) there is no sink available, and in an additional four per cent the sink is only makeshift. Absence of sinks and makeshift sinks are much more common in dilapidated than in non-dilapidated areas; in the "A" areas 10 per cent of all non-dilapidated units had makeshitt sinks and 12 per cent had no sinks at all. Such units seemed to be concentrated in Areas A-1, A-2, A-3, $A-4, A-6$, and $A-8$. Area B-4 also has a large proportion of living units without kitchen sinks.
5. Cooking Facilities. (I-III-5) Cooking facilities are available in 95 per cent of the living units. In all but a small fraction of cases they consist of gas or electric stove. In dilapidated units the proportion of living units with no cooking facilities is generally higher than in not-dilapidated units, although this apparently is not true in the "A" areas.
6. Type of Heating. (L-III-6) Piped steam or hot water is used for heating the living unit in about 94 per cent of the cases. Warm air heating is used to a moderate extent in some areas ( $\mathrm{A}-2, \mathrm{C}-1$, and $\mathrm{C}-3$ ), but is only a small fraction of all beating, even in dilapidated units.
7. Fire Escapes. (I-III-7) About 20 per cent of the drelling units in the total survey area lack a separate fire exit. The difference between dilapidated and non-dilapidated units is not great. Such a difference can be noted, however, when the existence of a separate exit to the outside is considered for the total area. In general, the "A" area has the most unsatisfactory fire escape facilities. but sienificant subarea differences seem to exist.

SUMiARY: Almost all living units have "minimal adequate" facilities. However, in a high proportion of cases these facilities must be shared. This is true even among non-dilapidated units.

TABLE $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{TIT}-1$
FACLIITIES OF LIVING UNTTS--ROWHING WATER


To rumning water in unit or structure.
Mo running water in unit, but cold water available in the structure.
No running water in unit, but hot water available in the structure.
Cold running water available in the unit.
1.
3.
3.
4.
5.
*not ascertained-house unoccupied.
5. Both hot and cold running water in the unit.


TABLE L-III-3
FACTLITIES OF LTVTHG THETS - BATHTUB OR SECWER

|  | All ifvine Units |  |  |  |  |  |  | Liting Units in Dhlapidnted Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  | Livinc Thita jomiot Djapandec Struetures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | rotal | - 1 |  |  |  |  | No response | Total |  | No |  |  |  |  | , No |  |  |  | Yes |  | No <br> response |
|  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { None } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { build- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { In } \\ \text { build- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { shared } \end{gathered}$ | $\|$In <br> build- <br> ing <br> exclu- <br> sive <br> use | Shared | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Exclu } \\ & \text { nsive } \end{aligned}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mone } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { build- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ |  | $\|$In <br> build- <br> ing <br> exclu- <br> sive <br> use | Shared | Exclusive | No reaponse | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { None } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { build- } \\ \text { ing } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { In } \\ & \text { build- } \\ & \text { ing } \\ & \text { shared } \end{aligned}$ | In build- ing exclu- sive use | Shared | $\begin{gathered} \text { Exclu- } \\ \text { sive } \end{gathered}$ |  |
| Total survey area | A. SUMARI |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 0.1 | 32.7 | 1.6 | 4.7 | 61.0 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 38.9 | 2.3 | 3.6 | 55.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 27.5 | 0.8 | $\underline{1.6}$ | 65.9 | 0.1 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 0.1 | 14.9 | 2.9 | 3.5 | 78.6 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 0.1 | 25.7 | 4.1 | 7.2 | 63.0 | . | 100.0 | 0.1 | 12.0 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 82.7 | 0.2 |
| All "C" area | 100.0 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 95.0 | 0.1 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 14.0 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 77.81 | - | 100.0 | 0.1 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 96.5 | 0.2 |
| A11 "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-3 | 100.01 | - | 22.6 | 2.7 | 11.2 | 63.5 | 1.2 | 100.0 | - | 22.2 | 4.4 | 10.1 | 63:311 | 2.6 | 100.0 | - | 23.0 | 1.2 | 12.0 | 63.8 | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | - | 19.3 | - | 8.8 | 71.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | - | 26.6 | - | 0.5 | 72.9 | 0.4 | 100.0 | - | 4.3 |  | 25.8 | 69.9 | - |
| A-3 | 100.0 | - | 35.1 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 59.4 | - | 100.0 | - | 42.9 | 4.6 | 3.9 | 48.5 | 0.4 | 100.0 | - | 30.1 | 0.5 | 3.1 | 66.3 | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | - | 40.9 | - | 1.0 | 58.2 | - | 100.0 | - | 43.4 | - | 3.9 | 56.61 | - | 100.0 | - | 39.8 | - | 1.4 | 58.8 | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | - | 29.0 | 1.5 | 8.5 | 61.0 | - | 100.0 | - | 34.4 | - | 4.5 | 51.1 | - | 100.0 | - | 22.6 | 3.3 | 13.2 | 60.9 | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | - | 44.6 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 52.8 | - | 100.0 | - | 69.3 | - | 4.3 | 30.7 | - | 100.0 | - | 18.8 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 75.9 | - |
| A-? | 100.0 | 0.8 | 27.1 | 0.5 | 2.8 | 68.8 | - | 100.0 | 1.5 | 24.0 | 1.0 | 3.9 | 69.6 | - | 100.0 | - | 30.1 | - | 1.8 | 68.1 | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | - | 59.4 | - | - | 40.6 | - | 100.0 | - | 67.2 | - | 3 | 32.8 | - | 100.0 | - | 23.7 | - | - | 76.3 | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | - | 28.5 | 3.9 | - | 67.6 | - | 100.0 | - | 39.5 | 8.8 | - | 51.8 | - | 100.0 | - | 24.3 | 2.0 | - | 73.7 | - |
| All "B" Subareas | 100.0 | 0.4 | 16.3 | 0.8 |  | 78.2 | - | 100.0 | - | 26.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{B}-2$ | 100.0 | 0.0 | 9.5 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 83.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 19.0 | 3.9 3.3 | 15.4 2.2 | 75.0 | - | 100.0 | 0. | 13.6 | 3 | 1.0 | 84.8 | 0.4 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | - | 18.8 | 3.2 | 5.8 | 72.2 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 0.2 | 35.2 | 3.1 | 11.9 | 49.8 | - | 200.0 | - | 8.4 | 3.7 | 2.9 2.0 | 86.5 | 0.4 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | - | 36.4 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 56.7 | - | 100.0 | - | 33.2 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 56.3 | - | 100.0 | - | 37.9 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 56.8 | - |
| "c" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | - | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 98.3 | 0.6 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 98.2 | 0.7 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 6 | 6.1 | 0.6 | - | 93.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 |  | 21.0 | 5.5 | - | 73.5 | - | 100.0 | - | 4.2 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 95.8 | 0.7 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 0.6 | 5.9 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 91.4 | - | 100.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 76.3 | - | 100.0 | - | 5.8 | - | 1.1 | 93.0 | - |
| C-4 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | - | 5 | 5 | 100.c | - | 200.0 | - | 5 | - | $\cdots$ | 100.0 | - |

TABLE L-III-4
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|  | AII Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  | Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  | Not Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | No | $\frac{\text { All Struct }}{\text { Yes }}$ |  | Shared | $\begin{array}{\|l\|l\|} \hline \text { shift } & \text { Not } \\ \text { incivive } & \text { Re- } \\ \text { Rive } & \text { ported } \end{array}$ |  | ${ }^{\text {Total }}$ | $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{No}}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Yesed } \\ \text { Shared } \\ \text { Siveluel } \\ \hline \text { Sive } \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|c\|c\|} \hline \text { Makestirt } \\ \hline \text { Shared } & \text { sive } \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\left.\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Hot } \\ \text { Re- } \\ \text { oreded } \end{array} \right\rvert\,$ | Tota1 | 110 |  |  | Gakeshift not |  |  |
|  | Total |  | Shared | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Exclua- } \\ \text { sive } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | Shared |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{\|c} \mid E x c i v e \\ \text { sive } \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Mot} \\ \mathrm{Re}- \\ \text { ported } \end{gathered}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| otal survey area |  | 4.7 | 2.0 | 89.1 | 0.4 | 3.7 | 0.21 |  | H200.01 | ${ }^{\text {A }}$. 21 | SMAMA |  |  | ${ }^{\text {RY }} 81.5 \mid$ | 0.7 | 6.7 | 0.3 | 1100.0 | 14.4 |  |  |  | 3.0 | 0.1 |
| 1417 "A" area | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8.9 |  |
|  | \| $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0\end{aligned}$ | 6.3 2.5 | 2.4 | 86.4 9.4 | 0.5 0.1 | 4 | 0.3 0.1 | 100.0 200.0 | 7.8. | 2.11 | 88.6 | 1.4 | 6.0 | $\bigcirc$ | 100.0 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 75.2 87.3 95.6 | $\bigcirc$ | 8.9 3.9 | 0.2 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 10. |  | 5.7 | areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " ${ }_{A-1}^{n}$ Subareas | 100.0 | 1.2 | 7.7 | 77.4 | 0.6 | 13.0 |  | $1100.0 \mid$ |  | 12.2 | 74.3 |  | 13.5 | 2.6 | 100.0 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 80.0 | 1.2 | 12.6 |  |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 0.7 | 13.7 | 74.7 | 7.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 16.2 | 75.5 | 4.2 | 3.1 | 0.4 | 100.0 |  | 8.6 | 73.2 | 12.9 | 5.4 |  |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 12.2 | 3.8 | 72.0 | 1.0 | 11.1 | - | 100.0 | 7.7 | 7.7 | 72.5 | 0.6 | 11.5 |  | 100.0 | 15.1 | 1.2 | 71.7 | 1.2 | 10.8 | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 25.2 |  | 67.5 | - | 7.2 | - | 100.0 | 2.7 | - | 94.5 | - | 2.7 | - | 100.0 | 34.5 |  | 56.4 | - | 9.0 | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 81.4 | - | 4.4 4.2 | 1.5 | 1100.0 | 2.5 | - | 93.2 94.3 | - | 4.3 5.7 | 3.0 | 11000 |  | 18.8 | 89.3 78.6 | - | 4.6 2.6 | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 9.6 | 0.5 | 85.9 | - | 4.1 | - | 100.0 | 14.8 | 2.0 | 84.2 | - | 5.7 | 3.0 | 100.0 | 4.5 | 18.0 | 87.5 | - | ${ }_{8.1}$ | - |
| A-8 A-9 | 100.0 | 13.9 7.3 | - | 98 | - | 27.8 1.2 | - | $1{ }^{100.0}$ | 17.0 | - | 56.0 100.0 | - | 27.0 | - | 100.0 |  | - | 68.4 | - | 31.6 | - |
| " $\mathrm{B}^{\text {A- }}$ Subar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 100.0 |  |  |  | 100.0 | 10.1 |  | 88.2 | - | 1.7 | - |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 5.4 | 4.3 | 79.6 | 1.3 | 9.5 | , 3 | 100.0 | 8.9 | 7.0 | 61.7 | 5.8 | 16.6 | - | 100.0 | 4.4 | 3.6 | 84.6 |  | 7.5 |  |
| ${ }_{8-3}^{\text {B-2 }}$ | 1000.0 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 90.2 93.8 | 0.4 | 3.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 1.7 | 0.8 | 93.0 100.0 | - | 4.6 | - | 1000 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 89.7 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 0.4 |
| B-4 | 10.0 | 22.9 | 1.2 | 75.2 | - | 0.7 | - | 300.0 | 28.6 | - | 71.4 | - | - | - | 1100.0 | 20.2 | 7.4 1.8 | 89.9 | - | 1.0 | - |
| C" Subareas C-1 | 100.0 | 0.5 |  | 98.3 |  | 1.2 | 0.6 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 | . 6 | - |  |  |  | 0.7 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 0.4 | 93.7 | 0.4 | 2.0 |  | 100.0 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 81.9 | - | 6.0 | - | 100.0 | 2.8 | - | 95.2 | 0.4 |  |  |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 2.9 | 4.0 | 91.4 | - | 1.6 | - | 100.0 | 5.4 | 12.9 | 81.7 | - |  | - | 100.0 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 92.5 |  | 1.8 | - |
| c-4 | 100.0 | 2.4 |  | 96.9 | - | 0.7 | - | 100.0 |  | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 2.4 | - | 96.9 | - | 0.7 | - |

TABLE L-III-5

| $\mathrm{Sv}$ | In All Struetures In Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | In iot Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tota 1 | No faciities |  | Eot Plate | Othor | Faoini- | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { Par } \\ \text { cent } \\ \text { not } \\ \text { ret } \\ \text { port- } \\ \text { Potal } \\ \text { ed } \\ \end{gathered}\right.$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{c}\text { No } \\ \text { facil } \\ i t i e s\end{array}\right.$ | - $\left.-\begin{array}{c}\text { Gas } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { gioc- } \\ \text { bric } \\ \text { stove }\end{array}\right]$ | Hot | Other |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ?er } \\ & \text { cent } \\ & \text { not } \\ & \text { rem } \\ & \text { port- } \\ & \text { Potel } \\ & \text { ed }\end{aligned}\right.$ | $\|$Mo <br> facil- <br> ities | $\left\|\begin{array}{c}\text { Ges } \\ \text { or } \\ \text { Elec- } \\ \text { tric } \\ \text { stove }\end{array}\right\|$ | \% $\begin{gathered}\text { Hoct } \\ \text { Plate }\end{gathered}$ | Other |  | Par cant not se- port- od |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey aroo | 100.0 | 4.6 | 24.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.51100 .0 | 5.7 | +92.7 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.7100 .0 | 4.31 | 95.0 | 0.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| All "A ${ }^{\text {" }}$ area | 100.0 | 8.6 | 89.6 | 1.7 | 0.2 |  | 0.41100 .0 | 6.6 | 91.4 | 2.6 | 0.4 | - | 0.41100 .0 | 10.2 | 88.0 | 1.7 |  | $\cdots$ | 0.4 |
| AII "B" arca | 100.0 | 4.9 | 94.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | $0.3: 100.0$ | 2.3 | 96.2 | 0.6 | - | 0.9 | 0.4 0.10100 .0 | 5.5 | 93.4 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| All "C" area it | 100.0 | 2.9 | 96.4 | 0.6 | 0.1 | - | $0.5 \% 100.01$ | 17.4 | 97.4 | 3.2 | 1.9 | $\bullet$ | 1.911100 .0 | 2.5 | 97.1 | 10.4 | - | - | 0.4 |
| "A" Subareas \# \# B DEPATL BY SUBAREA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | \%6.4 | 0.8 | - | - | 1.24100 .0 | 4.7 | 9.3 |  | * | - | 2.61100 .01 | 1.2 | 97.3 | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 86.1 | - | - | - | $0.6: 100.0$ | 18.0 | 82.0 | - | $\sim$ | - | 0.4 :100.0 | 5.4 | 94.6 | 1.5 | - |  | 0.9 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 88.7 | 1.8 | - | - | 0.5 \#100.0 | 7.2 | 89.5 | 3.3 | - | - | - $\quad 1100.0$ | 11.0 | 88.2 | 0.8 | - | - | 0.8 |
| A-4 4 | 100.0 | 19.3 | 77.3 | 3.4 | - | - | - 1300.0 | - | 100.0 | 3 | - | - | - 1100.0 | 27.3 | 68.0 | 4.8 | - | - | 0 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 2.2 | 97.1 | 0.7 | - | - | \%100.0 | 2.5 | 97.5 | - | - | - | - 100.0 | 1.8 | 96.7 | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 7.9 | 90.8 | 0.7 | 1.3 | - | - 1100.0 | - | 97.5 | - | 2.5 | - | - 100.0 | 16.2 | 83.8 | 1.5 | - | - | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 8.4 | 89.7 | 2.9 | $\cdots$ | - | $0.6: 100.0$ | 13.8 | 84.2 | 2.0 | - | - | - 1100.0 | 3.0 | 95.2 | 2.8 | - | - | 1.2 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 4.2 | 84.4 | 8.5 | 2.8 | - | - 1100.0 | 5.2 | 84.5 | 6.9 | 3.4 | - | - 1100.0 | 3.0 | 84.2 | 12.8 | - | - | 1.2 |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 7.3 | 91.2 | 1.5 | - | - | - $\quad \begin{aligned} & 1 \\ & -100.0\end{aligned}$ | 5 | 100.0 | - | 3 | $\sim$ | - $\quad 100.0$ | 10.1 | 87.9 | 2.0 | - | - | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 100.0 | 4.7 | 94.4 | - | 0.3 | 0.5 | - $\quad 1100.0$ | 3.1 | 95.0 | - | - | 2.9 | - 1100.0 | 5.2 | 94.3 | - | 0.4 | 0.1 | - |
| $\mathrm{B}-2 \quad$ | 100.0 | 3.3 | 95.6 | 0.8 | 0.1 | 0.3 | $0.6 \quad 1100.0$ | 3. | 99.1 | - | - | 0.9 | 0.91100 .0 | 3.9 | 94.9 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.5 |
| $\mathrm{B-3}$ | 100.0 | 5.0 | 95.0 | - | - | - | - 1100.0 | - | 300.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | 8.1 | 91.9 | - | - | - | 0.5 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0-2 | 100.0 300.0 | 0.5 | 99.5 | 0.6 | - | - | 0.611100 .0 |  | 100.0 | - | - | - | - 100.0 | 0.6 | 99.4 | - | - | - | 0.7 |
| C-2 | 100.0 100.0 | 3.3 5.3 | 98.1 | 0.6 1.1 | 0.6 | - | 0.7 11700.0 | 6.3 12.9 | 90.8 | 2.9 | . | - | 3.3 1100.0 | 2.9 | 96.7 | 0.4 | - | - | 0.4 |
| $\mathrm{C-L}$ | 100.0 100.0 | 3.3 1.7 | 92.9 97.6 | 1.1 0.7 | 0.6 | - | $0.5 \quad 1100.0$ $-\quad 100.0$ | 12.9 | 75.3 | 5.4 | 6.5 | - | 100.0 | 4.5 | 94.8 | 0.7 | - | - | 0.6 |
| - | 100.0 | 1.7 | 21.6 | 0.1 | - | - | 1100.0 | - | 1100.0 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - 1100.0 | 1.7 | 97.6 | 0.7 | - | - | - |



* $0.2 \%$ of Total "B" Area-All Units. $0.9 \%$ of Total "B" Area--Dilapidated Units.
TABLE I-III-7
FACILITIES OF LIVIXG UNITS--FIRE ESGAPES



## NATIOHAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

## OCOPIED LIVIMG UNITS--CHARACTERISTICS

(TABLES L-IV-I to L-IV-7)
TENUPE AID FENT BY CONDITION OF STRUCTURE
(TABLES L-IV-I and L-IV-2)

1. Rents are considerably higher in the "C" area than in the "B" area; and they are higher in "B" than in "A" area. Area C-4 is a high-rent area, where almost one-third of the units rent for $\$ 200$ per month or more. Home ownership is also highest in the "C" area and lowest in the "A" area.
2. In dilapidated structures, the proportion of units orned is smaller, and the average rent per unit is less than in the non-dilapidated structures. Dilapidated structures command higher rents in the "B" and "C" areas than in the " $h^{4}$ area.

MEDTAN RENT BY MUMBER OF ROONS, CONDITTON OF STRUCTURE, AND OCOUPANCY
(TABLE L-IV-3)
This table shows the anount of rent paid for apartments and houses of specified numbers of rooms, by condition of structure, color of occupant, and location. Dilapidated units of a given size rent for less than non-dilapidated units. Units occupied by Non-white residents rent for more than units of equivalent size, material condition, and location occupied by white residents. The median rent per room declines a great deal between one-room and multi-roon units, but thereafter declines only very slowly with increasing size of unit.

## NUMBER OF PERSOHS IT OCCUPTED LIVING UNITS

(TABLE I-IV-4)
A high proportion ( 57 per cent) of all living units is occupied by only one or two persons. Only a very small proportion of living units has six or more people in them (about five per cent). This situation is generally true in both dilapidated and not dilapidated structures. Only a slightly la rger proportion of units in dilapidated than of units in non-dilapidated structures has six or more persons. Thus, there is little evidence of large numbers of persons being crowded into living units, even in dilapidated structures. Only in Subareas $\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{~A}-2, \mathrm{~A}-5, \mathrm{~A}-6, \mathrm{~A}-7$, and $\mathrm{B}-1$ may there be moderate tendencies in this direction.

# -82- <br> (TABLES L-IV-I to L-IV-7--Cont'd) <br> NUMBER OF FAMTLIES IM OCOIPIED HOUSEHOLDS 

(TABLE I-IV-5)
Almost all households either contain no families (a single person or a group of unrelated individuals) or a single family. Only 1.0 per cent was found to contain two families. This was true for both dilapidated as well as nondilapidated structures. Only in areas A-1, A-2, A-5, B-1, and C-1 was there evidence of two families being crowded into one living unit. In general, the amount of "doubling" appeared to be small.

## MUMBER OF UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS IN HOUSEHOLDS

(PABLE I-IV-6)
Very few households contain more than two unrelated individuals. This is true both of units in dilapidated structures as well as units not in dilapidated structures. This is evidence that there is comparatively little crowding of living units by several unrelated persons jointly renting small apartments.

NUMBER OF SLEEPTNG ROOIS IN OCOPIED ITVING UNITS
(TABLE L-IV-7)
Further evidence that living units in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area tend to be small is given by the fact that almost one-half of the living units have only one sleeping room. About 30 per cent have two sleeping rooms, and only 20 per cent have three or. four. The proportion of single-bedroom units is highest in the "A" area and lowest in the "C" area. The proportion of singlebedroom units is higher among dilapidated structures in the "C" area, but is higher among the not dilapidated structures in the "A" area. Thus, the better quality structures in the "A" area are preponderantly single-bedroom units.

TABLE L-IV-2


| Area and Subarea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | All Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Per cent <br> owner$\|$Per cent <br> not <br> neported |  |
|  |  | 0-29 | 30-39 | 40-49 | 50-59 | 60-74 | 75-99 | 200-149 | 150-199 | $200+$ |  |  |
| Total survey area | 100.0 | 6.0 | 3.2 | 6.4 | $8 .$ | MARY | 28.9 | 16.7 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 13.1 | 4.1 |
| All "A" area | 100,0 | 13.0 | 6.7 | 15.3 | 38.9 | 83.0 | 27.0 | 5.2 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 7.4 | 4.7 |
| AII "B" area | 100.0 | 6.8 | 3.2 | 5.9 | 8.8 | 35.5 | 35.0 | 15.5 | 6.8 | 2.6 | 9.7 | 3.3 |
| All "C" area | 100.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 6.3 | 14.7 | 29.8 | 22.2 | 8.6 | 11.3 | 17.2 | 4.1 |
| "A" Subareas B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS | B. detail by subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 13.7 | 7.9 | 27.1 | 30.9 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 6.6 |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 0.4 | - | 6.1 | 26.9 | 29.3 | 27.2 | 8.4 | 1.7 | - | 12.8 | 5.9 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 14.0 | 8.6 | 20.0 | 10.1 | 24.7 | 17.6 | 3.9 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 8.0 | 6.0 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 24.8 | 13.2 | 15.7 | 20.6 | 13.8 | 8.2 | 1.9 | 1.9 | - | 5.5 | 0.8 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 3.2 | 13.3 | 18.3 | 24.1 | 27.0 | 3.8 | 1.5 | - | 4.5 | 6.4 |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 9.3 | 3.2 | 22.4 | 32.0 | 6.7 | 3.2 |  | 15.5 | 5.4 |
| A-? | 100.0 | 14.9 | 1.9 | 12.3 | 12.9 | 24.0 | 19.5 | 12.8 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 11.7 | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 40.9 | 9.0 | 7.5 | 12.9 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 8.8 | 2.7 | 21.6 | 9.1 | 19.4 | 20.6 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 0.8 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 15.9 | 38.1 | 17.1 | 6.8 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 2.8 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 1.9 | 5.4 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 37.9 | 15.7 | 6.8 | 2.3 | 12.6 | 4.3 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 0.3 | 5.7 | 9.2 | 22.0 | 32.6 | 18.7 | 4.7 | 3.1 | 8.4 | 3.9 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 21.1 | 11.2 | 8.7 | 13.6 | 9.5 | 15.8 | 8.5 | 7.8 | 3.9 | 3.8 | 7.0 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | - | 0.7 | - | 3.2 | 11.9 | 34.0 | 19.9 | 12.8 | 17.5 | 23.0 | 4.8 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 3.1 | 6.7 | 15.1 | 36.3 | 24.2 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 8.5 | 4.3 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 2.3 | 6.9 | 4.3 | 19.4 | 29.2 | 18.8 | 5.2 | 5.8 | 26.3 | 2.9 |
| C-4 | 100.0 | - | 0.9 | - | 11.6 | 11.4 | -9.6 | 24.0 | 11.4 | 31.1 | 15.6 | 4.7 |

TABLE L-IV-2 (Page 2)

TABLE L-IV-2 (Page 3)

| Area and Subarea | Units not in Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Rent (in dollars) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent } \\ \text { owner } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Per cent } \\ & \text { not } \\ & \text { reported } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  | 0-29 | 30-39 | 10-49 | . $50-59$ | 60-74 | 75-99 | 100-149 | 150-199 | $200+$ |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 12.4 | 6.8 | 15.3 | 10.5 | 25.3 | 19.6 | 6.0 | 3.0 | 1.1 | 7.0 | 4.1 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 6.1 | 2.5 | 5.9 | 8.2 | 14.3 | 37.3 | 15.6 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 10.8 | 3.4 |
| All "C" area | 1200.0 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 13.7 | 29.7 | 23.5 | 9.3 | 12.0 | 18.1 | 4.2 |
| B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 13.0 | 3.0 | 39.0 | 22.1 | 5.7 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 3.0 | 6.0 |
| A-2 | 100.0 | - | - | 4.3 | 31.0 | 29.8 | 24.4 | 5.2 | 5.2 | - | 17.2 | $\cdots$ |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 21.0 | 8.3 | 25.1 | 19.7 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 8.9 | 6.2 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 28.6 | 14.3 | 13.6 | 14.9 | 14.4 | 10.2 | 1.4 | 2.6 | - | 3.9 | 1.1 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1.6 | 16.8 | 14.1 | 27.0 | 28.8 | 4.8 | 3.2 | - | 4.8 | 1.8 |
| A-6. | 100.0 | 14.1 | - | - | 7.0 | 26.1 | 34.5 | 11.3 | 7.0 | - | 16.6 | 11.0 |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 13.2 | 22.1 | 19.4 | 10.6 | 10.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.7 | - |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 28.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 28.1 | 18.8 | 25.0 | 15.8 | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 12.3 | 2.0 | 11.9 | 2.0 | 27.0 | 20.1 | 10.2 | 9.2 | 5.1 | 1,1 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 3.7 | 7.5 | 16.1 | 44.1 | 15.6 | 7.0 | 2.8 | 6.5 | 3.2 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 7.8 | 15.3 | 39.3 | 15.6 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 13.0 | 2.4 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 6.9 | - | 7.5 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 27.7 | 32.6 | 8.3 | 5.4 | 13.7 | 4.4 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 37.0 | 13.0 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 5.1 | 10.9 | 5.0 | 4.3 | 9.3 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 0.8 1.8 | 3.5 | 5.4 | 14.0 | 34.0 37.0 | 21.0 | 13.5 8.2 | 18.5 2.3 | 8.8 | 4.8 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 6.3 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 18.9 | 29.2 | 20.2 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 27.6 | 1.8 |
| $\mathrm{C-4}$ | 100.0 | - | 0.9 | - | 11.7 | 11.5 | 9.7 | 24.2 | 10.6 | 31.4 | 15.8 | 4.8 |

TABLE L-TV-3

| Rooms | Median Rent |  |  |  | Sedian Rent per Roona |  |  |  | Ratic of White to Non-white |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dilapidated |  | Hot Dilapidated Dilapidated |  |  |  | Not Dilapidated |  |  |  |
|  | \% White | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Min- } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | White |  | White | Nonwhite | white | White | Dilapidated | $\int \begin{aligned} & \text { Not } \\ & \text { Dilapi- } \\ & \text { dated } \end{aligned}$ |
| - "A" Aroas | 1153 | 64.1 | 54.8 | 68.2 |  |  |  |  | 1.2 | 1.2 |
| 1 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 40.7 | 20.0 | 40.0 | 35.2 | 140.7 | 2.0 | 1.2 |
| 2 | 45.9 | 56.0 | 49.1 | 66.2 | 22.9 | 28.0 | 24.6 | 33.1 | 1.2 | 1.4 |
| 3 | 55.4 | 70.6 | 67.4 | 77.2 | 18.5 | 23.5 | 22.5 | 25.8 | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 4 | 65.5 | 81.6 | 74.3 | 82.7 | 16.4 | 20.5 | 18.6 | 20.7 | 1.2 | 3.1 |
| 5 | * ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | * | 92.8 | 97.4 | * | * | 18.6 | 19.5 | , | 1.0 |
| 6 | 88.6 | * | 126.3 | * | 14.8 | * | 21.0 | , | * | * |
| "B" Areas | \% 63.8 | 80.5 | 74.6 | 87.2 | - | - | - | - | 1.3 | 1.2 |
| 1 | 23.6 | 39.1 | 31.9 | 53.1 | 23.7 | 39.1 | 31.9 | 53.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 2 |  | 56.0 | 63.2 | 72.4 | * | 28.0 | 31.6 | 36.2 | * | 1.2 |
| 3 | 80.6 | 78.5 | 73.6 | 83.2 | 26.9 | 26.2 | 21.6 | 27.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 |
| 4 | * | 97.2 | 88.5 | 94.2 | * | 24.3 | 22.1 | 23.6 | * * | 1.1 |
| 5 | * | 127.5 | 102.9 | 121.4 | * | 25.5 | 20.6 | 24.3 | * | 1.2 |
| 6 | * | * | 113:8 | 148.7 | * | * | 19.0 | 24.8 | * | 1.3 |
| "C" Areas | 64.8 | 73.6 | 99,5 | 89.4 | - | - |  |  | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| 1 | 19.8 | , | 58.6 | 34.5 | 19.8 | . | 580 | 34.5 | * | 0.6 |
| 2 | 54.4 | 69.7 | 68.9 | 69.2 | 27.2 | 34.8 | 34.5 | 34.6 | 1.3 | 1.0 |
| 3 | * | 71.1 | 98.6 | 84.6 | * | 23.7 | 32.9 | 26.2 | * | 0.9 |
| 4 | 80.6 | 70.1 | 94.9 | 94.9 | 20.1 | 17.5 | 23.7 | 23.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| 5 | " * | 110.8 | 130.3 | 137.0 | * | 22.2 | 26.0 | 27.4 | * | 1.0 |
| 6 | - * | * | 103.9 | 132.4 | * | * | 17.3 | 22.1 | * | 1.3 |

- Mo data available.
* Sase less than 100 ,


## TABLE L-TV-L

PER CRHR DISTRIMUTON: WURER OF PERSONS IT OCCUPIED LIVTHG UITTS BY SUBAREAS

TABLE L-IV-5

| Area and Subarea | All UnitsNumber of Familiesin Household |  |  |  |  | Dilapidated |  |  |  |  | M Mot Dilapidated |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of Wamilies in Household |  |  |  |  | Number of Families - in Household |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { No } \\ \text { Res } \end{array}$ | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { MO } \\ \text { Res } \end{array}$ | Total | 0 | 1 | 2 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { No } \\ & \text { Res. } \end{aligned}$ |
|  | SUMMARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 700.0 | 27.3 | 71.2 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 100.01 | 29.1 | 70.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 1100,01 | 26.9 | 71.4 | 1.0 | 0.6 |
| A11 "A" area | 100.0 | 52.6 | 66.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 73.0 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 60.7 | 1.3 | 0.2 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 25.2 | 73.6 | 1.2 | - | 100.0 | 24.9 | 74.8 | 0.2 | - | 100.0 | 25.3 | 73.2 | 1.5 | - |
| A11 "Cl area | 100.0 | 26.2 | 72.1 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 100.0 | 40.0 | 57.9 | 2.0 | - | 100.0 | 25.3 | 73.2 | 0.8 | 0.9 |
|  | B DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $A-1$ | 100.01 | 21.9 | 76.9 | 1.2 | - | 100.01 | 14.8 | 84.3 | 3.1 | - | 1200.01 | 28.2 | 70.5 | 1.3 | - |
| $A=2$ | 100.0 | 24.6 | 73.9 | 1.5 | - | 100.0 | 24.8 | 75.2 | - | - | 1200.0 | 24.2 | 71.2 | 4.6 | $\cdots$ |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 32.5 | 66.5 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 100.0 | 28.7 | 69.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1200.0 | 35.0 | 64.4 | 0.5 | - |
| $A-4$ | 100.0 | 58.6 | 41.4 | - | - | 100.0 | 40.7 | 59.3 | $\cdots$ | - | 100.0 | 66.4 | 33.6 | . 5 | - |
| $A-5$ | 100.0 | 25.7 | 74.3 | - | - | 1100.0 | 23.8 | 78.2 | - | - | 100.0 | 29.9 | 70.1 | - | $\cdots$ |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 14.9 | 79.4 | 5.7 | - | 100.0 | 9.3 | 90.7 | - | $\cdots$ | 1100.0 | 21.1 | 66.9 | 12.0 | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 29.0 | 69.6 | - | 1.4 | 300.0 | 20.2 | 79.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 36.5 | 60.9 | - | 2.6 |
| A-8 | 700.0 | 52.4 | 47.6 | - | - | 100.0 | 57.1 | 42.9 | - | - | 1100.0 | 31.6 | 68.4 | $\cdots$ | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 48.2 | 51.8 | - | - | 100.0 | 37.7 | 62.3 | - . | - | 1100.0 | 52.4 | 47.6 | - | - |
| " g' $^{\text {Subareas }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 77.8 | 2.8 | $\cdots$ | 1100.0 | 27.9 | 72.1 | - | - | 1100.0 | 17.1. | 79.3 | 3.6 | $\cdots$ |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 21.8 | 77.4 | 0.8 | - | 100.0 | 16.9 | 82.5 | 0.6 | - | 1100.0 | 22.7 | 76.4 | 0.9 | $\cdots$ |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 26.3 | 73.7 | - | - | 100.0 | 21.6 | 78.4 | - | - | 1100.0 | 29.3 | 70.7 | - | - |
| (1) $\frac{B-4}{}$ | 100.0 | 56.4 | 43.0 | 0.6 | - | 100.0 | 45.3 | 54.7 | - | $\cdots$ | 1100.0 | 61.6 | 37.5 | 0.9 | - |
| "G" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{C}-1$ | 100.0 | 23.2 | 73.4 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1100.0 | 60.0 | 40.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 22.0 | 74.5 | 2.3 | 1.2 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 26.6 | 72.3 | - | 1.1 | 100.0 | 42.6 | 57.4 | 6 | - | 1200.0 | 24.6 | 74.2 | - | 1.2 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 27.6 | 71.3 | 1.2 | - | 1100.0 | 31.2 | 62.4 | 6.5 | - | 100.0 | 27.2 | 72.2 | 0.6 |  |
| C-4 | 100.01 | 27.5 | 70.9 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 100.0 |  | 1700.0 | - | - | 1100.0 | 27.7 | 70.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 |

TABLE L-IV-6

TABLE $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{IV}-7$


NATIONAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER
SUBSTANDARD LIVING UNITS
(TABLES L-TV-1 and L-V-2)

1. A substandard living unit is one that is located in a dilapidated structure and in addition lacks one or more essential facilities. Absence of a private bath, cooking facilities, hot running water, or flush toilet is sufficient to classify a unit as having substandard facilities. If, in addition, a unit with substandard facilities is located in a dilapidated structure, the entire unit is defined as substandard.
2. There were an estimated 2,279 substandard living units in the survey area. This is equal to 9.4 per cent of alliunits. An additional 3,279 (13.5 per cent of all structures) units have substanciard facilities but are located in nondilapidated structures.
3. The proportion of living units that are substandard is much higher in the "A" area (28 per cent) than in the "B" or "C" areas. Also, the proportion of living units having substandard facilities but not located in dilapidated structures is migh higher in the "A" and "B" areas than in the "C" area.
4. About two-thirds of the substandard units are occupied by Non-white families or persons. Similarly, more than one-half of the units with substandard facilities but not in dilapidated structures are occupied by Non-whites.
5. Table $I-V-2$ shows some of the characteristics of substandard structures-number of persons, number of rooms, rent, and persons-per-room. In general, the substandard units tend to be smaller, lower-rent, and more crowded units.
TABIE L-V-I
iUUBER OF SUBSTATDARD UNITS, BY COLOR OF OCCUPATMS ATD FACILITTES, FOR SUBAREAS

| Arua and Subareas | Number of Units |  |  |  |  |  | - Per cent of Units |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Dilapidated with Substandard Pacilitios |  |  | Mon-diapidatedwith SubstandardFacilities |  |  | Dilapidated with londdlapidatedSupstandardFacilities SubstandardFacilities |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Total | White | Mon- | Total | White | Ton- | Total | White | Non- | Total | White | won- |
| Total survey area | , A. SUNARX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2279 | $897\|1382\|$ |  | 3279 | 1540\|1739: |  | 9.4 | $\|3.7\| 5.7 \mid$ |  | 13.5 | 16.3 | $7.2$ |
| AII "A" area | 14.95 | 497 | 1004 | 1335 | 573 | 762 | 28.4 | 9.3 | 19.1 | 25.4 | 10.9 | 14.5 |
| A11 "B" area | 514 | 187 | 327 | 1003 | 466 | 537 | 10.0 | 3.6 | 6.4 | 19.5 | 9.1 | 10.4 |
| All "C" area | 270 | 219 | 51 | 941 | 501 | 440 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 0.4 | 6.8 |  | 3.2 |
|  | B. detail by subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A"/Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 178 | 6 | 172 | 149 | 11 6 | $138{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 28.1 | 0.9127 .11 |  | 23.5 |  | 21.8 |
| A-2 | 97 | - | 97 | 36 |  | 30 | 30.2 | - | 30.2 | 11.2 | 1.9 | 9.3 |
| A-3 | 557 | 235 | 318 | 601 | 190 | 411 | 29.3 | 12.6 | 16.7 | 31.5 | 10.0 | 21.6 |
| A-4 | 75 | 43 | 32 | 223 | 198 | 25 | 14.3 | 8.2 | 6.1 | 42.6 | 37.9 | 4.8 |
| A-5 | 171 | 16 | 125 | 131 | 75 | $56 \%$ | 27.4 | $7 \cdot 4$ | 20.3 | 21.0 | 12.0 | 9.0 |
| A-6 | 185 | 5 | 180 | 51 |  | 51. | 49.1 | 1.3 | 47.7 | 13.5 | - | 13.5 |
| A-7 | 70 | 25 | 45 | 76 | 32 | 4. | 16.6 | 5.9 | 10.7 | 18.1 | 7.6 | 10.5 |
| A-8 | 126 | 94 | 32 | 17 | 17 | - | 60.9 | 45-4 | 15.5 | 8.2 | 8.2 | 8 |
| A-9 | 36 | 33 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 7 | 14.3 | 13.1 | 1.2 | 20.3 | 17.5 | 2.8 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 154 | 22 | 132 | 234 | 21 | 213 | 12.9 | 1.8 | 11.0 | 19.6 | 1.8 | 17.8 |
| B-2 | 170 | 78 | 92 | 514 | 24.4 | 270 | 5.8 | 2.7 | 3.2 | 17.6 | 8.4 | 9.3 |
| B-3 | 89 | 10 | 79 | 67 | 34 | $33:$ | 20.4 | 2.3 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 7.8 | 7.6 |
| B-4 | 101 | 77 | 24 | 198 | 167 | 31 " | 16.9 | 12.9 | 4.0 | 33.2 | 28.0 | 5.2 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | - | - | - | 107 | 59 | 48 | - | $\cdots$ | - | 3.4 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| C-2 | 189 | 138 | 51 | 423 | 223 | 200 | 3.7 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 8.3 | 4.4 | 3.9 |
| c-3 | 81 | 81 | - | 308 | 116 | 192. | 2.7 | 2.7 | - | 10.1 | 3.8 | 6.3 |
| C-4 | - | - | - | 103 | 103 |  |  |  | - | 3.9 | 3.9 |  |

TABLE L-V-2

$\frac{\text { PERSONS PER ROOM }}{(\text { TABLESS L-VI-1, ImVI-2, and L-VI-3) }}$

The average number of persons per room is generally taken as a measure of crowding. An average of 1.0 persons per room is regarded as being the maximum for comfortable living, and 1.5 persons per room is indicative of definite over-crowding.

1. Table L-VI-I shows living units classified by persons per room by color and condition of structure, for subareas. This table refers only to primary families, and hence excludes units occupied by single persons or group households. It measures family crowding. Congestion is greater in the "A" and "B" than in the "C" areas. It is greater among units in dilapicated than in non-dilapidated structures. It is greater among units occupied by Mon-white than by thite families. Hence, obout the most serious condition of over-crowding is found in living units in dilapideted structures in the "A" areas that are occupicd by Hon-white families. Here, 43 per cent of the living units yere over-croided, and an additional 32 per cent were above the level of desirable conifortable living.
2. Table J-VI-2 reports the rent paid by families living at varying densities, according to condition of structure, color of occupants, and area. In general, crowded apartments have low rentals. For the most part they consist of two-person families living in a single-room apartment, of three- or fourperson families living in two-room apartments, and of families with five or more persons living in three rooms. It would be expected that such units would rent at low cost.

Crowding, therefore, occurs not by forcing large numbers of persons into normal size units, but by forcing normal size families into small units. A very large proportion of living units in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area are small one-two- and three-room apartments, intended for occupancy by onethree persons, respectively. Crowding is taking place by permitting them to be occupied by families with more than the intended number of members.
3. A higher proportion of the living units occupied at lower densities is occupied by owners than are living units occupied at higher densities. This is true for both whites and Mon-whites. Crowded units are usually rented units. The per cent of units occupied by renters at any given density is about the same for whites as for Non-whites. There is no great difference between dilapidated and non-dilapidated structures in the proportion of renter-occupied units at any given density. There are also no great differences between areas in this respect.
TABLE I-VI-I
PER CETT DISTRIBUTIOT: OCCUPTED LIVIFG UHTTS BY PERSONS PER ROOL-PRIRARY FAMLIES, BY COLOR AMD CONDITIOI OF STRUCTURE, FOR SUBAREAS

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TABLE L-VI-2


TABLE E-VI-3
PER CENT OF IIVIVG UNITS RENTER OCCUPTED BY PERSONS FER ROOM, COLOR AND

CONDITION OF STRUCTURE

| Persons per Room | Dilapidated |  | Mon-Dilapidated |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | White Per cent Renters | Non-white <br> Per cent Renters | White Fercent Renters | Non-white Per cent denters |
| "A" Area | 92.6 | 82.5 | 91.2 | 82.0 |
| . $00-.49$ | 69.0 | 69.5 | 69.0 | 64.2 |
| . $50-.74$ | 95.6 | 85.7 | 92.8 | 95.4 |
| .75-. 99 | 89.9 | 87.2 | 85.9 | 83.0 |
| 1.00-1.24 | 97.5 | 95.2 | 96.9 | 100.0 |
| 1.25-1.49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 86.8 | 92.6 |
| 1.50-1.74 | 93.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.75-1.99 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - |
| $2.00+$ | 93.4 | 96.1 | 94.0 | 100.0 |
| No answer | 61.5 | 27.6 | 100.0 | 15.3 |
| "B" Area | 93.2 | 89.5 | 89.0 | 84.6 |
| .00-. 49 | 77.5 | 81.6 | 74.6 | 66.2 |
| . $50-.74$ | 93.3 | 96.6 | 91.8 | 90.1 |
| . $75-.99$ | 85.8 | 92.9 | 88.0 | 86.5 |
| 1.00-1.24 | 97.2 | 94.9 | 96.1 | 94.9 |
| 1.25-1.49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.7 |
| 1.50-1.74 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 88.8 | 98.0 |
| 1.75-1.99 | - | 100.0 | 66.0 | 100.0 |
| 2.00 + | 100.0 | 100.0 | 93.2 | 100.0 |
| No answer | - | 2.9 | 35.3 | 7.4 |
| "C" Area | 93.9 | 81.5 | 81.9 | 73.3 |
| .00-. 49 | 76.2 | 100.0 | 70.5 | 65.0 |
| . $50-.74$ | 100.0 | 88.5 | 82.3 | 82.8 |
| . $75-.99$ | 98.7 | 100.0 | 92.0 | 64.2 |
| 1.00-1.24 | 92.2 | 87.2 | 91.5 | 96.0 |
| 1.25-1.49 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 90.0 | 100.0 |
| 1.50-1.74 | - |  | 84.8 | 100.0 |
| 1.75-1.99 | - | - | - | 100.0 |
| $200+$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 87.2 | 81.5 |
| No answer | - | 27.3 | 76.5 | 7.2 |

STATISTICS FOR FAMILIES

# -100 <br> WATIONAL OPINION RESEACH CFMTER 

## faitily tabulations

## Introduction

The materials show in this section are derived primarily from responses to questions on the Family Schodule. This schedule was filled out for the occupants of each household--for the family if occupied by a primary family, and for each adult person not related to anyone else in the household.

## HOUSEHOLDS BY TYPE OF OCCUPANCY, COLOR OF OCCUPANTS, AMD <br> PRESWCE OF UIRELATED IMDIVIDUALS <br> (TABLE F-I-I and F-I-1a Eased on sample data7)

1. The 24,605 occupied households that are represented by the sample housed 18,015 primary families and 6,590 single person or group households (ane or more unrelated persons occupying a household). Thus, more than one-fourth (26.8 per cent) of the living units were not occupied by families.
2. A total of 15,43 ( 62.8 per cent) of the living units were occupied by white families or persons, and 9,162 by non-white ( 37.2 per cent). Of the living units occupied by families, a higher per cent (42.6) were occupied by nonwhites, while of the living units occupied by unrelated persons a lower per cent were occupied by non-whites (22.6). Thus, the non-white occupants of the area tended to live in families, while the white occupants were more inclined to live in group households as well as families.
3. In 1950, the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, as deliminted by the Chicago Cormunity Inventory,* contained 1,875 non-white familiss. In 1956 there were 7,911, for a four-fold increase in six years. Hiaking allowance for the fact that the 1956 survey area omited many units and several blocks that were in the 1950 Census, the astimated increase has been about 500 per cent in six years.
4. There was an estimated total of 2,009 adult individuels living in households who were not related to household heads. Of these, 1,391 were white and 618 were non-white. Nine white households in 100 contained an unrelated individual, whereas only 6.7 non-white households in 100 contained an unrelated individual.
5. There were considerable differences anong the areas in the composition of households. Table F-I-I provides three series of percentages by which these differences may be noted. In general, the "A" areas tended to have an aboveaverage degres of occupancy by group households, and to heve a comparative deficit of families. This was a characteristic of the white population only, however. The presence of unrelated individuals in households was a characteristic of the "B" and "C" areas more than of the " $A$ " areas. Anong the subareas having above-average proportions of white households occupied by unrelated individuals were $\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{~A}-9, \mathrm{~B}-3, \mathrm{~B}-4$ and $\mathrm{C}-1$.

Among the subareas having above-average numbers of unrelated persons per 100 households were $\mathrm{A}-9, \mathrm{~B}-3, \mathrm{~B}-4$ and $\mathrm{C}-1$.

Fhilip M. Hauser and Evelyn M. Kitagawa, Chicago Community Fact Book, Table 7 for community areas 39 and 41 .
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TABLE F-I-I
PER CEHT COMPOSITTON OF HOUSEHOLDS: TYPE AID COLOR
of occupaits and presence of unrelated individuais

| Area and Subareas | $\|$Per cent of <br> Households Occupied <br> by Frimary Farilies |  | Per cent of Households Oocupied by Mon-wint Pamilies |  |  | Number of Unrelated Individuals per 100 Households |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total White | Non- | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Pri- } \\ \text { mary } \\ \text { Iies } \\ \text { Iies } \end{gathered}$ | Group Households | Total <br> House holds | White | Nonwhite |
| Total survey area | A. SUMIARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area |  |  |  | 42.6 | 22.6 | 8.2 | 9.0 | 0.7 |
| A11 "A" area | 68.654 .2 | 82.0 | 51.9 | 62.0 | 29.7 | 4.1 | 5.8 | 2.6 |
| AII "B" area | 74.860 .1 | 86.4 | 55.9 | 64.6 | 30.0 | 8.1 | 10.6 | 6.0 |
| AII "C" area | 74.3 71.5 | 82.9 | 24.8 | 27.6 | 16.5 | 9.7 | 9.4 | 10.5 |
| "A" Subareas ${ }^{\text {a }}$ ( B. Detail by Subarmas | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 77.435 .6 | 83.3 | 90.9 | 95.8 | 74.0 | 9.6 | 23.6 | 1.0 |
| A-2 | 84.7100 .0 | 84.0 | 95.9 | 95.1 | 100.0 | 1.8 | - | 1.8 |
| A-3 | 66.853 .1 | 80.6 | 51.5 | 61.4 | 31.7 | 3.8 | 6.0 | 2.6 |
| A-4 | 42.9734 .1 | 86.3 | 16.1 | 32.7 | 3.8 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 13.8 |
| A-5 | 76.769 .5 | 86.6 | 42.2 | 47.7 | 24.3 | 2.9 | 5.0 | - |
| A-6 | 85.6100 .0 | 85.1 | 96.6 | 96.0 | 100.0 | 6.5 | - | 6.8 |
| A-7 | 69.965 .9 | 86.4 | 19.5 | 24.1 | 8.8 | 4.8 | 6.0 | - |
| A-8 | 52.654 .1 | 36.8 | 8.9 | 6.3 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 2.6 | 36.8 |
| A-9 | $54.0 \quad 53.4$ | 66.7 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 15.0 | 15.7 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 83.380 .6 | 83.8 | 83.4 | 83.9 | 80.6 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 3.9 |
| B-2 | 78.764 .9 | 89.4 | 56.3 | 64.0 | 27.9 | 7.5 | 9.4 | 5.9 |
| B-3 | $73.6 \quad 63.7$ | 83.3 | 50.6 | 57.3 | 32.1 | 13.7 | 14.1 | 13.3 |
| B-4 | 42.542 .74 | 38.7 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 12.4 | 13.1 | 41.9 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 79.282 .0 | 74.6 | 37.6 | 35.4 | 45.9 | 14.1 | 17.5 | 9.4 |
| C-2 | 73.467 .2 | 87.4 | 30.7 | 36.6 | 14.5 | 9.7 | 10.5 | 7.8 |
| C-3 | 73.168 .9 | 86.6 | 23.5 | 27.8 | 11.7 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 8.9 |
| C-4 | 71.871 .8 | - | - | - | - | 5.9 | 3.4 | 0.0 |

TABLE F-I-Ia
WUMBER OF FARILIES, GROUP HOUSEHOLDS, AMD UHRELATED ITDIVIDUALS, BY SUBAREAS

| Area and Subarea | Both races |  |  |  | White |  |  | Non-white |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Families |  | Group | Unrelated Indvdls. | Fanilies |  | Group Threlatedhshlds. Indvdls. |  | Families |  | Group <br> hshlds | Lhrelated Indvals. |
|  | Tota | Primary | hshlds. |  | Total I Primary |  |  |  | Total | Primary |  |  |
| Total survey area | 18269 | 18015 | 6590 | 2009 | $\begin{array}{r} \text { A } \\ 10358 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { SUPMAPY } \\ & 10340 \end{aligned}$ | 5103 | 1391 | 7911 | 7675 | 1487 | 618 |
| A11 "A" area | 3640 | 3590 | 1642 | 216 | 1364 | 1364 | 1154 | 14.5 | 2276 | 2226 | 488 | 71 |
| A11 "B" area | 4050 | 3970 | 1338 | 428 | 1425 | 1407 | 936 | 248 | 2625 | 2563 | 402 | 180 |
| All "C" area | 10579 | 10455 | 3610 | 1365 | 7569 | 7569 | 3013 | 998 | 3010 | 2886 | 597 | 367 |
| "A" Subareas B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-i | 506 | 500 | 146 | 14 | 21 | 21 | 38 | 8 | 485 | 479 | 108 | 6 |
| A-2 | 297 | 287 | 52 | 6 | 14 | 14 | - | - | 283 | 273 | 52 | 6 |
| A-3 | 1285 | 1274 | 635 | 72 | 492 | 492 | 434 | 56 | 793 | 782 | 201 | 16 |
| A-4 | 211 | 211 | 286 | 17 | 142 | 142 | 275 | 6 | 69 | 69 | 11 | 11 |
| A-5 | 474 | 474 | 144 | 18 | 248 | 248 | 109 | 18 | 226 | 226 | 35 | 11 |
| A-6 | 350 | 327 | 55 | 25 | 13 | 13 | $\underline{-}$ | - | 337 | 314 | 55 | 25 |
| A-7 | 290 | 290 | 125 | 20 | 220 | 220 | 124 | 20 | 70 | 70 | 11 | 2 |
| A-8 | 112 | 112 | 103 | 12 | 105 | 105 | 89 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 12 | 7 |
| A-9 | 115 | 115 | 98 | 32 | 109 | 109 | 95 | 32 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 7 |
| "B" Subarea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 1124 | 1082 | 217 | 57 | 181 | 374 | 42 | 15 | 943 | 908 | 175 | 42 |
| B-2 | 2330 | 2303 | 623 | 218 | 835 | 829 | 449 | 120 | 1495 | 1474 | 174 | 98 |
| B-3 | 295 | 295 | 106 | 55 | 126 | 126 | 72 | 28 | 169 | 169 | 34 | 27 |
| B-4 | 301 | 290 | 392 | 98 | 283 | 278 | 373 | 85 | 18 | 12 | 19 | 13 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-I | 2572 | 2520 | 663 | 449 | 1628 | 1628 | 359 | 337 | 944 | 892 | 304 | 112 |
| C-2 | 3810 | 3770 | 1365 | 496 | 2391 | 2391 | 1167 | 373 | 1419 | 1379 | 198 | 123 |
| C-3 | 2241 | 2209 | 813 | 259 | 1594 | 1594 | 718 | 196 | 647 | 615 | 95 | 63 |
| C-L | 1956 | 1956 | 769 | 161 | 1956 | 1956 | 769 | 92 | 6 | , |  | 69 |

## NUMBER OF PERSOIS IN FAMILIES, NUMBER OF FAMILIES NITH SUBFAMILIES, AMD MUHBER OF EAPLOYED PERSOMS IN FAMTITES

(TABLES F-I-2, F-I-3, AND F-I-4 Sample data7)

1. The two-person family comprised about 46 per cent of all families in the survey area. Three-person families were next in frequency, with 23 per cent. Thus, two-thirds of the families consisted of only two or three persons. Large families ( 5 persons or more) comprised only 14 per cent of all families.
2. The "A" and "B" areas tended to have a higher proportion of larger families ( 4 persons or more) than the "C" areas. Within each area, a higher proportion of the non-white than of the white families had four or more persons. Families with seven or eight persons were almost non-existent among the white households, but were about five per cent of all non-white households.

The median size of white families was 2.1 persons, while for non-whites, it was 2.3 persons.
3. There is considerable variation among the subareas in the size of the families they contain. Because the number of cases for subareas is small, even large differences between some of the areas must be attributed to possible sampling variability. However, subareas A-1, A-6, A-7, and B-3 stand out as having an unusually large proportion of larger families. Areas A-2, A-8, B-4, and C-1 stand out as predominantly small-family areas.
4. Table F-I-3 shows the number and proportion of families having more than one subfamily. - (Large families with a married son or daughter and spouse and children living with parents). This is an indication of the extent of "doubling" or crowding due to inability to afford or find separate housing. In the survey area, the amount of doubling was quite small. Only about five per cent of all primary families contained more than one subfamily. For white families this proportion was 3.8 , while for non-white families it was 6.5 per cent. Contrary to what might have been expected, the extent of doubling was not greater in the "A" areas, where dilapidation was greater, than in the "B" and "C" areas.
5. About one-half of the families in the survey area had one earner, and 39 per cent had two eamers. One family in 14 had no earner, while about one in 19 had three earners or more. Three-worker families were more common in the "A" and "B" areas than in the "C" areas. The two-worker or three-worker family is more frequent anong non-white than among white families.

There were comparatively few major deviations from this pattern. However, subareas A-1, A-2, A-3, and A-6 had unusually large proportions of multipleworkers.


| Persons in family by color |  |  |  |  | $\mathrm{A}-1$ | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | $A-5$ | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | - "P" Subare |  |  | - "C0 Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  | 3-2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B-3 | B-4 | c-1 | 0-2 | c-3 | C-4 |
| All families | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | 100.0.100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 2 persons | 46.2 | 40.2 | 45.3 | 46.7 | 43.1 | 54.8 | 34.7 | 40.8 | 42.1 | 37.7 | 30.3 | 50.4 | 47.7. 12.9 | 47.3 | 27.9 | 59.0 | 56.4 | 44.3 | 46.5 | 49.8 |
| 3 persons | 22.9 | 21.3 | 20.7 | 23.2 | 25.7 | 18.0 | 28.4 | 29.8 | 17.7 | 21.6 | 27.2 | 23.2 | 13.916 | 22.1 | 25.9 | 19.0 | 23.1 | 25.5 | 20.4 | 21.3 |
| 4 persons | 16.7 | 17.3 | 16.1 | 16.7 | 12.3 | 7.0 | 19.2 | 16.2 8.9 | 23.3 | 14.2 | 19.2 | 13.6 | 29.71119 .4 | 13.8 | 18.5 | 17.3 | 11.7 | 16.9 | 17.2 | 22 |
| 6 persons | - 3.9 | 7.0 | 4.3 | 3.0 | 6. 3 | 5.2 | 1.3 5.2 | 8.9 | 7.6 | 11.2 | 7.7 9.5 |  | 3.6 | 4.3 | $\underline{12.5}$ |  | 2.8 | 3.9 | 12.0 2.3 | 2.0 |
| 7 persons 8 or more | - 1.4 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 0.9 |  | 0.8 | 2,1 | 2.1 | 1.0 |  | 3.5 |  | - 2.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 |  | 1. | 1. | 0.7 |  |
| 8 or mare |  | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 1.0 | 4.7 | 2.5 |  | 3.3 | 1.0 | 6.7 |  | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 |  |
| $\stackrel{\text { Total }}{\text { White Families }}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| White Fami | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 1.00 .0 | 1300.0 |  | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 120.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.011100.0 | . 0 | 100.0 | 100. | 100. | 00.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
| 2 parsons | 48.2 | 4.5 | 53.0 | 48. | 66.7 | 21.1 | 38.6 | 50.6 | 43.3 |  | 32.4 | 49.1 | 47.3 ! 42.3 | 57.1 | 37.3 | 57. | 53.2 | 4.6 | 43.8 | 49.6 |
| 3 persons | 23.9 | 23.14 | 21.8 | 24. | 33.3 | 55.8 | 24.5 | 24.4 | 18.2 | 62.5 | 28.4 | 23.8 | 14.71122.6 | 19.2 | 39.3 | 19.9 | 24.7 | 28.2 | 22. | 21.3 |
| 4 persons | 17.5 | 20.4 | 14.9 | 17.5 |  | 11.5 | 18.1 | 17.9 | 25.9 | 37.5 | 16.9 | 14.0 | 23.91121 .2 | 12.1 | 16.6 | 18.1 | 15.4 | 15.3 | 17.5 | 22.5 |
| 5 persons | 6.2 | 6.5 | 5.6 | 6.3 |  | 11.5 | 3.5 | 7.1 | 7.5 |  | 9.0 | 13.0 | 5.43 | 6.3 | 3.7 |  | 5.6 | 4.0 | 12.0 | 4.3 |
| 6 persons | 3.2 0.7 | 4.5 2.0 | 2.6 | 3.11 0.2 |  |  |  |  | 5.3 |  | 6.7 3.2 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 3.811 & 3.7 \\ 3.31 \end{array}$ | 3.1 | 4.2 |  | 12 | 5.0 | 3.4 | 2.0 |
| 7 persons 8 or more | 0.7 <br> 0.3 | 2.0 | $\underline{1.5}$ | 0.2 |  | - | 4.9 |  |  |  | 3.2 3.5 |  | $\begin{array}{ll} -1 & 3.3 \\ -18 & 2.0 \end{array}$ | 1.6 | 0.9 |  | - |  | 1.1 |  |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { Total } \\ \text { Won-white Families } \end{gathered}$ | 1100.0 .1100 .0 |  | 100.0 | 100.011100 .0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | $100.0{ }^{17} 100.0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01100 .0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 persons | 1. |  | 20 | 20.0 | 25 |  |  |  | 17.1 | 19.6 |  |  | 15. | ${ }^{23}$ | 26. |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 persons | 115.5 | 15.5 | 16.8 | 14.6 | 12.6 | 6.8 | 19.8 | 12. | 19.8 | 13.1 |  |  | 45.5119 | 14.6 | 19.7 |  | 6. | 19. | 16. |  |
| 5 persons |  | 8.5 | 5.5 | ${ }^{1}$ | 6.4 | $9 \cdot 1$ | $9 \cdot 2$ | 12.7 | 7.1 | 11.0 | 4. 4 |  | 11.0 | 10. | 20.2 |  | 1. | 10.8 | 12.0 | - |
| 7 persons | 2.4 | 2.0 | 5.5 |  |  | 0.8 | 4.6 | 6.3 | 2.2 |  |  |  |  | 2.6 | $2 \cdot$ |  |  | 2.3 |  | - |
| 8 or more | 2.7 | 2. | 2.7 | 2.71 | 1. | 4.5 | 2.6 | 6.3 | 2. | 4.9 |  |  | 3.6 | 1.2 | 13.2 | - | 1.7 |  | 2.3 | - |

TABLE F-I-3
PROPORTION OF FAILIES HAVIIG IORE RIIAIG OHE
SUBFAIILY, BY COLOR, FOR SUBARTAS

| Area and Subareas | All families |  | Mite familios |  | Hon-white families |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Number <br> with <br> more <br> than <br> 1 sub- <br> family |  | IIumber with more than 1 subfamily | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent } \\ \text { with } \\ \text { more } \\ \text { than } \\ \text { I sub- } \\ \text { family } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Humber <br> with <br> more <br> than <br> 1 sub- <br> family | Per cont with more than 1 subfamily |
| Total survey ares | $873$ | $4.9^{A .}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { URI ARY } \\ 393 \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | 3.8 | 480 | 6.5 |
| All "A" area | 165 | 4.7 | 30 | 2.2 | 135 | 6.3 |
| All "B" area | 204 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 35 | 2.5 | 169 | 6.8 |
| All "C" area | 504 | 4.9 | 328 | 4.3 | 176 | 6.4 |
|  | B. DETAIL BY subarea |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 22 | 4.5 | - | - | 22 | 4.7 |
| A-2 | 24 | 8.7 | - | - | 24 | 0.2 |
| A-3 | 58 | 4.6 | 19 | 3.9 | 39 | 5.1 |
| A-4 | 4 | 1.9 |  | - | 4 | 5.8 |
| A-5 | 10 | 2.1 | - | - | 10 | 4.4 |
| A-6 | 32 | 10.6 | - | - | 32 | 11.0 |
| A-7 | 8 | 2.9 | 4 | 1.8 | 4 | 7.0 |
| A-8 | 7 | 6.3 | 7 | 6.7 | - | - |
| A-9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 80 | 7.7 | 13 | 7.6 | 67 | 7.7 |
| B-2 | 109 | 4.8 | 15 | 1.8 | 94 | 6.5 |
| B-3 | 15 | 5.1 | 7 | 6.9 | - 8 | 4.7 |
| B-4 | - | - | - | - | ! | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 135 | 5.5 | 103 | 6.3 | 32 | 4.0 |
| C-2 | 212 | 5.7 | 83 | 3.5 | 129 | 9.6 |
| C-3 | 69 | 3.2 | 54 | 3.4 | 15 | 2.6 |
| C-4 | 88 | 4.6 | 88 | 4.6 | - | - |

table F-I-4



# MATIONAL OPTHION RESEARCH CENTER <br> FAMILI INCORE 

(TABLES F-II-1 and F-II-la)

1. The average income level of families in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area is generally high, and has risen rapidly since 1950 (the last date for which income statistics were generally available). One-half of all families had an income of $\$ 5,800$ or more, and more than one-fourth had incomes of $\$ 8,800$ or more. The median income increased by 18 per cent between 1950 and 1956.
2. The income of white families was considerably higher than that of Hon-white fanilies. However, the incone level of Non-white families was higher in 1956 than the income level of all families in the area in 1950. Non-white families in the area have enjoyed a spectacular rise in income since 1950. The following sumnary outlines the facts:
(a) In 1950 the median income of the Hyde Park and Kenwood comnunities was shown by the Census to be as follows:

|  | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { families } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hon-white } \\ & \text { families } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Fyde Park | \$4,754 | \$3,209 |
| Kerwood | 3,848 | 3,019 |
| Weighted median | \$4, 312 | \$3,073 |

Non-white families had a median income that was 70.0 per cent as large as that of all families.
(b) In 1956 the median income of families in the survey area was as follows:


The ratio of the median income of Non-white families to median income of 211 families in 1956 was 82.6 . Thus, the income differential between white and Monwhite families in the area diminished while the average income level of each group was rising rapidly.

PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOISE BY TGNUE AND COLOR

| Family |  | Owners |  |  | 11 | Renters |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income (Dollars) | families: | Total | W. | N.II. | It Total | W. | N.W. |
| All areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total reporting | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under \$800 | 3.3 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 4.8 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 2.5 |
| 800-1799 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 6.2 | 4.3 | 2.2 | 6.9 |
| 1800-2199 | 3.1 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 4.4 |
| 2200-2799 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 1.6 | 10.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 6.3 |
| 2800-4199 | 15.9 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 9.5 | 17.9 | U. 3 | 22.4 |
| 4200-5799 | 18.9 | 9.2 | 6.1 | 16.0 | 20.8 | 19.2 | 22.9 |
| 5800-7199 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 16.4 | 15.3 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 17.2 |
| 7200-8799 | 8.3 | 7.6 | 7.0 | 8.9 | 8.5 | 8.7 | 8.2 |
| 8800 - over | 25.9 | 51.7 | 62.0 | 28.8 | 21.0 | 30.5 | 9.1 |
| \% not reporting | 10.8 | 9.0 | 5.5 | 16.0 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 7.6 |
| Arca "A" Total Rep. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under \$800 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 0.7 | 14.2 | 4.0 | 1.3 | 5.6 |
| 800-1799 | 6.8 | 3.2 | - | 6.7 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 8.5 |
| 1800-21.99 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 7.7 |
| 2200-2799 | 6.5 | - |  |  | 7.1 | 3.6 | 9.1 |
| 2800-4199 | 27.1 | 17.7 | 18.8 | 16.4 | 28.0 | 28.3 | 27.8 |
| 4200-5799 | 19.5 | 19.4 | 21.5 | 17.2 | 19.6 | 21.5 | 18.4 |
| 5800-7199 | 15.1 | 14.5 | 19.5 | 9.0 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 14.8 |
| 7200-8799 | 7.3 | 15.2 | 18.8 | 11.2 | 6.7 | 10.5 | 4.4 |
| 8800 - over | 7.3 | 20.1 | 18.8 | 21.6 | 6.1 | 10.1 | 3.8 |
| \% not reporting | 6.1 | 9.0 | 9.7 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 6.7 | 5.3 |
| Area "B" Total Rep. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under $\$ 800$ | 1.6 | 3.3 | 3.9 | 2.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| 800-1799 | 4.5 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.0 |
| 1800-2199 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| 2200-2799 | 4.9 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 5.4 |
| 2800-4199 | 22.1 | 11.1 | 10.0 | 11.9 | 23.5 | 17.5 | 26.6 |
| 4200-5799 | 22.7 | 10.8 | 6.1 | 14.7 | 24.2 | 23.4 | 24.6 |
| 5800-7199 | 17.5 | 17.1 | 12.8 | 20.6 | 17.5 | 16.7 | 18.0 |
| 7200-8799 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 7.8 | 11.9 | 7.3 | 7.8 | 7.1 |
| 8800 - over | 16.4 | 33.2 | 43.6 | 24.8 | 14.3 | 23.1 | 9.8 |
| \% not reporting | 10.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 8.9 |
| Area "C" Total Rep. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Under \$800 | 3.5 | 0.7 | - | 3.1 | 4.2 | 5.6 | 0.7 |
| 800-1799 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.1 | 6.2 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 8.3 |
| 1800-2199 | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.1 | - | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| 2200-2799 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 13.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 4.5 |
| 2800-4199 | 9.7 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 6.6 | 11.5 | 10.8 | 13.4 |
| 4200-5799 | 17.4 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 16.2 | 20.0 | 17.9 | 25.3 |
| 5800-7199 | 16.6 | 16.0 | 16.5 | 14.6 | 16.8 | 16.0 | 18.7 |
| 7200-8799 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 7.0 | 9.7 | 8.6 | 12.8 |
| 8800 - over | 36.0 | 59.7 | 58.3 | 32.6 | 29.8 | 36.2 | 13.4 |
| \% not reporting | 8.8 | 8.5 | 4.3 | 19.8 | 8.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 |

TABLE E-II-1a
i.fDtaiy falilly mycone, by temure nid color, for subareas

| Area and | All Families |  |  |  |  |  | Hon-whte Fanilies |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subareas | Total 0 vmers Renters |  |  | Total PomersiRenters |  |  | Total | Omers | Renters |
|  |  |  | A. | SUnSRY |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 5862 | 8800+ | 5496 | 6766 | 8800+ ${ }^{\text {' }}$ | 6262 | $\because 4840$ | 6079 | 4716 |
| All "A" Areas | 4159 | 5784 | 4074 | 4952 | 6304 | 4776 | 1 3808 | 5034 | 3767 |
| All "B" Areas | 5203 | 6551 | 4872 | 5793 | 7488 : | 5624 | 4920 | 6298 | 4017 |
| All "C" Areas | 6777 | $8800+$ | 6248 | 17424 | $8800+1$ | 6438 | 5576 | 6204 | 5478 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1. | 4262 | * | 4232 | * | * | * | 4376 | * | 4342 |
| A-2 | 4414 | * | 4172 | * | * | * | 4328 | * | 4390 |
| A-3 | 3847 | 5800 | 3668 | 4808 | 5800 | 4520 | 3276 | * | 3218 |
| A-4 | 5025 | * | 4648 | 5272 | * | 5096 | 4032 | * | 4400 |
| A-5 | 4251 | * | 4209 | 4616 | * | 4520 | 4018 | * | 4015 |
| A-6 | 3795 | * | 3542 | + | * | 5 | 3780 | * | 354.4 |
| A-7 | 4918 | * | 4552 | 5288 | * | 5064 | 3934 | * | 1013 |
| A-8 | 5571 | * | 5576 | 5576 | * | 5576 | * | * |  |
| A-9 | 5577 | * | 554 | 54.16 | * | 5384 | * | * | * |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 5038 | * | 4936 | 7472 | * | 7004 | 4712 | * | 4.681 |
| B-2 | 5161 | 6108 | 5048 | 5320 | 6738 | 5192 | 5064 | 6189 | 4907 |
| B-3 | 5336 | * | 5032 | 16542 |  | 5736 | 4808 | * | 4800 |
| B-4 | 6613 | * | 6416 | 6472 | * | 6276 | * | * |  |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-I | 8137 | $8800+$ | 7296 | $18800+$ | $8800+$ | 64176 | 6108 | 7529 | 5654 |
| c-2 | 5721 | 6948 | 5576 | 5720 | 6906 | 5576 | 5736 | 7052 | 5580 |
| C-3 | 6523 | $8800+$ | 5736 | 7408 | $8800+$ | 6360 | 5032 | $L 280$ | 5168 |
| C-4 | $8800+$ | $8800+$ | $8800+$ | $8800+$ | 8800+: | $8800+$ | - | - | \% |

FIess than 50 families in area and temure category.

## fatly meone by railly ctaraderistics

(TABLES F-II-2 and F-II-3)

1. Size of faxily and family incine. Frequently it hes been claimed that thero is a negative correlation betwon size of facily and size of income. This is not generally true in the Hyde Paric-Kenwood area. Among white families with two to five members (which was 95.8 per cent of all white families) there was a moderate tendency for the median income to increase with increased size of fandy. Only mong large fanilies of six persons wes large family size accompanied by average incorae. Among non-white families, the median income tended to remain about the same among family sizes two to five. Among large families, the median income was higher than among smaller families. This may result from the presence of two or more earners among large non-white framilies.

The median incomes of various sizes of families are as follows:

| Size of Family | Eedian income by size of family |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | A11 | AII | A11 |
|  | Survey | "A" | "B" | "C" |
|  | Area | Area | Area | Area |
| 2 persons | 8613 | $3{ }^{3} 774$ | 854,00 | 67294 |
| 3 persons | 6896 | 5153 | 6490 | 7651 |
| 4 persons | 7969 | 5099 | 6525 | $8800+$ |
| 5 persons | 7851 | * | * | 8308 |
| 6 persons | 6542 | * | * | 6670 |
| 7 persons | * | * | * | * |
| 8 or more | * | * | * | - |
|  | Hon-white familios |  |  |  |
| 2 persons | 5052 | \$4257 | 34896 | 55576 |
| 3 persons | 4686 | 3584 | 4712 | 5704 |
| 4 persons | 4713 | 3894 | 4869 | 5084 |
| 5 persons | 4397 | 3753 | 5038 | 4091 |
| 6 persons | 5941 | 4472 | 6494. | * |
| 7 persons | 7200 | * | * | * |
| 8 or more | 6799 | * | * | * |

As the above sumary shows, the basic principle that increased size of family does not necessarily lead to docreased average income holds for the "A," "B," and "C" areas separately.

An interesting corollary of this principle is that there appears to be a median income below which families cannot descend after they attain a given size.

## (TABLES F-II-2 and F-II-3--Contirued)

2. Number of employed persons in the family (Table F-II-3). The greater the number of employed persons in the family, the higher the average level of family income tends to be. This is true for both white and Hon-white families in "A," "B," and "C" areas generally. The following sumary indicates this.

| Number of eamers | White families |  |  |  | Non-white families |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total survey area | All"A"area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AII } \\ & \text { mBr } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | Total survey area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { ATT } \\ & \text { "A" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & A T 17 \\ & \text { "B" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A1I } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 earners | \$3393 | * | * | \$3879 | \$1909 | \$1748 | * | $\stackrel{\square}{*}$ |
| 1 earner | 6523 | \$4313 | 85176 | 7337 | 3682 | 3480 | 03676 | 04113 |
| 2 earners | 7460 | 6260 | 6869 | 8091 | 5997 | 5508 | 6004 | 6241 |
| 3 eamers | $8800+$ | 8504 | * | $8800+$ | $8800+$ | 8660 | 8483 | $8800+$ |
| 4 earners | * | $\times$ | * | * | $8800+$ | - | + | \% |

Thoo small to report (based upon less than 100 families).
From the above summary it may be noted that a Non-white two-earner family median income is about equal to that of a onemearner white fanily. By both workings, a Negro husband and wife are able to achieve an average or above level of family income.
TABLE F-II-2

| Income by major arges | All families |  |  |  |  |  |  | White families |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-white families |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | lumber of persons in family |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of persons in family |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number of persons in family |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 T | $8+$ | 2 | 13 | 4 | 15 | ! 6 | $\frac{7}{7}$ | $8+$ | 2 | 3 | 4 ! | 5 | 6 | $\frac{7}{7}$ | $8+$ |
| All areas | 100.01 | $100.0{ }^{\prime}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.01 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None | 0.11 | 0.3 | 1.4 |  |  |  | , | 10.2 |  | 2.31 | 1- | 100 |  | 100.0 |  | 0.7 | , | - |  | 10 | - |
| Under 2200 | 0.31 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 1.7 | - | 0.4 | 0.2 |  |  | - | - | - | 0.1 | 0.2 | - | - |  | 2.3 | - |
| \$200-799 | 1.3 | 0.5 | - | 0.6 | $\cdots$ | 1.3 | - | 1.2 | 0.8 | $\sim$ | 0,8 | - | - | - | 2.4 | - | $\rightarrow$ | 0.5 |  | 1.7 | - |
| 800-1199 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 3.3 | - | - | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.2 | , | 5.8 | - | - | 1.0 | 3.2 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 | - |
| 1200-1799 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 3.21 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 1.3 | - | 19.14 | 4.5 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | - |
| 1800-2199 | 3.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 1.6 | 4.2 | , | 3.6 | 1.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 7.8 | 19.1. | 3.7 | 4.1 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 2.8 | - |
| 2200-2799 | 3.9 | 4.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 2.5 | 5.8 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 0.2 | - | - | 4.7 |  | 5.3 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 11.7 | 1.7 | 7.0 |
| 2800-4199 | 17.3 | 16.4 | 17.4 | 12.2 | 8.0 | 11.3 | 19.0 | 15.3 | 13.6 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 1.9 | 21.9 | 6.5 | 20.1 | 20.7 | 29.3 | 21.5 | 13.8 | 7.4 | 21.5 |
| 4200-5799 | 19.2 | 22.4 | 18.7 | 23.7 | 21.4 | 13.3 | 19.0 | 14.2 | 22.0 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 24.3 | 20.3 | 32.3 | 26.1 | 23.0 | 20.9 | 26.6 | 18.1 | 10.8 | 16.5 |
| 5800-7199 | 19.2 | 13.8 | 14.8 | 16.9 | 21.1 | 2.5 | 7.4 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 15.8 | 22.6 | 24.6 | - | 9.7 | 22.9 | 16.6 | 13.2 | 11.1 | 17.8 | 3.4 | 7.0 |
| 7200-8799 | 10.2 | 6.7 ${ }^{1}$ | 8.21 | 9.8 | 7.8 | 13.8 | ${ }^{3.2}{ }^{1 /}$ | 9.8 | 6.3 | 8.1 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 1.6 | 32. | 10.6 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 18.2 | 3.8 |
| 8800 and over | 21.1 | 28.8 | 33.01 | 30.0 | 29.0 | 48.3 | 42.3 | 33.2 | 42.2 | 45.9 | 41.7 | 31.0 | 43.8 | 32.3 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 13.2 | 18.3 | 27.0 | 50.0 | 44.3 |
| Per cent not reported |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 8. |  | 3.1 | . 0 |  | 6.2 |  |  | - | 10.7 | -5. 4 | 24.4 |
| "A" Area | 100.0 | 100.0i | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| None | - | 1.2 | 0.2 |  | - |  | - | - | - | 0.4 | - | - | - | - |  | 1.9 | - | - |  | - | - |
| Under \$200 | 0.3 | - | - |  | - | 5.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | 8.9 | - |
| \$200-799 | 1.4 | - | - | 1.9 | - | 5 | - | 2.5 | - | - | 5.9 | - | - | - | 0.8 | - | - | - |  |  | - |
| 800-1199 | 2.8 | 6.01 | 0.7 | - | 1.5 | - | - | 2.0 | 2.7 | - | - | - | - |  | 3.2 | 8.4 | 1.2 | - | 2.1 | $\sim$ | - |
| 1200-1799 | 3.5 | 4.01 | 5.1 | 9.0 | 4.1 | - | 7.3 | 3.5 | , | 1.9 | 7.1 | 7.8 | - | 26.1 | 3.5 | 6.3 | 7.6 | 9.9 | 2.8 | - | - |
| 1800-2199 | 7.1 | 5.4 | 3.1 | 9.8 | 5.2 | 6.9 | 13. ${ }^{\prime}$ | 4.5 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 18.5 | - | 8.7 | 6.5 | 4.0 | 13.3 | 2.8 | - | 0. |
| 2200-2799 | 5.2 | 9.0 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 16.0 | 8.3 | 13.4 | 4.5 | 4.1 | , | , | - | 11.1 | 8 | 5.6 | 11.9 | 7.0 | 6.1 | 21.7 | 6.7 | 18.6 |
| 2800-4199 | 26.7 | 27.5 | 37.2 | 24.4 | 16.0 | 22.2 | 22.01 | 26.4 | 28.7 | 35.4 | 11.8 | 11.8 | 29.6 | 8.7 | 26.9 | 26.8 | 38.6 | 30.4 | 17.5 | 17.8 | 27.1 |
| $4200-5799$ $5800-7199$ | 20.8 | 19.0 | 17.7 | 25.2 | 17.5 | 29.2 | 13.4 | 28.4 | 20.3 | 18.5 | 32.9 | 15.7 | 37.0 | 30.14 | 22.3 | 18.4 | 17.0 | 21.5 | 18.2 | 24.4 | 6.8 |
| 5800-7199 | 22.5 | 10.91 | 13.6 9.2 | 6.8 7 | 18.0 | 8.3 | 7.3 | 20.9 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 9.4 72.9 | 17.6 | - | 8.7 | 23.4 | 9.6 | 11.9 | 5.5 | 18.2 | 13.3 | 6.8 |
| 7200-8799 8800 and over | $7 \cdot 2$ | 8.91 | 9.2 9.5 | 7.5 71.3 | 7.7 17 | 5.6 13.9 | 4.9 | 12.1 | 314.2 | 11.9 | 12.9 | 13.7 |  | 26.1 | 4.1 | 5.9 | 7.0 5.8 | 5.0 | 5.6 718.2 | 8.9 20.0 | 6.8 33.9 |
| 8800 and over | 2.5 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 31.3 | 13.9 | 13.9 | 31.7 | 5.1 | 14.5 | 14.2 | 17.6 | 21.6 | 3.7 | 26.1 | 0.8 | 4.4 | 5.8 | 8.3 | 11.2 | 20.0 | 33.9 |
| Per cent not reported | _6.2 | 6.2 | 5.5 | -4.31 | 10.2 | - | 4.71 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 6.11 | 4.51 | 16.4 | = | - | 5.6 | 5.6 | 4.9 | 4.21 | 7.7 | - | 6.3 |


TABLE F-TI-3

TABLE F-II-3-Continued

| Family income by major areas (dollars) | Number of employed persons in fan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White families |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Non-white families |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Number | of em | mployed | perso | ons in | famil |  |  | Number | of emo | loyed | person | 2s in | dily |  |
|  | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6+$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { Not } \\ \text { Re- } \\ \text { ported } \end{array}\right\|$ | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6+$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c}\text { Not } \\ \text { Rew } \\ \text { ported }\end{array}\right.$ |  | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | $6+$ | Mot Reported |
| Area "B" Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 1200 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 |
| None | 6.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 12.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Under \$200 | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$200-799 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.2 | 0.7 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 1.8 | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 800-1199 | 13.2 | 1.2 | 0.3 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | 23.2 | 1.9 | 0.8 | - | - | - | - | - | 3.2 | 0.7 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1200-1799 | 18.4 | 2.9 | 0.7 | 2.3 | - | $\cdots$ | $\sim$ | - | 9.5 | 1.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 27.4 | 3.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - |
| 1800-2199 | 14.7 | 3.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.5 | 2.61 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 18.9 | 4.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2200-2799 | 12.1 | 8.6 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | - | 10.5 | 4.9 | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 13.7 | 10.8 | 1.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2800-4199 | 17.9 | 35.6 | 11.6 | 6.0 | 20.0 | - | - | - | 17.9 | 3.9 .6 | 13.0 | - | - | - | - |  | 17.9 | 45.2 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 22.7 | - | - | - |
| 4200-5799 | 10.5 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 9.0 | - | - | - | - | 6.3 | 29.5 | 15.9 | 7.7 | - | - | - | - | 14.7 | 23.0 | 30.2 | 9.3 | - | - | - | - |
| 5800-7199 | - | 7.0 | 32.1 | 15.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | 10.1 | 26.3 | 23.1 | - | - | - | - |  | 5.1 | 34.9 | 13.4 | - | - | - | 100.0 |
| 7200-8799 | 1.1 | 4.6 | 9.4 | 20.2 | 8.0 | - | - | - | 2.1 | 7.5 | 8.9 | 5.1 | - | - ${ }^{-}$ | $\cdots$ | - | - | 2.8 | 9.6 | 23.2 | 9.1 | - | - | - |
| 8800 and oved | 3.7 | 9.2 | 18.5 | 48.5 | 72.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 3.2 | 20.8 | 34.8 | 64.1 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 4.2 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 45.4 | 68.2 | 100.0 | - | - |
| Not reported | 17.7 | 8.9 | 8.7 | 21.3 | 7.4 | 28.6 | - | - | 2.8 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 29.1 | - | - | - |  | 14.4 | 8.0 | 6.9 | 19.5 | 8.3 | 33.3 | - | - |
| Area "C" Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - |
| None | 100.0 | 0.8 | 100 | 100.0 | - | 100 | - | 100.0 | 200. | 1.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |  |  | - | 100. | 100.0 |  | 100. | - | - |
| Under ${ }^{\text {P }} 200$ | 3.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| \$200-799 | 3.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4.5 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | 1.1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 800-1199 | 4.2 | 1.1 | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 5.2 | 0.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 1.7 | 0.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1200-1799 | 7.6 | 2.6 | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 34.7 | 314.3 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 1800-2199 | 10.2 | 2.2 | 2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9.0 | 1.5 | 1.5 | - | - | - | - |  | 15.3 | 5.4 | 0.4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2200-2799 | 7.2 | 1.9 | 2.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | 0.9 | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | - | 34.7 | 6.1 | 3.3 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2800-4199 | 29.4 | 12.2 | 5.7 | 7.3 | - | - | - | - | 32.8 | 9.5 | 4.9 | 15.1 | - | - | - | - | 15.3 | 24.0 | 7.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4200-5799 | - | 20.8 | 20.5 | , | - | - | - | - | - | 18.4 | 16.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31.6 | 28.2 | - | - | - | - | - |
| 5800-7199 | , | 15.1 | 21.5 | 12.6 | - | - | - | - | - | 16. 4 | 18.4 | 15.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 9.7 | 26.7 | 10.2 | - | - | - | - |
| 7200-8799 | 7.8 | 4.7 | 15.5 | 12.6 | 11.7 | . | - |  | 9.7 | 5.8 | 12.2 | 12.9 | , | . | - | - | - | - | 21.0 | 12.2 | 16.3 | , | - | - |
| 8800 and over | 26.4 | 27.7 | 32.1 | 67.5 | 88.3 | 100.0 | - | - | 32.8 | 44.6 | 4.4 .6 | 56.8 | 1200.0 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 7.2 | 10.8 | 77.6 | 83.7 | 100.0 | - | - |
| Not reported | 27.3 | 8.1 | 4.6 | 11.2 | - | 32.3 | - | 100.0 | 25.7 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 13.1 | 1 - | - | - | 100.0 | 33.3 | 11.7 | 5.9 | 9.3 | - | 50.0 | - | - |

## FABILY IHCOHE AMD RENT PAID

(TABLE F-II-4)
There is a very marked correlation between the size of a family's income and the amount of rent it pays; the higher the income, the more rent paid. This is a consecuence of renting more rooms and better housing with increased income. Table F-II-L shows the rent-income cross-classification for the total area. The median rent paid by each income group is as follows:

| Income | Median rent |  |  |  | Ratio of rent to income* |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | 7]3 | AII | AII | Total | A11 | $\overline{A 1 I}$ | Al] |
|  | Survey | "A" | "B" | "C" | Survey | "A" | "B" | "C" |
|  | Areas | Areas | Areas | Areas | Areas | Areas | Areas | Areas |
| No income | 677 | 335 | 383 | \% 85 | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| Under ${ }^{\text {en } 200}$ | 67 | 52 | 57 | 108 | . 668 | . 525 | . 565 | 1.08 |
| \$ 200- 799 | 68 | 27 | 68 | 103 | . 135 | . 054 | . 136 | . 206 |
| 800-1199 | 65 | 42 | 58 | 113 | . 065 | . 042 | . 058 | . 113 |
| 1200-1799 | 69 | 52 | 65 | EO | . 045 | . 034 | . 044 | . 053 |
| 1800-2199 | 67 | 58 | 74 | 70 | . 034 | . 029 | . 037 | . 035 |
| 2200-2799 | 66 | 51 | 61 | 76 | . 026 | . 020 | . 027 | . 031 |
| 2800-4199 | 73 | 59 | 81 | 81. | . 021 | . 017 | . 023 | . 023 |
| 4200-5799 | 81 | 67 | 81 | 86 | . 016 | . 013 | . 016 | . 017 |
| 5800-7199 | 89 | 77 | 88 | 94 | . 014 | . 012 | . 013 | . 014 |
| 7200-8799 | 95 | 84 | 93 | 97 | . 012 | . 010 | . 012 | . 012 |
| 8800 and over | 128 | 107 | 111 | 133 | . 013 | . 011 | . 011 | . 013 |
| Not reported | 97 | 65 | 92 | 108 | ** | ** | ** | ** |
| *Income is taken as the midpoint of the income intervel. The midpoint of the 8800 and over group was arbitrarily fixed at 810,000 . |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $*_{\text {INo }}$ income | ort |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

PER CENT DISTRIBUTTON, IHCOME BY RETT, BY AREA

| Income | Total | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \\ 389 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 630-1 \\ \$ 39 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{gathered} 840-1 \\ \hline 499 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 850-1 \\ & \hline 559 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 360 \\ & 974 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 75 \\ 899 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $161009$ | $\begin{array}{r} 150 \mathrm{~m} \\ \hline 199 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \$ 2008 \\ & \text { over } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total no income | 100.0 | 8.8 | 4.3 | 12.9 | - | 21.7 | 26.5 | 25.8 | - - |  |
| Under \$200 | 100.0 | 15.4 | 7.7 | 3.9 | 12.2 | 22.2 | 12.0 | 26.6 |  |  |
| \$200-799 | 100.0 | 21.4 | 3.4 | 14.9 | 2.4 | 14.8 | 10.7 | 20.4 | 8.0 | 4.0 |
| 800-1199 | 100.0 | 25.0 | 5.4 | 12.8 | 3.1 | 9.9 | 11.4 | 19.5 | 10.1 | 2.8 |
| 1200-1799 | 100.0 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 11.6 | 10.5 | 25.5 | 27.2 | 11.0 | 0.7 | - |
| 1800-2199 | 100.0 | 7.8 | 7.8 | 7.4 | 12.9 | 27.0 | 21.9 | 12.6 | 2.7 | - |
| 2200-2799 | 100.0 | 9.3 | 5.6 | 12.6 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 23.6 | 12.9 | 2.6 |  |
| 2800-4199 | 100.0 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 8.0 | 12.3 | 21.0 | 29.9 | 16.8 | 1.5 | 0.0 |
| 4200-5799 | 100.0 | 4.0 | 2.2 | 5.3 | 9.7 | 18.1 | 39.1 | 19.8 | 1.9 | - |
| 5800-7199 | 100.0 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 5.0 | 17.3 | 40.8 | 29.3 | 2.6 | 0.7 |
| 7200-8799 | 100.0 | - | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 39.2 | 34.2 | 5.6 | 2.5 |
| 8800 \& over | 100.0 | 0.4 | - | 0.5 | 1.2 | 7.9 | 13.4 | 47.0 | 21.4 | 8.4 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 4.4 | 5.9 | 7.3 | 28.2 | 34.3 | 8.1 | 3.5 |
| Area "A" No income | 200.0 | 42.7 | 12.6 | $\cdots$ | - | 28.0 | 16.8 | - | - | - |
| Under \$200 | 100.0 | 18.6 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 20.3 | 16.9 | 8.5 | 10.2 | - | - |
| \$200-799 | 100.0 | 54.3 | 7.5 | 16.6 | 3.1 | 5.91 | 3.6 | 9.0 | - | - |
| 800-1199 | 1100.0 ! | 32.0 | 13.0 | 24.2 | 6.8 | 9.31 | 17.5 | 3.2 | - | - |
| 1200-1799 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 14.0 | 19.3 | 5.8 | 31.4 | 10.3 | 2.9 | 0.9 | - |
| 1800-2199 | 100.0 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 17.5 | 35.9 | 17.7 | 25.6 | 4.6 | - | - |
| 2200-2799 | '100.0 | 16.9 | 5.9 | 26.1 | 9.1 | 22.2 | 19.9 |  | - |  |
| 2800-4199 | 100.0 | 9.9 | 7.4 | 15.8 | 18.0 | 26.1 | 17.1 | 5.6 | - |  |
| 4200-5799 | 100.01 | 5.8 | 6.5 | 20.3 | 12.1 | 28.8 | 25.6 | 9.3 | 1.5 | - |
| 5800-7199 | 100.0 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 9.0 | 12.0 | 19.9 | 43.4 | 12.1 | - | - |
| 7200-8799 | 1100.0 | - | 2.4 | 8.5 | 4.9 | 24.3 | 27.4 | 31.4 | 1.0 | - |
| 8800 \& over | 100.0 | 2.2 |  | - | 7.5 | 10.0 | 22.8 | 47.4 | 8.8 | 1.2 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | 15.21 | 4.2 | 10.3 | 10.5 | 28.9 | 17.8 | 9.7 | 3.4 | - |
| Area "B" No income | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 22.8 | 77.2 | - | - | - |
| Under \$200 | 100.0 | 38.7 | - |  | 16.1 | - | 45.2 | - | - | - |
| \$200-799 | 1100.0 | 15.9 | 6.2 | 13.4 | 6.8 | 13.4 | 27.2 | 17.0 | - | - |
| 800-1199 | 100.0 | 23.0 | 4.0 | 20.1 | 3.3 | 15.3 | 6.0 | 27.5 | 0.8 | - |
| 1200-1799 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 8.01 | 19.3 | 9.7 | 18.8 | 24.5 | 12.7 | 1.4 | - |
| 1800-2199 | 100.0 | 11.4 | 7.4 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 19.9 | 34.5 | 12.7 | 2.1 | - |
| 2200-2799 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 5.5 | 18.5 | 16.0 | 29.0 | 13.5 | - |  |
| 2800-4199 | 100.0 | 6.2 | 2.8 | 5.1 | 10.1 | 15.0 | L0.1 | 20.0 | 0.7 | 0.1 |
| 4200-5799 | 100.0 | 5.8 | 2.2 | 4.5 | 6.4 | 20.4 | 42.1 | 17.4 | 1.1 | - |
| 5800-7199 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 7.7 | 16.1 | 37.3 | 31.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| 7200-8799 | 100.0 |  | 1.6 | 2.1 | 6.0 | 8.2 | 43.6 | 35.6 | 2.9 | - |
| 8800 \& over | 100.0 | 1.7 |  | 2.9 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 26.8 | 44.3 | 12.7 | 3.1 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 6.6 | 6.5 | 11.0 | 28.8 | 37.6 | 2.7 | 1.0 |
| Area "C" No income | 100.0 | - | 2.6 | 19.5 | - | 19.5 | 19.5 | 39.0 | - | - |
| Under ${ }^{\text {W }} 200$ | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 39.7 | - | 60.3 | - | - |
| \$200-799 | 100.0 | 6.71 | - | 14.7 | - | 20.0 | 6.7 | 28.0 | 16.0 | 8.0 |
| 800-11.99 | 100.0 | 20.4 | - | - | - | 7.7 | 14.0 | 28.5 | 23.0 | 6.4 |
| 1200-1799 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 15.0 | 25.3 | 43.2 | 16.5 | - | - |
| 1800-2199 | 100.0 | - | 10.0 | - | 10.8 | 41.8 | 10.0 | 21.5 | 6.0 | - |
| 2200-2799 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 20.5 | 13.7 | 23.0 | 22.4 | 6.2 | - |
| 2800-4199 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 4.2 | 9.5 | 21.2 | 32.6 | 23.1 | 3.2 | - |
| 4200-5799 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 3.8 | 10.3 | 33.2 | 42.5 | 24.7 | 2.3 | - |
| 5800-7199 | 100.0, | - | 0.2 | - | 1.4 | 16.9 | 12.3 | 34.8 | 4.3 | 1.1 |
| 7200-8799 | 100.0 | - | 1.6 | 1.6 | 3.6 | 7.2 | 40.6 | 34.5 | 7.2 | 3.6 |
| 8800 \& over | 100.0, | - |  | - | -- | 8.3 | 10.0 | 47.5 | 24.1 | 10. ${ }^{\text {a }}$ |
| Not reported | 100.0 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 2.8 | 4.4 | - | 30.7 | 39.2 | 11.8 | 5.5 |

## OCCUPATIONAL CORPOSITION

TABLE F-III-1

1. The Hyde Park-Kenwood commity is predominently a "white collar" area, especially for white families. One-third of the omployed heads of white fanilies are professional workers. An additional 17 per cent aro proprietors, managers, or officials, and 21 per cent are clerical or sales workers. A great preponderance of these workers are concentrated in the "C" areas.
2. Among Non-white families, employment in factories as operatives or as skilled or seri-skilled workers, or in the personal or donestic services comprise about 60 per cent of the jobs. There is also a tendency for INon-white professionals and other white collar toriters to be concentrated in the "C" areas.
3. Residents of group households tend to fall somevrhat lower in the occupational scale then heads of families. There is a tendency for a larger proportion of white collar workers to be clerical rather than professional workers, and a tendency for blue collar employnent to be in semi-skilled or service industries rather than skilled occupations.
4. Although the occupational composition of the Non-white residents falls much lower in the sociomeconomic scale than that of whites, it is nevertheless high in comparison with all Hegro occupations. In terms of the Negro social structure, the Hyde Park-Kenwood comunity is an upper-middle class residential area.
TABLE F-III-1


TABLE F-ITI-1--Page 2

| Occupation | Totai <br> Survey <br> Areas | $\begin{gathered} A 1 \mathrm{~A} \\ \mathrm{~A}^{11} \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A1I } \\ & \text { "B" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { AT" } \\ \text { "0" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | " ${ }^{\prime \prime}$ Subareas |  |  |  |  |  | TF Subareas |  |  |  | + "CT Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | A-L | A-5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-I | B-2 | B-3 | B-4 | C-1 | C-2 | C-3 | C-4 |
| Croup Households-Thite | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Proprietor, manager, or official | 9.8 | 4.6 | 7.6 | 12.7 | - |  | 3.1 | 6.3 | 17.9 |  |  |  |  | 28.5 | 7.0 | 10.3 | 4.5 | 34.1 | 11.9 | 9.1 | 18.0 |
| Trofessional worker | 35.6 | 20.6 | 28.3 | 44.3 | - |  | 9.1 | 12.7 | 31.2 | - | 146.0 | 8.2 | 54-7 | 9.7 | 30.5 | 54.1 | 21.8 | 54.9 | 39.4 | 59.3 | 29.3 |
| clerical, sales, other white collar | 27.8 | 32.3 | 33.8 | 23.9 | 26.1 | - | 36.0 | 23.2 | 25.8 | - | 40.0 | 34.9 | 33.6 | 48.6 | 29.9 | 19.0 | 140.5 | 22.5 | 23.6 | 16.0 | 34.7 |
| Foroman, "supervisor" | 1.2 | 2.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | - | - | - | 8.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.4 | - | 1.5 | - | - | 0.2 | - |
| Craftsman, skilled worker | 9.2 | 12.9 | 5.8 | 8.8 | 21.7 | - | 20.9 | 12.2 | 9.9 | - | - | 16.4 | - | - | 6.9 | 16.6 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 14.5 | 2.7 | 6.7 |
| Personal or domestic service | 8.7 | 16.3 | 33.0 | 4.2 | 52.2 | - | 19.2 | 18.5 | 10.8 |  | 2.7 | 24.0 | 8.0 | 13.0 | 10.1 | - | 20.3 |  | 6.1 | 6.4 | - |
| Somi-skilled worker | 6.2 | 7.9 | 7.0 | 5.2 | - | - | 4.3 | 18.8 | - | - | 2.4 | 12.3 | 3.6 | - | 9.9 | - | 5.8 | - | 4.5 | 6.4 | 7.3 |
| Laborer (heavy labor) | 0.9 | 3.3 | 0.7 | - | - | - | 7.4 | - | 4.5 | - | - | 4.1 | - | - | 0.4 | - | 1.5 | - | - | - | - |
| Other unskilled worker | 0.6 |  | 0.5 | 0.9 | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1. | - | - | - | 4.0 |
| Group Households--1Ron-white | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Proprietor, manager, or official | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.9 |  | 7.5 | - | - | - | - | 55.6 | - | - | 1.4 | 3.3 | - |  | 5.5 | - | - | - |
| Professional morker | 15.9 | 4.5 | 11.6 | 27.3 | 4.1 | 2.5 | 5.8 | - | - | - |  | * | 100.0 | 2.5 | 13.7 | - | 64.7 | 39.3 | 22.8 | - | - |
| Clerical, sales, other white collar | 13.1 | 7.8 | 20.9 | 12.2 | 7.2 | 2.5 | 12.1 | - | - | 11.9 | - | - | - | 22.6 | 17.1 | 27.6 | 35.3 | 12.0 | 10.3 | 25.6 | - |
| Foreman, "supervisor" | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.1 | - | - | - | 3.2 | - | - | . | - | - | - | - | 4.6 | - |  | - |  | - | - |
| Craftsman, skilled worker | 7.1 | 10.5 | 5.0 | 5.8 | - | 47.5 | 6.3 | 42.3 | - | , |  | - |  | 8.1 | 3.3 | - |  | 5.5 | - | 15.6 | $\sim$ |
| Personal or domestic service | 35.0 | 42.5 | 27.8 | 33.7 | 48.9 | 40.0 | 35.8 | 38.5 | 36.2 | 61.9 | 4.4 .4 | 100.0 |  | 32.8 | 23.6 | 34.6 | - | 32.3 | 35.9 | 34.4 | - |
| Semi-skilled worker | 17.8 | 19.2 | 26.0 | 11.6 | 25.9 | - | 15.8 | 19.2 | 49.3 | 26.2 | - | - |  | 29.1 | 26.1 | 13.9 | - | 5.5 | 20.7 | 15.6 | - |
| Laborer (heavy labor) | 6.0 | 8.1 | 2.9 | 6.4 | $3{ }_{4} .0$ | - | 12.1 | - | - | - | - | - |  |  | 3.2 | 18.9 | - | ) | 10.3 | 18.8 | - |
| Other unskilled labor | 1.8 |  | 1.5 |  |  | - | 8.9 | - | 14.5 |  |  |  |  | 3.4 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - |

TABLE F-III-1--Page 3
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| TABLE F-III-1--Page 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Occupation | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Total } \\ & \text { Survey } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} A 11 \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { Arbas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{All} \\ \text { "B" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | AII"C"Areas | - - Th Subereas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ]- "B" Subareas ${ }^{\text {a }}$ "CT Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | B-4 | C-1 | c-2 | 0-3 | C-4 |
| Unrelated Individuals Wite | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Proprietor, manager, or official | 2.5 | - | 3.8 | 2.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 4.8 | - | 49 | 7.8 | - | - | - |
| Professional worker | 36.3 | 41.0 | 31.9 | 36.9 | 100.0 | - | 38.6 | 100.0 | 50.0 | - | 39.1 | - | 21.7 | 4.6 | 43.4 | 17.6 | 6.5 | 33.8 | 36.0 | 56.9 | - |
| Clerical, sales, other white collar | 29.3 | 23.3 | 33.2 | 29.1 | - | - | 25.0 | - | 50. | - | 60.9 | - | 26.1 | , | 23.9 | 14.3 | 61.6 | 15.6 | 38.4 | 34.5 | 26.1 |
| Foreman, "supervisor" | 0.3 | , | 1.6 | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | 4.9 | - | - | - | - |
| Craftsman, skilled worker | 6.4 | 13.5 | 9.0 | 4.9 | - | - | 25.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 13.0 | - | 12.9 | 19.0 | 1.6 | 15.6 | - | - | - |
| Personal or domestic service | 24.1 | 15.0 | 18.0 | 26.6 | - | - | 12.4 | - | 50.0 | - | - | - | 26.1 | 55.4 | 35.0 | - | 20.5 | 27.3 | 25.6 | 8.6 | 73.9 |
| Semi-skilled wcrker | 0.5 | 6.2 | - |  | - | - | 1.4. | - | 50. | - | - | 100.0 | 13.0 | 55 | - | - | 20.5 | 2 | 25. | 8.6 | 73 |
| Laborer (heavy labor) | 0.5 | - | 2.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 3). | - | - | 19.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Other unskilled worker | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | ~ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  |
| Unrelated Individuals Mon-whits | 100.01 | 100.0 | 100,0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 00.0 | . |
| Froprietor, manager, or officiel | 3.0 | - | 3.6 | , | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  | 25.9 |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |
| Professional troricer | 5.2 | - | 5.4 | 6.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - -1 | 9.5 | - | - | - | 23.1 | - | - |
| Clerical, sales, other white collar | 27.1 | 8.9 | 22.6 | 22.2 | - | - | - | - | - | 33.3 | - | - | - | -1 | 22.5 | 17.8 |  | 34.6 | 19.2 |  | - |
| Foreman, "supervisor" | 1.0 | - | 3.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3.3 | - | - | - | 15.9 | 22. | 1. | - | $\stackrel{3406}{-}$ | - | 31.2 | - |
| Craftsman, skilled worker | 4.0 | - | $14_{4} .4$ | $\sim$ | - | $\sim$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 29.8 | 13.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Porsonal or domestic service | 49.7 | 49.1 | 27.7 | 59.6 | 100- | 100.0 | 35.3 | 100.0 | - | 33.3 | - | 100.0 | - | 28.5 | 24.9 | 34.8 | - | 61.6 | 38.5 | 37.5 | 100.0 |
| Semi-skilled worker | 17.3 | 42.0 | 20.4 | 12.3 |  | - | 64.7 | 100.0 | - | 33.3 | - | 200.0 | - | 9.9 | 25.7 | 17.4 | - | 3.7 | 19.2 | 31.2 | 100.0 |
| Laborer (heavy lokort) Other unskilled worker | - 0.6 | , | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9.9 | $25 \cdot 1$ | 17.4 | - | 3.7 | 19.2 | 31.2 | - |
| thor unokilloa workor | 0.0 | - | 2.2 | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | 4.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |

IGEIBERS AND UIRELATED IIDIVIDUALS

## (TABLE F-III-2)

1. In the Hyde Park-Kenwood area the educational attainment of heads of families, group household members and unrelated individuals was higher than the city median educational attaiment, persons aver 25 , in 1950 ( 9.5 years) in all categories. The median for white nersons in these three categories was high school graduation or above for all family types in both dilapidated and nondilapidated structures. The Mon-white residents had medians in the "sorie high school" category or above for all farnily types in both structure conditions.
2. In general, the "C" area had the highest median edicational attainment for both white and Non-white resicents. Group households and unrelated individuals attained median educational level equal to or above that of families for the total area, perhaps reflecting the student population in these categories.


## RESIDETTIAL FOBIIITY

(TABLES F-IV-1 to F-IV-6)
Residential mobility encompasses not only local movement from one hovse or apartment to another, but also the in-movement of persons from other areas or the outmigration of persons to other areas. Statistios of nobility are of unusually great significance because they show how "stable" or unchanging a neighborhood is. If there is little movement, in or out or within, the neighborhood experiences little chenge in its socio-economic composition. If there is great in-movement, out-movement, or internal novement, the possibilities for rapid ohango are great.

Tables F-IV-1 to F-IV-6 sumarize the facts of residential mobility as they were obtained for this survey. Unfortunately, they cennot report on the out-raigration of families to other areas, because the migrant families have already departed and nence cannot fall in the sample.

##  (TABLE F-IV-1)

1. Residential mobility has been very great within the Hyde Park-Kenwood community within recent yoars. A very high proportion of residents have lived in their present apartment or house for less than one year. Among heads of families 31 per cent, among heads of group housoholds 35 per cent, and among unrelated individuals 53 per cent have lived in their present residence for less than one year. The proportions living at their present residence for less than three years is 59 per cont for family heads, 58 per cent for group household heads, and 75 per cent for unrelated individuals.
2. Rates of residential mobility are especially high for non-white residents. Lore than one-half of the heads of non-wite families have moved within the past year, while 76 per cent have lived in their present residence less than three years. Similar proportions characterize the non-white heads of group households and unrelated individuals.
3. However, even the white residents have high rates of mobility. The per cent living in present residence less than one year is 23 for white families, 31 for heads of group households, and 59 for unrelated individuals.
4. Residential mobility of families is considerably higher in the "A" areas than in the other areas. Residential mobility is lowest in the "C" areas. This is true for both white and non-white families. Araong group housoholds and unrelated individuals, mobility rates were higher in the "B" areas than in the "A" or "C" areas.
5. The highest rates of residential turnover among heads of white families are in the A-1, A-4, A-5, and A-9 subareas. (These are not rates of moving out to other areas, but only of moving within the area or in-migration from some other commity.) The highest rates for non-white family heads are in subareas $A-3$, $\mathrm{A}-9, \mathrm{~B}-3, \mathrm{~B}-4$, and $\mathrm{C}-2$.

# -125- <br> RESIDENTIAL TOBIIITY--Continued <br> B. "HGN MANY YEARS HAVE YOU LIVED IN HYDE PARK-KENYOOD?" <br> (TABIE F-IV-2) 

1. Long-time residents of the Hyde Park-Kenwood area are now a comparatively small minority of the residents. More than 50 per cent of the families and group households have arrived within the last five years. Unrelated individuals are even more recent arrivals; 70 per oent have lived here less than five years.

As would be expected, only a very small proportion of Hon-white families have lived in the area for ten years or more. The process of transition has caused newly arrived Non-white families to be substituted for Iong-term residents who have moved elsewhere. The result is a double-edged reduction of the average length of residence.

The proportion of long-time white residents is smaller in the "A" than in the "B" area, and smaller in the "B" than in the "C" area. In the "C" area where long-term residents are concentrated, 32 per cent of the white families have lived here for 20 years or more, and an additional 20 per cent have lived here for 10 to 19 years.
2. More than one-fourth of all Non-white families have lived in the area less than one year. More than one-third of all Non-white group households have arrived within the past year. According to the pattern of percentages, the influx of Non-white families was greatly accelerated about three years ago (was extremely rapid in the year 1953, slackened off somewhat in 1954, and topped all previous years in 19554.
3. The white residents that renain in areas recently undergoing transition tend to be unusually concentrated as long-term residents (areas $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{I}, \mathrm{A}-2$, and $\mathrm{A}-6$ ), or are very recent arrivals (areas A-3, A-4, and A-6). Possibly it is families (with residence in this area of $4-15$ years) with young children that are most inclined to move.

## C. "HOW MANY years have you (head or family) been living in chichgorn

(TABIE F-IV-3)
A comparatively small percentage of flon-white in-migrants to the Fyde Park-Kenwood area arrive from outside Chicago directly. Most have lived elsewhere in Chicago for several years before moving in. Of the Non-white family heads living in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, 47.4 per cent had lived in Chicago twenty years or more, and 89 per cent had lived in the city for more than five years. A similar picture obtains for the heads of group households and unrelated individuals.

The average length of residence of Non-white persons and families coming into the "A" (more dilapidated) area is shorter than that of Non-white persons going to "B" and "C" areas.

RESIDEMTIAL MOBILITI--Continued
D. "WHERE DID YOU LIVE BEFORE GOVIIG TO THE HYDE PARK-KENWOOD AREA?"
(TABLE F-IV-4)

The white tamilies who now live in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area tended to move here directly from a residence outside Chicago. 43.7 per cent came from outside the metropolitan area and 7.0 per cent came from the suburbs of the metropolitan area. The balance (about one-half) came from within the city. The South Side communities have been the principal source of within-city movers to Hyde Park-Kensood. This situation tends to be true for the "A," "B, " and "C" areas separately.

Non-white families now living in the Fyde Park-Kenwood area have moved here from other residences within the city, and primarily from other commuities on the South Side. Only 10 per cent have come from outside Chicago directly to the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, whereas 83 per cent have come from other South Side communities. Comunity areas 35 (Douglas), 38 (Grand Boulevard), 40 (Washington Park), and 42 (Woodlam), have been the primary source of Non-white migrants. Together they have contributed 61 per cent of the Non-white families now residing here. This situation tends to be true for the "A," "B," and "C" areas separately.

The movement of group households and unrelated individuals tends to follow the same general pattern of that for white and Non-white families, described above.

## E. "WHERE DID YOU LIVE BEFORE YOU MOVED TO CHICAGO?"

(TABIE F-IV-5)
Among the white families in the area, 30.3 per cent came from one of the states of the Fast North Gentral division before coming to Chicago, 25 per cent came from a foreign country, and 25 per cent came either from the Middle Atlantic states or the West Horth Central states. Thus, the commuity is a mixture of about one-third foreign born, one-half Mid-West, and one-fourth South and East, and West, combined.

Non-white families have been drawn from two major sources--the deep South Central states ( 57.4 per cent) and the Mid-West ( 29 per cont).

The small proportion of white families coming from the Southern states indicates that comparatively few white migrants out of the South are settling in this community, but are locating elsewhere in Ghicago instead.

A very high proportion of the unrelated individuals living here are from the East North Central states. This is true of both white and Nonwhite individuals. They are most inclined to live in the "B" and "c" areas.
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RESIDEUTTAL FOBILITY--Continued
F. "HOW MANY TMES IANE YOU MOVED DURING THE PAST THREE YEARS?"
(TABLE F-IV-6)
Hore than one-half of all white and one-quarter of all Non-white families have not moved during the past three years. Of those who have moved, about one-half have moved only once, one-quarter have moved twice, and one-quarter have moved more than twice. White families have been more inclined to make multiple moves than $W$ Non-white families.

Members of group households have tended to move more times during the past three years than have families. And unrelated individuals tend to be more mobile than families. But in all cases, the proportion who have moved once each year (average) is comparatively small, both for white and Non-white. Of those who have noved, the proportion who have moved twice or more is greater among the white than anong the Jon-white.population.

Mobility is greater among the "A" areas both white and Non-white, than in the "B" areas and among the "B" areas than among the "C." In each case, the proportion of multiple-movers follows this pattern.
TABLE F-IV-1


| Color and years in present household | Total survey area | Major areas |  |  | "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | " $\beta^{\text {" Subareas }}$ |  |  |  | "C." Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "A" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | A1I "B" area | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | 8-3 | E-4 | $\mathrm{C}-1$ | c-2 | C-3 | C-4 |
| Total Families | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Less than 1 | 30.6 | 43.4 | 32.7 | 25.3 | 38.8 | 31.6 | 57.2 | 42.6 | 37.9 | 37.7 | 27.5 | 33.0 | 33.8 |  | 33.2 | 31.0 | $\frac{100.0}{30.0}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 year | 13.7 | 12.1 | 16.0 | 13.3 | 14.9 | 7.4 | 10.7 | 6.7 | 18.9 | 11.0 | 27.0 10.0 | 3.6 4.6 | 24.1 | 14.5 | 33.2 14.9 | 31.0 21.7 | 25.0 | 18.4 18.2 | 35.9 16.9 | 27.8 9.4 | 11.4 4.1 |
| 2 years | 14.7 9.9 | 14.0 | 16.6 | 14.3 | 18.3 | 10.2 | 12.3 | 16.3 | 14.3 | 14.2 | 20.0 | 12.8 | 2.3 | 23.0 | 14.8 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 14.9 | 16.3 | 10.4 | 14.1 |
| L years | 9.9 | 10.5 | 11.6 | 9.0 | 16.6 | 18.9 | 4.1 | 15.3 | 8.5 | 11.0 | 16.1 | 11.9 | 12.8 | 11.0 | 12.5 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 9.3 | 8.7 | 12.2 | 5.4 |
| 5-9 years | 12.1 |  | 6.3 8.0 | I | 3.2 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 7.2 | 1.1 | 7.8 | 6.8 | 2.8 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 6.5 | 1.6 | 6.9 | 11.2 | 2.5 | 5.2 | 11.0 |
| 10-19 years | 9.1 | 3 | 5.8 | 12. | 7.4 | 24.6 3.9 | 5.1 3.0 | 7.7 1.9 | 11.5 | 14.2 | 7.1 | 19.3 | 9.8 | 6.9 | 9.3 | 5.4 | 3.8 | 16.3 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 27.6 |
| 20 or more | 3.7 | 1.8 | 3.1 | 4. | 0.8 | 0.7 | 3.5 | 2.4 | 4.8 3.0 | 2.9 1.2 | 7.1 | 15.6 | 9.8 | 2.8 | 6.0 | 14.7 | 5.4 | 9.6 | 11.3 | 14.6 | 15.3 |
| Per cent not reported | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 1.2 | 5.4 | - | 3.0 | 1.7 | 2.0 0.3 | 6.7 | 6.5 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 6.2 | 11.2 1.0 |
| Total White Families | 100.0 | H00.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0* | 100.07 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.0 | 100.0* | 100.0 | 100.04 | 100.03 | 100.03 | 100.0 | 100.0x | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 1 | 23.3 | 32.5 | 27.9 | 20.8 | 66.7 | - | 32.8 | 42.1 | 33.5 | 38.5 | 23.9 | 35.3 | 30.2 | 22.3 | 30.0 | 15.3 | 32.0 | 14.5 | 27.7 | 28.5 | 13.4 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ year | 10.2 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 10.1 |  | 9.1 | 4.9 | 3.4 | 19.8 | - | 9.4 | 4.9 | 25.4 | 4.7 | 9.2 | 10.7 | 22.1 | 13.6 | 15.8 | 5.3 | 11.4 |
| 2 years | 12.4 | 14.7 | 11.4 | 12.2 | - | - | 19.6 | 13.8 | 11.2 |  | 19.3 | 13.7 | 2.4 | 20.7 | 10.6 | 4.6 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 14.5 | 7.4 | 14.1 |
| 4 years | 7 | 12.0 | 9.9 | 8.9 | 33.3 | 54.5 | 7.9 | 39.3 | 7.0 | $\cdots$ | 17.0 | 12.7 | 13.5 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 8.4 | 11.1 | 9.5 | 9.7 | 11.0 | 5.4 |
| 5-9 years | 15.5 | 10.7 | 10.6 |  |  |  | 11.5 | 6.9 | 2.1 |  | 6.6 | 2.9 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 6.0 | - | 7.4 | 13.1 | 2.4 | 5.3 | 11.0 |
| 10-19 years | 15.5 | 8.5 | 15.0 | 16.9 |  | 9.1 | 11.3 8.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 30.8 | 8.0 | 13.7 | 10.3 | 16.1 | 10.9 | 13.0 | 4.1 | 19.6 | 9.3 | 14.2 | 27.6 |
| 20 or more | 6.4 | 4.7 | 8.6 | 6.3 |  | 18.2 | 4.0 | 3.4 | 5.4 | 30.8 | 7.4 | 16.7 | 10.3 3.2 | 16.1 | 14.7 | 32.1 | 5.7 7.0 | 14.8 | 17.7 | 19.6 | 15.3 |
| Per cent not reported | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | - | 18.2 | 1.5 | $3 \cdot 4$ | 5.4 | 30.8 | 7.1 | - | 3.2 | 9.8 | 0.7 | 16.0 | 7.0 | 3.4 -4 | 2.8 | 8.7 | 11.2 1.0 |
| Total Non-white Families | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.c0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 300.0\% | 100.0\# | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.0* | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - |
| Less than 1 | 40.1 | 49.9 | 35.3 | 36.9 | 37.8 | 32.8 | 71.9 | 43.8 | 43.5 | 37.7 | 41.2 | - | 100.0 | 35.1 | 35.1 | 42.3 |  | 25.7 | 49.6 | 26.3 |  |
| 2 y year | 18.2 | 13.3 | 18.7 | 21.4 | 15.5 | 7.3 | 14.2 | 14.3 | 37.6 | 11.4 | 11.8 | - | . | 16.6 | 18.1 | 29.7 | 68.8 | 26.9 | 18.7 | 19.4 |  |
| 2 years | 17.7 | 13.5 | 19.4 | 19.5 | 19.0 | 10.6 | 8.0 | 21.9 | 18.1 | 14.8 | 22.1 | - | - | 23.5 | 17.1 | 25.4 | 31.2 | 21.1 | 19.4 | 17.5 |  |
| 4 years | 10.5 | 9.6 | 12.5 | 9.4 | 16.0 | 17.5 | 1.8 | 6.3 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 13.2 | - | - | 12.3 | 13.3 | 7.7 |  | 8.9 | 7.0 | 15,2 |  |
| 4 years | 5.1 | 3.7 | 6.7 | 4.7 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 7.8 |  | 8.1 | 7.4 | - | - | 7.5 | 6.7 | 2.7 | - | 7.5 | 2.6 | 5.1 |  |
| 10-19 years | 7.6 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 7.6 | 7.6 | 25.2 | 1.4 |  | 10.4 | 14.8 | 4.4 | 100.0 | - | 5.0 | 8.4 | - |  | 10.1 | 2.6 | 14.3 |  |
| 10-19 years | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.5 |  | 3.6 | - | 6.3 | - | 1.8 | - | - | - | - | 1.1 | 2.2 |  |  |  | 2.3 |  |
| cent not repo |  | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | 0. | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | 0.1 | - |  |  |  |  | - |
| $\cdots$ estimated baseless t | 200. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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TABLE F-IV-I (Page 2 )--

|  |  | Major areas |  |  | "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | "B" Subareas |  |  |  | "Cl Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| in present household | survey ares | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "A" } \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | M11 " $B^{\prime \prime}$ area | Al1 "C" area | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A 5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | $\mathrm{B}-4$ | C-1 | C-2 | c-3 | CW 4 |
| Total Group Houscholds | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | $100.0 \times 1$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0 \times 1$ | 100.0 | 100.0. | 100.0 | 200.0\% | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.01 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 1 | 35.2 | 37.9 | 39. | 32. | 55.0 | 2.0 | 40.6 | 24.8 | 70.7 | 18.9 | 46.3 | 39.6 | 46.9 | 34.3 | 43.5 | 30.9 | 36.5 | 35.8 | 37.8 | 35.1 | 17.2 |
| 1 year | 10.0 | 10.5 | 14.8 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 10.5 | 10.7 | 6.6 | 9.4 | 13.2 | 15.8 | 16.8 | 16.4 | 12.5 | 15.5 | 17.6 | 2.9 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 11.5 |
| 2 years | 12.3 | 13.2 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 12.1 | 40.8 | 12.6 | 11.7 | 20.4 | - | 9.9 | 8.9 | 13.3 | 20.7 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 15.6 | 11.0 | 14.7 | 11.5 | 6.3 |
| 3 | 9.7 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 10.7 | 17.1 | 42.9 | 7.6 | 9.4 | 2.9 | 11.3 | 7.4 | 5.9 | 3.5 | 1.9 | 8.5 | 20.9 | 6.5 | 15.1 | 22.1 | 4.6 | 10.9 |
| 4 years | 8.9 | 6.4 | 4.9 | 11.5 | 5.0 | 2.0 | 5.2 | 10.7 | 3.6 | 22.6 | 5.0 | 8.9 | - | 10.3 | 3.6 | - | 5.61 | 9.2 | 12.0 | 6.3 | 18.3 |
| 5-9 years | 9.8 | 10.8 | 7.2 | 10.4 | $4 \cdot 3$ | , | 10.4 | 17.1 | 3.6 | 28.3 | 12.4 | 12.9 | 6.2 | 6.1 | 6.0 | 9.1 | 9.11 | 9.2 | 7.5 | 13.1 | 13.5 |
| 10-19 years | 9.5 | 7.5 | 8.4 | 10.8 | 4.3 | 10.2 | 7.0 | 10.4 | 16.1 | 9.4 | 4.1 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 8.8 | 9.1 | 9.11 | 13.3 | 3.4 | 18.2 | 13.5 |
| 20 or more | 4.6 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.6 | - | - | 6.1 | 5.0 | 6.6 |  | 1.7 | 3.0 | 8.0 | 5.2 | 6.2 | 7.3 |  | 3.5 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 8.9 |
| Per cent not repor | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 4.1 | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | - | 7.3 |  | 2.2 | - |  | 8.9 |
| White Group Household | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0n | - | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | - | 100.02 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.5\% | 100.0 | 100.0* | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Less than 1 | 30.5 | 29.8 | 37.7 | 28.4 | 25.9 | - | 21.9 | 23.8 | 35.5 | - | 49.1 | . 9 | 45.0 | 37.1 | 41.8 | 29.7 | 5 | 22.1 | 36.4 | 30.9 |  |
| 1 | 9.1 | 11.5 | 12.0 | 7 | - | - | 11.4 | 11.6 | 35.5 | - | 14.5 | 18.4 | 17.4 | 17.1 9.8 | 7.8 | 10.8 | 18.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 30.9 7.5 | 17.2 |
| 2 years | 12.4 | 14.4 | 12.2 | 11.9 | T | - | 17.1 | 12.6 | 22.4 | - | 8.2 | 10.3 | 13.8 | 9.8 | 10.7 | 4.1 | 14.919 | 10.1 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 11.5 6.3 |
| 3 years | 9.3 | 7.9 | 8.6 | 10.11 | 51.9 |  | 8.8 | 6.9 | 3.7 | - | 5.5 | 6.9 | 3.7 |  | 9.6 | 24.3 | 5.0 | 6.1 | 14.1 | 5.2 | 10.9 |
| 4 years | 10.2 | 7.4 | 4.5 | 33.1 |  | - | 7.6 | 11.6 | 4.7 | - | 5.5 | 10.3 |  | 19.5 | 2.9 | 24 | 5. | 16.0 | 14.1 | 4.6 | 18.3 |
| $5-9$ years | 10.5 | 12.4 | 7.6 | 10.7 | 22.2 | - | 14.0 | 17.0 | 4.7 | - | 10.9 | 6.9 | 6. |  | 6.9 | 6.8 | 9.6 | 11.2 | 7.3 | 12.8 | 13.5 |
| 10-19 years | 12.0 | 9.8 | 11.9 | 12.9 | - | - | 10.2 | 11.2 | 20.6 | - | 4.5 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 26.8 | 12.0 | 13.5 | 9.6 | 23.2 | 4.0 | 20.7 | 13.5 |
| 20 or more | 5.9 | 6.7 | 6.4 | 5.5 |  | - | 9.0 | 5.4 | 8.4 | - | 1.8 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 26.8 | 8.4 | 10.8 |  | 6.1 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 8.9 |
| Per cent not repor | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.4 |  | 18.2 |  | 9.0 |  | - |  | 1.8 | 3.4 | 8.3 | 8.9 | 8.4 | 10.8 |  | 6.1 | 3.2 | 5.2 |  |
| Mon-white Group Households | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0] | 100,03 | 100.0 2 | 100.0* | 1200.0\% | 100.0. | 100.03 | 100.0\% | 100.0 0 | 100.0* | 100.0* | 100.04 | 100.0\% | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. | 00.0m |  |
| Less than 1 | 51.3 | 56.5 | 41.9 | 53.3 | 61.9 | 2.0 | 80.7 | 38.1 |  | 18.9 | 38.2 | 50.0 | 100.0 |  | 48.2 |  | 35.3 | 54.1 |  | 5.6 |  |
|  | 13.1 | 8.4 | 21.1 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 2.0 | 8.6 |  | 30.0 | 9.4 | . | 5 | 100. | 18.0 | 25.6 | 25.0 |  |  | 35.3 |  |  |
| 2 years | 12.2 | 10.2 | 18.6 | 9.4 | 15.0 | 40.8 | 3.0 | - | 13.3 | - | 27.3 | - | - | 25.6 | 11.6 | 13.9 | 29 | 12.2 | 10.2 |  |  |
| 3 years | 11.0 | 12.0 | 6.2 | 13.6 | 8.8 | 42.9 | 5.1 | 42.9 | - | 11.3 | 27.3 | - | - | 2.3 | 5.5 | 13.9 | 35.3 | 27.2 | 10.2 |  |  |
| 4 years | 4.2 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 2.0 | - | . | - | 22.6 |  |  |  | 8.1 | 5.5 | 13.9 | 35 |  |  | 18. |  |
| 5-9 years | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.2 | 8.7 | - | - | 2.5 | 19.0 | - | 28.3 | 27.3 | 50.0 |  | 7.6 | 3.7 | 13.9 |  | 6.5 | 8.6 | 15.6 |  |
| 10-19 years | 0.7 | 2.0 | - |  | $\cdots$ | 10.2 |  |  |  | 9.4 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 20 |  | - | - |  | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |  |  |

TABIE F-TV-1 (Page 3)

TABLE F-IV~2


TABLE F-IV-2--Page 2

pable F－IV－2－－Page 3

| － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | $-\quad 1$ | 1－ | － | 1－ | －； | ； | $\cdots$ |  |  |  |  | －x 70u 7400 50¢ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ［．92 | － | $=$ | 6：0 | － | － | ＝ | － | － | － | － | －02 | $=$ | － | － | － | － | $c^{\circ} \cdot \underline{S}$ | － | － | $\mathrm{E} \cdot \mathrm{C}$ | ovous do Oz |
| － | $8 \cdot \varepsilon$ | $\zeta * ¢ I$ | 6\％0 | － | － | $1 \cdot 02$ | T－T | － | 00 | － | 700 | － | － | － | － | － | C．0 | と＊9T | T＊ | $16^{\circ} \mathrm{O}$ | sineon $5 T-0 T$ s．sed 6－5 |
| － | － | － | 0．72 | － | － | $9^{\circ} 5$ | － | － | － | － | $7 \cdot 85$ | $\cdots$ | 0.05 | － | － | － | C＊T | T＊$¢$ | L•TT | tes | rean $\dagger$ |
| T＊92 | － | 207 | 9＊02 | － | $10^{\circ} \varepsilon[$ | こ＇こT | L－¢己 | － | － | － | $7 \times 0$ | － | 0.05 | ＊ | － | － | $2 \cdot 52$ | $5 \cdot 7 \mathrm{~L}$ | $\varepsilon \cdot G T$ | $0 * 2$ | $\operatorname{sires} \varepsilon$ |
| T．92 | － |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{TL}$ | 10.05 | $8^{\circ}+7$ | ごてt | 6\％ | － | － | － | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | － | $0 \cdot 05$ | 7.6 | $L \cdot 9 \mathrm{~L}$ | $z^{-G}$ | I－IT | steak 2 |
| ＊ | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{Z己}$ | $G \cdot G L$ | c． 22 | － | $7{ }^{+} \mathrm{LL}$ | I•己己 | T＊己 | － | － | － | $8 \cdot 0$ | － | － | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | 0.02 | O．OS | $7 \cdot 5 I$ | COO | ご 8 E | 2．6T | $\pi \mathrm{x} 日 \mathrm{~A} \tau$ |
| L＊IZ | $7 *$ | L．62 | 0．$\pi$ | 10.05 | 8＊TE | \＆ 12 | C．SE | $\cdots$ | － | － | － | － | － | $7 \cdot 63$ | 0.08 | － | $7{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{LC}$ | $\tau \cdot 62$ | E SI | 18.92 | ［ Weut sset |
| ＊ 0 － 0 T | ＊0．00t | 0.005 | $40^{\circ} 000$ | －0．005 | \％ $0^{\circ} 001$ | ＊0．00r | $100^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~L}$ |  | ， 6.001 |  | ＊0．007 |  | $\div 0.007$ | $\cdots{ }^{\circ} 000$ | ＊0．00\％ | ＊．00t | 0＊00t | $0^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | ＊＊00t | $10.00]^{5}$ |  T8zot |
| － | － | 6－7 | $8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | T： 5 | － | － | $6^{\circ}$ ¢ | peqrodex que queo xez |
| T＊92 | $9 \cdot 13$ | － | $5 \cdot 17$ | － | $\underline{L} \cdot 7 T$ | $7^{\circ} 7$ | T＊TE | E． 8 | $5 \cdot 57$ | － | － | 0.05 | － | 30 OL | － | 0．004 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{ET}$ | 2＊9 | C＊ 8 T | サ＊ 21 | 9som 20 Oz |
| － | 9＊8 | － | E．S | C．9T | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{TL}$ | $\varepsilon^{*} \cdot$ | $9 \cdot 87$ | 6．72 |  | － | － |  | $\cdots$ | C＊OT | － |  | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{OT}$ |  | $9^{\circ} 01$ | L－OE | Tred 6T－0t |
| － | zot | 9＊T2 | 2＇L | T\％［I | 8.61 | $0^{\circ} 5 \tau$ | $\zeta \cdot ¢ T$ | $8{ }^{\circ}$ | 5075 | $L \cdot \varepsilon 己$ | － | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ | 己・ご | $\cdots$ | － | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{CI}$ | T＊TI | $1 \cdot 6$ | O＊टt | sumon 6－5 |
| T．92 | $9 \cdot 8$ | $\cdots$ | － | － | O． 61 | 己＊7I | － | $\Sigma^{\circ} 8$ | $\sim$ | － | － | $2 \cdot L 3$ | － | でटt | － | － | 2＊7 | $9 \cdot 6$ | E＊Ot | 6．5 | streat 7 |
| － | － | $6 \cdot 63$ | － | ＊ | － | 0．6I | － | － | － | $己^{*} \varepsilon$ | － | － | － | 7＊02 | － | $\cdots$ | TTT | $9 *$ | 8＊8 | $5 \cdot 0 \tau$ | $x r \theta R \mathcal{L}$ |
| － | 9＊8 | E＊TI | － | 6＊7 | O－7 | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | 8：9 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | T－9 | $7 \%$ | － | $G \cdot G$ | sreni 己 |
| － | 0.65 | $\tau^{*} 5$ | O＇zI | S＊T2 | $\cdots$ | 6． |  | $16.92$ | － | － | － | L•己己 | 0.00 T | － | － | － | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{OT}$ | $6 \cdot 1$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{St}$ | T＊0T | reokt |
| 8．L7 | ctLL | 0．25 | 0． 1 | $6^{\circ} 97$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{T} 5$ | ट•62 | － | cob | － | c． 89 | － | － | － | L．156 | ＊ | $-$ | $6^{2} 25$ | \＆＊ $2 ¢$ | L12 | 2•3E | I Heyt sser |
| ＊ 0.00 L | ＊ 00 L | $0^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | 0．007］ | ＊0．002 | \％0．00t | ＊＊＊＊ | $80^{\circ} 00 \pi$ | $\cdots 0^{\circ} 000$ | $\div 0.00$ | \％ $000 \pi$ | － | ＊0．00t | $10^{\circ} 00 \pi$ | ＊0．002 | ＊$=$ | 0.007 | 0.00 T | 0．00T | ＊${ }^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | 10．002 |  <br>  |
| － | $\cdots$ | 9＊ 5 | $8{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | － |  |  |  | $\sim$ | － | － | － | $\cdots$ | － |  | － |  | $0 \cdot 7$ | － | － | L＊ 2 | peqrodex fout queo rect |
| T－92 | C．0己 | － | T•OT | － | $8^{* 9}$ | $7{ }^{\circ}$ | L＇8 | c＊8 | $7 \cdot 62$ | － | －${ }^{\circ}$ | $0 \cdot 05$ | － | $9 \cdot 1$ | － | 们荷 | $8 * 01$ | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $6 \cdot 21$ | $5 \cdot 6$ | exous do 0z |
| － | c．9 | － | 0．8t | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{T} / \mathrm{L}$ | $L \cdot 5$ | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $9 \cdot 2 \tau$ | 6．72 | － | － | 7.02 | － | $\cdots$ | $9^{*} 4$ | － | ， | C－L | 8. | 9.6 | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | sceed 6 T－0t |
| $\cdots$ | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ L | $7 \cdot 6 T$ | ¢． 6 | C－OL | $5 \cdot 6$ | 9＊LT | 6．8I | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | $9 \cdot 02$ | L．と己 |  | $\cdots$ | － | T＊6 | $\cdots$ | － | $L \cdot 己 T$ | $\mathrm{z}^{\circ} \mathrm{SI}$ | 10．8 | L＊टt | $s x e \theta A \quad 6-\zeta_{3}$ |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{EL}$ | を．9 | ， | 2•17 | － | T．6 | C＊OT |  | ع＊8 | $\sim$ | － | 788 | $\varepsilon \cdot L 己$ | $\varepsilon \cdot \underline{~ \% ~}$ | I＊6 | － | $\cdots$ | 2＊t | $8 \cdot 9$ | $9^{*} \mathrm{LI}$ | $9^{\circ} 5$ | Sxeot $\dagger$ |
| $0^{\circ} \mathrm{CL}$ | － | 9.85 | こ・9 | － | $8 \cdot 9$ | 6．5T | O\％L | － | － | $\Sigma \cdot E T$ | $7 \cdot 02$ | － | を＊とを | EVGL | － | $\cdots$ | O．ST | L－IT | $7{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | $8 \cdot \mathrm{EI}$ | sreak $\varepsilon$ |
| $0 \cdot \mathrm{ET}$ | c．9 | 2．8 | ごす | $9 \cdot 6$ | T：02 | $6 \cdot 6$ | $9 \cdot L$ | G－02 | － | － | － | $1 \cdot$ | cors | － | － 0 | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{LJ}$ | I•L | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{T}$ | $\varepsilon \cdot L$ | sired Z |
| $0 \cdot+5$ | c．0z | S．L | T． 51 | 2＊6I | L．6 | L．ET | 6．51 | C．92 | － | ＂ | $8 * 07$ | L＇己己 |  | 2＊日t | 0.02 | 8．L2 | c＊Tt | I＊$¢ T$ | t．己己 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{EL}$ | Teak $T$ |
| $8 \cdot 15$ | 9＊92 | cotc | 6．22 | 7717 | $0 \cdot \underline{L}$ | $\underline{L} \cdot 82$ | 己＊ $8 t$ | $\underline{2} 62$ | － | 2•69 | － | － | － | E． $2 \Sigma$ | 0.08 | － | 17 $⿻ コ 一^{2}$ を | $0^{+}$T¢ | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{E} 2$ | G＊OL | I ubut sset |
| ＊0． 005 | 0.005 | $0^{*} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | $0^{2} 00 \mathrm{~L}$ | $* 0^{*} 007$ | ＊0＊007 | 10007 | ＊ $0^{\circ} 00$ T | ＊ $0 \times 0$ | ＊ 00 T | ＊ $0^{\circ} 005$ | \％ $0 \cdot 002$ | ＊＊ 004 | ＊0000 | ＊${ }^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~L}$ | \％ $0 \cdot 001$ | ＊ $0^{2} 003$ | 0.001 | $0 \cdot 007$ | $0^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | 0.004 | stemptatpui peqetorun tefot |
| $7-9$ | E－0 |  | T－0 | g | E－g | 2－9 | T－G | 6－7 | 8－7 | L－V |  | $5-7$ | 7ーV |  |  | T－V |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { scex } \\ & \text { IG } G_{13} \\ & \text { IIV } \end{aligned}$ |  |  | provesnoy quesox sxeor pure totas |
|  | seex | S＿4 |  |  | seaxeo | qns $\mathrm{ng}_{4}$ |  |  |  |  |  | oregrs | T3 Vb |  |  |  |  | 00．54 49 | QE39 | $\mathrm{Teqou}^{\text {［ }}$ | 16 |

$-131 .-$
TABLE F-IV-3

-135
TABLE F-7V-3--Continued

TABLE F-IV-3--Continued

|  | otal 1 lajor areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | " ${ }^{\text {P/ S Subareas }}$ |  |  |  | I- "Cli Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Length of residence in Chicago | survey <br> area | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { area } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | $\left\lvert\, \begin{gathered}\text { A1] } \\ \text { "B" } \\ \text { area }\end{gathered}\right.$ | ( $\begin{gathered}\text { All } \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { area }\end{gathered}$ | A-1 | A-2 | $A-3$ | A-4 | $A-5$ | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | [8-3] | $\mathrm{B}-4$ | Cm | C-2 | C-3 | C-4 |
| Total Individuals | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0. | 100.0* | 200.0: | 100.6. | 100.0* | $100.0 \%$ | $100.0 \times$ | $100.0 \times$ | 100.8 | 1100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.0* | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% |
| Less than 1 | 16.5 | 9.8 | 16.1 | 17.7 | - | - | 10.0 | - | - | - | 25.0 | - | 21.6 | 9.4 | 11.5 | 5.7 | 41.4 | 21.0 | 25.9 | 6.3 | - |
| 1 year | 5.9 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 6.7 | - | - | - | - | 22.2 | 20.0 | 2 | - | 18.9 | - | - | , | 10.0 | 4.7 | 3.6 | 12.7 | 10.9 |
| 2 years | 4.9 | 2.8 | 11.3 | 3.3 | - | - | 10.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 18 | 17.0 | 5.7 | 9.4 | 24.3 | 1.3 | 4.3 | 6.3 | 10. |
| 3 years | 9.2 | 3.3 | 8.7 | 10.2 | - | - | 8.0 | - | - | - | 12.5 | - | - | 5.7 | 14.1 | 1.9 | - | \% | 24.5 | - | 13.0 |
| 4 years | 3.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 1.3 | 27.3 | - | - | 33.3 | - | - | - | - | 8.1 | - | 7.8 | 18.9 | - | - | - | 6.3 | - |
| 5-9 years | 15.8 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 16.9 | 27.3 | 83:3 | 8.3 | - | - | - | 25.01 | 33.3 | - | 9.4 | 18.7 | 24.5 | 5.7 | 13.5 | 23.0 | 21.5 | - |
| 10. 19 years | 11.8 | 12.1 | 12.5 | 11.6 | $\checkmark$ | 16.7 | 10.0 | 33.3 | 27.8 | - | - | - | 16.2 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 3.8 | 4.3 | 25.9 | 4.3 | - | 13.0 |
| 20 or more | 32.8 | 47.7 | 26.7 | 32.4 | 45.5 | - | 54.0 | 33.3 | 50.0 | 80.0 | 37.5 | 66.7 | 35.1 | 41.5 | 25.0 | 35.8 | 14.3 | 33.7 | 14.4 | 46.8 | 63.0 |
| Per cent not reported | 0.3 | 2.3 | 0.2 | - | - | - | 7.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.5 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Iotal white individuals | 100.0 | 100.0* | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1200.0: | - | 100.01 | 100.0\% | 100.0 | - | 100.0 | 100.0* | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | 100.08 | 100.0* | 100.0\% | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.0\% |
| Less than 1 | 20.4 | $14_{4} 3$ | 21.8 | 21.0 | - | - | 13.9 | - | - | - | 25.0 | - | 21.6 | - | 16.5 | 22.0 | 40.3 | 23.7 | 30.4 | 8.6 | - |
| 1 year | 7.0 | 8.8 | 3.3 | 7.6 | - | - | - | - | 22.2 | - | - | - | 18.9 | - | - | - | 11.3 | 6.5 | 4.9 | 8.6 | 21.7 |
| 2 years | 5.1 | 4.1 | 10.3 | 4.0 | - | - | 13.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.7 | 6.8 | - | 21.0 | - | 5.9 | 8.6 | - |
| 3 years | 10.0 | 4.8 | 12.3 | 10.2 | - | - | 11.1 | - | - | - | 12.5 | - | - | - | 23.3 | 4.0 | - | I - | 27.5 | - | - |
| 4 years | 3.7 | 6.8 | 9.9 | 1.8 | - | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | 8.1 | - | 14.6 | 20.0 | - | - | - | 8.6 | - |
| 5-9 years | 14.6 | 4.8 | 13.6 | 16.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 25.01 | 50.0 | - | 13.3 | 16.5 | 20.0 | 6.5 | 6.5 | 26.5 | 20.7 | $\checkmark$ |
| 10-19 years | 10.4 | 8.8 | 4.9 | 12.0 | - | - | - | - | 27.8 | - | - | - | 16.2 | - | 4.9 | 8.0 | 4.8 | 29.0 | - | - | 26.1 |
| 20 or more | 28.8 | 47.6 | 23.9 | 27.2 | 1100.0 | - | 61.1 | - | 50.0 | - | 37.5 | 50.0 | 35.1 | 80.0 | 17.5 | 36.0 | 16.1 | 34.4 | 4.9 | 44.8 | 52.2 |
| Per cent not reported | 1 | 3.3 | 0.4 | - |  | - | 10.0 | - |  | - | - |  | 35.1 | - | 1.0 |  | - | - | - | - |  |
| Total non-white individuals | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0\% | 100.0 | 1200.0 | 100.0x | 100.0 | 100.08 | - | $100.0 \times$ | - | 100.0* | - | $100.0 \%$ | 100.0\% | 100.0* | $100.0 \times$ | 100.0\% | 100.0\% | $1000 \%$ | 100.0* |
| Less than 1 | 7.6 | - | 8.3 | 8.6 | $1-$ | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 13.2 | 5.6 | - | 50.0 | 14.0 | 13.5 | - | - |
| 1 year | 3.4 | 7.5 | - | 4.3 | - | - | - | - | - | 20.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 23.8 | - |
| 2 years | 4.5 | - | 12.8 | 1.3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 21.1 | 4.5 | 17.9 | 50.0 | 4.7 | - | - | - |
| 3 years | 7.3 | - - | 3.9 | 10.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.9 | 3.4 | - | - | - | 16.2 | - | 26.1 |
| 4 years | 1.5 | 4.5 | 3.3 | - | 50.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17.9 | - | - | $\cdots$ | - | - |
| 5-9 years | 18.6 | 20.9 | 18.3 | 18.3 | 50.0 | 83.3 | 28.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7.9 | 21.3 | 28.6 | - | 31.8 | 13.5 | 23.8 |  |
| 10-19 years | 15.0 | 19.4 | 22.8 | 10.5 | - | 16.7 | 35.7 | 50.0 | - | - | - | - | - | 23.7 | 31.5 | - | - | 17.8 | 16.2 | - | - |
| 20 or more | 42.1 | 47.8 | 30.6 | 46.6 | - | - | 35.7 | 50.0 | - | 80.0 | - | 100.0 | - | 26.3 | 33.7 | 35.7 | - | 131.8 | 40.5 | 52.4 | 73.9 |
| Per cent not reported |  |  | $1-$ |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | $\cdots$ | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

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TABLI F-IV-4


| Area | rimary and Secondary Families |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Total WA |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | , | $\mathrm{F}^{1}$ | ${ }^{17}$ | C |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wumber | 10311 | 1346 | 14.30 | 7535 | 7902 | 2274 | 2618 | 3010 |  |  |  |  | 5062 | 1140 | 910 | 3012 | 1493 | 497 | 396 | 600 | 1499 | 150 | 240 | 1109 | 616 | 65 | 178 | 373 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Morth Side | 9.8 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 10.2 | 2.5 | 3.4 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 12.5 | 10.5 | 15.6 | 12.3 | 2.9 | 4.4 | 1.4 | 2.9 | 13.8 | 3.5 | 4.5 | 17.1 | 7.6 | - | 4.4 | 10.4 |
| Hest Side and Loop | 6 | 5.1 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 8. |  | 3.2 |  | 2.8 | 2.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 11.8 |  | . | 6.3 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.5 | 4.8 | 4.7 |
| Near South Total | 6.4 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 5.3 | 61.9 | 62.2 | 65.1 | 59.1 | 9.0 | 16.3 | 7.0 | 6.8 | 59.4 | 61.2 | 59.1 | 58.2 | 5.0 | 8.4 | 0.5 | 5.5 | 51.4 | 73.4 | 50.3 | 18.7 |
| 33 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0 |  | 0.9 | 1.7 | 1.2 | - | 0.9 | 1.8 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 1.4 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.7 |  | 2.4 |  |
| 3 | 0. | - | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 1.3 |  | 0.1 | 0.6 |  |  | 1.4 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 1 | - ${ }^{-1}$ | - | - | - 1 | - | $\cdots$ | $\cdots$ |  |
| 35 | 0.2 | - | 0.3 | 0.3 | 12.5 | 12.9 | 10.7 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 1.2 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 9.8 | 10.6 | 14.0 | 6.4 | 2.6 | - | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 6.8 | 4.0 |  |
| 36 | 1.3 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 0.7 | 4.1 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 3.5 | 0.5 | - | $5 \cdot 7$ | 4.4 | 2.0 | 9.3 | - | - | . | - | 1.6 | 9.0 | 2.4 |  |
| 37 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 |  | 21.2 | 20.5 | 27.8 | 23.6 | 0.3 <br> 1.8 <br> 1 | 0.8 2.6 | 0.4 |  | 20.1 | 20.2 | 22.3 |  |  |  |  | - | 28.9 | 27.8 | 3.1 | 32.1 |
| 38 39 | 0.8 2.6 | 0.2 3.5 | 0.7 4.5 | 0.9 2.1 | 21.0 | 20.6 8.0 | 27.5 6.2 | 23.6 3.9 | 3.8 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 20.1 | 20.4 | 22.8 | 17.9 6.4 | 0.8 | 8.4 |  | - | 28.9 6.1 | 27.8 9.0 | 22.5 | 32.1 6.9 |
| 40 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.6 | . 2 | 12.6 | 9.9 | 11.0 | 15.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 |  | 0.7 | 13.4 | 11.0 | 8.9 | 18. | 1.5 |  |  | 2. | 13.1 | 18.8 | 12. | 6.9 9.7 |
| Far South Toter 1 | 22.4 | 21.4 | 20.8 | 23.0 | 17.2 | 13.7 | 38.7 | 38.4 | 21.0 | 22.9 | 22.5 | 19.8 | 14.9 | 12.2 | 17.6 | 15.2 | 8.4 | 19.9 | 13.6 | 5.8 | 15.7 | 16.5 | 16.0 | 15.4 |
| 42 | 9.0 | 10.7 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 12.3 | 10.9 | 14.2 | 21.7 | 10.7 | 9.8 | 15.6 | 9.6 | 10.2 | 8.5 | 13.3 | 9.3 | 5.8 | 10.3 | 13.1 | 4.1 | 13.3 | 7.5 | 10.8 | 15.4 |
| 43 | 8.2 | $5 \cdot 3$ | 6.5 | 9.1 | 0.0 | - | 0.1 |  | 6.9 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 8.1 |  |  |  |  | 1.7 | 3.5 | 0.5 | 2.7 |  | . |  | - |
| Other | 5 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.91 | 2.9 | $4 \cdot 3$ | 6.7 | 3.5 | 6.9 | 3.2 | 2.2 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 0.9 | 6.1 | . 0 |  | 2.4 | 9.0 | 5.2 | - |
| South West ? | 5.0 | 8.2 | 6.4 | 4.1 | 404. | 4.2 | 4.4 |  |  |  | 5.0 | 2.5 | 5.3 | 2.5 | 1.5 | 9.8 | 3.7 | 10.3 | 9.1 | . 7 | 3.1 |  | 10.8 |  |
| liet. Ring | 7.0 | 6.2 | 5.3 | 7.5 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.5 | 6.0 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 7.4 | 4.3 | - | - | 10.4 | 7.4 | 7.5 | 6.9 | 7.5 | 1.0 | 7.5 | 0.7 |  |
| Outside Chicago | 43.71 | 42.4 | 14.5 | 44.0 | 9.61 | 12.6 | 6.3 | 10.3 | 4.4 .1 | 34.4 | 43.1 | 148.2 | 8.6 | 15.2 | 8.6 | 3.5 | 57.2 | 4.2 | 64.8 | 57.3 | 16.5 |  | 13.3 | 20.8 |

Persons living always in Hyde Park omitted from per cent distribution.
S-AT-A atavi

| $\frac{\text { Arsa }}{\substack{\text { Total } \\ \text { Hew England }}}$ | Primary and Se |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | roup Hous |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Whrelated Individuals |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Total <br> Non-white <br>  |  |  |  | Mrite |  |  |  | Prote 3 <br> un <br> $\frac{\text { Non-white }}{\text { UAn }}$ |  |  |  |
|  | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  | $100.0$ | $100.0$ | $1100.0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100 |
|  | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0.4 | - |  | 2 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.3 | - | - |  | - | 1.1 | - | 6.7 | - | - | - | - |  |
| Zaidole Atlantic | 12.5 | 13.5 | 13.2 | 12.1 | 3.0 | 3 | 3.2 | 2.3 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 5.4 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.2 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 28.3 | - | 7.2 | 1.3 | - | - | 2.1 |
| Eif. Central | 30. | 34.5 | 26.3 | 30.3 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 12.1 | 17.2 | 24.2 | 31.5 | 31.9 | 16.2 | 12.4 | 16.4 | 11.9 | 9.3 | 45.2 | 29.0 | 43.0 | 47.8 | 22.4 | 9.0 | 19.7 | 26. |
| 7h.1. Central | 13.3 | 6.4 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 15.6 | 31.9 | 7.7 | 5.7 | 29.9 | 23.4 | 18.5 | 39.4 | 14.1 | 9.3 | 10. | 21.1 | 5.6 | 17.4 | 24.2 |  | 3.2 | 19.8 | 3.4 |  |
| South Atlantio | 5. |  | 3.5 | .5 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 7.5 | 5.9 | . 0 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 9.3 | 17.6 | 18.2 | 18. | 16.4 | 2.7 |  | 17.0 |  | 5.6 | - | 3.4 | 7.7 |
| E. S. Central |  | 8.7 | 5.7 | 2.8 | . 0 | 30.6 | 47.1 | 43.3 | 4.2 | 7.1 | 4.9 | 2.3 | 30.3 | 28.9 | 35.2 | 28.1 | 1.4 | 24.5 | - |  | 47.6 | 40.5 | 49.3 | 48. |
| IT. S. Central | 4.2 | 3.8 | 2.7 | 4.6 | 17.4 | 12.5 | 18.3 | 21.7 | 2.9 | . 4. | 3.8 | 2.8 | 14.6 | 17.5 | 34.1 | 12.5 | - |  | - |  | 9.6 | 21. | 7.9 | 8. |
| Biountain | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.9 | - | 0.7 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 3.2 | 0.8 | 11.7 |  | 0.4 | - | . 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 1.8 | 9.0 | 2.8 |  |
| Pacific | 2. | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 1. | 2.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 4.0 | 3.9 | - | 2.7 | 4.4. | 3.6 |  | 12.2 | - | 2.2 | 15.9 | 2.0 |  | 7.3 |  |
| Alaska | - | - | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | - | - | - |  | - |  |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hoss-Continental } \\ & \text { Ti.s. } \end{aligned}$ | 0.7 |  | 0.3 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.5 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 0.9 |  | . 4 |  |
| Foreign Country | 24.9 | 21.2 | 25.4 | 25.6 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 19.4 | 17.8 | 24.8 | 22.6 | 4.8 | 4. | - | 8.6 | 23.6 | 10.9 | 6.7 | 29.0 | 5.5 |  | 2.8 | 7.7 |
| Per cent not reported | 11.2 | 5.1 | 7.8 | 13.1 | 3.7 | 0.7 | 3.2 | 7.0 | 8.1 | 6.9 | 4.7 | 10.4 | 3.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.4 |  | 2.2 | 6.8 | 1.7 |  | 5.8 |  |

TABLE F－TV－6

|  |  | Or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Nunter of Timos Lioved <br> iSurvey isteas | All ${ }^{\text {＂A }}$ | All ${ }_{\text {＂B＂}}$ |  | A－2 | A－3 | A－4 | $A=5$ | A－6 | A－7 | A -8 | A－9 ${ }_{\text {星 }}^{\text {日 }} \mathrm{B}-1$ | B－2 | $B-3$ | $\mathrm{B}-\mathrm{L}_{4} \mathrm{:C} \mathrm{C}$ I | C－2 | C－3 | $\mathrm{C}-4$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Wot moved 58.7 | 46.6 | 54.9 | 61.51 .50 .0 | 88.5 | 4.8 | 463 | 41.4 | 62.5 | 53.1 | 49.0 | H． 71314.7 | 54.4 | 81.3 | $41.8{ }^{41} 63.3$ | 47.1 | 65.7 | 74.0 |
| 1 ii 22.1 | 24.1 | 22.9 | $21.5{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | － | 24.4 | 32.4 | 15.5 | 37.5 | 27.8 | 22.8 | 28.4419 .8 | 25.6 | 14.0 | $21.0{ }^{\text {\％}}$ 24． 24.0 | 25.6 | 19.6 | 15.7 |
| 2 il 10.4 | 13.7 | 13.5 | 9．2in－ | 11.5 | 14.1 | 4.4 | 25.3 |  | 11.9 | 11.4 | 8.31118 .0 | 10.1 | 3.7 | 27.9818 | 14.8 | 4.8 | 6.4 |
| 3 －${ }_{3}^{18}$ | 12.9 | 3.7 | 4.9850 .0 | － | 11.3 | 12.5 | 17.8 | － | 7.1 | 14．4 | 15.5115 | 3.2 | 1.0 | $5.8: 3.4$ | 8.1 | 6.5 | 2.6 |
| 4.0 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1．11－ | － |  |  | － |  | － | 2.5 | － 2.3 | 1.6 | － | －${ }^{8} 1.4$ | 1.6 | 1.2 |  |
| 54 \％ 2.1 | 2.6 | 3.6 | $1.8 \mathrm{\#}$ | － | 5.4 | 4.4 | － | － | － |  | 3.11 － | 5.2 | － | 3.5 II 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.2 | 1.3 |
| Per ecrt not reported： 7 | 9. | 10.2 | $6.1{ }^{11}$ | － | 5.8 | 12.8 | 14. | － | 9.9 | 5.6 | 5.1418 | 9.5 | 14.0 | $25.6 \frac{11}{\prime \prime} \quad 2.4$ | 5.7 | 11.8 | 4.5 |
| Primary and Secondary＂ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Non－white 100.0 | 100.0 | 100．0 | 100．03100．0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100．01100．0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01100 .0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | － |
| Not moved | 27 | 32.2 | 26.71132 .7 | 5. | 6.7 | 25.0 | 30.5 | 39.1 | 30.4 | 100.0 | － 128.9 | 37.1 | 14.2 | 30.9 | 14.5 | 45.2 |  |
| 1 盟 43.9 | 33.0 | 43.9 | 51.6 \％ 36.2 | 24.4 | 30.9 | 15.6 | 29.8 | 4.5 | 32.1 | － | 100.01145 .3 | 41.9 | 52.9 | 54.5 ！if 53.6 | 57.5 | 36.7 |  |
| 2 等 17.9 | 21.7 | 16.6 | 36.2 il 15.6 | 25.7 | 30.7 | 51.6 | 23.6 | 11.3 | 10.7 | － | －－ 18.7 | 13.7 | 28.7 | － 9.0 | 24.9 | 9.0 | － |
| 3 \％ 7 \＃ 71 | 11.1 | 5.7 | 5．6：11 11.1 | 1.1 | 20.3 | － | 9.2 |  | 16．1 | ＊ | － 115.7 | 5.8 | 5.2 | － 86.6 | 3.1 | 9.0 | － |
|  | 4.1 | 1.0 | － 11.9 | － | 7.3 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 3.7 | 4.3 | － | － 80.4 | 1.4 | 5 | －${ }^{11}$ | 3. |  |  |
| $5 *$ 析 | 2.5 | 0.6 | $\because 2.6$ |  | 4.2 |  | 3.4 |  | 6.4 |  | －$\quad 1.0$ | 0.2 |  | $45.0{ }^{11}$ | － |  | － |
| Per cent not reported ！ 16.6 | 15.3 | 18.2 | 16.1 ＂15．0 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 19.0 | 35.0 | 8.0 | 17.6 | － | 5.518. | 19.0 | 10.3 | 32.3 ＂14．2 | 16.2 | 10.4 | $\sim$ |

TABLE F-IV-6--Page 2

TAbLe F-TV-

"ATIONAL OPIMION RESEARCH CENTER

## AUTOIOBTLE OMIERSEIP, TRAVEL, PARKTMG, AND SERVICTING

(TABLES F-V-1 to $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{V}-\mathrm{L}$ )

1. Car ownership. About one-half of the families, members of group households, and unrelated individuals were owners of cars. In about five per cent of cases, the family owned two cars or more. Automobile ownership was highest among residents of the "C" areas and lowest among residents of the "A" areas. It was higher anong non-white than among white residents. Subareas $\mathrm{C}-1, \mathrm{C}-3$, and $\mathrm{C}-4$ have the highest fate of car ownership, whereas ubareas A-1, A-6, A-B have the lowest.
2. Use of car. Residents use their cars primarily for daily driving to work ( 60.4 per cent of car owners). About 13 per cent use them in business (doctors, salesmen, etc.), and about il per cent use them for daily driving for other purposes. Twelve per cent of cars are used for pleasure or occasional or other use. The automobiles in the "A" areas are used for commating to work more than those in the "C" weass; the latter are used more for business purposes or for incidental daily driving. Non-white residents use their cars more for getting to work than white residents; the latter use their cars more for business and daily driving than the non-white.
3. Car parking. Almost $3 / 4$ of the cars are parked on the street ( 71 per cent). About 10 per cent are parked in open lots, 15 per cent in private garages, and about four per cent in commercial garages. About 82 per cent of the cars are usually parked one block or less from the residence of their owners. This is done only with great difficulty and sonetimes prolonged cruising, as indicated by the widespread dissatisfaction with parking facilities in the community (see tables on Likes and Dislikes of residents).
4. Location of car servicing area. Three car servicing areas within the Hyde Park Kenwood community areas were recognized in the survey:

Lake Park-Harper area
Cottage Grove
Elsewhere in Hyde Park-Kenwood
About 40 per cent of car servicing is done outside the area. This is much more common among non-white than among white residents. Within the area, the Lake Park and "Elsewhere in Hyde Park-Kenwood" account for about equal proportions of automobile servicing. The Cottage Grove area services a sizeable proportion of the automobiles only in Subareas A-2, A-9, B-1, B-2, and B-3.
T-A-』 aTqVid
PER CEIT DISTRIBUYION: CAR OMAERSHIP OF FAIILIES ABD UTRELATED IMDIVIDUALS

| Area and Subarea. | Total |  |  |  | White |  |  |  | Hon-white |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Ho car | 1 or more cars | 2 or more cars | Total | INo | 1 or more cars | 2 or more cars | Total | 370 car | 1 or <br> more <br> cars | $\begin{aligned} & 2 \text { or } \\ & \text { more } \\ & \text { cars } \end{aligned}$ |
| Total "A, " B, " "C" |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Area. "A" Total | 100.0 B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 71.4 | 28.6 | 2.0* | 100.0 | 88.6 | 11.14\% |  | 100.0 | 70.4 | 29.6 | $2.2 *$ |
| A-2 | 100.0 | 4.4 | 55.6 | 0.6* | 100.0 | 42.3* | 57.7* | - | 100.0 | 4.4 | 55.6 | 0.6* |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 66.4 | 33.6 | 0.8* | 100.0 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 1.8* | 100.0 | 70.3 | 29.7 | - |
| $\mathrm{A}-\mathrm{I}_{4}$ | 100.0 | 69.5 | 30.5 | 1.0* | 100.0 | 71.0 | 29.0 | 1.3* | 100.0 | 63.2 | 36.8 | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 66.7 | 33.3 | $0.4 *$ | 100.0 | 69.7 | 30.3 | - | 100.0 | 61.6 | 38.4 | 1.0* |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 74.7 | 25.3 | $3.8 *$ | 100.0 | 37.5* | 62.5* | - | 100.0 | 76.2 | 23.8 | 4.0* |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 3.8* | 100.0 | 55.7 | 4.3 | $1.8 \%$ | 100.0 | 29.7* | 70.3 | 30.6* |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 72.6 | 27.4 | - | 100.0 | 70.9 | 29.1 | - | 100.0 | 100.0\% | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 65.3 | 34.7 | - | 100.0 | 65.1 | 34.9 | - | 100.0 | 70.6* | 29.4* | - |
|  | 100,0 | 55.9 | 44.3 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 57.2 | 42.8 | 2.4 | 100.0 | 54.9 | 45.1 | . 2.5 |
|  | 100.0 | 54.6 | 45.4 | 2.1 | $100.0-$ | 45.4 | 51.6 | 2.1 \% | 100.0 | 56.7 | 43.3 | $2.1 *$ |
|  | 100.0 | 53.5 | 46.5 | 2.2 | 100.0 | 55.7 | 4.4 | 1.6* | 100.0 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 2.7 |
|  | 100.0 | 60.5 | 39.5 | 3.7* | 100.0 | 54.8 | 45.2 | 3.9* | 100.0 | 65.5 | 34.5 | 3.4* |
|  | 100.0 | 67.1 | 32.9 | 3.5* | 100.0 | 66.8 | 33.2 | 3.7* | 100.0 | 73.3* | 26.7* | - |
| Area "C" Total | 100.0 | 43.4 | 56.6 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 4.3 .2 | 58.8 | 7.7 | 100.0 | 48.9 | 51.1 | 4.2 |
| $\mathrm{C-1}$ | 100.0 | 43.0 | 57.0 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 37.2 | 62.8 | 18.1 | 100.0 | 51.8 | 48.2 | 8.3 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 48.1 | 51.9 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 47.2 | 52.8 | 2.5 | 100.0 | 49.9 | 50.1 | 3.1 |
| $\mathrm{C}_{\mathrm{C}-3}$ | 100.0 | 40.1 | 59.9 | 3.1 | 100.0 100.0 | 41.0 | 59.0 64.2 | 4.2 10.0 | 100.0 100.0 | 37.7 100.0 | 62.3 | - |
| C-4 | 100.0 | 37.9 | 62.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 100.0 |  |  |

TABLE $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{V}-2$
PRR CEIT DISTRIBUTION: HOW CARS ARE USBD

|  |  |  | To |  |  |  |  | Thiste |  |  | Hon-white |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Area and Subareas | Total |  | Daily <br> Driv- <br> ing to <br> Nork | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Driv- } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { Other } \end{gathered}$ | Other | Tote. 1 | In Busi- ness | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { Driv- } \\ & \text { ingto } \\ & \text { Dorir } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Daily } \\ \text { Drive } \\ \text { ing } \\ \text { other } \end{gathered}$ | Other | Total | In <br> Business | $\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { Daily } \\ & \text { Driv- } \\ & \text { ing to } \\ & \text { Fork } \end{aligned}\right.$ | Daily | Other |
| Total survey area | 100.0 | 13.1 | 60.4: | 14.3 | $12.2$ | Summ | $15.6$ | 52.0 | 16.9 | 14.5 | 100.0 |  | 75.1 | 9.7 | 8.1 |
| A11 "A" area | 100.0 | 9.8 | 66.3 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 55.9 | 8.7 | 21.5 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 75.6 | 6.7 | 11.7 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 10.5 | 65.0 | 14.0 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 50.7 | 18.1 | 14.5 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 75.3 | 31.0 | 7.7 |
| All "C" axea | 100.0 | 14.7 | 57.7 | 15.8 | 11.8 | 1100.0 | 17.0 | 151.7 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 74.8 | 10.1 | 6.9 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  | B. DET | TAIL BY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 8.5 | 74.9 | 12.9 | 3.8 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 6.6 | 76.0 | 13.5 | 3.9 |
| 1-2 | 100.0 | 2.6 | 73.5 | 8.4 | 15.6 | 100.0 | - | 80.0 | 20.0 | - | 100.0 | 2.7 | 73.2 | 7.9 | 16.1 |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 63.0 | 6.0 | 21.9 | 100.0 | 10.5 | 52.3 | 8.1 | 29.1 | 100.0 | 7.5 | 174.8 | 3.6 | 14.1 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 2.8 | 82.0 | - | 15.2 | 1100.0 | 3.7 | 80.0 | - | 16.3 | 100.0 | - | 88.4 | - | 11.6 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 13.9 | 64.3 | 7.4 | 14.4 | 100.0 | 25.4 | 49.7 | 13.6 | 11.3 | 100.0 | - | 81.9 | m | 18.1 |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 20.2 | 66.2 | - | 13.6 | 100.0 |  | 50.0 |  | 50.0 | 100.0 | 22.5 | 67.9 | - | 9.6 |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 14.4 | 63.0 | 14.2 | 8.4 | 100.0 | 20.9 | 54.7 | 14.6 | 9.8 | 100.0 | - | 81.4 | 13.3 | 5.4 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 39.7 | 10.3 | 34.5 | 100.0 | 15.5 | 39.7 | 10.3 | 34.5 | -- | - | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 10.8 | 52.8 | 10.2 | 26.3 | 100.0 | 11.2 | 54.5 | 7.2 | 27.1 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - |
| "B" Subereas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 6.5 | 74.3 | 10.3 | 8.9 | 100.0 | 17.9 | 40.4 | 15.0 | 20.7 | 100.0 | 3.1 | 82.6 | 8.9 | 5.4 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 9.1 | 63.9 | 15.5 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 12.9 | 51.0 | 19.2 | 16.9 | 100.0 | 6.4 | 72.9 | 33.0 | 7.7 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 16.6 | 51.4 | 16.1 | 15.9 | 100.0 | 19.8 | 40.6 | 26.4 | 13.1 | 100.0 | 13.4 | 62.5 | 5.4 | 18.7 |
| B-L | 100.0 | 26.3 | 58.1 | 12.4 | 3.3 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 58.4 | 12.9 | 3.4 | 100.0 | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 16.1 | 58.2 | 15.2 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 19.4 | 46.6 | 17.9 | 16.1 | 100.0 | 9.8 | 79.8 | 10.3 | - |
| 0-2 | 100.0 | 8.3 | 62.0 | 38.2 | 11.5 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 57.2 | 21.0 | 12.5 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 72.4 | 12.3 | 9.3 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 6.9 | 61.8 | 17.8 | 13.5 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 57.7 | 22.1 | 14.2 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 72.3 | 6.5 | 11.8 |
| C-L | 100.0 | 35.1 | 143.4 | 9.8 | 11.7 | 100.0 | 35.1 | $43 \cdot 4$ | 9.8 | 11.7 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |


Per cent Distribution of where Car Owners Park

PER CEMT DISTRJBUTTOA: LOCATION OF CAR SBRVICTNG

| Su | "Total | $\begin{aligned} & 0 u t- \\ & \text { side } \\ & \text { EP }+K \\ & \text { area } \end{aligned}$ | Pot Lake Park Harp- er | $\left\|\begin{array}{l} \text { cot- } \\ \text { cago } \\ \text { crove } \end{array}\right\|$ | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} \text { where } \\ \text { in } \\ \mathrm{HP}-\mathrm{K} \end{array}\right.$ |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { Out- } \\ \text { side } \\ \text { HP-K } \\ \text { ares } \end{array}\right]$ | Whike Fark Zarp- er | $-\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \operatorname{Cot} \mathrm{t} \theta \\ & \text { tage } \\ & \text { Grove } \end{aligned}\right.$ | $\left\|\begin{array}{c} \text { EIse } e \\ \text { where } \\ \text { in } \\ \text { P P-K } \end{array}\right\|$ | In $H P-K$ not stated | Total | $\begin{gathered} \text { Out- } \\ \text { side } \\ \text { HP- K } \\ \text { erea } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Non- } \\ & \text { Lake } \\ & \text { Hark } \\ & \text { Harp- } \\ & \text { er } \end{aligned}$ | white <br> Cottaga Grove | $\begin{aligned} & \text { where- } \\ & \text { in } \\ & \text { in } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Tin } \\ & \text { HP-K } \\ & \text { not } \\ & \text { stated } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total survey are | 100.01 | 38.7 | 26.5 | 6.4 | $25.9$ | $2.5$ | $14.50$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { UIIISARY } \\ & 134.41 \end{aligned}$ | + 3.5 | 32.8 |  | 100.0 | 60.3 | 12.3 | 11.6 | 13.5 | 21.7 |
| A11 "A" area | 100.0 | 45.8 | 28.8 | 5.8 | 16.1 | 3.2 1100.0 | 31.6 | 31.8 | 3.4 | 23.0 | 3.8 | 1100.0 | 58.6 | 20.4 | 8.0 | 10.4 | 2.5 |
| A11 "B" area | 100.0 | 46.8 | 16.5 | 13.8 | 20.6 | 2.3 "100.0 | 29.8 | 28.4 | 8.4 | 30.1 | 3.2 | 1100.0 | 58.9 | 8.0 | 17.7 | 13.8 | 1.6 |
| AI1 "C" area | -100.0 | 34.7 | 29.0 | 4.3 | 29.5 | 2.51100 .0 | 25.4 | 34.9 | 2.6 | 34.6 | 2.5 | 1100.0 | 62.0 | 11.7 | 9.1 | 14.7 | 2.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | B. DE | ETAIL B | BY SUBA | areas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | "100.0 | 73.7 | 17.0 | 1.8 | 5.2 | $2.3 * 100.0$ | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | \#100.0 | 73.0 | 17.4 | 3.8 | 5.3 | 2.4 |
| A-2 | 1100.0 | 82.7 | 2.0 | 14.0 | 1.2 | 1100.0 | - | 20.0 | 80.0 | - | - | 1100.0 | 85.6 | 1.4 | 12.8 | 1.3 | - |
| A-3 | 4100.0 | 39.1 | 45.6 | 2.7 | 7.7 | 5.0 1100.0 | 34.5 | 47.5 | - | 11.3 | 6.7 | 1100.0 | 43.9 | 4.3 .5 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 3.2 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 37.4 | 52.1 |  | 10.4 | 1100.0 | 38.5 | 48.5 |  | 13.1 | - | 1100.0 | 33.3 | 66.6 |  |  |  |
| A-5 | :100.0 | 37.8 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 41.7 | 2.11100 .0 | 28.6 | 13.6 | 3.8 | 54.0 | - | 1100.0 | 49.3 | - | 10.9 | 26.1 | 4.7 |
| A-6 | \\| 100.0 | 38.3 | 15.8 | 10.9 | 35.1 | ${ }^{1100.0}$ | - | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - | 1100.0 | 42.5 | 12.1 | 12.1 | 33.4 | - |
| 1-7 | $\\| 100.0$ | 28.5 | 25.7 | 0.6 | 35.7 | 9.5 1100.0 | 21.1 | 33.9 | 0.8 | 34.9 | 9.2 | "100.0 | 4.6 .2 | 6.0 | - | 37.8 | 10.0 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 39.7 | 25.0 | 5.2 | 30.2 | 1100.0 | 39.7 | 25.0 | 5.2 | 30.2 | - | 1100.0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 29.5 | 40.7 | 17.8 | 11.9 | 100.0 | 10.3 | 14.2 | 5.0 | 4.1 | - | 100.0 | - | * | 100.0 | - | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3-1 | 100.0 | 52.7 | 21.3 | 12.8 | 11.3 | 2.0 "100.0 | 27.2 | 46.4 | 7.7 | 15.8 | 2.9 | 1100.0 | 59.8 | 14.2 | 11.2 | 10.1 | 1.7 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 48.6 | 11.1 | 13.9 | 23.9 | $2.5 \quad 1100.0$ | 30.7 | 21.2 | 10.0 | 34.5 | 3.5 | 1100.0 | 61.0 | 4.1 | 16.7 | 16.4 | 1.7 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 25.1 | 26.5 | 25.6 | 92.2 | 0.6 1100.0 | 17.4 | 40.0 | 9.6 | 32.0 | 1.1 | 1100.0 | 34.4 | 10.4 | 44.8 | 10.4 | - |
| B-4 | 1100.0 | 36.2 | 29.8 | 5.3 | 25.1 | 3.6 | 35.6 | 31.0 | 3.4 | 26.1 | 3.8 | $1100 \cdot 0$ | 50.0 | - | 50.0 | - | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 $\mathrm{c}-2$ | 100.0 <br> 100.0 <br> 10 | 41.6 32.6 | 24.0 23.5 | 7.3 2.6 | 26.3 38.9 | 0.8 100.0 <br> 2.5 100.0 | 27.1 | 29.9 | 4.3 | 48.7 | 3.6 | 100.0 100.0 | 69.4 | 12.7 | 13.0 3.9 | 29.6 | 2.4 |
| c-3 | 1100.0 | 32.7 | 39.5 | 6.7 | 16.9 | 4.21100 .0 | 21.0 | 50.4 | 4.6 | 20.5 | 3.5 | 1100.0 | 64.4 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 6.9 | 6.2 |
| C-L | ${ }_{11} 100.0$ | 32.0 | 31.9 | $1-1$ | 33.8 | 2.3 100.0 | 32.0 | 31.9 | - | 33.8 | 2.3 | 1100.0 | - | - | 1-1 | $1-$ | - |

HOTE
The next six sections (pp. 147-170) were added to the survey at the instance of the National Opinion Research Center and Chicago Commuity Inventory. The cost of these additions was not covered by funds provided by the Comanity Conservation Board but were borne entirely by National Opinion Research Center.

However, the sections are included in the report for the benefit of any professional readers who may be interested in the psychological and sociological variables on which they bear.

MATIONAL OPIUION RESEARCH CEMTER
ITKTNG FOR THE IHDE PARK-KENHOOD AREA AND
DESIRE TO TIVE ELSEVHERE
(TABIES F-VI-1 and $F-V I-2$ )

1. About 16 per cent of the white families and eight per cent of the Non-white families reported that they disliked living in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area. The proportions of discontented residents were much higher than this in the "A" axea ( 22 per cent and 11 per cent, respectively). Greatest approval for the cormunity was shown by families in the "C" area.
2. Members of group households, both white and Non-white, showed greater approval of the area than did families, while unrelated individuals showed even more liking.
3. In each area, Non-white families, group households, and unrelated individuals showed greater liking for the area than did their white counterparts.
4. Dislike for living in the area had its peak expression among white families in subareas $A-3, A-6, A-4, A-7, B-1$, and C-2. In these areas, more than onefifth of the white families reported they disliked living here.
5. Won-white families did not express unqualified approval of the Hyde ParkKenwood area either. In subareas $A-1, A-2, A-3, A-6$, and $A-7$, more than 10 per cent reported that they disliked living here.
6. The reasons given for the likes and dislikes for the area are explored in Tables F-VI-3 and F-VI-4,
7. When asked to compare their liking for the Hyde Parkwenwood area with the possibility of living in other areas where they could afford to live, 57.2 per cent of the white families and 55 per cent of the Non-white fanilies said they would prefer to live here than somewhere else. Twenty-two per cent of the white families and 10 per cent of the Mon-white families said they would prefer to live somewhere else. About 13 per cent of the white and 29 per cent of the Mon-white families said they liked living here about as well as any place else they could choose. Similar proportions were found among group households and individuals. Thus, about one white family or group household in six dislikes this community and would prefer to live elsewhere. An additional oneninth have no preference for the area. Even among the in-migrating Mon-white families there is a considerable amount of dissatisfaction with the comanity.
8. A more positive attitude toward the communitym-preferring it in comparison with other communities-was shown in the "C" area, by both white and Non-white residents, while the most dissatisfaction is shown by resicents of the "A" area. Here, 30 per cent of white families and 15 per cent or Nonwhite families said they would prefer to live elsewhere, and only 46 per cent of the white and 47 per cent of the Non-white families would prefer to remain here.
TABLE F-VI-I
"Generaliy speaking, do you like living in this aren?"

-149-
TABLE F-VI-2


## MATIOIAL OPTITON RESEARCH OEMTER

THTNGS IIKED AMD DISLATKED
(TABIES F-VI-3 and F-VI-4)
The heads of families, group households, and unrelated individuals were asked the following questions:

What things, if any, about living here--in this house (apartment) and this neighborhood--do you like? What things do you dislike?"

Tables $\mathrm{F}-\mathrm{VI}-3$ and F-VI-4 summarize the results of these responses for the total area and for "A," "B," and "C" areas separetely. The following interpretation of results are broken into a discussion of things to be conserved and things to be remected.
I. Items to be conserved.
a. Housing. About two-thirds of the families reported that they liked the kind of apartment or house in which they were living--its layout, amount of space, etc. On the other hand, 14 per cent of white families and 21 per cent of Non-white families disliked their place of residence. The extent of this dislike was even higher in the "A" area- -23 per cent among white and 30 per cent among Non-white families. In the "B" area the level of discontent was lover but still considerablem- 18 per cent among white and 21 per cent among Non-white families. Even in the "C" area, 11 per cent of white and 15 per cent of Non-white families disliked their housing. Hence, the amount of dissatisfaction with housing is not negligible. Unfortunately, the survey did not inquire into the details of exactly what aspects of the housing were liked and disliked.
b. Rent level. About $35-45$ per cent of the families approved the amount of rent they were paying for their residence. Mevertheless, 17 per cent of white families and 41 per cent of Hon-white families thought they were being required to pay too much for what they were getting. This discontent was about equally prevalent among the three major areas.
c. Transportation facilities--to work, to Loop, elsewhere in Chicago. This
is a major asset for the commnity that is widely aporeciated; 71 per cent of the families liked the transportation facilities, and only 6-9 per cent disliked them. About the only detailed complaints registered were made by those who did not own cars, who complained about the comparative scarcity of bus transportation within the area.
d. Shopping. Kore than two-thirds ( 68 per cent) of the families reported that they liked the shopping facilities. Only mine per cent of white and 19 per cent of Non-white families reported that they did not like the shopping facilities. (The larger negative proportion for lon-white families may be due to the fact that the shopping facilities closest to them are the poorest of the area.)
(TADLES F-VI-3 and F-VI-4--continued)
e. Kind of people. One of the traits receiving high approval was the "kind of people" living in the Hyue Park-Kenwood area. Among white families, 51 per cent, and anong lon-white families, 54 per cent reported liking the people of this area. Because this was a subject of great importance for future planning, the informants were asked to specify in more detail what it was that they liked or disliked abcut the people. Their spontaneous responses fall into the following categories:

1) Intellectual and educational level of the community. Of those who reported liking the people of this neighborhood, more than one-fifth mentioned the intellectual and educational level of the residents as a trait liked. Additional approving comments of a related nature mentioned the occupational or general midcle-and upper-class level of the neighborhood. .
2) Friendliness and sociability. The comunity seoms to have generated a tradition of infomal friendliness which caused ?? per cent of those who like the neighborhood to comment on the sociability of the people.
3) Community spirit. The degree of loyalty to the com unity and the high amount of interest in its future were mentioned by eight per cent of those white families who liked the area.
4) Other attributes. Tolerance, respect for privacy, liking for immediate neighbors, were also mentioned as good qualities by significantly large proportions of persons who liked the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

Although the lon-white families reported about the same level of liking for the people in the neighborhood, they were more vague in their reasons. General "sociability," respect for privacy, and vague or miscellaneous reasons for approval were given. Also, a sizeable proportion reported that although they liked the people in the neighborhood, they had had too litte direct contact with them to form an explicit basis for doing so.
f. Distance to work. Proximity to work, making it unnecessary to spend hours each day in cormuting, was listed as an item liked by 59 per cent of the residents. Only seven per cent of the white and 11 per cent of the Non-white household heads reported dislike for the distance traveled to work. This fositive response should be compared with the statistics on place of work and mode of transportation to work (See Tables P-III-3, 4,5).
g. Schools. Although the proportion of family heads making positive responses reporting a liking for the schools was considerably below that for transportation and shopping ( 25 per cent of white and 36 per cent of Mon-white families), the proportion of fanilies expressing open dislike for the educational facilities for children was considerably smaller than the proportion approving (10 per cent for white families and six per cent of Non-white families disliked the schools). This moderate approval, with a significant level of disapproval, indicates the need for conservation action as well as a positive community asset.
h. Playgrounds and recreational facilities. The response here was very similar to that for schools. liany respondents mentioned the lake front and the fact that the Hyde Park-Kenwood area has major parks on two sides, as things they liked. Those who reported dislike for recreational facilities seemingly were thinking of neighborhood play yards and other facilities close to residences.
i. Traffic control and safety. Thirty-six per cent of white and 54 per cent of Non-white families reported a liking for the traffic control and safety of the area. However, 23 per cent of the white and 13 per cent of Hon-whites reported dislike. Among the specific items mentioned were díficulties of crossing major shopping thoroughfares such as 55 th and 53 rd streets safely and the congestion caused by trucks unloading on these same streets during periods of busy shopping.
j. Police and fire protection. Like traffic control and safety, police and fire protection have a small margin of "like" over "dislike." For most precise results, separate questions should have been asked for fire and police. From marginal corments made by interviewers on the schedules, most respondents reacted to the question more from the police than from the fire protection aspect. Thirty-nine per cent of white and 56 per cent of Non-white families reported liking the police protection of the area. But 25 per cent of white and 13 per cent of Non-white household heads disliked the service being given.
k. Garbage and trash collection. A high level of approval and a comparatively low level of disapproval were given these services. However, the fact that 18 per cent of white and 13 per cent of Non-white families dislike the service may indicate a need for some improvement in this service, at least in particular areas.

## II. Items disliked.

a. Street lighting and maintenance. Forty per cent of white families and 37 per cent of llon-white families reported a dislike for the present amount of street lighting and maintenance, while 34 per cent of white and 48 per cent of Non-white families approved of it. From marginal comments on the schedules, street lighting, rather than street maintenance, is the unsatisfactory service.
b. Parking. Thirty-nine per cent of white and 32 per cent of Non-white families disliked the situation with respect to parking, while only 16 and 22 per cent, respectively, approved of it.
c. General physical deterioration. 5.4 per cent of the white families complained of the general physical detexioration of the neighborhood in explaining why they did not like it.
III. The reasons given most frequently by persons who said they disliked the people of the conmunity ( 21 per cent of white families and nine per cent of Mon-white families) were:
(1) Racial antipathy. Although the statistics reported in this survey show that a very high proportion of the recent Negro inmigrants to the Hyde ParkKenwood area represent the "upper class" Negro community in Chicago-those with the best education in the most white collar occupations, and largest in-comes--the community attitude has been negative in many instances. A total of 14.4 per cent of white families and 13.5 per cent of members of white group households reported an explicit dislike for the situation of residential racial intermixture in the area. An additional 2.2 per cent disliked the people for reasons that appeared to be implied race antipathy. Further, 8.0
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(TABLES F-VI-3 and F-VI-4--Continued)
per cent deplored the lowering of the general class level--social, economic, cultural-of the comunity. Of those who disliked the people in the area, 80 per cent gave evidence of race antipathy and 40 per cent deplored the general lowering of the class level.
(2) Antipathy toward the University people. A total of 12.6 per cent of the heads of white families and 31.4 per cent of Non-white families recorded a dislike for university people in the neighborhood. This included complaints about students and their reputed "bohemianism," as well as direct dislike of University employees and teachers. The exact besis for this dislike was not dotemined by the survey.
(3) Delinquency and crime. A total of 10.2 per cent of the white families and 4.4 per cent of lon-white families reported a dislike for the tendencies toward crime, delinquency, immorality, and undesirable behavior in the community. This included complaints of serious crime conditions (4.1 per cent), borderline crime--unruly boys' gangs, street fights, etc. ( 5.3 per cent), and inmoral and undesirable behavior ( 1.0 per cent). The fact thet one fanily in ten would spontaneously mention these conditions ( 15 per cent in "R" area) indicates that the problem is a serious one.
TABLE F-VI-3

| Item |  |  | Group Households |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{c} \text { Unrelated } \\ \text { Indi } \\ \text { Viduals } \end{array}\right.$ |  | PrimaryandSecondaryFanilios |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MA Areo } \\ & \text { Group } \\ & \text { Hose } \\ & \text { holds } \end{aligned}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \text { Unrelated } \\ \text { Indi- } \\ \text { viduals } \end{array}$ |  |  |  | Group Housem holds |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Unrelated } \\ & \text { Indi- } \\ & \text { viduals } \end{aligned}$ |  | PPrimaryand"Socondery"Pamilies |  | Group Houser holds |  | UnrelatedIndi-viduals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | T1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ]10 |  |  |  | M |
| Features of house or apartment |  |  |  |  | 3 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kind |  |  |  | 68.7 | 62. |  |  |  | 58.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 1 |  |  |
| Other | \% 5.2 |  |  |  | - |  |  | 2.5 | 3.6 |  |  |  |  | 3.7 |  |  |  |  | 5 | 2.8 | 5.9 |  |  |  |
| Chara |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Noise, dirt, smoke (lack | 120 | 48. | 26.3 | 7.0 | 20.8 | W.7 ${ }^{1 / 2}$ | 123.8 | 4, 2 | 26.7 |  | 21.1 |  |  |  |  | 50.5 |  |  | 20.9 | 66.1 | 26.3 | . 8 | 19 | 14.9 |
| Schools | "25 | 35.9 | 11.0 | 17.2 | 18.9 |  |  | 36.1 | 9.1 |  | 13.0 |  |  | 40.1 | 31.6 | 19.6 |  |  |  | 32.1 | 11.5 | 16.1 |  |  |
| Playgrounds |  |  |  |  | 36.7 | 26.0 | 12.8 | 36.3 | 33.0 |  | 28. |  |  | 39.4 | 37.3 | 25.6 |  |  |  | 31.5 | 35.8 | 24.4 | 37.4 | 27.2 |
| Shopping | \%69.8 |  | 64.6 | 64.8 | 59.9 | 60.91 | 173.4 | 67.4 | 73.4 |  |  | 10. 6 | \%77.5 | 59.3 | 57.1 | 576 | 68.9 |  | 7.7 |  | 63.3 | 69.1 | 57.8 |  |
| Parking | "16.0 | 22.0 | 7.1 | 15.9 | 4.6 |  |  | 12.6 |  |  |  |  | 110.8 | 24.6 | 7. | 17.0 | 9.3 | 3.0 | 118.5 | 27.0 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 18.7 | 3.3 |  |
| Distance to work |  |  | 51.2 | 62.3 |  |  |  | 51.4 | 55.1 | 162.2 |  |  | 158 | 62.3 | 54. | 56.8 |  |  |  |  | 148.5 | 65.5 | 48.7 |  |
| Transportation | 171.2 |  | 59.0 | 71.4 |  |  |  | 72 |  | 30.9 |  |  | 73 | 73.4 |  | 72.3 | 67.9 | 72 | 72.1 | \% | 67.7 | 62. | 72.7 | , |
| Public services Traffic control and safety |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Traffic control and safety Police and fire protection |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 42.0 |  |
| Garbage, trash oollection | 449.3 | 65.7 | 42.0 | 65.3 | 35.1 | 66.0. | 2.1 | 55.3 | 40.8 | Le. 3 | 22. | 34. | 16.0 | 69.5 | 12.2 | 50.5 |  |  | 14 |  | 12. | 84. |  |  |
| Lighting, st. maint., st. clean. | \#34.1 | 47.9 | 32.8 |  |  |  |  | 5 |  |  |  |  |  | 50 | , |  |  |  | $1{ }^{1}$ | - | 20 | 4. |  |  |
| other features--kind of poop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Like people | 451.1 |  |  | , 6 | 49.2 |  |  |  | 43.2 | 128.1 |  |  |  | 19.0 | 42.5 | 52.3 | 35.6 |  | 53.8 | 62.0 | 36.8 | 51.6 |  | 60.4 |
| Educational and intellectu |  |  |  | . | 8.4 |  |  | . 2 |  |  | 14.0 |  |  |  |  | 2.2 |  |  |  | 2.3 | 12.3 | . 2 | 6.7 |  |
| Occupation or income yr. | 1.7 | 0.1 | 3.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 |  | 0.5 |  | 2.0 |  | 3.3 |  | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 |  | 2.0 |  | 1.0 | 3.1 | 1.8 |  |
| Other aspects of class or status | 3.2 | 1.4 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 3.311 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.5 | 1.0 |  |  | 2.8 | 1.4 | 4.6 | 1.5 | 3.2 |  | 3.6 | 1.8 | 3.8 | 8.3 |  |  |
| Like interracial comp ; explicit | 3.7 | 1. | 3.6 | 1.4 | 4.3 | 3.0il |  | 0.4 | 1.8 |  |  |  | 3.8 | - | 3.4 | 0.3 | 3 |  | 4.0 | 3.7 | 4.3 |  |  |  |
| Like interracial comp ., implied | 0.2 <br> 0.6 <br> 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 4.6 |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |  |  | 0.1 1.2 | 0.3 | 0.9 1.7 |  | 1.3 1.5 |  | 0.2 |  | 0.5 0.1 | 2. | 6.1 |  |
| Like preponderance of same race as resp. Lite Law observance |  | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.31 |  |  | 0.4 | 0.4 0.4 |  | 2.5 |  | 1.2 | 0.8 | 1.7 |  | 1.5 |  | 0.4 |  | 0.1 |  |  |  |
| Absence of borderine orime | 0.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 0.5 |  | 0.5 | 2.6 | 0.7 |  |  |  | 0.5 | 1.3 | 0.4 |  | 2.8 |  | 0.4 |  | . |  |  |  |
| Nioral or dasirable behavior |  | 3.4 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.1 | 0.8 |  | 2.8 | 0.4 |  |  |  | 1.0 | . |  |  | 2, |  |  | 4.5 | , | 2.6 |  |  |
| Community spirit |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1.1 | 0.6 |  |  |  |  | 2 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.9 |  |  |  |

TABLE F-VI-3-MPage 2



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TABLE F－VI－L－～Page 2

| Item | Primary <br> and <br> HSecondery <br> Families <br> Fan |  | Group <br> House－ <br> holds |  | UnrelatedIndi－ viduals |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Primary } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { andecondary } \\ & \text { Samilies } \end{aligned}$ |  | Group Hyuse－ holds |  | Unrolated： Indi－ viduals |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Primary } \\ & \text { and } \\ & \text { isecondary } \\ & \text { Families } \end{aligned}$ |  | Group Housem holds |  | $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Unrsiated } \\ \text { Indi－} \\ \text { viduals }\end{array}\right.$ |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Primary } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Focondary } \\ \text { Pamilies } \end{gathered}$ |  | Group Fouse－ holds |  | UnrelatedIndi－Viduals |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | 輛 | 7 | ज़ए | \％ | IVI | ， | 霆 | 7 | 丽 | T |  |  | 脳 | W | NuT |  |  |  | 标 | 7 |  | च | MI |
| Other－－Kind of peoplew－contrd |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crime－serious | 4.1 | 1.4 | 4.7 | 1.4 | 4.5 |  | 7.9 | 0.7 | 4.8 |  | 2.5 |  | 5.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 1.2 | 3.9 |  | 3.2 | 1.5 | $8 \cdot 7$ | 2.6 | 4.08 |  |
| Crime－borderline | 5.3 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 5.6 | 0.6 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 7.4 |  | 4.8 |  | 4.1 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 5.9 | $0 \cdot 5$ | 4.6 | 2.8 | 2．4 | 4.2 |
| Tranal and undesirable behavior | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 2.9 | 1.5 0.3 | 0.5 | 2.7 |  |  | 2.5 | 0．4 | 1.2 |  | 1.7 | 0.2 | 0．5 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 4.2 |
| Community spirit <br> University people | ${ }^{11} 12.6$ | 10．2 | 17.9 | 35.2 | 23.3 | 36.3 | ${ }^{1} 14.0 .3$ | 33.6 | 14．3 | 33.8 | 25.8 | 9．4 | ＂122．6 | 31.6 | 22.2 | 30.4 | 36.8 | $42.7{ }^{4}$ | 10.6 | 26.9 | 16.9 | 9．5 | ． 8 | 32.5 |
| Intolerance | 10.9 | 0.6 | 2．1 | 0.2 | － |  | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.3 |  |  |  | 1.5 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | － |  | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 | － | － | － |
| Lack of respect for privacy | 0.0 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.5 |  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 |  | － |  |  | 0.3 | 0.1 | 2.0 | － |  | － | － 6 |  | － | － | － |
| Iack of puritanical virtues |  | 0.3 | 0.2 |  | 0.3 |  |  | 0.2 | 0.3 |  |  |  |  | 0.1 | 0.4 0.4 |  | 1.5 |  |  | 0.6 | － | － | － |  |
| Lack of clernliness | 0.8 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.2 0.9 | 0.6 |  |  | 0.2 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 3.3 |  | ${ }_{4}^{14} 0.4$ | 0.6 | 0.4 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | － | 0.7 0.5 | 1.0 |  | － | ～ |  |
| Leak of sociability | 0.4 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.9 |  | ． 8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 2.0 |  |  |  | 0.5 | 0.9 0.7 | 0.8 | － |  | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.6 | － | － | － |
| Other individual traits | 1.9 | 0.3 | 2.4 | 2.6 | 0.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 2.8 | 1.4 | － |  | 3.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | － | 2.11 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 1.1 |
| Vague，dislike people | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.3 |  |  | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 |  | － |  |  | 0.8 |  |  |  | 0.4 | － |  |  | － |  |
| Immediate neighbors | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | － | － | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.8 | － | － |  | 0.7 | 0.3 | － | － |  | 0.2 | － | － | － | － |  |
| Ambivalence to people | 0.2 |  | － |  | － | － | 0.3 |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  | － |  |  | 0.2 | － |  | － | － | － |
| Other－－Meithborhood | 5.4 | 1.3 | 4.2 | 0.7 | 7.6 | － | 6.9 | 1.4 | 8.2 | 0.7 | 2.1 |  |  | 2.2 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 3.4 |  | 5.2 | 0.5 | 2.6 |  | 9.4 |  |
| Future of community | 1.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |  |  | － | 6． |  | 0.2 |  | 2 | － |  | 0.3 |  |  | ， | － | 1.2 | 0.5 | 1.1 | － |  |  |
| U．of c．or its policies | 0.5 | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.1 |  |  | 0.3 |  |  | － | － | － |  | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 | － | － | 0.6 |  | 0.5 |  | － |  |
| Other institutions | 0.5 | － | 0.2 | － | 1.3 | － | 0.5 | － | 0.4 | － | － |  |  |  |  |  | － |  | 0.2 | － | － | － | 1.8 |  |
| Other features | 5.2 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0 | － | 8.1 | － | 0.2 | － | 0.7 |  | 122.6 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 0.9 | 1.7 |  | 1. |  | 2.8 |  |  |  |

## MATIOMAL OPTMOM RESEABCI CDMER

JUVETTIE DELTMOUETCY
(TABLE F-VI-5)

1. Juvenile Delinquency is regarded by 14 per cent of the white families as being more serious in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area than elsewhere in Chicago, and as being as serious here as elsewhere in the city by an additional 4.3 per cent. Thus, more than one-half of the white families in the area regard delinquency as being at least as serious here as elsemhere. Only 25 per cent reported that they thought it was less serious.
2. The Non-white families (many of which have moved from other neighborhoods recently) tended to think that conditions with respect to delinquency are better here than in other neighborhoods. Only two per cent thought delinquency is more serjous here than elsewhere; 38 per cent thought it was "about the same," and 46 per cent thought it was less serious here than elsewhere.
3. Wembers of families tended to be about as kindly toward the commanity as unrelated individuals and members of group households in evaluating the delinquency problem.
4. The delinquency problem is thought to be more serious in the "A" than in the "B" areas, and more serious in the "B" than in the "C" areas. This was true for both white and Hon-white families. However, even in the "C" areas only 27 per cent thought delinquency was less serious here than elsewhere.

TABLE F-VI-5
PER CEETI DISTRIBUTION: "DO YOU THTNK JUVETILE DELINQUENCY IS MORE SERIOUS/LESS SERIOUS OR ABOUT THE SAME IN HYDE PARK-KMNOOD AS COIPARED UITH OTHER AREAS?"

| Type of family by color | Total Survey Areas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AII } \\ & \text { "A" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "P" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary and secondery White | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Eiore sexious | 13.6 | 16.0 | 11.9 | 13.4 |
| Less serious | 25.8 | 22.0 | 23.3 | 27.0 |
| About the same | 4.3 | 4.5 | L4.4 | 4.0 .2 |
| Don't know | 19.3 | 17.5 | 20.5 | 19.4 |
| Per cent not reported | 1.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Primary and Secondary Mon-white | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| liore serious | 2.1 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 1.1 |
| Less serious | 46.1 | 39.1 | 45.1 | 51.9 |
| About the same | 37.7 | 40.1 | 39.1 | 34.9 |
| Don't knovr | 14.1 | 18.6 | 12.7 | 12.1 |
| Per cent not reported | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Group and Unrelated Individuals Whis to | 1000 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Hore serious | 16.2 | 16.0 | 14.6 | 16.7 |
| Less serious | 20.9 | 12.7 | 21.6 | 23.3 |
| About the same | 39.1 | 16.5 | 38.2 | 37.0 |
| Don't know | 23.9 | 24.8 | 25.6 | 23.0 |
| Per cent not reported | 2.2 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Group and Unrelated Individuals |  |  |  |  |
| Ilon-white | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| iiore serious | 3.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | 0.5 |
| Less serious | 36.5 | 33.7 | 37.8 | 37.4 |
| About the same | 37.2 | 34.6 | 39.8 | 37.1 |
| Don't lenow | 23.1 | 26.2 | 16.7 | 25.0 |
| Per oext not reported | 0.4 | - | 1.7 | - |

WATIOMAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER
SOCTAL ROOTS
(TABLES FWVII-1 and F-VII-2)
A series of questions, designed to determine the extent to which the residents of the Hyde Park-Kenwood Community are integrated into the community and tied to its activities was included as a part of the survey. The theory underlying these questions: it was assumed that if the residents have their "social roots" deeply imbedded in the community they may be relied upon to assist and provide leadership for a program of renewal and conservation, but that if they have few social roots here, the leadership must be provided for them and a progran of public relations and "advertising" of the plan to elicit support and cooperation.

1. Only a small proportion of the families, group households, and unrelated individuals of the Fyde Park-Kenwood area have a direct connection with the University of Chicago ( 13.4 per cent). The vast majority ( 86.7 per cent) of families do not have a member who is a student, teacher, or enployee of the University.
2. Families containing a teacher, University student or employee tend to be concentrated in the "C" area, and especially in area $\mathrm{C}-3$. Here they comprise about one-third of all families.
3. Of the families that do contain a student, teacher, or other employee of the University, only about two-thirds moved to Hyde Park-Kenwood mainly because of their association with the University. The other one-third appear to have made their connection after they arrived.

TABLI P-VII-I

teachers, miployeis of ditversity of oitcago

| Area and Subareas | Total | Student | Tacher | Employee | Mo Homber | Par cent not Reported |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | A. | UniARY |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 100.0 | 5.2 | 2.9 | 5.3 | 86.7 | 2.7 |
| All "A" Arsa | 100.0 | 3.8 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 92.4 | 2.6 |
| A11 "B" Area | 100.0 | 3.2 | 1.1 | 4.2 | 91.5 | 3.8 |
| All "C" Area | 100.0 | 6.4 | 4.2 | 6.7 | 82.7 | 2.3 |
| A" Subares | B. derami by subarea |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | 0.6 | - | 2.3 | 98.1 | 1.3 |
| A-2 | 100.0 | - | - | - | 100.0 | - |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 98.1 | 5.2 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 2.1 | 0.3 | - | 97.9 | 5 |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 5.7 | 3.6 | 4.1 | 86.6 | 2.9 |
| A-6 | 100.0 | 1.2 | - | , | 98.8 | 1.2 |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 13.2 | 1.8 | 8.9 | 76.2 | 4.2 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 1.2 | - | 1.2 | 97.6 | 1.2 |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 25.3 | 7.6 | 16.3 | 50.9 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0.3 | 2.1 | 96.6 | 0.5 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 3.8 | 0.7 | 4.6 | 90.9 | 4.4 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 5.3 | 7.1 | 9.2 | 78.3 | 8.0 |
| B-4 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 92.3 | 5.0 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 6.0 | 1.0 | 0.5 | 92.5 | 2.7 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 5.9 | 3.6 | 9.1 | 81.4 | 1.6 |
| c-3 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 11.3 | 11.4 | 64.9 | 3.4 |
| $\mathrm{c}-4$ | 100.0 | 3.6 | 0.7 | - | 95.7 | 1.5 |

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TABLE F-VII-2
PER CDYT DISTRIBUPIOIT: IF STUDEIT, TEACITER, OR TLDIOYBE OF U. OF C. "DID YOU LOVE TO FYDE PART-KEMTOOD BECAUSE OF ASSOCIATTON MITH THE UNIVERSTTY?"

| Area and Subareas | Prinary and Secondary Families |  |  |  | Group Households and Unrelated Individuals |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Lainly | Partly | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Other } \\ & \text { Reasons } \end{aligned}$ | Total | Tainly | Partly | Other <br> Reasons |
|  | A. SUTIARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total Survey Area | 100.0 | 66.2 | 5.1 | 28.7 | 100.0 | 86.3 | 2.5 | 31.2 |
| All "A" Area | 100.0 | 66.5 | 4.2 | 29.4 | 100.0 | 82.8 | - | 77.8 |
| All "B" Area | 100.0 | 55.0 | 7.3 | 37.7 | 100.0 | 82.5 | 6.1 | 11.4 |
| All "C" Area | 100.0 | 67.8 | 4.9 | 27.3 | 100.0 | 88.4 | 2.2 | 9.4 |
|  | B. detail by subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 |
| A-2 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | - | - | - | - |
| A-3 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - |
| A-4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | 61.9 | - | 38.1 | 100.0 | 79.8 | - | 20.2 |
| A-6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 40.3 | 9.L. | 41.3 | 100.0 | 79.2 | - | 20.8 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | , | - | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | . |
| A-9 | 100.0 | 88.3 | 5.8 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 91.4 | - | 8.6 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 100.0 | 52.6 | 14.9 | 32.5 | 100.0 | 100.0 | - | - |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 51.0 | 8.6 | 40.4 | 100.0 | 85.5 | 5.4 | 9.1 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | 71.9 | - | 20.1 | 100.0 | 87.7 | . | 12.3 |
| B- $L_{4}$ | 100.0 | 43.4 | - | 56.6 | 100.0 | 60.5 | 19.7 | 19.7 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 100.0 | 10.9 | 10.9 | 78.3 | 100.0 | 81.5 | - | 18.5 |
| c-2 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 8.1 | 23.2 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 4.4 | 10.0 |
| C-3 | 100.0 | 76.7 | 1.9 | 21.4 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 4.4 | . |
| C-L | 100.0 | 76.2 |  | 23.8 | 100.0 | 50.0 | - | 50.0 |

## -163- <br> MATTOMAL OPTITON RUSEARCH CEHTER <br> "UTERE DO LOST OF YOUR RELATIVES AID FRIESDS LIVE?"

(TABLE F-VII-3)

1. Among the white families in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, about 42 per cont find most of their friends inside the area. About 37 per cent have most of their friends elsewhere in Chicago, while 11 per cent (perhaps temporary residents or recent arrivals) have most of their friends outside Chicago. The proporm tions for members of group households and for unrelated individuals are very similar to those for families. Thus, there is a great deal of friendship among white families in the community.
2. Among the Won-white population, however, only about 20 per cent find most of their friends in the Hyde Park-Kenwood community. liore then two-thi $x$ ds have most of their friends living elsewhere in Chicago. This probably is a function of their recent arrival in the area-most of their frieads are still in the community from which they moved.
3. The proportion of white families, group households, and unrelated persons having most of their friends in the area is highest in the "C" aree and lowest in the " $A$ " area. Anong the Hon-white families, households, and persons the proportions are about the same for all areas.
4. Among white families, only a comparatively small share have most of their relatives living in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area. IFore than one-half have other relatives living outside Chicago, and about one-fourth live elsewhere in Chicago. Although Mon-white families also do not have a groat proportion of their relatives in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, a very high proportion have most of their relatives living elsevhere in Chicago. This is a function of the long-tine residence in Chicago of the Non-white persons who have moved into the area.

To SUMAARIZE: Heither the white nor the Wonwhite residents of Fiyde Park-Kenwood have extensive family ties in the commuity. White families have very numerous friendship ties in the comunity, however. Non-white families have proportionately fever such ties, although this may simply be a function of the fact that they are recent arrivals.
TABLE F-VII-3

| $\rightarrow \quad$ Areas by Type of Qocupancy | Total |  | Frionds Ensewhere in Chicago | Outside Ohicago | $\begin{gathered} \text { potner and } \\ \text { N. } \mathrm{IR} \text {. } \end{gathered}$ | fotal | In This | Relatives Elsewhere in Chicago | Outside Chicago | other and IH. $R$. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| All Areas.onhtite Pamilies | 100.0 | 43.7 | 36.6 | 11.1 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 11.3 | 28.2 | 47.8 | 12.7 |
| Heads of Group Iiousoholds | 100.0 | 47.1 | 31.4 | 12.1 | 10.4 | 100.0 | 8.1 | 20.3 | 59.4 | 12.2 |
| Wurelated Individuals | 100.0 | 38.8 | 33.9 | 21.4 | 5.9 | 100.0 | 0.8 | 21.0 | 69.7 | 8.5 |
| A11 Areas-Non-White Fanilies | 100.0 | 19.4 | 68.9 | 5.1. | 6.3 | 100.0 | 9.7 | 55.6 | 28.1 | 6.6 |
| Heads of Group Households | 100.0 | 20.8 | 66.7 | 6.9 | 5.6 | 100.0 | 3.7 | 49.0 | 38.7 | 8.7 |
| Uncelated Individuals | 100.0 | 22.9 | 62.4 | 8.3 | 6.5 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 52.0 | 38.0 | 8.5 |
| "A" Area--Mhite Fanilies | 100.0 | 33.4 | 33.4 | 17.8 | 15.5 | 100.0 | 5.6 | 29.3 | 50.1 | 15.0 |
| Heads of Group Households | 100.0 | 38.2 | 40.2 | 8.8 | 12.8 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 25.2 | 56.5 | 13.6 |
| Unrelated Individueis | 100.0 | 30.3 | 38.2 | 14.9 | 16.7 | 100.0 | 3.9 | 13.9 | 56.5 | 25.7 \% |
| "A" Area--Hon-white Eamilies | 100.0 | 19.2 | 67.7 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 100.0 | 8.7 |  |  | 6.6 |
| Toads of Group Houscholds | $\underline{100.0}$ | 27.4 | 54.7 | 9.2 | 8.6 | 100.0 | 4.7 | 39.8 | 49.7 | 6.0 6 |
| Unrelated Individuals | 100.0 | 23.8 | 76.2 | , | - | 100.0 | 7.0 | 58.4 | 34.6 |  |
| "B" Arsa-mithito Tamilies | 100.0 | 42.5 | 39.0 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 10.2 | 29.6 | 47.6 | 12.7 |
| Hieads of Group Households | 100.0 | 42.1 | 39.6 | 11.5 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 8.0 | 22.4 | 57.6 | 12.1 |
| Unrslated Individuals "B" Area--IVon-white | 200.0 | 38.3 | 21.8 | 31.2 | 8.8 | 100.0 | 1.9 | 22.4 | 73.7 | 1.9 |
| - Areamilionhite | 100.0 | 17.7 | 71.8 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 100.0 | 20.8 | 59.9 | 21.9 | 7.4 |
| Heads of Group Households | 100.0 | 16.4 | 71.9 | 5.0 | 6.7 | 100.0 | 4.1 | 58.1 | 26.7 | 11.1 |
| Unalated Individuals | 100.0 | 17.0 | 54.6 | 17.9 | 10.5 | 100.0 | 3.0 | 44.2 | 45.3 | 7.5 |
| Area-amite Fonilies | 100.0 | 43.3 | 36.8 | 10.2 | 9.7 | 100.0 | 12.5 | 27.8 | 47.4 | 12.3 |
| Heads of Group Householis | 100.0 | 52.0 | 25.6 | 11.9 | 10.6 | 100.0 | 9.4 | 17.8 | 61.1 | 11.7 |
| Unrslated Individuals | 100.0 | 40.2 | 36.2 | 20.0 | 3.6 | 100.0 | 9 | 21.7 | 70.7 | 7.6 |
| "C" Ares--Non-white Pamilies | 100.0 | 20.9 | 67. | 5.0 | 6.8 | 100.0 | 9.5 | 54.0 | 30.6 | 5.9 |
| Heads of Group Rouschoids | 100.0 | 18.4 | 72.5 | 6.4 | 2.7 | 100.0 | 2.7 | 50.5 | 37.8 | 5.0 |
| Unrolated Individuals | 100.0 | 25.4 | 63.8 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 100.0 | - | 54.6 | 35.1 | 10.3 |

## ITIBERSIIP IN CIURCH, PTA, OTIIER ORGAIIZATIONS

(TABLES F-VII-4 to F-VII-8)

1. Church liembership. Among white families, 48.7 per cent have menbers who belong to a church. Of those who do belong, about 80 per cent are members of churches in the commuity and about 20 per cent are members of churches outside Hyde Park-Kenwood. This is also the case for "A," "B," and "C" areas individually. About 10 per cent do not belong to a church but nevertheless attend a church in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area.
2. Among Non-white families, a much higher proportion ( 77.3 per cent) belong to a church, but the vast majority attend churches outside the community. Of those who do not belong to a church but nevertheless attend, a preponderance a.ttend outside the Hyde Park-Kenrood area.
3. A smaller proportion of members of group households and unrelated individuals than of families belong to a church. Of those who do belong, a smaller proportion belong to a church in the Hyde Park-Kenvood area.
4. PTA Membership. About one-half of the white families in the Tyde Park-Kenwood area who have children under 18 years of age belong to a Parent-Teacher's Mssociation. Only 30 per cent of like Non-white fanilies have such membership.

The membership proportion increases consistently from the "A" area to the "C" area for both color groups. Few families hold PTA membership outside the area.
5. ITumber and type of Association Memberships. Tables F-VII-6 to F-VII-8 show the club and association affiliations of Hyde Park-Kenwood residents. F-VII-6 and F-VII-7 deal with membership in the area and indicate that both white and Non-white families belong to associations more frequently than do group household members or unrelated individuals. It is evident, however, that Nonwhite nembership is considerably less than wite when condition of structare is held constant. Persons living in non-dilapidated structures hold association nemberships more frequently than do persons in dilapidated units.
6. Pamilies belong to Civic and Political organizations with greater frequency than any orher type of association. White group household members and unrelated individuals hold membership in social clubs with greatest frequency. Non-white persons in these categories remain most heavily concentrated in the civic organization type, though their mombership is considerably less in all organizations than the white group.
7. White families in the "C" area hold membership in religious associations to a greater extent than either of the other two major areas, regardless of the condition of structure.
8. Nembership in organizations centered in areas other than Hyde Park-Kerwood is generally greater than in local organizations. These groups do not seem to be predominantly connected with the work situation of the personnel (all Labor Organizations were classified as "Near work" associations), but are other types of groups which neet outside the immediate neighborhood. Again family membership is greater than group or unrelated individual membership, regardless of color or condition of structure. White membership is greater than Nonwhite and non-dilapidated higher than dilapidated structure residents.

$$
\begin{gathered}
-166- \\
\text { TABLE } \mathrm{F}-\mathrm{VII}-4
\end{gathered}
$$

PER CERT DISTRIBUTIOH: "DO YOU (IEIBERS OF YOUR FAFILY)
BELONG TO A CHURCE?"

| Church Tomborship | Total Survey Areas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AII } \\ & \text { nall } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MII } \\ & \text { "B" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { MIT } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Primary and Secondary Pamilios White | 100.0 | 100.0 | 1100.0 | 100.0 |
| Do not belong | 41.3 | 42.8 | 40.1 | 41.2 |
| Do not attend | 26.5 | 25.1 | 23.9 | 27.3 |
| Attend in Hyde Park- | 9.1 | 9.0 | 7.9 | 9.4 |
| Attend olsewhere | 1.4 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.0 |
| Ho response | 4.2 | 6.5 | 6.0 | 3.5 |
| Belong | 58.7 | 57.2 | 59.9 | 58.8 |
| In IIyde Park-Kenrood | 45.5 | 43.5 | 43.4 .1 | 16.3 |
| Elsowhere | 13.2 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 12.4 |
| llo response | 0.0 | - | 0.1 | - |
| Per cent not reported | 0.8 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.7 |
| Primary and Secondary Families 100.0 100.0 100.0 100.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Do not belong | 22.7 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 21.0 |
| Do not attend | 7.7 | 9.2 | 5.9 | 8.3 |
| Attend in Iyde ParkKenwood | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.8 | 3.3 |
| Attend elsewhere | 7.3 | 9.8 | 8.5 | 4.6 |
| Wo rosponse | 4.8 | 4.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 |
| Belong | 77.3 | 73.5 | 78.5 | 79.0 |
| In Hyde Park-Kenmood | 10.6 | 10.5 | 12.2 | 9.3 |
| Elsewhere | 66.6 | 62.7 | 66.2 | 69.8 |
| Do response | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.1 | - |
| Per cent not reported | 1.0 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 1.6 |
| Group Household and Unrelated IndividualsThite    <br> 100.0 100.0 100.0 300.0 |  |  |  |  |
| Do not belong | 50.9 | 50.9 | 52.0 | 50.6 |
| Do not attend Attond in Hyde Park- | 35.4 | 32.4 | 37.2 | 35.9 |
| Kenwood | 9.9 | 9.4 | 7.5 | 10.8 |
| Attend elsewhere | 1.8 | 1.0 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| No response | 3.8 | 8.2 | 4.9 | 2.0 |
| Belong | 49.1 | 49.1 | 48.0 | 49.4 |
| In Iyde Park-Kenwood | 30.0 | 31.9 | 27.8 | 30.1 |
| Tisewhere | 19.0 | 17.2 | 20.1 | 29.3 |
| Mo response | 0.0 | - | 0.1 | - |
| Per cent not reported | 1.6 | 0.8 | - | 2.4 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Do not belong | 28.9 | 37.6 | 128.4 | 24.5 |
| Do not attend | 13.8 | 16.9 | 12.6 | 12.8 |
| Attend in Hyde PaxkKenrood | 2.5 | 3.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Attend elsewhere | 8.8 | 11.7 | 8.8 | 7.2 |
| No response | 3.9 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 2.5 |
| Belong | 71.1 | 62.4 | 72.6 | 75.5 |
| In Eyde 2ark-Kerwood | 9.1 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 12.1 |
| Disewhere | 61.8 | 54.3 | 66.1 | 63.3 |
| To response | 0.2 | 1.0 | - |  |
| Per cent not reported | - | - | - | - |

TABLE F-VII-5

TABIE F-VII-6
PER CEITT DISPRIBUTIOM: BY COLOR, DILAPTDATIOT ATD FAILLY TYPE-
FAyy coonloy-xubd

| Number of Association and Club Hemberships | Dilapidated |  |  |  |  |  |  | - Dot Dilapidated |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Thite |  |  |  | Non-white |  |  | White |  |  |  | Ton-whice |  |  |
|  | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \text { Total } \\ \text { Survoy } \\ \text { Areas } \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { AlI } \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { "B" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | AII"C" ilivotalAreas Ahreas | $\begin{gathered} \text { A11 } \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | ADI"B"Aras | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \text { AII } \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { areas } \end{array}\right.$ | Total :Survey Areas | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Al } \\ & \text { "A } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{AlI} \\ \text { "B" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AII } \\ & \text { "C" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} A 11 \\ \text { "A" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{array}\right.$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} \mathrm{AIT} \\ \mathrm{AB}_{\mathrm{B}} \\ \text { Areas } \end{array}\right]$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{AlII} \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { Arees } \end{gathered}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family Head | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0{ }^{11} 100.0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0{ }^{11} 100.0$ | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No Association | 7 | 79.1 | 84.2 | 51.71192 .0 | 91.8 | 94.1 | 89.2 | 62.3 | 75.1 | 70.6 | $59.7{ }^{11} 85.8$ | 95.0 | 89.6 | 79.2 |
| 3 | 20.6 | 16.8 | 9.1 | 37.6:11 6.4 | 6.3 | 3.8 | 10.81 | 21.2 | 14.9 | 14.6 | 23.01111 .4 | 4.1 | 8.1 | 16.9 |
| 2 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 4.7 | 10.7111 .4 | 1.9 | 1.3 |  | 9.4 | 7.0 | 8.5 | 9.8110 | 4.1 | 1.2 | 3.3 |
| 3 or more | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.0 | - 0.2 |  | 0.8 |  | 7.0 | 3.1 | 6.3 | 7.5110 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.7 |
| Group Households | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.01100 .0 |  |  |  |  |  |  | . 100.0 |  |  |  |
| No Association | 90.2 | 188.2 | $\underline{91.7}$ | 92.111 98.8 | 98.1 | 98.8 | $100.0{ }^{10}$ | 80.4 | 86.4 | 86.0 | 76.9118 | 10.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 8.5 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 7.9110 | 1.9 | 1.2 | 10.0. | 12.9 | 10.6 | 11.0 | 14.1411 .4 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 16.1 |
| 2 | 0.5 | 1.5 | 0.8 | - | - | 1.2 | - | 5.0 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 6.7118 | 1.5 | - | 3.7 |
| 3 or more | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.9 | - - | - | - | - | 1.7 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 2.3ill 1.7 | 1.5 | - | 3.7 |
| elated Individuals | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | 100.0 | 100.01100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100. | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200. 017100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| No Association | 87.3 | 92.1 | 79.1 | 100.011100 .0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $100.0{ }^{11}$ | 84.0 | 92.7 | 79.7 | 84.119 96 | 79.2 | 91.2 | 100.0 |
| 1 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 4.3 | - - |  |  | - | 9.5 |  | 13.5 | 9.613 | 20.8 | 6.4 | - |
| 2 | 0.9 |  | 2.2 | - | * |  | - | 2.0 | - | 2.0 | 2.2110 .6 | - | 2.4 | - |
| 3 or more | 6.31 | - | 14.4 | - II |  |  | - | 4.4 | 7.3 | 4.8 | $4.11{ }^{11}$ | - |  | - |


TABLT F－VII－8
PER CEHT DISTRIBUTION：BY COIOR，FAMILY TYPE AMD CONDITION OF STRUCTURE：
＂DO YOU BELONG TO CLUBS OR ASSOCIATIONS OUTEIDE THIS HEIGHBORHOOD？＂

| － | － | － | － |  | － | － 1 － | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| － | － | － |  | － | － |  |  | － | － |  | － | － | － | ¢q0q－－－ |
| E＊T | $L \cdot \dagger \tau$ | L－T7 | $5 \cdot 20 \sim 110 \cdot 72$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | C＊$<\tau$ | 6． 2 | $8^{\circ} 08$ | S． 22 | $8 \cdot 12$ | － | $8 \cdot 71$ | $6 \cdot 25$ | $7 \cdot 7$ | вөда дөчұо－－sө才 |
| ごI | ${ }^{*}$ L | － | を＊ 1190 | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{B}$ | $5 \cdot T$ | $9^{\bullet} 9$ | － | － |  |  | $\cdots$ | － |  | \＃ron zeou－－soin |
| 70．7L | L－C8 | E． 85 | 己＊） | $8 \cdot 92$ | $\mathrm{C}^{2} 5$ | SoL 10000 | 2－69 | $5 \cdot 2 L$ | 2：8L | $0 \cdot 005$ | 2＊ 58 | I＇28 | 2． 58 | On |
| $0 \cdot 001$ | $0 \cdot 002$ | 0.002 | $0^{\circ} 000^{110007}$ | $0 \cdot 001$ | O－00E | $0.00710^{\circ} 007$ | $0^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~T}$ | 10．00t | $0^{\circ} 007$ | $0^{\circ} 002$ | 0．005 | 0.007 | $0^{\circ} 00$ III $^{\prime \prime}$ | STenptatpui peqrioxun |
| － | － | － | － 11 | で0 | － | $0 \cdot 0$ | － | － | － | － | － | － | － |  |
| $\cdots$ | － | － | ＂ $5 \cdot \tau$ | － | － | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{T}$ | － | － |  | － | － | － | － | 4709－－50 |
| C＊Tr | L－ट2 | $L \cdot T I$ | T－¢ | 6．IT | C•T2 | 7－62 | $8^{\circ} \mathrm{CL}$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{S}$ | $\underline{T} \cdot 5 T$ | 6． 28 | L－9 | $7 \cdot 8 \tau$ |  | ชөля хөчяО－－sөス |
| $8^{\circ} \mathrm{SI}$ | 2゙6 | $L \cdot L$ | 8．tt $\mathrm{HT}^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | C．II | 6．5 | $8^{\circ} 6$ | $8^{\circ} 71$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ | COOL | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{zz}$ | $6^{\circ} 5$ | $6^{\circ} 2$ | $8 \cdot 6$ | गrom zeeu－－sod |
| $6 \cdot 67$ | 己＂ 0 | S．08 | T＊E9 $7 \times 5$ | G． 2 | $6^{\circ} \mathrm{CL}$ | 8＊65 10.05 | TZL | 17.16 | 10＊TL | $0 \cdot 07$ | 74 | L＇8L | $0 \cdot 19$ | Of |
| $0.00 t$ | $0 \cdot 007$ | －00\％ | $0^{\circ} 00 H^{\circ} 00 \mathrm{~L}$ | $0 \cdot 001$ | O＇00T | $0 \cdot 000^{-140} 000^{\circ}$ | 0.001 | 0＊00T | 0．007 | 0.007 | $0^{\circ} 005$ | $0 \cdot 00 \tau$ | 0.001 | sptoresnor dnoxy |
| － | 7.0 | － | I－0 $\quad \\| \cdot 0$ | T0 | － | $2 \cdot 0$ | $6 \cdot 0$ | － | 己＊ | － | － | － |  |  |
| 90 | ¢＊ | $9 \times 0$ | $\underline{5} 0$ | $\varepsilon \cdot 0$ | － | G．0 | － | － | － | － | － | － | － | 4poq－－sox |
| $7{ }^{7}$ | $L^{*}$ Tट | 6．95 |  | $0 \cdot$－ 2 | $\varepsilon^{\circ} 6 \tau$ | 20 $5 \leq 418{ }^{\circ} \mathrm{LT}$ | O．SU | $7 \cdot 8$ | ［ ${ }^{\circ} 6$ I | $6 \cdot 2$ | T－7 | 6． 22 | $0 \cdot 5$ |  |
|  | $0 \cdot L$ | t－¢ | $77^{\circ} \mathrm{TE} 1^{\circ} \mathrm{CL}$ | 6．712 | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | L－CI $\# 16$ | T＊8 | $5 \cdot 8$ | $1{ }^{\circ} 8$ | 0.81 | $L \cdot E T$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{L}$ | T0 IL |  |
| 9＊65 | $9^{\circ} \mathrm{OL}$ | C．OL | $5 \cdot 59$ HLCLT | L－29 | $L^{*} \mathrm{OL}$ | $7{ }^{\circ}$ T ${ }^{\text {il }}$ | 0．99 | 1－CL | L－2L | $0 \cdot 75$ | 2•29 | ［－69 | $9^{\circ} 89$ | OH |
| 0.002 | O．002 | $0 \cdot 007$ | $0^{\circ} \mathrm{COT}{ }^{\prime \prime} 0^{\circ} 002$ | －0．00 | －0，00 | $0 \cdot 00111000$ | 0．002 | $0 \cdot 001$ | O－00t | 10.007 | 0.007 | $0 \cdot 007$ | 0.001 |  |
| Seaxy | Scexy | Scexy | seaxyliseaxy | seaxy | Seoxy | Seaxy | Seoxy | Seezy | seo | Se日场 | sco．x | Seary | Scany |  |
| $\frac{\text { Yi }}{}$ | $\frac{{ }^{G_{u}}}{}$ | 时星 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Roaxnsil } \\ & \text { Equa } \\ & \hline 1 \end{aligned}$ |  | 莅 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Ron- nsin } \\ & \text { Teqor } \end{aligned}$ | $\frac{q_{1}}{I T V}$ |  |  | UD | $\frac{{ }_{i}^{q} \mathfrak{a}_{1}}{}$ | $\frac{Q_{u}}{\underline{4}}$ | Reams |  |
|  |  | －40 |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## HATIONAL OPTMOH RESEARCH CENTER

MUMBER OF INHABITANTS, BY AGE ADD COIOR, WITH ESTMATES OF CHATGE STHCE 1950

## (TABIES P-I-1 to P-I-5)

1. The population of the survey area was estimated to be 63,624. Table P-I-Ia shows this population by color and age, for subareas. The percentage age composition, by color, is shown in Table P-I-I.
2. A question of inmediate concern is, HHow does this population count compare with the results of the 1950 census?" Because several blocks, parts of blocks, and particular hotel and hotel-apartment structures were excluded from the survey area, this question can be answered only approximately by estimating what the population of the excluded area would have been had the total area been enumerated in 1956. Such estimates have been made, by census tracts, in Table P-I-2. The data for 12 of the tracts are directiy comparable. For these tracts either there were no excluded structures, or there were only minor exclusions that could be estimated quite precisely. For seven tracts, more extensive estimates were required.

Table P-I-2 yields the following summary:

|  | Total population | White | Non-white |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Population, 1950 census | 71,689 | 67,349 | 4,340 |
| Population, 1956 survey | 74,862 | 47,360 | 27,502 |
| Change, 1950-56 | 3,173 | -19,989 | 23,162 |
| Per cent change | 4.4 | - 29.7 | 533.4 |

Thus, since 1950 the population of the area is estimated to have increased by 4.4 per cent. The white population is now about 20,000 fewer ( 30 per cent smaller) while the Mon-white population is about 23,000 larger ( 5.3 times) than in 1950. Whereas 6.1 per cent of the population was Non-white in 1950, by 1956 this proportion had increased to 36.7 per cent.

HOTE: The above estimates for the seven census tracts where large blocks of structures were omitted from the survey are based on an assumption that the total population of the census tract has remained unchanged since 1950 and that all of the population in the omitted areas was white. This is approximately correct. Undoubtedly there is some bias toward underestimating the amount of growth that has occurred and toward underestimating the increase in the Hon-white population. However, in some of the areas omitted there has been extensive demolition and removal of fanilies, of which a large proportion were Non-white. Hence, the bias is partially or totally compensated for, and the estimates given here may be taken as rough estimates of the present actual population of the total area. Since the estimates are based on sample data, the combination of sampling error and estimating error could easily produce an error of 1-2 thousand persons, all of whom could be either white or Non-white.
3. Fopulation change has been much greater in some parts of the community than in other parts (Table P-I-2). In all but three tracts this change has consisted of a transition from white toward a mixed or Non-white composition, with only minor population increase, or even a population decline.

## (TABLES P-I-1 to P-I-5-Continued)

In only three census tracts has extensive population growth, which is frequently indicative of overcrowding, accompanied rapid increases in Non-white population. These are tracts 596, 599, and 608. Elsewhere, the movement has simply been an occupancy by Negroes of living units that fornerly were occupied by whites, with comparatively little population change.
4. The areas of Non-white population concentration are indicated in the following sumary showing the per cent of population of each subarea that is Hon-white:

| Subareas | Per cent Non-white | Subareas | Per cent Hon-white | Subareas | Per cent Mon-white | Subareas | Per cent Non-white |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A-1 | 94.9 | A.6 | 96.6 | B-1 | 84.0 | C-1 | 37.3 |
| A-2 | 95.8 | A-7 | 23.1 | B-2 | 63.3 | C-2 | 38.0 |
| A-3 | 57.5 | A.8 | 8.3 | B-3 | 63.2 | C-3 | 26.2 |
| A-4 | 28.8 | A-9 | 5.3 | B-4 | 5.3 | C-L | 1.8 |
| A-5 | 45.7 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Thus, subareas A-1, A-2, A-6, and B-1 are 80 per cent or more Hon-white. Areas A-3, A-5, C-1 and C-2 are 30 per cent or more Non-white. Area C-3 (the University community) is 26 per cent Non-white.
5. As Table P-I-I shows, the Non-white population has a much younger age composition than that of the white. This results from three factors: (a) Inmigrating groups tend to have a disproportionately large proportion of young couples with young children. The Non-white in-migrants to the Ffyde Park-Kenwood area are no exception. (b) The white families that depart first fron areas undergoing racial change are more inclined to be couples with children. Retired couples and older couples whose families are grown feel less impelled to move. This means that selective out-migration causes the white population to have an "old" age composition. (c) The Negro families possibly are more fertile than the white families.

The following summary of the per cent of Mon-white at each age, for areas, shows how, among young children $0-9$ years, the Non-white population is a very high proportion of the total (more than one-half), whereas among the population 65 and over, it is only 16 per cent.

| Age | Per cent Non-white |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total survoy areas | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{A 11}{} \\ & \text { "ABM} \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "B" } \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{\mathrm{All}}{\text { "C" }} \\ & \text { areas } \end{aligned}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 43.1 | 58.8 | 64.1 | 28.7 |
| 0-4 | 52.0 | 66.5 | 74.7 | 44.6 |
| 5-9 | 52.6 | 67.2 | 73.9 | 35.8 |
| 10-14 | 48.6 | 64.9 | 67.3 | 32.6 |
| 15-19 | 46.5 | 60.6 | 70.1 | 28.4 |
| 20-34 | 48.3 | 63.9 | 67.7 | 33.7 |
| 35-49 | 48.5 | 59.3 | 67.4 | 36.6 |
| 50-64 | 26.8 | 44.1 | 48.3 | 16.8 |
| $65 \text { and }$ over | 16.2 | 21.3 | 31.9 | 10.8 |
| Not |  |  |  |  |
| rep. | 28.6 | 45.3 | 42.4 | 19.8 |

TABLES P-I-1 to P-I-5--Continued
6. Table P-I-2a reports the population of census tracts by age. Like Table P-I-la. this table includes only those blocks and parts of blocks that were in the survey area, and makes no estimate of the population in the exciuded units.
7. Table P-I-3, which reports the estimated population for individual blocks, by color, provides a more precise picture of the distribution by race of the population within the area.

Because the sample data are subject to very large relative sampling errors when tabulated in such detail, the statistics of this table must be taken as only generally indicative. An estimate of per cent of Hon-white has a moderately high degree of reliability for most blocks, however. In all cases, the figures of this table refer to the survey area, and do not attempt to estimate the population excluded from the survey.
8. The population living in dilapidated and not dilapidated structures by color, for areas and subareas, is reported in Table P-I-L. A total of 12,235 persons were estimated to be living in dilapidated structures. This represented 19 per cent of the total popula tion of the survey area. The dilapidated structures are much more inclined to contain a Non-white than a white family: Of the total white population, 13 per cent live in dilapidated structures, while 27 per cent of the total Non-white population do. Sixty per cent of the dilapidated structures housed Non-white families. More than one-half of the population in the "A" areas live in dilapidated structures.
9. Throughout this survey, the terms "white" and "Non-white" population are used, without specifying exactly what groups are included in the Non-white population. Table P-I-5 attempts to make this specification on the basis of the race of the household head. Of the total 27,420 Non-white persons in the area, 24,399 ( 89 per cent) were estimated to be Negroes. There were an estimated 1,545 Orientals, 718 Mexicans and Puerto Ricans, and 758 persons of other or mixed Non-white origin. The Oriental population tends to be concentrated in the $\mathrm{C}-2, \mathrm{C}-3$, and $\mathrm{B}-2$ areas, while the Mexican and Puerto Rican population tends to be in the A-3 and A-5 aicas.
TABLE P-T-1
PER CENT DISTRIBUTION OF AGE OF POPULATION BY RACE AND SURAREA

| Age and or |  |  |  |  | "A" Subress |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | "B" Subareas |  |  |  | "C" Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| race |  |  |  |  | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5] | A-6 | A-7 | S-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | 8-4 | C-1 | $\mathrm{C-2}$ | C-3 | C-4 |
| Both races Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
|  | 10.5 | 14.1 | 10.8 | 9.7 | 114.6 | 11.7 | 16.6 | 11.6 | 12.9 | 13.5 | 12.5 | 7.1 | 6.4 | 13.3 | 10.8 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 10.1 | 12.6 | 7.8 |
| 5-9 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 7.8 | 4.9 | 9.9 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 2.9 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 12.2 | 6.9 | 7.9 | 11.0 | 6.6 | 9.5 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 6.8 | 6.6 | 3 |
| 10-14 | 4.9 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 3.7 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 3.3 | 6.4 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 4.4 | 7.3 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 9.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 7 |
| 15-19 | 4.5 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 5.1 | 4.2 | 7.9 | 6.8 | 3.6 | 6.9 | 4.8 | 3.3 | 4.9 | 9.7 | 5.11 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.6 | 0 |
| 20-34 | 28.0 | 28.8 | 28.8 | 27.4 | 30.6 | 23.1 | 28.6 | 34.1 | 27.7 | 28.0 | 26.3 | 21.2 | 41.8 | 27.3 | 30.2 | 21.0 | 33.4 | 27.6 | 32.0 | 28.5 | 15.9 |
| 35-49 | 22.8 | 21.4 | 24.1 | 22.8 | 24.0 | 32.8 | 18.3 | 21.4 | 23.6 | 19.2 | 22.0 | 24.9 | 16.3 | 23.3 | 23.5 | 24.3 | 30.8 | 27.2 | 21.7 | 21.3 | 21.1 |
| 50-64 | 15.1 | 10.8 | 12.4 | 17.9 | 9.2 | 11.6 | 10.4 | 14.0 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 11.0 | 17.0 | 9.3 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 11.2 | 12.2 | 19.1 | 13.5 | 14.0 | 30.5 |
| 65 and over | 7.3 | 5.5 | 5.8 | 8.6 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 6.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 3.3 | 6.2 | 11.6 | 6.2 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 7.5 | 6.4 | 9.4 | 13.7 |
| White |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | $\frac{100.0}{7.8}$ | $\frac{100.0}{6.8}$ | 100.0 | 100.0 |  |  |  |  |  | 7.1 |
| 0-4 | 8.9 5.7 | 71.5 | 7.7 5.8 | 9.5 | 7.4 | 9.3 14.0 | 13.5 | 12.0 1.5 | 11.5 5.2 | 31.3 | 12.7 | 7.8 | 6.8 7.7 | 11.2 | 5.5 | 4.0 | 4.01 | 1.9 | 5.5 | 7.4 | 2.3 |
| 10-1.4 | 5.7 4.5 | 4.6 | 4.8 | 4.3 | - | 14.0 2.3 | 5.2 | 1.5 | 5.2 |  | 6.6 | 3.0 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 4.2 | 9.1 | 3.3 | 3 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 3.8 |
| 15-19 | 4.3 | 4.9 | 4.2 | $4 \cdot 2$ |  | 2.3 | 3.4 | 4.8 | 9.5 |  | 3.5 | 7.5 | 5.0 | 1.0 | 4.0 | 6.6 |  | 4.33 |  | 2.3 | 15.9 |
|  | 25.6 | 25.3 | 26.2 | 25.5 | 7.4 | 34.9 | 20.7 | 33.6 | 26.0 | 43.8 | 22.8 | 19.6 | 47.4 | 15.7 | 28.8 | 14.5 | 30.5 | 22.2 | 34.7 | 25.7 | 15.9 |
| $35-49$ | 20.7 | 21.3 | 22.1 | 20.3 | 23.5 | 23.3 | 20.7 | 42.9 18.0 | 21.5 12.6 | 25.0 | 23.1 12.9 | 25.3 16.7 | 16.1 9.9 | 20.5 18.6 | 18.0 19.3 | 26.4 21.7 | 32.7 12.8 | 23.8 23.7 | 17.5 | 16. 1 | 21.7 30.6 |
| 50-64 | 19.5 | 11.7 | 18.1 | 20.9 | 30.9 30.9 | 9.3 | 15.5 | 18.0 | 12.6 | 25.0 | 12.9 7.8 | 16.7 | 9.9 6.6 | 18.6 | 19.3 | 21.7 | 12.8 8.1 | 23.7 10.7 | 13.4 | 12.1 12.3 | 30.6 14.0 |
| 65 and over Non-white | 10.8 | 10.5 | 11.2 | 10,8 | 30.9 | 4.7 | 13.7 | 7.3 | 8.5 |  | 7.8 | 12.6 | 6.6 | 15.1 | 11.1 | 13.3 | 8.1 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 12.3 | 14.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 300,0 | 200.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| 0-4 | 12.6 | 15.9 | 12.5 | 10.1 | 15.0 | 11.8 | 19.0 | 20.9 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 18.7 | - |  | 13.7 | 11.9 | 12.4 |  | 4.6 | 7.6 | 18.8 | 38.9 |
| 5-9 | 8.3 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 6.1 | 10.4 | 9.5 | 11.2 | 6.3 | 8.3 | 9.8 | 10.8 | - | 10.3 | 10.9 | 7.2 | 12.7 |  | 3.1 | 7.4 | 4.3 | - |
| 10-14 | 5.5 | 6.0 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 3.9 | 4.7 | 5.2 | 11.1 | 7.8 | 8.7 | 4.9 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 9.9 |  | 5.2 | 5.2 | 3.0 | - |
| 15-19 | 4.9 | 5.2 | 5.4 | 4.1 | 4.3 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 2.8 | 5.8 | 6.9 | 4.1 | - |  | 3.7 | 5.5 | 11.4 |  | 3.9 | 20.7 | 3.6 |  |
| 20-34 | 31.2 | 31.2 | 30.2 | 32.0 | 31.7 | 22.6 | 34.3 | 35.2 | 29.9 | 27.6 | 37.7 | 38.2 | 48.3 | 29.5 | 31.0 | 24.7 | 100.0 | 36.7 | 23.0 | 36.1 | 15.9 |
| 35-49 | 25.5 | 21.5 | 25.2 | 29.0 | 24.0 | 33.2 | 16.5 | 17.8 | 26.1 | 19.7 | 18.3 | 20.6 | 20.7 | 23.8 | 26.7 | 23.1 |  | 32.8 | 23.7 8.5 | 24.8 8.0 | 15.9 29.2 |
| $50-64$ 65 and over | 9.4 2.7 | 8.1 2.0 | 9.3 2.9 | 10.4 3.2 | 8.15 | 11.7 4.2 | 6.6 0.9 | 4.5 | 6.8 0.6 | 10.9 3.4 | 4.1 | 20.6 |  | 2.7 | 9.9 3.3 | 2.6 | - | 11.5 | 4.0 | 1.4 | 29.2 |

TABLE P-I-I
NU BER OF RFSIDWUTS BY AGE, RACE AND SUBAREA

| Age and | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{A11} \\ & \text { "A" } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A] } \\ & \text { "B" } \end{aligned}$ | AT1 "C" | "4" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | "B" Subareas |  |  |  | "C" Subareas |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | area | area | area | area | A-1 | A-2 | A-3 | A-4 | A-5 | A-6 | A-7 | A-8 | A-9 | B-1 | B-2 | B-3 | $\mathrm{B}-4$ | C-1 | C-2 | C-3 | Cm 4 |
| Both races Totel | 63624 | 13885 | 14082 | 35657 | 1739 | 1016 | 5064 | 998 | 1634 | 1311 | 1162 | 409 | 552 | 3705 | 7883 | 1369 | 1125 | 8088 | 13182 | 7987 | 6100 |
| 0-4 | 6594 | 1939 | 1497 | 3387 | 253 | 119 | 840 | 142 | 205 | 171 | 145 | 29 | 35 | 493 | 834 | $-129$ |  | 613 | $\underline{1295}$ | 1000 | $\frac{479}{47}$ |
| 5-9 | 4262 | 1220 | 1086 | 1727 | 272 | 98 | 484 | 28 | 105 | 121 | 143 | 28 | 43 | 407 | 507 | 130 | 42 | 192 | 870 | 524 | 141 |
| 10-14 | 3068 | 744 | 719 | 1605 | 64 | 47 | 262 | 32 | 101 | 108 | 72 | 18 | 40 | 215 | 339 | 131 | 34 | 351 | 628 | 397 | 229 |
| 15-19 | 2838 | 698 | 690 | 1450 | 71 | 23 | 256 | 41 | 125 | 86 | 42 | 28 | 26 | 122 | 380 | 132 | 56 | 332 | 601 | 208 | 309 |
| 20-34 | 17512 | 3952 | 3984 | 9576 | 530 | 235 | 1441 | 331 | 447 | 356 | 304 | 86 | 228 | 1009 | 2326 | 286 | 363 | 2216 | 4117 | 2259 | 984 |
| 35-149 | $1{ }_{142} 2$ | 2943 | 3336 | 7963 | 416 | 333 | 923 | 208 | 375 | 244 | 254 | 101 | 89 | 860 | 1810 | 331 | 335 | 2181 | 2794 | 1688 | 1300 |
| 50-64 | 9467 | 1486 | 1721 | 6260 | 159 | 118 | 524 | 136 | 159 | 143 | 127 | 69 | 51 | 411 | 1025 | 152 | 133 | 1536 | 1730 | 1109 | 1885 |
| 65 and over | 4587 | 755 | 806 | 3026 | 67 | 43 | 317 | 54 | 79 | 42 | 72 | 47 | 34 | 180 | 471 | 71 | 84 | 604 | -825 | 749 | -848 |
| Not reported | 1054 | 148 | 243 | 663 | 7 | - | 17 | 26 | 44 | 40 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 8 | 191 | 7 | 37 | 63 | 322 | 53 | 225 |
| Ehite |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total | 36204 | 5715 | 5057 | 25432 | 88 | 43 | 2150 | 711 | 887 | 4.4 | 894 | 375 | 523 | 591 | 2897 | $\mathrm{SOL}_{4}$ | 1065 | 5073 | 8380 | 5893 | 6287 |
| O-4 | 3165 | . 649 | 379 | 2366 | 6 |  | 287 | 82 | 101 | 10 | 95 |  |  |  |  |  |  | 476 | 848 | 607 | 435 |
| 5-9 | 2021 | 400 | 283 | 1109 | - | 6 | 158 | 10 | 46 | - | 112 | 28 | 40 | 67 | 154 | 20 | 42 | 98 | 436 | 434 | 141 |
| 10-14 | 1578 | 261 | 235 | 1082 | - | 1 | 110 | 10 | 46 | - | 59 | 31 | 34 | 39 | 117 | 45 | 34 | 196 | 323 | 334 | 229 |
| 15-19 | 1519 | 275 | 206 | 1038 | 6 | 1 | 72 | 33 | 84 | $\overline{7}$ | 31 | 28 | 26 | 6 | 111 | 33 | 56 | 215 | 381 | 133 | 309 |
| 20-34 | 9061 | 11426 | 1286 | 6349 | 6 | 15 | 442 | 230 | 229 | 14 | 203 | 73 | 214 | 93 | 803 | 72 | 318 | 1115 | 2765 | 1503 | 966 |
| 35-49 | 7335 | 1199 | 1089 | 5047 | 19 | 10 | 447 | 157 | 190 | 8 | 205 | 94 | 83 | 121 | 502 | 131 | 335 | 1198 | 1398 | 1169 | 1282 |
| 50-64 | 6930 | 830 | 890 | 5210 | 25 | 4 | 331 | 123 | 111 | 8 | 115 | 62 | 51 | 110 | 539 | 108 | 133 | 1190 | 1227 | 947 | 1852 |
| 65 and over | 3842 | 594 | 549 | 2699 | 25 | 2 | 292 | 50 | 75 | - | 69 | 47 | 34 | 89 | 310 | 66 | 84 | 540 | 592 | 719 | 848 |
| Not reported | 753 | 81 | 140 | 532 | 7 | - | 17 | 26 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 3 | 6 | - | 111 | 7 | 22 | 45 | 209 | 53 | 225 |
| Non-white Total | 27420 | 8170 | 9025 | 10225 | 1651 | 973 | 2974 | 287 | $74 ?$ | 1267 | 268 | 34 | 29 | 3114 | 4986 | 865 | 60 | 5 | 5003 |  |  |
| 0-4 | 3429 | 1290 | 1118 | 1021 | 247 | 115 | 553 | 60 | 104 | 161 | 50 | - |  | 427 | 584 | 107 |  | 137 | 447 | 393 | 44 |
| 5-9 | 2241 | 820 | 803 | 618 | 172 | 92 | 326 | 18 | 59 | 723 | 29 | - | 3 | 340 | 353 | 110 | - | 194 | 434 | 90 | 44 |
| 10-14 | 1490 | 483 | 484 | 523 | 64 | 46 | 152 | 32 | 55 | 108 | 13 | 7 | 6 | 176 | 222 | - 86 |  | 255 | 305 | 63 |  |
| 15-19 | 1319 | 423 | 484 | 412 | 71 | 22 | 184 | 8 | 41 | 86 | 11 | - | - | 116 | 269 | 99 |  | 117 | 1220 | 75 |  |
| 20-34 | 8451 | 2526 | 2698 | 3227 | 524 | 220 | 999 | 101 | 212 | 342 | 101 | . 13 | 14 | 976 | 1523 | 214 | 45 | 1107 | 1352 | 756 | 18 |
| 35-49 | 6507 | 2744 | 2247 | 2916 | 397 | 323 | 482 | 51 | 185 | 214 | 49 | 7 | 6 | 739 | 1308 | 200 | - | 383 | 1396 | 519 | 18 |
| 50-64 | 2537 | 656 | 831 | 1050 | 134 | 1114 | 193 | 13 | 48 | 135 | 12 | 7 | $\cdots$ | 301 | 486 | 44 | $\sim$ | 346 | 503 | 168 | 33 |
| 65 and over | 745 | 161 | 257 | 327 | 42 | 41 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 42 | 3 | - | - | 91 | 161 | 5 | - | 64 | 233 | 30 | 3 |
| Not reported | 301 | 67 | 103 | 131 | - | - | - | - | 39 | 28 | - | - | - | 8 | 80 | - | 15 | 18 | 113 | - | - | Chicago area that were partially or totally excluded.

TABLE P-I-2


| Census Tract | Population 1950 |  |  | Population 1956 |  |  | Population Change 1950-1956 |  |  | $\begin{gathered} \text { Per cent Change } \\ 1950-1956 \end{gathered}$ |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Honwhite | Total | White | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Hon- } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Total | White | Nonwhite | Total | White | Nonwhite |
| 596 | 4960 | 3946 | 1014 | 6110 | 389 | 5721 | 1150 | -3557 | 4707 | 23.2 | -90.1 | 464.2 |
| 597 | 2849 | 2751 | 98 | 2865 | 862 | 2003 | 16 | -1889 | 1905 | 0.6 | -68.7 | 1943.9 |
| 598 | 3376 | 3221 | 155 | 3618 | 1945 | 1673 | 242 | -1276 | 1518 | 7.2 | -39.6 | 979.4 |
| 599 | 5298 | 5056 | 242 | 7023 | 4803 | 2220 | 1725 | - 253 | 1978 | 32.6 | - 5.0 | 817.4 |
| 608 | 1107 | 769 | 338 | 1297 | 59 | 1238 | 190 | - 710 | 900 | 17.2 | -92.3 | 266.3 |
| 609 | 1391 | 1354 | 37 | 1293 | 346 | 947 | - 98 | -1008 | 910 | -7.0 | -74.4 | 2459.5 |
| 610 | 1954 | 1924 | 30 | 2269 | 1984 | 285 | 315 | 60 | 255 | -16.1 | 3.1 | 850.0 |
| 611 | 2803 | 2769 | 34 | 2476 | 2428 | 40 | - 327 | - 342 | 14 | "-11.7 | -12.3 | 41.2 |
| 612 | 5472 | 5389 | 83 | *5472 | 5133 | 339 | - | - 256 | 250 | - | - 4.8 | 308.4 |
| 613 | 5761 | 5525 | 236 | *5761 | 5362 | 399 | - | - 163 | 163 | - | - 3.0 | 69.1 |
| 614 | 5490 | 5296 | 194 | *5490 | 3778 | 1712 | - | -1518 | 1518 |  | -28.7 | 782.5 |
| 615 | 4934 | 4861 | 73 | 4736 | 2278 | 2458 | - 198 | -2583 | 2385 | II -4.0 | -53.1 | 3267.1 |
| 616 | 6227 | 5850 | 377 | 6278 | 1045 | 5233 | 51 | -4805 | 4856 | - 0.8 | -82.1 | 1288.1 |
| 617 | 4 L 2 | 3693 | 729 | * 4222 | 1720 | 2702 | - | -1973 | 1973 | - | -53.4 | 270.6 |
| 618 | 2099 | 2015 | 84 | *2099 | 1851 | 248 | - | - 164 | 164 | - | -8.1 | 195.2 |
| 619 | 446 | 4296 | 150 | *4446 | 4.406 | 40 | - | 110 | - 110 |  | 2.6 | - 73.3 |
| 620 | 4903 | 44.65 | 4.38 | * 4903 | 4745 | 158 | - | 280 | - 280 | - | 6.3 | - 63.9 |
| 621 | 3370 | 3347 | 23 | 3447 | 3430 | 17 | 77 | 83 | - 6 | 2.3 | 2.5 | - 26.1 |
| 622 | 827 | 822 | 5 | 857 | 796 | 61 | 30 | - 26 | 56 | 3.6 | - 3.2 | 1120.0 |
| Total | 71689 | 67349 | 4340 | 74862 | 47360 | 27502 | 3173 | -19989 | 23162 | ${ }^{11} 4.4$ | -29.7 | 533.4 |

> *Includes estimates for blocks in Hyde Park "A" and "B" Redevelopment projects and the University of
table P-I-2a


|  | + | $\sim \infty, ~, ~, ~, ~, ~ \underset{M}{\infty}, N N_{\substack{-1}}^{N}$ |
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|  | - $\quad 9$ |  |
|  | $\stackrel{\text { B}}{9}$ |  |
|  | 品 |  |
|  | 古 |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { I } \\ & \text { Hi } \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ |  |
|  |  |  |

TABLE P-T-3
POPULATION BY BLOCK AND COLOR

| Blook <br> Number |  | Population |  |  | Block |  | opulat | ion |  |  | opulat | on |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Total | White | $\begin{gathered} \text { Mon- } \\ \text { white } \end{gathered}$ |  | Total | White | $\text { e } \begin{aligned} & \text { Ton- } \\ & \text { white } \end{aligned}$ | Prumber | Total | Trite | Non |
| 596 | 01 | 848 | 6 | 842 | 61201 | $1 / 4$ | 144 | - | 61701 | 390 | 162 | 228 |
|  | 02 | 902 | 77 | 825 | * 02 | 135 | 117 | 18 | 02 | 782 | 143 | 639 |
|  | 03 | 524 | 5 | 519 | * 03 | 660 | 638 | 22 | 03 | 646 | 110 | 536 |
|  | 04 | 737 | 20 | 717 | 04 | 1196 | 1160 | 36 | 04 | 318 | 38 | 280 |
|  | 05 | 152 | 43 | 109 | - 05 | 199 | 71 | 128 | 05 | 394 | 10 | 384 |
|  | 06 | 531 | 109 | 422 | * 06 | 1012 | 951 | 61 | 06 | 468 | 108 | 360 |
|  | 07 | 538 | - | 538 | * 07 | 1098 | 1055 | 43 | * 07 | 285 | 225 | 60 |
|  | 08 | 3341 | 38 | 1303 |  |  |  |  | 10 | 303 | 303 | - |
|  | 09 | 551 | 75 | 476 |  |  |  |  | 11 | 301 | 85 | 216 |
| 597 | 01 | 647 | - | 647 | 61301 | 517 | 359 | 158 | 618*01 | 327 | 327 | - |
|  | 02 | 849 | 58 | 791 | 02 | 361 | 361 | - | * 02 | 21.6 | 104 | 142 |
|  | 03 | 132 | 107 | 25 | - 03 | 499 | 409 | 90 | - 03 | 144 | 48 | 66 |
|  | 04 | 231 | - | 231 | * 04 | 487 | 401 | 86 | * |  |  |  |
|  |  | 135 | 135 |  | - 05 | 555 | 535 | 20 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 15 | - | 15 | * 06 | 216 | 216 | - | 619*01 | 425 | 415 | - |
|  | 07 | 297 | 51 | 246 | * 07 | 403 | 403 | - | * 02 | 330 | 330 | - |
|  |  | 516 | 501 | 15 | * 08 | 300 | 300 | - | * 03 | 258 | 230 | 28 |
|  |  |  |  |  | 09 | 240 | 195 | 45 | * 04 | 210 | 210 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  | * 11 | 267 | 267 | - | 05 | 213 | 213 | - |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 06 | 186 | 186 | - |
| 598 | 01 | 1023 | 222 | 801 | 61401 | 563 | 547 | 16 | 07 | 529 | 517 | 12 |
|  | 02 | 54.3 | 83 | 460 | 02 | 644 | 463 | 181 | 08 | 267 | 267 | - |
|  | 03 | 174 | 69 | 102 | 03 | 498 | 75 | 423 | * 09 | 252 | 252 | - |
|  | 04 | 108 | 93 | 15 | 04 | 292 | 214 | 78 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 05 | 108 | 108 | - | - 05 | 4.46 | 293 | 153 | 620*02 | 159 | 159 | - |
|  | 06 | 372 | 60 | 312 | - 06 | 388 | 388 | , | * 03 | 534 | 474 | 120 |
|  | 09 | 1.05 | 90 | 15 | * 07 | 374 | 102 | 272 | 04 | 367 | 353 | 14 |
|  | 10 | 385 | 376 | 9 | - 08 | 382 | 366 | 16 | * 05 | 60 | 57 | 3 |
|  | 11 | 782 | 761 | 21 | - 09 | 492 | 198 | 294 | * 08 | 586 | 566 | 20 |
|  |  |  |  |  | - 101 | 697 | 445 | 252 | - 09 | 496 | 490 | 6 |
|  | 01 | 14.4 | $\frac{144}{864}$ |  | - 11 | 55 | 49 | 6 | - 10 | 195 | 195 | - |
|  | 02 | 1537 | 864 | 673 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 767 | 57 | 710 | 61501 | 547 | 15 | 526 | 621*02 | 1372 | 1354 | 18 |
|  |  | 690 | 291 | 399 | 02 | 345 | 165 | 180 | 02 | 380 | 380 | - |
|  | 05 | 123 | 119 | 4 | 03 | 81 | 36 | 45 | * 03 | 265 | 265 | - |
|  | 07 | 371 | 342 | 29 | 04 | 232 | 34 | 198 | * 04 | 265 | 265 | - |
|  | 08 | 186 | 186 |  | 05 | 603 | 135 | 468 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 09 | 625 | 610 | 15 | 06 | 252 | 221 | 31 | 622*02 | 822 | 762 | 60 |
|  | 10 | 546 | 546 |  | 07 | 90 | 30 | 60 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 11 | 686 | 686 | - | 08 | 384 | 370 | 144 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 12 | to Ing | To $\operatorname{Inf}$ |  | 09 | 326 | 179 | 147 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 13 | 457 | 235 | 222 | 10 | 348 | 178 | 170 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 14 | 719 | 568 | 151 | 11 | 508 | 219 | 289 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 12 | 636 | 4.62 | 174 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 13 | 389 | 232 | 1.57 |  |  |  |  |
| 60801 | 01 | 508 | 7 | 501 | 61601 | 162 | - | 162 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 02 | 414 | $\sim$ | 414 | - 02 | 423 | 15 | 408 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 372 | 50 | 322 | 03 | 1252 | 170 | 1082 |  |  |  |  |
| 609 |  |  |  |  | 05 | 166 | 161 |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 01. | 504 | 270 | 234 | - 06 | 234 | 219 | 15 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 02 | 347 | 39 | 308 | 07 | 460 | 51 | 409 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 465 | 33 | 432 | 08 | 631 | 36 | 595 |  |  |  |  |
| 610 |  |  |  |  | 09 | 378 | 3 | 375 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 01 | 880 | 880 | - | 10 | 707 | 39 | 688 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 02 | 834 | 549 | 285 | 11 | 495 | 38 | 457 |  |  |  |  |
|  | 03 | 501 | 501 | - | 12 | 352 | 345 | 207 |  |  |  |  |
| 611*02 |  |  |  |  | 13 | 647 | 178 | 469 |  |  |  |  |
| * |  | 240 | 240 | $\underline{2}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 04 | 9 | 9 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| * |  | 178 | 178 | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | 239 | 239 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 07 | 421 | 407 | 14 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

[^2]-179-
TABLE P-I- 4
POPULATION LIVIIG IT DILAPIDATED STRUCTURES, BY golor, for subareas

| Area and Subarea | Population Living in Dilapidated Structures |  |  |  | Por cent of Population Living in Dilapidated Structures |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | White | Honwhite | Percent Non- white | Total 1 | White | Monwhite |
|  | A. sumitary |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 12235 | 4857 | 7378 | 60.3 | 19.2 | 23.4 | 26.9 |
| All "A" Area | 6959 | 2681 | 4278 | 61.5 | 50.1 | 46.9 | 52.4 |
| All "B" Area | 3098 | 986 | 2112 | 68.2 | 22,0 | 19.5 | 23.4 |
| All "C" Area | 2178 | 1190 | 988 | 45.4 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 9.7 |
| "A" Subareas | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-2 | 651 | 6 | 645 | 99.1 | 64.1 | 34.0 | 66.3 |
| A-3 | 2279 | 1023 | 1256 | 55.1 | 45.0 | 47.6 | 43.1 |
| A-4 | 340 | 174 | 166 | 48.9 | 34.1 | 24.5 | 57.8 |
| A-5 | 820 | 451 | 369 | 45.0 | 50.2 | 50.8 | 49.4 |
| A-6 | 772 | 31 | 741 | 96.0 | 58.9 | 70.5 | 58.5 |
| A-7 | 630 | 505 | 125 | 19.9 | 54.2 | 56.5 | 4.6 .6 |
| A-8 | 301 | 275 | 26 | 8.7 | 73.6 | 73.3 | 76.5 |
| A-9 | 184 | 172 | 12 | 6.5 | 33.3 | 32.9 | 4.4 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 835 | 69 | 766 | 91.7 | 22.5 | 11.7 | 24.6 |
| B-2 | 1389 | 429 | 960 | 69.1 | 17.6 | 14.8 | 19.3 |
| B-3 | 4.95 | 1331 | 362 | 21.4 | 36.2 | 26.4 | 47.8 |
| B-4 | 379 | 355 | 24 | 6.3 | 33.7 | 33.3 | 40.0 |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {C- }-1}$ | 128 |  | 128 | 100.0 | 1.6 | - | 4.2 |
| C-2 | 1199 | 834 | 365 | 30.4 | 9.1 | 10.2 | $7 \cdot 3$ |
| C-3 $\mathrm{c}-\mathrm{L}$ | 775 | 280 | 495 | 63.8 | 9.7 | 4.8 | 23.6 |
|  | 761 | 761 | - | - | 1.2 | 1.2 | - |

TABLE P-I-5
metilated ethiic conpositton of hoin-mite population livmig in hyde parin-mentoó area, by subarea

| Area and Subarea | Number of Persons |  |  |  |  | Per cent Distribution |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | Negro | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bexican } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Puerto } \\ \text { Rican } \end{gathered}$ | Oriental 1 | Other | Total | Negro | $\left[\begin{array}{l}\text { lexican } \\ \text { and } \\ \text { Puerto } \\ \text { Kican }\end{array}\right.$ | Oriental | Other |
| Total survey area | A. SUJ ARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AII "A" area | 8170 | 6992 | 585 | 214 | 349 | 100.0 | 85.6 | 7.2 | 3.0 | 4.3 |
| A11 "B" area | 9025 | 8624 | 50 | 273 | 78 | 100.0 | 95.6 | 0.6 | 3.0 | 0.9 |
| All "C" area | 10225 | 8783 | 83 | 1.288 | 331 | 100.0 | 85.9 | 0.8 | 10.1 | 3.2 |
| "A" Subareas | B. DETAIL BY SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 1651 | 1643 | - | 8 | - | 100.0 | 99.5 | - | 0.5 | - |
| A-2 | 973 | 967 | , | 6 | $\cdots$ | 100.0 | 99.4 | - | 0.6 | - |
| A-3 | 2914 | 2254 | 343 | 103 | 214 | 100.0 | 77.4 | 11.8 | 3.5 | 7.3 |
| A-L | 287 | 203 | 8 | - | 76 | 100.0 | 70.7 | 2.8 | - | 26.5 |
| A-5 | 747 | 513 | 180 | 26 | 28 | 100.0 | 68.7 | 24.1 | 3.5 | 3.7 |
| A-6 | 1267 | 1242 | - | - | 25 | 100.0 | 88.0 | - | - | 2.0 |
| A-7 | 268 | 159 | 22 | 87 | - | 100.0 | 59.3 | 8.2 | 32.5 | - |
| A-8 | 34 | 7 | 20 | 7 | - | 100.0 | 20.6 | 58.8 | 20.6 | - |
| - -9 | 29 | 4 | 12 | 7 | 6 | 100.0 | 13.8 | 41.4 | 24.1 | 20.7 |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-I | 3114 | 3075 | $\cdots$ | 29 | 10 | 100.0 | 88.7 | - | 0.9 | 0.3 |
| B-2 | 4986 | 4.712 | 40 | 166 | 68 | 100.0 | 94.5 | 0.8 | 3.3 | 1.4 |
| B-3 | 865 | 837 | - | 28 | - | 100.0 | 96.8 | - | 3.2 | - |
| B-4 | 60 | - | 10 | 50 | - | 100.0 |  | 16.7 | 83.3 | - |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 |  |  |  |  | 18 | 100.0 | 88.9 |  | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| C-2 $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 5003 2094 | 4047 1659 | 38 | 635 | 283 | 100.0 | 80.9 | 0.8 | 12.7 | $5 \cdot 7$ |
| C-3 | 2094 | 1659 95 | 45 | 360 18 | 30 | 100.0 100.0 | 79.2 84.1 | 2.1 | 17.2 15.9 | 2.4 |

CHILDRENT ATTENDIHG SCPOOI,
(TABLES P-II-1, P-II-2, and P-II-3)

1. There was an estimated school-age population of 8,500 children in the survey area. These were distributed by age and color as follows:

| Age | Total | White | Non-white | Per cent Non-white |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 50.8 |
| 5-9 years | 43.9 | 41.4 | 46.4 | 53.7 |
| 10-14 years | 35.7 | 37.5 | 34.0 | 48.4 |
| 15-18 years | 20.3 | 21.1 | 19.6 | 49.0 |

Thus, the oncoming generation aged 5-9 is considerably larger, and has a somewhat larger proportion of Non-white than the older groups.
2. Of the total children in the area, 73 per cent are enrolled in public schools, 15 per cent are in private schools, and seven per cent were in parochial schools. The proportions in private schools were highest in the "G" and lowest among the "A" areas. They were also highest at the intermediate ages. Farochial schools attract children of particular age groups in particular areas. In "A" areas they have a large proportion of persons $15-18$ years old; in the "B" areas, they attract children $10-14$ years old; while in the "C" areas, they have an above-average proportion of children 5-9 years old.

|  | All Areas |  | "A" Area |  | "B" Area |  | "C" Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Priv. | Par. | Priv. | Par. | Prive | Par. | Priv. | Par. |
| Total | 14.9 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 5.4 | 9.0 | 8.5 | 23.2 | 7.3 |
| 5-9 years | 11.6 | 7.8 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 17.8 | 10.0 |
| 10-14 years | 17.6 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 9.6 | 10.4 | 28.0 | 4.6 |
| 15-18 years | 17.4 | 8.3 | 2.7 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 7.9 | 24.8 | 7.1 |

3. Roughly two-thirds of the children walk to school. Public transportation is used by 17 per cent; only six per cent go in the family car or are taken by a car pool. The proportions getting to schools by various ways vary somewhat by age and area.

| Mode | All Areas | All freas |  | "A" Area |  | "B" Area |  | "C" Area |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | All Ages | 5-9 | 15-18 | 5-9 | 15-18 | 5-9 | 15-18 | 5-9 | 15-18 |
| Walk | 68.7 | 83.7 | 22.1 | 89.8 | 38.1 | 84.1 | 16.6 | 79.5 | 19.2 |
| Public Tr. | 17.6 | 1.8 | 63.4 | 2.3 | 51.9 | 2.7 | 74.9 | 1.0 | 62.3 |
| Family car | 3.7 | 4.8 | 1.9 | 0.9 | - | 2.8 | 2.9 | 8.4 | 2.1 |
| Car pool | 2.1 | 2.1 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.3 | - |
| Not reported | 7.9 | 7.6 | 11.9 | 5.6 | 8.2 | 7.7 | 4.2 | 8.9 | 16.4 |

Older children use public transportation, while the family car and car pools are used most frequently to deliver the children 5-9.
T-II-d G7GVJ
Chilldren attending schoot by subareas by age

| Area and | All schedules |  |  |  | White |  |  |  | Non-white |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Subarea | Total | 5-9 | 110-114 | 115-18 | Total | 1 5-9! | $110-12$ | 15-18 | Total | 5-9 | 110-11 | 35-18 |
|  |  |  |  |  | SUM4 | ARY |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total survey area | 8533 | 13750 | 13018 | 11735 | 14196 | 1738 | 1574 | 885 | 14336 | 2012 | 1474 | 850 |
| A11 "A" area | 1214? | 1074 | 738 | 331 | 759 | 373 | 256 | 130 | 1384 | 701 | $483^{\circ}$ | 200 |
| A11 "B" area | 2142 | 994 | 719 | 429 | 602 | 255: | ! 236 | 111 | 11541 | 739 | 484 | 318 |
| All "C" area | 4247 | 1682 | $1590^{\circ}$ | 975 | 2836 | 1110 | 1082 | 644 | 1411 | 572 | 508 | 331 |
|  |  |  |  | D | TL | SUBAR | EAS |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-2 | 239 | 152 | 64 | 22 | - | - | - | - | 239 | 152 | 64. | 22 |
| A-2 | 150 | 89 | 47 | 14 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 142 | 84 | 46 | 12 |
| A-3 | 778 | 415 | 256 | 106 | 271 . | 141 | 104 | 25 | 507 | 274 | 152 | 81 |
| A-4 | 87 | 28 | 32 | 27 | 30. | 10 | - | 19. | 58 | 18 | 32 | 8 |
| A-5 | 250 | 88 | 101 | 62 | 131 | 46 | 46 | 39: | 119 | 41 | 55 | 22 |
| A-6 | 265 | 102 | 108 | 54 | - | - | - | - | 265 | 102 | 108 | 54 |
| A-7 | 225 | 131 | 72 | 22 | 185 | 104 | 59 | 22 | 40 | 27 | 13 | - |
| A-8 | 56 | 25 | 18 | 14 | 50 | 25 | 11 | 14 | 6. | - | 6 | - |
| A-9 | 93 | 43 | 40 | 10 | 84 | 40 | 34 | 101 | 9 | 3 | 6 | - |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 669 | 368 | 215 | 84 | 112 | 67. | 39 | 6 | 555 | 301 | 176 | 78. |
| $\mathrm{B}-2$ | 1021 | $470^{\circ}$ | 340 | 211 | 311 | 129 | 117 | 65 | 710 | 341 | 222 | 146 |
| B-3 | 357 | 113 | 131 | 113 | 82 | 17 | 45 | 20 | 276 | 96 | 86 | 93 |
| B-4 | 97 | 42 | 34 | 20 | 97 | 42 | 34 | 2 C | - | - | - | - |
| "C" Subarea |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 786 | 177 | 352 | 257 | 468 | 98 | 196 | 174 | 318 | 79 | 155 | 83 |
| C-2 | 1817 | 855 | 613 | 350 | 936 | 436 | 323 | 177 | 880 | 418 | 289 | 173 |
| C-3 | 1064 | 509 | 397 | 158 | 851 | 434 | 334 | 83 | 213 | 75 | 63 | 75 |
| C-4 | 580 | 141 | 229 | 210 | 580 | 142 | 229 | 210 | - | - | - | - |

TYPE OF SChOOL BY AGE AND SUBAREA

TABLE P-II-3
MODE OF TRANSPORTATION TO SCHOOL BY AGE AND SUBAREFF

$*_{\text {in }}$ estinated 206 persons who were both working and attending school have been omitted from this table.
-185-
NATIOTAL OPIHION ROSEARCH CEMTER
RELATIONSHIP TO FAIILY HEAD *
(TABIE P-III-1)

1. For the total survey area, about twenty-seven per cent of family members were heads of primary fanilies. In white families 24.7 per cent were children of the fanily head, in Non-white families this per cent was 30.0. Grandchildren and "other relatives" living in the household were a higher proportion of the family members among Non-whites than whites.
2. A consistent rise of the proportion of perso ns who were primary family heads is shown from the "A" area to the "C" area, for both white and Non-white residents. The difference was greater, however, among the whites.
3. Parents, siblings, grandchildren and "other relatives" made up 11.7 per cent of the members of the Non-white community, but only 6.3 per cent of the white, indicating a somewhat more extended family system among the Won-white Hyde Park-Kenwood area residents.
TABLE P-III-1
PER CEAT DISTRIBUTION: RELATTOMSHIP TO FAIILY HEAD BY COLOR, FOR SUBARRAS


Martoinal opimion research center
SEX COHPOSTITIOH AID MARITAL STATUS, BY AGE AND COLOR, FOR AREAS
(TABIES P-III-1a and P-III-2)

1. For ages under 55, a considerably higher proportion of white males are unmarried than of white females. Above this age, the proportion of unmarried white females is much greater than that of males. This concentration is composed both of single (never married) women and widows. The proportion of white widows is very high at ages above 55. The "C" area contains a higher proportion of married persons, both male and female, than "A" and "B" areas. However, this is due primarily to a younger age composition rather than to the proportion married at any given age. THE WHITE POPULATION OF THE COMMNITY CONTAIMS AN UNUSUALIY LARGE PROPORTION OF NON-FAMILY PERSOIS, EITHER OF STIMCIE YOUNG PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES OR OF OLIER PERSONS WHOSE MARRIAGE HAS BEEN BROKEN BY DEATH.
2. Among the Mon-whites, the population single at each age was smaller than among the white population, both for males and females. Among this group a higher proportion also reported they were widowed or divorced, especially at ages above 35 , than among the white population. About 11 per cent of the age groups $20-55$, which comprise a large share of the adult Non-white population, stated they were separated. Among the large Non-white population aged 35-54, 84 per cent of men and 73 per cent of women were married. Rates of separation were much higher in the "A" area than in the "C" area, but rates of divorce were ruch higher in the "C"area than in the "A."
3. The sex composition of the population may be determined from Table P-III-la.. In general, the area contains considerably more women than men, both among the white and Non-white oopulation. This sex composition among the white pooulation is roughly $50-50$ at ages $20-24$ (there is a preponderance of males in areas "A" and "B" at these ages), but beyond this the tendeney for women to outnumber men grows progressively greater with advancing age. Exeept at ages 55-64, non-white women outnumber the men.

TABLE P-III-Ia
SEX RATIC (HALES PER 100 FHALES)
BY COLOR, FOR AREAS

| Age | White Population |  |  |  | Hon-white Population |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total | All "A" Areas | All ${ }_{\text {AB" }}$ | A13 ${ }_{\text {Ac }}^{\text {A }}$ | Total | $\begin{aligned} & \text { All } \\ & \text { "AR" } \\ & \text { Areas } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All } \\ \text { "B" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { A11 } \\ \text { "C" } \\ \text { Areas } \end{gathered}$ |
| Total | 81.7 | 89.3 | 81.7 | 80.2 | 86.0 | 81.9 | 82.4 | 91.8 |
| 14-19 | 73.3 | 65.6 | 61.5 | 76.3 | 95.7 | 66.6 | 81.4 | 149.0 |
| 20-34 | 96.3 | 121.3 | 108.3 | 88.8 | 81.5 | 78.0 | 98.3 | 69.9 |
| 35-54 | 83.0 | 100.0 | 67.5 | 82.9 | 86.5 | 92.9 | 65.8 | 97.7 |
| 55-64 | 82.3 | 71.6 | 81.0 | 84.4 | 107.6 | 85.7 | 86.7 | 142.2 |
| 65-74 | 65.2 | 73.4 | 71.4 | 62.3 | 73.2 | 80.5 | 39.7 | 215.6 |
| 75 and over | 58.1 | 57.9 | 46.9 | 60.9 | 72.3 | 133.3 | 39.2 | 80.0 |



## PLACE OF HORK AND MODE OF TRAMSPORTATION TO WCRK

(TABLES P-III-3 to P-III-5)

1. Place of work. (Table P-III-3) About 21 per cent of the employed population I4 years of age and over work in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area. Of this total, about one-fourth are employed at the University of Chicago and three-fourths are employed at other positions in the commuity.

An additional 35 per cent are employed either in the Loop ( 27 per cent) or on the North Side (eight per cent). Employment on the Ilear-South, Far-South, and West Sides each occupy about 11-13 per cent of the total employed persons. Only a negligible proportion work in the suburbs.

A very high proportion of the people in the community live close to their work, and only a small portion must spend more than 30 minutes each way in getting to work. The Loop is 15 minutes by rapid transit. The South and West parts of the city can be reached in an average time of 30 minutes. Thus, the community is very conveniently located, both with respect to the commercial-financial-municipal center in the Loop, and also the industrial centers to the South and West.

The proportion of white workers working in the commuity or commuting to the Loop is much higher than the Non-white. Non-white workers tended to be em-
 area are more inclined to be Universit, Other Hyde Park-Kenwood, or Loop workers than residents of the other areas. Thus, both the persons moving in and those moving out probably are lengthening their journey to work.
2. Mode of transportation to work. (Table P-III-4) One worker in nine in the Fyde Park-Kenwood area walks to work. An additional 50 per cent use public transportation. About 35 per cent go in their own cars, while only 3.6 per cent reported use of a car pool.

The mode of transportation to work varies greatly by subarea. In subareas B-3 and C-3 (University of Chicago area), 21 per cent walk to work. In subareas $\mathrm{A}-1, \mathrm{~A}-2, \mathrm{~A}-5, \mathrm{~A}-6$, and $\mathrm{B}-1$, more than 60 per cent of the workers use public transportation, while automobile transportation is most used in subareas $\mathrm{C-1}$, $\mathrm{C}-3$, and $\mathrm{C}-4$.
3. Place of work by mode of transportation. (Table P-III-5) of those residents Who work for the University, 38 per cent walk and 57 per cent use their own cars. Those who work elsewhere in Hyde Park-Kenwood are about equally divided between walkers ( 47 per cent) and users of own car or public transportation. Persons going to the Loop are heavy users of public transportation. For those working on the West Side, FarSouth, and suburbs, transportation is about equally divided between auto and public transit, while those working on the North Side and Near Scuth Side are a little more inclined to use public rather than auto transportation. As Table P-III-5 shows, there is considerable variation among the areas in this respect.
TABLE E－TIT－3


| Place of work by race | Working population |  |  |  | Per cent distribution |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Total survey area | $\begin{gathered} \text { A11 "A" } \\ \text { area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} 71 " B " \\ \text { area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { All "C" } \\ \text { area } \end{gathered}$ | Total survey area | A11＂A＂ area | $\begin{gathered} \hline \text { All "B" } \\ \text { area } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{gathered} \bar{A} l \overline{l " C "} \\ \text { area } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ |
| Total． | 29745 | 5931 | 6832 | 16982 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| University of Chicago | 1493 | 132 | 176 | 1185 | 5.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 7.2 |
| Other Hyde Park or Kenwood | 4651 | 851 | 841 | 2959 | 16.1 | 14.9 | 12.7 | 17.9 |
| Loop | 7731 | 1286 | 1625 | 4820 | 26.8 | 22.5 | 24.5 | 29.1 |
| North side | 2397 | 502 | 678 | 1217 | 8.3 | 8.8 | 10.2 | 7.4 |
| Near South | 3628 | 784 | 975 | 1869 | 12.6 | 13.7 | 14．？ | 17.3 |
| Far South | 3055 | 1037 | 1085 | 156 | 13.6 | 18.1 | 16.4 | 9.8 |
| South Suburban | 788 | 103 | 167 | 457 | 2.7 | 2.9 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| Other Suburban | 751 | 142 | 175 | 434 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 |
| All area | 659 | 85 | 154 | 420 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 2.5 |
| Not reported | 845 | 211 | 202 | 432 | ＊＊ |  | ＊ |  |
| White | 16621 | 2666 | 2521 | 17134 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| University of Chicago | 1373 | 119 | 1179 | 1105 | 8.4 | 4.6 | 6.0 | 9.8 |
| Other Hyde Park or Kenwood | 3685 | 569 | 606 | 2510 | 22.6 | 21.9 | 24.4 | 22.3 |
| North side | 785 | 120 | 101 | 564 | 4.8 | 4.6 | 4.1 | 5.0 |
| Near South | 1107 | 207 | 170 | 730 | 6.8 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 6.5 |
| Far South | 1535 | 340 | 243 | 952 | 9.4 | 13.1 | 10.0 | 8.5 |
| West | 1388 | 256 | 207 | 925 | 8.5 | 9.9 | 8.3 | 8.2 |
| South Suburban | 392 | 62 | 52 | 278 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 |
| Other Suburban | 25 | 42 | 57 | 1107 | 12：6 | $1: 9$ | $\frac{1}{2}: 3$ | 12：8 |
| Not reported | 292 | 69 | 37 | 186 | ＊ | ＊＊ | 聯 | 第 |
| Non－white | 13124 | 3265 | 4311 | 5548 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| University of Chicago | 120 | 13 | 27 | 80 | 1.0 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.5 |
| Other Hyde Park or Kenwood | 966 | 282 | 235 | 449 | $7 \cdot 7$ | 9.0 | 5.7 | 8.5 |
| Loop | 2339 | 454 | 771 | 1114 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 18.6 | 21.0 |
| North side | 1612 | 382 | 577 | 653 | 12.8 | 12.2 | 13.9 | 12．3 |
| Near South | 2521 | 577 | 805 | 1139 | 20.1 | 18.5 | 12.3 | 11.6 |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { Far South } \\ & \text { Jest } \end{aligned}$ | 2358 | 781 | 879 |  | 18.8 | 25.0 |  | 13.2 |
| South Suburban | 397 | 103 | 115 | 179 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.4 |
| Other Suburban | 497 | 100 | 130 | 267 | $4 \quad 4.0$ | 3.2 | 3.1 | 5.0 |
| A11 area | 241 | 35 | 97 | 109 | ： 1.9 | 1.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Not reported | 553 | 142 | 165 | 246 | x－ | \％ | 永 | ＊ |

TABLE P-III-L


PER CENT DISTRIBUTION, PLACE OF WORK BY MODE OF TTANSPORTATIOIT TO WORK (ExCLUDES Persons who both work and attend school)

| Place of work | Total | Work in resz- denges | Walk | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Omm } \\ & \text { car } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \mathrm{Car} \\ \mathrm{pool} \end{gathered}$ | Pub. trans. | Not reported |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total | 100.0 | 2.8 | 11.1 | 35.0 | 3.5 | 47.5 | 1.9 |
| University of Chicago | 100.0 | - | 37.8 | 57.0 | 1.0 | 4.2 | - |
| Other Hyde Park or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kenwood | 100.0 | 17.5 | 47.0 | 23.2 | 0.5 | 11.8 | 2.4 |
| Loop | 100.0 | - | - | 24.2 | 1.4 | 74.4 | 0.2 |
| North side | 100.0 | - | - | 36.3 | 4.7 | 59.0 | 0.7 |
| Near South | 100.0 | - | 0.6 | 39.5 | 2.7 | 57.3 | 0.2 |
| Far South | 100.0 | - | 1.7 | 45.7 | 8.7 | 43.9 | 0.2 |
| West | 100.0 | - | - | 4.4 | 4.7 | 51.0 | 0.9 |
| South Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 55.2 | 7.8 | 36.9 | 3.2 |
| Other Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 38.6 | 14.8 | 46.6 | 1.2 |
| All over area | 100.0 | - | $\cdots$ | 58.9 | 5.7 | 35.4 | 5.9 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | - | 6.1 | 34.8 | 1.6 | 57.5 | 28.9 |
| Area "A" Total | 100.0 | 2.1 | 13.9 | 28.2 | 4.4 | 51.4 | 2.6 |
| University of Chicago | 100.0 | - | 68.8 | 19.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 | - |
| Other Hyde Park or Kenwood | 100.0 | 12.0 | 62.0 | 9.0 | 0.7 | 16.3 | 3.4 |
| Loop | 100.0 | - | 62. | - |  | 16 |  |
| Morth Side | 100.0 | - | - | 31.5 | 5.5 | 63.0 | - |
| Near South | 100.0 | - | 1.7 | 29.2 | 4.0 | 65.2 | 1.9 |
| Far South | 100.0 | - | 1.1 | 41.0 | 1.9 | 56.0 | 0.5 |
| West | 100.0 | - | - | 6.3 | 29.5 | 64.2 | 0.9 |
| South Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 26.2 | 11.6 | 62.2 | 2.4 |
| Other Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 33.1 | 10.3 | 56.6 | 3.5 |
| All over area | 100.0 | - | - | 66.3 | 4.7 | 29.1 | - |
| Not reported | 100.0 | - | 10.4 | 27.0 | 6.1 | 56.4 | 25.9 |
| Area "B" Total | 100.0 | 1.4 | 8.0 | 29.7 | 4.4 | 56.6 | 1.8 |
| University of Chicago | 100.0 | - | 51.7 | 33.0 | 4.0 | 11.4 | - |
| Other Hyde Park or Kenwood | 100.0 | 11.2 | 51.6 | 18.5 | 1.8 | 16.8 | 2.4 |
| Loop | 100.0 | - | 51.6 | 13.5 | 2.5 | 84.0 | 0.7 |
| North Side | 100.0 | - | - | 35.6 | 4.3 | 60.2 | 2.3 |
| Near South | 100.0 | - | 0.8 | 35.9 | 2.6 | 60.6 | 1.6 |
| Far South | 100.0 | - | 0.9 | 42.4 | 5.2 | 51.4 | 0.4 |
| West | 100.0 | - | - | 56.4 | 7.3 | 36.2 | 0.7 |
| South Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 55.1 | 4.7 | 10.2 | - |
| Other Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 40.0 | 27.1 | 32.9 | 2.3 |
| All over area | 100.0 | - | - | 58.1 | 5.4 | 36.5 | 3.3 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | - | 3.6 | 18.0 | - | 78.4 | 18.5 |
| Area "C" Total | 100.0 | 3.6 | 11.7 | 38.9 | 3.0 | 42.8 | 1.8 |
| University of Chicago | 300.0 | - | 56.4 | 40.5 | - | 3.0 | - |
| Other Hyde Park or |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Kenwood | 100.0 | 20.9 | 41.6 | 28.5 | - | 9.1 | 2.1 |
| Loop | 100.0 | - | - | 27.8 | 1.1 | 71.1 | - |
| North Side Near South | 100.0 100.0 | - | - | 38.8 | 4.7 2.1 | 56.6 | 0.8 |
| Far South | 100.0 | - | 2.3 | 49.6 | 13.5 | 34.6 | 0.8 |
| Viest | 100.0 | - |  | 59.3 | 1.9 | 38.8 | 0.9 |
| South Suburban | 100.0 | - | - | 65.4 | 7.6 | 27.0 | 4.6 |
| Other Suburben | 100.0 | - | - | 39.9 | 11.4 | 48.7 |  |
| All over area | 100.0 |  | 5 | 55.6 | 6.0 | 38.5 | 8.1 |
| Not reported | 100.0 | - | 5.1 | 48.6 | - | 46.3 | 35.1 |

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## NATIORAL OPINION RESEARCH CENTER

INDIVIDUAL THCOME
(TABIES P-III-6 and P-IIT-7)

1. Elsewhere in this report, statistics are given for family income. Considerable interest sometimes is given to the individual incomes of male household heads, and to the incores of working wives as a supplement to the incones of the husbands. Table P-III-6 shows the incomes of male household heads. It reveals that a very high proportion of white male heads earn incomes in excess of 88,800 , while the Non-white heads are heavily concentrated in the $\$ 2,800$ 4,199 and the $84,200-5,799$ brackets. For both groups the income level is higher in the "C" than in the "A" area.
2. A much higher proportion of Non-white than of white wives earn income. When white wives work, their income tends to center around $2,800-4,200$, whereas when Non-white wives work their incomes center around $\$ 2,200-2,799$ and $\$ 2,800$ 4,199. For both groups, wives who work are more inclined to fall in the higher income brackets. Tives in the more well-to-do "G" area are less inclined to be employed than wives in the "A" area. The reverse is true among Non-white wives--those living in the better areas are more inclined to be working. Perhaps this is how they manage to live in the better areas.
INDIVIDUAL TNCOESS OF TEALE MOUSE


|  | notal | Mone | Thater | -200 | 8000 | 1200 -179 | 1800 | hite | 2800 | $\|$4200 <br> -5759 | 5800 <br> -7199 | 7200 | $\begin{array}{r} 8800 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{array}$ | Por cont Not Rop. | None | $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 600 \\ 6200 \end{array}\right.$ | -200 | $8800$ | $\begin{gathered} 1200 \\ -1799 \end{gathered}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 1800 \\ -2399 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{aligned} & 2200 \\ & -2799 \end{aligned}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 2800 \\ -4199 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{array}{r} 4200 \\ -5759 \end{array}$ | 5800 -7150 | $\left[\begin{array}{l} 7200 \\ -8790 \end{array}\right.$ | $\begin{gathered} 8800 \\ \text { and } \\ \text { over } \end{gathered}$ | Earm <br> acnt <br> Jot <br> Rep. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total survoy arae | 7100.0 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 16.3 | 23.9 | 11.4 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A. } \\ & 5.4 \end{aligned}$ | $26.1$ | $7.9 \mathrm{M} 100.0$ | 0.4 | 0.2 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 3.4 | 10.8 | 43.8 | 26.7 | 4.9 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 6.4 |
| All "A" area | 100.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 4.7 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.0 | 8.7 | 25.6 | 32.3 | -7.9 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.98100 .0 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 2.3 | 3.1 | 3.9 | 6.8 | 12.5 | 46.3 | 21.1 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 2.9 |
| All "B" area | 100.0 | 2.1 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 2.8 | 6.7 | 21.1 | 28.3 | 10.9 | 6.5 | 12.1 | 10.11100 .0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 1.5 | 0.8 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 13.2 | 50.8 | 21.2 | 4.6 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 7.5 |
| All "C" area | 100.0 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 13.1 | 21.0 | 12.3 | 5.5 | 34.2 | 8.213100 .0 | - | - | 2.6 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 1.2 | 9.4 | 36.6 | 34.7 | 7.2 | 0.6 | 4.4 | 7.8 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | B. | OT | BY | SUBAREAS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 20.0.1100.0 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.7 |  | 3.2 | 5.4 | 7.9 | 54.7 | 17.0 | 3.0 | 1.0 |  | - |
| A-1 | 100.0 100.0 |  |  |  | 25.0 |  |  | 46.2 | 50.0 | 25.0 23.1 | - |  |  | 20.011 100.0 | 1.0 0.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.2 2.6 | 0.6 | 5.4 9.6 | 9.5 | 38.3 | 33.8 | 3.9 | 0.5 | - | 3.1 |
| A -2 $A-3$ | $\begin{aligned} & 100.0 \\ & 100.0 \end{aligned}$ | - | 2.0 | 8.1 | 5.2 | 9.6 | 3.9 | 46.2 | 21.2 | 23.1 | 11.8 | 3.7 | 4.0 | 2.81100 .0 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 4.5 | 5.3 | 17.7 | 42.4 | 20.6 | 3.0 |  | - | 4.2 |
| A-4 | 100.0 | - | 2.0 | 5.0 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 18.3 | 43.3 | 4.6 | 2.1 | - | 4.81100 .0 | - | - | - | - | - | 6.8 | - | 64.4 | 21.9 | 6.8 | - | - | - |
| A-5 | 100.0 | $\cdots$ | - | 3.3 | - | 3.3 | 1.7 | 9.6 | 35.3 | 39.5 | 3.7 | 3.7 | - | 1.611100 .0 | - | - | 2.5 | 2.5 |  | 8.1 | 16.5 | 51.4 | 18.8 | - |  | - | 5 |
| A-6 | 100.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 54.5 | - |  | - | 45.5 | - 11100.0 |  | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | 6.2 | 9.5 | 13.2 | 42.5 | 19.8 | 1.9 | - | 2.1 | 4.0 |
| A-7 | 100.0 | 2.3 | - | - | 1.8 | 1.2 | 7.6 | 14.3 | 33.3 | 25.1 | 6.4 | 6.2 | 1.8 | 10.91100 .0 | 4.3 | - | 4.3 | 4.3 | 14.7 | 7.2 | 4.3 | 40.1 | 20.7 | - |  |  | 9.2 |
| A-8 | 100.0 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 | 4.9 | - | 7.0 | 7.4 | 38.4 | 34.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 9.0 | 4.6100 .0 | - | - | - | * | 50.0 | 50.0 | - | - | - | - |  |  |  |
| A-9 | 100.0 | - | - | 2.2 | 1.3 | 6.6 | 6.3 | 6.3 | 17.7 | 29.5 | 11.9 | 5.9 | 11.3 | 6.21100 .0 |  | - |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 3.94100 .0 |  |  | 0.6 |  | 4.6 | 3.3 | 9.8 | 64.2 | 12.9 | 3.9 | 1.2 |  |  |
| B-1 | 100.0 | 2.8 | - | - | 2.1 | 2.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 34.6 | 21.5 | 19.4 | 12.2 | 23.1 | 3.911100.0 | 1.4 |  |  |  | 3.3 |  |  |  |  |  | 1.3 | 2.8 | 8.4 |
| B-2 | 100.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 6.2 | 2.3 | 6.3 | 24.4 | 33.9 | 9.0 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 11. $2^{11} 100.0$ | 0.4 | 0.5 | 1.5 5.0 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.7 5.0 | 12.3 | 43.4 | 25.0 | 3.4 | 1.3 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| B-3 | 100.0 | - | 3.1 | 3.1 | 5.8 | 3.1 | 7.6 | 5.2 | 20.9 | $1{ }^{1} 4.0$ | 8.5 | 3.7 | $2{ }^{24.9}$ | 4.410100 .0 | - | - | 5.0 |  |  | 5.0 | 9.4 | 47.3 50.0 | 30.2 | 3.0 |  | 50.0 | 2 |
| B-L | 100.0 | - | - | 2.2 | 9.0 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 24.9 | 13.2 | 6.6 | 14.0 | 13.5100 .0 | - |  | $\sim$ |  |  |  |  | 50.0 | - |  |  | 50.0 |  |
| "C" Subareas C-1 | 100.0 |  | - | 1. | - | - | - | - | 11.4 | 9.9 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 53.0 | 9.28100 .0 |  |  | $\cdots$ |  | 4.1 |  | 8.8 | 32.4 | 39.6 | 7.0 |  | 8.0 | 4.0 |
| C-2 | 100.0 | 1.5 | 2.6 |  | 3.0 | 3.6 | 4.0 | 7.4 | 20.0 | 32.7 | 15.5 | 1.8 | 8.3 | 8.211100 .0 | - | - | 6.0 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 10.5 | 39.9 | 24.8 | 10.0 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 10.7 |
| $\mathrm{C}-3$ | 100.0 | 1.1 | I, 1 | 4.2 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.1 | 3.4 | 12.7 | 2L. 1 | 9.7 | 6.3 | 32.1 | 5.011100 .0 | - | $\sim$ | - | - | 2.5 | 2.5 | 8.0 | 36.2 | 45.7 | 2.5 | - | 2.5 | 7.4 |
| C-4 | 100.0 | 1.3 | - | - |  | 2.7 | 2.2 | 5.1 | 4.9 | 13.2 | 11.5 | 4.7 | 57.4 | $10.0{ }^{11}$ | - | - | - | - | $\sim$ | 1 - | $1-$ |  |  | - | - | - | - |

TABLE P-III-7

| Area and Subareas | Hone | \$200 | $\begin{array}{r} 2000 \\ 799 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline 8007 \\ \hline 1999 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 121200 \\ 1799 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\left[\begin{array}{r} 11800+62200 \\ 2199 \quad 2799 \end{array}\right.$ | $42800$ | $\begin{array}{r} 94200 \\ 5799 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  | $\begin{array}{\|} \hline 672001 \\ 8799 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |  |  | $\left[\begin{array}{c} 2000 \\ 7995 \end{array}\right.$ |  |  | $\begin{gathered} 18000 \\ 2199 \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 22200 \\ 2799 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | 42800 | $\begin{aligned} & 4200 \\ & 5799 \end{aligned}$ |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 8800 \\ & 0.0 \mathrm{ever} \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Total survoy area | 62.5 |  |  |  |  | $3.1 \quad 5.6$ |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { sunit } \\ & 0.6 \end{aligned}$ | 1.1147 .7 |  |  |  |  |  | 13.0 | 10.1 | 1.6 |  |  |  |
| All "A" ${ }^{\text {area }}$ | 53.3 | 3.9 | 9.7 |  |  | 7.0 | 7.7 |  |  | 0.5 | 0.51t 54.9 | 1.5 |  | 5.3 | $\frac{5.7}{6.1}$ | 9.8 | 13.0 | 10.2 | 1. 0.4 | $\bigcirc 0.2$ | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| A11 "B" area ${ }_{\text {Al3 }}$ | 56.3 | 1.4 | 5.2 | 4.6 | 4.3 | 7.44 | 10.6 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 0.4 | $0.1{ }^{11} 47.9$ | 1.0 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 7.2 | 9.4 | 13.6 | 9.8 | 1.9 | 0.2 | 0. | 0.3 0.7 |
| All "C" area | 65.4 | 0.9 | 3.1 | 3.1 | 3.2 | $1.6 \quad 5.5$ | 10.5 | 4.3 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.21143 .5 | 1.3 |  |  | 4.1 | 9.7 | 13.6 | 13.5 | 2.1 | 0.2 |  | 0.7 |
| "A" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| A-1 | 50.0 | - | - |  | - | - 50.0 |  |  | - |  | - 52.8 |  | 2.3 | 3.4 | 9.8 | 10.4 | 17.3 | 4.0 |  |  |  |  |
| ${ }_{\text {A }} \mathrm{A}-2$ | 23.9 | 4 | - |  | $-$ | $52.2-$ | 23.9 |  |  |  | - 182.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 | 10.7 | 3.2 | 6.9 | 17.6 | 9.6 | 0.6 | 0.6 |  |  |
| A-3 A-4 | 53.3 42.7 | 4.2 | 11.9 8.6 | 2.9 | 5.4 | 4.4 6.7 <br> 9.4  <br> 1.7  | 5.4 | 4.2 | - | 1.6 | - 54.8 | 2.5 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 10.0 | 7.9 | 4.7 | - |  |  | 0.8 |
| A-5 | 53.9 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 8.4 | 4.9 | $10.7 \quad 7.6$ | 2.7 | 5 | - | - | - 62.5 | - | 8.6 | 10.3 | - | 9.3 | 27.6 | 10.3 | - |  |  |  |
| -6 |  | 54.5 |  | - | - | - |  | - | - | - | 45.5 \% 5.8 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 4.6 | 10.1 | 12.2 | 4.6 | 3.5 2.7 | 2.7 |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{\mathrm{A}}{\mathrm{A}-7}$ |  | 1.5 | 6.3 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 5.66 .2 | 13.5 | - | - | - | - L8.6 |  |  |  | 5.9 | 19.0 | 16.6 | 9.9 |  |  |  |  |
| A-8 A-9 | 66.7 55.1 | 4.4 | 19.4 | 3.2 | 4.4 | $\begin{array}{ll}4.4 & 3.6 \\ 7.0\end{array}$ | 12.3 10.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16. | . | - | - |  |  |
| "B" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  |  | - |  | 50.0 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| B-1 | 71.3 | 9.7 | 6.7 | 0.8 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 4.3 | 2.6 | - |  | 0.8114 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 1.8 | 8.6 | 13.6 | 15.3 | 7.9 | 1.8 | 0.5 |  |  |
| B-2 $\mathrm{B}-3$ | 68.9 | 0.2 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 3.5 | $\begin{array}{ll}9.8 & 3.1\end{array}$ | 14.5 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 0.5 | $0.9{ }^{11} 49.7$ | 1.2 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 7.5 | 14.0 | 10.9 | 1.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.7 0.9 |
| B-4 | 49.9 | - | 1.7 | 3.5 | 7.0 | $\begin{array}{cc}1.5 & 12.8\end{array}$ | 8.5 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.2 | 1.0 2.3110 .6 | - | 10.9 | 3.5 | 8.7 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 9.3 | 5.8 | - |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| "C" Subareas |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 2.31 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| C-1 | 75 | - | 3.0 |  | 4.6 | 1.67 .9 | 4.6 |  |  |  | 2.711181 .0 | 2.2 |  | 4.4 | 2.2 | 11.5 | 11.6 | 21.7 |  |  |  |  |
| Coz | 54.4 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 4.1 | $3.9 \quad 8.2$ | 17.4 | 5.1 | $\cdots$ | * | - 48.0 | 1.5 | 4.4 | 4.7 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 14.0 | 10.9 | 4.5 |  | " |  |
| C-3 | 63.8 | 2.5 | 6.3 | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.8 | 11.6 | 5.1 | 1.3 |  |  |  | 3.2 | 11.4 | 5.4 | 5.9 | 25.1 | 8.6 |  | - |  |  |
| C-4 | 72.2 | - | - | 6.5 | - | 2.5 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 2.71 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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NATIONAI OPINION RESEARCH CENTER
Survey
University of Chicago
\#381
Final
INS TRUCTIOIS POR STRUCTURE SURVEY
Dec. 2955
OF HYDE PARK-KENDOOD AREA
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You are about to take part in a structure survey for the Comunity Conservation Board of the City of Chicago. Your job will be to collect infomation on characteristics and condition of structures in the Hyde Park-Kenvood area. This will entail careful observation of each building.

Please fanciliarize yourself thoroughy with these instructions. There will be supexvisory personnel to help you on the joh, and you will come into the office from time to tire in order to report your progress and get clarification of any points that are bothering you.

When making observations of structures and their condition, you should be very careful to recoid only what yrou actually see. Accuracy is very important, since the findings which you record will be used in making decisions of vital importance to many property owers, tenants, and the public at large.

Wuch of the information for this survey is to be obtained by inspection. In some cases, hovever, it will be necessary to speak to the oceupants of a structure either to check on your entries or to obtain permission to inspeat parts of the building. In such cases, you may encounter questions about the study and its sponsorship. Here are some questions that may arise and suggested answers:

## Who's it for?

I'm working for the National Opinion Research Center and we do different kinds of surveys all over the United States. This one happens to be in Chicago, and we're coing it for the Comunity Conservation Board of Chicago.

## What is the C.C.B.?

The Community Conservation Board is a Department of the City of Chicago, and its job is slum prevention-not slum clearance. The five board members are appointed by the Mayor, and report directly to the Meyor as is the case in all City Departments.

What's the purpose of this surver?
This is a housing survey, designed to get certain facts about the builaings in the Hrde Fark-Kensood area (stretching roughly from 47 th 3 tireet to 60 th and from Cottage Grove to the Iake), lie are collecting facts and information about every house and building in this area, so that the CCB can do a better job of planing for this area. Only by knowing what conditions do exist, can the COB pian intelligently to prevent our neighborhood from becoming a slum.

Will they tear my house down?
That's something I frankly don't know--but obvi,ously they can't tear down every building in that big an area (47th to 60th, Cottage Grove to the Lake). We have nothing to do with the action to be taken. It's our job to get the facts about local housing so that the CCE can plan more incelligently. I'm afraid that's all I know-if you want more information, it might be a good icea to call the South East Chicago Comission (telephone number: Fairfax 4-6926), or the Commity Conservation Board (telephone number: Central 6-5658). They can tell you a lot more about this than I wan.

As you go around the blocks assigned to you, preparing your Structure sehedules, you are also to enter on the Living Unit Listing Form(s) for this area a listing of each living unit in the area. Structures are to be canvassed and listed on the Listing Form in the order in which they are numbered. This numbering should permit you to canvass systematically, starting with the lowest nurbered structure and proceeding entirely around the block until you retuin to your starting point. Every structure is to be entered (at least once) on the Eisting Form, If the structure has no living units, you should enter the structure number and the entry "non-residential."

With the exception of private garages and sheds (toolhouses, etc.), each building (or part of a building) in the area assigned to you must be shown as a structure or part of a structure.

If, in the course of your canvass, you find any structure which does not appear on your map, you are to:
a. add it to your mep,
b. prepare a Structure Schedule for it, and
o. list the living units (if any) in it.

Any such structure should be listed in its proper "geographic order" (i.e., in between the structures on either side of it for which you do have numbers). Assign to these "missed" etructures the numbers M01, M02, M03, etc. Exeeptions to this procedure are private garages, sheds, etc., which are not occupied as living quarters, but are used by the residents of adjoining structures. Such garages, sheds, etc. are not to be considered as separate structures and are not to be entered on the Listing Form (a notation regarding the existence of such garages, sheds, etc, is, of course, to be made on the Structure Schedile for the structure whose residents utilize the garage or shed).

Make sure that in your course around the block you examine all courts and alleys (whether or not they are shown on the map), and make sure that there are no "missed" structures cpening on these oourts or alleys.

It is important that--
every structure in every blook assigned to you have a Structure Schedule and appear on the Living Unit Listing Form, whether it contains living units or not, and whether or not it is show on your map-
with the exception of private garages and sheds already noted.
In preparing a Structure Schedule for a "missed" structure, enter the address in such a manner as to distinguish it clearly from every other structure in the area. In case you are in doubt as to whether a new schedule should be prepared or whether the premises should be considered part of another structure, consult your supervisor.

If you find a garage or shed which is not shown on any structure schedule assigned to you, prepare a new schedule for it only if:
3. it contains living quarters, or
b. it is used for some business or inoustrial activity.

In 211 other cases, merely note the existence of this garage or shed on the schedvie for the structare to which the garage or shed belongs.

## I. HOT TIE THFORATIOII IS TO BE OBTATEED:

As noted above, most of the information is to be obtained by direct observation but you may have to speak to respondents in sone instances. The generai rule is:

1. For the Living Unit listine Fom, check the information wherever you have any doubts.
2. For the Structure Schedule, obtain the information by observation wherever possibie even if you have coubts and check the information only in the situations specified belowo
A. The Structure Schedule

The entries required for the Structure Schedule are to be obtained by careful inspection of the outsice of each building and of those parts of the building which axe open to the general public--i.e., hailways in apartment houses, stairways, yards, basements, and other areas in and around the structure for which one does not need permission to enter. However, in the case of laxge apartment houses (thirty or more apartments), inspection should inciude the baserient, even if it is mecessary to obtain the permission of superintendent, caretaker, etc., for this purnose. In all cases, inspection of the outside of the buthding must include both front and back. Usually the back of the building can be inspected from an alley or by walking around. If the back cannot be so inspected, it may be necessery to obtain permission to go through the building to look at the back. Another case in which you slould improve your observations by speaking to occupants of the structure is where it is necessary to speak to some of the occupants of a structure in order to obtain the information for the Living Unit Listing Form (see below). In such cases, you may find it desimable to ask permission to inspect more thoroughly parts of the structure (e.g., basement and foundations) wich you would othermise not be able to examine fully. However, use restraint in requesting such permission--there is no need to go into the basement if your initial (exterior) inspection indicates it is clearly in good condition or clearly in bad condition $\rightarrow$ request permission oniy where there is some doubt of the condition in your own mind.

With the exception of such contacts as you must make to obtain pexmission to inspect those parts of the building where access cannot be obtained in any other way, all information for the Structure Schedule is to be obtained by direct personal, observation and not by interview. Although there are conditions witich conld be revealed by interview but which are not apparent by the type of inspection you are to make, please limit your entries to what you can determine by personal observation, doing your best to make that information accurate. Remenber that you are to examine each structure as carefully as possible (within the limits of these instructions) but, if you have made such an examination, don't worry about the possible exisitence of conditions you couldn't detect-such conditions may be important but they are not your responsibility in this survet.

## B. The Living Unit Listing Form

In some cases the data required to complete the Living Unit Listing Form entries can be obtained by inspection. For example: if the structure is a church, all you need to do is to look around and make sure that there is no rectory or other living quarters included as part of the building, and, having satisfied yourself that this is the case, you would enter the structure number and the notation"No living quarters" in the column for "Apartment or room number or description" and do nothing further about this structure.

In the case of other stmictures, you may have to go beyond direct observation and make inquiries regarding occupancy. For examie: in a structure which appears to be a public garage or warehouse or store, etc., you must ask whether there are living quarters any place in the building unless you can welk in and around and inspect the entire structure so fully that you can satisfy yourself by inspection that there are no living quarters.

In other cases it will be quite obvious that a structure does contain living quarters. Here each dwelling unit and each "non-dwelling unit living quarters" (see below) must be listed, and you should, in general, check your listing with the occupants of the structure. 货iether or not such a check is necessary will depend upon circumstances, If the structure is clearly a single-family house with no evidence of its ever having been converted into more than one apartnent and is small enough so that it is unlikely to be a lodging house, you may list it as a single family residence without further inquiry. In a "regular apartment house" with well-defined, numbered apartments, where you can observe the apartment numbers on the doors in the public halls, and satisfy yourself that you have not missed any apartments, again no inquiry is necessary-but make sure that you cheek the basement of such structures quite carefully and list any apart. ments in the basement.

The main need for inquiry will be:
(1) As indicated above, for the presence of living quarters in structures that are primarily non-residential,
(2) To determine whether large structures which extemally appear to be single family residences may, in fact, have been converted into two or more apartments or are being used as rooming houses.
It may also be desirable in a hotel or an apartment hotel or a rooming house to obtain the listing of the living quarters from the manager or clerk, rather than to try to cover the entire structure by direct observation. In any event, fow each structure you must satisfy yourself that you have a complete and accurate listing of all the dwelling unit and non-dwelling unit living quarters in it.

## II. DEETNITIONS:

In this section we shall try to define certain "basic conceptions." Definitions pertinent to specific questions on the Structure Schedule or Living Unit listing Form are given as part of the sections that deal with completing the entries on those forms.

## 1. Structure

A building is a separate structure if:
a. it has copen space on all sides, or
b. it has vertical walls from ground to roof dividing it from all other structures.

A shed or private garage attached to a house is not a separate structure.
In row houses, each house is a separate structure; in twin houses, each house is a separate structure if the wall between goes from ground to roof.

In apartment developments as in housing developments of the "village" or "garden" type, each building with open space on all sides is a separate structure.

An apartment house arrangement with several entrances or a comarcial arrangement of a series of units is considered as one separate structure if:
a. there is a cominon basement,
b. there is a common back porch or fire escape system, or
c. there are common structural members in the physical construction (i.e., foundation, beams, supporting walls, etc.).

Note that a structure may have nore than one entrance and more than one address--e.g., the map might show a structure at 1206-1216 E. 55'th Street and your examination might indicate four entrances each with a different house number (1206, 1210, 1214, 1216) but this might still be a single structure. In case of doubt, follow the map-e.g., if 1206-1216 is show as a single structure on the map and is given only one structure number, consider it as a single structure; if it is shown as four structures with four structure numbers, handle it in this maner. This does not, of course, apply to cases where the map clearly conflicts with the definition given above--e.g., shows as a single structure, two entirely separate structures (each standing alone, with a space between), or where a building appears in a place there the map shows an empty lot-but does apply wherever there is any doubt (e.g., whether two attached buildings have a comnon basement).
2. Living Unit

In general, a living unit is a group of rooms or a single room occupied or intended for occupancy, as separate living quarters, by a family or other group of persons living together or by a person living alone.

Ordinarily, a living unit is a house, an apartment, or a flat. It may also be a trailer, boat, tent or railroad car, if occupied as living quarters. A living unit may be located in a structure devoted priynarily to business or other non-residential use, such as quarters in a warehouse where the watchman lives, or a barber's quarters, back of his chop. Specifically, a living unit is either a dwelling unit or a single-room unit (see below).
3. Drelijng Unit

A dwelling unit is defined as either:
a. one or more roons with separate cooking facilities, or
b. two or more rooms with a private entrance, even if no cooking facilities are present.

Consider a dwelling unit as having separate cooking facilities if it has:
a. a regular range or stove for the exclusive use of the occupants, whether or not it is used; or
b. other cooking equipment (gas or electric heat plate, etc.) used in preparing the principal meal. (Note: A space heater is not a cooking facility and neither is a hot plate used only for making coffee, breakfast, and snacks.)

Consider a unit as having a separate entrance if the occupants can reach their quarters directly through an outside door, or if they can reach their quarters through a comon hall and do not have to pess through the living quarters of other occupants.

One room which is the only living quarters in the structure is a dwelling unit even though it cioes not have separate cooking equipment.

An exception to the above relates to a suite of two or more rooms with a private entrance but no cooking facilities in a hotel primarily for transients (50\% or more of the occupants are transients). Even though such rooms meet the dwelling unit definition in other respects they are not to be considered a dwelling unit. Note, also, that rooms in"institutional housing" are always to be considerec "single room units"-not dwelling units.

## 4. Single Room Units

Living quarters which do not meet the dwelling unit definition are to be classified as "single room units." In general, each room of "non-dwelling unit living quarters" is a separate "single roon unít" (s.x.u.). However, if an individual or group of individuals jointly occupies two or more rooms (which are not a dwelling unit) alli these rooms jointly a single roon unit. In particular, make sure that you don't define your single room units in a maner which would show husband and wife or parents and minor children (except in transient hotels) to be occupying separate s.r.u.'s. You will encounter s.r.u.'s primarily in hotels and rooming houses. In hotels each room or suite is a separate s.r.u. (or a separate d.u., if it meets the dwelling unit definition). In roming houses, each room will usually be a separate s.r.u. However, a rooming house may have a number of rooms each occupied by one or two persons and, in addition, some "suites" $-\operatorname{leg}_{0}$, a man and wife may rent two rooms in a roming house using one as bedroom and one as living room, and, if these rooms don't qualify as a d.u. (i.e., have no cooking facilities and do not have a separate entrance), consider both rooms to be one s.r.u.

Another problem in rooming houses will relate to rooms used in common by all the residents-e.g., a sitting room open to everyone in much the same manner as a hotel "lounge." This type of room is not to be considered as an s.r.u. and the fact that it is available for common use does not mean that the individually used roons are to be grouped with it as a single s.rou. or d.u.
III. EWTRTES ON THE ITVTIG UNIT ITSTIIG FORM:

In general, it will be desirable to complete the Iiving Unit Listing Form for a structure before you go on to the Structure Schedule. You should, however, adopt that procedure which your ow experience indicates is most efficient. You mey, for example, want to follow one procedure for small structures and another for large structures or follow different procedures for resicential and non-residential structures. In any event there must be a structure conedule for each structure in the block(s) assigned to you and, also, at least one entry on the Living Unit Iisting Form.

1. General

Start a new listing form for each block you canvass. Within each block, $\frac{\text { complete the listing of one structure before you go on to the next (i.e. }}{\text { don }}$, don't skip around, listing three units in Structure 1 , then two in Structure 2, then four more in Structure 1 , etc.). Do not leave any blank lines between structures, and list continuously until all structures in the block have been entered. Start a new form only if (a) you are starting a new block; or (b) you have used all lines on one listing form and must go on to another sheet. Mumber the sheets for the same block consecutively, starting with "P. I" and, when you have completed the block, enter on each sheet for the block the total number of sheets (in space provided in upper right hand corner). Please dip together all the completed listing forms for a given block.
2. Heading

On each sheet enter in the heading:
a. For Area, the block number as shom on your map-ee.g., "596-12:"
b. The Date you stant the Iisting.
c. Your Name.

The space directly below the heading may be used for comente motes: if any.
3. Structure Number as shom on the mav inside the structure outline shonld be entered in the proper colum on the first line which contains a listing for this struoture. The remaining lines with listings for the struoture need not contain the structure number unless you have to continue the listings for the structure on a new sheet, in which case you should repeat the structuxe number on the first line of the continuation sheet.
4. Apartment or Room Muber or Description

One line of the Listing Form is to be used for each dwelling unit or single room unit living quarters in the structure. Where these are numbered or lettered in a manner which really distinguishes one unit from the other, all you need enter is the number or letter (or combination). The important thing is to make sure that this designation will permit another interviewer to find the Iiving quarters without any question.

Where the apartments or single room unit living quarters in a structure are not numbered or lettered (or where sone of them have the same nurbers or letters) you must enter some description to distinguish clearly each of the living quarters listed. For example--"Third floor right rear apartment" or "First floor, third roon on left." In entering such descriptions the following standard teminology should be used:
a. First floor to be the Iowest floor which is completely above ground level. Any floor below or partially below ground level is to be called "basernent." Second floor is the floor above the first floor. The term "ground floor" is not to be used. Use "lst floor" insteed-and the floor above the "ground floor" is always to be called "2nd floor."
b. Right and left must always refer to your right and left as you stand facing the main entrance to the structure from the street. Similarly, back and front are to be defined in terms of the main entrance-i.e., front means nearest the main entrance, back, farthest from the main entrance. In the case of structures built on a court plan with more then one "main entrance," you will have to apply these definitions separately for each main entrance, distinguishing between ther--e.g., first floor, right front apartment, center entrance.
c. Center should be used only where its meaning is unambiguous. For example: Do not use it in the case of four entrances since there would be no way of telling whether it is right center or left center. Use instead, first from right, second from right, third from right, fourth from right.
5. D.U. $U_{0}$ S. $R_{0} U_{\text {. }}$

If the living quarters meet the D.U. definition, check in the column D.U. For single room units check S.R.U.
6. Code

Wake no entry in the last two colums. In general, spaces labelled "Gode" are for office use only.
IV. ENTRIES OR THE STRUCIUFE SCHEDUIE:

Item 1. Address and deseription of structure. The map given to you will show the "block number" (In large numerals inside the block linits) and the names of the streets bounding the block. It should also show the "ground outine" of each structure in the block and (except for private garages and sheds) the number assigned to the structure for purposes of this survey. This "structure number" will appear on the map inside the structure outiine. In addition to the structure number, the house number (s)-ine., the street address
number-will appear outside the structare outline (on the side facing the street). Thus, "Structure No. 9 " in "Block No. $598-8$ " is at the comer of S. Kimbark five, and E. 50th St. On the man, the $1598-8 "$ appears in large numbers near the center of the block outline and the " 9 " (structure number) appears inside the structure outline. The building lot for Structure " 9 " is also outlined on the map and adjoining this lot outline on the side facing $S$. Yimbark Ave. appears the number "4955" to indicate that Structure No. 9 has the address "L955 S. Kimbark Ave." In the same block, the next structure on S. Kinbark (Structure Mo. 8) shows only "h?" for the house number-here, the address should be interpreted as "4947S. Kimbark Ave." the "M947" being abbreviated on the map to " 4 ?" because of space limitations. Another structure (No. 6) on this same street shows house number "37-35, " meaning that this structure has two addresses-"Lh93? S. Kimbark Ave." and "4935 S. Kimbark Ave," The block and structure number should be entered on the schedule (e.g., enter "598-8-9" for Structure NO. 9 in Block NTO. 598-8) in the space labelled "Cols. 1-7." You are to copy the address for this structure from the map to the scheduje. If there is any change in the address for example, house has been renumered) orif there are additional address details not shown on the schedule (for exariple, address shown is 5107 S . Blackstone and is correct, but this is also the Fiecadilly Hotel), add this infomation to the entry in Item 1. In some cases the structure may have additional house numbers not shown on the schedule (for example, 5203 woodlawn might have two entrances, the other being 5205). If so, add this information.

Item 2. Nunber of stories; and basement and attic. Note that the entry (in Item 2A) for "mumer of stories" is to exclude from the count basements and attics. A basement is cefined as any part of the structure whose floor area is below the top level of the foundation. If the floor is below the top of the foundation but not more then two feet below ground le vel, consider the area to be an English basement. An attie is a part of a structure irmediately below the roof which is used only for an auxiliary pumose (i.e., etcrage, dead space, air-conditioning equipment, etc.). The entry is to be based on the maximun number of stoniesme.g., if a structure is three stories in front and only two in the rear ( 3 rd floor is smaller then two lover floors), enter it as "3."

Item 3. Construction materials. Circle these on the basis of the external appearance of the house. The "basic material" of a stuccoed house may be wood, cinder block, brick cr some combination but the house is to be entered as stucco if this is the external material. In making the classification, porches, outside steps, raijings, window frames, "trim" are to be disregarded. Frequently, these will be of a different material from the actual outside walls of the structure. The category "brickwood combination" is not to be used for a brick house with wood doors, steps, trir, etc., but for a house which has some walls or parts of walls, brick and some wood--e.g., house with brick first story and clapboards for second story. "Brick-wood combination" is to be used regardless of whether brick or wood precominates (i.e., whether walls are 10\% brick or $90 \%$ brick). However, all other combinations are to be reported under the principal material. Thus a structure with masonry for its first floor front and brick for sides, rear and a77 floore evespt first should be reported as brick.

Item 4. A. Use of structure. Bxcept for vacant structures (see below) only one use is to be circled. In case of doubt, describe the use fully (in the blank space under 4. A.) and do not circle any of the categories. Uses are defined as follows:
(1) Institutional. This designation applies to all establishments supported and used by the public, and to all jnstitutiors supported by the public or fratermal, religions, charitable or educetional organizations.

Among the uses found in this classification are churches, schools, infirmaries, orphan homes, hospitals, and properties used exclusively by departments of the federal, state or local goverments.

Buildings used exclusively as living quarters for institations, such as college dormitories, fratemity houses, etc, should not be marked "institutional" but rather "institutional housing" below.
(2) Comercial. A comercial use is retail trade or performing a zervice for profit. Comercial uses include the following: retail stores, pharmacies, tavems, restaurants, office buildings, banks, barber and beauty shops, shoe repairing, tailoring and millinery, receiving rooms for laundry and cleaning, gas stations, automobile sales and repairs, public garages, theaters and other places of entertainment, schools operated for profit, clubs, lodges, pet shops, and small hand work and repair shops.
(3) Industrial. An industrial use is one which involves the production, manufacturing, processing, packaging, storage, or wholesale distributions of goods. Industrial uses include the following: light and heavy manufacturing, warehouses, steam laundries, electric power plants, coal or building material yards, packing plants, printing and publishing establishments, food and food product processing, bottling, canning, packing and distributing, etc.
(4) Residential only. A residential structure is one which contains living units, either permenent or transient. In marking the schedule, circle the number next to "Residential only" if the structure contains only residential uses and no others. However, a converted garage or coach house is to be placed in Category 6 (below) even if it is now entirely residential in use.
(5) Residential above commercial. Circle this category if the first floor of an otherwise residential structure is used for retail trade or other business uses.
(6) Residential in garage or coach house. This category is to be circled for structures which were originally bullt as (private) garages or coach houses even though the structure is now entirely converted to residential use. The residential cquarters in a garage or coach house may be the result of conversion or nay have been there when the structure was first built--in either event, any present or former garage or coach house which now contains living quarters (occupied or vacant) is to be placed in Category 6. Do not put in this category cases where part of a garage has been converted to residential use and part to business or industrial use. These go in Category 7.
(7) Fesidential with other use. All structures with both residential and other uses axcept "residential above comercial" and structures used as (private) garages and residences are to be marked miceidential with other use." This would include such things as shows with living quarters in the rear, hotel dwellings with comrercial units, and combination residentialbusiness office buildings. It would also include a warehouse with living
quarters for a caretaker.
(8) Institutional housing, Structures used as living quarters for institutions should be marked "Institutional housing." This includes college dormitories, convents, fraternity and sorority houses, nurses' residences, and the like.
(9) Vacant. Where a structure is vacant (i.e., not presently used for any purpose, insofar as you can determine), circle Category 9. In addition, wherever possible, circle one of the other categories to indicate the use to which the structure would normally be put.

Item 4 B. Structural type. Type is to be entered only for residential structures (those categories uncer Item 4 A . Which are marked with an * on the schedule). The classification by type is to be based on the construction not the use. Thus, "one family" would be used for a house which was originally built as a single femily residence even though it is now occupied by three or four families. You should also use "one family" for such a house even though additional partitions, etc. have been installed to divice the house into several "apartments." An exception to following "original construction" is to be made only when the structure has been basically remodeled--e.g., entire interior ripped out and new staimays, halls and room partitions installed.
a. One family structures
(0) Large detached. A structure is to be considered "detached". if it stands by itself with open space on all four sides. A large detached house is one which has either:
(a) a total of 2500 scuare feet or more of floor area (including floor area in halls, baths, etc., but excluding basement or atti: floor area, To determine floon area, estimate exterion dimensions and multiply by number of stories-e.g., building $25 \times 40$ ( $=1000$ square feet) and three stories would be "large" (if structure were two stories only, it would have 2000 square feet of floor area and be "small"). In most cases, large detached single family houses will have three stories; or
(b) 10 rooms or more (good-sized). In counting "rooms," we want to exclude bathrooms, storerooms and basement "rooms." Also, where a room in an older house has been partitioned into two or more rooms, we would want to count it as only one "good-sized" room. In general, you are not to count the number of ropns for this purpose. However, you may have an (arroxinate) count as a by-product of listing the living units; also, you may assume a structure to have ten or more (good-sized) rooms if it has 30 or more windows--counting "dormer windows" but excluding basenent windows and (enclosed) porch windows.
(1) Small detached-is to be circled for detached houses originally constructed as single family residences where the structure has less than 2500 square feet of floor area and less than 10 (good-sized) rooms.
(2) Semi-detached-structure with only one wall attached to another residential strueture and is one of only two such residential structures. Both of these two structures must have open space on the remaining three sides.
(3) Row house-structure which has one or more walls attached to another structure and is one of three or more such structures (either residential or non-resicential) or is one of two such structures, one of which is non-residential. Consider as non-residential for this purpose, any structure which has non-residential uses, even if it also is partly residential.
b. Two family stmetures
(4) Detached-is defined as for one family residences. In most cases, detached two family residences are two story houses, built with an apartment on each floor.
(5) Semi-detached-same as for a single family residence but structure was built as a two family residence (usually two stories with an apartment on each floor). The structure may be attached to a single family residence or to (another) two family residence.
(6) Row house-is defined as for one family residences.
c. Nulti-unit structures
(7) Court type--structure is built in "U-shape" with entrances from a court (may, however, have street entrances). In some cases structure may be a double or multiple "court type"--i.e., a "backbone" with "wings" at right angles and "courts" between the "wings." If a court type structure has elevators classify it as "elevator type."
(8) Central corridor type-may or may not actualiy have a "central corrie dor." Essential feature of this type is that apartments run entirely through the structure from front to rear. Do not include here any structures mhich qualify as "court type" or "elevator type."

The buildings falling under Gategory 8 are typically those in which the apartments, as originally designed, run the length of the build ing from front to rear. In most cases there will be two sets of flats, one set on either side of a central staircase and corridor. Usually (but not always) such apartment buildings are three or four stoxies high. The rears of these buildings may have air courts, or there will be air shafts sonewhere down the central spine of the building. In the case of a three-flat structure, the building can be thought of as half of the kind described above.

Many of the three and four-story apartment buildings construeted immediately after the Columbian Exposition of 1893 and around the turn of the century are of the Gategory 8 type. Very of ten these buildings will have front room bays on either side of the front entrance.

Also, many corner apartment buildings of a later vintage are of the "central corridor type." In these cases, typicaily, each entrance but the corner one is really a central corridor arrangement.

One further word should be added about these Category 8 buildings. Because of the physical layout of the dwelling units, i.e, , rooms strung out in a row, there is great opportunity for conversion to several smaller units. Many of these buildings have, in fact, been so cut up. Do not let such re-arrangements of unjts confuse you as to structure type.
(9) Blevator type--any multi-unit residential stmacture which has elevators (service or self-service) and jncluding hotels having elevators.

Item LC. Present use of structure. This is to be entered only for residential structures. In Item 4 B., use is to be ignored and entry is to be based on construction. Here--in Ttem 4 C .--construction is to be ignored and the entry is to be based on use. The mening of the categories "single fauily residence" and "other family rasidence" should be obvious. Fotels and apartment hotels are structures used primarily for non-family living in which (some) maid service is supplied. In case of doubt, accept as a Motel," structures which have "Hotel" in their names.

The distinction between hotels and apartment hotels is that over $50 \%$ of the units in a hotel are rented to transients; while, in an apartnent hotel, over 50f of the units are rented on a permanent basis.

A rooming house is defined as a structure which (a) contains four or more rooms which are rented separately without cooking faciijties (in the room) and (b) was originally designed for fanily use (i.e., is not a hotel or apartnent hotel). In some cases, you will find a house (or an apartment) where the fanily rents out (separately) one, two, or three rooms, to lodges. In such cases, the lodgers' rooms are to be considered part of the family's dyelling unit--i,e., rooms occupied by lodgexs are only to be listed as single room units if there are four or more of them in the same structure. A rooming house has, then, four or more single room units.

Item 5. Condition of structure. Under Item 5, 14 features of the structure (A through i) are to be rated. Some category must be circled for each of these 14 features. If appropriate, you may circle more than one category. Entries should be based on what you have personally observed. Where a defect is called to your attention by an informant (or elicited by questioning an informant), you should try, if possible, to verify it by your oum poxsonal obser. vation. Your observation will, in general, be confined to extericrs and public premises of structures. Consequently, entries under F (windows and frames) and I (doors and franes) relate to what you can observe of windows or doors trom the outside, and, in the case of doors, reference is to exterior doors (not doors between rooms inside apartments or houses).

In general, the categories are self-explanatory and the pictures you will be shown should clarify those categories which are ambiguous. The most difricult dietinction is between holes, cracks, loose and rotten materials.
(1) over a considerable area
(2)

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minor in extent
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The distinction desired is really that between the minor cracks and defecte which can be found even in new buildings and in older buildings in good repair and the crumbling mortar, rotted wood, etc. of a house which has been neglected over a long period of time. In almost any frame house a careful observer can find at least one loose clapboard and in any brick house, one cracked brick-but these are not to be rated as deficiencies covening a considerehie area (evon if the loose clepboard is 10 feet long!).

Very minor defects:
In some cases, there will be defects of such very minor nature that they do not really impair the utility of the feature being rated. For example, some of the brackets which fasten a domspout (or gutter) to a building may be broken or missing but this may have no effect on the adequacy of the dowspout for carrying off rainwater. These extremely minor defects are to be ignoredu-e.g., it̂ downspouts and gutters appear to be in good condition except for broken brackets, circle "9" (none of above observable) for this feature.
"Unobservable" defects:
Ratings are to be based on those defects which can be disclosed by reasonably careful observation. You are not expected to exercise clairvoyance! A chimney hay have a very serious defect-most of the firebrick lining gone-which would not be detected even by careful inspeotion. A gutter may leak badly without showing any extermal signs of the leak and we don't want you to wait around for a heavy rain to detect this leak! Make a coreful examination and, if this does not disclose any defects, circle " 9 " and go to the next feature. Hake sure, of course, that you have made as careful an examination as you possibly can without special equipmentor without assistance fron the occupants or owers.

## Tnapplicable categories:

In some cases, you will not be able to observe the condition of a feature because the structure doesn't have that feature. In such cases, the entfy to be made depends on whether this feature is a necessary part of the building or not. Check "g" (none of above observable) if the structure has no porches and outside stairs (5 F.) or no public halls or stairways ( 5 J. ). In other cases, enter "no or "_ missing"--in necessary, writing this entry in next to the item. Be careful about making such an entry for such items as chimney or foundation. Structures can be (and have been) built without a "chimey" and without a "foundation" but this would be quite unusual in the Chicago area. Remember that the "chimney" may be "makeshift"--a stove pipe run through a wall or roof"-and "comer piers" constitute a "foundation" (but, most likely, an inadequate one).

## Further definitions:

(a) Parapet, coping and roof-The term "parapet" refers to the low protective wall which surrounds the roof-usually only where roof is of the flat (shed) type. The "coping" is the layer of stone, brick, etc. at the top of a "parapet" or running around the edge of the roof in some structures with "peaked," "French," or "hip" roois. In some cases, the parapet and/or coping may be on only one or two sides of the structure (e.g., structure may have been built with only a front parapet). For buildings with flat roofs, you will, in general, be able to rate only the parapet and/or coping. For buildings with "peaked" "French," "hip, "etc. roofs you are to rate only that part of the roof which is visible from the street. "Visible from the strect" also includes what you can see from across the street or from alleys or streets behind the building.
(b) Makeshift chimney-A stovepipe or other uninsulated material leading directly from stove or furmace outside through a hole in the roof, wall of window.
(c) Inadequate original construction of fire escapes--should be checked whenever the fire escape is made of any non-fire proof meterial or does not have regular steps and (above the ground floor) a protective railing. A wooden fire escape or metal spikes and handholos fastened into a brick wall should be considered "inadequate original construction." The wooden staircase attached to the rear of some structures is to be considered a "fire escape" (of inadequate original construction) unless the structure has some other form of fire escape.
(d) Stairs or floors shaky or sagging or rotted to point of unsafety-An old wooden step or floor usually has a "give" to it even though the wood may be perfectly sound and safe to walk on. In a sound floor or step, the initial "give" is accompanied by at least a partial "springback." then a floor or step gives without spring or where it cracks, sags, or teeters when you step on it, you can consider it unsafe. Also, a missing step is not necessarily unsafe but a step which breaks when you step on it is and so is one which slopes so badly that you find it difficult to keep your balance!
(e) Public halls with inadequate lighting and ventilation will in general, not cause any difficulty. Be carervl however, to circle this category only when the inadequacy is structural. For example, when in a four-story building, there are no windows or skylights for any public hall or stairway and no electric light fixtures except in the entry hall. On the other hand, a 100 foot hall with a window at one end and electric fixtures at both ends should not be considered inadequately lighted just because a penurious landlord has not replaced burned-out light bulbs and, on a moonless night, you can't see anything in this hall!
(f) Vaintenance--The categories of 5 K . (Haintenance) refer to the condition of the exterior and public halls of the structure. They do not refer to conditions inside the living units or to the condition of the walks and open areas surrounding the structure--condition of walks and open area should be reported in 5 I.
(g) Makeshift walls-Walls covered with roofing paper or made of packing boxes, scrap lumbex, tin, canvas, etc.
(h) Garages, etc. used as living quarters without adequate conversion--For conversion to be adequate living area must have been insulated and satisfactory interior walls and partitions erected. Each room used as Iiving quarters should have a window or slyiight of adequate size (window area at least 1/15 of floor area of room).

Item 6. Dilapidation (General evaluation). A structure is dilapidated when it has serious structural deficiencies caused by either extensive inadequate maintenance, or by Acts of God, or is of such inadequate original construction that it should be torn down or extensively rebuilt. A building is to be considered dilapidated when it has a major structural deficiency or a number of minor structural deficiencies. A building should also be classiffed as dilapidated because of Acts of God such as fire, wind storms, expiosions, etc. A building may further be classified as dilapidated because it was of inadequate construction when originally built.

A structure is to be classed as "dilapidated" if it has either:
a. One ormore critical deficiencies
b. Three or more minor deficiencies

We define as a critical ceficiency, the presence of anything which, under Item 5, is given a "code" of 1, 2, or 3--e.g., "holes, etc., over considerable area of outside wallsi or "fire escapes loose, badly rusted, steps or railings missing, in disrepair" for structure of three or more stories.

Minor deficiencies are the conditions given codes of $5,6,7$, or 8 in Item 5. except for those listed under "X" Maintenance) and "L" (Condition of open area). Conditions under $5 \mathrm{~K}_{0}$ or $5 \mathrm{I}_{0}$ are to be ignored in making your overall evaluation.

While you should, in general, follow the rule of one critical or threa or more minor deficiencies in determining dilapidation, this rule should be disregarded when it leads to en overail evaluation which you feel contradiets the trice facts. Ir such a case malse what you feel is the correct appraisal and explain the factors on which you base your appraisal in Item 6 .

Item $6 \mathrm{~B}_{3}$ Factors on which rating (of condition) is based. Entries should appear in this item, if:
(a) the structure is rated dilapidated
(b) the structure is rated "not dilapidated" even though it has (or appears to have) a critical deficiency or three or more minor deficiencies.

## CAUTIONS IN APPRAISING COMDITION:

Paint...The mere lack of paint does not in itself justify classifying the structure as dilapidated. On the other hand, the presence of a fresh paint job should not keep you from enumerating a structure for deficiencies.

Masonry, tar-paper covering--Do not let the sturdiness of masonry walls or walls which appear to be in good condition because of tar paper or composition-shingle covering keep you from looking at other parts of the structure for signs of dilapidation.

Age of structure-A structure does not have to be old to be dilapidatec; a shack, for example, is seriously deficient when brand new. Conversely, a house built many years ago is not necessarily dilapidated.

Neighborhood and occupancy--mhe appraisal of a structure should be made uniformly, regardless of neighborhood or occupancy. The same rules should be followed, whether the structure is in a "good" section of town or in a "poor" section; whether it is occupied by whites or occupied by non-whites, or not occupied at all.
Undergoing repairs--If a structure is undergoing repairs at the time of enumeration, its condition should be reported as it will be when the repairs are completed. For example, if repairs are being made on a dilapidated structure and it will still be dilapidated when the repairs are completed, the structure should be reported as "dilapidated"; on the other hand, if repairs are being made to the extent that the structure will not be dilapidated when the repairs are completed, it is "not dilapidated."
Entries on Back of Structure Schedule--Your name, the date, the name of any informant, and any comments on the informant's attitudes, etc., should be entered on the back of the schedule in the spaces provided. In a few cases it mar be nec. essary to make more than one call to complete the schedule and, in such cases, the space for "Comments" should also be used to make notes about then to call back, whom to see, etc.

HYDE PARK-KERTHOOD STUDY
Living Init Listing Form

Survey $\$ 381$ Form 2 Dec., 1955
P of

Area Date $\qquad$
Iister's Name

| $\begin{gathered} \text { Tine } \\ \text { No. } \end{gathered}$ | Structure No. | Apt, or Room No. or Description | S. U, M.E.U. | Code | TCode |
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NATIONAL OPIUION RESEARCH CENTER University of Chicago

HVDE PARK-KEMWOOD AREA SURTEX Structure Schedule

1. A. Address and description of structure:

COMFIDEHTAL
Survey 381
Form I. (Final)
12/6/55

Cols. 1-7
$\qquad$
B. Are there any auxiliary structures (garages, tool sheds, etc.) belonging to this structure?

No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8-1
Yes-Describe (and add to map, if necessary) . . . . . . . . . . . 2
2. A. Number of stories (exclusive of basement or attic):


## -

 9-1B. Basement or attic:

Or more
Basement only . . . . . . . . . . . . 10-1
Attic only . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Basement and attic . . . . . . . . . . 3
English basement only . . . . . ... 4
English basement and a.ttic . . . . . . 5
Fether . . . . . . . . . ... . . . . 6
3. Construction materials (indicate exterior walls material):

Brick . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 11-1
Hood . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Brick-wood combination . . . . . . . 3
Masonry . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Stucco . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 5
Concrete . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 9
4. A. Use of structure:
Institutional (school, church, etc.)
Kind: ..... 12-1
Commercial ..... 2
Industrial ..... 3
Residential only ..... 4*
Residential above commercial ..... 5*
Residential in garage or coach house ..... $6^{*}$
Residential with other use ..... $7^{*}$
Institutional housing ..... 8
Vacant ..... 9
*B. If "residential"-Structural type:
One family
Large detached ..... 13-0
Small detached ..... 1
Semi-detached ..... 2
Row house ..... 3
Two family
Detached ..... 4
Semi-detached ..... 5
Row house ..... 6
Malti-unit
Court type ..... 7
Central corridor type ..... 8
Elevator type ..... 9
Other ..... X
*. If "residential"--Present use of structure:
Single family residence ..... 14-Q
Other family residence ..... 1
Hotel ..... 2
Apartment hotel ..... 3
Rooming house ..... 4
Other: Specify5
Vacant ..... 9
5. Condition of structure:
A. Oubside walls:
Walls obviously not plumb ..... 15-1
Holes, open cracks, leaks, rotted, loose or missing materials--
Over considerable area ..... 2
Minor in extent ..... 5
None of above observable ..... 9
B. Parapet, coping or roof:
Holes, Open cracks, rotted, loose or missing materials-i
Over considerable area ..... 16-5
Minor in extent ..... 6
None of above observable ..... 9
C. Chimney:
Makeshift ..... 17-5
Holes, cracks, loose or missing materials ..... 6
None of above observable ..... 9
D. Gutters and downspouts:
Missing ..... 18-5
Broken or rusted through ..... 6
None of above observable ..... 9
E. Fire escapes: Structure of 1 or 2 stories ..... 19-X
Structure of 3 or more stories-
No fire escapes ..... 1
Inadequate original construction of fire escapes ..... 2
Fire escapes loose, badly rusted, steps or railings missing, in disrepair. ..... 3
Fire escapes rusty, littered, etc. ..... 5
Mone of above observable ..... 9
F. Forches and outside stairs:
Missing or broken boards, steps, or railings ..... 20-5
Shaky, sagging, rotted to point of unsafety ..... 6
Loose, sagging, rotted but apparently safe ..... 7
Deep wear ..... 8
Hone of above observable ..... 9
G. Foundation and basement:
Sag or sinking of foundation ..... 21-1
Cracks, rotting, sag, substantial rusting or other major weakness of supporting beams ..... 2
Holes, open cracks, rotted, loose or missing materials-- Over considerable area ..... 3
Minor in extent ..... 5
None of above observable ..... 9
E. Hindows and frames:
Substantial breaks, cracks, warping, or rotting of frames ..... $22-5$
Minor breaks, cracks, warping, or rotting of frames ..... 6
Findows inoperable ..... 7
Broken or missing window-panes ..... 8
None of above observable ..... 9
I. Doors and frames:
Substantial breaks, cracks, warping, or rotting of frames ..... 23-5
Minor breaks, cracks, warping, or rotting of frames ..... 6
Holes, breaks, cracks, loose hinges, etc. of doors ..... 7
Doors inoperable ..... 8
None of above observable ..... 9
J. Puolic halls and stairs:
Floors and steps loose, shaky, sacging to point of unsafety ..... $24-1$
Holes, oracks, loose, missing, or rotted materials- Over considerable area ..... 2
Minor in extent ..... 5
Floors and steps loose, shaky, or sagging but apparently safe ..... 6
Deep wear on 今loors or stairs ..... 7
Inadequate lighting or ventilation ..... 8
None of above observable ..... 9
K. Maintenance:
Dirty, littered, etc. ..... 25-5
Garbage and trash cans in street, alley or open hall ..... 6
Paint peeling, dirty, etc ..... ?
None of above observable ..... 9
L. Condition of open area:
Refuse-strewn ..... 26-5
Muddy, dusty, or overgrown with weeds ..... 6
Walks cracked, broken, missing ..... 7
None of above observable ..... 9
-5-
M. Inadequate original constmation:

Makeshift walis . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27-1
No foundation . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Garages, etc. used as living-quarters with-
out adequate conversion $\cdots \cdots \cdots$
Mone of above observable . . . . . . . . . . 9
N. Other deficiencies:

Windows or parts of structure boarded up . . 28-1
Wtensive (unrepaired) damage br storm,
flood, or fire.............. 2
Other (specify) $\qquad$

None of above observable
6. General evaluation:
A. Condition

Dilapidated. ........... . . . . 29-1
Not dilapidated . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
B. Factors on which rating is based:

| 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## Locating the Assigned Iiving Units.

For purposes of this survey you are to interview only within the Living Units as signed to you. These will be designated on the (biue) Living Unit Listing Furns by "iving Unit Nubers" entered in the last colum. This will clways be a three-digit number boginning with 2 , 2, or 3 (e.g., "201"), entered in red pencil. Werever such a number apears in the last colum of the Living Unit Listing ronms assigned to you, the line on which it is entered should describe an apartwent, house, or other living unit, and you are to obtain an interviow for each desimated living unit. On sach line with a Living Unit fumber, there shoulc be a Structure lumber, and, if the structure contains more than cne living unit, a description which identifies this particular living unit. To find the structure with this Structure 170. . consutt the map of the block (alone with the Ifving Unt Listing Forms for a block, you will be given a map of the block). On the block maps there is a large area (or block) number (e.5., "596-2" or " $617-14$ ") in or near the midnle of the block and (smaller) "Structure Mumbers" insice each structure. The blook nap will also show the street name and (in small paint) the house number -- E.g., Structure No. 17 in Area (Block) No, 615-12 may be on Woodlaw Avenus and have the house number of 6214 (address of "6214 S. Woodatim").

Thus, you should be able to locate the structure by tis number on the block map and locate the living unit within the structure by the apartment number or description given on the Living Unit Listing Form. If you have any problems in finding the structures or living units, of if any living unit deseription proves ambjguous (i.e., there are two or more units which meet the description), skip this entire structure and discuss it with your supervisor when you bring into the ofrice your completed work for the block.

For each living unit ascigned to you, completing the interview involves asking the questions and completing the entries on:

1. The Living Unit Schedule (blue) - complete this form for each living unit, whether occupied or vacant.
2. The Household Iisting Eorm (pink) -- complete this form for each occupied Living unit.
3. The Fanily Schedule (green) -- complete this form for each Samily and aach person not in a family. While most living units will be occupied by only one family and will, therefore, require ony one Bemily Schedule, some livine units may contain tro or more families, or a family (or fanilies) plus persons not related to the family, and will need, therefore, nore than one Family Schedule.

Introdacing Yourself.
After you have located a unit in wich you are to conduct an interview, you should introduce yoursalf to prospective respondents somewhat as follows:
"Hello, my name is $\qquad$ - Itm working on a housing survey in Chicago, and I'd like to ask you sone questions." Keep your introduction as brief as possible, and if these two sentences are enough, le it go at that and proceed with the interview. In some cases you will be asked specific questions about the purpose of the study and its sponsorship; in other cases you nay feel that giving more facts about the survey will help you to gain entree. In either event, here are the answers to some of the questions you may be asked:

Whe are you doing this for? I'm working for the National Opinion Research Center.

What good will it do?

Why me?
We're trying to get information about housing conditions and people's needs in this area.

We're interviewing the people who live in every (2nd, 4th, 20th, etc. -- Insert appropriate number) house on aparment in this area. First, We listed all the pleces where people live, and then ve counted off every th line, and your house (apartment) $\overline{\text { fell }}$ into our sample. This gives us a good crossmection of all the people who live around here, but jef we don't interview all the people who are in our sample, we can't do as good a job. We can't substitute anyone else for you.

## Whom To Interview.

For purposes of completing the schecules, you mary interviev any member of the : family -- i.e., any person living in the asstgned living untt who is able to provide the informetion with "reasonable accuracy." You must make every effort to persuade a respondent to fumish the sequired information whenever the respondent really has any information, but be carepul not to push rour "persuasion" by asking the respondent to guess at intomation he ox she doesn't have. There is, hovever, an excestion to the mule about not asking the respondent to guess: where the infomation called for is not imown accurately to anybody, and the respondent!s infomation (even wough it is not completely acourate) is as accurate as anybody else's, then trying to get the respondent to supply approximate intomation is in order. For example:

1. Respondent is the wife, and, when asked for her husband's income during the past tivelve months, she says that she doesn't know and suggests that you ask him for the information. Here, do not press her to give you a guess or an approximate figure, but, instead, try to get it from the husband.
2. Situation is similar, but wife says that she would prefer that you get the information from her husband -- since he may not like her giving it to you. Here, attompt to persuade her to furnish the information, explaining that it will be kept in confidence, etc.
3. Here again the situation is sinilar, but the wife says that she doesn't know exactly what her husband's income is, and men you ask in he would be able to give it, she says that she doubts that he mows it any better than she does. In this case ask for her best estimate of the figure -i.e., since the husband, also, can give you only an estimate, you may as well get the estmate from this respondent and avoid a cell-back.

Where the respondent whom frou talk with initially can fumish some but not all of the information with satisfectory accuracy, ask whether there is some other person in tine household who can fumish the remaning information, and if so, make an anpointment to return and see that person. If there is no other person who can furnish this information accuretely, then attempt to get the respondent's best guess.

Where the person tho has the missing infomation is difricult to rech, it may be possible to obtain it through your initial respondent - i. .e., You could ask a woman to detemmine from her husband exactly what his job is calied, and arrange to retum and piok up that information from her. You must, hovever, be faixly careivl about employing this techique, since it can lead to embarrasements. For example, don't ask a wife to determine he: musband's incone if she has indicated that she doesn't kon it because "he never tells me that kind of thing." Tneigentally, in this simation you will have to be careful about asking the husbanc for this infomation in front of his vife if you call beck to get it from him - NORO prefers to stay out op the conestic quarels of respondents, and 5 trijl be healthiew for all concemed if we stick to that policy!

Make sure you indicabe at the end of each schedule who the respondent mas.

Accuracy of Infommations
In determining whom to interview, and what information to accept, remember that "accuracy" is a relative temin For example, income is to be determined only in the intervals shown on your income card, and it is sufficient if a responcent mows her husband's incone vas "around 2,000 " - you don't need th pind net whethen it was 32,000 or "1900 or "2100.

Accuracy, then, is to be defined in terms of the classification required, and if the respondent knows the infomation accurately enough so that the classification can be made, then the respondent has "accurate" information. In most cases the classifcation required appears on the schedule. The exception is age. For age, the classification will be as follows:

> Inder 5 years
> $5-9$ years
> $10-14$ years
> $15-19$ years
> $20-44$ years
> $45-64$ years
> 65 yearsend over

Recording your neme, etc.
On all forms there are places (at the end of the schedule) for entering your name, the date the schedule was completed, and the Line Ho. (Household Tisting Form) of the resoondent.

Indieate on all timee forms any coments that you may have about the respondent'a reactions -- was he (she) cooperative, suspjeious, interestes, apperently mell. informed, confused, etc.

## Record of Call-Backs.

In the event that you camot complete all the schedules for a living unit on your first call, make out (at least) the heading of a Housohold Listing rom for the unit and enter on the back appropriate notes regarding forms still to be completed, appointments for call-beck, etc. On subsequent calls indicate cell no. (and, 3rd, etc.), whether all forms completed, and if not, notes for further call-backs. Do not make more than three calls on any living unit without further authorization from the ofitice.

Non-Interviews.
If it proves impossible to complete all the materials for a living unit (e.g., due to refusal, no one at home on three cells, etc.), describe the situation fuliy in the section labelled "Non-Interview Report" on the bad of the Household Insting Fom. For example, in case of a refusal, indicate who refused, reasons given for (or circumstances of ) refusal, attempts (if any) made to obtain cooperation, etc. Deffnitions.

The terms below are of general importance. Other terms are defined in comection with the ftem in which they are used. Dwelling-unit and nonmivelling-unit living quarters are defined in the instructions for the Eiving Ind Listing Form (bue).

- I. Living unit -- separate Ziving quarters ocupied (or intended for occupancy) by a famy or individual.

2. Fousehold -- all the persons who live in a single living undt.
3. Family -- a group of two or more persons living in a single is i, é unit and related to each other by blood, marriage, or adoption.
4. Unrelated individual -- a merber of any housenold who is not related (by blood, marriage, or adoption) to any other member of the household.
5. Group household -- a houschold that contains no familias (i,e., a household composed entirely of unrelated individuals).
6. Single-person household -- a group household with only one nerber.
7. Head of housenold -- the member of the houschoid reported as head by the fespondent. If, however, the respondent names as thead of the household" a married woman whose husband lives in the household, consicer the husband as head. If no momber, or if nore than one merber, is regarded as head, refer the problem to the crilice.
8. Family head -- follow same derinition as for household heã, but restrict it to a single family, All houschold heads who are members of families are to be consicered heads of their femilies.
9. Primary family -- a family which includes the honsehold head. All other fanilies are "secondary fomilies."
10. Hyde Perk-Kenwocd aree - area bounded by 47 th Street on north, Cottage Grove Frenue on west, S9th Street on south, ad Lake IIchigan on east.
11. Loop - for pumposes of this study, the term "Loop" is used to designote the entire midtown business distict from Halsted Sbreet to the Lake and from Chicago Avenue to 12 th Street (Roosevelt Foad. .

CORPTUTTHG THE LIVING UWTI SCHEDUIE
You should start the interview proper with the Living Unit Schedule (blue). In prem paring this schedule, make entries as follows:

Item 7 - Identification of Iiving Unit.
The ontries for "Area" and "Structure" should be the Block No, and Structure No. as shown on the Jiving Unit Iisting Fom. The Living Unit No. is the red number on the Living Untt Listing Form.

Iten 2 - Number of roms and sleeping rooms.
Count only whole rooms, such as kitchens, bedrooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms, permanentiy enclosed sun-porches of substantial size; finished basement or attic rooms, recreation roons, or other rooms suitable orrused for living purposes; and rooms used for ofrice purposes by a person Iiving in the living unit. Count as a separate roon a kitchen, a kitchenette, or "helfwromi which is partitioned off from floor to ceiling; but count as only one room a combined kitchenette and dinette separated only by shelves or cabinets.

Do not count: bathrooms, strip or pullman kitchens, hails or foyers, alcoves, pantres, lamaries, olosets or stomage space, unused basement ox attic pooms not suitable for livirg quarters, rooms subleased for pefice purposes by a person not living in the living mit, and rocms used for ousiness purposes in a living unit with a business.

Count all rooms in the living unt; include roons for lodgers if such rooms are part of the Inving unti you are enumerating. If there are several living ungts in a honse, make sure that the roons you are comting are oniy for the living unit you are enumerating, All rooms that are suitable for living quarters, even though they are not used at the time of enumeration, must be included.

Handing shared roons: In the case of litchens (or other rooms) shared by occupants of tho or more Living units, include the kitchen as a room in the living mit to wick it is most readily accessible.

Bedrooms: A bedroon is defined as a room which is used primarily as a sleeping roon. There is, however, no need to be excessively rigorous about distinguishing betreen bedrooms and other sleeping roons. The important thing is to malie sure that any room bhich is used regulariv for sleeping is counted either under 26 as a bedroon or under $2 c$ as an adutional sleeping noom. In case yourre not sure whether a room is to be considered as primarily a bedroon or as a roon used for sleeping but. havirg sow other primery function, count it as a bedroom but explain the situation in a note.

Remeraber that:
(a) In countirg rooms, the fact that a roon is used for two or nore purposes -e.s.g as a dining-moom, living-room, and bedroom, doesn't make it more than one room!
(b) if a roon is counted as a bedroom, it must never be counted also as an "other sleeping roon" or vice versa.

Item 3-7.Ventilation, lighting, and heating,
Questions $3 \mathrm{~b}, 3 \mathrm{c}$, and 3 d apply only to rooms as defined above. For the bathroom, other means of ventilation might be exhaust fan, air-conditioning duct, etc. Note that bathroom is not a "room" for purposes of 3b, 3c, and 3d.

Item 4 -- Dual EEress.
This item is practically self-explanatory. A "crash panel" is a glass door or other breakeble panel mericed (or intended for use as a) "fire exit"; breaking the panel permits entrance to another living mit mich has access to a fire escape of some sort.

Item 5-Tenure and rent.
Occupied by owner: A dwelling unit is "occupied by omer" if the owner or coowner is one of the persons living in the unit (or absent from the houschold for a short period of time, such as a family member in the armed forces or temporarily working away from home), even if he has not fully paid for the unit or has a mortgage on it. Consjder a cooperative apartment unit as ocoupied by the omer if the owner lives in it.

Ocoupied by renter: A unit is "occupied by renter" if mey money rent is paid or contracted for.

Ocoupied rent-free: Units "occupied rent-free" are those which are not occupied by the ower and for which no money rent payment is made or contracted for. Such units are usually occupied rent-free in exchange for services rendered, or sometimes the right to occupy the unst is the gift of a relative or friend who does not live in the unit. For cxample, a caretaier or janitor who feceives the use of a house or apartment as part of his wages, or a minister who receives the use of the parsonage as part of his salary, occupies the unit rent-free. Do not consider a unit es "occupied rent-free" if any rent at all is paid, even though this rent is nominal -e.g., if a janitor occupies an apartment for whioh he pays only hale the rent paid for other similar apartments in the structure, report the unit as "rented" rather than as "occupjed rent-free."

Wonthly rent: Enter the rent contrected for, regardiess of whether it includos fumiture, heatrig fuel, electrictuy, cooking fuel, water, or other services sometimes supplied. fin rent is reported on other than a monthly basis, convert the amount to a monthly rate -- multiply weelly rents by $4-1 / 3$, semi-monthly rents by 2 , etc.

Special problens in computing om rent: The rent reported should apily only to the living unt wich the renter occupies. If the rent actually paid by him includes rent for dwelling units occupied by others (such as apartments which he sublets), report that part of the total rent mhich he estimates for his one living unit, including any rented roons which are a part of his one living unit. For example, a renter pays 075 monthly for an unfumished house in winich she occupies the firstfloor unit and rents out tro small furnished apartments on the second fioor for 040 each. The renter estimates the rent for her first-floor unit to be about 550 of the 775 which she pays for the entire house. Similarly, if the rent actually paid incluces rent for a business unit in addition to a living unit, report that part of the total rent which the renter estimates for the living unit alone.

Pilities: In checking whether the utilities or services listed are included in the rent or must be patu for ar aciaticnaz tems, check on the basis of how the bulk of the cost is paid. If, for example, the landlord supplies neat, but since there is no radiator in one of the bedrooms, the family uses an electric heater for that room and has to pay the additional cost of this heater, heat showl, nevertheless, be entered as "included in rent." On the other hand, if a family rented a house with a coal fumace, and at the beginning of the heating season they used coal which had been left in the bin by the landlord but then had to replenish it at their own expense, they are peying the bulk of the heat bill, and the entry should be "not inciuded"

Fumiture and fumishings: As another example, you should chack "inciuded" in rent for "fumiture and fumishings" if an apartment is rented with tables, chairs, beds, and other najor furniture items, even though the renters supply some items, such as radio, easy-chair, and kitchenware. And, on the other hand, do not consider "furniture and furnishings" to be included in rent if the family has its own fumiture but the apartment happens to come with a luxphy (in-a-door) bed.

Janitor service: With respect to "janitor service," the importent consideration is whether the family must pay any amount in addition to rent for "normal" garbage and trash removal. By Mormal" garbage and trash removel is meant removal of the ordinary daily and weekly accumulation. Thus, if a family renodeled its apartment by xipping out a lot of partitions and had to pay for the removal of the resultant debris, this is not "nomal" trash removal, and you would cheok "janitor service" as included in rent if the regulaf trash and garbage accunulations are removed ai no cost to the family. Janitor service is to be considered as included in rent if regular garbage and trash removal is provided, even though other services nomaliy supplied by a janitor are not provided -- i.e., even though leaking faucets, cleaning of public halls, etc, have to be attended to by the fanily, The entry "not included" should be checked in all cases where the service or witlity is not provided as part of the rent, whether or not the family actually pays for it i.e., if a tamily has no telephone, or is there are no cooking facilities in the unit, you would stinl check "not included" for these services.

## Item 6-Facilities.

Hot and colc water: In order for a unit to have both hot and cold weter, it is not necessary that the hot water be available at all times. In some cases, hot vater nay be available only during tine heating season (or only at particular bours when the landlady chooses to supply it. ). The matt should, nevertheless, be reported as having both hot and cold water. is a matter of fact, report tise unit as having both hot and cold water if there are operable lacilities for supplying both inside the unit, even though hot vater is never available. For example, suppose a mit has both hot-ard cold-water taps, and the hot-vater tap is hooked up to a hotwater heater which is in good working order; hovever, the iandlord does not provide fuel for the hot-water heater, and neither does anybody else, so that in fact thare is never any hot water available. In this case, you would still indicate that the unit has both hot and cold water, because there are operable facilities for both. On the other hand, if there is inside the unit a sink with both hot-and cold-water taps, but the hot-rater heater has been broken for a Iong time and is not Iikely to be repared in the near future, then indicate cold water only - the hot-water facility is present but is not operable.

With respect to the other parts of Question 6 , the entry should always be "No" if:
(a) the facility is not present, or
(b) the facility is present but is not in working condition, or
(c) the facility is present, but the occupants of this particular unit do not have access to it -- e.go, there is a kitchen and sink with ruming water, but it's in the landlady's apartment, and this particular Iiving unft does not have the use of the kitchen.

Bathtub or shower: Check "No" unless the bathtub or shower actually has running water piped to it which can be turned on (however, it is sufficient if there is cold water). Hote that a living unit may have no piped runnine water in the unit but may, nevertheless, have the use of a flush toilet, bathtub or shower, and/or a kitchen sink -- i.e., these facilities may be available in a bathrom or kitchen used by the occupants of more than one living unit and located outside the living unit in which you are conducting your interview; and, therefore, a "No" answer is to be followed up by a question concerning availability of the facility elsewhere in the structure.

Kitohen sink: The kitchen sink must have a drain-pipe wich carries waste to the outside and must be located inside this structure. it need not have ruming water piped to it. Usually it is located in the kitchen; however, a sink (with drain-pipe to the outside) which is located in a hell, pantry, enclosed porch, or room adjacent to the kitchen and used in the washing of dishes or cooking utensils, is also a kitchen sinh. A tashborl, basin, or lavatory located in a bathroom or bedroom is not a kitchen sink. A sink vitin only a bucket to collect waste is to be reported "no kitchen sinke" A kitchen sink is to be considered "makeshift" unless it has a drajnboard, ruming water, etce and is of a type (and in a location) which permats it to be used as a kitchen sink.

## Item 7-Cooking facilities.

Fntries for this item are fairly obvious. You are not likely to encounter cooking facilities other than a gas stove, an electace stove, or a hot plate, but if you do, describe then. Hake sure the cooking facilities are inside the living unit, not merely available to its occupants. If there is a question as to which unit in a structure includes the cooking facilities ( og gog a kitchen used by the $^{\text {g }}$ occupants of two or more living units), assign the facility to the unit which has most convenient access to it. This differs from procedure for other facilities -i.e., cooking facilities are almays to be assigned to some unit, were other facilities cail be left as "for coman vise, not in any living unit."

Item 8 - Heating facilities.
Report the equament available for heating the living unit during the winter months. Feport a usable heating systen or furnace, even though it may be temporarily out of order or jis not in operation becuse of cost or inconvenience.

Eiped stoan or hot vater: Incluce radiators (and pipes), radiant, panet, and baseboar heating systems in this category.

Warm-air furmace: Circle this code for either "piped" or "pipeless" wam-air fumaces. A piped warm-air furnace has pipes which conduct mam ajr to various rooms in the living unit. A pipeless nam-air furnace is usually located in the basement or utility room, with one grille directly above or adjacent to the fumace. Floor- and wall-fumaces are included in this category.

Other means - with flue: Circle this code for fireplaces and fue-connected heating stoves. f flue is a pipe or enclosed passage to carry the smoke or fumes from the equipment to the outside of the structure. The flue must be connected to a chinney or Iead directly to the outside through a hole in the wall ox window. Flue-connected heating devices are generally oil-, wood-, or coal-buming heaters With a stove pipe connected to a flue in the wall or ceiling. Flue-comected stoves or ranges which are used primarily for cooking are included in this cetegory if they are the only source or the major source of heat for the Ifving unit.

Other means - no flue: Circle this code for any type of heating equipment which is not flue-connected, such as electric heaters (including coil wall heaters) and portable kerosene heaters.

## Iten 9 -- Condition.

Eate the condition of the features listed (ceiliugs, walls, floors, windous, doors) on the basis of what you can observe as you concuct the interviet. Do not ask pemission to inspect these features. Conster as a tmajor defectilholes, open cracks, and rotted, locse, or missing materials ower a considerable area. Also consider as a major defeot varping or sagging of floorboards, mindow frames, doors, etco. of such magnttude that 7 arge "gaps" exist (in the fioor, between window and frame, etc.). Other defects should be rated as "minor defecta," excluding, horever, such items as lack of paint, dixty or dingy walls, floors, mindows, ete. discoloration of window glass, and other conditions which aftect the appearance rather than the utility of the Iiving unit.

Item $10-$ Plumbing.
Tith respect to plumbing, you are to report both youx respondent's anstrer and your om observation. You mill probably have very little opportunity to observe the plumbing; however, if you can see pipes that are uncovered running throngh the room in which you are conducting your interview, try to determine whether there is evidence of leaks or of substantial rust or composion. There may be other evidence of plumbing difftioulties conveyed to you by your nose, aven though you can see nothing!

Item 11- Type of househola, Tunber of persons, etc.
The entries for Iten 1l, are sumaries of cata on the Household Iisting Form. Leave Itcm 11 to be completed atter you leave the living unt. Then, enter the type of household and the other data of Item 11 on the basis of the Household Listing Form entries and in accordance with the definitions given above for "famiy, " "group houselolc, " "unreqated indivioual, " etc. Fom a vacant liring unit, you should, of course, oircle "O" tor 17b, "O" for lle, and "on fox Ild; for a "singlem person household" with "no (other) unelated tndividuals," you shouid circle "l" for 17b, "O" for 17e, and "17" for 11d.

COMPLETMG THE HOUSEROLD IISTHV FORM
After you have completed the Living Unit Schedule, you should fill out the Household Listing Form. As indicated on the schedule, tell the respondent: "Werd IIke to Ist all of the people-adults and children-who live here, who is the head of the household and hov is each person who lives here related to him?" Then enter the name of the household head, and, in the column headed Melationship to Head of Household," the relationship of each of the other persons to the head of the household.

1. Listing the mambers of the household.

Every person tho lives in the living unit must be entered (including babies, Iodgers, etc). You need enter name only for the head of the household. Other people are to be show (in the column headed Mrelationship to Head of Household" by their relationship to the head as "mife," "daughter," "mother-in-law," "uncle," "nephew," "grandsong" "iodger," "lodger's wife," etc.
In listing, group the people by familiesm-listing first the family which contains the head of the household-and, within families, by subfamilies. Following the families, list any individuals who do not fall into a family.
In the column for "Fam. (family) No." enter "I" for each person in the first family (for each person if only one family); "2" for each person in the second family, etc.
2. Marital status.

Enter for every person 14 years old or over as "S" (single), wh" (married), "wd" (widowed), "Div"(divorced) or "Sep" (separated).
3. Age.

For each individual, age should be entered in years as a two-digit number-i.e. enter "OO" for children under one year of age, "Ol" for those one year old, etc. Enter "99" for any person 99 years old or over.
4. Attending schocl or working.

You are to enter mil" if the person is working, "S" if the person is attending school, and "IN" if the person is doing neither. Leave this item biank for children under 5 years of age. If the person is both working and attending school, enter both-i.e., "WS." Consider a person "working" if he has a regular job or business but not if he is "unemployed" at, present even though he usually works.
5. Transportation to work or school.

For each person reported as woxking (i) or as attending school (S), enter (by circling the proper number)how the person gets to work or school. Where the personis in a car pool for which he is always the driver (i.e., he always drives and the other members of the pool are passengers), circle "2" for "own car" rather than "3" for "car pool." If other members of the pool drive sometines, circle "3" for "car pool" whether the person drives most of the tine, some of the time or never. If a person uses more than one riethod of getting to school or work, enter the method used most irequently. If a person is both working and going to school (WS), ask in tems of which is his primary activity.
6. Place of work.

Here we wich to know in what part of the city the person works, not the name of the plant, or firm at which he works. The ony exception to this is for a person who is employed by the University of Chicago; in this case, enter "UJC" rather than the locality. In all other cases, enter:
(a) "HPK" if parson is employed in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area (except for those employed by the University of Chicago)-mith to 59th and Cottage Grove to the lake.
(b) "Loop" for those employed in the area between Halsted and the lake, from 12th Street to Chicago Avenue.
(c) "North" for those employed north of Chicago Avenue, inside the city linits and east of the lorth Branch of the Chicago Kiver.
(d) "is" (Near South) for those employed south of 12 th Street (Roosevelt Road) inside the city limits, and south of the South Branch of the Chicago River but north of 47 th Street.
(e) "FS" (Far South) for those employed south of 47 th Street inside the city limits except "HPK."
(f) "West" for those employed west of Halsted Street, between the North and South Branches of the Chicago River.
(g) "SS" for south suburbanmei.e., south of the city limits and east of Kedzie Avemue.
(h) "OS" for other suburban--i.e., all other places outside city limits.

When you are not, sure in exactly which category a place of work falls, enter an asterisk ( $*$ ) and describe the location as fully as possible in a footnote.

## 7. Income.

For each person fourteen years old or over in the household, enter the person's income during 1955. In asking about income, hand the respondent the income card and ask first for the head twhat was your 's income in 1955 -in which of the classes on this card does it fallen Then ask similar question for each ather person III or over. Wake sure the respondent is reporting "total income" and not "take home pay" and is giving all income-mips, bonuses, dependency, allotments, etc. as vell as wages, salary, etc.

The incone to be entered is income before taxes, social security, and other deductions. It should include all money income received by the inaividuaiwages or salary, piece-rate payments, commissions, tips, bonuses, gifts from employers, profits from own business, fees, foyalties, alimony, annuities, pensions, dependency allotments from persons in the armed services, contributions and gifts from persons not, members of the household, dividends, interest, insurance receipts (i.e., receipts from paidmp endownent policies of the life insurance of a deceased person), income from the rental of property or from roomers and/ox boarders, social security benefits, unemployment compensation, veterans' benefits, vorkmen's compensation, etc. "Income" includes practically all money received by the person (plus money earned by him but not received). There are, however, a few types of money recetpts which are not to be considered
as income:
(a) Allowance-mmoney given to cover living expenses by one member of a family to another in the same household.
(b) Borrowings-money bormowed from a bank, finance company, relatives or Qther sources.
(c) Capital gains and lossesmmoney received from the sale of a capital asset by persons tho are not in the business of selling such commodities. The following are examples of the sale of capital assets: (1) The sile of stocks and bonds by persons who are not security dealers; (2) the sale of a house by a person who is not a cealer in real estate; (3) the sale of a private automobile by a person who is not a car dealer.
(d) Lump-sum payments-money xeceived in one lump sum from incurance policies, estates, trusts, inheritances, gifts, etc; but regular or periodic receipts from these sources are income.
(e) Pay "in kind"-pay "in kind" is not included as income, even though received as payment for mork performed.
(f) Refundsm-refunds of money for merchandise purchased but returned, refunds of money deposited as an option for the right to punchase, refunds of overpayment of tazes, etc.
(g) Withdrawals of savings-money obtained from the withorawals of bank deposits, the sale of U. S. savings bonds, on other assets: only the interest received from bank deposits, bonds or loans is income.

In some cases "income" includes money not actually received--i.e., amounts ceducted (from wages) for taxes, social security, etc. Thus utake-homen pay is not total wages or salary. The respondent may often report the "takemome" paym-that is, wages of salary, minus deduct,ions for withholding tax, retirement pay, union dues, war bonds, et, If "takemhome" pay is reported, the deductions should be added to it and the total counted as wage or salary income. If the respondent knows only the amount of "takemome" pay, it may be necessary to itemize the deductions in order to get an estimate of the total before deductions.

Business income is net money income or profit from the opration of a business, consisting of fotal (or gross) money receipts, less the business expenses: (l) Total money receipts is the value of all goods sold or services rendered; include the value of any net inventory increase. (2) Business expenses include cowt of merchandise purchased, reat, heat, Light, and power expenses of the business quarters, depreciation of machinery and other business property, decrease in the value of inventory, wages and salaries paid to employees, business taxes, interest on the business mortgages and debts. Capital expenditures, such as the purchase of new builinings or machines or pemanent improvements of existing buildings or machinery should not be considered as expenses; only the anmual depreciation on such impovements or purchases is expenses. Personal expenbes for sich things as food, shelter, personal tazes, life or health incurance, improvement of living cuarters, or purchase of bonds, should not be considered as business expenses.
$-1.3-$
Income must be on an annual basis. Where the respondent knows only weekly wages or monthly salary, multiply by the number of weeks or months during Which the person was employed at this rate in 1955. Do not simply multiply weekly wages by 52, without making sure that the person was (or will be) employed at the specified wage for the entire year. This is particularly important in the case of individuals in the building trades, who are frequently employed only part of the year, who may even, in fact, work only part of the tine duxing the building season. The entry is to be in terms of the codes shown on the income card.
8. Kind of school

For each person reported as "S" (attending school), you are to indicate by circling the proper number ( 1,2 , or 3) on the line for the person, whether the school he or she is attending is a public, private, or parochial school. An entry of "kind of school" should be made for children 5 vears or older who are reported as attending kindergarten or nursery school.

After complet,ug the Living Unit Schedule and the Household Listing Form, prepare a Family Schedule for each family in the living unit and for each individual (adult) in the inving unit who is not related to anyone else-i.e., each "urrelated individual."

Item 1. Identification and type of family. The identification of area, structure, and living unit is to be completed from the Living Unit Listing porm. The family number Item le, should agree with the mumber Shown on the Rousehold Listing Form. In Iten 1 you are also to indicate whether the schedule is for a lamy or an individual and, if for a family, whether for a primary or secondary family; if for an individual, whether he is the head of a group houschold or some other "umrelated individual." In the case of a single person household, it should be noted that the person is to be entered as "head of group household."

Iter 2. Number of persons, families, etc. The ontries for Item 2 can usually be made on the basis of the entries on the Household Listing Forim without need for further questioning of the respondent. However, in the case of secondary families and unrelated individuals, you will usually have to talk to some respondent other than the one who provided the information for the Household Listing Form and, in such cases, check the listing of the family with this new respondent before prom ceeding with the Family Schedule.

Number of subfamilies. (2c). A subfamily is a grouping within the family grouping (of all people related by blood, marriage or adoption). It consists of two or more perisons with the relationships husband and/or wise and/or unmarried children. For example, take a family consisting of a man, his wife, his daughter, his daughters' children, his son and his son's wife, his unmarried daughter: this family contains 3 subfamilies: (1) the men, his wife and unarried daughter; (2) the daughter and her children, (3) the son and his wife. Host, families contain only one subfamily i.e., if family is man and wife or man and wife and minor (unmarried) children, it is a single subfamily. It is possible for a family to contain no (zero) subfamiliesme.g., a wonan and her (unaritied) minor niece. Mote that subfamily and "secondary family" have entirely different meanings. A secondary family is another family within a household and a subiamily is a grouping within a family (may, in fact, be a grouping mithin a secondary family).

Wuber of persons attending school, and number emploted. Count for these categories ony merbers of this family and only those marked "GT" or "W" on the Household Listing Fomm. If a person is marked WW" on the Fousehold Listing Form count him in both the "attending school" category and the "employed" category.

Item 3. Race of family or individual. Rece should be entered by observation. Unless there is definite evidence to the contrary, assume that all members of the family ase of the same race as the respondent. Where you determine that the family is actually of mixed race, describe the situation in full and do not circle any of the race entries. The term "Oriental" is defined to include Japanese, Chinese and Flipinos, but not other Asiatic persons.

Item 4. Income of family. Add the income codes entered on the Household Iisting Fom for members of this family and enter the sum. If code for any person is "XX" ( 8800 or over) enter "XX" for the sum. In lib, copy the income code of the family head from the Household Jisting Form.

Item 5. Characteristics of family head or of the individual. Where the schedule is for an individual, there is no problen in defining the person to whon the inquiries apply. In the case of a family, consider as head of the family:
(a) The person named as household head, if this is a primary family.
(b) The husband, if the family consists of a husband and wife and their children.
(o) Thoever respondent indicates as the family head if the above rules do not appiy.

For education of head, enter the highest grade of school that the fead has completedin a regular school. "Regular" sohool; The highest grade completed in a regular school refers to formal education obtained in graded public, private, or parochiel schools, colleges, universities, or professional schools, whether day school or night school, and whether attendance was full or part-tine. That is, "regular" schooling is that which advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, or a college, university, or professional school degree.
"Nonregular" schools: Do not count education or training received in the following, because they are usually not "regular" schools:
(a) Vocational, trade, or business schools outside the "recular" system. Exclude such sohools unless they were graded and considered a part of a regular school system. Examples of schools usually not in the regular school system are barber colleges, beauticion schools, citizenship schools, and all other schools which are not affiliated with a city, county, State, or Federal educational systen or with a private echoational syster.
(b) On-the-job training, Do not inciude any training obtained in connection with working on a job.
(c) Corresponcence schools. Do not include any training received by mail from "comrespondence schoole." If, hovever, the correspondonoe anw we was given by a regular school, such as a university, and it counted toward promotion in the regular school system, it should be included.

Address of head: In the case of adress of head before he moved to the Hyue Park-ientood area, enter the street adress (e.g., 2la? 5. Park) if the previous residence was in Chicago, and the place and state (e.g., Gary, Indiana, or Rural Jackson County, Temessee) if the previous residence was elsewhere. Actually, exact street adress is not needed-an indication of the general area will be sufficient, as, for example, Wear 2Lth and S. Pank."

Occupation: Circle the category whenever it is entirely clear (e. g. , circle oode I for "professional" if person isa "physicien"); othervise describe the occupation as fully as possible.

Item 6. Car ormenship. This question and the entries for it are self-explanatory The term "Daily driving to and fron work" should be understood to mean driving to wirk three days or more each week. Less than three days per week should be reported as "other."

Note that in 6o only one code should be circled. If two or more replies are appropmate, give priority to the lower code numbers. For example, if a doctor drives to and from his office each day (code "I") but also uses his car in making house calls (oode "O"), circle only the gero (0). Or, if a cherk drives his children to sehool each morming (code "?") and also drives to and from work each day (code "I"), giving preference to the lower code number will mean that code "I" should be oircled.

Item 7. Shopping habits. The questions should be asked as worded, inserting the anpropiate tems--e.g., "Fon many times per week do you go shopping for food?", or "How many times per month do you go shopping For clothing?", or "Did you malk there, use your own car, public transportation or did the doctor come to your home?"

In entering the frequency with which the respondent goes to each type of establishment, note the category "Almost never." If a respondent says that the family practically never goes to the movies now that they have a iv set, enter a check in the "alnost never" column. Similarly, a housewife who reports that last Heek was "the first tine in months" anyone in the family went to a restaurant should also be cocied "alnost never" on restaurants. Similarly check a service as "not usec" if the family practically never uses the service--e.g., the housewife alnost always does all the family laundry at home but on rare occasions sends something (say, mindow curtains) to a laundry. here entry is "almost never" or "not used," there is no need to ank the remaining guestions for this type of establishment or this service.

The questions regarding going to a "restaurant" refer to eating out other than lunches eaten by mertbers of the family during work or school hours in or near the place of work or the school.

Item 8. General attitude tovard the area. "Area" in Item 8 refers to whateron The respondent consicers to be his or her "own neighoxhood"-i.e., don't define this for the respondent unless respondent asks you. Tr you are asked, explain that it means the Wyde Pauk-Kentood area. Aside fron defining the area if the respondent is unwiling to do so hinself, do not explain this item-i.e., it the respondent wants to know what you mean by "like or cislike" tell the respondent to judge it in whatever terms he considers most appropriate. The only other explanation permitted is for 8 b , and is spelled out on the schedule.

Item 9. Specifying factors liked and disliked. As in Item 6, the terms "Iike" and "dislike" are to be interpreted in the respondent's om teums. Ontain all the things liked before you go on to those disliked. If it is necessary to probe, use only the probe shom on the questiomaire. If there is any problem about how to classify a response, report it as "other" and record it verbatim. If the respondent mentions the "kind of people in netghborhood," ask him what it is he likes or dislikes about the people, and continue neutral probing until you have a reasonably specilic indication of what characteristics he is thinking about, but do not suggest any charaoteristics. Don't ask "c" until you have all the factors which the respondent himself offers as things he likes or dislikes.

After asking "c," ask "d" for each item liked or disliked, using a neutral introduction such as: "You said you like the transportation to the Loop from here. Do you feel strongly about that or is it not too important?"

Maike sure that your probes about kincs of people do not in any way suggest the answers--e.go, if the respondent mentions some racial group, we want to be sure this fact is recorded, but if the respondent does not spontaneously mention it, DoN'T suggest it. However, you want to keep asking and have the respondent make his statement sufficientiy specifjc so that, when he does refer to the "Sind of people," you (and we) know what kind of people he is talking about.

Item 10. Affiliation with University of Chicago. Since the University of Chicaso is an Important feature of the Hyde Park-Kenwood area, we wish to determine which residents in the area are associated with the Thiversity (and in what capacity) and how this affected their moving to the area,

Item 11. Location of relatives and friencs. This question is relatively selfexplanatory. The term Most lis to be interpretad that more relatives or more friends live in the designated area than live some place else,

Items 12, 13, and 14* These itens are selfexplanatory and shouid be asked exactiy as worded. The only erceptions are the tems "regularly attend" and "infrequent attendance." In general, regulan attendance mould mean once a month or oftener; infrequent attendace, less freguentiy then that.

# WATIONAL OPTMIOM RESEARCH CENTER University of Chicago 

1. Identification of Iiving unit:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { a. Area . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 1-5 } \\
& \text { b. Structure. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 6-7 } \\
& \text { c. Living Unit Nunber . . . . . . . . . . . Col. } 8-10 \\
& \hline
\end{aligned}
$$

2. a. How many rooms are there in this (house, apartment)? . . Col. 11:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| 9 | or more |  |  |

CODE Col. 12-13 $\qquad$
b. How many bedrooms? . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 14 :

012
345
6 or more
c. Are there any other roons -- living-room, dining-room, otc. -- used regularly for sleeping?

3. a. How is the bathroom ventilated -- by a window, a skylight, or by some other means?

| No bathroom. . . . Col. | $17-X$ |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| No ventilation . . . . . | 0 |  |
| Window . . . . . . . . | 1 |  |
| Skylight . . . . . . . . | 2 |  |
| Other means |  |  |
| (Specify |  |  |

b. Is there any room which does not have a window?
$\square$ No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 18- 0
$\square$ Yes -. How many rooms have no tindows? . . . . . . . . . . . .
c. Is there any room which does not have a working electrical connection -- electric light fixture or socket or an outlet?
$\square$
No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 19 - 0
$\square$ Ye
Yes -- How many roons have no electrical connection
d. Is there any room thich does not have any heating?

I No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . CoI. 20-0
$\square$ Yes -- How many roons are unheated?. . . . . . . . . . . . .
4. In case of fire, is there more than one exit from this (house, apartment)?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \square \text { No - Is there a "crash paneI"? } \\
& \text { No. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. } 21-0 \\
& \text { Yes . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

$\triangle$ Yes -- What kind of exit is there?
Crash panel . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1
Completely separate exit fron this
Iiving urkt to street, to outside
stainway, or to fire escape. . . . . . 2
Separate exit but leading to same hall as main exit . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
Separate exit (not locked) through some other living unit, . . . . . . . . . . . 4
5. a. Do you (or any member of your family) own this living unit, rent ity or occupy it rent-free?

Own . . . . . . COI. 22 - 1
Rent. . . . . . . . . $2^{*}$
Occupy rent-free. . . 3
Vacant, for rent. : 4*
Vacant, other . . . 5
*o. IF RENTRD: How much is the rent per month? . . . . . . Col. 23-24 \% (EITER DOLIARS ONLY)
*C. IF RENTMD: Does the rent include the following, or must tenant pay for or supply these himself?

IncIuded Not Included


## G. Facilities:

a* Is there running water inside this unit -- that is, a bathroom or kitchen tap or some other ruming water supply?
$\square$ No - Is there hot water available to you
inside this building?
No water . . . . . . Col. 25-0
Cold only. . . . . . . . . . 1
Hot avajlable. . . . . . . 2
5 Yes - . 4 there both hot and cold water?
Cold only. . . . . . . . . . 3
Both hot and cold. . . . . 4
b. Is there a flush toilet inside this unit?
$I$ No - Is there a frush toilet for your use
anywhere in this building?

$$
\begin{aligned}
\square & \text { No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . } \\
& \text { Is it used only by this house- } \\
& \text { hold, or is it shared with others? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Shared . . . . . . . I
Exclusive use. . . * 2
$\square$ Yes -- Is it used only by this household, or is it shared with others?

Shared . . . . . . 3
Exclusive use. . . . 4
c. Is there a bathtub or shower inside this unit?
$[7$ No - Is there a bathtub or shower for your
use anywhere in this building?


Shared . . . . . . 1
Exclusive use. . . 2
$\triangle$ Yes -- Is it used oniy by this household, or is it shared with others?

Shared . . . . . . . 3
Exclusive use. . . 4
d. Is there a kitchen sink with runing water for your use?
$\left.\begin{array}{rl}7 \text { No. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. } 28-0\end{array}\right)$
Shared . . . . . . . I
Exclusive use. . . . 2
$\int$ Ies, but makeshift - Is it used only by this household, or is it shared with others?

Shared
7. Are there cooking facilities inside this unit?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \begin{array}{l}
\square \\
\square
\end{array} \text { Yos . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col . } 29 \text {. } 0 \\
& \text { Gas or electric stove * } 1 \\
& \text { Hot plate . . . . . . . . } 2 \\
& \text { Other } \\
& \text { (Specify) }
\end{aligned}
$$

8. How is this unit heated?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Piped steam or hot water. . . . Col. } & 30-1 \\
\text { Warm-air furnace. . . . . . . . . } & 2 \\
\text { Other means -m with flue. . . . . . . } & 3 \\
\text { Other means -- no flue. . . . . . . } & 4 \\
\text { No heating equipment. . . . . . . . . } & 5
\end{array}
$$

9. RATE EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

| Col. | Adequate <br> Condition | Minor <br> Desect | Major <br> (31) | 0 | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | | Defect |
| :---: | | Not |
| :---: |
| Ascertained |

10. Do you have any difficulties with the plumbing in this (house, apartment)?
$\square$ No, and no evidence observabie. . . . . . . . . . . Col. 36-0
$\square$ No, but evidence (odors, leaks, etc.) observable..... I
$\triangle$ Yes -- What kind?
Occasional (minor) leaks, drain stoppages . . 2
Persistent or recurrent leaks . . . . . . . . 3
Recurrent drain stoppages . . . . . . . . . . 4
Extensive rust or corrosion . . . . . . . . . 5
Persistent odors . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 6
Other (Specify)

## $-5=$

11. ENTER ON BASIS OR HOUSEHOLD LISTHG FORM:
a. Type of household

No unrelated individuals:
Single-person household. . . . . . . . . . . Col. 37-0
Primary family only - no subfamilies . . . .... ... . I
Primary family only, with subfamilies. . . . . . . . 2
More than one family . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 3
With unrelated individuals:
Group household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 4
Primary family only - no subfamilies . . . . . . . . 5
Primary family only, with subfamilies. . . . . . . . . 6
More than one family . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7
Vacant living unit. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 8
b. Number of persons in household. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 38:
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 2\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{llll}4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$
8 or more
c. Number of families in household . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 39:

0 I 23
4 or more
d. Number of unrelated individuals in houschold -- i.e., individuals not related to head of household. . . . . . . . . COI. 40:
$\begin{array}{llll}0 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 4 & 5 & 6 & 7\end{array}$
8 or more

| 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 57 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Name of Interviewer $\qquad$ Date Completed $\qquad$
Line NO. of Respondent (FROM HOUSEHOLD IISTING FORM) $\qquad$


HYDE PARK-KENOOOD SURVEY
I. Identification of living unit and faminy.
b. Structure . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 6-7 $\qquad$
o. Living Unit Namber . . . . . . . . Cos. 8-10 $\qquad$
d. Type of famisy or inotvioun . . Col. 11 $\qquad$
Head of group horsehold $. . . . . . . . \quad-0$
Primary family . . . . . . . . . . . . . -1
Secmary family ............. .. -2
Unrelated individual . . . . . . . . . . -3
e. Family Number

Col. 12 $\qquad$
2.a. No. of persons in family

Col. J3:
1234
567
8 on more
b. No. of persons under 21 in family .............. Col. 14:

0223
4367
8 more
c. No. of subfamilies . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. - 5:

012
3 or more
d. No. of persons in fanily attending school . . . . . . . . Col. 16: ("S" on Household Listing Form)

012
345 6 ox more
e. No. of employed persons in family

Col. 17:
("tit on Household Listing Form)
012
345
6 or more
3. Race of family or individual

4.a. Income of family (ENTER INCOE AS SUM OF CODE ENTRIES ON HOUSEFOLD LISTTIG FORM) . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . COI. 19-20
b. Income of family head (COPY CODE FROM HOUSEFOLD IISTING FORM COI. 21-22 $\qquad$
5. Characteristics of family head:
a. How far did (head) go in school? ( nter highest grade completed)

No schooling . . . . . . . . . Col. 23- 0
Grades 1-4 . . . . . . . . . . - 1
Grades 5-7 . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Grads 8 . . . . . . . . . . 3
Some high school (Grades 9-11). - 4
Completed high school . . . . . - 5
Some college . . . . . . . . - 6
Completed college (or more) . . - 7
b. IF HEAD OF FAMILI IS MARRTED (AND WIFE LIVES IN HOUSEHOLD): How many years has * been married?
*ASK: "How many years have you been married?" IF RESFONDENT IS WIFE OR HEAD;

Less than I year . . Col. $24-0$
1 year ........ -
2 years . . . . . -2
3 years ...... - 3 4 years . . . . . -4
5-9 years . . . . -5
10-19 years . . . -6
20 or more years . . - 7
c. ASK EVERYOME:

Less than 1 year ......... Col. 25-0
I year . . . . . . . . . . - I
2 years . . . . . . . . . -2
3 years . . . . . . . . . -3
4 years . . . . . . . . . . -4
5-9 perre . . . . . . . . - 5
10-19 years . . . . . . . . . -6
20 or more (or "all life") . - ?
d. How many years have you (HEAD OF FAMILY) been living in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area?

5. (Continued)
e. How many years have you (HEAD OF FAMILY) been living in Chicago?

Less than I year . . . . . . . . Col. 27. 0
1 year ............. -1
2 years . . . . . .. . . . . . -2
3 years . . ........... - 3
4 years . . . . . . . . . . . . -4
5-9 years . . . . . . . . . . . -5
10-19 years . . . . . . . . . . . - 6
20 or more . . . . . . . . . . . 7
f. Where were you (FEAD OF FAMIIY) living before you moved to the Hyde Park-Kenwood area?

Chicago street address___ *_____ or

Cols. 28-29
Place and State $\qquad$
*g. IF "CHTCAGO" IN $f$ : Where were you (HEAD OF EAMTLY) living before you moved to Chicago?

Place and State
or Col. 30-31
$\square$ Born in Chicago
h. IF MESS THN 3 YEARS AT FRESENT ADDRESS: How many tines have you moved during the past 3 years?

CoI. 32 $\qquad$
i. What kind of work does (HEAD OF FAMILY) do? (CIRCLE CATEGORY BELOW OR DESCRIBE FULLY BELOW)

Proprietor, manager, or official . Col. 33-0
Professional worker . . . . . . . - 1
Clerical, sales, other white-collar -2
Foreman, "supervisor" . . . . . - 3
Craftsman, skilled worker . . . . - 4
Personal or domestic service . . -5
Semi-skilled worker . . . . . -6
Laborer (heavy labor) . . . . . . -
Other unskilled worker . . . . . -8
Other (DESCRIBE BELOW) . . . . . -9
6. Car ownership and parking
a. Do you (any member of this family) own a car?

¹o . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 34-0
$\triangle$ Yes-l . . y cars do you have? *
*If a car is onted by any fember of fantly, ask:
b. How is your car used? (Circle only ONE code)

In business . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 35-0
For daily driving to and from work . . . . . -1
For daily driving for some other purpose . . -2
Other . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .
c. Where do you ordinarily park your car when you are at home?
(Probe: Is this within a block of your home?)
On street
1 block away or less . . . . . . . . . Col. $36-0$
more than one block away . . . . . . . - 1
Off street in open lot parking space
I block away or less . . . . . . . . . . - 2
more than one block away . . . . . . . - 3
Off street in private garage
I block away or less .......... - 4
more than one block away . . . . . . . -5
In a comercial garage
1 block away or less . . . . . . . . . - 6
more than one block away . . . . . . . - 7
d. Do you have your car serviced-rgreasing, oil change, minor repairsw-half the time or more in the Hyde Park-Kenwood area?
$\square$ No $\quad$ CoI. 37
$\square$ Yes-Where (streets)
7. Shopping habits
$-5-$

| Commodity | ASK FOR EACH COPAIODITY LISTED: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | How many times per (week, month) do you (all members of your family) go shopping for $\qquad$ ? |  |  |  |  | Where did you last buy ? | Did you walk there, use your own car, use public transportation, or have things delivered? |  |  |  |
|  | Per | Less than once | Once | Twice | More than twice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { (Streets if FT-K; } \\ & \text { (Loop" or } \\ & \text { "Other") } \end{aligned}$ | Walk | Car | Pub. Trans. | Del. |
| Food | Wk. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cosmetics or Drugs | Mth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Clothing | Mth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

ASK FOR EACH TKPE OF ESTABLISHMENT

| Type of establishment | How many times per month do you (all members of family) go to a |  |  |  |  | Where is theyou wentto lest time lo-cated?Street if HF-K;"Loop or"Other") | Did you walk there,use your own car,or use public trans-portation? |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Almost Mter | Less than once | Once | Twice |  |  | Walk | Car | Public Trans. |
| Movies |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hardware Store |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pestaurant |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Beauty Shop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Barber Shop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


|  | ASK EOR EACH SBRVICE |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | How many times per (week, month, year) do you (all members of your family) use $\qquad$ services? |  |  |  |  |  | Where is the <br> you last used located? | Did you walk there, use your own car, use public transportation, or did the (doctor, delivery man) come to your home? |  |  |  |
|  | Per | Not Used | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Less } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { once } \end{aligned}$ | Once | Twice | $\begin{aligned} & \text { More } \\ & \text { than } \\ & \text { twice } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { (Streets if } \mathrm{HP}-\mathrm{K} ; \\ \text { "Loop" or } \\ \text { "Other") } \end{gathered}$ | Nalk | Car | Pub. Trans. | Home Call |
| Medical (Physicians) | Yr |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Laundry | WK |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Iry Cleaning | Mth |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 38 | 39 | 40 | 42 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## $-6-$

8.a. Generally speaking, do you like or dislike living in this area?

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Like . . . . . . . . Col. } 54-1 \\
\text { Dislike. . . . . . . . . } & 2 \\
\text { Don't know . . . . . . . . } & \text { X }
\end{array}
$$

b. Would you say that, in general, you like living in this neighborhood better than, worse than, or about the same as you might like living in other areas in Chicago and the suburbs -- leaving out those areas you couldn't possibly afford?
(EXPIAIN: "Leaving out Lake Forest and the Gold Coast and such, but including other areas where cost might be more but you might manage by cutting dow on other expeases?")
Better in HP-Kenwood . . . Col. 55-1
Worse in HP-Kenwood. . . . . . .
About the same . . . . . . . . .
9.a. What thingsy if any, about living here -m in this house (apartment) and this neighborhood -- do you like?
(PROBE: Any other things you like?)
b. What things do you dislike?
(FROBE: Any other things you dislike?)
c. FOR EACH FACTOR MOT HENIIONED, ASK: HOW about $\qquad$ , do you like it, dislike it, or doesn't it matter?
d. FOR EACH FACTOR LIKED OR DISLIKED, ASK: Do you feel strongly about that, or is it not too important?

Features of house or apartment:
Rent or cost , . . . . . . . . . . Co1.56-0 Col.57-o Col.58-0
Kind of house or apartment--i.e.g, amount of space, condition, lighting, layout, Bath, kitchon, services proxided, ete. t I I I
Other aspects of house or apartment (SPECTFY): $\qquad$
Likes Dislikes Important
$\qquad$
Characteristics of neighborhood:

| Noise, dirt, smoke, etc. | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Schools. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| Playgrounds and recreation factities. | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| Shopping facilities. | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| Parking, | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| Distance to work (transportation to work) | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Transportation-to work, to Loop, or elsewhere | 9 | 9 | 9 |

Public senvices:


Other features:
Kind of peopla in neighborhood...
Other (SPECIFY): $\qquad$
*e, If any reference to "kind of people in neighborhood": What is it about the people here you (like, dislike)?

Col, 62-63
10. a. Is any member of this family a student or teacher at, or an employee of, the University of Chicago?

| Student. . . . . Col. $64-0^{*}$ |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| Teacher. . . . . | $1^{*}$ |
| Employee . . . . | $2^{*}$ |
| Irane . . . . . . | 3 |

* b IF STUDEMT, TEACHBR, OR BiPLOYBE:

Did you originally nove to the Hyde Park-Kenwood area because of 's association with the University of Chicago, or for some other reason?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Mainly because of U.C. affiliation. . . . . Col. } 65-0 \\
& \text { Partly because of U.C. affiliation. . . . . } \\
& \text { For other reason. . . . . . . . . . . . . . }
\end{aligned}
$$

11. a. Do most of your relatives live in this neighborhood (Hyce ParkKentood), in some other part of the Chicago area, or outside the Chicago area? (EMTLR AISGER BELOW)
b. Do most of your close friends live in this neighborhood (Hyde Park-Kenwood), in some other part of the Chicago area, or outside the Chicago area?
$\frac{\text { Relatives }}{\text { Col. } 66} \quad \frac{\text { Friends }}{\text { Col. } 67}$

Most in this neighborhood . . . . . . . . . . . . . 0 0
Post elsewhere in Chicago area. . . . . . . . . . . I I I
Most outside Chicago area . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 2
Most elsewhere in Chicago or outside Chicago area
(but not in neighborhood) ….......... 3
Can't say, "depends," etc. . . . . . . . . . . . . X X X
No relatives or no friends. . . . . . . . . . . . . . Y Y
12.2. IF CHILDREN UNDER 18 IM FAMITX: 'Are you a member of the local Parent-Teacher Association?

```
प No : . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. 68-0
\(\triangle\) Yes -- Do you attend most of the meetings,
    some of the meetings, or none?
```

                    None . . . . . . . . . I
                    Sone . . . . . . . . . 2
                    Most . . . . . . . . . 3
    b. Do you (any menber of family) belong to any other association or club having its meetings or headquarters in this neighborhood?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \square \text { Mo } \\
& \square \text { Yes -- Wich? }
\end{aligned}
$$

Cols. 69-70 $\qquad$

- Do you regularly attend meetings of any of these or heip in the work of the club or associations?
$\square \mathrm{No}$
$\square$ Yes -- Which?
c. Do you (any member of family) belong to any other clubs or associations -- outside this neighborhood?

INo . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Co1. 71 - 0
$\triangle$ Yes -- Do these meet or have headquarters neax your work or in some other area?

Near work. . . . . . . I
Other area . . . . . . 2
13. Do you (members of your family) belong to a church?
$\square$ No -- Do you attend church services or take part
in any church activities? (Exclude infre-
quent church attendance)

$$
\text { No . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Col. } 72-0
$$

Yes -- Is the church in the Hyde ParkKenwood area?

Hyde Park-Kenwood . . . . I
Elsewhere ......... 2
$\square$ Yes -- In the Hyde Fark-Kenwood area or elsewhere?
Hyde Park-Kemrood . . . . 3
Elsewhere . . ..... 4
14. Do you think that juvenile delinquency and crime are more serious in the Hyde Pak-Wenwood area than elsewhere, less serious, or about the same?

More serious. . . . CoI. 73-1
Less serious. . . . . . 2
About the same. . . . . . 3
Don't know. . . . . . . . X

| 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | - |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Name of Interviewer $\qquad$ Date Completed $\qquad$
Who was respondent (ITHE HO, ON HOUSBHOLD LISTIMG FORA)? $\qquad$


[^0]:    *(1) Two minor deficiencies and deficiency in fire escape.
    (2) Less then two minor deficiencies and deficiency in fire escape. (3) Two or less minor deficiencies, no deficiency in fire escape.

[^1]:    *Includes Hotels, Apartnent Hotels excluded fron Eonsehold survey.

[^2]:    *Some living units from this block were excluded from the survey area.

