

Resident Relocation Survey

Phase II and Phase III Third Follow-up Findings and Methodology

Conducted by:

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Executive Summary

In 2000, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) began the Plan for Transformation, an ambitious plan to rehabilitate or replace substandard high-rise public housing developments in Chicago. During the Transformation, CHA leaseholders have been temporarily relocated to other housing either in the private market or in other public housing units. With support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, NORC at the University of Chicago has been conducting the Resident Relocation Survey (RRS). The RRS collects data from current and former CHA leaseholders who were part of Phase 2 and Phase 3 on their experiences with relocation. This report presents findings from our fourth survey with these leaseholders.

NORC conducted the Baseline survey with the full population of the Phase 2 cohort late in 2002 and a follow-up survey with a sample of Phase 2 leaseholders in 2003. The Baseline survey with a sample of Phase 3 leaseholders was conducted in 2003, with a follow-up survey in 2004/2005. A second follow-up survey was conducted with both Phase 2 and Phase 3 in 2006. The response rates for these surveys ranged from 86% to 94%.

This report presents findings on the third follow-up with leaseholders being relocated as part of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Plan for Transformation. This third follow-up constitutes the fourth wave of data collection that has been carried out with the leaseholders; we will use the term “Wave 4” throughout the report to refer to this data collection. The same sample that was selected for prior waves was interviewed with the exception that respondents were selected to replace deceased sample members. Six hundred ninety-one leaseholders were interviewed from February to July, 2009; the response rate was 86%.

The topics in the report include: the demographic characteristics of leaseholders and their households, employment characteristics, housing units and neighborhoods, social integration and neighborhood involvement, children, financial responsibilities and economic hardship, health, use of social services, leaseholders living in unsubsidized housing, non-respondents and overall satisfaction with relocation. Wave 4 of the RRS included additional questions in a number of areas. Most notably, leaseholders were asked detailed questions on their employment and residence history.

The household roster data indicated that the average household size was 3.14, and ranged from 1 to 13 household members. The number of adults in the household ranged from 1 to 6 and the number of children ranged from 0 to 6.

At the time of the survey, most leaseholders were permanently relocated; that is, they were living in the type of housing (either a new or rehabilitated CHA unit or an HCV unit) that they indicated as their permanent housing choice. About three-quarters of leaseholders whose permanent housing choice was CHA were permanently relocated; almost all leaseholders who chose HCV were permanently relocated. Only 4% of leaseholders indicated a permanent housing choice of unsubsidized housing (and most of these leaseholders were in unsubsidized housing). Of the 96% of leaseholders whose current permanent housing choice is some form of subsidized housing, 7% were currently living in unsubsidized housing. Among those whose choice was subsidized housing and were in subsidized housing, 26% were living in traditional CHA housing (either a temporary or rehabilitated unit), 15% were in mixed income CHA units, and 59% were in HCV.

About two-thirds of leaseholders judged their unit to be in excellent or good condition when they moved in. Reports of the quality of the housing unit were higher for mixed income than other types of housing. The majority also thought that their current unit was better than their original CHA unit and that the current neighborhood was better than the neighborhood where their original CHA unit was located.

Nearly three-quarters of leaseholders were not employed at the time of the survey. Nearly two-thirds of the unemployed were also not looking for work. Two hundred seventy-four leaseholders appeared to be exempt from work requirements (due to age, disability, or other reasons). More than half of leaseholders had held at least one job since the beginning of relocation; nearly 1 in 5 had held the same job since the start of relocation. Leaseholders who were in excellent or good health were more likely to be employed than those in fair or poor health. Further, employed leaseholders reported greater experience with a number of employment skills than the unemployed. The full-time positions that leaseholders reported on provided higher wages, greater stability, better benefits and greater advancement opportunity than part-time positions.

When asked about problems in their neighborhoods, over half cited selling or using drugs, teenagers causing a disturbance and litter as “big” or “somewhat” of a problem. Leaseholders in mixed income housing experienced neighborhood problems least often and those in traditional CHA housing experienced these problems most often.

Leaseholders cite a safer neighborhood and nicer apartment most frequently when asked what they like best about living outside of public housing. Leaseholders reported problems with safety/violence, financial hardships and leaving friends and family as problems they experienced living outside of public housing. More than half of leaseholders, however, indicated that had experienced no problems living outside of public housing.

Leaseholders were asked about their involvement with their neighborhoods, including activities and organizations in which they were involved, actions they had taken to improve the neighborhood, and giving and receiving help or advice. As compared to leaseholders in mixed income or traditional CHA housing, leaseholders in HCV demonstrated lower levels of involvement in social activities and organizations. Leaseholders in traditional CHA were more likely than other leaseholders to be involved in activities to improve the neighborhood. Although many leaseholders had not engaged in the help/advice activities asked about, for those help/advice activities in which differences by housing group were observed, leaseholders in traditional CHA reported higher levels of involvement than leaseholders in either mixed income or HCV.

Fewer than half of leaseholders indicated that they could recognize many/a great many of the adults and children who live in their neighborhood but more than half indicated that it was very easy/somewhat easy to pick out outsiders. Leaseholders in traditional CHA were more likely than other leaseholders to report that they could recognize many/a great many adults and children and that it was very easy/somewhat easy to pick out outsiders.

In past waves of the RSS, leaseholders were asked to report on one focal child selected at random from all household members under the age of 18 years. In most cases, the same focal child was selected across waves. For Wave 4, leaseholders were asked to report on every child under the age of 18 in the household. The analyses presented in the report are presented separately for the focal child and for all household children. The findings were similar for both

groups. Just over half of leaseholders' households included children. The majority of children were in school and about half of leaseholders reported being more satisfied with their children's current school than the school the children attended previously. The majority of children participated in activities, was judged to be in excellent or very good health by the leaseholders, and had a safe place to play outdoors.

Leaseholders were asked about their financial obligations, including the household expenses for which they were responsible and whether they were up-to-date in payments. In addition, they reported on economic hardship, such as having utilities or telephone shut off or not being able to buy food. Most leaseholders felt that their financial responsibilities were either less than or what they expected. The economic hardship experienced most often was losing telephone service. Some differences by housing type in reports on financial responsibilities and economic hardships were observed. HCV leaseholders reported more often than other leaseholders that their financial responsibilities were greater than what they expected. Leaseholders in HCV were more likely than other leaseholders to have experienced at least one economic hardship. Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing were responsible for paying fewer household expenses as compared to other leaseholders but were also up-to-date on fewer expenses. Leaseholders in mixed income housing were responsible for the greatest number of expenses and were also up-to-date on more expenses as compared to other leaseholders.

The leaseholders were asked to report on their health status. More than half reported that their health was excellent/very good/good. However, compared to national estimates of the health of all females and all African American females, female RRS leaseholders were less healthy. Close to one-quarter of all leaseholders reported having five or more of the health problems asked about. Close to one-quarter also reported feeling anxious frequently and close to one-fifth often felt sad or blue. Leaseholders in HCV housing reported better health, fewer health problems and fewer limitations due to health than other leaseholders but more HCV leaseholders also reported feeling anxiety and emotional distress compared to other leaseholders.

Leaseholders were asked about their need for various social services related to employment and education, financial issues (paying bills, buying food, rebuilding credit history), and assistance with drug/alcohol, domestic violence, or legal issues. When asked about their need for these services, more than a third needed help with three or more services. The most commonly needed services concerned finding a job, rebuilding credit history and paying gas and electricity bills. Leaseholders who were unemployed and looking for work, younger leaseholders, those who have never been married and those with responsibility for household children all report high levels of need. Additionally, leaseholders in HCV reported more need than leaseholders in other housing groups.

About 1 in 15 leaseholders who prefer to live in subsidized housing were not currently in either CHA or HCV. These leaseholders were living in unsubsidized housing because they were working on lease compliance, waiting to be offered a unit, or had lost eligibility for subsidized housing. About two-thirds of leaseholders in unsubsidized housing did not have a lease for the unit in which they lived. Almost all of these were living with relatives or friends or were in a shelter.

At the end of the field period, we conducted a follow-up with non-respondent leaseholders. Sixteen leaseholders agreed to take part. Because relatively few of the non-respondents participated in the follow-up, we could not draw firm conclusions on this group.

Leaseholders were asked about their overall satisfaction with the relocation process. Most leaseholders reported feeling better about their opportunities, that the move allowed them to benefit themselves or their families, and that children are doing better because of relocation. Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing reported less positively than those in mixed income and HCV. Leaseholders who felt that they benefited from the move were also asked about several possible benefits from relocation: better housing, feeling more positive, and better access to services or amenities were the top benefits endorsed. Leaseholders were also asked questions on how relocation changed their lives in terms of safety, schools, housing quality, amenities, job opportunities and friendliness of the neighborhood. Most leaseholders judged these characteristics to be better or about the same in their new neighborhood as in the old neighborhood. However, among leaseholders in traditional CHA, the most frequent response for all the survey items is that these neighborhood characteristics had not changed.

Leaseholders were asked how secure they felt about keeping their housing, whether there were more rules in their current housing, and whether they had more concern about lease compliance as compared to where they lived before relocation started. Traditional CHA leaseholders were less likely than other leaseholders to report feeling more secure about keeping their housing. HCV leaseholders were least likely to indicate there were more housing rules in their current housing; further HCV leaseholders were least likely to indicate they had more concerns about lease compliance. Finally, when asked about whether they felt welcome in their new neighborhoods by non-public housing residents, the majority of leaseholders reported agreed/strongly agreed with the statement that they felt welcome.

Introduction

In 2000, the Chicago Housing Authority (CHA) embarked on an ambitious Plan for Transformation in which substandard high-rise public housing developments would be either rehabilitated or demolished and replaced over period of fifteen years. During the Transformation, the CHA is assisting displaced leaseholders to other housing, either in the private market or in other public housing units.

The National Opinion Research Center (NORC) at the University of Chicago, with funding and support from the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, has been conducting the Resident Relocation Survey (RRS). The RRS collects data from current and former leaseholders of the CHA on their experienced with relocation.

NORC conducted the Baseline survey with the full population of the Phase 2 cohort late in 2002; the response rate was 89%. A follow-up survey with a sample of Phase 2 leaseholders was conducted in 2003, with response rates of 94%. The Baseline survey with a sample of Phase 3 leaseholders was conducted in 2003, with a response rate of 90.8%; a follow-up survey was conducted in 2004/2005, with response rates of 89%. In 2006, a second follow-up survey was conducted with both Phase 2 and Phase 3, with a combined response rate of 86%.

Between February and July, 2009, NORC conducted a third follow-up survey with Phase 2 and Phase 3 leaseholders with the same sample selected for previous rounds. However, 83 sample members known to be deceased were replaced with randomly selected leaseholders from the baseline population who matched the deceased leaseholder in gender, age and original housing development. As a result of sample replacement the Phase 2 sample consisted of 389 cases and the Phase 3 sample consisted of 411 cases. Interviews were completed with 691 leaseholders, for a response rate of 89.6%.

This report presents findings on the third follow-up with leaseholders being relocated as part of Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Plan for Transformation. This third follow-up constitutes the fourth wave of data collection that has been carried out with the leaseholders; we will use the term “Wave 4” throughout the report to refer to this data collection. The Wave 4 survey was a face-to-face interview conducted at the residence of the leaseholder. The survey questionnaire collected information on: the demographic characteristics of leaseholders and their households, employment characteristics, housing units and neighborhoods, social integration and neighborhood involvement, children, financial responsibilities and economic hardship, health, use of social services, leaseholders living in unsubsidized housing, non-respondents and overall satisfaction with relocation. Although many of the survey items were consistent with the Wave 3 survey, the current instrument included additional questions in a number of areas. Most notably, leaseholders were asked detailed questions on their employment and residence history. Household rosters were completed to collect basic information on all the adults and children living in the household. In addition, the questionnaire collected basic demographic information about the leaseholder and the interviewer’s observations about the leaseholder’s housing unit.

Prior to the start of the Wave 4 survey, we conducted interviews with leaseholders, stakeholders, and other key informants to learn about the challenges of the Plan for Transformation. The findings from these interviews were the basis for determining the focus of the Wave 4 RRS survey. As we embarked on planning for the survey we set forth a number of hypotheses that we wished to address. This report addresses 17 of the hypotheses identified.

This report presents the findings from the Phase 2 and Phase 3 Wave 4 Survey. We organized the survey results into the following sections:

- The leaseholders and their households
- Housing status and stability
- Employment
- Current housing unit and neighborhood
- Social exchange and neighborhood involvement
- Children in the household
- Financial responsibilities and economic hardship
- Leaseholder's health
- Social services utilization
- Leaseholders living in unsubsidized housing
- Non-respondents
- Overall satisfaction with relocation

The appendices to the report include a description of the survey methodology (Appendix 1) and the leaseholder questionnaire (Appendix 2). Also included are the final sample case dispositions (Appendix 3) and detailed demographic information on the leaseholders (Appendix 4). Other survey materials included are: respondent letter, permission to link to administrative data, permission to link to minor children school records, permission for adult children school records, and respondent brochure (Appendices 5 through 9). Finally, the certificate of IRB approval of the research is included in Appendix 10.

The analyses presented in this report have been weighted for different selection probabilities; this is described in Appendix 1. In reporting the data, frequencies have been rounded to the nearest whole number. Percents are rounded to the nearest whole percent; means and correlations are rounded to two decimal places. As a result of rounding numbers, on occasion the sum of responses to a variable will deviate from the total N for that variable; for example, percentages across categories may not always add up to 100. Selected statistical tests have been conducted to compare groups, such as leaseholders in different types of housing, or to compare the RRS leaseholders to data available from other studies. Statistical testing that was conducted is indicated either in the text or table. All significant findings are reported at the $p < .05$ level. Item nonresponse to the survey is relatively low. That is, relatively few responses are missing because respondents do not know or refuse to answer a survey question, or because of interviewer error. When analyzing the data, missing data were excluded. That is, the frequencies and percents reported and the statistical tests are based on the non-missing data for a particular survey item. The frequency tables presented in a separate codebook provide detailed information on the amount and type of missing data for each item.

Section 1. The Leaseholders and Their Households

This section looks at the basic demographic information of the leaseholders, as well as their households. Most of this information comes from the adult roster of the questionnaire.

At the beginning of the interview, leaseholders provided information about the adults living in the household. The interviewer recorded this information in the Household Roster in Section 1. As part of the survey questions on children, leaseholders enumerated all the children age 17 and under living in the household in Section 9. In this section of the report, we present data on household composition, including total household size, the number and gender of adults living in the household, employment status of the household adults, and the relationship of the leaseholder to other adults in the household. Most of the information presented in this section focuses on the adults in the household; detailed information about the children is presented in a later section.

Because of the high number of deceased respondents identified prior to the start of data collection, 83 deceased respondents from the Phase II and Phase III sample were replaced. Each case was replaced by a randomly chosen case from the baseline sample that matched the deceased respondent in gender, age, and original housing development. These replacement cases were added to the sample and were contacted and interviewed in the same manner as existing members of the sample. As a result of this case replacement, our phase II sample consisted of 389 cases, while our phase III sample included 411 cases.

Of the 691 leaseholders interviewed, 49% (n=337) were in Phase II and 51% (n=354) were in Phase III. The Phase II movers began relocation one year earlier than Phase III. To determine whether the two cohorts of leaseholders were different in other ways, a comparison of their demographic characteristics was conducted. Table 1.1 presents these demographic data:

Table 1.1 Demographic characteristics of the Phase II and Phase III leaseholders

	Phase II	Phase II w/ no Seniors*	Phase III	Phase III w/ no Seniors*
Mean age in years	47.85	43.81	49.79	44.15
Percent female	93	93	86	88
Percent graduated from H.S/GED	55	57	64	69
Percent income below \$8,000**	59	58	55	56
Percent employed	29	33	30	37
Mean household size	3.24	3.48	3.02	3.31
Percent households with children	56	63	55	63
Percent African-American/Black	94	93	94	90
Mean years in current unit	2.96	2.91	2.85	2.71
Percent CHA as permanent choice	40	37	40	34
Percent permanently settled***	82	80	89	88

Note: Unweighted base N for Phase II ranges from 333 to 337 and from 289 to 291 for Phase II with no seniors for all categories except income. Unweighted base N for Phase III ranges from 350 to 357 and from 275 to 277 for Phase III with no seniors for all categories except income.

* Senior population is defined as being aged 62 or older

**Unweighted base N for income below \$8,000 is 320 for Phase II, 269 for Phase II with no seniors, 323 for Phase III, and 252 for Phase III with no seniors.

***Unweighted base N for permanently settled is 320 for Phase II, 279 for Phase II with no seniors, 336 for Phase III, and 262 for Phase III with no seniors.

Overall the Phase II and Phase III leaseholders are similar in their demographic characteristics. Comparisons of the two groups show only two significant differences ($p < .05$). Phase II has more female leaseholders as compared to Phase III and a higher percentage of the Phase III leaseholders are considered to be permanently settled. As a result, throughout most of this report, findings are presented in aggregate for Phase II and III leaseholders.

Table 1.2 Demographic Characteristics of Leaseholders Settled in Traditional CHA, Mixed Income, HCV, and Unsubsidized Housing

	All (n=691)	Current Housing Status			
		CHA		HCV (n=362)	Unsubsidized (n=76)
		Traditional (n=161)	Mixed Income (n=92)		
Mean age in years	49	54.76 ^b	54.60 ^a	44.80 ^{ab}	48.35
Percent female	90	83 ^b	82 ^a	95 ^{ab}	82
Percent graduated from H.S./GED	60	63	65	58	57
Percent income below \$8,000	57	58	48 ^a	58 ^a	50
Percent employed	29	18 ^a	26	34 ^a	23
Mean household size	3.13	2.47 ^b	2.30 ^a	3.59 ^{ab}	3.28
Percent households with children	55	42 ^b	35 ^a	67 ^{ab}	51
Percent African-American/Black	94	84 ^{ab}	99 ^a	97 ^b	90
Mean years in current unit	2.91	2.68 ^b	3.00 ^a	3.10 ^{ab}	2.33
Percent CHA as permanent choice	40	87 ^{ac}	77 ^{ab}	9 ^{bc}	41
Percent permanently settled	85	92	98 ^a	91 ^a	34

Note: Unweighted base n for Traditional CHA Housing ranges from 129 to 146.

Unweighted base n for Mixed Income ranges from 85 to 99.

Unweighted base n for HCV ranges from 336 to 369.

Unweighted base n for Unsubsidized Housing ranges from 66 to 75.

Table 1.2 presents demographic data on leaseholders in different types of housing. For both phases and all housing groups combined, the total number of residents in each household ranged from 1 to 13, with a mean of 3.14 household members (s.d.=2.05). The number of adults in the household ranged from 1 to 6; the number of children ranged from 0 to 8. Overall, 56% (n=383) of households include children under the age of 18. Table 1.3 shows the number of children in each household, broken down by the number of adults in the household.

Table 1.3 Household Size by Number of Adults and Children

Number of Children	Number of Adults			
	1	2	3 or more	Total
0	29 (198)	11 (79)	4 (30)	44 (307)
1	5 (37)	6 (38)	2 (16)	13 (92)
2	8 (57)	5 (31)	3 (24)	16 (112)
3	6 (44)	4 (31)	2 (10)	12 (86)
4 or more	7 (45)	5 (35)	2 (15)	14 (95)
Total	55 (381)	31 (214)	13 (97)	99 (690)

Note: Percentages add to 99 because of rounding.

Looking at household composition both by number of adults in the household and sex, we find that in almost half of households a female leaseholder is the only adult resident (see Table 1.4). The total number of households where the leaseholder is a male is outnumbered by every other group of female leaseholders in each of the configurations listed below.

Table 1.4 Gender of Leaseholder and Other Adult Residents in Each Household

	%	n
Female leaseholder only	49	338
Female leaseholder, female other adult	16	112
Female leaseholder, male other adult	11	78
Female leaseholder, 2 or more other adults	13	87
Male leaseholder only	6	43
Male leaseholder, female other adult	3	19
Male leaseholder, male other adult	<1	5
Male leaseholder, 2 or more other adults	1	9
Total	100	691

The household roster collected detailed information about the employment status of each adult in the household. For each unemployed adult, the leaseholder was shown a card and asked to choose as many of the response options that applied to the unemployed adult's situation (for example, "looked but couldn't find job," "in job training," "in school," and so on).

As Table 1.5 shows, no adult was employed in about 63% (n=433) of households. Of the households in which at least one adult was employed, 23% (n=161) had at least one adult employed full time; in the remaining households at least one adult had part-time employment.

More detailed information about leaseholder participation in the labor force will be discussed in Section 3 of this report.

Table 1.5 Employment Status of Leaseholder and Other Residents

	%	n
At least one person in household employed full-time	23	161
At least one person in household employed part-time (but no full-time workers)	14	97
No one in household employed	63	433
Total	100	691

In a majority of households, the leaseholder is the only adult living in the household (see Table 1.6). Of the households with more than one adult resident, most include only the leaseholder and his/her adult children or grandchildren. Four percent of households include the leaseholder and an adult partner only. The remaining households are composed of other living arrangements, including other adult relatives, unrelated adults, and adult children.

Table 1.6 Household Composition by Relationship of Other Adults to Leaseholder

	%	n
Leaseholder only	55	381
Leaseholder and adult child(ren) and/or grandchild(ren) only	34	231
Leaseholder and spouse/adult partner only	4	24
Leaseholder and spouse/adult partner and adult child(ren) only	2	15
Leaseholder and parent (may include adult children, grandchildren, and spouse/partner)	2	11
Leaseholder and other related adults (may include child, sibling, aunt/uncle, niece/nephew, grandparent, cousin)	3	19
Leaseholder and related and unrelated adults	<1	2
Leaseholder and unrelated adults only	<1	4
Total	100	687

Section 2. Housing Status and Stability

This section addresses the number of moves a respondent reported since moving from their original CHA unit, maintaining lease compliance, permanent housing choices, and perceptions of mixed income housing. Given that the Plan for Transformation is, on its face, about moving residents from one location to another, understanding their moving experience and their current housing status is an important piece of their overall relocation experience.

Important findings in this section include:

- Overall, 85% of leaseholders are permanently relocated.
- 30% of leaseholders report a different permanent housing choice this round compared to last round. The biggest change was from leaseholders wanting a new or rehabbed CHA unit last round to wanting a Section 8 voucher this round.
- 11% of leaseholders reported living in unsubsidized housing since relocation began, either currently or prior to their current residence.
- Households with children move more often, with an average number of 2.42 moves for leaseholders with children as compared to an average of 1.86 moves for those leaseholders without children.
- Most leaseholders are still lease compliant (94%).
- There was no relationship between leaseholder's reported likelihood to maintain lease compliance from last round and their current lease compliance status this round.
- Nearly half of leaseholders reported that they had no concerns or problems with maintaining lease compliance. Of those that reported concerns, paying rent was the most frequently mentioned.

In this part of the questionnaire, residents were asked about moves since the relocation process began for them and about lease compliance. Next, respondents were asked about their permanent housing choice, as well as where they currently were in the process of relocation. Finally, they were asked about reasons for moving to their current housing, problems associated with staying in their current housing, and opinions regarding mixed income housing.

Twenty-nine leaseholders indicated that their permanent housing choice was an unsubsidized living situation (4%; n=684; Q13). Since the majority of leaseholders chose to live in subsidized living arrangements and because those who chose unsubsidized housing will no longer be under the purview of the CHA, most of the remaining analyses in this report exclude the small number of leaseholders who listed their permanent housing choice as unsubsidized housing. Those leaseholders who are currently living in unsubsidized housing but selected either HCV or CHA housing as their permanent choice will be included where possible, but a later section of this report will discuss in detail those leaseholders who are no longer receiving housing subsidies.

Throughout this section and the rest of the report, we use the terms mixed income housing, traditional CHA housing, and Housing Choice Vouchers. These categories were established using the following rules:

- **Mixed income housing:** Using an address list of all mixed income development addresses provided by the Chicago Housing Authority, we compared the respondent’s current address with those on the list. If a leaseholder had an address that matched one on the list, they were included in the mixed income housing group. In two instances of matching addresses, leaseholders that reported living with relatives but not holding the lease were considered to be living in unsubsidized housing. As such, they were not included in this group.
- **Traditional CHA:** Leaseholders that reported living in an original CHA unit, a new or rehabbed CHA unit, or a temporary or make-ready CHA unit (Q14) and who did not appear on the mixed income development list were placed in the “Traditional CHA” group.
- **Housing Choice Vouchers:** Leaseholders that reported receiving a Section 8/Housing Choice Voucher (Q14) and did not appear on the mixed income housing list were included in this category.

2.1 Moves since Relocation Process Began

Leaseholders were first asked how long they lived in their original CHA unit, that is, the unit they were residing at *prior* to moving because of relocation due to the Plan for Transformation. They reported having lived in their original unit anywhere from three months to 60 years, although some respondents may have reported the total number of years they lived in any CHA unit, rather than the length of time they spent in the unit they moved from when relocation began. The mean number of years spent in their original CHA unit was 13.82 years, with a median value of 10 years and a standard deviation of 10.63 years (n=657).

Residence history provides a picture of the level of housing stability that leaseholders have experienced since leaving their original units. We asked respondents to report on the residences they have lived in since leaving their original CHA unit. Respondents provided the dates of each move (Q3) and address (Q4). In addition, they were asked whether they held the lease for the unit (Q6), the type of housing it was (Q7, Q8), and, if they did not hold the lease, whether they paid money to live there (Q9).

Table 2.1 depicts the number of moves after leaving the original unit. Leaseholders reported moving between one and eight times since relocation began, with no leaseholders reporting that they had not yet moved from their original unit, although four leaseholders reported being moved back in to their original unit following rehabilitation of the unit. The average number of places for all leaseholders was 2.17 units, with a median of 2. The average number of places for leaseholders with children was 2.42 moves, with an average of 1.86 moves for those leaseholders without children. This difference between leaseholders with and without children is statistically significant ($p < .05$).

Table 2.1 Number of Times Leaseholders Moved After Leaving Original Unit (Q7, Q124)

Total number of moves	Households with Children	Households without Children	All households
1	23 (85)	40 (119)	31 (204)
2	36 (132)	38 (114)	37 (246)
3	24 (88)	18 (55)	22 (144)
4	11 (41)	2 (6)	7 (47)
5 or more	5 (18)	1 (4)	3 (21)
Total	100 (364)	100 (298)	100 (662)

Leaseholders who reported moves were asked to report the type of housing they lived in. The majority of reported moves (58%) were to Section 8 Housing (Table 2.2). (The term Section 8 is the name commonly used for HCV by residents. Throughout this report the term Section 8 and HCV are used interchangeably.)

Table 2.2 Types of Housing Leaseholders Moved to During Relocation Process (Q7, Q8)

	Move 1	Move 2	Move 3	Move 4	Move 5	Move 6	Move 7	Move 8
Section 8 Housing	374	245	135	48	14	6	2	1
CHA Housing in a Mixed Income Development	68	69	26	4	-	-	-	-
CHA Unit in a CHA Development	148	75	17	5	-	-	-	-
Temporary or Making-Ready CHA Housing	35	12	2	1	-	-	-	-
Unsubsidized Housing	36	54	31	11	6	1	2	1
Total	661	455	211	69	20	7	4	2

Note: Moves to mixed income housing were based on respondent's reports and not the respondent's address for this table.

Since the last round of data collection, approximately three years ago, the largest group of people (42%) had moved once. Thirty five percent of the panel had moved twice since the last round of data collection, 11% had not moved, and the remaining 11% had moved 3 to 5 times since last round (Table 2.3).

Table 2.3 Number of Additional Moves Since the Last Interview in 2006

Number of additional moves since W3	Number of moves in W3					TOTAL (n)
	0	1	2	3	4	
0	0	27	23	5	1	11 (56)
1	127	51	23	3	1	42 (205)
2	111	42	16	3	0	35 (172)
3	32	12	4	2	0	10 (50)
4	6	1	0	0	0	1 (7)
5	1	0	2	0	0	<1 (3)
TOTAL	277	133	68	13	2	493

Note: 6 cases not included due to missing or conflicting data.

The RRS asked leaseholders about the reasons why they left their previous residence and moved into their current residence. Table 2.4 reports the frequencies of the reasons provided. Half of respondents (52%) gave only one reason for moving, while 21% gave 3 or more reasons. Just under one third of leaseholders reported that they moved because they wanted to live in safer neighborhoods with less crime. Over one-fifth of respondents moved to access public housing (21%) and 46% wanted newer or better housing. And 45% moved because their public housing was being torn down.

Table 2.4 Reasons for Moving From Previous Address to Current Address

Q25. Now I want to ask you about the reasons you moved from [your previous address] to your [current address]. I will present a series of family, job, neighborhood, housing, or other reasons that you might have moved. You can indicate as many reasons as apply to you.	% Yes	Base n
Family reasons		
Change in relationship with spouse/partner	2	662
To establish own household	13	662
Change in number of children	6	662
To be close to family or friends	9	662
Other family reason	4	662
Job reasons		
New job or job transfer	<1	661
To look for work or lost job	2	660
To be closer to work/easier commute	4	662
Retired	1	660
Other job-related reason	<1	660
Neighborhood reasons		
Schools were poor/wanted better school for kids	8	660
Wanted safer neighborhood/less crime	31	660
Other neighborhood reason	4	661
Housing reasons		
Wanted to own home, not rent	6	661
Wanted new or better house/apartment	46	662
Found a home that was a good investment	8	662
Wanted or needed cheaper housing	12	661
Had to move to access public housing or other housing subsidy	21	662
Home that you owned foreclosed	<1	661
Landlord evicted you/landlord would not renew your lease	3	662
Your landlord foreclosed	6	662
Your public housing building was torn down	45	662
Other public housing reason	33	662
Other reasons		
Health reason	8	662
Other reason	9	662

The reasons for moving were collapsed into the following categories: family, job, neighborhood, housing, and other. Table 2.5 present the results by housing group. Among traditional CHA leaseholders, 25% reported that they moved because of housing reasons. Similarly, 15% of the

mixed income leaseholders and 57% of those living in HCV also reported housing reasons. And among HCV leaseholders, nearly one quarter (24%) reported moving for neighborhood reasons.

Table 2.5 Reasons for Moving by Housing Group

Reasons for Moving	Total	CHA Leaseholders		HCV Leaseholders
		Traditional	Mixed Income	
	662	160	90	361
Family Reasons	26	5	2	17
Job Reasons	7	1	<1	4
Neighborhood Reasons	33	3	5	24
Housing Reasons	96	25	15	57
Other Reasons	16	4	2	9

Eleven percent of leaseholders reported not being the leaseholders for at least one of the units they lived in (n=662; based on Q6). Table 2.6 shows the type of housing leaseholders lived in since leaving their original units. Note that leaseholders moved different numbers of times; the unit of analysis for the table is not the leaseholder, but moves. Therefore, leaseholders who move more often contribute more data to the table.

Table 2.6 Lease Status of Leaseholders for Residences (Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9)

Unit	Q6. Did you hold the lease for this unit?		Q7/Q8. What type of housing is/was it?		Q9. Did/do you pay money to live there?	
	Yes	No			Yes	No
1	Yes	96 (632)	Section 8/HCV	59 (374)	--	
			CHA unit in mixed income development	11 (68)		
			CHA unit in CHA development	24 (149)		
			Temporary or make-ready CHA housing	6 (35)		
			Unsubsidized housing	<1 (6)		
	No	4 (29)	My own apartment without a lease	14 (4)	Yes	71 (20)
			A friend's house	10 (3)		
			A relative's house	62 (18)		
			A shelter	-	No	29 (8)
			Something else	10 (3)		
Did not have a place to sleep	3 (1)					
2	Yes	92 (415)	Section 8/HCV	59 (245)	--	
			CHA unit in mixed income development	17 (69)		
			CHA unit in CHA development	18 (75)		
			Temporary or make-ready CHA housing	3 (12)		
			Unsubsidized housing	3 (14)		
	No	8 (36)	My own apartment without a lease	19 (7)	Yes	60 (21)
			A friend's house	8 (3)		
			A relative's house	58 (21)		
			A shelter	3 (1)	No	40 (14)
			Something else	8 (3)		
Did not have a place to sleep	3 (1)					
3	Yes	90 (189)	Section 8/HCV	71 (135)	--	
			CHA unit in mixed income development	14 (26)		
			CHA unit in CHA development	14 (27)		
			Temporary or make-ready CHA housing	1 (2)		
			Unsubsidized housing	5 (9)		
	No	10 (22)	My own apartment without a lease	-	Yes	55 (12)
			A friend's house	18 (4)		
			A relative's house	72 (16)		
			A shelter	9 (2)	No	45 (10)
			Something else	5 (1)		
Did not have a place to sleep	-					

Unit	Q6. Did you hold the lease for this unit?		Q7/Q8. What type of housing is/was it?		Q9. Did/do you pay money to live there?	
	Yes	No				
4	Yes	94 (61)	Section 8/HCV	83 (48)	--	
			CHA unit in mixed income development	5 (3)		
			CHA unit in CHA development	9 (5)		
			Temporary or make-ready CHA housing	2 (1)		
			Unsubsidized housing	2 (1)		
	No	6 (4)	My own apartment without a lease	-	Yes	50 (2)
			A friend's house	25 (1)		
			A relative's house	75 (3)		
			A shelter	-	No	50 (2)
			Something else	-		
Did not have a place to sleep			-			
5 and up	Yes	79 (26)	Section 8/HCV	92 (24)	--	
			CHA unit in mixed income development	-		
			CHA unit in CHA development	-		
			Temporary or make-ready CHA housing	-		
			Unsubsidized housing	8 (2)		
	No	21 (7)	My own apartment without a lease	-	Yes	71 (5)
			A friend's house	29 (2)		
			A relative's house	71 (5)		
			A shelter	-	No	29 (2)
			Something else	-		
Did not have a place to sleep			-			

Note: Range of 0 to 7 cases not included in each unit column due to missing data. Mixed income residence is based on reports of respondent.

2.2 Lease Compliance and Threats to Compliance

In order to remain in a public housing unit or to obtain a Housing Choice voucher for use in the private rental market, a condition of eligibility is that the leaseholder be lease compliant. Most leaseholders reported that they were lease compliant (94%; n=659; Q10; Table 2.7). Further, of those leaseholders that reported being compliant, most thought that they were very likely to maintain their lease compliance (84%; n= 610; Q11). A small portion of leaseholders reported that they were somewhat likely (12%) or not very likely (4%) to maintain lease compliance (Table 2.8). Comparing the reported likelihood of maintaining lease compliance from wave 3 of data collection to whether or not leaseholders reported being lease compliant this round, there was no relationship between reported ability to maintain lease compliance and whether or not leaseholders were lease compliant this round.

Table 2.7 Current Lease Compliance Status

W3 – Are you currently lease compliant?	W4 – Are you currently lease compliant?	
	Yes	No
Yes	96 (468)	4 (19)
No	73 (8)	27 (3)

Table 2.8 Anticipated Lease Compliance Status

W3 – Likelihood of staying lease compliant	W4 – Are you currently lease compliant?	
	Yes	No
Very likely	97 (405)	3 (14)
Somewhat or not very likely	93 (62)	7 (5)

Leaseholders, both those who were and who were not currently lease compliant, were asked about what concerns they had about maintaining compliance or becoming compliant. They were asked about a list of items and were also asked to specify any other concerns that had not been listed. Nearly half of the leaseholders answered no to every category asked (49%, n=659). Of those leaseholders that reported having concerns with other lease compliance requirements, a small number of these respondents reported following rules and regulations as one of their concerns (8%, n=33) with the remainder of the leaseholders provided a response that fell in the “other” category or did not specify their concerns (Table 2.9).

Table 2.9 What Concerns Leaseholders Had About Lease Compliance (Q12)

Q12. What concerns do you have about [maintaining lease compliance/becoming lease compliant]?	All housing types %, n=659	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % n=361
		Traditional % n=160	Mixed Income % n=90	
Paying Rent	18	19	10	17
Paying Bills	41	30	26	50
Job/work requirements	17	13	9	22
Other lease compliance requirements	5	6	2	4
Another Concern	3	3	5	3

The findings on leaseholders' concerns regarding lease compliance support Hypothesis 1:

Hypothesis 1: Leaseholders will report that the greatest threat to their lease compliance is paying bills and/or utilities.

As Table 2.9 shows, paying bills is the most frequently cited leaseholders concern about maintaining or becoming lease compliant, both overall and by housing group.

Respondents were also asked about a series of items and how much of a problem they were for the leaseholder when it came to staying in their current housing. When combining the responses for items being a big or somewhat of a problem, paying utilities was reported as being a problem by the most respondents (46%), followed by paying bills (32%) and finding or keeping a job (31%; Table 2.10).

Table 2.10 Potential Problems in Ability to Stay in Current Housing

Q16. How big a problem for staying in your current housing is each of the following? n=662	Big problem %	Somewhat of a Problem %	No problem %
Paying rent	5	11	84
Paying utilities	17	29	54
Paying other bills	10	22	68
Following rules set by landlord	1	5	94
Finding or keeping job	14	17	70
Drug testing	<1	2	98

Prior to data collection, we hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 2: Leaseholders who report feeling insecure about their ability to maintain lease compliance will be more likely to report symptoms of anxiety and depression than leaseholders who report feeling confident they can maintain compliance.

In order to measure reported symptoms of anxiety and depression, variables for questions 108, 109, 119, and 120 were scaled between -1 and 1, where a higher assigned value represented a response in a higher frequency category. For questions 117 and 118, a higher frequency of positive feelings was assigned a lower value on a scale of -1 to 1. Together, these variables have a high level of internal consistency ($\alpha=.818$) and were used to construct a scale that measured the respondent's feelings of depression and anxiety.

There was no significant difference between reports of anxiety for leaseholders who were lease compliant compared to those who were not (Table 2.11). There was also no significant difference between leaseholders who said they were likely to maintain their lease compliance compared to those who were somewhat or not very likely to maintain lease compliance (Table 2.12).

Table 2.11 Depression/Anxiety Scale by Lease Compliance Status

Depression/Anxiety Scale	Q10 – Are you currently lease compliant		
	Yes	No	Total
-1 to <-.5 (Less depressed/anxious)	40 (245)	49 (19)	264
-.5 to <0	39 (241)	34 (14)	255
0 to <.5	17 (103)	12 (5)	108
.5 to 1 (More depressed/anxious)	5 (29)	5 (2)	31
Total	618	40	658

Note: Column percentages total more than 100% because of rounding.

Table 2.12 Depression/Anxiety Scale by Likelihood of Maintaining Lease Compliance

Depression/Anxiety Scale	Q11 – How likely can maintain lease compliance		
	Very Likely	Somewhat Likely	Not Very Likely
-1 to <-.5 (Less depressed/anxious)	40 (206)	36 (30)	38 (9)
-.5 to <0	40 (203)	39 (28)	37 (9)
0 to <.5	16 (84)	17 (12)	21 (5)
.5 to 1 (More depressed/anxious)	4 (20)	8 (5)	4 (1)

2.3 Permanent Housing Choices

Eligible leaseholders were given three permanent relocation housing choices: 1) To reside in a new or rehabilitated CHA public housing unit, 2) To lease an apartment in the private rental market with a Housing Choice voucher (HCV), or 3) To reside in unsubsidized housing. Leaseholders informed the CHA of their choice by completing a Housing Choice Survey. Leaseholders were allowed to change their permanent housing choice only once. Question 13 asked respondents to indicate their current permanent housing choice (Table 2.13)

Table 2.13 Permanent Housing Choice

Q13.	%	N
New or Rehabilitated Public Housing (CHA)	40	273
Private Subsidized (Housing Choice voucher)	56	382
*Unsubsidized	4	29
Total	100	684

*As previously mentioned, this group was not included in analyses in this report.

Leaseholders were then asked where they currently were in the process of relocation (Q14). Where leaseholders were currently in the relocation process determined the leaseholder's *relocation status*. Those leaseholders who were residing in the type of housing that was their permanent choice, whether this was a new or rehabilitated public housing unit or a private subsidized apartment, were considered to be *permanently relocated*. Leaseholders who were not yet in their permanent choice but had moved from their original CHA unit were considered to be *temporarily relocated*. At the time of the third follow-up interview, 27 of these temporarily relocated leaseholders reported that they were living in new or rehabbed CHA units and for the tables that compare permanently and temporarily relocated leaseholders, these cases were not included in either group.

As Table 2.14 shows, more leaseholders whose permanent housing choice was HCV than leaseholders whose permanent choice was CHA were permanently relocated (93% versus 75%). The differences between these groups are statistically significant ($p < .05$).

Table 2.14 Relocation Status by Permanent Housing Choice

	Permanent Housing Choice CHA		Permanent Housing Choice HCV		Row Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Permanently Relocated	203	75	333	93	536	85
Temporarily Relocated	69	25	24	7	93	15
Column Total	272	43	357	57	629	100

Note: 33 cases not included because of missing data or discrepancies between reported permanent housing choice and current residence.

Since the prior round of data collection, many more respondents in the panel data stated that their permanent housing choice is Housing Choice Vouchers when compared to the prior round. Seventy-four fewer people now have a 'new or rehabbed CHA unit' as their permanent housing choice, with many of those changing their preference to a Section 8 voucher (Table 2.15).

Table 2.15 Wave 3 Permanent Housing Choice by Wave 4 Permanent Housing Choice

W3 Permanent Housing Choice	W4 Permanent Housing Choice			
	New or Rehabbed CHA Unit	Section 8 Voucher	Unsubsidized Living Situation	TOTAL
New or Rehabbed CHA Unit	60 (165)	36 (99)	4 (12)	276
Section 8 Voucher	14 (33)	83 (191)	2 (5)	229
Unsubsidized Living Situation	33 (3)	44 (4)	22 (2)	9
TOTAL	201	294	19	514

Note: Percentages in columns total 99% because of rounding.

2.4 Perceptions of Mixed Income Housing

Hypothesis 3: Residents living in mixed income housing will report greater levels of insecurity regarding the stability of their housing than leaseholders in other types of housing.

It appears that those residents living in HCV housing had the greatest proportion of respondents that reported at least one concern about maintaining lease compliance. Compared to traditional and mixed income groups combined, there was a statistically significant difference between the number of HCV leaseholders that reported having at least one concern regarding lease compliance compared to the other two groups combined ($p < .05$). There was no significant difference, however, between the housing groups and the percentage of leaseholders in each group that reported being lease compliant (Table 2.16). Further, most leaseholders felt they were very likely to maintain lease compliance (Tables 2.17 and 2.18). Therefore, counter to our original hypothesis, we instead suggest that HCV leaseholders report greater levels of insecurity regarding their housing.

Table 2.16 Security/Insecurity Regarding Current Lease Compliance and Concerns

Q10. Are you currently lease compliant? Q12. What concerns do you have about [maintaining lease compliance/becoming lease compliant]?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV
	Traditional %	Mixed Income %	
Currently lease compliant	96	98	97
No concerns listed in Q12	56	67	43

Table 2.17 Security/Insecurity Regarding Likelihood of Maintaining Lease Compliance

Q11. How likely is it that you can maintain lease compliance and your right to return to CHA housing?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV
	Traditional % (n=153)	Mixed Income % (n=86)	
Very likely	94	86	81
Somewhat likely	5	12	14
Not very likely	1	2	5

Table 2.18 Security/Insecurity Regarding Maintaining Lease Compliance for Respondents Age 62 and Younger

Q11, with R age of 62 or younger	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % n=309
	Traditional % n=100	Mixed Income % n=61	
Very likely to maintain compliance	94	87	81
Somewhat likely to maintain compliance	5	13	14
Not very likely to maintain compliance	1	0	5

As a part of maintaining lease compliance, leaseholders cannot have visitors that have been banned from CHA property, who engage in illegal activities on the property, or who have been convicted of a drug-related offence. Residents in mixed income housing will likely have additional requirements for visitors and as such, we hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 4: Leaseholders living in mixed income housing will be more likely than leaseholders living in other types of housing to report barring certain family members and/or friends from visiting their home in order to maintain lease compliance.

The percentage of leaseholders in HCV that reported keeping visitors away compared to the percentage of traditional or mixed income CHA that reported keeping visitors away was significantly different. The differences between traditional CHA housing and other residents were also significantly different (Table 2.19). There was no significant difference in the number of people residents kept away from their house in order to maintain lease compliance.

Table 2.19 Percent and Average Number of Visitors Kept Away From Current Housing

Q103. Have you ever kept a family member or friend from visiting you at your current housing because their presence could make you lose your lease compliance?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV n=361
	Traditional n=160	Mixed Income n=90	
Percentage of group that kept family/friends away	14 (22)	8 (7)	5 (19)
Average number of people kept away for those who answered yes	2.00	2.37	3.15

Section 3. Employment

Because employment is a major component in attaining self sufficiency for many residents, the questionnaire included a series of questions on the leaseholders' employment. In addition to current employment, we asked about leaseholders' employment history since the relocation began for them. Topics in this section included (1) the occupation and industry of the employment, (2) beginning and ending dates of each employment spell, (3) the number of hours worked and the shifts/days typically worked, (4) wage and benefits information, and (5) the extent and types of skills used in employment.

Key results of this section include:

- A large proportion of leaseholders were unemployed (71%) and the majority of unemployed leaseholders were not currently looking for work (62%).
- There was a substantial group of leaseholders (274 in total) who might have been exempt from any type of work requirements. Although the majority of these cases were related to disability, there were a large number of retired leaseholders in the traditional CHA housing group.
- Housing type was not related to the current employment status of leaseholders (excluding those leaseholders who may be exempt from work requirements) but was related to the length of a leaseholders average employment spell; leaseholders in traditional CHA housing had longer average employment spells.
- Employment and health status were intimately related; leaseholders who reported excellent or good health were employed at twice the rate of leaseholders in fair or poor health. Health related reasons were reported as the reason they were unemployed for 85% of unemployed leaseholders who were not looking for work.
- Employed leaseholders (full-time and part-time) reported experience in more types of employment skills as well as higher levels of experience in those skills than unemployed leaseholders
- Full-time positions offered higher wages, greater stability, and better benefits and advancement opportunity.

3.1 Overview

Initial employment statistics for all leaseholders and leaseholders in the labor market¹ are presented in Table 3.1. At the time of the interview, 29% of leaseholders were employed either part or full-time. Very few leaseholders held more than one job at the time of interview². When taking the employment status of other household members into consideration, the percent of employed households increased to 39%. More households and leaseholders were working full-time than part-time but many remain unemployed; 44% of leaseholders were unemployed and not looking for work at the time of interview.

Table 3.1 Employment Characteristics

Characteristic	All leaseholders N=661	Leaseholders in the Labor Market N=371
	%	%
Employment status of the leaseholder		
Working full-time	17	31
Working part-time	12	21
Not working – looking for work	27	48
Not working – not looking for work	44	-
Any adult in the household working		
Working full-time	23	35
Working part-time	16	25
Leaseholder held at least one job since relocation	56	82
Held the same job since relocation	17	26
Average number of jobs since relocation (mean)	1.77	1.83
Average length of employment period (mean months)	57	54

Although most residents were able, and in some cases required, to work outside the home, there were a number of conditions that exempt leaseholders from working³. These included retirement (over the age of 62), disability, participation in a work training program or full-time school, and the care of a child or ill household member (when another adult in the household is employed). Table 3.2 presents the proportion of all leaseholders in each of these self-reported categories by housing group. While we don't know with absolute certainty that leaseholders who reported being disabled have qualified for exemption from work requirements, we can use the self-

¹ Leaseholders are considered to be in the labor force if they indicate that they are working full or part-time, or unemployed but looking for work.

² Six percent of full-time workers and eight percent of part-time workers reported two jobs; no leaseholders reported more than two jobs at the time of interview.

³ A leaseholders was categorized as exempt if they fit one of the three criteria: 1) the leaseholder indicated they were unemployed (from Section 2 – Adult Roster, R.7) because they were retired (coded as 7), in job training (coded as 5), disabled (coded as 8), or in school (coded as 10); 2) the leaseholder indicated that there was an additional adult in the household that was employed *and* that they were unemployed (from Section 2 – Adult Roster, R.7) because they were either at home caring for child (coded as 11) or caring for someone with a health condition (coded as 12); 3) they were 62 years or age or older (from Section 2 – Adult Roster, R.4).

reported status of the leaseholders as a proxy for exemption. Although the majority of exempt leaseholders in each housing group were disabled, there were a larger proportion of exempt leaseholders who were retired in traditional CHA housing.

Table 3.2 Exemption Condition by Housing Group

Exempt condition	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV (n=132)
	Traditional (n=91)	Mixed Income (n=51)	
	%	%	%
In job training	-	-	4
Retired	22 ^{ab}	9 ^a	5 ^b
Disabled	71	88	76
In school	2	3	6
Caring for someone else with a health condition	4	-	5
Caring for a child	3	-	6

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

A comparison of employment related statistic by housing group is presented in Table 3.3. Exempt leaseholders were excluded from this analysis. For the most part, the three housing groups were quite similar in their employment status. Traditional CHA leaseholders had longer job spells that their mixed income counterparts, on average.

Table 3.3 Employment Characteristics by Housing Group (exempt leaseholders excluded)

	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV (n=231)
	Traditional (n=61)	Mixed Income (n=39)	
	%	%	%
Leaseholder characteristics			
Employment status of the leaseholder			
Working full-time	24	39	32
Working part-time	19	26	23
Not working – looking for work	46	32	37
Not working – not looking for work	11	2	8
Any adult in the household working			
Working full-time	29	41	35
Working part-time	21	29	27
Leaseholder held at least one job since relocation	75	95	82
Held the same job since relocation	26	22	23
Average number of jobs since relocation (mean)	1.65	1.87	1.95
Average length of employment spell (mean months)	76 ^a	46 ^a	48

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

In addition to differences based on housing type, employment appears to have been highly tied to leaseholders’ health. Table 3.4 presents employment characteristics by health status. Unhealthy leaseholders were more frequently not working and not looking for work (15%) than healthy leaseholders (7%). More healthy leaseholders (84%) had held at least one job since the relocation than unhealthy leaseholders (75%) and, on average, healthy leaseholders had more employment spells (1.84) than unhealthy leaseholders (1.76) for longer periods of time (58 months vs. 41 months). Among leaseholders who were working, very few unhealthy leaseholders held the same job they had held at the time of the relocation (32%).

Table 3.4 Employment Characteristics by Health Status

	Health Status	
	Excellent, good health (n=272)	Fair, poor health (n=101)
Leaseholder characteristics	%	%
Employment status of the leaseholder		
Working full-time	33	27
Working part-time	21	22
Not working – looking for work	40	36
Not working – not looking for work	7 ^a	15 ^a
Any adult in the household working		
Working full-time	35	32
Working part-time	25	24
Leaseholder held at least one job since relocation	84 ^a	75 ^a
Held the same job since relocation	49 ^a	32 ^a
Average number of jobs since relocation (mean)	1.84 ^a	1.76 ^a
Average length of employment spell (mean months)	58.23 ^a	40.60 ^a

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

3.2 Portrait of the Employed

To better understand who among the leaseholders are working, the demographic characteristics of full-time workers, part-time workers, leaseholders who were not working and leaseholders who were not working and not looking for work were examined. Results are presented in Table 3.5.

In general, the leaseholders who reported not working and not looking for work look significantly different than other leaseholders. When compared with other leaseholders, these leaseholders were:

- Older
- Less educated
- More frequently in the \$4,000 – \$8,000 annual income range
- In fair / poor health
- Most frequently in traditional CHA housing

Among the three groups in the labor market (working full-time, part-time, and not working but looking for work) there was less variation but still some significant differences. Notably, unemployed leaseholders who were looking for work more frequently reported low educational attainment; 44% had less than a high school education (compared to 29% of full-time and 23% of part-time workers) and only 19% had stayed in school past high school (compared to 38% and

39% of leaseholders in the employed groups). Exempt leaseholders were excluded from this analysis. These findings support our hypothesis:

Hypothesis 5: There will be a positive correlation between a leaseholders' education and their ability to obtain and maintain employment.

Full-time working leaseholders reported household incomes of less than \$4,000 annually less frequently than other working group. As expected, full-time workers had higher incomes (64% reported their household income was greater than \$16,000 annually).

Table 3.5 Leaseholder Characteristics by Working Status (exempt leaseholders excluded)

Leaseholder characteristics	Working Status			
	Working		Not working	
	Full-time (n=116)	Part-time (n=79)	Looking (n=141)	Not looking (n=31)
	%	%	%	%
Age (mean)	41.63 ^a	43.29 ^b	41.96 ^c	46.48 ^{abc}
Gender (female)	96	95	89	91
Education				
Less than high school	29 ^{ab}	23 ^{cd}	44 ^{ad}	55 ^{bc}
High school graduate	33	38	37	32
More than high school	38 ^{ab}	39 ^{cd}	19 ^{ac}	14 ^{bd}
Ever married	27	37	37	31
Income				
Less than \$4,000	8 ^{abc}	27 ^a	65 ^{bc}	48 ^b
\$4,000 - \$8,000	5 ^{ac}	21 ^a	10 ^b	26 ^{bc}
\$8,000 - \$16,000	24	34 ^a	14	16 ^a
More than \$16,000	64 ^{ac}	18	11 ^a	10 ^c
Number of children in the household (mean)	2.07	1.74	2.02	1.83
Health status (fair / poor health)	24 ^a	28	25	41 ^a
Housing type				
Traditional CHA	16	17	25	27
Mixed income CHA	13	13	9	4
HCV	71	70 ^{bc}	66 ^b	69 ^c

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

Unemployed leaseholders were asked about their unemployment situation. Table 3.6 reports the proportions of leaseholders by working status. What becomes clear with this analysis is that these two groups have very different reasons for unemployment. For the majority (71%) of leaseholders not looking for work there was a disability or health issue that prohibits them from working. For unemployed and looking for work leaseholders, the most frequently cited reason for not working was not health related but appears economic; they have looked but have been unable to find employment.

Table 3.6 Unemployment Situations by Unemployment Status

	Working Status		
	Total (n=468)	Not working	
		Looking (n=177)	Not looking (n=291)
	%	%	%
Leaseholder characteristics			
I looked but couldn't find a job	23	56 ^a	3 ^a
I have difficulty getting transportation to where my jobs are	4	9 ^a	1 ^a
I lack skills, training or education that qualifies my for jobs	3	4	2
I have a felony record that makes it difficult to find a job	1	2 ^a	0 ^a
In job training	1	3 ^a	0 ^a
Temporarily laid off	4	10 ^a	1 ^a
Retired	7	0 ^a	11 ^a
Disabled / have health problems, can't maintain job	47	9 ^a	71 ^a
Keeping house	2	3	2
In school	2	2	3
At home caring for child	5	8 ^a	3 ^a
Caring for someone with a health condition	2	2	3

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

Shaded cells indicate the highest two proportions in each column

*All leaseholders – including those exempt from work requirements

Leaseholders in mixed income CHA housing⁴ are subject to a work requirement although some leaseholders are exempt from the requirement due to age (over 62), disability, job training or full-time education, and the care of a child or disabled household member. The high proportion of leaseholders not looking for work may have reflected this; 91% of leaseholders not looking for work reported a reason that would potentially exempt them from the work requirements of CHA.

Although 71% of leaseholders reported being unemployed at the time of the interview, all leaseholders were asked if they had worked at all since relocation began for them. Fifty-six percent of leaseholders had worked (at one time) since relocation began. A comparison of leaseholders who had at least one employment spell since relocation and leaseholders who had not worked at all since the relocation is presented in Table 3.7.

Consistent with Table 3.7 (by working group), leaseholders who had not worked at all since the relocation were older, less educated, lower income and more frequently unhealthy.

⁴ At the time of data collection, CHA had just begun an employment requirement of leaseholders in traditional CHA housing a month earlier.

Table 3.7 Leaseholder Characteristics by Ever Worked (excluding exempt leaseholders*)

Leaseholder characteristics	Working Status	
	At least one employment spell (n=306)	Had not worked since relocation (n=61)
	%	%
Age (mean)	41.87 ^a	45.18 ^a
Gender (female)	92	92
Education		
Less than high school	30 ^a	63 ^a
High school graduate	38 ^a	23 ^a
More than high school	32 ^a	14 ^a
Ever married	31	42
Income		
Less than \$4,000	32 ^a	74 ^a
\$4,000 - \$8,000	12	13
\$8,000 - \$16,000	24 ^a	10 ^a
More than \$16,000	33 ^a	3 ^a
Number of children in the household (mean)	1.99	1.81
Health status (fair / poor health)	25 ^a	35 ^a
Housing type		
Traditional CHA	12	28
Mixed income CHA	19	3
HCV	69	68

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

*Includes exempt leaseholders regardless of housing group identification

Although many of the leaseholders who had not worked since their original relocation also reported not working and not looking for work at the time of the interview, 45% of leaseholders who are not looking for work did, at some point since relocation began for them, report being employed (with the remaining 55% having reported no employment spells since the relocation). This might indicate that leaseholders in this group were recently disabled or eligible for some other type of government support (the older average age of this group also supports this conclusion). Conversely, 32% of leaseholders who were unemployed and looking for work did not report any employment since the relocation indicating long-term chronic unemployment among this group (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8 Employment Spells Since Relocation of Leaseholders Who are Not Working

	At least one employment spell since relocation (n=305)	No employment spells since relocation (n=67)
Unemployment status	%	%
Looking for work	68	32
Not looking for work	45	55

To evaluate differences in the skills of working and non-working leaseholders, the survey asked leaseholders to report their experience with a series of common occupational skills, including:

- Talking with customers face to face
- Talking with customers on the phone
- Reading instructions or reports
- Writing letters or memos
- Working with a computer, such as word processing or data entry
- Working with another electronic machine such as a cash register, bar code scanner, or calculator
- Doing arithmetic, including making change
- Filling out forms
- Keeping a close eye over gauges dials, or instruments of any kind
- Supervise other people who report to you

Table 3.9 reports the percentage of each employment group who reported ‘a lot’ or ‘some’ experience in the skill category (as opposed to those who reported ‘a little’ or ‘none’) among non-exempt leaseholders. As before, results indicated that unemployed leaseholders who were not looking for a job were significantly different from the other groups; in all skill categories these leaseholders reported less experience. Working leaseholders (6.20 for full-time, 5.74 for part-time) also reported having a lot or some experience in more employment skills than non-working but looking leaseholders (4.85 for looking leaseholders) who reported more skills than not-working not-looking leaseholders (2.46). These findings support the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 6: Leaseholders who report having basic job skills will report greater success obtaining and maintaining employment in their new neighborhood.

Table 3.9 Leaseholder Skills by Employment Group (exempt leaseholders excluded)

Leaseholder skills (% with 'a lot' or 'some' experience)	Working Status			
	Working		Not working	
	Full-time (n=116)	Part-time (n=79)	Looking (n=145)	Not looking (n=34)
	%	%	%	%
Mean number of skills with 'a lot' or 'some' experience (mean)	6.20 ^{ab}	5.74 ^d	4.85 ^{ae}	2.46 ^{bde}
Talking with customers face to face	93 ^b	90 ^{cd}	78 ^{ce}	57 ^{bde}
Talking with customers on the phone	59 ^b	63 ^d	44 ^e	21 ^{bde}
Reading instructions or reports	70 ^b	62	56 ^d	17 ^{bd}
Writing letters or memos	53 ^b	36 ^c	39 ^d	15 ^{bcd}
Working with a computer, such as word processing or data entry	50 ^a	37 ^b	32	11 ^{ab}
Working with another electronic machine such as a cash register, bar code scanner or calculator	60 ^a	60 ^b	48	37 ^{ab}
Doing arithmetic, including making change	60 ^b	63 ^{cd}	45 ^{ce}	30 ^{bde}
Filling out forms	79 ^{ab}	70 ^c	61 ^{ad}	17 ^{bcd}
Keeping a close eye over gauges dials, or instruments of any kind	40	38	38	19
Supervise other people who report to you	55 ^b	55 ^d	43	22 ^{bd}

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

The most frequently reported skills were face to face interaction with customers, filling out forms, and reading instructions / reports. Although leaseholders working full-time more frequently reported experience in almost all of the skills categories, they were not statistically different from part-time working leaseholders. When compared to full and part-time workers, unemployed leaseholders looking for work reported lower levels of experience with interacting face to face and on the telephone with customers, doing arithmetic/making change, and supervisory skills. If these are skills were valued in the labor market, the lower levels of experience in these areas may be one reason for these leaseholders' inability to find work.

3.3 Job Characteristics

Leaseholders who had reported working since the relocation were asked more detailed questions regarding their current or most recent job:

- Start date and end date (if not currently employed)
- Wages
- Hours per week worked
- Whether the job was temporary/seasonal
- Time of day and days worked

- Job benefits
- Opportunities for advancement

Table 3.10 presents summary statistics for the leaseholders who reported their current or most recent employment spell, excluding exempt leaseholders.

Table 3.10 Job Characteristics of the Employed and Recently Employed (exempt leaseholders excluded)

Job Characteristic	% or mean Base N=367
Wage (mean dollars per hour) (Q37)	\$11.27
Tenure (mean months)	51.35
% Temporary or seasonal job (Q45)	23
Hours per week (mean) (Q44)	34.46
Shifts worked (%) (Q46)	
Regular day shift	58
Regular afternoon shift	4
Regular night shift	7
Regular evening shift	6
Rotating shift	9
Split shift	4
Regular schedule with some weekends	1
Other type of shift	12
Benefits (% available) (Q51)	
Paid sick days	43
Paid vacation	57
Paid holidays	60
Health plan	48
Retirement plan	38
Advancement opportunity (%) (Q52)	
A great deal	22
Some	27
A little	19
None	30

Leaseholders also reported their occupation and the industry in which they were employed. Results are reported in Table 3.11. A considerable proportion of leaseholders' jobs were in service occupations (48%).

Table 3.11 Occupation and Industry of the Employed and Recently Employed

Job Characteristic	% or mean Base N=367
Occupation (Q34)	
Management	3
Business / financial operations	4
Community and Social services	2
Education / training	4
Healthcare practitioners	2
Healthcare supply	8
Protective services	9
*Food preparation	12
*Building maintenance / cleaning	12
*Personal care services	13
*Sales and related services	11
Office and administration	9
Farming / fishing	1
Construction	1
Production	3
Transportation and material	5
Industry (Q34)	
Agriculture/forestry	1
Construction	6
Manufacturing	3
Wholesale trade	1
Retail trade	10
Transportation/warehousing	6
Information	1
Finance/insurance	1
Real estate/rental/leasing	7
Professional	2
Management, administrative	10
Education services	7
Health care and social assistance	27
Arts and entertainment	2
Accommodation and food service	12
Other services	3
Public administration/military	2

* Service occupation

Sixty-three percent of the jobs that leaseholders reported on were full-time positions. Of these 63%, half were current positions and the other half were positions previously held by leaseholders. Of the part-time positions reported on by the leaseholders, 58% were current positions and 42% were positions previously held. A breakdown of the current and former positions by full/time part-time status is presented in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12 Current and Previous Positions

Current Employment Status	Reporting on a full-time position	Reporting on a part-time position
Employed full-time	115	-
Employed part-time	-	79
Not currently employed	116	58
TOTAL	231	137

Although part-time employment provides some source of income, these jobs were significantly less beneficial when compared to full-time positions. Table 3.13 presents job characteristics by full-time / part-time status. Full-time positions held by leaseholders' paid significantly better, were less frequently seasonal or temporary positions, and offered benefits far more frequently than part-time positions. Leaseholders reporting on full-time positions also reported feeling more positive about the potential for advancement than leaseholders reporting on part-time positions; 55% of full-time leaseholders reported thinking there was a great deal or some opportunity for advancement while only 41% of part-time leaseholders reported similarly.

Table 3.13 Job Characteristics by Full-time / Part-time Status

Job characteristics	Employment Status	
	Part-time (n=137)	Full-time (n=231)
	% or mean	% or mean
Wage (mean dollars per hour) (Q37)	\$9.40 ^a	\$12.46 ^a
Tenure (mean months)	45.85	57.59
% Temporary or seasonal job (Q45)	35 ^a	18 ^a
Hours per week (mean) (Q44)	23.58 ^a	40.96 ^a
Shifts worked (%) (Q46)		
Regular day shift	57	55
Regular afternoon shift	3	5
Regular night shift	4	9
Regular evening shift	3	8
Rotating shift	14	7
Split shift	1	4
Regular schedule with some weekends	1	2
Other type of shift	13	10
Benefits (% available) (Q51)		
Paid sick days	27 ^a	51 ^a
Paid vacation	40 ^a	63 ^a
Paid holidays	41 ^a	67 ^a
Health plan	33 ^a	55 ^a
Retirement plan	23 ^a	46 ^a
Advancement opportunity (%) (Q52)		
A great deal	16 ^a	25 ^a
Some	25	30
A little	26	17
None	33	29

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 t-test.

There were also differences in the occupations and industries worked in between leaseholders reporting full-time and part-time positions. Part-time positions were more frequently in food preparation (15%) and personal care services (16%) occupations and in health care and social services industries (31%) when compared to full-time positions. Full-time positions were more often in building maintenance (14%) occupations and in the management industry (13%) than were part-time positions. Results are presented in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14 Occupation and Industry of the Employed and Recently Employed

Job characteristics	Employment Status	
	Part-time (n=137)	Full-time (n=231)
	%	%
Occupation (Q34)		
Management	3	3
Business / financial operations	6	3
Community and Social services	3	1
Education / training	5	3
Healthcare practitioners	1	3
Healthcare supply	9	8
Protective services	8	10
*Food preparation	15 ^a	10 ^a
*Building maintenance / cleaning	8 ^a	14 ^a
*Personal care services	16 ^a	11 ^a
*Sales and related services	11	10
Office and administration	5	12
Farming / fishing	1	-
Construction	-	2
Production	2	3
Transportation and material	5	5
Industry (Q34)		
Agriculture/forestry	1	-
Construction	5	7
Manufacturing	4	2
Wholesale trade	1	1
Retail trade	10	10
Transportation/warehousing	5	7
Information	1	-
Finance/insurance	-	1
Real estate/rental/leasing	4	8
Professional	1	2
Management, administrative	5 ^a	13 ^a
Education services	7	8
Health care and social assistance	31 ^a	24 ^a
Arts and entertainment	5	-
Accommodation and food service	11	13
Other services	6	2
Public administration/military	1	2

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$ t-test.

Section 4. Current Housing Unit and Neighborhood

As part of the Plan for Transformation, leaseholders moved out of substandard public housing units into private market and new or rehabilitated public housing units. At the time of the Wave 4 interview, some leaseholders had been living in their current unit for many years while others had moved in only recently. For many leaseholders, relocation involved moving out of the neighborhoods they lived in before relocation began. Using the address information from the leaseholders' original units and the units they currently live in, we looked at how far the leaseholders had moved as a result of relocation.

In Section 7 of the Wave 4 instrument, leaseholders were asked about their current housing unit and neighborhood. They reported on the condition of their current residence and their satisfaction with it, their observations of the characteristics of the neighborhood and their satisfaction with the neighborhood, what they liked best about living outside of public housing and what problems they have experienced, and issues of safety and transportation.

Key findings:

- 87% of leaseholders reside within 10 miles of their original CHA developments.
- Most leaseholders (66%) judged their current unit to be in excellent or good condition when they moved in. Leaseholders in mixed income housing reported their units to be in excellent/good condition more often than leaseholders in both traditional CHA and HCV housing. The frequency of reporting their units to be excellent/good condition was lowest for HCV leaseholders.
- With the exception of laundry facilities in the building or unit, 95% or more of leaseholders reported that amenities in their apartment (cooking stove, refrigerator, kitchen sink, heat) were available and working when they moved in.
- The majority of leaseholders (69%) thought that their current apartment was better than the CHA unit they were in at the time relocation began ("original unit"). The majority (65%) also thought that their current neighborhood was better than the neighborhood where their original CHA unit was.
- Leaseholders in HCV had access to more neighborhood amenities (such as currency exchanges, grocery stores, parks) than leaseholders in other types of housing. For four of the seven amenities, traditional CHA leaseholders reported the lowest levels of access.
- The neighborhood characteristic most frequently cited as a "big" problem or "somewhat of a problem" by leaseholders was selling or using drugs (54%). This was followed closely by litter and teenagers causing a disturbance. Traditional CHA leaseholders experienced problems more frequently than both mixed income and HCV leaseholders. Mixed income leaseholders experienced the fewest problems.
- Some leaseholders (21%) report difficulty traveling to places they need to go. Leaseholders in both traditional CHA and HCV housing experience more transportation difficulties than those in mixed income. Overall, getting transportation to shopping areas is the most frequently cited difficulty.

- Overall, 76% of leaseholders thought public transportation was excellent/very good/good. More leaseholders in mixed income (90%) gave public transportation a high rating as compared to HCV leaseholders (78%); more HCV leaseholders rated public transportation highly as compared to traditional CHA leaseholders (67%).
- In comparing the safety of their current neighborhood to that of the neighborhood where their original unit was, 46% of all leaseholders thought their current neighborhood was more safe. However, mixed income leaseholders (66%) were more likely than those in traditional CHA (24%) and HCV (49%) to say their current neighborhood was more safe. Leaseholders in traditional CHA were least likely to say their current neighborhood was more safe.
- In reporting on what they liked best about living outside of public housing, leaseholders named having a nicer apartment (26%) and a safer neighborhood (23%) most frequently.

4.1 Leaseholders' Location at Time of Interview

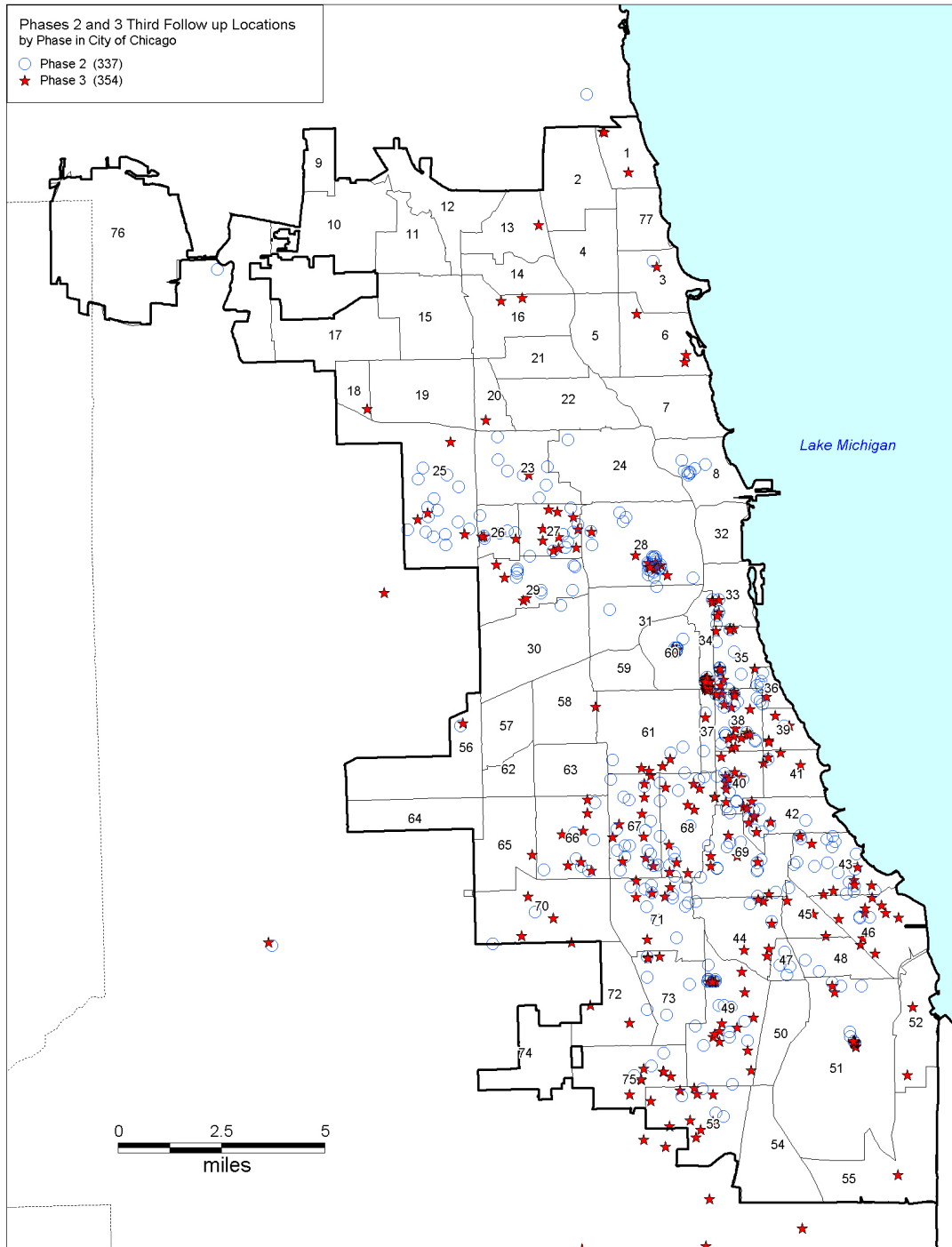
At the time of the Phase II and Phase III second follow-up interview, 45% of the leaseholders who had moved were less than five miles from their original location. As Table 4.1a shows, about 87% of the leaseholders interviewed were within 10 miles of their original location at the time of the follow-up interview. Only 3% of leaseholders moved 26 or more miles away from their original location. Compare to data from prior rounds most leaseholders are still fairly close to their original CHA housing.

Table 4.1a Distances from Original Building to Third Follow-Up Location (n=691)

Distance (miles)	Count	Percentage
0-.1	7	1
.2-.5	20	3
.6-.9	13	2
1-2	137	20
3-4	131	19
5-6	102	15
7-8	119	17
9-10	72	10
11-15	56	8
16-20	8	1
21-25	2	< 1%
26+	24	3

The maps on the following pages depict both the city of Chicago and the metropolitan Chicago area; these maps depict where the leaseholders were located at the time of the second follow-up interview. Following the maps is Table 4.1b, which lists the communities in which the CHA developments are located and the number of leaseholders living in those communities before relocation began (that is, location of original unit) and at the third follow-up interview. The

leaseholders originally lived in developments located in 11 of Chicago's community areas. As of Wave 4, leaseholders still live in those 11 communities as well as an additional 41 communities and outside the Chicago city limits.



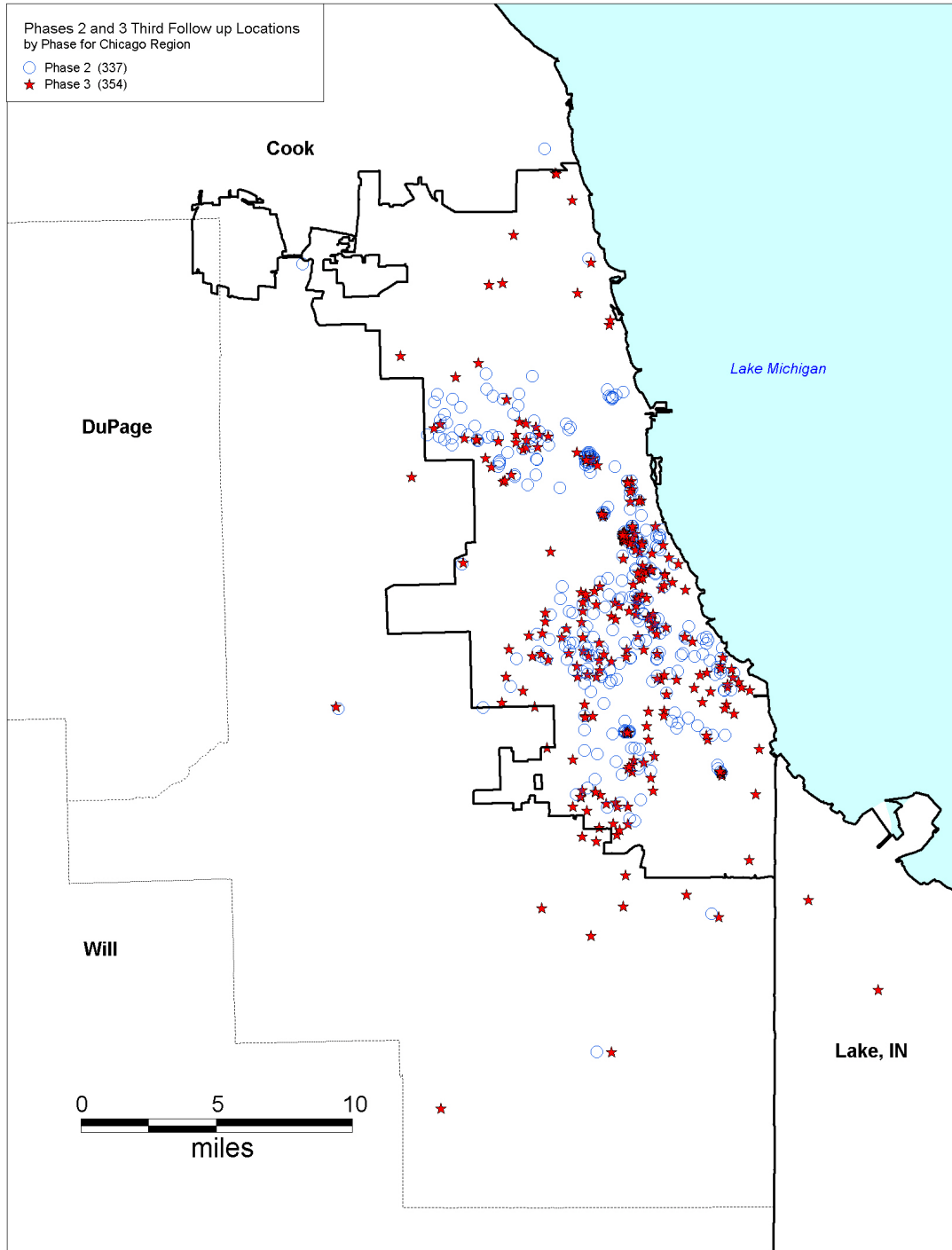


Table 4.1b Chicago Community Areas, Location of Developments, Location of Leaseholders

Community Number	Name	Development Present	Original Unit	Wave 4
1	Rogers Park			3
2	West Ridge			
3	Uptown			2
4	Lincoln Square			
5	North Center			
6	Lake View			3
7	Lincoln Park			
8	Near North Side	Cabrini Green	17	11
9	Edison Park			
10	Norwood Park			
11	Jefferson Park			
12	Forest Glen			
13	North Park			1
14	Albany Park			
15	Portage Park			
16	Irving Park			2
17	Dunning			
18	Montclare			1
19	Belmont Cragin			
20	Hermosa			1
21	Avondale			
22	Logan Square			
23	Humboldt Park			8
24	West Town			1
25	Austin			19
26	West Garfield Park			10
27	East Garfield Park			17
28	Near West Side	ABLA Homes, Rockwell Gardens	167	43
29	North Lawndale			16
30	South Lawndale			1
31	Lower West Side			2
32	Loop			
33	Near South Side	Hilliard Homes	24	13
34	Armour Square	Wentworth Gardens	48	57
35	Douglas	Stateway Gardens	138	27
36	Oakland	Wells Homes	16	8
37	Fuller Park	Wentworth Gardens	4	6
38	Grand Boulevard	Robert Taylor Homes	129	42
39	Kenwood			5
40	Washington Park			18
41	Hyde Park			5

Table 4.1b. *continued*

Community Number	Name	Development Present	Original Unit	Wave 4
42	Woodlawn			16
43	South Shore			26
44	Chatham			9
45	Avalon Park			4
46	South Chicago			13
47	Burnside			4
48	Calumet Heights			2
49	Roseland	Lowden Homes	75	37
50	Pullman			
51	South Deering	Trumbull Park Homes	31	41
52	East Side			2
53	West Pullman			14
54	Riverdale			
55	Hegewisch			1
56	Garfield Ridge			2
57	Archer Heights			
58	Brighton Park			1
59	McKinley Park			
60	Bridgeport	Bridgeport Homes	42	17
61	New City			8
62	West Elsdon			
63	Gage Park			
64	Clearing			
65	West Lawn			1
66	Chicago Lawn			14
67	West Englewood			28
68	Englewood			21
69	Greater Grand Crossing			19
70	Ashburn			4
71	Auburn Gresham			18
72	Beverly			3
73	Washington Heights			7
74	Mount Greenwood			
75	Morgan Park			11
76	O'Hare			
77	Edgewater			
	Not in City			46

691

691

4.2 Condition of Current Unit and Satisfaction

All leaseholders who moved from their original unit were asked about their current unit. Some leaseholders moved to another public housing unit in the same CHA building. Others moved to units in other CHA buildings and still others moved to private market apartments with Housing Choice vouchers.

As shown in Table 4.2, most leaseholders (66%, n=437 of 661) indicated that their unit was in excellent or good condition when they moved in and a small percentage rated the unit as being in poor condition when they moved in.

Table 4.2 Condition of Unit at Move-in

Q62. Overall, in what condition was your unit when you moved in?	n	%
Excellent condition	149	22
Good condition	288	44
Fair condition	185	28
Poor Condition	40	6
TOTAL	661	100

The quality of housing may vary by the type of housing that leaseholders are living in. With respect to the quality of housing, we expected leaseholders in mixed income and HCV housing to give high marks to the quality of their housing, relatively higher than we expected leaseholders in traditional CHA housing to rate their units. We hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 7: Most leaseholders in mixed income or HCV housing will report that their units are in good or very good condition.⁵

As Table 4.3 shows, the majority of leaseholders across housing groups indicated that their unit was in excellent or good condition when they moved in. In support of Hypothesis 7, the majority of leaseholders in both mixed income and HCV housing judged their housing to be excellent/very good. However, the condition of housing across housing groups was not as hypothesized. We expected traditional CHA housing to be in worse condition in large part because earlier on in relocation, many leaseholders were still living in their original units or in temporary or make-ready CHA units. However, as relocation has progressed the numbers in original/temporary/make-ready units has fallen considerably since the Second Follow-up interviews. The quality of mixed income housing was better than that of both traditional CHA and HCV housing. However, contrary to what was expected, HCV housing was lower in quality compared to both mixed income housing and traditional CHA housing.

⁵ The response options for the question on the condition of the housing unit at move-in were “excellent” and “good,” not “very good” and “good.”

Table 4.3 Condition of Unit at Move-in by Housing Group

Q62. Overall, in what condition was your unit when you moved in?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV (Base n=361)
	Traditional (Base n=160)	Mixed Income (Base n=90)	
Excellent/good condition (%)	73 ^{ab}	87 ^{ac}	58 ^{bc}

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

Leaseholders were asked about the availability and working condition of specific amenities in their unit when they moved in. A majority of leaseholders indicated that the amenities in Table 4.4 were both available and working in their unit, with one exception. The amenity that was least available to leaseholders was “laundry facilities,” with approximately 70% reporting that they had laundry facilities available and working in their unit or building when they moved in. As Table 4.5 shows, leaseholders in different types of housing were similar in their reports of amenities that were available and working, with one exception. Leaseholders in mixed income housing reported more frequently that they had laundry facilities in their building compared to leaseholders in other types of housing.

Table 4.4 Amenities when Leaseholder Moved into Unit

Q63. Please tell me if each of the following were available and working in your unit when you moved in.	Available and Working		Available but not Working		Not Available		TOTAL	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	Base n	%
A cooking stove with an oven?	638	96	18	3	6	1	662	100
A refrigerator?	654	99	5	<1	4	<1	662	100
A kitchen sink?	650	98	10	2	2	<1	662	100
Adequate heat?	626	95	34	5	3	<1	662	100
Laundry facilities in your building or unit?	458	70	59	9	141	21	658	100

Table 4.5 Amenities Available and Working When Leaseholder Moved into Unit, by Housing Group

Q63. Please tell me if each of the following were available and working in your unit when you moved in.	All Leaseholders		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
			Traditional		Mixed Income			
			Base n	%	Base n	%	Base n	%
A cooking stove with an oven?	662	96	160	98	90	100	361	96
A refrigerator?	662	99	160	99	90	100	361	98
A kitchen sink?	662	98	160	99	90	100	361	98
Adequate heat?	662	95	160	96	90	98	361	93
Laundry facilities in your building or unit?	658	70	156	68 ^a	90	91 ^{ab}	361	66 ^b

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test.

When asked whether their current apartment was better, worse, or about the same as their original unit, most said that their current apartment was better (69%, $n=454$ of 658; Q64); 12 percent thought their current apartment was worse ($n=77$ of 658). Thus, in terms of housing quality, the large majority of leaseholders are faring better as a result of relocation. However, more leaseholders in mixed income judged their apartments to be better (80%, $n=71$ of 88) as compared to both traditional CHA leaseholders (64%, $n=102$ of 160) and HCV leaseholders (69%, $n=246$ of 359).

Further, a large majority of leaseholders report favorably on their landlord/property manager and the maintenance of their current building. All leaseholders were asked how they were being treated by their new Landlord or Property Manager (Q61) as compared to other tenants. Of those leaseholders in buildings with other tenants, most (92%, $n=546$ of 592) reported being treated either better or the same as other tenants; no differences by leaseholders' housing was observed. Most leaseholders reported their building was "well" or "very well" maintained by their current landlord or property manager (80%, $n=522$ of 656; Q60). However, fewer leaseholders in HCV thought their building was very well or well maintained (74%, $n=265$ of 357) as compared to leaseholders in both traditional CHA housing (85%, $n=135$ of 159) and mixed income housing (92%, $n=83$ of 90).

4.3 Characteristics of the Neighborhood

Leaseholders who had moved from their original CHA unit and building, as defined by a comparison of street addresses (76%, $n=502$ of 662), were asked about their new neighborhood.⁶ The survey asked about how their current neighborhood compared to their former one (if they had moved), on dimensions such as amenities, neighborhood problems and transportation.

⁶ In prior waves, movers who had left their original unit, building *and development* were asked these questions. In this wave, by including leaseholders who left their building as movers, we have shifted those who moved within the footprint of the development from the non-mover group to the mover group.

To ascertain whether relocation took leaseholders to neighborhoods that were better than the ones they left, leaseholders who had moved were asked to compare their current neighborhood to the neighborhood of their original unit. Most of the leaseholders (65%, n=318 of 493) reported that their current neighborhood was better than their former neighborhood (Q95); while just over one-quarter (28%, n=139 of 493) stated their neighborhoods were about the same. A smaller number (7%, n=36 of 493) stated that their neighborhoods were worse. Leaseholders in CHA vs. HCV housing outside of their original developments were similar in stating that their current neighborhoods were better (64%, n=55 of 87 for CHA; 65%, n=229 of 355 for HCV).

Leaseholders who were permanently settled in the housing of their choice were somewhat (but not significantly) more likely than those who had moved to a temporary unit to feel that their current neighborhood was better than their original neighborhood (67%, base N=261 of 391 vs. 58%, base N=50 of 86).

Amenities. All leaseholders were asked about what amenities were available in their neighborhood and, if available, whether they or members of their household used those amenities (Q65; see Table 4.6). All the amenities asked about were available in most of the leaseholders' neighborhoods. For all leaseholders combined, the amenities most frequently reported as being in the neighborhood were a park or green space (89%, 579 of 648) and a currency exchange (87%, 572 of 657). The availability of neighborhood amenities varied by the type of housing leaseholders lived in. Currency exchanges, grocery stores, place for health care, public aid office, and park/green space were reported to be available most frequently by leaseholders in HCV housing as compared to at least one of the other types of housing. For four of the seven amenities (currency exchange, grocery store, health care facility, public aid office), the percentage of leaseholders in traditional CHA housing reporting its availability was lower than at least one of the other types of housing.

Table 4.6 Availability of Amenities in Neighborhood, by Housing Group

Q65. I am interested in what amenities are available in this neighborhood ...	All Leaseholders		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
			Traditional		Mixed Income			
	Base n	%	Base n	%	Base n	%	Base n	%
Bank	626	82	157	81	84	88	337	80
Currency exchange	657	87	158	73 ^a	89	82 ^b	361	94 ^{ab}
Grocery store	660	84	160	72 ^a	90	75 ^b	361	91 ^{ab}
Library	628	81	157	80	86	85	338	81
Place to go for health care	603	77	150	68 ^{ab}	83	85 ^a	326	78 ^b
Public aid office	632	64	153	43 ^{ab}	86	66 ^a	348	73 ^b
Park or green space	648	89	156	91 ^a	88	80 ^{ab}	355	91 ^b

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

Table 4.7 shows the percentage of leaseholders who report using each neighborhood amenity, both overall and by housing type. Across all leaseholders, the amenity most frequently reported as being used was the grocery store (89%, n=492 of 554), followed by the currency exchange (86%, n=489 of 570). The bank and health care facilities were used the least frequently by the leaseholders. Mixed income leaseholders are the least likely to use currency exchanges and public aid offices. Leaseholders in HCV housing are most likely to use a neighborhood grocery store.

Table 4.7 Use of Amenities in Neighborhood, by Housing Group

Q66. I am interested in... whether or not you or other members of your household use [amenity].	All Leaseholders		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
			Traditional		Mixed Income			
	Base n	%	Base n	%	Base n	%	Base n	%
Bank	513	35	127	38	74	34	269	33
Currency exchange	570	86	115	88 ^a	72	75 ^{ab}	337	89 ^b
Grocery store	554	89	115	84 ^a	67	82 ^b	328	91 ^{ab}
Library	508	73	126	72	73	65	272	76
Place to go for health care	461	61	101	54	70	67	254	64
Public aid office	408	75	66	80 ^a	57	64 ^{ab}	255	78 ^b
Park or green space	576	69	140	69	70	61	325	70

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test.

Neighborhood disorganization. We asked leaseholders about the presence of six characteristics that research has shown are associated with neighborhood disorganization and violence (Q94; see Table 4.8). These questions were taken from the Community Survey of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (which will be referred to as the PHDCN)⁷. The PHDCN is a longitudinal study aimed at understanding the development of children growing up in urban neighborhoods, and understanding what leads to juvenile delinquency, adult criminal behavior, drug abuse and violence. The Community Surveys, conducted in 1994-1995, asked Chicago residents from 343 neighborhood clusters throughout the city to assess their neighborhoods on a variety of dimensions, including the dynamic structure of the community, political organization, cultural values, informal social control, formal social control, and social cohesion.

⁷ Earls, Felton. Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods: Community Survey, 1994-1995 [computer file]. ICPSR version. Boston, MA: Harvard Medical School [producer], 1997. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 1999. For further information about the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, see <http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/PHDCN/>.

The neighborhood characteristic most frequently cited as a “big” problem or “somewhat of a problem” by leaseholders was selling or using drugs (54%). This was followed closely by litter and teenagers causing a disturbance (Table 4.8). When the data are examined by housing groups, traditional CHA leaseholders experienced problems more frequently than both mixed income and HCV leaseholders. Mixed income leaseholders experienced the fewest problems.

A comparison of the neighborhood problems CHA leaseholders reported with problems reported by residents of Chicago communities in the PHDCN shows that the leaseholders’ new neighborhoods compare relatively favorably (see Table 4.8). Overall, RRS leaseholders experience fewer problems with drinking in public, litter and graffiti compared to the PHDCN sample. However, for four of the six neighborhood problems, leaseholders in traditional CHA housing report these are “big/somewhat of a problem” more frequently than the PHDCN sample. In comparison, for all or most of the six neighborhood problems, mixed income and HCV leaseholders report they are “big/somewhat of a problem” less often than the PHDCN sample.

Table 4.8 Problems in Neighborhood

Q94. How much of a problem would you say each of the following is in this neighborhood?	RRS Big/Somewhat of a problem				PHDCN Big/Somewhat of a problem %
	All Leaseholders % (Base n)	Current Housing Status			
		CHA		HCV % (Base n)	
		Traditional % (Base n)	Mixed Income % (Base n)		
Drinking in public	41 ⁺ (640)	56 ^{ab+} (156)	27 ^{a+} (87)	38 ^{b+} (348)	46 ⁺
Selling or using drugs	54 (628)	70 ^{ab+} (155)	32 ^{ac+} (84)	52 ^{bc} (340)	53 ⁺
Teenagers causing a disturbance	51 (650)	75 ^{ab+} (156)	34 ^{a+} (88)	44 ^{b+} (355)	53 ⁺
What about litter?	51 ⁺ (659)	59 ^a (159)	27 ^{ab+} (89)	53 ^{b+} (361)	58 ⁺
What about graffiti?	24 ⁺ (653)	37 ^{ab+} (159)	10 ^{ac+} (87)	21 ^{bc+} (356)	52 ⁺
What about vacant housing?	33 (650)	41 ^{a+} (157)	6 ^{ab+} (86)	35 ^b (356)	32 ⁺

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

Transportation. Leaseholders were asked about their ability to travel to places they may need to go (q67). Most leaseholders (79%, n=525 of 661) reported having no transportation difficulties. We hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 8: Leaseholders in mixed income or HCV housing will report poorer access to public transportation than leaseholders in 100% public housing.

Part of this hypothesis proved true: Leaseholders in traditional CHA and HCV housing reported difficulties with transportation more often than leaseholders in mixed income housing (Table 4.9).

Table 4.9 Transportation Difficulty by Housing Type

Q67. Do you have difficulties with transportation, such as getting to work, school, church, or shopping areas?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV (Base n=361)
	Traditional % (Base n=160)	Mixed-Income % (Base n=90)	
Yes	23 ^a	9 ^{ab}	22 ^b

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

Of the 21% (n=136 of 661) of all leaseholders who did have transportation problems, they most frequently reported difficulty going to shopping areas and to see friends and relatives. The 27% who indicated that there was another place they had difficulty getting to were asked to specify where. The most frequent responses to this question included difficulty getting to the doctor (56%, n=20 of 36), looking for work (11%, n=4 of 36) and getting to the public aid office (12%, n=4 of 36). Transportation difficulties varied for leaseholders in different types of housing. Although small sample sizes in the mixed income group make it difficult to conduct significance tests, the data suggest that HCV leaseholders were experiencing relatively more difficulties getting to work and school compared to other leaseholders, but relatively less difficulty getting to shopping areas. Mixed income leaseholders experienced relatively less difficulty visiting friends or relatives, and getting to work (Table 4.10).

Table 4.10 Transportation Difficulties to Specific Places

Q67b. Where do you have difficulty going? Going to...	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n=134)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n=77)
		Traditional %Yes (Base n=36)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n=8)	
Work	24	10	0	31
School	26	10	11	36
Childcare	11	8	0	14
Shopping areas	78	85	89	72
Church or place of worship	34	37	33	34
Friends or relatives	41	44	22	45
Some other place, (specify)	27	28	22	31

Leaseholders were asked why it was difficult to get to the places they indicated were difficult to get to (see Table 4.11). The most commonly chosen reason from the list presented was that transportation was expensive. The second most common reason was that they don't have access to transportation. Among the 24% who provided other reasons, the most common responses were health related issues/disability, limited bus schedules, and lack of money.

Table 4.11 Difficulty with Transportation

Q67c. Why is it difficult to get there? Would you say...	% Yes (Base n=135)
It's too far away	45
Don't have access to transportation	59
Transportation is unreliable	46
Transportation is expensive	67
Some other reason, please specify	24

Leaseholders were asked specifically about the quality of public transportation in their neighborhood (Q68). The large majority of all leaseholders felt that public transportation was excellent, very good, or good (76%, n=470 of 619). Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing judged their public transportation system to be excellent/very good/good less frequently as compared to those in mixed income or HCV housing. Similarly, leaseholders in mixed income housing judged public transportation to be excellent/very good/good more frequently than either traditional CHA or HCV leaseholders (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Transportation Difficulties to Specific Places

Q68. ...How good is the public transportation system here for getting you where you need to go?	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n=619)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n=340)
		Traditional % Yes (Base n=146)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n=83)	
Excellent/Very Good/Good	76	67 ^{ab}	90 ^{ac}	78 ^{bc}
Fair/Poor	24	33	10	22

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

Leaseholders who report that they do not use public transportation are not included in this table.

The 6% of leaseholders (n=39 of 658, Q68) who do not use public transportation were asked why. They were presented with a list of possible reasons and asked to indicate which reasons applied to them (see Table 4.13). Half of leaseholders have their own car and about one-quarter have access to someone else's car. One-quarter state that public transportation is inconvenient. Because of the small number of leaseholders who answered Q69, the data by housing groups will not be presented.

Table 4.13 Reason(s) for Not Using Public Transportation

Q69. Why do you not use public transportation? Is it because...	% Yes (Base n=38)
You have your own car	50
You have access to someone else's car	26
Public transportation does not go where you need to go	5
Public transportation is unreliable	10
Public transportation is inconvenient	25
Another reason (Please specify)	38

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test.

Neighborhood safety. Many leaseholders faced safety concerns in the neighborhoods they lived in prior to relocation. A benefit of relocation that leaseholders cited about living outside of public housing is that they were in a safer neighborhood (Table 31, RRS Second Follow-up Report⁸). Further, fewer neighborhood problems were reported by those who had moved out of their original CHA developments (Table 28, RRS Second Follow-up Report). In Wave 4, all leaseholders were asked to compare the safety of their current neighborhood to their original CHA neighborhood. Based on prior reports of increased safety, we expected a majority of leaseholders to report favorably on the safety of their current neighborhoods in Wave 4. Further, we expected differences in feelings of safety by type of housing, that is, that leaseholders who were in mixed income and HCV housing rate their current neighborhoods as safer than their original neighborhoods as compared to leaseholders in traditional CHA housing.

Hypothesis 9: Leaseholders will report that new neighborhoods are safer than their old neighborhoods.

Hypothesis 10: Leaseholders outside traditional public housing will report higher feelings of safety than those in public housing.

Compared to the neighborhoods they lived in before relocation began, nearly half (46%, $n=299$ of 655) felt that their current neighborhood was safer than the neighborhood where their current unit was. However, about as many (43%, $n=280$ of 655) felt that their current and original neighborhoods were about as safe; 12% felt that their current neighborhood was worse. For all leaseholders combined, given that the majority of leaseholders do not report that their new neighborhoods are safer, the data do not support Hypothesis 9. When examined by type of housing, the data show that leaseholders living in mixed income report feeling more safe in their current neighborhood more frequently than traditional CHA and HCV leaseholders. Leaseholders in traditional CHA report feeling more safe least frequently compared to other leaseholders. The higher reports of feeling “more safe” among mixed income and HCV leaseholders supports Hypothesis 10 (Table 4.14).

⁸ Resident Relocation Survey Phase II and Phase III Second Follow-up: Findings and Methodology. Chicago: National Opinion Research Center, 2007.

Table 4.14 Safety of Current Neighborhood vs. Original Unit

Q105. ...would you say that your current neighborhood is...?	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n=655)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n=356)
		Traditional % Yes (Base n=158)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n=90)	
More safe	46	24 ^{ab}	66 ^{ac}	49 ^{bc}
Less safe/About as safe	54	76	34	51

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

4.4 Living Outside of Public Housing

Leaseholders living in HCV or unsubsidized housing were shown a list and asked to select the main thing they liked the best about living outside public housing (Q98). Leaseholders were only allowed to select one item from the list. As Table 4.15 shows, the most commonly endorsed item was “nicer apartment,” which was selected by about one-quarter of leaseholders. The second most frequently selected item was “safer neighborhood.”

Table 4.15 Main Thing Leaseholder Liked Best about Living Outside of Public Housing

Q98. ...the main thing you like best about living outside of public housing?	% Yes Base n=477
Closer to family and friends	11
Children can go to a better school	6
Better childcare	-
Better access to jobs	2
Good transportation	14
Safer neighborhood	23
Better access to social services	1
Shopping	2
Nicer apartment	26
Something else (SPECIFY)	9
Do not like anything	6

Leaseholders who indicated that they liked having a nicer apartment were asked why they thought it was a nicer apartment (Q99, Table 4.16). They could choose all responses that applied from a list of options. Most responses to this question indicated that unit was well maintained (91%, n=113 of 125).

Table 4.16 Why Apartment is Nicer

Q99. Why is it a nicer apartment?	% Yes (Base n)
Unit is bigger	76 (125)
Unit is newer	80 (124)
Unit is well maintained	91 (125)
Unit has a yard	60 (124)
No rodents or bugs	57 (124)
Safer or quieter neighborhood	67 (121)
Location is convenient	78 (125)
Laundry in building	66 (125)
Another reason	7 (124)

Leaseholders were asked about any problems that they may have experienced living outside of public housing (see Table 4.17). They were asked to choose all responses that applied from a list read aloud and presented on a show card. A majority of the leaseholders (58%, n=284 of 491, Q100) stated they did not experience problems living outside of public housing. Of those who reported experiencing problems, the most frequent problems indicated were: safety/violence (17%, n=82 of 491), financial hardships (10%, n=50 of 491) and leaving friends and family (10%, n=49 of 491).

Table 4.17 Problems Living Outside of Public Housing

Q100. You may have had problems living outside of public housing any problems you may have experienced?	% Yes Base n=491
Leaving friends and family	10
Children going to a new school	8
Children changing or losing childcare	1
Being far away from my job	5
Being far from transportation	3
Discrimination	2
Safety/violence in neighborhood	17
Financial hardships	10
Health or personal problems	7
Not having access to services you need	6
Not knowing area/unfamiliar/unease	8
Using LINK card	2
Accessing TANF office	2
Loss of resource for emergency cash assistance	3
Too far from old neighborhood	5
Some other problem (SPECIFY)	5
No problems	58

Section 5. Social Exchange and Neighborhood Involvement

As part of relocation, leaseholders moved away from neighborhoods in which they were settled and away from people they knew. The Wave 4 questionnaire included questions that asked about leaseholders' involvement with their neighborhoods. These questions provide information on the social adjustment leaseholders are making. We asked about (1) activities and organizations in which they were involved, (2) actions they had taken to improve their communities, (3) familiarity with neighbors, and (4) giving help to or receiving help from people both inside and outside the neighborhood, and (5) whether leaseholders who moved still return to their former neighborhood and why they return.

Key findings:

- The most commonly reported social activity or organization that leaseholders participated in was belonging to a religious organization (such as a church, mosque, and so on). Leaseholders in HCV housing showed lower levels of involvement in social activities and organizations than leaseholders in either traditional or mixed income CHA housing.
- When asked about their activities to take care of a local problem or to make the neighborhood a better place to live, leaseholders cited attending a meeting of a neighborhood group most frequently (24%). Leaseholders in traditional CHA were more likely than other leaseholders to be involved in activities to improve the neighborhood.
- Just over 40% of leaseholders reported that they could recognize many/a great many of the adults and children in the neighborhood. Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing were more likely than mixed income and HCV leaseholders to report that they can recognize many/a great many of the adults and children who live in the neighborhood. Sixty percent of leaseholders find it very easy/somewhat easy to pick out outsiders, with traditional CHA leaseholders most likely to report it was very easy/somewhat easy and mixed income leaseholders least likely to report it was very easy/somewhat easy.
- Over half of leaseholders report that they have no relatives/in-laws or friends in the neighborhood.
- Fewer than 10% of leaseholders report that neighbors have complained about noise, loud music or the behavior of household children and visitors to the household.
- A series of questions on interactions with others to give or receive help and advice asked about whether leaseholders had taken various actions over the last 12 months such as watching children, helping with chores and repairs, getting or giving advice about local amenities, children's activities and services. Although many leaseholders had not engaged in the activities asked about, most leaseholders had engaged in two of the activities, dropping in for casual visits and giving or getting rides. For seven of eight of the activities in which differences by housing group were observed, traditional CHA leaseholders demonstrated higher levels of giving and receiving help and advice as compared to leaseholders in either mixed income or HCV.

- The majority of leaseholders who moved from the developments they lived in before relocation (60%) report that they never return to the neighborhood. About a quarter (25%) indicates that they return once a month or more often. The most frequently cited reason for returning to the old neighborhood is to see friends and family.

5.1 Social Activities and Organizations

All leaseholders were asked about the social activities and organizations in which they or other members of their household participate (Q71; Table 5.1). Leaseholders who indicated that they or a household member participated in an activity or in an organization were asked if it was in this neighborhood (Q72; see Table 5.2). The most commonly endorsed activity, reported by just over half of respondents, was belonging to “a church, mosque, synagogue or any other religious organization” (53%, n=354 of 662), followed by “a recreation center” (17%, n= 111 of 658) and “parent/teacher organization” (11%, n=71 of 659). At least 80% of leaseholders who indicated that they or a household member participated in an organization also indicated that it was in the neighborhood with one exception. Only 44% of leaseholders who indicated “a religious organization” (n=154 of 353) reported that it was in their neighborhood.

Since mixed income developments placed CHA leaseholders among other neighborhood residents who were not from public housing, we speculated that these leaseholders would show less involvement in neighborhood activities:

Hypothesis 11: Leaseholders living in mixed income housing will report less involvement in community meetings and activities than leaseholders living in other types of housing.

Table 5.1, however, shows that mixed income leaseholders were not less involved than leaseholders in other housing for any of the social activities and organizations asked about. Instead, HCV leaseholders showed the lowest levels of involvement overall. The involvement of HCV leaseholders was lower than that for traditional CHA for five of the six activities and organizations. The levels of involvement for mixed income leaseholders was generally at a level between that of traditional CHA and HCV leaseholders; only one significant difference was found for the comparison between traditional CHA and mixed income on neighborhood watch activities.

In comparing leaseholders by housing group on whether the activities and organizations were in the neighborhood, only one difference was found. For leaseholders who were involved in parent/teacher organizations, HCV leaseholders were more likely to belong to an organization in the neighborhood.

Table 5.1 Joining Social Activities and Organizations: Comparison to PHDCN

Q71. I am interested in the social activities and organizations that people join. For each one that I name please tell me if you or other members of your household participate in any of these activities. Do you or anyone in your household belong to...					
	RRS All Lease-holders % Yes (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN % Yes
		CHA		HCV % YES (Base n)	
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)		
a church, mosque, synagogue or any other religious organization?	53 ⁺ (662)	62 ^a (160)	60 (90)	48 ^{a+} (361)	59 ⁺
any kind of neighborhood watch program?	10 (657)	24 ^{ab+} (160)	8 ^a (89)	4 ^{b+} (359)	11 ⁺
a block group, tenant association, or community council?	10 (658)	19 ^{a+} (160)	11 (90)	6 ^{a+} (359)	14 ⁺
a Ward Group, or other local political organization?	3 (658)	7 ^{a+} (160)	3 (90)	2 ^a (359)	3 ⁺
A recreation center?	17 (658)	27 ^a (159)	20 (90)	12 ^a (358)	--
A Parent/Teacher organization?	11 (659)	15 (160)	7 (90)	10 (358)	--

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

Table 5.2 Are Social Activities and Organizations in Neighborhood: Comparison to PHDCN

Q72. Is this organization in this neighborhood?					
	RRS All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN % Yes
		CHA		HCV % YES (Base n)	
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)		
a church, mosque, synagogue or any other religious organization?	44 ⁺ (353)	48 ^a (99)	38 ^b (54)	43 ^c (173)	57 ^{abc+}
any kind of neighborhood watch program?	91 ⁺ (63)	93 ^a (39)	88 (7)	88 (15)	83 ^{a+}
a block group, tenant association, or community council?	99 (68)	100 (31)	100 (10)	96 (22)	95
a Ward Group, or other local political organization?	80 (23)	76 (12)	100 (3)	87 (7)	--
A recreation center?	89 (109)	91 (42)	90 (18)	85 (42)	--
A Parent/Teacher organization?	92 (69)	88 ^a (23)	86 ^b (6)	100 ^{ab} (36)	--

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

Comparing RRS leaseholders to the PHDCN sample on joining activities and organizations reveals differences in levels of involvement. As shown in Table 5.1, overall, compared to PHDCN, fewer of the leaseholders and their household members belonged to a church or other religious organization. Unlike the PHDCN findings, more leaseholders belonged to a church or religious organization outside of their current neighborhood; however, more leaseholders belonged to a neighborhood watch program in their neighborhood as compared to PHDCN.

When comparing RRS leaseholders by type of housing to the PHDCN sample, differences are apparent in level of involvement. Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing are more involved in block and ward groups than residents of PHDCN neighborhoods. HCV leaseholders showed less involvement in religious organizations, neighborhood watch and block groups than PHDCN neighborhood residents. No differences were observed between mixed income leaseholders and PHDCN residents. When examining whether the various activities and organizations were in the neighborhood (Table 5.2), the most striking finding is that a significantly higher percentage of PHDCN residents belong to religious organizations in their neighborhoods than leaseholders in all three housing groups.

5.2 Involvement in Community Improvement

Leaseholders were asked about things they might have done to take care of a local problem or to make the neighborhood a better place to live (Q73, see Table 5.3). The action leaseholders most frequently reported was “attending a meeting of a neighborhood group” (24%, n=156 of 662), followed by “getting together with neighbors” (19%, n=128 of 662), and then by “speaking with a local politician or elected official” (14%, n=92 of 662).

Comparing leaseholders in different types of housing on their involvement to take care of local problems, leaseholders in traditional CHA housing demonstrate greater involvement in these activities than leaseholders in either mixed income or HCV housing.

As shown in Table 5.3, comparing RRS leaseholders to the PHDCN, the leaseholders were involved in fewer activities in their new neighborhoods to take care of local problems and to make the neighborhood a better place to live. On every measure, leaseholders as a whole were involved at a significantly lower level as compared to PHDCN.

Leaseholders were also asked if they were involved in any neighborhood improvement activities in the neighborhoods they lived in before their current neighborhood (Q74). They again most frequently endorsed “get together with neighbors” (26%, n=128 of 496) and “attend a meeting of a neighborhood group” (25%, n=126 of 496). These data are presented in Table 5.4. Comparing leaseholders in different types of housing, somewhat fewer differences by housing group are apparent as compared to Q73 on leaseholders’ current neighborhood involvement.

Table 5.3 Take Care of Local Problem or Make Neighborhood Safe Place

Q73. Sometimes people in a neighborhood do things to take care of a local problem or to make the neighborhood a better place to live. Please tell me if you or anyone in your household has been involved in the following activities. Have you or anyone in your household...					
	RRS All Lease- holders % Yes (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN % Yes
		CHA		HCV % YES (Base n)	
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)		
Spoken/speak with a local politician or an elected local official about a problem in this neighborhood?	14 ⁺ (662)	30 ^{ab} (160)	13 ^{a+} (90)	8 ^{b+} (361)	32 ⁺
Talked/talk to a person or group causing a problem in this neighborhood?	13 ⁺ (662)	28 ^{ab+} (160)	12 ^{a+} (90)	7 ^{b+} (361)	19 ⁺
Attended/attend a meeting of a block or neighborhood group about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	24 ⁺ (662)	52 ^{ab+} (160)	34 ^{ac} (90)	10 ^{bc+} (361)	30 ⁺
Talked/talk to a local religious leader or minister to help with a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	10 ⁺ (662)	23 ^{ab+} (160)	8 ^{a+} (90)	5 ^{b+} (361)	15 ⁺
Gotten/get together with neighbors to do something about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	19 ⁺ (662)	43 ^{ab+} (160)	17 ^{ac+} (90)	9 ^{bc+} (361)	28 ⁺

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

Table 5.4 Involvement in Activities Prior to Move to Current Neighborhood

Q74. Please tell me if you or anyone in your household was involved in the following activities before you moved to this neighborhood. Did you or anyone in your household...				
	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n)
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)	
Spoken/speak with a local politician or an elected local official about a problem in this neighborhood?	16 (495)	16 (47)	27 ^a (43)	14 ^a (355)
Talked/talk to a person or group causing a problem in this neighborhood?	17 (496)	17 (47)	27 ^a (44)	15 ^a (355)
Attended/attend a meeting of a block or neighborhood group about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	25 (496)	31 (47)	35 (44)	22 (355)
Talked/talk to a local religious leader or minister to help with a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	10 (495)	12 (47)	14 (44)	10 (354)
Gotten/get together with neighbors to do something about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	26 (496)	27 (47)	37 (44)	25 (355)

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

5.3 Familiarity with Neighbors

All leaseholders were asked how many adults and children they knew by sight in their current neighborhood. As Table 5.5 shows, more than 40% of leaseholders recognized many/a great many adults and children. Relatively fewer leaseholders indicate that they recognize no adults or children in their neighborhood.

Table 5.5 Number of Adults and Children Leaseholders' Recognize

Q75/Q76. How many adults/children do you recognize by sight in this neighborhood – would you say you recognize...	Adults Base n=660 %	Children Base n=660 %
No adults/children	9	19
A few adults/children	47	39
Many adults/children	23	21
A great many adults/children	21	21
TOTAL	100	100

When comparing the overall sample of RRS leaseholders to the PHDCN sample, the percentage of RRS leaseholders recognizing “many” or “a great many” people is lower in terms of recognition of adults but higher for recognition of children in the neighborhood (see Table 5.6).

In addition, leaseholders in traditional CHA housing are better at recognizing both adults and children as compared to the PHDCN sample.

Table 5.6 Number of Adults/Children Leaseholders Recognize

Q75-Q76. How many [children/adults] do you recognize or know by sight in this neighborhood—would you say you recognize... [many/a great many]	RRS Total % (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN %
		CHA			
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)	HCV % YES (Base n)	
Adults	43 ⁺ (660)	59 ^{ab+} (160)	41 ^a (89)	36 ^{b+} (360)	48 ⁺
Children	42 ⁺ (660)	56 ^{ab+} (160)	30 ^a (89)	39 ^b (360)	37 ⁺

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

The leaseholders were also asked to judge how hard it would be for them to pick out people who are outsiders or who do not live in their area (see Table 5.7). Overall, 60% of all leaseholders indicated it would be very easy or somewhat easy to pick out outsiders; this percentage is similar to that for the PHDCN sample.

Table 5.7 How Easy is it to Pick out Outsiders

Q77.How easy is it for you to pick out people who are outsiders or who obviously don't live in this area?	RRS Total % (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN % Yes
		CHA			
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)	HCV % Yes (Base n)	
Very easy/somewhat easy	60 (640)	72 ^{ab+} (157)	47 ^{ac+} (87)	60 ^{bc} (345)	57 ⁺

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

All leaseholders were then asked a series of questions concerning the number of relatives or friends who lived in their neighborhood and outside their neighborhood (Table 5.8; Q78). Overall, many leaseholders reported few relatives and friends in the neighborhood and many relatives and friends who live outside the neighborhood. A majority of leaseholders indicated that none of their friends lived in the neighborhood (61%, n=402 of 661). A majority of leaseholders (66%, n=435 of 659) also indicated that they had 10 or more relatives living outside the neighborhood. With regard to friends, a majority indicated that they had no friends living in the neighborhood (52%, n=342 of 658) and a majority also reported 10 or more friends living outside of the neighborhood (54%; n=357 of 659). These findings indicate that for many leaseholders, their network of family and friends is primarily outside of their current neighborhood.

Table 5.8 Relatives and Friends who Live in this Neighborhood

Q78. Not counting those who live with you...	None %	1-2 %	3-5 %	6-9 %	10+ %	Base n	Total %
...how many of your relatives or in-laws live in this neighborhood? Would you say...	61	20	10	3	6	661	100
...how many of your relatives or in-laws live outside this neighborhood?	3	6	14	10	66	659	99
...how many of your friends live in this neighborhood?	52	22	13	3	11	658	101
...how many of your friends live outside of this neighborhood?	9	12	17	8	54	659	100

Leaseholders who live in different types of housing differ in the percentage who report having three or more friends in the neighborhood (see Table 5.9). Reports of having three or more friends in the neighborhood were highest among leaseholders in traditional CHA housing, followed by those in mixed income housing, with leaseholders in HCV reporting the lowest percentages.

When compared to the PHDCN sample, the leaseholders appear less likely to have three or more relatives in the neighborhood. The leaseholders are also less likely to have three or more friends either inside or outside the neighborhood (see Table 5.9). The magnitude of the difference is greatest for friends in the neighborhood, with only 26% of RRS leaseholders overall reporting three or more friends in the neighborhood, as compared to 66% for the PHDCN.

Table 5.9 Three or More Relatives and Friends Who Live in this Neighborhood

Q78. How many of your [relatives or in-laws/friends] live [in/outside] this neighborhood?	RRS Total % (Base n)	RRS Current Housing Status			PHDCN % Yes
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n)	
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)		
Three or more relatives/in-laws in neighborhood	19 ⁺ (661)	17 ⁺ (159)	18 (90)	20 (361)	23 ⁺
Three or more relatives/in-laws outside neighborhood	90 (659)	90 (159)	94 (89)	90 (361)	--
Three or more friends in neighborhood	26 ⁺ (658)	45 ^{ab+} (158)	28 ^{ac+} (89)	17 ^{bc+} (360)	66 ⁺
Three or more friends outside neighborhood	78 ⁺ (659)	80 (159)	76 ⁺ (88)	79 ⁺ (361)	83 ⁺

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test; cells sharing a '+' are significantly different at p<.05, binomial test of proportions.

Becoming part of the new neighborhood involves fitting in with the behavioral norms of the neighborhood residents. We hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 12: More leaseholders in mixed income and HCV will report that their neighbors find them disruptive as compared to leaseholders in 100% public housing.

We asked respondents about whether their current neighbors have ever complained about their behavior (Q101). As the table below shows, fewer than 1 in 10 leaseholders received complaints from neighbors about behavioral issues. The issue that current neighbors complained about most often was noise. Eight percent of leaseholders (n=53 of 661) reported that neighbors had complained about noise. When asked specifically about being asked to turn down their music, 7% (n=45 of 662) reported that neighbors asked them to do so (Table 5.10).

Table 5.10 Neighbor Complaints about Behavior of Leaseholder’s Household and Visitors

Q101. Have any of your current neighbors ever complained about the following?	% Yes (Base n)	Q102. Mean number of times (s.d.)
That you or a household member was making too much noise	8 (661)	2.48 (1.57)
The behavior of the children in your household*	7* (365)	3.57* (3.21)
The behavior of visitors to your household	4 (662)	6.21 (11.02)
That you or a household member turn down your music	7 (662)	8.65 (46.21)

*Only households with children included in these estimates.

Table 5.11 shows the data on complaints from neighbors by housing group. Although two of the questions could not be tested due to small cell sizes (behavior of children and behavior of visitors), no differences by the type of housing leaseholders lived in were found for the remaining items.

Table 5.11 Neighbor Complaints about Behavior of Leaseholder’s Household and Visitors by Housing Group

Q101. Have any of your current neighbors ever complained about the following?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV %
	Traditional %	Mixed Income %	
Too much noise			
% yes	9	7	8
Mean number of times	2.22	2.71	2.28
(s.d.)	(1.28)	(1.32)	(1.15)
Base n	(160)	(89)	(361)
Behavior of children*			
% yes	12	9	6
Mean number of times	3.53	2.69	3.82
(s.d.)	(0.59)	(1.99)	(4.20)
Base n	(69)	(32)	(241)
Behavior of visitors			
% yes	4	5	4
Mean number of times	16.75	(2.20)	3.87
(s.d.)	(22.75)	(0.79)	(6.21)
Base n	(160)	(90)	(361)
Turn down music			
% yes	9	6	7
Mean number of times	1.70	1.66	15.53
(s.d.)	(0.88)	(0.78)	(62.34)
Base n	(160)	(90)	(361)

*Only households with children included in these estimates.

5.4 Giving and Receiving Help

All leaseholders were asked about the help and advice that they gave to others or received from others in their neighborhood in the last 12 months (or since moving to the neighborhood if they moved less than 12 months ago). For most types of help and advice, the majority of leaseholders reported that they had neither given nor received that type of help.

For two items, however, a majority of leaseholders responded that they had given or received that type of help or advice since moving to the neighborhood (see Table 5.12). Seventy-three percent of leaseholders indicated that they had either dropped in for a casual visit or that someone had dropped in on them for a casual visit (n=480 of 661), with 24% (n=156 of 661) indicating that this happened at least once a month. A majority of respondents (62%; n=409 of 661) also indicated that they had given or gotten a ride from someone with 21% (n=139 of 661) reporting that this happened at least once a month.

Table 5.12 Giving and Receiving Help in this Neighborhood

Q79-93. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you...	Never %	Once/ A few times %	Once a month or week/ Almost every day %	Base n
Watched someone’s child or had someone watch your child or children?	65	20	15	661
Loaned or borrowed things?	69	27	4	662
Helped or been helped with a chore or repairs?	58	36	7	661
Dropped in for a casual visit or has someone dropped in on you for a casual visit?	27	49	24	661
Helped or been helped in an emergency?	57	40	4	661
Given or gotten a ride from someone?	38	41	21	661
Gotten or received help with anything else?	80	18	2	659
Asked or given advice about this neighborhood you live in?	61	33	7	660
Asked or given advice about activities and resources for kids?	69	26	5	662
Asked or given advice about rules in this neighborhood, such as rules about hosting parties, playing music, your rights as a renter, or the neighborhood curfew laws?	81	15	4	660
Asked or given advice about local amenities in your neighborhood, such as the bank, grocery store, library, places of worship, parks and other recreational areas?	73	24	3	662
Asked or given advice about where to find local services, such as health care services, employment services or financial services?	74	22	4	662
Asked or given advice about neighborhood safety issues?	71	22	7	662
Asked or given advice about this apartment you live in?	68	27	6	660
Asked or given advice about anything else?	91	8	1	661

For several of the question on help and advice, differences between leaseholders in different kinds of housing were observed. Table 5.13 summarizes these findings for the items in which differences were observed. Leaseholders living in CHA housing appear more likely to give and receive help and advice as compared to leaseholders in other types of housing. For seven of the eight items in which differences by housing group were observed, the traditional CHA leaseholders demonstrated higher levels of giving and receiving help and advice as compared to either one or both of the other leaseholder groups. On one item, giving and getting rides, leaseholders in mixed income CHA showed the highest levels of giving and receiving help. Leaseholders in mixed income and HCV housing were similar in their help and advice behavior.

Only one significant difference between these two groups was observed, higher levels of giving/receiving advice on local services among HCV leaseholders.

Table 5.13 Help and Advice by Housing Group

Q79-93. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you...	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % one or more times (Base n)
	Traditional % one or more times (Base n)	Mixed Income % one or more times (Base n)	
...loaned or borrowed?	42 ^{ab} (160)	24 ^a (90)	29 ^b (361)
...given or gotten a ride?	68 ^a (160)	70 ^b (90)	57 ^{ab} (360)
...advice about this neighborhood you live in?	50 ^a (159)	38 (90)	36 ^a (360)
...advice about activities and resources for kids?	42 ^{ab} (160)	26 ^a (90)	28 ^b (361)
...advice about rules in this neighborhood?	33 ^{ab} (159)	19 ^a (89)	13 ^b (361)
...advice about local amenities in your neighborhood?	38 ^{ab} (160)	21 ^a (90)	24 ^b (361)
...advice about where to find local services?	34 ^a (160)	16 ^{ab} (90)	26 ^b (361)
...advice about neighborhood safety issues?	44 ^{ab} (160)	21 ^a (90)	25 ^b (361)

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

Leaseholders who reported that they had given or received a type of help were then asked to whom they gave help or from whom they received help. The options were: family living in this neighborhood, family living outside this neighborhood, old friends living in this neighborhood, old friends living outside this neighborhood, new friends living in this neighborhood, or someone else. Respondents were told to select all of the categories that applied. The most frequently selected category for each type of help is shaded in gray in Table 5.14. Asking “someone else” was the most frequent response for 9 items. When asked who that person was, many leaseholders indicated neighbors, a church, and the CHA. For four of the items, “family living outside this neighborhood” was the most commonly endorsed category.

Table 5.14 To Whom or From Whom Leaseholders Gave or Received Help

Q79-Q93. Who did you loan or borrow things from/ask or give advice to...etc...?	Family in neighborhood %	Family outside neighborhood %	Old friends in neighborhood %	Old friends outside neighborhood %	New friends in neighborhood %	Someone else, please specify %	Base n
...watch child	35	43	16	11	9	8	230
...loan or borrowed?	27	29	30	14	14	10	205
...help with a chore?	21	27	17	12	12	29	280
...dropped in for a casual visit?	28	58	25	36	14	7	481
...help in an emergency?	24	41	21	16	10	21	285
...given or gotten a ride?	24	39	18	26	7	15	409
...help with anything else?	18	31	10	11	10	38	131
...advice about this neighborhood you live in?	15	26	21	24	21	32	260
...advice about activities and resources for kids?	15	20	21	16	24	32	203
...advice about rules in this neighborhood?	15	13	24	12	28	43	123
...advice about local amenities in your neighborhood?	18	19	25	22	24	29	177
...advice about where to find local services?	18	17	16	20	21	38	175
...advice about neighborhood safety issues?	18	21	26	21	27	37	187
...advice about this apartment you live in?	13	24	15	29	11	48	214
...advice about anything else?	28	29	21	37	21	29	56

5.5 Returning to Original Neighborhood

A total of 539 leaseholders who had moved from their original unit, building, and development were asked how often they went back to the neighborhood where their original CHA unit was. A majority of respondents (60%, n=298 of 494) reported that they never went back while 5% (n=22 of 494) indicated that they went back every day; see Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 How Often Leaseholders Return to Original Neighborhood

Q96. How often do you go back to the neighborhood where your original CHA unit was? Would you say...	% Base n=494
Everyday	5
At least once a week	5
At least once a month	14
At least once a year	15
Never	60
TOTAL	99

Leaseholders who indicated that they did return to their original neighborhood were then asked why they went there (see Table 5.16); they could choose any number of responses presented on a card. The most frequently selected reason was “to see friends and family” which was chosen by a large majority of the respondents (71%).

Table 5.16 Why Leaseholders Return to Original Neighborhood

Q97. Which of the following things do you go there for? Do you go there...	% Base n=195
To see friends and family	71
To go to church or any other religious organization	13
To shop	16
For support services	8
To take kids to school	6
To have someone watch your kids	3
Some other reason (Specify)	23

Section 6. Children in the Household

Section 9 of the questionnaire asked for general information about all children under the age of 18 years currently in the household and then proceeded to ask more specific questions about each child. First, a roster was created of all children in the household under the age of 18 years. This roster included information on the child's gender, age, relationship to the leaseholder, and the person in the household primarily responsible for the child.

After completing the roster the interviewer asked questions about each child in the household. The respondent was asked questions regarding (1) his or her schooling, (2) activities, (3) health, outdoor play and visiting old neighborhood, as well as (4) questions about child care arrangements.

Key findings:

These findings apply both to the focal children and all household children.

- Just over half of the leaseholders' households had one or more children under the age of 18 years. Households with children had between one and 8 children, with an average of 2.71 children.
- About three-quarters of the household children were the children of the leaseholder.
- The great majority of children were in school. About half of leaseholders are more satisfied with their children's current school as compared to the children's previous school
- The majority of children participate in activities.
- Approximately two-thirds of children are judged by the leaseholders to be in excellent or very good health.
- About three-quarters of children have a safe place to play outdoors. More than three-quarters of leaseholders reported that the current neighborhood was either about as safe or more safe than where they lived before relocation began.
- When asked who takes of the household children when the primary caretaker is away, leaseholders reported that approximately two-thirds of children were in school when the caretaker is away. The next most common form of childcare was by a relative outside of the household, reported by somewhat fewer than half the leaseholders.

The third follow-up survey indicated that 364 of the 661 households (55%) had one or more child under the age of 18 years⁹. Households with children ranged from 1 child to 8 children. The average household with children had 2.71 children (this analysis included the household that refused to provide information on their children).

⁹ One of these households refused to provide any information about their children and so this household is removed from subsequent analyses unless otherwise noted.

Once data was collected and entered the child roster was compared to the focal child roster from last round. Focal children from last round were identified by comparing names and ages. For households that did not have a focal child last round but did have children in the household this round, a focal child was randomly selected.

For this section of the report, data are first presented by subsection for the Focal Children. Following each subsection is a brief section on all children in the dataset. Additional frequencies for all children in the dataset can be found in a separate codebook.

In most households (58%, n=211 of 363) the Focal Child from last round was still in the household and still under the age of 18 years. Forty-nine percent of the children were female (n=178 of 363) and 51% were male (n=184). One family did not provide information about the Focal Child’s gender. Of the 341 households with children for whom we have information about their current housing status, 20% (n=68) were in traditional CHA housing, 70% were in HCV housing (n=241), and 10% were in mixed income CHA housing (n=33) (these numbers include the household that provided no information about their child). The mean age of the Focal children was 11.9 years (n=360).

In most cases, the Focal Child was the child of the leaseholder (76%, n=274 of 363). Twenty-one percent of the Focal Children were grandchildren of the leaseholders (n=77) and 2% of the Focal Children were leaseholders’ nieces or nephews (n=9). Two Focal Children were foster children of the leaseholder (1%) and one child was categorized as “other non-relative” (<1%; Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 Children’s Relationship to the Leaseholder – Focal Child in the Household

Relationship	% (Base n=363)
Son or daughter	76
Brother or sister	0
Grandchild	21
Niece or nephew	2
Other relative	0
Foster child	1
Other non-relative	<1

Extended families, in which people other than a parent and his/her children, minor foster children, or spouse live in the household, were common 24% of households fell into this category (n=159 of 662). Of households with children, 37% of households fell into this category (n=135 of 364). (These data for extended families included the family with incomplete data about their children.) For 11% of households with children a grandparent was the primary caregiver for at least one child (n=39 of 363).

All Children

Examining all children from all households, there was a total of 984 children. The average age was 10.88 years (n=979). Forty-nine percent of the children were female and 51% were male (n=486 and 497, respectively). Gender was not provided for one child. Relationships to the leaseholder are provided in Table 6.2.

Table 6.2 Children’s Relationship to the Leaseholder – All Children in the Household

Relationship	% (Base n=983)
Son or daughter	77
Brother or sister	0
Grandchild	19
Niece or nephew	4
Other relative	<1
Foster child	<1
Other non-relative	<1

6.1 Schools

We next asked a series of questions about children’s experiences with school. Most Focal Children were in school (91%; n=328 of 361). Of the 33 Focal Children who were not in school, 21 were too young (63%), 1 had dropped out (3%), 5 respondents indicated they were home schooled (14%), and 6 leaseholders indicated that there was another reason that the child was not in school (20%).

Leaseholders were asked what grade each child in their household was attending in school. Most Focal Children were in grades 1 through 8 (61%; n=200 of 328). Ten percent of the Focal Children were in the 10th grade (sophomore) (n=32). The remaining Focal Children were distributed into pre-school (6%; n=20), kindergarten (3%; n=10), 9th grade (freshman) (8%; n=26), 11th grade (junior) (10%; n=33), 12th grade (senior) (2%; n=6), and other (<1%; n=1).

We then asked questions about the family’s involvement in each child’s school. For almost all Focal Children, leaseholders reported that they or the child’s primary caregiver had met the child’s teacher since the beginning of the school year (94%; n=307 of 327). For most Focal Children, the leaseholder also indicated that they or the child’s primary caregiver had attended an event or meeting at school this school year (77%; n=252 of 327). When a leaseholder indicated that they had not been to an event or meeting at the school for a child they were asked why they had not done so. The most commonly endorsed reason was “my job or school schedule prevents me from visiting” (36%; n=27 of 75), followed by “there have been no meetings or events to attend” (31%; n=23 of 73). Twenty-seven percent stated that there was “another reason” (n=20 of 75). Thirteen percent (n=10 of 75) selected “younger children at home prevent me from visiting”. Finally, 13 of 74 leaseholders selected “I am too busy” (18%). Twenty of 75 leaseholders (27%) indicated another reason. These leaseholders provided their own responses and up to 3 responses per leaseholder were coded. There were 21 responses in total and 11 of the 21 responses fell into the category “health reasons”.

Over one-third of Focal Children who were in school and who had moved from their original CHA unit, building, and development had to transfer schools as a result of their relocation (37%; n=100 of 268). Of those Focal Children who changed schools, 93% were living in HCV housing (n=86 of 93). The reason given for changing schools endorsed for the most children was that it was closer to their new house (82%; n=82 of 100). Other reasons included better education (7%; n=7), no transportation to old school (7%; n=7), child or parent liked new school better (1%; n=1), and some other reason not on the list (3%; n=3).

Leaseholders were then asked whether they were more satisfied with each child’s current school, less satisfied with the current school, or about as satisfied with the current school as with the previous school. For 52% of Focal Children leaseholders indicated that they were more satisfied with the child’s current school than with their old school (n=51 of 96; Table 6.3).

Table 6.3 Satisfaction with New School Compared to Previous School

Q135. Compared to Previous School, How Satisfied with Current School	% (n=96)
More satisfied with the current school	52
About as satisfied with the current school	28
Less satisfied with the current school	19

All Children

Most children were in school (84%; n=823 of 977). Thirty-four percent of children who were in school and had moved from their original CHA unit, building, and development had to transfer schools as a result of relocation (n=246 of 719). Most of the children (93%) who changed schools were living in HCV housing (n=212 of 228).

Information about leaseholders’ satisfaction with children’s current schools is provided in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Satisfaction with New School Compared to Previous School – All Children in the Household

Q135. Compared to Previous School, How Satisfied with Current School	% (n=237)
More satisfied with the current school	52
About as satisfied with the current school	26
Less satisfied with the current school	22

6.2 Children’s Participation in Activities

Next, if the child was not too young for school, leaseholders were asked several questions about each child’s activities outside of school hours. When asked whether or not the child had participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, leaseholders indicated that 67% of Focal Children had (n=227 of 339). The average number of activities that Focal Children participated in was 2.71 (n=222).

Of those Focal Children who were living in CHA housing, 72% (n=47 of 66) were involved in activities and of those living in HCV housing 64% (n=140 of 221) were involved in activities. Seventy-one percent of Focal Children living in mixed income CHA housing (n=22 of 31) were also involved in activities.

When a leaseholder indicated that a child had participated in activities in the past year the leaseholder was then asked which activities the child had participated in during the past year. After school activities were the most commonly endorsed activity (Table 6.5). Leaseholders indicated that 64% of Focal Children were involved with after school activities (n=146 of 227). Sports (60%; n=135) and Art/music/dance/drama programs (30%; n=69) were also frequently endorsed. Thirty respondents indicated “something else”. Up to 3 responses per leaseholder were coded and this resulted in a total of 41 responses. Ten of these responses fell into the category “other school activity” and 5 were categorized as “church activity”.

Table 6.5 Activities Youth Participate In Who Have Participated in Activities in the Last Year

Q137. Activities Child Participated In During Past Year	% Base n=227
Sports	60
Afterschool programs	64
Scouts	4
Art/music/dance/drama programs	30
Language programs	9
Youth groups or clubs	20
Tutoring	26
Mentoring	8
Something else	13

If the child was not involved in any activities, the leaseholder was presented with a list of possible reasons and they were asked to select the reasons why the child was not participating in activities. For many Focal Children, leaseholders indicated that the child was not interested in activities (35%; n=39 of 111). Another common response was that the child was not old enough (19%; n=22; Table 6.6).

Table 6.6 Reasons Youth are not in Activities

Q139. Reasons Child not in Activities	% Base n=110
Child not interested	35
None available in area	18
Can't get to them because of transportation problem	5
Couldn't afford the fees	6
Waiting list, program/service did not have room	4
Disability	2
Child feels unwelcome	1
Safety concerns	14
Language	2
Child is not old enough	20
Some other reason	14

All Children

Sixty percent of all children had participated in activities outside of school hours or on the weekends during the past year (n=510 of 847).

Seventy-four percent of children (n=95 of 130) living in traditional CHA housing were involved in activities. Of those in HCV housing, 56% (n=337 of 603) were involved in activities. Almost three-fourths of children living in mixed income CHA housing (72%; n=42 of 58) were also involved in activities.

Reasons why children were not involved in activities are reported in Table 6.7.

Table 6.7 Reasons Youth are not in Activities – All Children in the Household

Q139. Reasons Child not in Activities	% Base n=332
Child not interested	39
None available in area	17
Can't get to them because of transportation problem	5
Couldn't afford the fees	4
Waiting list, program/service did not have room	3
Disability	2
Child feels unwelcome	<1
Safety concerns	11
Language	1
Child is not old enough	25
Some other reason	11

When respondents indicated “some other reason” they were asked to specify. The only category with more than five responses was the category “new school.” Six responses fell into this category.

6.3 Health, Outdoor Play, and Visiting Old Friends

Next, leaseholders were asked several questions about the child’s health. Leaseholders were asked whether the child’s health was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor. They were then asked to compare the child’s health now to one year ago.

For just less than one-half of the Focal Children the leaseholders indicated that the child’s health was excellent (46%; n=167 of 360; Table 6.8). Most also felt that the Focal Child’s health was about the same as a year ago (82%; n=294 of 359); however, 16% felt that the child’s health was much better (n=59; Table 6.9).

Table 6.8 Child's Health Status

Q140 Child's Health	% (Base n=360)
Excellent	46
Very Good	20
Good	25
Fair	8
Poor	1

Table 6.9 Child's Health Status Compared to One Year Ago

Q141 Child's Health Compared to One Year Ago	% (Base n=359)
Much better	16
About the Same, or	82
Much Worse	2

Leaseholders were next asked whether or not the child had asthma. Leaseholders reported that 16% of Focal Children had asthma (n=58 of 360). Nationally, 9.3% of children younger than 18 years of age are reported to have asthma¹⁰. Compared to this national estimate, Focal Children from our sample are more likely to suffer from asthma ($p < .001$). Overall, 12.7% of black children younger than 18 years of age are reported to have asthma. Our sample of Focal Children were not more likely to have asthma than black children under the age of 18 years ($p = .08$); however, the test approached significance. If the child did have asthma, they were then asked if the child had more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago. Most leaseholders (52%; n=30 of 57) reported that the Focal Children suffered less attacks now than a year ago. Leaseholders reported that only 5 Focal Children had more attacks (8%) and for the remaining 23 Focal Children (40%) leaseholders reported that the number of attacks was the same.

Leaseholders were then asked whether or not there was a safe place nearby where the child could play outdoors. As Table 6.10 shows, when asked this question in the context of the Focal Child questions, the majority of respondents indicated that there were safe places to play (75%; n=265 of 352). Results were also examined by housing group. A series of t-tests were conducted; however, none of the differences between housing groups were statistically significant ($p > .05$).

¹⁰ Data from the National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Web site <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/NHIS/06/table4-1.htm> 10/09

Table 6.10 Are There Safe Places to Play Outside by Current Residence

	All Leaseholders % n=363	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Base n=232
		Traditional % Base n=67	Mixed Income % Base n=33	
Q144. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?				
Yes	73	78	81	74

When a leaseholder indicated that children did have safe places they were then asked how safe the places are where the child plays outdoors. Almost all respondents indicated that the places where the Focal Children played were very safe (27%; 73 of 265) or safe (60%; n=160). For 7 focal Children, leaseholders said unsafe (3%), for 1 Focal Child the leaseholder said very unsafe (<1%), and for 25 focal Children leaseholders indicated that the child did not play outdoors (10%).

When a leaseholder indicated that children did have safe places to play outdoors, they then reported how many days (when the weather is good) in an average week, that the child played outdoors. For the Focal Children, they reported an average of 4.66 days per week. (n=264). For Focal Children living in traditional CHA housing leaseholders reported that children played outdoors an average of 5.03 days on an average week (n=52) when the weather was good while for children living in Section 8 housing the average was 4.66 (n=169) days. For Focal Children living in mixed income CHA housing leaseholders reported an average of 3.22 days (n=26). A series of t-tests were conducted to examine difference among these three groups. The difference between leaseholders living in Section 8 housing and those living in mixed income CHA housing was significantly different (p<.01).

Leaseholders were then asked how often each child played outdoors compared to where they lived before. We hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 13: Leaseholders with children will report more playing outside in new neighborhood than old neighborhood.

Hypothesis 14: Leaseholders in HCV/MI housing will report more outdoor play than those in traditional public housing.

Most indicated that the Focal Child now played outdoors more often (31%; n=110 of 359) or about the same (27%; n=96). Only 20% indicated that the Focal Child now played outdoors less often (n=72). Some leaseholders also indicated that the Focal Child does not play outdoors (15%, n=55) and for other Focal Children leaseholders indicated that the item was not applicable (7%, n=26). Table 6.11 examines leaseholders’ responses as a function of whether they are living in traditional CHA housing, HCV housing, or mixed income CHA housing. The data presented in this table suggest that among HCV leaseholders, outdoor play may have increased. The percentage of leaseholders who say their child plays outdoors more often is higher than the percentage who say their children play outdoors less often. For traditional and mixed income CHA, however, the percentage who say their children play outdoors more often is the same as the percentage who say their children play outdoors less often. However, when examining the

results for all household children (Table 6.17,) among HCV and mixed income leaseholders, we see that the percentage who say their children play outdoors is higher than the percentage who say their children play outdoors less often. Thus, there is some support for both hypotheses.

Table 6.11 How Often Child Plays Outdoors Compared to Before Relocated

Q147. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say...	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=238
	Traditional % Base n=68	Mixed Income % Base n=33	
More often	17	27	35
About the same	44	25	22
Less often	17	25	20
CHILD does not play outdoors	14	15	17
Not applicable	8	8	6

For each child, leaseholders were asked if, compared to the neighborhood where they lived before they relocated, their current neighborhood was more safe, less safe, or about as safe. In the context of the questions concerning the Focal Child, slightly more than one-third of the responses indicated that the new neighborhood was more safe (41%; n=143 of 365) 16% felt that it was less safe (n=54), and over a third felt that it was about the same (44%; n=153). Examining this item by housing status we find that more than 40% of leaseholders living in HCV housing (n=96 of 232) and 68% of leaseholders living in mixed income CHA housing (n=23 of 33) responded that their current neighborhood was more safe than their neighborhood before relocation. Only 21% of leaseholders living in traditional CHA housing (n=14 of 65) felt that their current neighborhood was more safe (Table 6.12).¹¹

Table 6.12 How Safe is Current Neighborhood Compared to Neighborhood before Leaseholder Relocated

Q148. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=232
	Traditional % Base n=65	Mixed Income % Base n=33	
More safe	21	68	42
Less safe	20	7	15
About as safe	59	25	43

Next, for each child, leaseholders were asked if the child saw any of his/her friends from the neighborhood the leaseholder lived in before relocation. For 47% (n=161 of 346) of Focal Children leaseholders indicated that the child did see friends from their former neighborhood.

¹¹ The wording of this question changed somewhat from the previous round.

When a leaseholder did indicate that a child saw friends from their former neighborhood they were then asked how often they saw those friends. Responses were then coded into one of five categories. As Table 6.13 indicates, most Focal Children who saw friends from the neighborhood the leaseholder lived in before relocation saw them about a few times per week (54%; n=87 of 160).

Table 6.13 How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

Q150. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?	% (Base n = 160)
A few times a week	54
Once or twice a week	9
A few times a month	16
Once or twice a month	12
Less than once a month	10

All Children

Leaseholders reported excellent health for 48% of children (n=464 of 973; Table 6.14). Most also felt that the Focal Child’s health was about the same as a year ago (82%; n=790 of 961; Table 6.15).

Table 6.14 Child’s Health Status – All Children in the Household

Q140 Child’s Health	% (Base n=973)
Excellent	48
Very Good	21
Good	23
Fair	8
Poor	1

Table 6.15 Child’s Health Status Compared to One Year Ago – All Children in the Household

Q141 Child’s Health Compared to One Year Ago	% (Base n=961)
Much better	16
About the Same, or	82
Much Worse	2

Leaseholders reported that 15% of children had asthma (n=145 of 971). Nationally, 9.3% of children younger than 18 years of age are reported to have asthma¹². Compared to this national estimate, children from our sample are more likely to suffer from asthma (p<.001). Overall, 12.7% of black children younger than 18 years of age are reported to have asthma. Children in our sample were not more likely to have asthma than black children under the age of 18 years although the difference between the two groups was almost statistically significant (p=.06). If the child did have asthma, they were then asked if the child had more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago. Just over half of leaseholders (53%; n=75 of 141) reported that the children suffered fewer attacks now than a year ago.

When asked whether or not there was a safe place nearby where the child could play outdoors leaseholders responded that there were safe places to play for most children (71%; n=695 of 984; Table 6.16). Examining this variable by housing type did not reveal statistically significant differences (p <.05). However, the difference between leaseholders in HCV housing and those in traditional CHA housing approached significance (p=.08).

Table 6.16 Are There Safe Places to Play Outside by Current Residence – All Children in the Household

	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=680
	Traditional % Base n=145	Mixed Income % Base n=70	
Q144. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?			
Yes	78	76	71

When a leaseholder indicated that children did have safe places to play outdoors, they then reported how many days (when the weather is good) in an average week, that the child played outdoors. Leaseholders reported an average of 4.63 days per week. (n=686). For children living in traditional CHA housing leaseholders reported that children played outdoors an average of 4.91 days on an average week when the weather was good (n=114) while for children living in HCV housing the average was 4.64 days (n=477). For children living in Mixed Income housing the average was 3.68 days (n=52). A series of t-tests were conducted to determine if the number of days leaseholders reported that children played outdoors per week varied as a function of housing status. The difference between leaseholders living in traditional CHA housing and leaseholders living in mixed income housing was significantly different (p<.01). The difference between leaseholders living in mixed income housing and leaseholders living in HCV housing was also significant (p<.01). The difference between leaseholders living in HCV housing and leaseholders living in traditional CHA housing was not statistically significantly different (p>.05).

For most children, leaseholders indicated that they now played outdoors more often (30%; n=289 of 972) than where they lived before or about the same (25%; n=245). Leaseholders reported that

¹² Data from the National Health Interview Survey, 2006. Web site <http://www.cdc.gov/asthma/NHIS/06/table4-1.htm> 10/09 Page 85

only 19% of children now played outdoors less often (n=182). Table 6.17 examines leaseholders' responses as a function of whether they are living in CHA housing, HCV, or Mixed Income.

Table 6.17 How Often Child Plays Outdoors Compared to Before Relocated – All Children in the Household

Q147. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHLD play outdoors? Would you say...	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=695
	Traditional % Base n=148	Mixed Income % Base n=71	
More often	16	33	32
About the same	41	23	21
Less often	13	20	20
CHLD does not play outdoors	17	13	17
Not applicable	13	10	10

For each child leaseholders were asked if, compared to the neighborhood where they lived before they relocated, their current neighborhood was more safe, less safe, or about as safe. Results are reported in Table 6.18.¹³

Table 6.18 How Safe is Current Neighborhood Compared to Neighborhood Before Leaseholder Relocated – All Children in the Household

Q148. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=680
	Traditional % Base n=142	Mixed Income % Base n=71	
More safe	25	72	41
Less safe	17	12	15
About as safe	58	16	44

For 41% (n=383 of 934) of children leaseholders indicated that the child did see friends from their former neighborhood. When a leaseholder did indicate that a child saw friends from their former neighborhood they were then asked how often they saw those friends. Responses were then coded into one of five categories (Table 6.19).

¹³ The wording of this question changed somewhat from the previous round.

Table 6.19 How Often Does CHILD See Friends from Your Former Neighborhood? – All Children in the Household

Q150. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?	% (Base n = 381)
A few times a week	51
Once or twice a week	11
A few times a month	16
Once or twice a month	13
Less than once a month	9

6.4 Childcare and Feelings of Safety

The lack of reliable childcare may be a barrier to finding employment or seeking schooling or job training. To examine the relation between these variables and childcare, we next asked leaseholders who cares for the child when you or the primary caregiver needs to be away from home. Specifically, leaseholders were asked about 10 types of childcare arrangements for each child and then provided with an “other” category in case their particular childcare arrangement was not one of the specified 10. Table 6.20 provides the percentages of Focal Children for whom leaseholders indicated using each option. The data are presented for all Focal Children and also separately for those in traditional CHA housing, HCV housing, and mixed income CHA housing.

Table 6.20 Who Cares for Child

Q151. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD’s primary caregiver needs to be away from home?	All Leaseholders % (Base n=359)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % (Base n=238)
		Traditional % (Base n=68)	Mixed Income % (Base n=33)	
a. older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	23	18	16	24
b. neighbor?	6	16	6	3
c. relative, not living in household?	41	44	43	41
d. friend	5	7	3	6
e. paid babysitter, in home?	2	1	5	1
f. child care center?	3	4	0	3
g. CHILD is in school?	59	75	57	55
h. after school program?	37	51	30	33
i. CHILD takes care of self?	35	34	33	37
j. another household adult?	26	29	26	25
k. Other (specify)?	2	1	0	3

For the sample as a whole, the most frequently endorsed response was that the Focal Child was in school (59%). The next most common form of childcare was by a relative outside of the household (41%). Relatively few Focal Children are being cared for in a child care center (3%) or by a paid babysitter in the home (2%).

Examining responses separately for CHA leaseholders 75% indicated that the Focal Child was in school. The next most common source of childcare was an afterschool program (51%). More than half of the HCV sample indicated that the Focal Child was in school (55%), with the second most common form of childcare being a relative outside of the household (41%). For leaseholders in mixed income housing school was the most popular option (57%). The second most frequent response for this group was a relative outside of the household (43%).

Leaseholders were next asked how many hours per week or per month the children spent in each kind of care. For purposes of these analyses, we converted all data to hours per week. In Table 6.21 we present the mean number of hours per week leaseholders reported that each Focal Child spends in each type of childcare. If a leaseholder did not indicate that a particular type of childcare was used for a Focal Child they were not asked this question and so they are not included in the mean calculation of hours.

Table 6.21 Mean Hours per Week Spent in Each Type of Child Care

Q152. How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?	Total Mean Hours (n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV Mean Hours (n)
		Traditional Mean Hours (n)	Mixed Income Mean Hours (n)	
a. older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	8.46 (67)	9.73 (9)	5.26 (5)	8.50 (49)
b. neighbor?	3.17 (20)	2.28 (11)	5.55 (2)	3.58 (6)
c. relative, not living in household?	9.58 (136)	11.21* (29)	10.18 (14)	9.32 (88)
d. friend	3.37 (14)	1.65 (5)	(1)	4.16 (8)
e. paid babysitter, in home?	8.59 (5)	(1)	12.00 (2)	7.90 (3)
f. child care center?	30.59 (10)	23.33 (3)	(0)	33.28 (7)
g. CHILD is in school?	32.41 (209)	32.08 (50)	34.92 (19)	31.85 (130)
h. after school program?	10.08 (131)	8.83 (34)	9.55 (10)	10.70 (77)
CHILD takes care of self?	11.04 (96)	20.89** (15)	7.62 (10)	9.10 (68)
j. another household adult?	10.05 (87)	5.59 (17)	11.32 (7)	11.24*** (57)
k. Other (specify)?	17.09 (7)	(1)	(0)	19.55 (6)

*One of the 29 leaseholders in the traditional CHA housing group reported a very high number of hours per week. Without this case, the average for this group was 7.28 (n=28).

**One of the 15 leaseholders in the traditional CHA housing group reported a very high number of hours per week. Without this case, the average for this group was 11.41 hours (n=14)

*** One of the 87 leaseholders in the HCV housing group reported a very high number of hours per week. Without this case, the average for this group was 8.98 (n=56).

While more than one-third of Focal Children spent time in the care of a relative outside of the household, they only averaged 9.58 hours per week in this type of care (n=136). Leaseholders reported that Focal Children were often in school (32.41 hours/week; n=209). While relatively few Focal Children spent time in the care of a child care center (n=10), those that did spend time in these childcare arrangements reported spending an average of 30.59 hours/week there.

For leaseholders in the traditional CHA housing sample, the highest average was for the group that indicated that the Focal Child was in school (32.08 hours/week; n=50). This was followed by “child takes care of self” (20.89 hours/week; n=15); however, there was one leaseholder who reported an unusually high number of hours and with only 15 leaseholders in this category this value had an inordinate impact on the mean. With this case removed the average is only 11.41 hours/week. Focal Children living in HCV housing who took care of themselves reportedly did so for an average of 9.10 hours/week (n=68) compared to 7.62 hours/week for Focal Children living in mixed income CHA housing (n=10). Leaseholders in HCV housing (n=130) and in mixed income CHA housing (n=19) also had the highest average hours for the category school (31.85 and 34.92 hours/week, respectively).

A series of t-tests were conducted to determine if there were significant differences in the number of hours per week leaseholders reported that the Focal Children took care of themselves as a function of housing group. Only the difference in hours reported by leaseholders in traditional CHA housing and HCV housing was statistically significant ($p < .05$) (however, this analysis included the outlier in the traditional CHA housing group).

At the end of the child section of the interview, respondents were asked “Compared to the neighborhood CHILD lived in before relocation, do you think [he/she] feels more safe, less safe, or about as safe, in your current neighborhood?”. This question was asked in relation to each child. Most respondents indicated that the Focal Child felt “about as safe” (47%) or “more safe” (44%) than in their neighborhood before relocation (n = 147 and 140, respectively, out of 316).

If the respondent said “more safe” or “less safe” they were then asked “Why do you think CHILD feels [more/less] safe?” Up to three responses were coded per respondent. There were 173 responses in total. Most of these responses (n=145) were in reference to why the child felt safer in the new neighborhood and 29 responses referred to why the child felt safer in the old neighborhood (remaining responses did not fit into one of these categories). Among the responses for why the new neighborhood felt safer to the child, 76 responses were categorized as “safer/no crime/gangs”, 14 responses fell into the category “better/cleaner”, 13 responses were categorized as “go outside/walk to school”, 8 responses were categorized as “quiet”, 9 responses were coded as “friends/fam”, and 5 responses fell into the category “no stranger/bullies”. For the responses indicating that the leaseholder thought the Focal Child felt safer in the old neighborhood, 23 of these responses were categorized as “safer/no crime/gangs”.

All Children

Table 6.22 provides information about types of childcare for all children separately by those living in CHA, HCV, or Mixed Income housing.

Table 6.22 Who Cares for Child – All Children in the Household

Q151. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD’s primary caregiver need to be away from home?	Current Housing Status		
	CHA		HCV % Base n=703
	Traditional % Base n=148	Mixed Income % Base n=72	
a. older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	30	26	31
b. neighbor?	10	5	2
c. relative, not living in household?	46	44	38
d. friend	6	4	5
e. paid babysitter, in home?	1	4	2
f. child care center?	2	1	3
g. CHILD is in school?	67	59	54
h. after school program?	44	34	28
i. CHILD takes care of self?	29	27	31
j. another household adult?	28	27	23
k. Other (specify)?	1	0	3

When a respondent selected “other” they were asked to specify. Ten of these responses were categorized as “other parent”. Five were categorized as “older sibling – age unknown”.

Table 6.23 presents the mean number of hours leaseholders reported that each child spends in each type of childcare. A series of t-tests were conducted to examine any differences in the number of hours leaseholders reported that children spent taking care of themselves per week as a function of housing group. None of these tests were statistically significant ($p > .05$).

Table 6.23 Mean Hours per Week Spent in Each Type of Child Care – All Children in the Household

Q152. How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?	Total Mean Hours (n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV Mean Hours (n)
		Traditional Mean Hours (n)	Mixed Income Mean Hours (n)	
a. older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	9.47 (250)	9.42 (34)	12.39 (15)	9.40 (183)
b. neighbor?	3.35 (35)	2.24 (14)	4.28 (4)	4.00 (15)
c. relative, not living in household?	10.47 (351)	12.22* (65)	11.62 (31)	10.03 (238)
d. friend	4.58 (37)	2.20 (8)	5.00 (3)	5.35 (25)
e. paid babysitter, in home?	26.36 (20)	(1)	14.67 (3)	20.22 (14)
f. child care center?	30.94 (29)	25.00 (4)	(1)	32.31 (24)
g. CHILD is in school?	33.27 (536)	31.42 (98)	34.41 (42)	33.58* (367)
h. after school program?	10.05 (289)	10.51 (65)	9.45 (24)	10.00 (184)
CHILD takes care of self?	12.66 (223)	17.58* (24)	7.94 (18)	12.12* (164)
j. another household adult?	11.71 (225)	6.88 (35)	18.86* (17)	11.45* (155)
k. Other (specify)?	25.20 (20)	1 (2)	(0)	28.96* (17)

*These cells each contained an unusually high outlier. For these cells, the outlier has been removed and the new means are below:

Traditional Mean Hours (n)	Mixed Income Mean Hours (n)	HCV Mean Hours (n)
c. relative, not living in household: 10.54 (65)	j. another household adult: 8.97 (16)	g. CHILD is in school 32.79 (366)
i. CHILD takes care of self: 11.46 (23)		i. CHILD takes care of self: 11.34 (163)
		j. another household adult: 10.63 (154)
		k. other: 20.95 (16)

When asked “Compared to the neighborhood CHILD lived in before relocation, do you think [he/she] feels more safe, less safe, or about as safe, in your current neighborhood?” for each child, respondents indicated “about as safe” for 48% of children (n=407 of 984). They indicated “more safe” for 43% of children (n=360) and “less safe” for 9% of children (n=72).

If the respondent said “more safe” or “less safe” they were then asked “Why do you think CHILD feels [more/less] safe?” Up to three responses were coded per respondent. Seventy responses were coded for responses indicating that the child felt “less safe” in the current neighborhood. Forty-four of these fell into the category “safer/no crime/gangs”. Eleven responses were categorized as “friends/fam”.

Three hundred and seventy-four responses were coded that indicated that the child felt “more safe” in the new neighborhood. Two hundred and nineteen of these responses were categorized as “safer/no crime/gangs”. Thirty-nine responses fell into the category “better/cleaner”. Twenty-four responses were categorized as “go outside/walk to school” and twenty-three responses were categorized as “quiet”. Seventeen responses were coded into the category “no stranger/bullies” and, finally, fifteen responses were categorized as “friends/fam”.

Section 7. Financial Responsibilities and Economic Hardship

Leaseholders must maintain lease compliance in order to remain eligible for subsidized housing. Maintaining lease compliance entails staying current on financial obligations such as rent and utilities. In Wave 4, Section 3 of the leaseholder survey instrument included questions that asked leaseholders about what financial responsibilities they have and their ability to keep up with those responsibilities. The financial responsibilities asked about include the following expenses: rent, telephone, gas, electricity, health insurance premium, deductible/co-pay for health coverage, prescription drugs (full amount or co-pay), food, and clothing, and other. In addition, Section 6 of the survey asked about the economic hardships that leaseholders have experienced. The economic hardships asked about included: having gas or electricity turned off, having telephone turned off/going without telephone, not being able to pay rent, having belongings repossessed, and not having enough money to buy food.

Key findings:

- The majority of leaseholders (62%) report that their financial responsibilities are either less than or about what they expected. However, leaseholders in HCV are more likely than leaseholders in either type of CHA housing to report that their financial responsibilities are greater than they expected.
- Fewer HCV leaseholders report they are responsible for paying rent compared to other leaseholders.
- Fewer leaseholders in traditional CHA units report being responsible for paying gas and electricity as compared to mixed income and HCV leaseholders. Further, fewer mixed income leaseholders are responsible for gas payments as compared to those in HCV.
- Leaseholders in traditional CHA housing are responsible for paying fewer expenses and are up-to-date on fewer expenses as compared to leaseholders in mixed income and HCV housing. Leaseholders in mixed income housing are responsible for paying the greatest number of expenses and are up-to-date on more expenses as compared to leaseholders in traditional CHA and HCV housing.
- Overall, 61% of leaseholders reported they had experienced none of the economic hardships asked about. Leaseholders in HCV housing were more likely than leaseholders in other types of housing to have experienced one or more hardships. The economic hardship experienced most often by leaseholders as a whole was having no telephone service (24%).

7.1 Managing Financial Matters

The relocation process likely increased the level of financial responsibilities that leaseholders face and for some leaseholders the increase in responsibilities would be greater than they had expected:

Hypothesis 15: Leaseholders will report that their new financial responsibilities are greater than what they anticipated they would be before they moved.

To examine this hypothesis, we asked leaseholders whether their financial responsibilities were greater than, less than, or about what they expected (Q30, Table 7.1). For leaseholders as a whole, Hypothesis 15 is not supported. Most respondents indicated that their expenses were about what they expected (52%, n=340 of 658). However, differences do emerge by housing group, with those in HCV housing reporting more often that their financial responsibilities are greater than what they expected. Although the majority of leaseholders in traditional or mixed income CHA housing thought their financial responsibilities were about what they expected, nearly half of those in HCV housing found that their financial responsibilities were *greater* than they expected.

Table 7.1 Responsibility for Household Expenses Overall and by Housing Group

Q30. Are your financial responsibilities (household expenses) greater than, less than, or about what you expected them to be?	All Leaseholders % (Base n=658)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV (Base n=359)
		Traditional (Base n=158)	Mixed Income (Base n=90)	
Greater than	38	24 ^a	28 ^b	47 ^{ab}
Less than	10	5	8	12
About expected	52	71	64	41
TOTAL	100	100	100	100

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test.

Leaseholders in the private market and mixed income housing are subject to greater financial pressures than those in traditional public housing. These greater financial pressures include more rigorous work requirements for mixed income leaseholders and responsibility for additional expenses (such as heat and other utilities) for private market leaseholders as compared to traditional public housing leaseholders.

As part of maintaining eligibility for subsidized housing, leaseholders must keep current with their household expenses. We asked leaseholders about various household expenses they may be responsible for paying. They indicated whether they were responsible for that expense and also whether they were up-to-date in their payments. Some of the expenses asked about are directly related to housing, such as rent and utilities. Other expenses asked about are related to basic needs, such as food, clothing and medicine.

The last row in the Table 7.2 shows the mean number of expenses that leaseholders indicated in Q28 that they were responsible for. To calculate this mean, the number of expenses cited in Q28

was summed for each respondent (with “other major expenses” counting as one if the respondent had other expenses), and the overall mean and the mean for each housing group was calculated.

Table 7.2 Responsibility for Household Expenses Overall and by Housing Group

Q28. ...I want to know if you are responsible for paying any of these expenses.	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n)
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)	
Rent	85 (662)	97 ^a (160)	98 ^b (90)	79 ^{ab} (361)
Telephone	84 (662)	87 (160)	89 (90)	85 (361)
Gas	66 (662)	45 ^{ab} (160)	67 ^{ac} (90)	79 ^{bc} (361)
Electricity	77 (662)	35 ^{ab} (160)	98 ^a (90)	95 ^b (361)
Health insurance premium	23 (662)	25 (160)	28 (90)	21 (361)
Deductible/co-pay for health coverage	24 (661)	30 ^a (160)	27 (90)	21 ^a (360)
Prescription drugs (full amount or co-pay)	35 (662)	45 ^a (160)	44 ^b (90)	28 ^{ab} (361)
Food	96 (662)	95 (160)	98 (90)	96 (361)
Clothing	96 (661)	97 (160)	98 (90)	97 (360)
Any other major expenses?	21 (661)	20 (160)	29 (90)	20 (360)
Mean (s.d.)	6.07 (1.75) (658)	5.78 ^{ab} (1.79) (145)	6.75 ^{ac} (1.51) (96)	6.20 ^{bc} (1.49) (365)

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test for individual expenses and t-test for mean expenses.

Table 7.2 reveals several notable differences in the housing-related expenses that leaseholders in different types of housing are responsible for. Fewer HCV leaseholders are responsible for rent as compared to both traditional and mixed income CHA leaseholders. However, fewer traditional CHA leaseholders are responsible for gas and electricity payments than mixed income and HCV leaseholders; further fewer mixed income leaseholders are responsible for gas payments as compared to HCV leaseholders. For other household expenses, fewer HCV leaseholders indicated responsibility for paying for health coverage and prescription drugs as compared to traditional CHA (for both these expenses) and mixed income (prescription drugs

only). Overall, leaseholders in traditional CHA housing are responsible for the fewest household expenses and those in mixed income housing are responsible for the most.

We hypothesized that:

Hypothesis 16: Leaseholders in the private market and in mixed income housing will report more problems with managing financial matters than will those residing in 100% public housing developments.

Leaseholder responses to questions on their household expenses and hardships experienced were used to address this hypothesis. For the expenses that leaseholders reported responsibility for, leaseholders were asked whether they were up-to-date in payments.¹⁴ Table 7.3 shows the percentage of leaseholders in each housing group that is up-to-date for each expense; the mean number of payments on which leaseholders report being up-to-date is also included.

Leaseholders were up-to-date with most payments and only one difference by type of housing that leaseholders lived in was observed. However, a comparison of the mean number of expenses on which the leaseholders are up-to-date reveals that, despite having the fewest household expense obligations, leaseholders in traditional CHA housing are up-to-date on the fewest expenses. Further, leaseholders in mixed income, who have the most expenses, are up-to-date on the most as well.

¹⁴ Since prescription drugs, food and clothing are usually paid for in full at time of purchase, these items were not included in the question on up-to-date payment status.

Table 7.3 Up-to-Date on Payment of Household Expenses Overall and by Housing Group

Q29. Are you up-to-date in your payments?	All Leaseholders % Yes (Base n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % Yes (Base n)
		Traditional % Yes (Base n)	Mixed Income % Yes (Base n)	
Rent	98 (564)	98 (156)	97 (88)	97 (286)
Telephone	96 (554)	97 (140)	98 (80)	95 (304)
Gas	82 (433)	87 (71)	83 (60)	81 (283)
Electricity	86 (507)	94 (56)	84 (88)	86 (339)
Health insurance premium	91 (154)	94 (40)	100 ^a (25)	85 ^a (75)
Deductible/co-pay for health coverage	97 (159)	96 (48)	100 (24)	99 (74)
Any other major expenses?	92 (131)	88 (31)	96 (23)	92 (68)
Mean (s.d.)	3.45 (1.53) (659)	3.21 ^{ab} (1.43) (145)	4.01 ^{ac} (1.42) (96)	3.56 ^{bc} (1.42) (366)

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square test for individual expenses and t-test for mean expenses.

7.2 Economic Hardships Experienced

We examined the overall level of economic hardship experienced by the leaseholders. Leaseholders reported whether they had experienced any of the following hardships in the last 12 months:

- Gas or electricity turned off because could not pay bill
- Telephone disconnected/gone without a phone because could not afford it
- Could not pay rent
- Belongings repossessed because could not pay the bill
- Without money to buy food

Table 7.4 shows the percentage of leaseholders experiencing each of the specific hardships asked about. The hardship reported by the most leaseholders was having no telephone service; 24% indicated that they had had their telephone disconnected or gone without a telephone during the last 12 months. One hardship reported by 12% of leaseholders, not having enough money to buy food, was reported an average of 4 to 5 times in the last 12 months.

Table 7.4 Leaseholders' Experiences with Economic Hardship in the Last 12 Months

Q54-Q58. Sometimes families have trouble paying a bill or getting the goods and services they need because they do not have enough money. The next several questions ask about these kinds of experiences you may have had...	Yes		How Many Times	
	%	Base n	Mean	Base n
Gas or electricity turned off *	15	640	1.21	97
Telephone disconnected/gone without a telephone*	24	640	1.82	150
Could not pay rent*	7	650	2.71	46
Belongings repossessed	2	661	1.23	10
Without enough money to buy food	12	659	4.40	79

Leaseholders who do not pay for gas or electricity, do not own a phone, or do not pay rent are excluded from this table.

Table 7.5 displays experiences with economic hardship by housing group. The table shows the percentage of leaseholders experiencing each hardship, and for those experiencing that hardship, the mean number of times they experienced the hardship in the last 12 months. The data suggest that leaseholders living in HCV lost gas/electricity or telephone service more frequently than those in the other types of housing. However, since the sample size for those responding “yes” to having belongings repossessed and for many of the estimates of means is small; significance testing was not done for these items.

Table 7.5 Experiences with Economic Hardship in the Last 12 Months by Housing Group

Q54-Q58. Economic hardships experienced and number of times experienced. % yes (Base N) Mean number of times (s.d.)	All Leaseholders % (Base n)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % (Base n)
		Traditional % (Base n)	Mixed Income % (Base n)	
Gas or electricity turned off *				
% yes	15	3 ^a	8 ^b	21 ^{ab}
Mean number of times	1.21	1.00	1.00	1.21
(s.d.)	(0.50)	(0.00)	(0)	(0.45)
Base n	(640)	(146)	(89)	(357)
Telephone disconnected/ gone without a telephone*				
% yes	24	17 ^a	21	27 ^a
Mean number of times	1.82	1.39	2.33	1.73
(s.d.)	(1.37)	(0.74)	(2.41)	(1.03)
Base n	(640)	(153)	(89)	(352)
Could not pay rent*				
% yes	7	3	9	6
Mean number of times	2.71	2.00	2.98	2.25
(s.d.)	(2.41)	(0.68)	(2.48)	(1.34)
Base n	(650)	(158)	(90)	(353)
Belongings repossessed				
% yes	2	1	5 ^a	1 ^a
Mean number of times	1.23	1.00	1.35	1.00
(s.d.)	(0.45)	(--)	(0.56)	(0)
Base n	(661)	(160)	(90)	(359)
Without enough money to buy food				
% yes	12	14	9	12
Mean number of times	4.40	4.88	3.55	4.25
(s.d.)	(3.72)	(3.97)	(2.56)	(3.93)
Base n	(659)	(160)	(90)	(358)

Within a row, percent “yes” in cells sharing superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 level, chi-square test. Tests not conducted for belongings repossessed because of small cell sizes.

*Leaseholders who do not pay for gas or electricity, do not own a phone, or do not pay rent are excluded.

An index of level of hardship was created by summing the number of hardships that each leaseholder reported experiencing. The majority of leaseholders (61%, n=404 of 662) experienced none of the hardships asked about during the past 12 months. One-quarter (25%, n=167 of 662) reported experiencing one hardship; 14% (n=91 of 662) experienced two or more of the hardships. As Table 7.6 shows, when examined by housing group, however, the data suggest that HCV leaseholders are experiencing more hardship than leaseholders in either type of CHA housing. HCV leaseholders were more likely to report experiencing one or more hardships as compared to other leaseholders.

Table 7.6 Number of Economic Hardships Experienced in the Last 12 Months by Housing Group

Q54-Q58. Number of economic hardships experienced.	All Leaseholders % (Base n=662)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV % (Base n=361)
		Traditional % (Base n=160)	Mixed Income % (Base n=90)	
None	61	69 ^a	68 ^b	57 ^{ab}
1	25	25	21	27
2	10	5	5	12
3 or more	4	1	6	5

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square test.

The findings on financial responsibilities leaseholders have suggest that leaseholders in traditional CHA housing have fewer household expenses on average than leaseholders in either mixed income or HCV housing; this group also is up-to-date on fewer payments. However, it is the leaseholders in HCV housing who report most often that their household expenses are greater than what they expected and are experiencing more hardship.

Section 8. Leaseholder's Health

Leaseholders reported on their current health and rated how their health compares to the previous year¹⁵. They were asked about their health problems and the extent to which these problems interfered with their daily lives. Moreover, they answered questions on their emotional health and wellbeing. This section examines the current health of leaseholders as well as the health problems they experienced and, where possible, comparisons are made to national health estimates. Differences across various social and demographic factors are considered and the relationship of health, age, and employment are observed. Finally, comparisons by housing groups are discussed.

Key Findings:

- 43% of all leaseholders reported that their health is fair or poor. This is three times higher than at the national level (13%).
- 41% of African American female leaseholders in the RRS report fair or poor health, compared to 19% of African American women at the national level (NHIS).
- 23% of all leaseholders suffered from five or more health problems.
- 24% percent of leaseholders were frequently anxious and 18% were often sad or blue.
- HCV leaseholders were in better health, had less health problems, and experienced fewer limitations due to their health than traditional or mixed income leaseholders.
- More HCV leaseholders experienced anxiety and emotional distress than the other two housing groups.

8.1 Current Health of All Leaseholders

When asked how their health compared to the previous year, the majority of leaseholders (68%) reported that their health was about the same. And while 18% felt worse than the year before, 14% were in better health. Leaseholders were also asked to report their current health status on a scale that ranged from 1 (poor) to 5 (excellent). The average health status for all leaseholders was 2.14. Most leaseholders were in good health (57%) and 28% reported very good or excellent health (see Table 8.1). However, a large proportion of leaseholders were in fair or poor health (43%).

When compared to national data, the findings suggested that leaseholders were not as healthy as the overall national population. The National Health Interview Survey¹⁶ (NHIS 2009) collected

¹⁵ While it is possible for discrepancies to exist between leaseholders' reports of poor health and their actual medical records, evidence suggests that self-reported health conditions are in substantial agreement with reports from physicians (Merkin, S., Cavanaugh, K., Longnecker, J.C., Fink N.E., Levey, A.S., and Rowe, N.R. 2007.

"Agreement of self-reported comorbid conditions with medical and physician reports varied by disease among End-Stage Renal Disease patients." *Journal of Clinical Epidemiology* 60(6):634-642.). It should be noted, however, that agreement between self-reported health and medical records can vary depending on the level of knowledge of health conditions. For example, African Americans and men have lower levels of self-reported cardiovascular problems as they are not as aware about these health conditions (Merkin *et al.* 2007).

¹⁶ Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Adults: National Health Interview Survey, 2008. National Center for Health Statistics, Vital Health and Statistics 10 (242), 2009.

health information from a sample of the population over age 18. Estimates indicated that 13% of the general population was in fair or poor health and 61% reported excellent or very good health. That is, 87% are in at least good health. These rates are significantly higher from the RRS population.

Comparisons by Age

The rates of fair or poor health among leaseholders are related to age. A good number of elderly leaseholders (age 65 and older) reported a fair or poor health status (60%), compared to 40% of those under age 65. These rates of poor health are compared to national estimates. National data show that, when comparisons are made by age at the national level, 25% of the elderly and 11% of the younger population were in fair or poor health (NHIS 2009).

Table 8.1 Current Health Status of All Leaseholders

Current Health Status	All Leaseholders		
	Base n	n	%
Excellent/Very Good	662	188	28
Good		189	29
Fair/Poor		285	43
Excellent/Very Good	188		
Much better than last year		31	17
About the same as last year		153	82
Much worse than last year		3	2
Good	189		
Much better than last year		28	15
About the same as last year		139	73
Much worse than last year		23	12
Fair/Poor	285		
Much better than last year		32	11
About the same as last year		159	56
Much worse than last year		94	33

Comparisons to National Data

As the majority of our sample is comprised of African American women, we compared the health status of these leaseholders to data on African American women in the NHIS (2008). Results are shown in Table 8.2. Findings indicate that 41% of African American female leaseholders were in fair or poor health. At the national level, only 14% of all females and 19% of African American women reported fair or poor health. Moreover, a higher percentage of women and African American women at the national level report being in very good or excellent health (58% and 49% respectively) in comparison to 29% of the RRS subsample. These numbers are significantly different.

Table 8.2 Current Health Status Comparisons of African American Female Leaseholders to National Sample of Women

Current Health Status	RRS African American Female Leaseholders			NHIS National Sample of Females	
	Base n	n	%	African American Females %	All Females %
	556				
Excellent/Very Good		161	29 ^{ab}	49 ^a	58 ^b
Good		169	30 ^{ab}	31 ^a	27 ^b
Fair/Poor		227	41 ^{ab}	19 ^a	14 ^b
Excellent/Very Good	161				
Much better than last year		24	15	22	20
About the same as last year		133	83	75	76
Much worse than last year		3	2	2	4
Good	189				
Much better than last year		24	14	23	20
About the same as last year		125	74	68	70
Much worse than last year		20	12	10	10
Fair/Poor	227				
Much better than last year		25	11	16	16
About the same as last year		125	55	56	53
Much worse than last year		76	34	28	31

NOTE: Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, binomial test of proportions.

Source for National Data: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

8.2 Health Problem Index

Leaseholders also reported on the types of health problems they experience and the extent to which these problems inhibited their daily lives. The surveys asked if a doctor had ever told them that they have any of the following 18 health problems: arthritis/rheumatism, ulcers, cancer, hypertension, diabetes, kidney/liver problems, asthma, other respiratory diseases, stroke, blood circulation problem, heart trouble/attack, sickle cell anemia, hearing/vision problems, emotional/nervous problems, sexually transmitted illness, HIV positive/AIDS, and any other illness. Leaseholders were also asked about the extent to which these problems impacted their daily lives.

Number of Health Problems

On average, leaseholders suffered from 2.8 health problems. Nearly one fifth of leaseholders (19%) reported that they did not have any health problems, whereas 23% suffered from five or more ailments. Again, there are differences by age and analysis was done on the relationship between age and number of health problems. Younger leaseholders, under age 65, had an

average of 2.5 health problems. The mean number of health problems among the older group is 4.7. Among the younger group, 21% reported that they had no health troubles and 18% had five or more problems. The rates for the elderly group are different, with only 3% reporting no health problems and more than half experiencing five or more health concerns. Age is positively related to number of health problems and increases in age significantly increase the number of health problems among leaseholders.

Type of Health Problems

While leaseholders suffered from a range of health problems, the most prevalent issues were arthritis/rheumatism, hypertension/blood pressure, asthma, and vision problems. Table 8.3 shows the prevalence rates for each health problem and the percentage of leaseholders who reported that the problems interfered with their daily lives “some” or “a lot.”

Table 8.3 Health Problem Index for All Leaseholders

Q121. Please tell me if a doctor has ever told you that you have a problem. Q122. How much does this keep you from carrying out your daily tasks? Would you say a great deal, some, only a little, or not at all?	All Leaseholders			
	Experiences Health Problem			Interferes Some/A lot
	Base n	n	%	%
Arthritis or rheumatism	662	230	35	70
Ulcers	662	54	8	35
Cancer	662	34	5	32
Hypertension or high blood pressure*	662	331	50	42
Diabetes or "sugar"	662	125	19	54
Kidney or liver problems	662	47	7	39
Asthma	661	143	22	59
Other respiratory diseases	662	63	9	60
Stroke	662	41	6	64
Blood circulation problems	662	74	11	64
Heart trouble or heart attack	662	89	13	53
Sickle cell anemia	661	16	2	40
Hearing problems	662	60	9	41
Vision problems	662	277	42	45
Emotional or nervous problems	662	128	19	69
Sexually transmitted diseases	662	3	<1	0
HIV positive or AIDS	662	1	<1	0
Other problems	661	124	19	60

Comparisons to National Data

In Table 8.4, comparisons were made between African American female leaseholders and national level data. While the NHIS data provided information on the percentage of women who had a health problem, it did not indicate the level of impact on respondents' daily lives. RRS leaseholders had significantly higher rates of arthritis/rheumatism, hypertension/blood pressure, diabetes, stroke, heart trouble, asthma, and vision problems than the national samples of women and African American women. However, their rates for cancer, other respiratory diseases, and hearing problems were in some cases lower.

Table 8.4 Health Problem Index Comparison of African American Female Leaseholders to a National Sample of Women

Q121. Please tell me if a doctor has ever told you that you have a problem. Q122. How much does this keep you from carrying out your daily tasks? Would you say a great deal, some, only a little, or not at all?	RRS African American Female Leaseholders				NHIS National Sample of Women	
	Experiences Health Problem			Interferes Some/A lot	African American Females	All Females
	Base n	n	%	%	%	%
Arthritis or rheumatism	556	186	33 ^{ab}	71	24 ^a	27 ^b
Ulcers	556	43	8	38	7	9
Cancer	556	22	4 ^b	29	4	9 ^b
Hypertension or high blood pressure*	556	275	49 ^{ab}	41	33 ^a	26 ^b
Diabetes or "sugar"	556	103	19 ^{ab}	53	11 ^a	8 ^b
Kidney or liver problems	556	34	6	44		
Asthma*	555	127	23 ^{ab}	66	15 ^a	14 ^b
Other respiratory diseases	556	58	10 ^{ab}	58	30 ^a	34 ^b
Stroke	556	27	5 ^{ab}	66	3 ^a	3 ^b
Blood circulation problems	556	62	11	67		
Heart trouble or heart attack	556	65	12 ^a	59	10 ^a	12
Sickle cell anemia	555	13	2	34		
Hearing problems	556	48	9 ^b	47	8	13 ^b
Vision problems	556	229	41 ^{ab}	45	13 ^a	13 ^b
Emotional or nervous problems	556	106	19	67		
Sexually transmitted diseases	556	2	<1	0		
HIV positive or AIDS	556	1	<1	0		
Other problems	555	99	18	57		

Source for National Data: National Health Interview Survey, 2008

*The NHIS question on whether respondents have ever had asthma is used as this is closest to the RRS question (rather than still has asthma)

NOTE: Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, binomial test of proportions.

8.3 Disability Index

A disability index was created to indicate the average level of health problems considering the extent to which the problems affected the daily functioning of leaseholders. The index summed across all health problems and weighted them according to the level of disruption they caused in leaseholders' lives. Scores ranged from 0, where leaseholders had no health problems that impacted their lives, to a possible 4, indicating that leaseholders had all the listed illnesses and they were greatly inhibited by each problem. The average disability index for all leaseholders is 0.38. Comparisons were made between older (65 years and over) and younger leaseholders. Older leaseholders averaged 0.61 on the index, while the average for the younger group was 0.34. There is a small, but significant, positive relationship between age and the disability index. This means that as leaseholders age, there is an increase in the amount of disability they experience due to their health problems.

8.4 Social and Demographic Factors and Health

Table 8.5 shows the results for comparisons between the Health Problem Index and Disability Index and a number of social and demographic factors. Within group, differences were analyzed to determine which groups were significantly more likely to experience poor health.

Table 8.5 Mean Number of Health Problems and Total Disability Index Scores by Background and Demographic Characteristics

Socio-Demographic Factors	Health Problems (ranges 1 to 18)			Total Disability Index (ranges 0 to 4)		
	n	Mean	Standard Deviation	n	Mean	Standard Deviation
For all leaseholders	658	2.78	2.34	649	0.38	0.40
Age						
Younger than 42	234	1.53ac	1.66	233	0.19ac	0.27
42-61	310	3.03ab	2.26	304	0.42ab	0.41
62 and older	114	4.59bc	2.33	112	0.61bc	0.46
Education						
Less than high school	270	3.28ab	2.43	267	0.43ab	0.45
High school or GED	219	2.30a	2.17	216	0.31a	0.36
More than high school	169	2.61b	2.25	166	0.33b	0.35
Employment						
Working (part/full time)	195	1.58a	1.65	194	0.18a	0.25
Unemployed (looking)	175	1.75b	1.65	173	0.22b	0.26
Unemployed (not looking)	288	4.21ab	2.31	282	0.60ab	0.44
Income						
Up to \$8,000	347	3.04a	2.41	342	0.43a	0.43
More than \$8,000	258	2.47a	2.27	256	0.30a	0.37
Marital Status						
Currently Married	39	2.73a	2.27	39	0.37a	0.37
Ever Married**	239	3.74ab	2.44	234	0.52ab	0.45
Never Married	377	2.15b	2.06	374	0.29b	0.35
Parental Responsibility						
No Children in household	297	3.56a	2.32	290	0.50a	0.15
Child present: LH responsible	315	1.96ab	2.06	313	0.25ab	0.33
Child present: LH not responsible	44	3.38b	2.33	44	0.45b	0.43

**Includes leaseholders who are divorced, separated, or widowed

NOTE: Within a column cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05, chi-square.

Overall, older leaseholders, as well as those who were less educated, had lower incomes, or were unemployed but not looking for work, had the highest mean number of health problems and the greatest scores on the disability index. The differences are significant. When looking at marital status, the results show that leaseholders who had been married in the past and were now separated, divorced, or widowed, reported more health problems and were bothered by the problems to a greater extent than those who were currently married or had never been married. Parental responsibility was also a factor and leaseholders who had children living in the household for whom they were responsible reported fewer health problems and had a lower average disability index.

8.5 Emotional Health

Leaseholders were asked to report how often they felt *nervous, tense, or on edge*. They also rated the frequency of *feeling sad or blue*. There was a moderate correlation between feeling sad or blue (emotional distress) and feeling nervous, tense, or on edge (anxiety). Twenty-four percent of the sample reported feeling anxious “fairly often” or “very often,” while 38% “hardly ever” experienced anxiety. Eighteen percent of all leaseholders reported experiencing emotional distress “fairly often” or “very often” while 47% “hardly ever” felt sad or blue. Fifty-six percent of leaseholders who were often anxious were in fair or poor health. Similarly, 61% of leaseholders who were frequently sad or blue reported experiencing the poorest health status.

The NHIS (2008) asked the general population about their levels of anxiety and emotional distress. Unfortunately, the measures used by the NHIS are not directly comparable to those of the RRS. The NHIS reported how many men and women over age 18 felt **sadness** “*all or most of the time*” or “*some of the time*.” This was different to the RRS survey that asked leaseholders to report if they felt **sad or blue** “*fairly often*” or “*very often*.” Similarly, the measures for anxiety were slightly different. The NHIS asked the population if they experienced **nervousness** “*all or most of the time*” or “*some of the time*,” and the RRS measuring how many leaseholders felt **nervous, tense, or on edge** “*very often*” or “*fairly often*.” Keeping these methodological differences in mind, among the general population, 12% felt sadness “*all or most of the time*” (3%) or “*some of the time*” (9%), and 16% were nervous “*all or most of the time*” (4%) or “*some of the time*” (12%). When we compared RRS leaseholders who felt emotional distress and anxiety “*fairly often*” or “*very often*” to those of the general population experiencing sadness or nervousness “*all or most of the time*” or “*some of the time*”, there were no significant differences. However, when comparisons were between leaseholders who felt anxiety or depression “*fairly often*” or “*very often*” to those at the national level who experienced sadness or nervousness in only the “*all or most of the time*” category, the differences were significant. That is, a significantly greater proportion of RRS leaseholders felt nervous or sad “*fairly often*” or “*very often*” than respondents at the national level who felt sadness or nervousness “*all of the time*.”

There was a relationship between the measures of health (health problem index and disability index) and emotional health (anxiety and emotional distress). The health problems index was positively correlated with anxiety and emotional distress. Similarly, the disability index was related to feelings of anxiety and distress. That is, as people experienced more health problems or the problems they had interfered in their lives to a greater extent, their levels of anxiety and emotional distress increased.

Increasing age had no significant impact on either anxiety or emotional distress. Having a job, however, significantly decreased both anxiety and emotional distress. Among leaseholders who were employed 16% felt anxious fairly or very often, compared to 28% of those who were not employed. Similarly, 12% of employed leaseholders felt emotional distress on a regular basis, where as 22% of those without work were often sad or blue.

8.6 Health by Housing Group

We examined the leaseholders’ health with regard to differences between the three housing groups. We focused on the following:

- Overall health

- General health compared to a year ago
- Feeling nervous, tense, on edge
- Feeling sad, blue days
- Limitations due to health
- Effect of pain
- Health problems

Overall Health Status: The housing groups differed in their current health status. Among traditional CHA leaseholders, 18% were in very good or excellent health, whereas 54% reported their health as fair or poor. Nearly one quarter (24%) of mixed income leaseholders were in very good or excellent health, compared to 44% who reported that their health was only fair or poor. Finally, 34% of HCV leaseholders reported the best health status, but more than one third (39%) were in fair or poor health. The greater number of CHA leaseholders in fair or poor health suggests that those living outside of public housing were doing better in terms of their health.

Health Compared to One Year Ago: Twenty percent of traditional CHA leaseholders were doing worse compared to one year ago. Thirteen percent of the mixed income leaseholders and 18% of HCV residents were doing worse than before. On the other hand, 11% of traditional CHA leaseholders, compared to 14% of mixed income and 15% of HCV leaseholders were doing better.

Anxiety and Emotional Distress: Leaseholders were asked how often they felt sad or blue (emotional distress), as well as the frequency of feeling nervous, tense, or on edge (anxiety). About 23% of traditional CHA leaseholders, 21% of mixed income, and 24% of HCV respondents were anxious fairly/very often. Among HCV leaseholders, 21% experienced emotional distress fairly/very often, compared to 14% of traditional and 17% of mixed income leaseholders.

Limitations Due to Health: A measure that weighted the extent to which health problems limited leaseholders' ability to function on a daily basis was created. This disability index ranged from 0, where the leaseholders did not have any health problems to hamper their daily functioning, to 4, where the leaseholders' lives were greatly impacted by their health problems and they could not work or carry out their daily tasks.

Traditional CHA leaseholders had the highest mean disability index (.46), followed by the mixed income residents (.42), and then HCV leaseholders (.33). While traditional and mixed income groups were not significantly different in the extent to which their health impeded upon their daily lives, HCV leaseholders were significantly less affected by their health problems than the other two groups. This suggests that those living outside of traditional public housing experienced fewer limitations caused by health problems than CHA or mixed income leaseholders.

Effect of Pain: Thirty-six percent of traditional leaseholders experienced moderate to extreme interference in their lives caused by pain. Similarly, 30% of mixed income and 32% of HVC leaseholders had pain interfere in their lives from a moderate to extreme level. There were no

significant differences between these groups in terms of the extent to which pain interfered in their lives.

Fewer Health Problems: The health problem index was a measure that added up all the health problems experienced by leaseholders. Among traditional CHA leaseholders, 11% had no health problems, compared to 16% of mixed income and 22% of HCV leaseholders. And while only 16% of HCV leaseholders reported five or more problems with their health, 32% of mixed income and 33% of traditional CHA experienced these higher numbers of problems. When comparing the difference in mean number of problems, tests showed that HCV leaseholders have a significantly lower mean (2.43) number of problems than both traditional CHA (3.47) and mixed income (3.18).

Section 9. Social Services Utilization

The RRS asked leaseholders if they or anyone in their household needed help with a list of social service items. This section presents the number and type of services with which leaseholders needed help. Differences between various socio and demographic factors are addressed, as the relationship between social services and economic hardship. Variations by housing group are examined.

Key Findings:

- More than one third of all leaseholders needed three or more social services
- 10% needed help with five or more service items
- The most important services needed were help with finding a job, rebuilding credit history, and paying gas and electricity bills
- Unemployed leaseholders who were looking for work had the highest need for services. Similarly, younger leaseholders, those who had never been married, and those responsible for household children reported the greatest levels of need
- HCV leaseholders needed a significantly greater number of services than the other housing groups

Number of Social Services Needed

The RRS asked leaseholders if they, or anyone in their household, needed help with any of a list of 12 items (e.g. finding a job, paying rent, legal assistance, etc). Less than one third (29%) of leaseholders reported that they do not need any help. However, 37% needed help with three or more of the listed items. One tenth of all leaseholders needed help with five or more services. The average number of services needed was 2.19. Table 91 presents these results.

Table 9.1 Number of Social Services Needed

Number of Services*	Need Help (n=657)
	%
0	29
1	19
2	15
3	13
4	9
5	5
More than 5	10

*The questions ask if the leaseholder, or anyone living in the same household, needs help with the listed items. The percentage could reflect the leaseholder's need for help, or that of anyone living with the leaseholder.

In another section of the survey, leaseholders were asked about their economic hardships (e.g. rent has been cut off, leaseholder does not have enough money for food, phone has been disconnected, etc). Leaseholders reporting two or more hardships (14%) had a significantly greater mean number of services needed (4.01) than those who have fewer hardships (1.89).

9.1 Type of Social Services Needed

Table 9.2 shows each service and the number and percent of leaseholders who reported needing the service. The services most commonly reported as being needed was that of finding a job, completing job applications, and job training. Forty-one percent of all leaseholders needed help with this item. Rebuilding credit history is another service that many leaseholders reported needing (40%) and 39% needed help paying their gas or electricity bills. The services with the least number of leaseholders reporting a need were drug or alcohol problems (2%), domestic violence problems (1%), and legal assistance (9%).

Table 9.2 Type of Services Needed by Leaseholders

Q59. Do you or anyone in your household need help with any of the following?	Need Help (n=661)
	%
Finding a job, filling out job applications, job training	41
Getting adult vocational education classes	20
Getting college classes	22
Paying gas and electricity bills	39
Buying food	16
Paying rent	11
Managing money to pay bills	14
Rebuilding credit history	40
Drug or alcohol problems	2
Domestic violence problems	1
Any type of legal assistance	9
Anything else	4

Among those with greater economic hardship, 62% needed help finding a job (filling out applications, or job training), 70% needed help paying their gas or electricity bill, and 66% would have liked help rebuilding their credit history. These percentages were nearly double those of leaseholders who had fewer hardships (37%, 33%, and 36% respectively).

9.2 Comparisons by Socio and Demographic Factors

Table 9.3 reports the mean number of services needed by various social and demographic factors. Leaseholders who reported needing a higher number of services tended to be younger, working or looking for work, never married, and with children in their household.

Younger leaseholders had a greater need for services than both middle and older leaseholders. When considering differences by employment level, those who were looking for work reported the greatest need for help. But both those who are looking for work and working leaseholders needed significantly more help than the unemployed leaseholders who were not looking for work. Never married leaseholders reported greater levels of need than those previously married. Having children in the house seemed to increase the need for help as those who were responsible for household children had significantly greater need than those with no children. These results are discussed in more detail following the table.

Table 9.3 Socio and Demographic Factors and the Need for Social Services

Socio and Demographic Factors	Number of Services Needed		
	n	Mean	Std Dev
All Leaseholders	656	2.19	2.19
Age			
Younger (under 42)	233	2.74 ^{ac}	2.26
Middle (42 - 61)	309	2.23 ^{ab}	2.13
Older (62 and older)	114	1.01 ^{bc}	1.67
Education			
Less than high school	271	2.33	2.23
High school or GED	216	2.08	2.13
More than high school	169	2.11	2.19
Employment			
Working (part/full time)	194	2.47 ^a	2.36
Unemployed (looking)	175	2.88 ^b	2.22
Unemployed (not looking)	287	1.59 ^{ab}	1.87
Income			
Under \$8,000	347	2.31	2.19
\$8,000 and over	257	2.01	2.21
Marital Status			
Married	39	2.29	2.45
Ever Married	240	1.90 ^a	2.20
Never Married**	374	2.36 ^a	2.12
Parental Responsibility			
No Children in household	298	1.69 ^a	1.98
Child present: LH responsible	312	2.65 ^a	2.26
Child present: LH not responsible	44	2.22	2.26

Note: Within a column, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at the $p < .05$, chi-square.

**Includes divorced, separated, and widowed leaseholders

Services Needed by Age

Younger leaseholders needed more help finding a job (55%), than middle aged (40%) or elderly leaseholders (13%). Forty-six percent of the younger group needed help paying their gas and electricity bills, compared to 38% of the middle aged group and 26% of the elderly. And more than half of the younger group (58%) needed help rebuilding their credit history, while 39% of the middle group and only 12% of the elderly needed these services.

Services Needed by Employment

Leaseholders looking for work reported the greatest need for help. The differences in the type of help needed by each employment group are presented in Table 9.4. The four services that unemployed leaseholders who are looking for work needed the most were help finding a job, getting vocational classes, paying gas/electricity, and rebuilding credit history. While employed leaseholders and those not looking for work also reported needing these services, their rates were not quite as high as for those looking for work. In some cases, such as with finding a job, getting vocational classes, and rebuilding credit history, the rates for those looking for work were double those of the unemployed but not looking. Moreover, the rates of services needed were higher for employed leaseholders than those who were unemployed and not looking for work. It would be interesting to know what type of aid the unemployed but not looking for work group was able to draw upon.

Table 9.4 Types of Services Needed by Employment

	Employed (n=194)	Looking for Work (n=177)	Not Looking for Work (n=291)
Q59. Do you or anyone in your household need help with any of the following?	%	%	%
Finding a job, filling out job applications, etc	39	67	26
Getting adult vocational education classes	20	30	15
Getting college classes	28	27	16
Paying gas and electricity bills	42	43	33
Buying food	20	15	13
Paying rent	14	16	7
Managing money to pay bills	18	19	8
Rebuilding credit history	48	56	26
Drug or alcohol problems	2	2	2
Domestic violence problems	1	1	1
Any type of legal assistance	12	10	7
Anything else	6	3	2

Services Needed by Marital Type

Married leaseholders reported the highest percentage of need for services that will help them find a job (47%), compared to those who have ever been married (32%) and the never married group (46%). Regarding help with paying for gas or electricity, 41% of both married and never married leaseholders reported this need, compared to 35% of those who had been married in the past. Most married leaseholders reported needing help rebuilding their credit history (58%), compared to 45% of those who had never been married, and 31% of the previously married group.

Services Needed by Parent Responsibility

When considering differences in services needed by parental responsibility, those who were responsible for any household children needed help with finding a job (53%), paying their gas and electricity bills (45%), and rebuilding their credit history (53%). These rates were somewhat lower than those for leaseholders who had no household children (27%, 31%, and 26%) and those living with children who were not their responsibility (42%, 43%, and 50%).

9.3 Housing Groups and the Need for Social Services.

Comparing the need for social services by housing group shows that HCV leaseholders were in the most need of help. While traditional CHA leaseholders only reported needing an average of 1.74 services and leaseholders living in mixed income housing had a mean of 1.53, HCV leaseholders required a significantly greater number of services (2.50) than the other two groups. See Table 9.5 for results.

When examining the relationship between housing group and social services among those who experience more economic hardships, the pattern does not change. HCV residents still had a greater mean number of services needed (4.07), compared to traditional (3.44) and mixed income leaseholders (3.22). There were too few cases for statistic tests on these differences. Traditional leaseholders needed the most help with finding a job (32%) and rebuilding their credit history (32%). Many mixed income leaseholders needed help paying their gas and electricity bills (39%) and rebuilding their credit history (25%). HCV leaseholders reported needing help with finding a job (48%), paying their gas and electricity bills (46%), and rebuilding their credit (48%).

Table 9.5 Social Services Needed by Housing Group

Housing Group	Number of Services Needed (n=604)	
	Mean	Std Dev
All Leaseholders	2.19	2.19
CHA Housing		
Traditional	1.74^a	2.15
Mixed Income	1.53^b	1.66
HCV Housing	2.50^{ab}	2.19

Note: Within a column, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at the $p < .05$, t-test.

Section 10. Leaseholders Living in Unsubsidized Housing

While the majority of leaseholders reported that subsidized housing was their current permanent housing choice (96%, n=654 of 684), a small number of these respondents were currently living in unsubsidized living arrangements (7%, n=50 of 654). This group was examined to see how they compared to leaseholders who also chose subsidized housing as their permanent choice, but were currently living in subsidized housing. Lease status and compliances were considered, as well as household expenses, economic hardship, and demographic factors.¹⁷ While, where possible, statistical tests were performed, in most cases, however, the sample sizes were too small for comparisons.

Key findings

- 7% (n=50) of leaseholders who would prefer to live in subsidized housing were not currently living in a CHA or HCV housing.
- The most common reasons for unsubsidized respondents not living in the housing of their choice included working on becoming lease compliant, not yet offered a unit, or lost eligibility.
- 63% of unsubsidized respondents did not hold a lease to a place of their own. Among these, 66% were living with relatives, 11% with friends, 9% in their own place (without a lease), 8% were in a shelter, and 6% were elsewhere.
- Unsubsidized residents were responsible for fewer expenses than subsidized leaseholders, but were significantly less up-to-date on paying these expenses than their subsidized counterparts.
- Those living in unsubsidized housing had greater economic hardship than subsidized leaseholders.

10.1 Housing Choice

Among those who chose subsidized currently living outside of subsidized housing (n=50), 60% preferred to be in a new or rehabbed CHA unit and 40% wanted to have a housing voucher. See Table 10.1.

¹⁷ It should be noted that among respondents who mentioned that their preferred housing choice is CHA or HVC, three cases (n=3) reported that they are not currently in subsidized housing, yet listed their current unit as subsidized. This could be a misunderstanding of the concepts.

Table 10.1 Current Housing by Permanent Housing Choice

Q13. Please tell me your current permanent housing choice.	Current Housing							
	CHA		HCV		Unsubsidized		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
A New or Rehabbed CHA Unit	210	31	32	5	30	4	272	40
A Section 8 (Housing Choice) Voucher	28	4	333	49	20	3	382	56
An Unsubsidized Living Situation	4	1	1	0	24	4	29	4
Total	242	35	367	54	74	11	683	100

Why Unsubsidized Leaseholders were not living in Subsidized Housing.

Leaseholders were asked why they were not in their preferred choice of housing. Results are in Table 10.2. Eighty percent of those living in unsubsidized housing gave only one reason for not being in their choice of housing. Sixteen percent of the group gave two reasons.

For unsubsidized respondents who preferred living in CHA housing (n=30), some of the most common responses included that the CHA had not yet offered a unit (22%) or they were working on becoming lease compliant (22%). Forty percent (n=12) gave some other reason. These included living with family or purchased property (33%), being homeless or living in a shelter (16%), and some other reasons (50%). Among unsubsidized leaseholders preferring to have a HCV (n=20), 27% lost their HCV eligibility and 64% (n=12) gave some other reason, including 10% who had not yet applied and 7% bought a house.

Table 10.2 Reasons for Not Being in Preferred Housing Choice

Q15. Why are you not in the housing of your choice? (choose all that apply)	Preferred Housing Choice	
	CHA (n=30)	CHA (n=20)
CHA unit not yet offered to me	22	
Was offered a unit by refused	-	
Do not meet eligibility requirements	6	
Prefer current housing	6	
Working to become lease compliant	22	9
Lost eligibility (CHA or HCV)	19	27
Evicted (from CHA or HCV)	6	4
Waiting to receive HCV voucher		-
Looking for an apartment		9
Found apartment, waiting to move		-
Prefer to stay in CHA housing		-
Other reason	40	64

10.2 Living Arrangements and Lease Compliance of Unsubsidized Respondents

Overall, those living in unsubsidized housing (n=50) had lived in an average of 2.55 units, compared to 2.13 for subsidized leaseholders (n=603). The difference is significant. Table 10.3 presents the lease status and type of housing of unsubsidized respondents for all units. Table 10.4 presents this information for current unit and compares them to subsidized leaseholders. Currently, 63% of unsubsidized respondents did not hold a lease to their own place. Among these, 66% were living with relatives, 11% with friends, 8% were in a shelter, and 6% were elsewhere. Nine percent were living in their own place, but without a lease.

Lease Compliance

Regarding lease compliance, only 60% of unsubsidized respondents were compliant, compared to 96% of those in subsidized housing. These differences are significant. When asked what concerns respondents had about maintaining lease compliance, unsubsidized respondents reported an average of 1.04 concerns (e.g. paying rent, paying bills, meeting work or other requirements, or other concerns). However, this was not significantly greater than the average for subsidized leaseholders (0.82).

Table 10.3 Living Arrangements of Unsubsidized Leaseholders (part 1)

Unit	Had Lease on Unit		Type of Housing				Paid to Live There		
		n	%		n	%		n	%
1	Yes	37	74	Housing Choice Voucher	18	47	-		
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	3	8			
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	9	24			
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	2	5			
				Unsubsidized Housing	5	14			
	No	13	26	My Own apartment Without a Lease	-	-	Yes	6	50
				A Friend's House	3	23			
				A Relative's House	8	62			
				A Shelter	-	-	No	6	50
				Something Else	2	16			
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-			

Unit	Had Lease on Unit		Type of Housing				Paid to Live There			
		n	%		n	%		n	%	
2	Yes	19	48	Housing Choice Voucher	5	26				
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	1	5				
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	3	16				
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	1	5				
				Unsubsidized Housing	9	47				
	No	21	53	My Own apartment Without a Lease	3	14	Yes		10	50
				A Friend's House	1	5				
				A Relative's House	13	62				
				A Shelter	1	5	No		10	50
				Something Else	2	10				
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	1	5				
3	Yes	11	46	Housing Choice Voucher	4	36				
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	-	-				
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	-	-				
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	-	-				
				Unsubsidized Housing	7	64				
	No	13	54	My Own apartment Without a Lease	-	-	Yes		9	69
				A Friend's House	2	15				
				A Relative's House	9	69				
				A Shelter	1	8	No		4	31
				Something Else	1	8				
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-				
4	Yes	4	50	Housing Choice Voucher	-	-				
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	1	25				
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	-	-				
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	-	-				
				Unsubsidized Housing	3	75				
	No	4	50	My Own apartment Without a Lease	-	-	Yes		3	75
				A Friend's House	1	25				
				A Relative's House	2	50				
				A Shelter	1	25	No		1	25
				Something Else	-	-				
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-				

NOTE B: Some frequencies do not match up due to missing cases on a few measures.

Table 10.3 Living Arrangements of Unsubsidized Leaseholders (part 2)

Unit	Had Lease on Unit		Type of Housing				Paid to Live There		
		n	%		n	%		n	%
5	Yes	1	25	Housing Choice Voucher	-	-			
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	-	-			
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	-	-			
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	-	-			
				Unsubsidized Housing	1	100			
	No	3	75	My Own apartment Without a Lease	-	-	Yes	3	100
				A Friend's House	1	33			
				A Relative's House	2	67			
				A Shelter	-	-	No		
				Something Else	-	-			
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-			
6+	Yes	-	-	Housing Choice Voucher	-	-			
				CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	-	-			
				CHA Unit in CHA Development	-	-			
				Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	-	-			
				Unsubsidized Housing	-	-			
	No	3	100	My Own apartment Without a Lease	-	-	Yes	1	50
				A Friend's House	1	33			
				A Relative's House	1	33			
				A Shelter	-	-	No	1	50
				Something Else	1	33			
				Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-			

NOTE: The results for Unit 6 and higher are for only one respondent. This respondent has lived in eight different units.

Table 10.4 Current Living Arrangement of Unsubsidized and Subsidized Leaseholders

Had Lease on Unit			Type of Housing				Paid to Live There		
	n	%		n	%		n	%	
Unsubsidized (n=50)									
Yes	18	37	Housing Choice Voucher	1	5	-			
			CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	2	10				
			CHA Unit in CHA Development	-	-				
			Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	-	-				
			Unsubsidized Housing	16	85				
No	32	63	My Own apartment Without a Lease	3	9	Yes	18	59	
			A Friend's House	4	11				
			A Relative's House	21	66				
			A Shelter	3	8	No	13	41	
			Something Else	2	6				
			Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-				
Subsidized (n=603)									
Yes	597	99	Housing Choice Voucher	357	60	-			
			CHA Unit in Mixed Income Development	123	20				
			CHA Unit in CHA Development	112	19				
			Temporary or Make-Ready CHA Housing	4	<1				
			Unsubsidized Housing	1	<1				
No	5	1	My Own apartment Without a Lease	2	46	Yes	4	82	
			A Friend's House	1	18				
			A Relative's House	2	36				
			A Shelter	-	-	No	1	18	
			Something Else	-	-				
			Did Not Have a Place to Sleep	-	-				

10.3 Household Expenses and Economic Hardship

Household Expenses

Leaseholders were asked about their household expenses and if they were responsible for their payment. They were also asked to report if they were up-to-date in their payments. Overall, unsubsidized respondents were responsible for an average of 5.09 expenses, compared to a significantly higher mean of 6.16 for subsidized leaseholders. However, when considering whether leaseholders were up-to-date on their payments, we found that, on average, unsubsidized folks were only up-to-date on 2.53 of their expenses, compared to 3.53 among subsidized leaseholders and the differences were significant. Moreover, 22% of those living in unsubsidized living arrangements were not up-to-date on any of their expenses, compared to only 2% of subsidized leaseholders.

The information on expenses and payments was used to create a ratio that measured the up-to-date status of payments to total number of expenses. Unsubsidized respondents were significantly less up-to-date on their number of expenses (0.42) than subsidized leaseholders (0.56).

Economic Hardship

Respondents were also asked about problems they may have had in the past 12 months regarding buying food, having their belongings repossessed, or paying their gas/electricity bill, telephone, or rent. These were used to determine the number of problems experienced by leaseholders. On average, unsubsidized respondents had 0.85 economic hardships, compared to subsidized leaseholders who experienced difficulty with an average of 0.56 items. The difference was significant with leaseholders in unsubsidized housing having more economic hardship than those living in subsidized housing. Table 10.5 shows the percentage experiencing each of these problems.

The most common economic hardship reported by respondents in unsubsidized living arrangements was having their phone disconnected (33%). Only 24% of subsidized leaseholders had the same experience. Also, while only 6% of subsidized leaseholders had had trouble paying their rent, 21% of those living without housing assistance had not been able to pay their rent at some point over the past 12 months.

Table 10.5 Economic Hardship of Unsubsidized and Subsidized Leaseholders

Economic Hardship in Past 12 Months	Unsubsidized (n=50)			Subsidized (n=603)		
	Base n	n	%	Base n	n	%
Gas/Electricity Cut Off	47	8	17	585	85	15
Phone Disconnected	46	15	33	587	139	24
Not Paid Rent	48	10	21	594	35	6
Belongings Repossessed	50	2	4	602	8	1
Not Enough Money for Food	50	7	14	601	72	12

10.4 Socio and Demographic Factors

Unsubsidized and subsidized leaseholders were compared on a variety of social and demographic characteristics. Results are presented in Table 10.6. Analysis showed that the only factor on which the two groups differ was responsibility of household children, although the small number of cases should be kept in mind when interpreting these results.

Table 10.6 Social and Demographic Factors of Unsubsidized and Subsidized Leaseholders

Socio-Demographic Factors	Unsubsidized		Subsidized	
	n	%	n	%
Age				
Younger than 42	16	12	212	35
42-61	29	57	282	47
62 and older	5	11	109	18
Education				
Less than high school	23	47	241	40
High school or GED	15	31	201	33
More than high school	11	22	162	27
Employment				
Working (part/full time)	16	31	177	29
Unemployed (looking)	18	36	158	26
Unemployed (not looking)	16	33	269	45
Income				
Up to \$8,000	25	55	321	57
More than \$8,000	20	45	238	43
Marital Status				
Currently Married	5	9	36	6
Ever Married*	19	38	227	38
Never Married	26	53	338	56
Parental Responsibility				
No Children in household	28	56 ^a	264	44
Child present: LH responsible	15	31 ^{ab}	298	49
Child present: LH not responsible	6	13 ^b	41	7

NOTE: Within a column cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at $p < .05$, chi-square. Results should be interpreted with care as the number of cases is small.

*Includes leaseholders who are divorced, separated, or widowed

Section 11. Non-Respondents

We were able to contact sixteen non-respondents and have them complete an abbreviated questionnaire. The following section discusses the characteristics of these respondents and compares them to the full sample of respondents (n=691)¹⁸ in terms of health, demographic, and family characteristics. We also address the nature of their current and preferred housing, as well as the household expenses for which they are responsible. Finally, we examine their interview characteristics.¹⁹

Key Findings

- Non-respondents tended to be slightly younger, better educated, report higher household income, and more employed than the regular respondents.
- Non-respondents were also healthier than their counterparts and fewer non-respondents reported being nervous or on edge. However, they were no different from the other respondents in their rates of sadness.
- Fewer non-respondents were disabled.
- Most non-respondents lived in HCV housing.
- All non-respondents were lease compliant and few reported any concerns with maintaining compliance.
- They were responsible for slightly more household expenses than other respondents, yet were more up-to-date on payments.

11.1 Demographic Characteristics

The age and gender of leaseholders are shown in Table 11.1. As with the full sample, the majority of the leaseholders were women (94% and 89%). Keeping in mind the small number of cases, these non-respondent leaseholders tended to be slightly younger, with a mean age of 46, compared to the full sample that averaged about 49 years in age. While only slightly more than half of the non-respondents were over age 40 (57%), most of the full sample was older (70%). The range in ages for the full sample was also more dispersed (27 to 92) compared to non-respondents (33 to 77).

¹⁸ These include leaseholders who did the survey during the allotted survey field period. Respondents who did not complete the survey during the field period were approached a second time, after the close of the field period, and asked to do the survey.

¹⁹ As there are a small number of cases for non-respondents, we are not able to perform statistical tests for significant differences.

Table 11.1 Demographic Characteristics of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Demographic Characteristics	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Gender		
Female	94	89
	(15)	(618)
Male	6	11
	(1)	(73)
Age		
Mean	46.13	48.74
Standard deviation	14.15	13.47
Range in years	33-77	27-92
Under age 40	44	30
	(7)	(206)
Between 40 and 60 years of age	38	49
	(6)	(342)
Over age 60	19	21
	(3)	(143)

11.2 Education, Income, and Employment

Table 11.2 includes the results of level of education, income, and employment for the two groups. While about two thirds of both groups had graduated from high school (69% of non-respondents and 60% of the full sample), many more non-respondents had more than a high school education (44% compared to 26%). There were also differences in income level. The income level of most non-respondents was \$8,000 and higher (63%). More than half of the full sample fell into the poorer category (57%). Forty-four percent of non-respondents were working full time, while the same proportion was unemployed and not looking for work. The majority of the full sample was unemployed (71%) and many were not looking for work (45%). Less than one third (30%) of this group was employed. Among those who did not report any employment history in the survey, 43% of non-respondents and 34% of leaseholders in the full sample had worked most of the time since they were 18.

Table 11.2 Education, Income, and Employment of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Education, Income and Employment	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Education		
Less than high school	31 (5)	41 (282)
High school or GED	25 (4)	34 (232)
More than high school	44 (7)	26 (177)
Income		
Up to \$8,000	38 (6)	57 (360)
More than \$8,000	63 (10)	43 (273)
Employment		
Working (part/full time)	44 (7)	30 (205)
Unemployed (looking)	13 (2)	26 (177)
Unemployed (not looking)	44 (7)	45 (309)
Time Employed*		
Most of the time	43 (3)	34 (85)
About three quarters of the time	- -	16 (41)
About half of the time	29 (2)	22 (55)
About one quarter of the time	14 (1)	11 (28)
Hardly at all	14 (1)	16 (39)
None of the time	- -	0 (1)

11.3 Family Characteristics

Most leaseholders in both groups were not married (94% and 93%). Nineteen percent of non-respondents had been married in the past (currently divorced, separated, or widowed), compared to 37% of the other respondents. While 63% of non-respondents did not have any children living in the home with them, only 45% of leaseholders from the full sample were living in households where there were no children present. More than half (55%) of this latter group had children living with them in their home and 48% of the sample was responsible for at least one household child. Table 11.3 shows these results.

Table 11.3 Family Characteristics of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Family Characteristics	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Marital Status		
Married	6 (1)	7 (46)
Ever Married*	19 (3)	37 (252)
Never Married	75 (12)	57 (389)
Parental Responsibility		
No Children in household	63 (10)	45 (311)
Child present: LH responsible	38 (6)	48 (330)
Child present: LH not responsible	-	7 (48)

*Includes divorced, separated, and widowed leaseholders

11.4 Health Status

We asked leaseholders to report their current health status (see Table 11.4). More than one third of non-respondents said that they were in excellent or very good health (38%). Another 38% of non-respondents reported good health. Unfortunately, many (43%) of the full sample were in fair or poor health, compared to only 25% of non-respondents. When asked how their health compared to one year ago, most non-respondents reported that their health was about the same (75%). This was also the case for those leaseholders from the full sample (69% report the same health as last year). Thirteen percent of non-respondents, compared to 24% of the full sample reported that they very often or fairly often feel nervous or on edge. Nineteen percent of both groups reported feeling sad or blue on a regular basis. More than three quarters of unemployed non-respondents reported being disabled (78%), compare to half of the full sample who were not working (51%).

Table 11.4 Health Status of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Health	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Current Health		
Excellent/very good	38 (6)	29 (199)
Good	38 (6)	28 (194)
Fair/poor	25 (4)	43 (298)
Emotional Health		
Nervous or on edge fairly/very often	13 (2)	24 (163)
Sad or blue fairly/very often	19 (3)	19 (131)
Health Compared to One Year Ago		
Better than one year ago	13 (2)	14 (98)
About the same	75 (12)	69 (476)
Worse than one year ago	13 (2)	17 (117)
Disability Status		
Disabled	22 (2)	49 (237)
Not disabled	78 (7)	51 (249)

11.5 Housing Characteristics

Table 11.5 shows the results of housing characteristics for the two groups. Most leaseholders in both groups were currently living in HCV housing (63% and 55%). Thirteen percent of non-respondents, compared to 11% for those in the full sample were living in unsubsidized arrangements. The vast majority of non-respondents reported that their preferred housing arrangement would be a HCV unit (81%). More than half (57%) of the full sample also preferred a HCV. All but one of the non-respondents was lease compliant. Ninety-four percent of the full sample was complaint. The RRS asked leaseholders if they were concerned about maintaining lease compliance. Not as many non-respondents as other leaseholders had concerns about maintaining compliance.

Table 11.5 Housing Characteristics of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Housing Characteristics	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Current Housing		
CHA Unit	25	34
	(4)	(236)
HCV	63	55
	(10)	(376)
Unsubsidized living	13	11
	(2)	(76)
Housing Choice		
New/Rehabbed CHA unit	19	39
	(3)	(265)
HCV housing	81	57
	(13)	(389)
Unsubsidized living arrangement	-	4
	-	(30)
Lease Compliance		
Compliant	94	94
	(15)	(645)
Not Compliant	<1	6
	(1)	(40)
Problems with Lease Compliance		
Paying Rent	13	17
	(2)	(119)
Paying Bills	19	40
	(3)	(272)
Meeting Work Requirements	6	17
	(1)	(116)
Meeting Other Requirements	6	5
	(1)	(36)
Other Concerns	-	3
	-	(23)

11.6 Household Expenses

On average, non-respondents were responsible for slightly more household expenses (6.63) than the other leaseholders (6.04). Yet, they were also more up-to-date on the payment of these expenses (4.13 up-to-date expenses compared to 3.44). See Table 11.6.

Table 11.6 Household Expenses of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Expenses	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Responsible for Household Expenses		
Responsible for Zero Expenses	- (-)	<1 (3)
Responsible for Five or More Expenses	81 (13)	83 (575)
Mean Expenses	6.63 (sd=2.09)	6.04 (sd=3.44)
Up-to-date on Expenses		
Up-to-date on Zero Expenses	6 (1)	4 (30)
Up-to-date on Five or More Expenses	50 (8)	22 (155)
Mean Up-to-date	4.13 (sd=1.75)	3.44 (sd=1.56)
Ratio (up-to-date:expenses)		
Mean Ratio	0.58 (sd=0.17)	0.45 (sd=0.17)

11.7 Interview Characteristics

Only 44% of non-respondent leaseholders were friendly and cooperative during their interview, compared to 84% of the full sample. Another 44% of non-respondents were cooperative, but not really interested in the survey. Most respondents in both groups (63% of non-respondents and 73% of the full sample) understood the questions of the survey well (Table 11.7).

Table 11.7 Interview Characteristics of Non-Respondents and All Other Respondents

Interview	Non-Respondents (n=16)	Respondents (n=691)
	% (n)	% (n)
Attitude		
Friendly and interested	44 (7)	84 (573)
Cooperative but not particularly interested	44 (7)	14 (95)
Impatient and Restless	13 (2)	2 (15)
Hostile	- -	0 (2)
Understanding of the Questions		
Good	63 (10)	73 (497)
Fair	38 (6)	24 (163)
Poor	- -	4 (24)

It seems that, overall, the two groups were quite similar in terms of most of above-mentioned characteristics. However, with higher education, income level, presence and responsibility of children, health and attitude towards the interview, there do appear to be some differences. However, as the number of non-respondents was so small, the interpretation of the results is limited.

Section 12. Overall Satisfaction with Relocation

As in prior rounds of data collection, leaseholders were asked about their overall satisfaction with the relocation and their living situation since the Plan for Transformation. This series of questions was designed to better understand how leaseholders perceived their relocated to neighborhoods when compared to their neighborhood before the relocation.

Key results of this section include:

- For the most part, leaseholders reported increased opportunities and greater satisfaction with their post-relocation neighborhood when compared with their original neighborhoods regardless of the type of housing they were living in.
- Although the majority of leaseholders reviewed their new neighborhoods favorably, there was a clear ranking among the housing types with HCV leaseholders reporting their neighborhoods most favorably and traditional CHA leaseholders less frequently reporting favorable changing in their neighborhoods since the relocation.
- Traditional CHA leaseholders less frequently reported improvements in life opportunities and children’s welfare than either mixed income CHA or HCV leaseholders, and HCV leaseholders were more likely to report that the move benefitted them and their family than other leaseholders.
- There was a clear difference in the improvements reported by HCV leaseholders and traditional CHA leaseholders in the safety, schools, housing quality, amenities and friendliness of their neighborhoods. HCV leaseholders more frequently reported positively on their new neighborhoods while traditional leaseholders more frequently reported no change from the old to the new neighborhoods. Mixed income leaseholders, although not always significantly different than traditional leaseholders, looked, on the whole, more like HCV leaseholders in the positive ratings of their new neighborhoods.
- While HCV leaseholders most frequently reported feeling there were fewer housing rules and less worry about maintaining lease compliance than either type of CHA leaseholders, traditional CHA leaseholders reported feeling less secure about keeping their housing than mixed income or HCV leaseholders.

Leaseholders who had moved out of their original CHA building were asked if they believed that they were better, worse, or about the same with regard to opportunities since they moved (Q267). The results of the analyses are shown in Table 12.1. Overall, 62% of these leaseholders said that they felt better about their opportunities, 33% said that they felt the about the same, and five percent said that they felt worse.

Differences in leaseholders’ perceptions of opportunities were examined by current housing status, that is, whether the leaseholder was currently living in a private apartment with a Housing Choice Voucher, CHA traditional public housing or CHA mixed income public housing. There were significant differences between leaseholders who were in traditional CHA units; traditional CHA leaseholders less frequently reported that their life opportunities were better since they had moved (47%) compared to either those who were living in mixed income CHA units (64%) or HCV housing (68%). These findings support the following hypothesis:

Hypothesis 17: Leaseholders in mixed income or HCV housing will report that they have more opportunities to improve their lives than leaseholders in 100% public housing.

The same set of analyses were conducted on the question asking whether the move made it possible for leaseholders to do things that would benefit themselves or their families. Again, only families who had left their original units responded to this question. HCV leaseholders felt that their move would benefit themselves and their family far more frequently (81%) when compared to leaseholders who chose to remain in CHA traditional (54%) or mixed income (67%) housing.

Leaseholders were asked how much they agreed with the statement ‘Children in public housing are doing better because of relocations.’ Again, analyses indicated significant differences between traditional CHA and mixed income and HCV leaseholders. For traditional CHA leaseholders, only six percent strongly agreed that children were doing better, while 20% of mixed income CHA leaseholders and 28% of HCV leaseholders strongly agreed with this statement; both more than double that of the traditional CHA leaseholders.

Table 12.1 Current Housing Status by Opportunities to Improve Life

Q267. Do you now feel better, worse or about the same about opportunities to improve your life?	Total		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
	Traditional		Mixed income					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
% Better	372	62	75	47 ^{ab}	56	64 ^a	242	68 ^b
% Same	200	33	69	9	31	35	101	28
% Worse	30	5	14	44	1	1	15	4
Q268. Move allow you to benefit self or family	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
% Yes	429	72	85	54 ^a	58	67 ^b	286	81 ^{ab}
% No	167	28	71	46	28	33	67	19
Q282. Children are doing better because of relocation	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
% Strongly agree	111	22	8	6 ^{ab}	14	20 ^a	88	28 ^b
% Agree	229	45	56	43	41	56	132	43
% Disagree	129	25	45	34	14	18	71	23
% Strongly disagree	45	19	22	17	5	6	19	6

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 chi-squared test

Leaseholders who said that they believed that the move gave them or their families the opportunity to better themselves were shown a showcard of opportunities and asked which of the opportunities applied to them. Percentages are shown in Table 12.2. Not surprisingly, the most frequently cited benefit was better housing; 90% of leaseholders identified this as a benefit. Feeling more positive (89%) and better access to services and amenities (73%) were also frequently identified as benefits of the relocation.

Table 12.2 Benefits from Move

Q269. Benefits of relocation	% Base N=460
Get better housing	90
Get a better job	51
Get a better education	58
Better access to services or amenities	73
Feel more positive	89
Better environment	8
Handicap accessible	11
Safer environment	9

Note: Base N reflects number of leaseholders responding and %s reflects percentage of leaseholders providing each reason. Leaseholders could provide more than one explanation for how the move benefited them.

Leaseholders were asked a series of questions about how the relocation has changed their lives. The first set of question was related to neighborhood characteristics and asked leaseholders about the safety, schools, housing, amenities, job opportunities and neighborhood friendliness compared to their neighborhood before the relocation. Results are shown in Table 12.3. In general, most leaseholders reported their new neighborhood was better or about the same when compared to their neighborhood before the relocation. The exception to this positive trend was neighborhood friendliness; 18% of leaseholders reported their neighborhood was less friendly than their neighborhood prior to the relocation. It may be the case that this was due to the ‘newness’ of the neighborhood and residents’ perceptions of friendliness may improve with longer tenure.

The difference between the traditional CHA leaseholders and both the mixed income CHA and HCV leaseholders was striking. Traditional CHA leaseholders less frequently reported their new neighborhood (more) favorably when compared to mixed income CHA leaseholders and HCV leaseholders on every measure of neighborhood improvement with one exception (job opportunities). On the other end of the spectrum, traditional CHA leaseholders more frequently reported their neighborhoods since the relocation less favorably than either the mixed income CHA or HCV leaseholders.

Table 12.3 Neighborhood Characteristics

Q270 – Q275. Neighborhood characteristics	Total		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
	Traditional		Mixed Income					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Safety (Q270)								
% More safe	327	50	40	25 ^{ab}	59	67 ^a	197	55 ^b
% About as safe	268	41	91	57	26	30	131	37
% Less safe	64	10	29	18	2	3	29	8
Schools (Q271)								
% Better	167	34	15	12 ^a	16	28	116	44 ^a
% Same	279	57	97	78	36	64	128	18
% Worse	42	9	12	10	5	8	23	9
Housing (Q272)								
% Better	440	67	80	51 ^{ab}	69	78 ^a	253	71 ^b
% Same	178	27	64	40	18	21	84	24
% Worse	39	6	15	9	1	1	20	5
Amenities (Q273)								
% Better	322	50	45	28 ^{ab}	45	53 ^a	209	60 ^b
% Same	283	44	101	63	37	43	123	35
% Worse	42	6	13	8	4	4	18	5
Job opportunities (Q274)								
% More opportunities	107	20	21	16 ^a	7	10	70	24 ^a
% Same opportunities	360	66	81	61	57	79	191	65
% Fewer opportunities	79	14	31	23	8	11	35	12
Friendly neighborhood (Q275)								
% More friendly	213	34	27	18 ^{ab}	32	36 ^a	130	38 ^b
% About as friendly	307	49	96	62	46	53	148	43
% Less friendly	113	18	31	20	10	11	62	18

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 chi-squared test

The next section of the survey asked leaseholder to compare their pre and post relocation feelings about their ability to maintain their housing. The majority of leaseholders reported feeling more secure about keeping their housing since the relocation but reported about the same concern about maintaining lease compliance before and after relocation. Again, traditional CHA leaseholders appeared to be less secure in keeping their housing and maintaining lease compliance than either of the CHA groups. When asked if they felt their new housing situation had more, less, of about the same amount of rules as their housing prior to the move, only 4% of traditional CHA leaseholders and 2% of mixed income leaseholders reported feeling that there were fewer rules in their new housing while 17% of HCV leaseholders reported fewer rules. In actuality, the regulations for both HCV and mixed income leaseholders are more stringent; yet, traditional CHA leaseholders more frequently reported feeling that there were more rules since the relocation. This may reflect greater enforcement of rules than in the past for traditional CHA (Table 12.4).

Table 12.4 Maintaining Housing and Lease Compliance

Q276 – Q278. Keeping housing, rules, and lease compliance	Total		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
			Traditional		Mixed Income			
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Keeping your housing (Q276)								
% More secure	349	53	51	32 ^{ab}	53	61 ^a	213	60 ^b
% About as secure	234	36	88	56	27	31	107	30
% Less secure	71	11	20	13	7	8	36	10
Housing rules (Q277)								
% More rules	181	28	68	43 ^a	39	45 ^b	63	18 ^{ab}
% About the same rules	394	61	86	4	46	53	229	65
% Fewer rules	75	12	5	4	2	2	61	17
Lease compliance (Q278)								
% More concern	125	19	40	25 ^a	19	21 ^b	57	16 ^{ab}
% About the same concern	361	56	104	65	57	65	180	50
% Less concern	164	25	15	9	12	14	120	34

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 chi-squared test

During the relocation there were a number of media reporting negative outcomes resulting from the relocation. Some of these reports centered on residents losing their right to return to a public housing program, becoming homeless, and experiencing a high level of gang activity in the new neighborhoods. The next survey section asked leaseholders whether they knew leaseholders who had experienced the loss of their housing eligibility, homelessness, or increased gang activity. In general, few leaseholders reported knowing someone who had experienced these conditions. One notable difference was related to the increase in gang activity. Among traditional CHA leaseholders, 55% reported knowing someone who had experienced gang activity since the relocation while only 15% of mixed income leaseholders and 25% of HCV leaseholders reported knowing anyone who had this experience (see Table 12.5).

Table 12.5 Media Reporting

Q279 – Q281. Media reports of losing housing, homelessness, gang activity	Total		Current Housing Status					
			CHA				HCV	
	Traditional		Mixed Income					
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
I know leaseholders who lost their right to return (Q279)								
% Yes	77	12	24	15	8	9	33	9
% No	581	88	133	85	80	91	325	91
I know leaseholders who became homeless (Q280)								
% Yes	107	16	22	14	14	15	53	15
% No	551	84	135	86	74	85	306	85
I know someone who has experienced gang problems (Q281)								
% Yes	173	27	55 ^a	36	14	15 ^a	88	25
% No	475	73	98	64	73	85	267	75

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 chi-squared test

Residents who reported living in mixed income housing were asked a series of questions related to being identified as a public housing resident by their non-public housing resident neighbors. For the most part, leaseholders did not feel that they could be identified as public housing residents (Table 12.6).

Table 12.6 Identification as a Public Housing Resident

Question	% Base N=358
Q283. Can neighbors who are not in public housing tell you are a public housing resident by the way your unit looks from the outside?	
% Yes	11
% No	90
Q284. Can neighbors who are not in public housing tell you are a public housing resident by the way your unit looks from the inside?	
% Yes	4
% No	96
Q285. Can neighbors who are not in public housing tell you are a public housing resident in any other way?	
% Yes	4
% No	96

The final question in the Overall Satisfaction section asked leaseholders to report how much they agreed with the statement ‘I feel welcome in my neighborhood neighbors who are not public housing residents. Results are presented in Table 12.7. The majority of leaseholders agreed or strongly agreed with this statement, with only 18% of leaseholders disagreeing. Consistent with previous results, leaseholders in HCV housing more frequently reported agreeing with this statement (84%) when compared to CHA traditional (73%) leaseholders.

Table 12.7 Feel Welcome in the Neighborhood

Q287. I feel welcome in my neighborhood by neighbors who are not public housing residents.	Total (N=610)	Current Housing Status		
		CHA		HCV (n=342)
		Traditional (n=107)	Mixed Income (n=115)	
%	%	%	%	
% Strongly agree	25	14 ^a	19	32 ^a
% Agree	55	59	61	52
% Disagree	13	18	12	12
% Strongly disagree	6	9	8	4

Within a row, cells sharing a superscript letter are significantly different at p<.05 chi-squared test

Appendix 1: Methodology

Appendix 1: Survey Methodology

1.1 Design

The Phase II and III Third Follow-up Survey builds upon previous survey research of the CHA's Housing Transformation Initiative (see Table A-1.1) conducted by NORC. In 2002 and 2003 NORC collected baseline and follow-up data from a sample of the Phase II leaseholder population (leaseholders scheduled for relocation in 2002 or whose process started in 2002).¹ Beginning in late 2003, NORC conducted baseline interviews with a sample of the Phase III leaseholder population (leaseholders scheduled for relocation in 2003 or whose process began in 2003).² NORC followed up with the Phase III sample in late 2004.³ Second follow-up interviews were conducted in 2006 with both Phase II and Phase III samples.⁴ In 2009, NORC conducted a third round of follow-up interviews with both Phase II and Phase III samples (see response rates in

Table A-1.1. Sampling Timeline

	2002	2003	2004	2006	2009
Phase II	Baseline N=1035	First Follow-Up N=400		Second Follow-Up N=400	Third Follow-Up N=389
Phase III		Baseline N=400	First Follow-Up N=400	Second Follow-Up N=400	Third Follow-Up N=411

Note: An additional adult member of the household was randomly selected and interviewed for the Phase III Baseline Survey (N=116).

1.2 Questionnaire

The Phase II and III Follow-Up Questionnaire included the following 12 sections. The questionnaire can be found in Appendix A-2.

1. **Informed Consent.** This section explains the purpose of the survey, for whom the study is being conducted, how long the survey takes to complete, voluntary participation and confidentiality. Interviewers read the informed consent statement aloud to respondents and answered any questions they had before proceeding.

¹ National Opinion Research Center. 2003. *2002 Resident Relocation Survey Methodology and Results*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center; National Opinion Research Center. 2004. *Resident Relocation Survey: Phase II First-Follow-Up Methodology and Results*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

² National Opinion Research Center. 2005. *Resident Relocation Survey: Phase III Baseline Methodology and Results*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

³ National Opinion Research Center, 2006. *Resident Relocation Survey: Phase III First Follow-up Methodology and Results*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

⁴ National Opinion Research Center, 2007. *Resident Relocation Survey: Phase II and Phase III Second Follow-up Findings and Methodology*. Chicago, IL: National Opinion Research Center.

2. Adult Roster. The Adult Roster is a grid for recording information about all of the individuals ages 18 and older who live in the household: first name or initials, sex, age, relationship to leaseholder, employment status, education level, and length of time living in the unit.
3. Housing Status. This section asks about the leaseholder's permanent housing choice, temporary housing choice, and relocation status at the time of the interview. This section also collected detailed information about the respondent's residence history since relocation began and their reasons for moving from their prior unit to their current unit.
4. Employment History. This new section asked the leaseholder to report all employment since relocation began and a series of questions about one of those jobs. If they were unable to report employment, they were asked if they had ever been employed. All leaseholders were also asked about job-related skills.
5. Economic Hardship. These questions ask leaseholders about the hardship they may be experiencing in paying bills or getting goods and services due to lack of money.
6. Social Services Utilization and Effectiveness. This section asks leaseholders about the social services they or another member of the household needed.
7. Current Housing Unit and Neighborhood. This section includes questions on the neighborhoods and apartments in which the leaseholders live. The questions ask about living conditions, amenities and activities in the neighborhood, transportation, involvement in the neighborhood, and interactions with others in the neighborhood.
8. Health Assessment. This section asks general questions about the leaseholder's physical and mental health.
9. Children in the Household. This section was directed at leaseholders with minor children in the household (children under the age of 18). For each eligible household, children were enumerated on a household roster, which also collected information on the child's sex, age, relationship to the leaseholder, and the person in the household primarily responsible for the child's care. The leaseholder was asked questions about each child's experiences, with emphasis on the child's school, activities, health, time spent playing outdoors, and child care.
10. Overall Satisfaction. This section asks about the leaseholder's overall satisfaction with the relocation process.
11. Demographic Information. This section includes questions on the leaseholder's sex, age, ethnicity, race, marital status and income.
12. Locating Questions. This section asks leaseholder's for information on how NORC can contact them about participation in future surveys. Interviewers collect information on name, address, social security number, driver's license number, and contact information for two people who are likely to know how to locate the leaseholder in the future.
13. Consent for Children: The leaseholder or legal guardian of each child in the household between the ages of 12 and 17 was asked for consent for the child to participate in a youth interview.
14. Interviewer Observations. Interviewers recorded their observations in this section of the questionnaire. Information on the interview itself and the condition of the leaseholder's building were recorded.

1.3 Survey Materials

The following materials were developed for leaseholders:

Advance Letter. This letter, addressed to leaseholders, explains the purpose of the survey, introduces the funding source and the organization collecting the data and notes that the interview would be conducted in-person. A copy of the letter can be found in Appendix A-6.

Brochure. The brochure describes the goals and specific features of the study. A copy of the brochure is provided in Appendix A-7.

The following materials were developed for the use by NORC survey interviewers.

Interviewer Manual. The manual includes an overview of the project, explains survey protocols, and describes administrative procedures.

Frequently Asked Questions and Answers (FAQs). The FAQs list anticipated questions and their answers to ensure that respondents receive consistent and accurate information about the study.

QxQs. The QxQ list provided definitions for difficult terms to ensure that respondents received consistent definitions about these terms.

1.4 Institutional Review Board

NORC's Institutional Review Board (IRB) must review and approve of all research protocols before any research can be conducted. An application, an abstract of the study, and the materials developed for respondents were reviewed and approved by the NORC IRB. A copy of the IRB certificate can be found in Appendix A-8.

1.5 Staffing

The NORC project team included Project Director Cathy Haggerty, Statistician Colm O'Muircheartaigh, Senior Research Scientist Michelle Ernst, Senior Survey Methodologists Lisa Lee and Ned English, Field Managers Debra Cipriano and Valora Haywood, and IT Manager Syed Ahsan.

Twenty-two interviewers conducted in-person or telephone interviews. Most of the interviewing staff was African American, with predominantly female interviewing staff. The age range of the interviewing staff was between mid-20s to early 60s.

1.6 Sample

To understand the Phases II and III third follow-up, it is necessary to first explain the baseline sample for each cohort. For the Phase II baseline, we attempted interviews with 1080 households residing in buildings intended for closure or renovation in 2002/2003. Then, for the Phase II first follow-up, we drew a sample of 400 households from 1035 cases determined to be eligible from the baseline. We drew a systematic random sample of the 1035 eligible cases, with a reduced sampling fraction in the Bridgeport Homes and Lowden developments. For the phase II second follow-up, NORC attempted to interview all 400 households selected in the phase II first follow-up whether, or not they were successfully interviewed in the first follow-up.

For the Phase III baseline, NORC received a list of 1547 leaseholders from the CHA in December 2003 consisting of the Phase III cohort of leaseholders. NORC identified on this list 365 leaseholders that were members of both the Phase II and Phase III cohorts, and therefore had a chance of being selected into the previous Phase II follow-up sample. In fact, 156 of these 365 leaseholders were selected as part of the Phase II follow-up sample. Another 36 of these 365 leaseholders had taken part in Phase II follow-up pretests. We excluded these $156 + 36 = 192$ Phase II/Phase III leaseholders from the Phase III frame. Consequently, NORC had $1547 - 365 = 1182$ Phase III only leaseholders and $365 - 192 = 173$ Phase II/III leaseholders who had not been approached since the Phase II baseline survey.

NORC then selected a total of 400 leaseholders from the two frames for the Phase III baseline. Of these 400, 350 were drawn from the 1182 Phase III only list and 50 were drawn from the 173 Phase II/Phase III list. A stratified systematic sample was selected in each instance. For the Phase III first follow-up, NORC attempted to interview all 400 leaseholders selected in the baseline. Interviews were attempted at all 400 baseline-selected leaseholders whether they completed a baseline interview or not. NORC then conducted a second follow-up, by attempting a third interview with all 400 cases.

Because of the high number of deceased respondents identified prior to the start of data collection, 83 deceased respondents from the Phase II and Phase III sample were identified to be replaced. Each case was replaced by a randomly chosen case from the baseline sample that matched the deceased respondent in gender, age, and original housing development. These replacement cases were added to the sample and were contacted interviewed in the same manner as existing cases in the follow-up sample. As a result of this case replacement, our phase II sample consisted of 389 cases, while our phase III sample included 411 cases.

Tables A-1.2 and A-1.3 below summarize the sampling frames and results of each round by development and phase.

Table A-1.2. Total Population, Sample and Completes in the Phase II Third Follow-up Frame

Development	Eligible Leaseholder Population	Number of Leaseholders in Third Follow-Up	Number of Leaseholder Completes					Third Follow-up Response Rate (%)
			B	FFU	SFU	TFU	PAN	
ABLA Homes	114	53	39	46	46	39	26	81
Bridgeport Homes	106	23	19	22	22	18	13	82
Cabrini Green	47	21	18	19	19	17	13	89
Ickes Extension	101	47	36	42	42	37	26	84
Lowden Homes	104	25	18	20	20	19	15	86
Robert Taylor Homes	191	87	70	77	77	72	48	87
Rockwell Gardens	138	60	60	58	58	47	42	87
Stateway Gardens	126	56	44	50	50	49	40	96
Washington Park	65	29	19	25	25	25	13	93
Wells Homes	43	20	18	15	15	14	12	78
TOTAL	1035	421	341	374	320	337	248	87

Note: B=Baseline, FFU = First Follow Up, SFU = Second Follow Up, TFU = Third Follow Up, PAN = Panel considering all follow-ups (leaseholder participated in all four rounds). Out-of-scope cases by building for third follow-up: ABLA – 5, Bridgeport- 1, Cabrini-Green 2, Ickes Extension- 3, Lowden Homes- 3, Robert Taylor Homes- 5, Rockwell Gardens- 6, Stateway Gardens- 5, Washington Park- 2, Wells Homes- 2. Out-of-scope cases are not included in calculation of response rates. The overall panel response rate for phase II was 67.57%.

Table A-1.3. Total Population, Sample and Completes in the Phase III Third Follow-up Frame

Development	Eligible Leaseholder Population	Number of Leaseholders in Third Follow-Up	Number of Leaseholder Completes					Third Follow-up Response Rate (%)
			B	FFU	SFU	TFU	PAN	
ABLA Homes	70	23	19	19	20	19	16	90
Bridgeport Homes	50	23	15	14	15	19	12	95
Hilliard Homes	177	60	45	42	45	40	33	89
Lowden Homes	45	17	10	12	12	13	9	93
Robert Taylor Homes	183	60	48	51	46	48	35	86
Rockwell Gardens	62	25	16	15	12	18	8	95
Stateway Gardens	177	60	45	44	42	40	33	83
Trumbull Park	291	95	81	79	78	80	64	90
Wentworth Gardens	300	99	84	81	76	77	59	88
TOTAL	1355	462	363	357	346	354	269	89

Note: B=Baseline, FFU = First Follow Up, SFU = Second Follow Up, TFU = Third Follow Up, PAN = Panel considering all follow-ups (leaseholder participated in all four rounds). Out-of-scope cases by building for third follow-up: ABLA – 2, Bridgeport- 3, Hilliard- 15, Lowden- 3, Robert Taylor Homes- 4, Rockwell Gardens- 6, Stateway Gardens- 12, Trumbull Park- 6, Wentworth Gardens- 11. Out-of-scope cases are not included in calculation of response rates. The overall panel response rate for phase III was 77.75%.

1.7 Preparation for Data Collection

To prepare for data collection the survey team performed the following tasks: (1) reviewed the survey plan drafted for the Phase III baseline survey; (2) reviewed and modified the safety protocols; (3) re-established our Hyde Park site office; (4) developed computing system specifications for the receipt, data-entry and coding of questionnaires; (5) prepared respondent materials; and (6) created interviewer training materials.

The survey plan, as specified for the Phase III first follow-up did not require further modification for the Phase II and III Second Follow-Up.

Rigorous safety procedures were used for the Second Follow-Up data collection. Interviewers worked in teams and called the field manager at the end of each workday. Interviewers with evening appointments gave the name and address of the respondent to the field manager and always had another interviewer accompany them on that interview.

The Hyde Park office space used during the previous data collection efforts were again secured for Third Follow-Up. This office was equipped with desks, computers, and a table and chairs to accommodate small group meetings. The space was used throughout the field period by the field manager and interviewers for weekly one-on-one and group meetings. When visiting the office, interviewers could also restock their supply of respondent and interviewer materials. When not in the field with the interviewers, the Field Manager was at this office reviewing questionnaires, meeting with interviewers, or updating the computing system with the most current case status information.

The computing system requirements for the Second Follow-Up were identical to previous rounds. There were no changes needed to the receipt system – that system was simply used again. The receipt system allowed the field manager to monitor the status of completed and pending cases. Since a different questionnaire was used, a new data entry and coding system was developed. The computer assisted data entry (CADE) system was used to capture questionnaire data. The coding system was a spreadsheet program that enabled open-ended and other-specify responses to be sorted and coded. Once the questionnaire was finalized the system specifications were documented during a walkthrough of the instrument with the survey and programming staff.

Respondent materials, as described in Section 1.3, were developed using the previous rounds as a model. NORC sent the advance letter prior to the initial contact from an interviewer via U.S. First Class mail. Interviewers carried copies of the advance letter to provide to respondents who failed to receive the advance letter via U.S. mail.

Training materials, as described in Section 1.3, were adapted from training materials used in previous rounds. The materials convey the important aspects of the survey and facilitate mastery of the survey instrument. The materials include a training agenda, a manual for interviewers, question by question specifications, prepared answers for anticipated questions about the survey, and mock interviews to be used during practice sessions.

1.8 Interviewer Recruitment and Training

Interviewers staffed for Wave III second follow-up data collection who worked efficiently and successfully completed their assignments were invited to collect data for the Phase II and Phase III second follow-up. 2 of these interviewers were available to work during the time period scheduled for data collection. Their efforts were supplemented by 4 additional NORC experienced interviewers and 16 new NORC interviewers.

In addition to the one-day General Training all NORC interviewers receive, NORC conducted a three-day project-specific training to teach interviewers about the Resident Relocation Study, the survey instrument and other important aspects of the survey. The training took place at the NORC Loop office in early February 2009.

1.9 Data Collection

This section provides a brief overview of the Phase III data collection process.

Schedule. Data collection was scheduled to last three months. Data were collected between February and July, 2007.

Safety Protocol. Interviewers worked alone, but could ask another interviewer to accompany them if necessary. They usually conducted interviews between the hours of 10am and 4pm. At the interviewers' discretion an interview could be completed alone or over the phone.

Respondent Incentives. An incentive payment of \$25 was given to each leaseholder at the end of the interview. Respondents signed a statement indicating they received payment.

Survey Management. Two field managers supervised 22 field interviewers. Interviewers attended weekly one-on-one meetings with the field manager at the Hyde Park office. At this meeting, the field manager reviewed completed interviews, provided feedback about the quality of the work, and discussed strategies to gain the cooperation of respondents.

Validation. Ten percent of the respondents interviewed by each interviewer were contacted post interview to ensure that the interview was completed according to specifications and that the interviewer performed in a professional manner.

Results. NORC interviewers completed 691 interviews with leaseholders for an overall response rate of 86%.

1.10 Data Preparation

This section describes how the completed questionnaires were processed by NORC central office staff.

Editing. Once per week interviewers delivered the cases they completed to the field manager. Project staff reviewed each case and checked the questionnaires for the following: (1) the skip patterns were followed properly, (2) data had been recorded at all critical questions, (3) the verbatim responses were legible, (4) that there was no conflicting information within the questionnaire, and (5) consent forms were completed as necessary. If problems arose, the project staff discussed the case with the field interviewer. If necessary, the field interviewer re-contacted

the respondent to seek clarification or answers to problematic or missing questions. Once this information was retrieved from the respondent by the interviewer, the project staff entered the information in to the questionnaire in red pen to indicate the correction. Prior to data entry, another editing step was performed to prepare the case for data entry after the case was received at the NORC data preparation center.

Data Entry. After the field manager completed the case review and edit steps, the completed cases were transferred via interoffice mail delivery to the NORC data preparation center. The cases underwent a second editing and were recorded as received. Data from the cases were entered into the computer assisted data entry (CADE) system. A random ten percent of the cases were data entered twice to check for errors that may be introduced during data entry. The error rate was less than 1% and errors identified by this process were corrected.

Coding. The survey instrument captured a limited number of open-ended or verbatim responses. Open-ended responses were exported to an Access Database to assist in sorting and reviewing responses. A survey specialist and research scientist categorized the responses and then assigned codes to each category. 10% of responses were assigned codes a second time to check for validity.

Data Cleaning. After the data were keyed, a set of question frequencies were reviewed to check that the requisite number of responses were recorded at each question. Special cross tabs were produced during this process to facilitate correction of the dataset when the requisite responses were missing or too many responses were present. If responses were missing, the hardcopy for the case was reviewed and, if necessary for critical questions, the respondent was re-contacted for clarification and correction.

Dataset. Questionnaire data were imported to SAS and SPSS to perform the analysis for this report. A copy of the questionnaire weighted frequencies can be found in Appendix A-3.

1.11 Weights

NORC developed two weights to accompany the phases II and III third follow up data set. The first was a cross-sectional weight, representing the eligible population at the time of the third follow-up in each phase. In addition to the cross-sectional weight, we generated a panel weight which was designed to represent all households that were eligible at all four points in time. Panel respondents are defined as those that responded at all four points in time, while a cross-sectional respondent only needed to respond at the third follow-up in either phase.

Each case first had a baseweight, defined as the inverse of their probability of selection. Baseweights were dependent on a case's phase and sampling stratum. In phase two, the sampling stratum were defined by development, with Bridgeport and Lowden sampled at half of the rate of other developments. Specifically, non-Bridgeport or Lowden cases were selected at the rate of 445/1037, and thus had a phase II first follow-up baseweight of 2.33. Cases in Bridgeport or Lowden were selected at the rate of 222.5/1037, and so had a phase II first follow-up baseweight of 4.66.

In phase III, the baseweight depended on a case being on the frame of phase III-only leaseholders, or the frame that overlapped with phase II cases. A sampling probability was calculated for the 350 cases from the 1182 Phase III only leaseholders. This value equaled $350/1182$, or .2961, which equaled a baseweight of 3.37. Next, a sampling probability for the remaining 50 Phase II/Phase III cases was calculated. For simplicity, it was assumed that the 50 cases were sampled from the 365 Phase II/Phase III leaseholders. This sampling probability equaled $50/365$, or .1370, which equaled a baseweight of 7.3.

The third follow-up introduced replacement cases, which effectively reduced the baseweights of cases in the same development. So, cases had the above baseweights reduced inversely proportional to the number of replacement cases in that phase and development.

Cases were then adjusted for non-response in two separate ways; to generate the cross-sectional weight for the third follow up, and to generate the panel weight. In the instance of the cross-sectional weight, respondents were adjusted for non-response by phase and sampling stratum, as defined by the groups described above. So, the 337 respondents in the third follow-up from phase II were weighted to represent all 387 eligible cases. Similarly, the 354 respondents in phase III were weighted to represent all 400 eligible cases in phase III.

For the panel, cases who responded at all four points in time (defined as panel respondents) were weighted to represent all panel-eligible cases (defined as cases eligible at all four points in time). Specifically, the 248 phase II panel respondents were weighted to represent all 367 panel-eligible cases. For phase III, the 269 panel respondents were weighted to represent all 346 panel-eligible cases.

**Appendix 2:
Leaseholder Questionnaire**

Resident Relocation Survey Phase II/III Third Follow Up Leaseholder Questionnaire



FI Name:	_____
FI ID#	_____
Interview Date	_____ / _____ / _____
Final Disposition Code	_____

Leaseholder Case ID#:	_____
Leaseholder Name:	_____
Current Address:	_____

Conducted by
The National Opinion Research Center
At the University of Chicago

NORC
at the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

BEGIN TIME:	_____ : _____
END TIME:	_____ : _____

Update April 15, 2009

SECTION 1: Informed Consent

Hello, my name is _____ [INTERVIEWER NAME]. May I please speak with [LEASEHOLDER NAME]?

[TO THE LEASEHOLDER:]

Hello, my name is _____ [INTERVIEWER NAME]. I am from NORC, the National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago.

Over the last couple years, we asked you or attempted to ask you to be a part of a survey about the Chicago Housing Authority's Plan for Transformation project, which is relocating leaseholders from CHA developments due to building closures and rehabilitation. The MacArthur Foundation asked NORC to conduct a survey to find out if you are getting the help that you need and if your rights as a leaseholder are respected.

We are asking the same 800 people we interviewed or attempted to interview to take part in this third follow-up survey. The survey will take about 75 minutes and you will be paid \$25. It is completely up to you to decide whether you want to do the survey. Whether or not you decide to participate, you will not lose any rights or services you are entitled to.

If you decide to participate, we will ask you about your relocation experiences. We will also ask you about the housing unit and neighborhood you live in now and how the relocation has affected you and other household members.

NORC is an evaluator. We are not representatives of the CHA. All information you reveal to us is private. The CHA will not be able to link your name with any answers you provide. Any reports released on this survey will summarize the findings, without giving names or other information that would identify you.

If you have any questions about this study or about the relocation project, please call our toll-free project number at 1-800-482-7149. If you have questions about your rights as a study participant, please call Kathleen Parks, the NORC IRB administrator, toll-free at 866-309-0542.

INTERVIEWER NOTE: REFER TO FAQS AS NEEDED TO ANSWER RESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STUDY.

SECTION 2: Adult Roster

I'd like to ask you about everyone living in this household who is 18 years old or older. We will start with you, then continuing with the oldest, please tell me the names and ages of every adult age 18 or older who lives here. Please be sure to include roomers, people living here for two months or more, anyone living here who has no where else to live, and those who usually live here but are away because they are at school, in a hospital or some other place temporarily. INTERVIEWER: IF R REFUSED TO GIVE FULL NAMES, GET INITIALS.

SHOWCARD A

SHOWCARD B

SHOWCARD C

R.1 Row	R.2 Please tell me the first name of each person living in this household starting with you and then the oldest person.	R.3 Is NAME male or female?	R.4 What was NAME's age at (his/her) last birthday?	R.5 What is NAME's relationship to you?	R.6 Please look at card A. What is NAME's employment status? Is he/she... READ EMPLOYMENT CATEGORIES BELOW	R.7 IF NAME'S EMPLOYMENT STATUS = 3 or 4, ASK... Please look at Showcard B. Which of the following best describes your current situation? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY.	R.8 Please look at card C. What is NAME's education level? Is he/she ... READ EDUCATION CATEGORIES BELOW	R.9 How long has NAME been living in this unit? Please answer in months or years.
R		M F		SELF				_____ mo / yr (CIRCLE ONE)
1		M F						_____ mo / yr
2		M F						_____ mo / yr
3		M F						_____ mo / yr
4		M F						_____ mo / yr
5		M F						_____ mo / yr

6			M F						_____
									mo / yr
7			M F						_____
									mo / yr
8			M F						_____
									mo / yr

R.5) RELATIONSHIP STATUS

1. Husband/Wife
2. Girlfriend/Boyfriend
3. Parent
4. In-law
5. Aunt/Uncle
6. Son/Daughter
7. Foster child
8. Niece Nephew
9. Grandson/daughter
10. Cousin
11. Roomer/Boarder
12. Housemate/roommate
13. Brother/Sister
14. Other non-related person

R.6) EMPLOYMENT STATUS (showcard A)

1. Working full-time
2. Working part-time
3. Unemployed, looking for work
4. Unemployed, not looking for work

INTERVIEWER: If NAME's employment status = 3 or 4, go to R.7. Otherwise, skip to the next question on the roster.

R.7) UNEMPLOYMENT STATUS (showcard B)

1. I looked but couldn't find a job
2. I have difficulty getting transportation to where jobs are
3. I lack skills, training or education that qualify me for jobs
4. I have a felony record that makes it difficult to find a job
5. In job training
6. Temporarily laid off
7. Retired
8. Disabled/have health problem, can't maintain job
9. Keeping house
10. In school
11. At home caring for child
12. Caring for someone with a health condition
13. Something else
(specify) _____
- DK. DON'T KNOW
- REF. REFUSED

R.8) HIGHEST EDUCATIONAL LEVEL COMPLETED (showcard C)

1. Eighth grade or less
2. Beyond eighth grade but no high school graduation
3. GED
4. High school graduation
5. Trade or vocational school
6. One to three years of college
7. Graduated four year college
8. Some graduate education
9. Graduate degree
10. Post graduate education

SECTION 3: Housing Status

1. INTERVIEWER: IS ORIGINAL CHA UNIT [ADDRESS 1 ON THE FACESHEET] THE SAME AS THE CURRENT ADDRESS [THE ADDRESS WHERE THE RESPONDENT LIVES NOW]?

SAME 1
DIFFERENT 2

2. First, please tell me how long you lived in your original CHA unit?

_____ YEARS/MONTHS (CIRCLE ONE)

I would like to know about all the places that you have lived **since relocation began**. Before relocation started, you lived at [SEE ORIGINAL UNIT ADDRESS ON FACESHEET]. Can you tell me the addresses of the other places you lived and when you lived there? There may have been places you lived where you did not have a lease of your own or an apartment of your own. Do not forget to include these places as you tell me about all the addresses where you have lived since relocation began. If you were ever homeless or did not have a place to sleep since relocation began, please tell me about that as well.

Please look at this timeline and mark the dates that you moved.

INTERVIEWER, PLEASE REFER TO THE RESIDENCE GRID ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES. LOOP BACK TO Q3 UNTIL HOUSING UP THROUGH CURRENT UNIT HAS BEEN RECORDED. THEN GO TO Q10.

Housing Unit/ Residence	3. Date moved in and out	4. Address or 5. Cross streets
UNIT 1	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 2	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 3	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 4	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____

Housing Unit/ Residence	6. Did you hold the lease for this unit?	7. What type of housing is/was it?	8. What type of housing is/was it?	9. Did/do you pay money to live there?
UNIT 1	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 2	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 3	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 4	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3

Housing Unit/ Residence	3. Date moved in and out	4. Address 5. Cross streets
UNIT 5	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 6	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 7	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____
UNIT 8	a. Date moved in: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY) b. Date moved out: ____ / ____ (MM/YYYY)	4. Address: _____ Unit #: _____ City: _____ State: _____ OR 5. Cross Streets: _____ & _____

Housing Unit/ Residence	6. Did you hold the lease for this unit?	7. What type of housing is/was it?	8. What type of housing is/was it?	9. Did/do you pay money to live there?
UNIT 5	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 6	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 7	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3
UNIT 8	YES..... 1 →GO TO Q7 NO 2 →SKIP TO Q8 DON'T KNOW..... DK →SKIP TO Q8 REFUSED. REF →SKIP TO Q8	Section 8 (housing choice voucher) housing 1 CHA unit in mixed income development2 CHA unit in a CHA development3 Temporary or make-ready CHA housing.....4 Unsubsidized housing.....5 DON'T KNOW.....DK REFUSED..... REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3	My own apartment but without a lease 1 A friend's house 2 A relative's house..... 3 A shelter 4 Something else 5 (Specify:) Or did you not have a place to sleep? 6 DON'T KNOW DK REFUSED REF IF Q8 = 6 GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3 OTHERWISE GO TO Q9.	YES 1 NO2 DON'T KNOWDK REFUSED REF GO TO BOX ABOVE Q3

10. Are you currently lease compliant?

- YES1
 NO2 → SKIP TO Q12
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q13
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q13

11. How likely is it that you can maintain lease compliance and your right to return to CHA housing? Is it very likely, somewhat likely, or not very likely?

- Very likely1
 Somewhat likely2
 Not very likely3
 DON'T KNOWDK
 REFUSED REF

12. What concerns do you have about [maintaining lease compliance/becoming lease compliant]?

SHOWCARD D

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Paying rent	1	2	DK	REF
b. Paying bills	1	2	DK	REF
c. Meeting work, job training or study requirements	1	2	DK	REF
d. Meeting other requirements for lease compliance (Please specify:)	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another concern? Please specify:	1	2	DK	REF

13. As part of the CHA relocation process, you completed a housing choice survey. You may have changed your permanent housing choice since that time. Please tell me your current permanent housing choice?

- A new or rehabbed CHA unit1
 A Section 8 (housing choice) voucher2
 An unsubsidized living situation3

14. Where are you now in the process of relocating? Are you ... [INTERVIEWER: PROBE IF YOU THINK THE ANSWER IS INCORRECT. FOR EXAMPLE IS THIS PLACE WHERE YOU WILL STAY PERMANENTLY OR ARE YOU EXPECTING TO MOVE AGAIN?]

- In your original CHA unit 1
- In a new or rehabbed CHA unit.....2
- In a temporary or make ready CHA unit3
- In a Section 8 (housing choice) voucher unit4
- In an unsubsidized living situation5

COMPARE HOUSING CHOICE IN Q13 TO CURRENT HOUSING IN Q14. IF R IS IN HOUSING OF CHOICE (Q13=1 AND Q14=2) OR (Q13=2 AND Q14=4) OR (Q13=3 AND Q14=5), SKIP TO Q16, OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

15. You indicated that your permanent housing **choice** was [RESPONSE FROM Q13] but that you are currently in [RESPONSE FROM Q14]. Why are you not in the housing of your choice?

IF Q13=1: PERMANENT HOUSING CHOICE IS NEW OR REHABBED CHA UNIT/MIXED INCOME (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY):

- A CHA unit has not yet been offered to me 1
- One or more CHA units have been offered but I refused them ..2
- Working to become lease compliant3
- Do not meet eligibility requirements4
- Prefer to stay in current housing5
- Lost eligibility for CHA housing6
- Evicted from CHA housing7
- Some other reason, please specify
_____8
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD E

IF Q13=2: PERMANENT HOUSING CHOICE IS SECTION 8/HCV HOUSING (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY):

- Working to become lease compliant 1
- Waiting to receive HCV (Section 8) voucher.....2
- Looking for an apartment3
- Found an apartment, not yet moved4
- Prefer to stay in CHA public housing5
- Lost eligibility for Housing Choice Voucher.....6
- Evicted from HCV unit.....7
- Some other reason, please specify
_____8
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD F

IF Q13=3: PERMANENT HOUSING CHOICE IS UNSUBSIDIZED HOUSING (CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY):

- Cannot afford unsubsidized housing.....1
- Cannot find a unit I want2
- Currently looking for unsubsidized housing3
- Prefer to stay in current housing4
- Some other reason, please specify5
- _____.....5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



16. How big a problem for staying in your current housing is each of the following?

a. Paying rent. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

b. Paying utilities. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

c. Paying other bills. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

d. Following the rules set by the landlord. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

e. Finding or keeping a job. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

f. Drug testing. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem for staying in your current housing?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

17. Are there other problems you face in staying in your current housing?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO 21
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO 21
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO 21

18. What are these other problems?

19. INTERVIEWER: SKIP TO Q21

20. INTERVIEWER: SKIP TO Q21

21. Have you ever been evicted?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q24
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q24
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q24

22. How many times have you been evicted?

TIMES _____

23. Why were you evicted? Was it because...

SHOWCARD H

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Landlord foreclosed on building	1	2	DK	REF
b. Problems with rent payment	1	2	DK	REF
c. Problems with bill payment	1	2	DK	REF
d. Violation of housing rules	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason? Please specify:	1	2	DK	REF

24. An “opportunity area” is a city or neighborhood that has residents with a mixture of income levels, races, and ethnicities. Did anyone talk to you about opportunity areas?

YES1
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK
 REFUSED REF

25. Now I want to ask you about the reasons you moved from **[your previous address]** to your **[CURRENT ADDRESS]**. I will present a series of family, job, neighborhood, housing, or other reasons that you might have moved. You can indicate as many reasons as apply to you.

Please answer yes or no to each of the following possible family reasons: Did you move because...	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. Of a change in relationship with spouse/partner?	1	2	DK	REF
b. To establish own household?	1	2	DK	REF
c. Of a change in number of children?	1	2	DK	REF
d. To be close to family or friends?	1	2	DK	REF
e. Other family reason?	1	2	DK	REF

Please answer yes or no to the following possible job reasons: Did you move because...		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
f.	New job or job transfer?	1	2	DK	REF
g.	To look for work or lost job?	1	2	DK	REF
h.	To be closer to work/easier commute?	1	2	DK	REF
i.	Retired?	1	2	DK	REF
j.	Other job-related reason?	1	2	DK	REF
Please answer yes or no to the following possible neighborhood reasons: Did you move because...		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
k.	Schools were poor/wanted better school for kids?	1	2	DK	REF
l.	Wanted safer neighborhood/less crime?	1	2	DK	REF
m.	Other neighborhood reason?	1	2	DK	REF
Please answer yes or no to the following possible housing reasons: Did you move because...		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
n.	Wanted to own home, not rent?	1	2	DK	REF
o.	Wanted new or better house/apartment?	1	2	DK	REF
p.	Found a home that was a good investment?	1	2	DK	REF
q.	Wanted or needed cheaper housing?	1	2	DK	REF
r.	Had to move to access public housing or other housing subsidy?	1	2	DK	REF
s.	Home that you owned foreclosed?	1	2	DK	REF
t.	Landlord evicted you/landlord would not renew your lease?	1	2	DK	REF
u.	Your landlord foreclosed?	1	2	DK	REF
v.	Your public housing building was torn down?	1	2	DK	REF
w.	Other housing reason? Please specify _____	1	2	DK	REF
Please answer yes or no to the following possible other reasons: Did you move because of a...		YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
x.	Health reason?	1	2	DK	REF
y.	Other reason? Please specify _____	1	2	DK	REF

26. Of those reasons for moving that you told me about [READ SELECTED “YES” RESPONSES FROM Q25], which is the main reason you moved FROM [your previous address]? [FI: RECORD QUESTION NUMBER BELOW]

_____ [PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY]

DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED REF

27. Of those reasons that you told me about [READ SELECTED “YES” RESPONSES FROM Q25], which is the main reason you moved TO [CURRENT ADDRESS]? [FI: RECORD QUESTION NUMBER BELOW]

_____ [PLEASE PRINT CLEARLY]

DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED REF

28. I am going to read a list of household expenses. I want to know if you are responsible for paying any of these expenses. Please say “yes” if you pay either all or part of the expense.

29. [IF YES:] Are you up-to-date in your payments?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. Rent	1	2	DK	REF
b. Telephone	1	2	DK	REF
c. Gas	1	2	DK	REF
e. Electricity	1	2	DK	REF
f. Health insurance premium	1	2	DK	REF
g. Deductible/co-pay for health coverage	1	2	DK	REF
h. Prescription drugs (full amount or co-pay)	1	2	DK	REF
i. Food	1	2	DK	REF
j. Clothing	1	2	DK	REF
k. Any other major expenses? Please specify_____	1	2	DK	REF

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF

30. Are your financial responsibilities (household expenses?) greater than, less than, or about what you expected them to be?

- GREATER THAN1
- LESS THAN2
- ABOUT WHAT EXPECTED.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

ASK RESPONDENT IF HE/SHE LIVES IN MIXED INCOME HOUSING. IF YES, CHECK BOX HERE AND GO TO SECTION 4 [EMPLOYMENT HISTORY], OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

31. Do you think that you are eligible for a unit in a mixed-income development?

- YES1
- NO2
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

32. How interested are you in moving to a mixed-income development? Are you very interested, somewhat interested, not very interested, or not interested at all?

- VERY INTERESTED.....1 → **SKIP TO SECTION 4**
- SOMEWHAT INTERESTED2 → **SKIP TO SECTION 4**
- NOT VERY INTERESTED.....3
- NOT INTERESTED AT ALL.....4
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

33. Why are you not interested in moving to a mixed-income development? Is it because...

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. You are satisfied with your current housing?	1	2	DK	REF
b. Units in mixed-income developments are too small?	1	2	DK	REF
c. You are concerned about the work or study requirements?	1	2	DK	REF
d. You are concerned about other rules in mixed-income developments?	1	2	DK	REF
e. You [and your household] are already settled in the neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
f. Your children are already settled in school	1	2	DK	REF
g. Your current unit is closer to family?	1	2	DK	REF
h. Your current unit is closer to friends?	1	2	DK	REF
i. You do not trust the CHA?	1	2	DK	REF
j. You do not want to relocate again?	1	2	DK	REF
k. Another reason? Please specify:	1	2	DK	REF

SECTION 4: Employment History

Now I would like to know about the jobs you have held. Please include any full time or part time jobs that you held **since relocation began**.

INTERVIEWER: GO TO EMPLOYMENT GRID ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE. LOOP BACK TO Q34 UNTIL EMPLOYMENT UP THROUGH CURRENT JOB(S) HAS BEEN RECORDED.

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION: IF LEASEHOLDER HAS NO WORK HISTORY TO REPORT ON EMPLOYMENT GRID, GO TO Q39. OTHERWISE GO TO BOX BEFORE Q41

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTIONS: IF INFORMATION WAS ENTERED IN THE EMPLOYMENT GRID, SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q41.

39. Please think about paid jobs you may have had, [both now and in the past.] These can include babysitting, housekeeping and other temporary jobs.

Have you ever worked for pay at all?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q53
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q53
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q53

40. Since turning 18, about how much of the time would you say you have been employed at a paying job...

- Most of the time, 1 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- About three-quarters, 2 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- About half the time, 3 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- About one-quarter, or 4 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- Hardly at all? 5 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- NONE OF THE TIME 6 → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO SKILLS Q53

INTERVIEWER INSTRUCTION BOX: IF LEASEHOLDER REPORTS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME OR PART TIME (R6=1 OR R6=2) GO TO Q41 AND ASK EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS USING WORDING FOR "CURRENT JOB."

IF LEASEHOLDER IS NOT CURRENTLY EMPLOYED (R6=3 OR R6=4) BUT REPORTED EMPLOYMENT ON EMPLOYMENT HISTORY GRID, GO TO Q42. ASK EMPLOYMENT QUESTIONS USING WORDING FOR "MOST RECENT JOB."

41. [You indicated that you are currently working (full time/part time).] [And] how many different jobs do you currently have, including self-employment?

PROBE: Please count babysitting or housekeeping for different families as one job. Count work at different companies for a single temporary agency as one job.

_____ # OF JOBS

- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

42. Now I'd like to ask you some questions about (your current job/the job you held most recently). (If you have more than one job, please think about the one you consider to be your main job.) First...

INTERVIEWER, IF ASKED, SAY: By main job we mean the job where you worked the most hours.

In what month and year did you start working at this job?

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

|_|_| / |_|_|_|_|_| MONTH/YEAR

DON'T KNOW.....DK

REFUSED..... REF

INSTRUCTION BOX: IF LEASEHOLDER REPORTS CURRENTLY EMPLOYED FULL TIME OR PART TIME (R6=1 OR R6=2) GO TO Q44, OTHERWISE CONTINUE.

43. And in what month and year did you stop working at this job? (NOT NEEDED IF CURRENTLY WORKING).

PROBE: Your best estimate is fine.

|_|_| / |_|_|_|_|_| MONTH/YEAR

DON'T KNOW.....DK

REFUSED..... REF

44. Including overtime, how many hours per week (do/did) you usually work on this job?

|_|_| # OF HOURS PER WEEK → SKIP TO Q45

DON'T KNOW.....DK

REFUSED..... REF

44a. (Is/Was) the number of hours per week you usually (work/worked) less than 20 hours, 20 to 34 hours, or 35 hours or more?

- LESS THAN 20 HOURS PER WEEK 1
- 20 – 34 HOURS PER WEEK 2
- 35 OR MORE HOURS PER WEEK 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

45. (Is/Was) this a temporary or seasonal job? That is, when you took the job were you told it would only last for a short amount of time?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

46. On what shift or time of the day (do/did) you work?

PROBE IF TEMPORARY JOB: During your (current/last) assignment?

- REGULAR DAY TIME SHIFT (ROUGHLY 9AM TO 5PM) 1
- AFTERNOON SHIFT (ROUGHLY 12 TO 8PM) 2
- REGULAR EVENING SHIFT
(ROUGHLY 4PM TO 12 MIDNIGHT) 3
- REGULAR NIGHT SHIFT (12 MIDNIGHT TO 8AM) 4
- ROTATING SHIFT (CHANGES REGULARLY
FROM DAYS TO EVENINGS OR NIGHTS) 5 → SKIP TO Q47
- SPLIT SHIFT
(CONSISTS OF TWO DISTINCT PERIODS EACH DAY) 6 → SKIP TO Q47
- WEEKENDS ONLY 7 → SKIP TO Q47
- REGULAR SCHEDULE WITH SOME WEEKEND WORK 8 → SKIP TO Q47
- OTHER
(SPECIFY: _____) 9 → SKIP TO Q47
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q47
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q47

46a. (Do/did) you usually work the same days each week?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

INTERVIEWER: PLEASE NOTE THAT QUESTIONS 47 TO 50 HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM THE QUESTIONNAIRE

51. Which of the following benefits (are/were) available to you on your job, even if you (are/were) not receiving them (READ EACH ITEM)...

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Paid sick days?	1	2	DK	REF
b. Paid vacation?	1	2	DK	REF
c. Paid Holidays?	1	2	DK	REF
d. A health plan or medical insurance?	1	2	DK	REF
e. A retirement program?	1	2	DK	REF

52. Thinking about workers at your position or level at your (current/most recent) employer, how much opportunity do you think there (is/was) for advancement or promotion to a higher position that pays more? Do you think there (is/was)...

- A great deal of opportunity, 1
- Some, 2
- A little, or 3
- No opportunity for advancement or promotion? 4
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

53. Next, please think about all the jobs, volunteer positions, and job training courses you have ever had. How much experience have you had with any of the following? Would you say a lot, some, a little, or none?

PROBE: Would that be a lot, some, a little, or none?

	A LOT	SOME	LITTLE	NONE	DK	REF
a. Talk with customers face to face—a lot, some, a little, or none?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
b. Talk with customers over the phone?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
c. Read instructions or reports?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
d. Write letters or memos—(a lot, some a little, or none)?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
e. Work with a computer, such as word processing or data entry?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
f. Work with another electronic machine such as cash register, bar code scanner, or calculator?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
g. Do arithmetic, including making change?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
h. Fill out forms?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
i. Keep a close watch over gauges, dials, or instruments of any kind?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF
j. Supervise other people who report to you?	3	2	1	0	DK	REF

SECTION 5: Economic Hardship

Sometimes families have trouble paying a bill or getting the goods and services they need because they do not have enough money. The next several questions ask about these kinds of experiences you may have had in the last 12 months, between [CURRENT MONTH] 2008 and [CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT YEAR].

54. Has your gas or electricity been turned off in the last 12 months because you couldn't afford to pay the bill?

YES1
NO2 → SKIP TO Q55
I DO NOT PAY GAS OR ELECTRICITY3 → SKIP TO Q55
DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q55
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q55

54b. How many times?

Times _____

DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

55. Has your phone been disconnected, or have you gone without a phone at any time in the last 12 months because you could not afford it?

YES1
NO2 → SKIP TO Q56
NEVER HAD A PHONE3 → SKIP TO Q56
DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q56
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q56

55b. How many times?

Times _____

DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

56. Was there anytime in the last 12 months that you could not pay your rent?

YES1
NO2 → SKIP TO Q57
I DO NOT PAY RENT3 → SKIP TO Q56C
DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q57
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q57

56b. How many times?

Times _____ → SKIP TO Q57

DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q57

REFUSEDREF → SKIP TO Q57

56c. Who pays your rent?

57. Were any of your belongings ever repossessed in the last 12 months because you could not pay the bill?

YES1

NO2 → SKIP TO Q58

DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q58

REFUSEDREF → SKIP TO Q58

57b. How many times?

Times _____

DON'T KNOWDK

REFUSEDREF

58. Was your family ever without enough money to buy food in the last 12 months?

YES1

NO2 → SKIP TO 59

DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO 59

REFUSEDREF → SKIP TO 59

58b. How many times?

Times _____

DON'T KNOWDK

REFUSEDREF

SECTION 6: Social Services Utilization and Effectiveness

59. Do you or anyone in your household need help with any of the following?

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Finding a job, filling out job applications, job training	1	2	DK	REF
b. Getting adult vocational education classes	1	2	DK	REF
c. Getting college classes	1	2	DK	REF
d. Paying your gas and electricity bills	1	2	DK	REF
e. Buying food	1	2	DK	REF
f. Paying rent	1	2	DK	REF
g. Managing money to pay bills	1	2	DK	REF
h. Rebuilding your credit history	1	2	DK	REF
i. Drug or alcohol problems	1	2	DK	REF
j. Domestic violence problems	1	2	DK	REF
k. Any type of legal assistance	1	2	DK	REF
l. Anything else (Please specify:)	1	2	DK	REF

**SECTION 7:
Current Housing Unit and Neighborhood**

The next questions are about the (apartment / house) and the neighborhood you live in now. By neighborhood I mean the area around where you live and around your home. It is the general area around your home where you might do things like shop, go to the park, or visit with neighbors.

60. Please look at Showcard I. How well does your landlord or property manager maintain the place where you live? Would you say the building is...

- Very well maintained,1
- Well maintained.....2
- Poorly maintained, or3
- Very poorly maintained?4
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



61. Do you feel like your landlord or property manager treats you the same as other tenants, or are you treated better, or worse than other tenants?

- The same1
- Better.....2
- Worse.....3
- NO OTHER TENANTS4
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

62. Please look at Showcard J. Overall, in what condition is your current unit? Would you say your unit is in...

- Excellent condition,1
- Good condition,2
- Fair condition, or3
- Poor condition?4
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



63. Please tell me if each of the following are available and working in your current unit.

	Available and working	Available but not working	Not available	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. a cooking stove with an oven?	1	2	3	DK	REF
b. a refrigerator?	1	2	3	DK	REF
c. a kitchen sink?	1	2	3	DK	REF
d. adequate heat?	1	2	3	DK	REF
e. laundry facilities in your building or unit?	1	2	3	DK	REF

64. Overall, would you say this apartment is better, worse, or about the same as your original unit?

- Better.....1
 Worse.....2
 About the same.....3
 DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED.....REF

65. I am interested in what services are available in this neighborhood and whether or not you or other members of your household use them.

66. [IF YES:] Do you use it?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. Is there a bank in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
b. Is there a currency exchange in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
c. Is there a grocery store in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
e. Is there a library in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
f. Is there a place to go for health care in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
g. Is there a public aid office in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
h. Is there a park or green space in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF

I want to know how easy or hard it is for you and your household members to get to where you need to go.

67. Do you have difficulties with transportation, such as getting to work, school, church, or shopping areas?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q68
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

67b. Please look at Showcard K. Where do you have difficulty going? Going to... MARK ALL THAT APPLY

- Work 1
- School 2
- Childcare 3
- Shopping areas 4
- Church or place of worship 5
- Friends or relatives 6
- Some other place, (specify) _____ 7
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



67c. Please look at Showcard L. Why is it difficult to get there? Would you say... CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- It's too far away 1
- Don't have access to transportation 2
- Transportation is unreliable 3
- Transportation is expensive 4
- Some other reason, please specify _____ 5
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



68. I would like to know about the availability of public transportation in this neighborhood. How good is the public transportation system here for getting you where you need to go? Would you say it is excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

- EXCELLENT 1 → SKIP TO Q70
- VERY GOOD 2 → SKIP TO Q70
- GOOD 3 → SKIP TO Q70
- FAIR 4 → SKIP TO Q70
- POOR 5 → SKIP TO Q70
- I DO NOT USE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q70
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q70

69. Why do you not use public transportation? Is it because...

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. You have your own car	1	2	DK	REF
b. You have access to someone else's car	1	2	DK	REF
c. Public transportation does not go where you need to go	1	2	DK	REF
d. Public transportation is unreliable	1	2	DK	REF
e. Public transportation is inconvenient	1	2	DK	REF
f. Or is there another reason? Specify:	1	2	DK	REF

70. What are the names and addresses of the two stores where you shop most frequently?

INTERVIEWER: IF R DOES NOT KNOW ADDRESS OF STORE, GET NEAREST CROSS STREETS.

Store name: _____

Address line 1: _____

Address line 2: _____

ZIP code: _____

Store name: _____

Address line 1: _____

Address line 2: _____

ZIP code: _____

71. I am interested in the social activities and organizations that people join. For each one that I name please tell me if you or other members of your household participate in any of these activities. Do you or anyone in your household belong to...

72. [IF YES:] Is this organization in this neighborhood?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. a church, mosque, synagogue or any other religious organization?	1	2	DK	REF
b. any kind of neighborhood watch program	1	2	DK	REF
c. a block group, tenant association, or community council?	1	2	DK	REF
e. a Ward Group, or other local political organization?	1	2	DK	REF
f. a recreation center?	1	2	DK	REF
g. a Parent/Teacher organization?	1	2	DK	REF

YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF
1	2	DK	REF

73. Sometimes people in a neighborhood do things to take care of a local problem, or to make the neighborhood a better place to live. Please tell me if you or anyone in your household has been involved in the following activities. Have you or anyone in your household...

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. spoken with a local politician or an elected local official about a problem in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
b. talked to a person or group causing a problem in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
c. attended a meeting of a block or neighborhood group about a problem or improvement in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
d. talked to a local religious leader or minister to help with a problem or improvement in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
e. gotten together with neighbors to do something about a problem or improvement in this neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF

IF R moved from original CHA unit AND building AND development GO TO Q74. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q75.

74. Please tell me if you or anyone in your household was involved in the following activities before you moved to this neighborhood. Did you or anyone in your household...

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED
a. speak with a local politician or an elected local official about a problem in your old neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
b. talk to a person or group causing a problem in your old neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
c. attend a meeting of a block or neighborhood group about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
d. talk to a local religious leader or minister to help with a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF
e. get together with neighbors to do something about a problem or improvement in your old neighborhood?	1	2	DK	REF

75. How many adults do you recognize or know by sight in this neighborhood – would you say you recognize no adults, a few adults, many or a great many?

- No adults 1
- A few adults 2
- Many adults 3
- A great many adults 4
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

76. How many children do you recognize or know by sight in this neighborhood – would you say you recognize no children, a few, many or a great many children?

- No children 1
- A few children 2
- Many children 3
- A great many children 4
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

77. How easy is it for you to pick out people who are outsiders or who obviously don't live in this area? Would you say it is very easy, somewhat easy, somewhat difficult, or very difficult?

- Very easy 1
- Somewhat easy 2
- Somewhat difficult 3
- Very difficult 4
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD M

78.Please look at Showcard M. Not counting those who live with you...

	NONE	1-2	3-5	6-9	10+	Don't Know	REF
a. how many of your relatives or in-laws live in this neighborhood? Would you say none, 1-2, 3 to 5, 6 to 9, or 10 or more?	1	2	3	4	5	DK	REF
b. how many of your relatives or in-laws live outside this neighborhood?	1	2	3	4	5	DK	REF
c. how many of your friends live in this neighborhood?	1	2	3	4	5	DK	REF
d. how many of your friends live outside of this neighborhood?	1	2	3	4	5	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: Go back to the Adult Roster page and write the # of months or years R has lived in their current unit.

months in current unit _____ # years in current unit _____

IF the number of months is greater than 12, number of years is greater than 1, or if R has not moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development, then use this phrase in the series of questions that follow:
"In the last 12 months..."

If the number of months is equal or less than 12 or the number of years is equal or less than 1, then use this phrase in the series of questions that follow:
"Since the time you moved to this neighborhood..."

79.Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you watched someone's child or had someone watch your child or children?

- Never..... 1 → SKIP TO Q80
- Once.....2
- A few times.....3
- Once a month.....4
- Once a week.....5
- Almost everyday.....6
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q80
- REFUSED.....REF → SKIP TO Q80

SHOWCARD N

79b. Please look at Showcard O. Whose child did you watch or who watched your child or children? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- Family, living in this neighborhood 1
- Family, living outside this neighborhood 2
- Old friends, living in this neighborhood 3
- Old friends, living outside this neighborhood 4
- New friends, living in this neighborhood 5
- Someone else, please specify 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



80. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you loaned or borrowed things?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q81
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q81
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q81



80b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you loan or borrow things from? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



81. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you helped or been helped with a chore or repairs?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q82
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q82
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q82



81b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you help or get help from with a chore or repair? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF



82. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you dropped in for a casual visit or has someone dropped in on you for a casual visit?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q83
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q83
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q83



82b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you visit or get visited by? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF



83. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you helped or been helped in an emergency?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q84
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q84
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q84



83b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you help or get help from? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



84. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you given or gotten a ride from someone?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q85
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q85
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q85



84b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you give or get a ride from? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



85. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), have you gotten or received help with anything else?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q86
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q86
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q86



85b. What did you give or receive help with?

85c. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you help or get help from? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY
.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



86. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about this neighborhood you live in?

- NEVER1
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

→ SKIP TO Q87



→ SKIP TO Q87

→ SKIP TO Q87

86b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY
.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



87. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about activities and resources for kids?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q88
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q88
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q88



87b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY
.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



88. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about rules in this neighborhood, such as rules about hosting parties, playing music, your rights as a renter, or the neighborhood curfew laws?

- NEVER1 → SKIP TO Q89
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q89
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q89



88b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



89. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about local amenities in your neighborhood, such as the bank, grocery store, library, places of worship, parks and other recreational areas?

- NEVER1
- ONCE2
- A FEW TIMES3
- ONCE A MONTH4
- ONCE A WEEK5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

→ SKIP TO Q90



→ SKIP TO Q90

→ SKIP TO Q90

89b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



90. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about where to find local services, such as health care services, employment services or financial services?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q91
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q91
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q91



90b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



91. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about neighborhood safety issues?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q92
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q92
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q92



91b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or get advice from? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



92. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), how often have you asked or given advice about this apartment you live in?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q93
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q93
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q93



92b. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD 5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY
..... 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



93. Please look at Showcard N. (In the last 12 months/Since the time you moved to this neighborhood), have you asked or given advice about anything else?

- NEVER 1 → SKIP TO Q94
- ONCE 2
- A FEW TIMES 3
- ONCE A MONTH 4
- ONCE A WEEK 5
- ALMOST EVERYDAY 6
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q94
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q94



93b. What did you ask or give advice about?

93c. Please look at Showcard O. Who did you ask or give advice to? MARK ALL THAT APPLY.

- FAMILY, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD1
- FAMILY, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD2
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD3
- OLD FRIENDS, LIVING OUTSIDE THIS NEIGHBORHOOD.....4
- NEW FRIENDS, LIVING IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD5
- SOMEONE ELSE, PLEASE SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



94. How much of a problem would you say each of the following is in this neighborhood?

94a. Drinking in public. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

94b. Selling or using drugs. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

94c. Teenagers causing a disturbance. Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

94d. What about litter? Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

94e. What about graffiti? Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

94f. What about vacant housing? Is that a big problem, somewhat of a problem, or no problem?

- Big problem1
- Somewhat of a problem2
- No problem.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

**IF R moved from original CHA unit AND building AND development GO TO Q95.
OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q101.**

95. Is this neighborhood better, worse, or about the same as the neighborhood where your original unit was?

- Better.....1
- Worse.....2
- About the same.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

96. How often do you go back to the neighborhood where your original CHA unit was?
Would you say...

- Everyday1
- At least once a week2
- At least once a month3
- At least once a year4
- Never.....5 → SKIP TO Q98
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q98
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q98

97.Please look at Showcard P. Which of the following things do you go there for? Do you go there... [CODE ALL THAT APPLY]

- To see friends and family1
- To go to church or any other religious organization.....2
- To shop3
- For support services.....4
- To take kids to school5
- To have someone watch your kids6
- Some other reason (Specify)7
- _____.....7
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD P

98.From Showcard Q, tell me the number next to the **main** thing you like best about living in your current neighborhood? READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to family and friends1
- Children can go to a better school2
- Better childcare3
- Better access to jobs.....4
- Good transportation5
- Safer neighborhood.....6
- Better access to social services.....7
- Shopping8
- Nicer apartment.....9
- Something else (SPECIFY)10
- _____.....10
- Do not like anything.....11
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD Q

IF Q98= 9 GO TO Q99. OTHERWISE SKIP TO Q100

99. Why is it a nicer apartment? CHOOSE ALL THAT APPLY.

SHOWCARD R

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Unit is bigger	1	2	DK	REF
b. Unit is newer	1	2	DK	REF
c. Unit is well maintained	1	2	DK	REF
d. Unit has a yard	1	2	DK	REF
e. No rodents or bugs	1	2	DK	REF
f. Safer or quieter neighborhood	1	2	DK	REF
g. Location is convenient	1	2	DK	REF
h. Laundry in building	1	2	DK	REF
i. Or is there another reason? (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

100. You may have had problems living in your current neighborhood. From Showcard S, tell me the numbers next to any problems you may have experienced? [READ CATEGORIES AND CODE ALL THAT APPLY]

- Leaving friends and family1
- Children going to a new school.....2
- Children changing or losing childcare3
- Being far away from my job4
- Being far from transportation5
- Discrimination.....6
- Safety/violence in neighborhood.....7
- Financial hardships8
- Health or personal problems9
- Not having access to services you need.....10
- Not knowing area/unfamiliar/unease.....11
- Using LINK card12
- Accessing TANF office.....13
- Loss of resource for
 emergency cash assistance.....14
- Too far from old neighborhood.....15
- Is there something else we did not mention
that you had problems with?(SPECIFY)
_____16
- No problems.....17
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD S

101. Have any of your current neighbors ever complained about the following?

102. [IF YES:] How many times did this happen?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. That you or a household member was making too much noise	1	2	DK	REF
b. The behavior of the children in your household	1	2	DK	REF
c. THERE ARE NO CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD.....3				
d. The behavior of visitors to your household	1	2	DK	REF
e. That you or a household member turn down your music	1	2	DK	REF

NUMBER OF TIMES	DON'T KNOW	REF
	DK	REF
	DK	REF
	DK	REF
	DK	REF

103. Have you ever kept a family member or friend from visiting you at your current housing because their presence could make you lose your lease compliance?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q105
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q105
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q105

104. How many family members or friends have you kept from visiting you?

_____ (NUMBER)

105. [Compared to the neighborhood you lived in before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood], would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe1
- Less safe2
- About as safe3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SECTION 8: Health Assessment

Next we would like to ask you some general questions about your state of health. Your responses will be kept confidential and not associated with you in any way.

106. Please look at Showcard T and tell me, in general, would you say your health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good2
- Good.....3
- Fair4
- Poor.....5



107. Compared to one year ago, would you say that your general health now is ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or ,2
- Much worse?3

108. How often do you have days when you are nervous, tense, or on edge? Would you say...

- Very often1
- Fairly often2
- Occasionally3
- Hardly ever4

109. How often do you have days when you are sad and blue? Would you say...

- Very often1
- Fairly often2
- Occasionally3
- Hardly ever4

The following questions are about activities you might do during a typical day.

	Yes, you are limited a lot	Yes, You are limited a little	No, You are not limited at all
110. What about moderate activities, such as moving a table, pushing a vacuum cleaner, bowling, or playing golf? Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Would you say...	1	2	3
111. What about climbing several flights of stairs? Does your health now limit you in these activities? If so, how much? Would you say ...	1	2	3

During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time have you had any of the following problems with your work or other regular daily activities as a result of your physical health?

SHOWCARD T.1

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
112. You accomplished less than you would like. Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1
113. You were limited in the kind of work or other activities you could do. Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1

During the past 4 weeks, how much of the time have you had any of the following problems with you work or other regular daily activities as a result of an emotional issue, such as feeling depressed or anxious?

SHOWCARD T.1

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
114. You accomplished less than you would like. Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1
115. You didn't do work or other activities as carefully as usual. Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1

116. During the past 4 weeks, how much did pain interfere with your normal work, including both work outside the home and housework? Would you say ...

- Not at all1
- A little bit.....2
- Moderately3
- Quite a bit, or.....4
- Extremely5

Please look at Showcard T. These questions are about how you feel and how things have been with you during the past 4 weeks. For each question, please give the one answer that comes closest to the way you have been feeling.

SHOWCARD T.1

	All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time
117. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt calm and peaceful? Would you say ...	5	4	3	2	1
118. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks did you have a lot of energy? Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1
119. How much of the time during the past 4 weeks have you felt downhearted and depressed? Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1
120. In the past 4 weeks, how much of the time has your physical health or have your emotional problems interfered with your social activities like visiting friends or relatives? Would you say...	5	4	3	2	1

121. Now I am going to read a list of health problems. After each one, please tell me whether a doctor has told you that you have that problem			122. FOR EACH "YES" ANSWER ASK: How much does this keep you from working or carrying out your daily tasks? Would you say a great deal, some, only a little, or not at all?			
	Yes	No	A great deal	Some	A little	Not at all
a. Arthritis or rheumatism	1	2	1	2	3	4
b. Ulcers	1	2	1	2	3	4
c. Cancer	1	2	1	2	3	4
d. Hypertension or high blood pressure	1	2	1	2	3	4
e. Diabetes or "sugar"	1	2	1	2	3	4
f. Kidney or liver problems	1	2	1	2	3	4
g. Asthma	1	2	1	2	3	4
h. Other respiratory diseases, TB or lung diseases (emphysema, chronic bronchitis)	1	2	1	2	3	4
i. A stroke	1	2	1	2	3	4
j. A blood circulation problem, or hardening of the arteries	1	2	1	2	3	4
k. Heart trouble or heart attack	1	2	1	2	3	4
l. Sickle cell anemia	1	2	1	2	3	4
m. Hearing problems	1	2	1	2	3	4
n. Vision problems	1	2	1	2	3	4
o. Emotional or nervous problems	1	2	1	2	3	4
p. Sexually transmitted diseases	1	2	1	2	3	4
q. HIV positive or AIDS	1	2	1	2	3	4
r. Are there other problems that a doctor told you that you have that we haven't mentioned? (SPECIFY) _____	1	2	1	2	3	4

123. Do you or anyone in your household need help with any of the following?

	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Physical health problems or finding a doctor	1	2	DK	REF
b. Mental health problems like anxiety, depression or stress	1	2	DK	REF

SECTION 9: Children in the Household

124. I would like to find out a little more about the members of your household. First of all, are there any children under the age of 18 currently in your household?

- YES1
 NO2 → SKIP SECTION 10
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP SECTION 10
 REFUSED REF → SKIP SECTION 10

I'd like to ask you the names of everyone living in your household who is under age 18, starting with the oldest person under age 18. Please be sure to include roomers, children who usually live here but are away temporarily – on vacation, at school, temporarily in a hospital, and so on. Please be sure to include babies or small children. I'd also like to remind you that your responses are confidential, and no names or identifying information will be shared with anyone, including the CHA. Let's start with the oldest child ...

R10	R.11 Name	R.12 Is NAME male or female?	R.13 Birthdate MM/DD/YYYY	R.14 Relationship to leaseholder (Choose 1-7 below)	R.15 Person in household primarily responsible for Child (choose 8-13 below)
1		M F	_/_/_/		
2		M F	_/_/_/		
3		M F	_/_/_/		
4		M F	_/_/_/		
5		M F	_/_/_/		
6		M F	_/_/_/		
7		M F	_/_/_/		
8		M F	_/_/_/		

Relationship status

1. Son or daughter
2. Brother or sister
3. Grandchild
4. Niece or nephew
5. Other relative
6. Foster Child
7. Other non-relative

Primary Caregiver

8. Self/Respondent
9. Child's parent
10. Child's grandparent
11. Child's aunt or uncle
12. Other relative
13. Other non-relative

INTERVIEWER: COMPLETE CHILD SECTION FOR EACH CHILD ON ROSTER.

ROSTER CHILD #1

125. Is CHILD in school?

- YES 1 → SKIP TO Q127
NO 2
DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q136
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q136

126. Why was CHILD not in school? Would you say...

- CHILD too young 1 → SKIP TO Q140
CHILD home-schooled 2
CHILD dropped out of school 3
CHILD has completed High School/GED 4
Unable to get CHILD to school 5
Other, specify _____ 6
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q136

127. In what school is CHILD currently enrolled?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

128. What grade is he/she in?

- PRE-SCHOOL 1
KINDERGARTEN 2
1ST THROUGH 8TH GRADE 3
9TH GRADE/FRESHMAN 4
10TH GRADE/SOPHOMORE 5
11TH GRADE/ JUNIOR 6
12TH GRADE/SENIOR 7
COLLEGE STUDENT 8
OTHER/SPECIFY _____ 9
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

129. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) met CHILD's teacher since the beginning of the school year?

YES1
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK
 REFUSED REF

130. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) attended any events or meetings at school this school year?

YES1 → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q132
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q132
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q132

131. Why have you (or the primary caregiver in household) not been able to visit CHILD's school?

	Yes	No	DK	REF
SHOWCARD U				
a. My job or school schedule prevents me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
b. Younger children at home prevent me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
c. I am too busy	1	2	DK	REF
d. There have been no meetings or events to attend	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: If R moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development go to Q132. Otherwise, skip to Q136.

132. Did CHILD transfer to a different school because of your relocation?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q136
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q136
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q136

133. Please look at Showcard V and tell me the number next to the main reason CHILD transferred to a different school. READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to new house 1
- Better education 2
- No transportation to old school 3
- CHILD requested to change school 4
- CHILD or parent liked new school better 5
- Some other reason/SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



134. What was the name of the school CHILD attended before you relocated?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____ 1
- DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 → SKIP TO Q136
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

135. Compared to PREVIOUS SCHOOL, how satisfied are you with CURRENT SCHOOL? Are you...

- More satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 1
- Less satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 2
- About as satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL
as with PREVIOUS SCHOOL 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

Now I would like to learn about any activities that CHILD takes part in.

136. Has CHILD participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, including sports teams; music, dance or language classes; youth groups, clubs, etc.?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q139
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q140
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q140

137. Please look at this list of activities on Showcard W and tell me the numbers next to the activities that CHILD participated in during the past year? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Sports1
- Afterschool programs2
- Scouts3
- Art/music/dance/drama programs4
- Language programs5
- Youth groups or clubs6
- Tutoring7
- Mentoring8
- Something else/SPECIFY9



138. Please tell me the total number of activities that CHILD participated in during the past year?

- NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES _____
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q140

139. Please look at Showcard X. There are many reasons why children don't or can't participate in activities. What are the reasons CHILD did not participate in any organized activities during the past year? READ CATEGORIES.

- CHILD not interested.....1
- None available in area2
- Can't get to them because of
transportation problems3
- Couldn't afford the fees4
- Waiting list, program/service did not have room5
- Disability6
- CHILD feels unwelcome.....7
- Safety concerns8
- Language9
- CHILD is not old enough10
- SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____11
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



Next we would like to ask you some general questions about CHILD's health.

140. Please look at Showcard Y and tell me, in general, would you say CHILD'S health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good.....2
- Good.....3
- Fair4
- Poor.....5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



141. Compared to one year ago, would you say that CHILD's health is now ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or2
- Much worse?.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

142. Does CHILD have asthma?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q144
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q144
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q144

143. Would you say that CHILD has more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago?

More 1
Less 2
About the same 3
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

144. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?

YES 1
NO 2 → SKIP TO Q147
DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q147
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q147

145. How safe are the places where CHILD plays outdoors? Would you say...

Very safe 1
Safe 2
Unsafe 3
Very unsafe 4
CHILD does not play outdoors 5
Not applicable 6
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

146. When the weather is good, how many days, in an average week, does CHILD play outdoors?

DAYS _____

DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

147. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say....

More often 1
Less often 2
About the same 3
CHILD does not play outdoors 4
Not applicable 5
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

148. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe1
- Less safe2
- About as safe3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

149. Does CHILD see any of [his/her] friends from the neighborhood you lived in before relocation?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q151
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q151
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q151

150. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

- A FEW TIMES A WEEK.....1
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK.....2
- A FEW TIMES A MONTH3
- ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH4
- LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD Z

151. Please look at Showcard Z. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD's primary caregiver need to be away from home?

152. [IF YES:] How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by an older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	1	2	DK	REF
b. neighbor?	1	2	DK	REF
c. relative, not living in household?	1	2	DK	REF
d. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by a friend?	1	2	DK	REF
e. paid babysitter, in home?	1	2	DK	REF
f. child care center?	1	2	DK	REF
g. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is in school?	1	2	DK	REF
h. after school program?	1	2	DK	REF
i. CHILD takes care of self?	1	2	DK	REF
j. another household adult?	1	2	DK	REF
k. Other (specify)?	1	2	DK	REF

# HOURS	DON'T KNOW	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO NEXT CHILD. IF NO MORE CHILDREN, SKIP TO Q265

ROSTER CHILD #2

153. Is CHILD in school?

- YES 1 → SKIP TO Q155
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q164
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q164

154. Why was CHILD not in school? Would you say...

- CHILD too young 1 → SKIP TO Q168
- CHILD home-schooled 2
- CHILD dropped out of school 3
- CHILD has completed High School/GED 4
- Unable to get CHILD to school 5
- Other, specify _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q164

155. In what school is CHILD currently enrolled?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

156. What grade is he/she in?

- PRE-SCHOOL 1
- KINDERGARTEN 2
- 1ST THROUGH 8TH GRADE 3
- 9TH GRADE/FRESHMAN 4
- 10TH GRADE/SOPHOMORE 5
- 11TH GRADE/ JUNIOR 6
- 12TH GRADE/SENIOR 7
- COLLEGE STUDENT 8
- OTHER/SPECIFY _____ 9
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

157. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) met CHILD's teacher since the beginning of the school year?

YES1
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK
 REFUSED REF

158. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) attended any events or meetings at school this school year?

YES1 → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q160
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q160
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q160

159. Why have you (or the primary caregiver in household) not been able to visit CHILD's school?

SHOWCARD U	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. My job or school schedule prevents me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
b. Younger children at home prevent me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
c. I am too busy	1	2	DK	REF
d. There have been no meetings or events to attend	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: If R moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development go to Q160. Otherwise, skip to Q164.

160. Did CHILD transfer to a different school because of your relocation?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q164
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q164
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q164

161. Please look at Showcard V and tell me the number next to the main reason CHILD transferred to a different school. READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to new house 1
- Better education 2
- No transportation to old school 3
- CHILD requested to change school 4
- CHILD or parent liked new school better 5
- Some other reason/SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



162. What was the name of the school CHILD attended before you relocated?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____ 1
- DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 → SKIP TO Q164
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

163. Compared to PREVIOUS SCHOOL, how satisfied are you with CURRENT SCHOOL? Are you...

- More satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 1
- Less satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 2
- About as satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL
as with PREVIOUS SCHOOL 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

Now I would like to learn about any activities that CHILD takes part in.

164. Has CHILD participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, including sports teams; music, dance or language classes; youth groups, clubs, etc.?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q167
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q168
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q168

165. Please look at this list of activities on Showcard W and tell me the numbers next to the activities that CHILD participated in during the past year? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Sports1
- Afterschool programs2
- Scouts3
- Art/music/dance/drama programs4
- Language programs5
- Youth groups or clubs6
- Tutoring7
- Mentoring8
- Something else/SPECIFY9



166. Please tell me the total number of activities that CHILD participated in during the past year?

- NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES _____
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q168

167. Please look at Showcard X. There are many reasons why children don't or can't participate in activities. What are the reasons CHILD did not participate in any organized activities during the past year? READ CATEGORIES.

- CHILD not interested.....1
- None available in area2
- Can't get to them because of
transportation problems3
- Couldn't afford the fees4
- Waiting list, program/service did not have room5
- Disability6
- CHILD feels unwelcome.....7
- Safety concerns8
- Language9
- CHILD is not old enough10
- SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____11
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



Next we would like to ask you some general questions about CHILD's health.

168. Please look at Showcard Y and tell me, in general, would you say CHILD'S health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good.....2
- Good.....3
- Fair4
- Poor.....5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



169. Compared to one year ago, would you say that CHILD's health is now ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or2
- Much worse?.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

170. Does CHILD have asthma?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q172
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q172
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q172

171. Would you say that CHILD has more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago?

- More1
- Less2
- About the same3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

172. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q175
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q175
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q175

173. How safe are the places where CHILD plays outdoors? Would you say...

- Very safe1
- Safe2
- Unsafe3
- Very unsafe4
- CHILD does not play outdoors5
- Not applicable6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

174. When the weather is good, how many days, in an average week, does CHILD play outdoors?

DAYS _____

- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

175. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say....

- More often1
- Less often2
- About the same3
- CHILD does not play outdoors4
- Not applicable5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

176. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe 1
- Less safe 2
- About as safe 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

177. Does CHILD see any of [his/her] friends from the neighborhood you lived in before relocation?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO 179
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO 179
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO 179

178. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

- A FEW TIMES A WEEK 1
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK 2
- A FEW TIMES A MONTH 3
- ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH 4
- LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH 5
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD Z

179. Please look at Showcard Z. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD's primary caregiver need to be away from home?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by an older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	1	2	DK	REF
b. neighbor?	1	2	DK	REF
c. relative, not living in household?	1	2	DK	REF
d. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by a friend?	1	2	DK	REF
e. paid babysitter, in home?	1	2	DK	REF
f. child care center?	1	2	DK	REF
g. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is in school?	1	2	DK	REF
h. after school program?	1	2	DK	REF
i. CHILD takes care of self?	1	2	DK	REF
j. another household adult?	1	2	DK	REF
k. Other (specify)?	1	2	DK	REF

180. [IF YES:] How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?

# HOURS	DON'T KNOW	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO NEXT CHILD. IF NO MORE CHILDREN, SKIP TO Q265

ROSTER CHILD #3

181. Is CHILD in school?

- YES 1 → SKIP TO Q183
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q192
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q192

182. Why was CHILD not in school? Would you say...

- CHILD too young 1 → SKIP TO Q196
- CHILD home-schooled 2
- CHILD dropped out of school 3
- CHILD has completed High School/GED 4
- Unable to get CHILD to school 5
- Other, specify _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q192

183. In what school is CHILD currently enrolled?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

184. What grade is he/she in?

- PRE-SCHOOL 1
- KINDERGARTEN 2
- 1ST THROUGH 8TH GRADE 3
- 9TH GRADE/FRESHMAN 4
- 10TH GRADE/SOPHOMORE 5
- 11TH GRADE/ JUNIOR 6
- 12TH GRADE/SENIOR 7
- COLLEGE STUDENT 8
- OTHER/SPECIFY _____ 9
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

185. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) met CHILD's teacher since the beginning of the school year?

- YES1
- NO2
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

186. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) attended any events or meetings at school this school year?

- YES1 → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q188
- NO2
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q188
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q188

187. Why have you (or the primary caregiver in household) not been able to visit CHILD's school?

SHOWCARD U	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. My job or school schedule prevents me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
b. Younger children at home prevent me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
c. I am too busy	1	2	DK	REF
d. There have been no meetings or events to attend	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: If R moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development go to Q188. Otherwise, skip to Q192.

188. Did CHILD transfer to a different school because of your relocation?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q192
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q192
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q192

189. Please look at Showcard V and tell me the number next to the main reason CHILD transferred to a different school. READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to new house1
- Better education2
- No transportation to old school3
- CHILD requested to change school4
- CHILD or parent liked new school better5
- Some other reason/SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



190. What was the name of the school CHILD attended before you relocated?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____1
- DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL.....2 → SKIP TO Q192
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

191. Compared to PREVIOUS SCHOOL, how satisfied are you with CURRENT SCHOOL? Are you...

- More satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL1
- Less satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL2
- About as satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL
as with PREVIOUS SCHOOL3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

Now I would like to learn about any activities that CHILD takes part in.

192. Has CHILD participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, including sports teams; music, dance or language classes; youth groups, clubs, etc.?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q195
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q196
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q196

193. Please look at this list of activities on Showcard W and tell me the numbers next to the activities that CHILD participated in during the past year? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Sports1
- Afterschool programs2
- Scouts3
- Art/music/dance/drama programs4
- Language programs5
- Youth groups or clubs6
- Tutoring7
- Mentoring8
- Something else/SPECIFY9



194. Please tell me the total number of activities that CHILD participated in during the past year?

- NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES _____
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q196

195. Please look at Showcard X. There are many reasons why children don't or can't participate in activities. What are the reasons CHILD did not participate in any organized activities during the past year? READ CATEGORIES.

- CHILD not interested.....1
- None available in area2
- Can't get to them because of
transportation problems3
- Couldn't afford the fees4
- Waiting list, program/service did not have room5
- Disability6
- CHILD feels unwelcome.....7
- Safety concerns8
- Language9
- CHILD is not old enough10
- SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____11
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



Next we would like to ask you some general questions about CHILD's health.

196. Please look at Showcard Y and tell me, in general, would you say CHILD'S health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good.....2
- Good.....3
- Fair4
- Poor.....5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



197. Compared to one year ago, would you say that CHILD's health is now ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or2
- Much worse?3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

198. Does CHILD have asthma?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q200
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q200
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q200

199. Would you say that CHILD has more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago?

More 1
Less 2
About the same 3
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

200. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?

YES 1
NO 2 → SKIP TO Q203
DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q203
REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q203

201. How safe are the places where CHILD plays outdoors? Would you say...

Very safe 1
Safe 2
Unsafe 3
Very unsafe 4
CHILD does not play outdoors 5
Not applicable 6
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

202. When the weather is good, how many days, in an average week, does CHILD play outdoors?

DAYS _____

DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

203. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say....

More often 1
Less often 2
About the same 3
CHILD does not play outdoors 4
Not applicable 5
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

204. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe1
- Less safe2
- About as safe3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

205. Does CHILD see any of [his/her] friends from the neighborhood you lived in before relocation?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q207
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q207
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q207

206. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

- A FEW TIMES A WEEK1
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK2
- A FEW TIMES A MONTH3
- ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH4
- LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

SHOWCARD Z

207. Please look at Showcard Z. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD's primary caregiver need to be away from home?

208. [IF YES:] How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by an older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	1	2	DK	REF
b. neighbor?	1	2	DK	REF
c. relative, not living in household?	1	2	DK	REF
d. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by a friend?	1	2	DK	REF
e. paid babysitter, in home?	1	2	DK	REF
f. child care center?	1	2	DK	REF
g. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is in school?	1	2	DK	REF
h. after school program?	1	2	DK	REF
i. CHILD takes care of self?	1	2	DK	REF
j. another household adult?	1	2	DK	REF
k. Other (specify)?	1	2	DK	REF

# HOURS	DON'T KNOW	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO NEXT CHILD. IF NO MORE CHILDREN, SKIP TO Q265

ROSTER CHILD #4

209. Is CHILD in school?

- YES 1 → SKIP TO Q211
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q220
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q220

210. Why was CHILD not in school? Would you say...

- CHILD too young 1 → SKIP TO Q224
- CHILD home-schooled 2
- CHILD dropped out of school 3
- CHILD has completed High School/GED 4
- Unable to get CHILD to school 5
- Other, specify _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q220

211. In what school is CHILD currently enrolled?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

212. What grade is he/she in?

- PRE-SCHOOL 1
- KINDERGARTEN 2
- 1ST THROUGH 8TH GRADE 3
- 9TH GRADE/FRESHMAN 4
- 10TH GRADE/SOPHOMORE 5
- 11TH GRADE/ JUNIOR 6
- 12TH GRADE/SENIOR 7
- COLLEGE STUDENT 8
- OTHER/SPECIFY _____ 9
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

213. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) met CHILD's teacher since the beginning of the school year?

YES1
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK
 REFUSED REF

214. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) attended any events or meetings at school this school year?

YES1 → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q216
 NO2
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q216
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q216

215. Why have you (or the primary caregiver in household) not been able to visit CHILD's school?

SHOWCARD U	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. My job or school schedule prevents me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
b. Younger children at home prevent me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
c. I am too busy	1	2	DK	REF
d. There have been no meetings or events to attend	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: If R moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development go to Q216. Otherwise, skip to Q220.

216. Did CHILD transfer to a different school because of your relocation?

YES1
 NO2 → SKIP TO Q220
 DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q220
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q220

217. Please look at Showcard V and tell me the number next to the main reason CHILD transferred to a different school. READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to new house 1
- Better education 2
- No transportation to old school 3
- CHILD requested to change school 4
- CHILD or parent liked new school better 5
- Some other reason/SPECIFY 6
- _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



218. What was the name of the school CHILD attended before you relocated?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____ 1
- DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL 2 → SKIP TO Q220
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

219. Compared to PREVIOUS SCHOOL, how satisfied are you with CURRENT SCHOOL? Are you...

- More satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 1
- Less satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL 2
- About as satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL
as with PREVIOUS SCHOOL 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

Now I would like to learn about any activities that CHILD takes part in.

220. Has CHILD participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, including sports teams; music, dance or language classes; youth groups, clubs, etc.?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q223
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q224
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q224

221. Please look at this list of activities on Showcard W and tell me the numbers next to the activities that CHILD participated in during the past year? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Sports 1
- Afterschool programs 2
- Scouts 3
- Art/music/dance/drama programs 4
- Language programs 5
- Youth groups or clubs 6
- Tutoring 7
- Mentoring 8
- Something else/SPECIFY 9



222. Please tell me the total number of activities that CHILD participated in during the past year?

- NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q224

223. Please look at Showcard X. There are many reasons why children don't or can't participate in activities. What are the reasons CHILD did not participate in any organized activities during the past year? READ CATEGORIES.

- CHILD not interested 1
- None available in area 2
- Can't get to them because of transportation problems 3
- Couldn't afford the fees 4
- Waiting list, program/service did not have room 5
- Disability 6
- CHILD feels unwelcome 7
- Safety concerns 8
- Language 9
- CHILD is not old enough 10
- SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____ 11
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



Next we would like to ask you some general questions about CHILD's health.

224. Please look at Showcard Y and tell me, in general, would you say CHILD'S health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good.....2
- Good.....3
- Fair4
- Poor.....5
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF



225. Compared to one year ago, would you say that CHILD's health is now ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or2
- Much worse?.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

226. Does CHILD have asthma?

- YES1
- NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q228
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q228
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q228

227. Would you say that CHILD has more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago?

- More1
- Less2
- About the same.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED REF

228. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?

- YES1
- NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q231
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q231
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q231

229. How safe are the places where CHILD plays outdoors? Would you say...

- Very safe 1
- Safe 2
- Unsafe 3
- Very unsafe 4
- CHILD does not play outdoors 5
- Not applicable 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

230. When the weather is good, how many days, in an average week, does CHILD play outdoors?

DAYS _____

- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

231. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say....

- More often 1
- Less often..... 2
- About the same 3
- CHILD does not play outdoors 4
- Not applicable 5
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

232. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe 1
- Less safe 2
- About as safe 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

233. Does CHILD see any of [his/her] friends from the neighborhood you lived in before relocation?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q235
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q235
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q235

234. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

- A FEW TIMES A WEEK1
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK2
- A FEW TIMES A MONTH3
- ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH4
- LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH5
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

INTERVIEWER: CONTINUE TO NEXT CHILD. IF NO MORE CHILDREN, SKIP TO Q265

ROSTER CHILD #5

237. Is CHILD in school?

- YES 1 → SKIP TO Q239
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q248
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q248

238. Why was CHILD not in school? Would you say...

- CHILD too young 1 → SKIP TO Q252
- CHILD home-schooled 2
- CHILD dropped out of school 3
- CHILD has completed High School/GED 4
- Unable to get CHILD to school 5
- Other, specify _____ 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q248

239. In what school is CHILD currently enrolled?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

240. What grade is he/she in?

- PRE-SCHOOL 1
- KINDERGARTEN 2
- 1ST THROUGH 8TH GRADE 3
- 9TH GRADE/FRESHMAN 4
- 10TH GRADE/SOPHOMORE 5
- 11TH GRADE/ JUNIOR 6
- 12TH GRADE/SENIOR 7
- COLLEGE STUDENT 8
- OTHER/SPECIFY _____ 9
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

241. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) met CHILD's teacher since the beginning of the school year?

YES1
 NO.....2
 DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED REF

242. Have you (or the primary caregiver in household) attended any events or meetings at school this school year?

YES1 → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q244
 NO.....2
 DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q244
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO BOX BEFORE Q244

243. Why have you (or the primary caregiver in household) not been able to visit CHILD's school?

	Yes	No	DK	REF
SHOWCARD U				
a. My job or school schedule prevents me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
b. Younger children at home prevent me from visiting	1	2	DK	REF
c. I am too busy	1	2	DK	REF
d. There have been no meetings or events to attend	1	2	DK	REF
e. Another reason (Specify: _____)	1	2	DK	REF

INTERVIEWER: If R moved from their original CHA unit AND building AND development go to Q244. Otherwise, skip to Q248.

244. Did CHILD transfer to a different school because of your relocation?

YES1
 NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q248
 DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q248
 REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q248

245. Please look at Showcard V and tell me the number next to the main reason CHILD transferred to a different school. READ CATEGORIES.

- Closer to new house1
- Better education2
- No transportation to old school3
- CHILD requested to change school4
- CHILD or parent liked new school better5
- Some other reason/SPECIFY6
- _____.....6
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF



246. What was the name of the school CHILD attended before you relocated?

- NAME OF SCHOOL _____1
- DID NOT ATTEND SCHOOL.....2 → SKIP TO Q248
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

247. Compared to PREVIOUS SCHOOL, how satisfied are you with CURRENT SCHOOL? Are you...

- More satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL1
- Less satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL2
- About as satisfied with CURRENT SCHOOL
as with PREVIOUS SCHOOL3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

Now I would like to learn about any activities that CHILD takes part in.

248. Has CHILD participated in organized activities outside of school hours or on weekends during the past year, including sports teams; music, dance or language classes; youth groups, clubs, etc.?

- YES1
- NO2 → SKIP TO Q251
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q252
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q252

249. Please look at this list of activities on Showcard W and tell me the numbers next to the activities that CHILD participated in during the past year? READ CATEGORIES. CODE ALL THAT APPLY

- Sports 1
- Afterschool programs 2
- Scouts 3
- Art/music/dance/drama programs 4
- Language programs 5
- Youth groups or clubs 6
- Tutoring 7
- Mentoring 8
- Something else/SPECIFY 9



250. Please tell me the total number of activities that CHILD participated in during the past year?

- NUMBER OF ACTIVITIES _____
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

SKIP TO Q252

251. Please look at Showcard X. There are many reasons why children don't or can't participate in activities. What are the reasons CHILD did not participate in any organized activities during the past year? READ CATEGORIES.

- CHILD not interested 1
- None available in area 2
- Can't get to them because of transportation problems 3
- Couldn't afford the fees 4
- Waiting list, program/service did not have room 5
- Disability 6
- CHILD feels unwelcome 7
- Safety concerns 8
- Language 9
- CHILD is not old enough 10
- SOME OTHER REASON (SPECIFY) _____ 11
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF



Next we would like to ask you some general questions about CHILD's health.

252. Please look at Showcard Y and tell me, in general, would you say CHILD'S health is excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?

- Excellent.....1
- Very good.....2
- Good.....3
- Fair.....4
- Poor.....5
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED.....REF



253. Compared to one year ago, would you say that CHILD's health is now ...

- Much better1
- About the same, or2
- Much worse?.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED.....REF

254. Does CHILD have asthma?

- YES1
- NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q256
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q256
- REFUSED.....REF → SKIP TO Q256

255. Would you say that CHILD has more, less, or about the same number of asthma attacks now compared to a year ago?

- More1
- Less2
- About the same.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED.....REF

256. Are there safe places nearby where children can play outdoors?

- YES1
- NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q259
- DON'T KNOW.....DK → SKIP TO Q259
- REFUSED.....REF → SKIP TO Q259

257. How safe are the places where CHILD plays outdoors? Would you say...

- Very safe 1
- Safe 2
- Unsafe 3
- Very unsafe 4
- CHILD does not play outdoors 5
- Not applicable 6
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

258. When the weather is good, how many days, in an average week, does CHILD play outdoors?

DAYS _____

- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

259. [Compared to where you lived before you relocated,] how often does CHILD play outdoors? Would you say....

- More often 1
- Less often..... 2
- About the same 3
- CHILD does not play outdoors 4
- Not applicable 5
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

260. [Compared to the neighborhood where you lived before you relocated/Compared to before the Plan for Transformation began to change this neighborhood,] would you say that your current neighborhood is...

- More safe 1
- Less safe 2
- About as safe 3
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

261. Does CHILD see any of [his/her] friends from the neighborhood you lived in before relocation?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO 263
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO 263
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO 263

262. How often does CHILD see friends from your former neighborhood?

- A FEW TIMES A WEEK.....1
- ONCE OR TWICE A WEEK.....2
- A FEW TIMES A MONTH.....3
- ONCE OR TWICE A MONTH.....4
- LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH.....5
- DON'T KNOW.....DK
- REFUSED.....REF

SHOWCARD Z

263. Please look at Showcard Z. Who cares for CHILD when you or CHILD's primary caregiver need to be away from home?

264. [IF YES:] How many hours per week or per month does CHILD spend in EACH KIND OF CARE?

	YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	REF
a. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by an older brother or sister who is under 18 years of age?	1	2	DK	REF
b. neighbor?	1	2	DK	REF
c. relative, not living in household?	1	2	DK	REF
d. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is cared for by a friend?	1	2	DK	REF
e. paid babysitter, in home?	1	2	DK	REF
f. child care center?	1	2	DK	REF
g. When you or CHILD's primary caregiver are not home CHILD is in school?	1	2	DK	REF
h. after school program?	1	2	DK	REF
i. CHILD takes care of self?	1	2	DK	REF
j. another household adult?	1	2	DK	REF
k. Other (specify)?	1	2	DK	REF

# HOURS	DON'T KNOW	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF
WK/MO (circle one)	DK	REF

ASK Q265 AND Q266 FOR EVERY CHILD ON ROSTER

		265. Compared to the neighborhood CHILD lived in before relocation, do you think [he/she] feels more safe, less safe, or about as safe, in your current neighborhood?			266. [IF Q265=1 OR 2] Why do you think CHILD feels [more/less] safe?	
R.10 Row	More safe	Less safe	About as safe	DK/REF		
1	1	2	3	DK/REF		
2	1	2	3	DK/REF		
3	1	2	3	DK/REF		
4	1	2	3	DK/REF		
5	1	2	3	DK/REF		
6	1	2	3	DK/REF		
7	1	2	3	DK/REF		
8	1	2	3	DK/REF		

**SECTION 10:
Overall Satisfaction**

267. Think about living in your original CHA unit [ADDRESS FROM FACESHEET], and living here at your current address. [IF IN ORIGINAL UNIT: Think about living here before the Plan for Transformation and now.] Do you now feel better, worse or about the same about opportunities to improve your life?

- Better.....1
- Worse.....2
- About the same.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

268. Has relocation [IF IN ORIGINAL UNIT: Has the Plan for Transformation] made it possible for you to do things that would benefit you or your family?

- YES1
- NO.....2 → SKIP TO Q270
- DON'T KNOWDK → SKIP TO Q270
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q270

269. What are those things?

SHOWCARD AA	Yes	No	DK	REF
a. Get better housing	1	2	DK	REF
b. Get a better job	1	2	DK	REF
c. Get a better education	1	2	DK	REF
d. Better access to services or amenities	1	2	DK	REF
e. Feel more positive	1	2	DK	REF
f. Something else (Specify: _____)				

270. Think about your life before the relocation process and the Plan for Transformation began and your life today. I want to know how relocation has changed your life. Is the neighborhood you live in more safe, less safe, or about as safe as where you lived before relocation started?

- MORE SAFE1
- LESS SAFE.....2
- ABOUT AS SAFE.....3
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

271. Are the schools here better, worse, or about the same as where you lived before relocation started?

BETTER1
WORSE.....2
ABOUT THE SAME3
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

272. Is the housing here better, worse or about the same as where you lived before relocation started?

BETTER1
WORSE.....2
ABOUT THE SAME3
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

273. Are the amenities here better, worse or about the same as where you lived before relocation started?

BETTER1
WORSE.....2
ABOUT THE SAME3
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

274. Are there more job opportunities, fewer job opportunities, or are the job opportunities about the same as where you lived before relocation started?

MORE JOB OPPORTUNITIES1
FEWER JOB OPPORTUNITIES.....2
ABOUT THE SAME3
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

275. Is this neighborhood more friendly, less friendly or about as friendly as where you lived before relocation started?

MORE FRIENDLY1
LESS FRIENDLY2
ABOUT AS FRIENDLY3
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

276. Do you feel more secure, less secure, or about as secure about keeping your housing as compared to where you lived before relocation started?

MORE SECURE 1
LESS SECURE 2
ABOUT AS SECURE 3
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

277. Do you feel there are more housing rules, fewer housing rules, or are the number of housing rules about the same as compared to where you lived before relocation started?

MORE HOUSING RULES 1
FEWER HOUSING RULES 2
ABOUT THE SAME 3
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

278. Do you have more concern, less concern, or about the same amount of concern about lease compliance as compared to where you lived before relocation started?

MORE CONCERN 1
LESS CONCERN 2
ABOUT THE SAME 3
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

279. It has been reported in the media that some leaseholders lost their right to return to CHA housing because the CHA did not locate them or because they did not receive an important communication that CHA says it sent. Do you know anyone in this situation?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

280. It has been reported in the media that some leaseholders became homeless as a result of relocation. Do you know anyone in this situation?

YES 1
NO 2
DON'T KNOW DK
REFUSED REF

281. It has been reported in the media that relocation has resulted in overlap of gang turf and subsequent problems between rival gangs in some neighborhoods. Do you know of anyone who has experienced this situation?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

282. How much do you agree with the following statement? Children in public housing are doing better because of relocation. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree.

- STRONGLY AGREE 1
- AGREE 2
- DISAGREE 3
- STRONGLY DISAGREE 4
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

ASK RESPONDENT IF HE/SHE LIVES IN MIXED INCOME HOUSING. IF YES, CONTINUE. OTHERWISE GO TO Q287.

283. Can neighbors who are *not* in public housing tell you are a public housing resident by the way your unit looks on the *outside*?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

284. Can neighbors who are *not* in public housing tell you are a public housing resident by the way your unit looks on the *inside*?

- YES 1
- NO 2
- DON'T KNOW DK
- REFUSED REF

285. Can neighbors who are *not* in public housing tell you are a public housing resident in any other way?

- YES 1
- NO 2 → SKIP TO Q287
- DON'T KNOW DK → SKIP TO Q287
- REFUSED REF → SKIP TO Q287

286. How can they tell?

287. How much do you agree with this statement? I feel welcome in my neighborhood by neighbors who are not public housing residents. Do you strongly agree, agree, disagree, or strongly disagree?

STRONGLY AGREE1
AGREE2
DISAGREE3
STRONGLY DISAGREE4
DON'T KNOWDK
REFUSED REF

SECTION 11: Demographic Information

288. CODE RESPONDENT'S SEX (ASK IF UNCLEAR)

MALE.....1
 FEMALE.....2

Now I have some questions about your background. We need this information to understand how the CHA Relocation Program has affected residents, that is, who was helped and who was not helped by the program.

289. In what year were you born?

19__ __

290. Do you consider yourself of Hispanic, Latino, or of Spanish or Mexican origin?

YES.....1
 NO.....2
 DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED.....REF

291. What is your racial background?

WHITE.....1
 BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN.....2
 ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER.....3
 ALASKAN NATIVE/AMERICAN (NATIVE) INDIAN.....4
 OTHER (SPECIFY) _____.....5
 REFUSED.....REF

292. Are you currently married, widowed, divorced, separated, or have you never been married?

Married.....1
 Widowed.....2
 Divorced.....3
 Separated.....4
 Never married.....5
 REFUSED.....REF

293. Please look at Showcard BB. What was your total household income for 2008, before taxes, including income from all sources? Was it ...

\$0-3,999.....1
 \$4,000 – 7,999.....2
 \$8,000 – 15,999.....3
 \$16,000 – 27,999.....4
 \$28,000 – 35,999.....5
 Over \$36,000.....6
 DON'T KNOW.....DK
 REFUSED.....REF



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SECTION 12: Locating Questions

NORC may want to contact you again, to find out more about how you are doing after your move, or to verify that I was here to interview you. For contacting purposes, we will need to ask for some personal identification information, including your Social Security Number. Providing this information is voluntary, you can decide not to provide it. NORC will not release any of your identifying information. NORC will only use this information to find you for a follow-up survey or to verify that I was here.

294. May I please have your full name, address, and phone number? [ASK FOR MIDDLE NAME AND MAIDEN NAME ALSO, IF NOT GIVEN]

NAME (FIRST, MIDDLE, LAST) _____

MAIDEN NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

APARTMENT NUMBER _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE _____

CELL PHONE WITH AREA CODE _____

OTHER PHONE NUMBER _____

295. INTERVIEWER: IS THIS THE SAME CURRENT ADDRESS AS ON THE FACESHEET?

- YES1
- NO2
- DON'T KNOWDK
- REFUSED REF

296. May I please have your Social Security Number?

_____ - _____ - _____

DON'T KNOWDK

REFUSED REF

297. May I please have your date-of-birth?

____ / ____ / ____
Month Day Year
(01 – 12) (01 – 31) (19XX)

DON'T KNOW.....DK
REFUSED REF

298. What is your license number or state identification number?

DON'T HAVE ONE.....1 → GO TO Q300
DON'T KNOW.....DK → GO TO Q300
REFUSED REF → GO TO Q300

299. What state issued your license/state identification?

300. Who would be the one person you keep in touch with who would be most likely to know where you are? Can you give me their full name (include middle name), address, and telephone number?

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
APARTMENT NUMBER _____
CITY/STATE/ZIP _____
TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE _____
CELL PHONE WITH AREA CODE _____
RELATIONSHIP TO R _____

301. Besides the person you just told me about who would be another person you keep in touch with who would be most likely to know where you are? Can you give me their full name (include middle name), address, and telephone number?

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
APARTMENT NUMBER _____
CITY/STATE/ZIP _____
TELEPHONE WITH AREA CODE _____
CELL PHONE WITH AREA CODE _____
RELATIONSHIP TO R _____

302. OTHER COMMENTS ON LOCATING RESIDENT

SEE NEXT PAGE FOR CLOSING STATEMENT

SECTION 13: Consent

I'd like to get your permission to access and use administrative records, such as social service, employment, and health records. This information will not be accessible to anyone outside of the research team. Your name or any identifying information will not be associated with any reported data. All information will be kept strictly confidential and will be reported in summary form only. You may refuse permission, however, we hope you will grant us permission to use these data; this information will help researchers better understand the impact of relocation and the needs of those undergoing relocation

HAND THE TWO CONSENT FORMS TO R (SCHOOL CONSENT IS SEPARATE) AND GIVE THEM TIME TO READ AND SIGN IT.

This concludes the questions that I have for you. Thank you very much for your time and participation. As a token of our appreciation, I want to give you \$25 and have you sign this receipt, which indicates that I paid you.

PAY R AND GET RECEIPT SIGNED.

INTERVIEWER: CHECK THE CHILD ROSTER AND DETERMINE IF THERE ARE ANY CHILDREN LIVING IN THE HOUSEHOLD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 17. IF SO, CONTINUE.

Finally, I'd like to ask permission to do a survey with the children in this household who are between the ages of 12 and 17. Are you the parent/guardian of (this child/these children)?

INTERVIEWER: COPY THE NAMES OF AND AGES OF EACH OF THE CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 17 FROM THE ROSTER ON THE NEXT PAGE.

IF LEASEHOLDER IS NOT PARENT/ GUARDIAN, ASK TO SPEAK TO THE HOUSEHOLD ADULT WHO IS THE PARENT/GUARDIAN. GO TO THE PARENTAL CONSENT FORM. USE THE FAQ'S AS NEEDED TO ADDRESS THE PARENT'S/GUARDIAN'S QUESTIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE CONSENT FORMS

- 1. PERMISSION TO OBTAIN SCHOOL RECORDS—MINOR CHILDREN:** OBTAIN PERMISSION FOR EVERY CHILD ON CHILD ROSTER (PAGE 57) THAT HAS ATTENDED ANY SCHOOL. IF THERE ARE MORE THAN SIX CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD, USE AN ADDITIONAL FORM.
- 2. PERMISSION TO OBTAIN SCHOOL RECORDS—ADULT CHILDREN:** OBTAIN A SEPARATE SIGNED FORM FROM EACH ADULT AGES 18, 19, AND 20 LISTED ON THE ADULT ROSTER (PAGE 2).
- 3. PERMISSION TO OBTAIN ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:** ASK LEASEHOLDER TO SIGN THIS FORM.

INTERVIEWER: WRITE THE NAME AND AGE OF EACH YOUTH BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 17 YEARS IN THE HOUSEHOLD BELOW; ASK QUESTION #3 FOR EACH YOUTH.

1. Youth's Name (youth ages 12 – 17 from roster)	2. Youth's Age (from roster)	3. Who is the parent or legal guardian of [CHILD]? What is that person's address and phone number?	5. DID PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN GIVE PERMISSION FOR [CHILD] TO PARTICIPATE IN YOUTH INTERVIEW?	
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		name: _____ address: _____ phone #: _____	YES	NO
		IF CHILD'S PARENT OR LEGAL GUARDIAN IS IN HH ASK TO SPEAK TO THEM AND → GO TO #4; IF NOT IN HH CONTACT PARENT/GUARDIAN AND → GO TO #4		

4. INTERVIEWER: READ CONSENT STATEMENT BELOW TO EACH PARENT/GUARDIAN. INSERT THE NAME(S) OF PARENT/GUARDIAN'S CHILD/CHILDREN FROM #1 IN THE TABLE ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE.

PARENTAL CONSENT

If you decide to allow [NAME(S) OF CHILD OR CHILDREN] to participate in this interview, we will ask [him/her/them] questions about neighborhood safety, feelings about school, returning to the neighborhood [he/she/they] lived in before relocation, time spent alone, and future plans. The interview will take about 20 minutes and [he/she/they] will be paid \$10. [He/She/They] can choose not to participate, to skip any questions [he/she/they] do(es) not want to answer, and to stop participating at any time.

All information that [he/she/they] give(s) us is private. We will not tell the answers [he/she/they] give(s) to you or anyone else in your family. In addition, the CHA will not be able to link [his/her/their] name(s) with any of your answers. Any reports released on this survey will summarize the findings, without giving names or other information that would identify [him/her/them].

Do you have any questions about the survey? [ANSWER THE RESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS.] Do I have your permission to interview [NAME(S) OF CHILD OR CHILDREN]?

INTERVIEWER NOTE: REFER TO FAQS AS NEEDED TO ANSWER RESPONDENT'S QUESTIONS ABOUT THE STUDY.

INTERVIEWER: →GO TO #5 IN TABLE AT THE TOP OF THIS PAGE AND FOR EACH CHILD WHOSE PARENT/GUARDIAN YOU HAVE READ THE ABOVE CONSENT STATEMENT TO CIRCLE "YES" OR "NO".

Section 14: Interviewer Observations

303. WHERE DID THE INTERVIEW TAKE PLACE?

RESPONDENT'S HOME1
OTHER/SPECIFY ADDRESS _____
_____...2

304. WHAT OTHER PERSONS WERE PRESENT DURING THE INTERVIEW? CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.

CHILDREN UNDER SIX1
OLDER CHILDREN2
SPOUSE/PARTNER3
OTHER RELATIVES4
OTHER ADULTS5
NO ONE6

305. IN GENERAL, WHAT WAS THE RESPONDENT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE INTERVIEW?

FRIENDLY AND INTERESTED1
COOPERATIVE BUT NOT PARTICULARLY INTERESTED2
IMPATIENT AND RESTLESS3
HOSTILE4

306. WAS THE RESPONDENT'S UNDERSTANDING OF THE QUESTIONS...

GOOD,1
FAIR, OR2
POOR.....3

307. IS THERE ANYTHING ELSE ABOUT THIS RESPONDENT THAT YOU WOULD LIKE US TO KNOW?

BUILDING TYPE AND CONDITIONS

308. ARE THE R's LIVING QUARTERS IN A

- ONE-UNIT BUILDING DETACHED FROM
ANY OTHER BUILDING 1 → SKIP TO Q310
- ONE-UNIT BUILDING, ATTACHED TO
ONE OR MORE BUILDINGS.....2 → SKIP TO Q310
- BUILDING/MOBILE HOME WITH TWO
OR MORE APARTMENTS3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

309. HOW MANY APARTMENTS ARE IN THE BUILDING?

- _____WRITE NUMBER OF APARTMENTS
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

310. DO THE OUTSIDE WALLS HAVE ANY MISSING SIDING, BRICKS, OR OTHER MISSING WALL MATERIALS?

- YES1
- NO.....2
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

311. ARE ANY OF THE WINDOWS IN THE THE HOUSING UNIT BOARDED UP?

- YES1
- NO.....2
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

312. ARE ANY OF THE WINDOWS IN THE HOUSING UNIT BROKEN?

- YES1
- NO.....2
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

313. WHAT IS THE CONDITION OF THE LIGHT FIXTURES IN THE PUBLIC HALLS

- NO PUBLIC HALLS1
- ALL IN WORKING ORDER.....2
- SOME IN WORKING ORDER3
- NONE IN WORKING ORDER4
- NO LIGHT FIXTURES5
- FIXTURES TURNED OFF, UNABLE TO DETERMINE
IF WORKING, NOT OBVIOUSLY BROKEN.....6
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

314. ARE THERE LOOSE, BROKEN OR MISSING STEPS ON ANY COMMON STAIRWAYS INSIDE THIS BUILDING OR ATTACHED TO THIS BUILDING?

- YES1
- NO2
- NO COMMON STAIRWAYS.....3
- DON'T KNOW.....DK

**Appendix 3:
Final Sample Case Dispositions**

Appendix 3: Final Sample Case Dispositions

Resident Relocation Survey: Phase II and III Third Follow-up Completed Interviews									
Development	Case Dispositions								Total
	In-Scope					Out-of-Scope (OOS)			
	No Contact	Incapacitated	Refused	Other Non-interview	Completed	% Completed*	Deceased	Other OOS	
Abla Homes	5	1	3	0	58	86.5	5	2	74
Bridgeport Homes	1	1	1	0	37	92.5	4	0	44
Cabrini	1	0	0	0	17	94.4	1	1	20
Hilliard Homes	2	0	2	1	40	88.9	15	0	60
Ickes Extension	4	0	2	0	37	86.0	3	0	46
Lowden Homes	1	0	2	0	32	91.4	6	0	41
Robert Taylor Homes	10	0	5	0	120	88.9	9	0	144
Rockwell Gardens	6	0	1	0	65	90.3	12	0	84
Stateway Gardens	5	0	4	0	89	90.8	17	0	115
Trumbull Park	2	0	4	1	80	93.0	6	0	93
Washington Park	1	1	0	0	25	92.6	2	0	29
Wells Homes	2	0	2	0	14	77.8	2	0	20
Wentworth Gardens	3	1	4	1	77	89.5	10	1	97
Total	43	4	30	3	691	89.6	92	4	867

* Calculated as Completed/ (Total-OOS)

**Appendix 4:
Leaseholder Demographics**

Appendix 4: Leaseholder Demographics

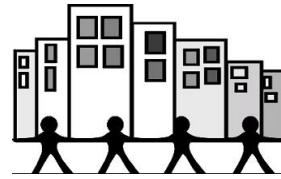
Leaseholder Demographic Profile (Weighted)

DEMOGRAPHIC	NUMBER	%	DEMOGRAPHIC	NUMBER	%
SEX			MARITAL STATUS		
Male	72	10	Married	48	7
Female	619	90	Widowed	90	13
			Divorced	94	14
ETHNICITY			Separated	75	11
Hispanic Yes	18	3	Never married	379	55
Hispanic No	672	97	Missing/Don't Know/Refused	4	<1
Missing/Don't Know/Refused	1	<1			
			CHILDREN IN HOUSEHOLD		
RACE *			Children	383	55
White	38	5	No children	307	44
Black/African American	646	93	Missing/Don't Know/Refused	1	<1
Asian/Pacific Islander	3	<1			
Alaskan Native/Am Indian (Native)	7	1	INCOME		
Other	7	1	\$0 - 3,999	208	30
			\$4,000 - 7,999	153	22
EDUCATION			\$8,000 - 15,999	148	21
Eighth grade or less	35	5	\$16,000 - 27,999	93	13
Beyond eighth grade but not high school graduation	243	35	\$28,000 - 35,999	19	3
GED	53	8	Over \$36,000	13	2
High school graduation	178	26	Missing/Don't Know/Refused	57	8
Trade or vocational school	34	5	AGE		
One to three years of college	124	18	18-34	103	15
Graduated four year college	7	1	35-49	297	43
Some graduate education	10	1	50-64	194	28
Graduate degree	6	<1	65+	97	14
Post graduate education	1	<1			

Note: Base n=691. When values do not add up to total sample size or 100%, it is due to rounding. *Respondents could choose more than one Race category.

**Appendix 5:
Respondent Letter**

Appendix 5: Respondent Letter



January, 2009

Dear Leaseholder:

Since 2002 NORC has interviewed many public housing residents who have been relocated as part of the Chicago Housing Authority's Plan for Transformation. We are now conducting another follow-up interview to get an update on relocation and to learn about the experiences people are having in their new neighborhoods.

You are one of 800 respondents we have been following since 2002/2003 and we appreciate the time you have taken to speak with us about your experiences. This new interview will include many of the same questions we have asked you about in the past such as your relocation experiences, the social services you need and receive, your experiences in your neighborhood, your health, how relocation has affected any children that may live in your household and some new questions about job training, getting a job, and work. This interview should take about 75 minutes to complete and we can offer you \$25 for your participation. Additionally, we would like to conduct a short interview with each of the kids in your household between the ages of 12 and 17; we will ask about neighborhood safety, feelings about school, time spent alone, and plans for the future.

Your participation, and that of your children, is completely voluntary, and you and your child may refuse to answer any question or discontinue your participation at anytime without penalty. Your name, the name of your children, and other identifying information about you and your family will not be connected to the answers you provide and will not be known to anyone outside the research team.

If you have any questions about your rights as a survey respondent you may contact Kathleen Parks at NORC. If you have any questions about the survey or would like to update your phone number and address, please call our toll-free number **(800) 482-7149**.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Catherine Haggerty".

Catherine Haggerty
Project Director

**Appendix 6:
Permission to Link to Administrative Data**

Appendix 6: Permission to Link to Administrative Data

CASE ID: |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Resident Relocation Survey Phase II and Phase III Third Follow-up Permission to Obtain Administrative Data

❖ What is this study?

As I explained in the beginning of the survey NORC is collecting information for the CHA with funds from the MacArthur Foundation to help inform improvements to the relocation process. The brochure I gave you gives detailed information about the study.

If you have any questions about this study, please feel free to contact:

Catherine Haggerty
National Opinion Research Center
1-312-759-4065

If you agree to be in this study and feel that your rights have been violated, or you were not treated fairly, please feel free to contact one of the Institutional Review Board administrators:

Kathleen Parks
National Opinion Research Center
1-866-309-0542 (Toll free)

❖ Will the information you give be confidential?

We will keep private the information you give us in response to our questions. We will also keep private any information we get from other sources. Only the researchers at NORC and the University of Chicago will see your information. We will keep your information private by:

- Not putting your name on any written records except for the consent form;
- Keeping your consent form separated from your other information;
- Keeping all information about you in a locked drawer or in a password-protected computer that is secure;
- Only allowing people on the research team to look at your information;
- Not using your name or any other identifying information in our reports;
- Summarizing the data of all leaseholders in the study to make sure your privacy is protected.

❖ Will we get information from other sources besides you?

We are asking your permission to link data from administrative records from social service, employment, health, criminal justice and department of motor vehicle records. This information will not be shared with anyone outside of the research team.

❖ Who is doing this study?

NORC researchers are conducting this study and researchers from the Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago will be analyzing the linked administrative data, if you give us permission to link your questionnaire data with your administrative data.

❖ **How will we use the information collected from you?**

The information we get will be used for purposes of analysis, to write reports, and to contact you for follow-up interviews. General things we learn from the study may also be presented at conferences, professional meetings, and in written articles. Your name or identifying information will not be part of any report, presentation, article, or public use data file.

❖ **Do I have to give you permission to have administrative data about me linked to my questionnaire data?**

You may refuse to give us permission to link your administrative data to your questionnaire data. Your benefits and all other services will not be impacted in any way by your decision. However, linking your administrative data with questionnaire data will give researchers a better understanding of the impact of relocation and the needs of those undergoing relocation.

Permission to Use Administrative Data

I, _____ [print your name] authorize the researchers at NORC and the Chapin Hall Center to use information collected from the following types of administrative records:

Please indicate your permission by checking the boxes below.

- Social Service
- Employment
- Health
- Criminal Justice
- Motor Vehicles

This information will be used for research analysis and to assist in efforts to contact me for follow-up interviews.

Signature of Respondent

Date

Signature of NORC Interviewer

Date

**Appendix 7:
Permission to Link to
Minor Children School Records**

❖ **Who is doing this study?**

NORC researchers are conducting this study and researchers from the Chapin Hall Center at the University of Chicago will be analyzing the linked school data, if you give us permission to link your questionnaire data with your child's school data.

❖ **How will we use the information collected from you?**

The information we get will be used for purposes of analysis, to write reports, and to contact you for follow-up interviews. General things we learn from the study may also be presented at conferences, professional meetings, and in written articles. Your name or identifying information will not be part of any report, presentation, article, or public use data file.

❖ **Do I have to give you permission to have administrative data about me linked to my questionnaire data?**

You may refuse to give us permission to link your child's school data to your questionnaire data. Your benefits and all other services will not be impacted in any way by your decision. However, linking the school data with questionnaire data will give researchers a better understanding of the impact of relocation and the needs of those undergoing relocation.

Permission to Use School Records

I, _____ [print your name] authorize the researchers at NORC and the Chapin Hall Center to use information collected from the following types of school records:

Please indicate your permission by checking the boxes below.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> achievement | <input type="checkbox"/> demographic |
| <input type="checkbox"/> attendance | <input type="checkbox"/> dropout |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enrollment | <input type="checkbox"/> graduation |
| <input type="checkbox"/> conduct | |

Signature of Respondent

Date

Signature of NORC Interviewer

Date

**Appendix 8:
Permission for Adult Children School Records**

Appendix 8: Permission for Adult Children School Records

CASE ID: |_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|_|

Resident Relocation Survey Phase II and Phase III Third Follow-up Permission to Obtain School Records—Adult Children

❖ What is this study?

For the past seven years, the National Opinion Research Center has been interviewing leaseholders affected by relocation under the Chicago Housing Authority's Plan for Transformation. We have been following the progress of a group of Phase II leaseholders since 2002 and a group of Phase III leaseholders since 2003.

An important issue that needs more attention is how relocation has affected the education of the children in the leaseholder's household. NORC would like your permission to obtain your school records from both before and after you began relocation. We are interested in school records available from both the Chicago Public Schools and any other school you ever attended for all years through the current school year.

If you have any questions about this study, please feel free to contact:

Catherine Haggerty
National Opinion Research Center
1-312-759-4065

If you agree to be in this study and feel that your rights have been violated, or you were not treated fairly, please feel free to contact one of the Institutional Review Board administrators:

Kathleen Parks
National Opinion Research Center
1-866-309-0542 (Toll free)

❖ Will the information you give be confidential?

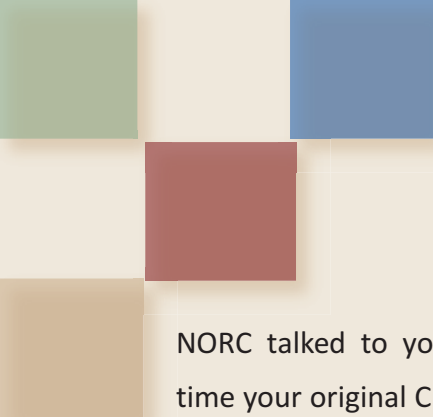
We will keep private any information we obtain from you. Only the researchers at NORC and the University of Chicago will see your information. We will keep your information private by:

- Not putting your name on any written records except for the consent form;
- Keeping your consent form separated from your other information;
- Storing only ID number, not name, on the schools records we receive;
- Keeping all information about you in a locked drawer or in a password-protected computer that is secure;
- Only allowing people on the research team to look at your information;
- Not using your name or any other identifying information in our reports;
- Summarizing the data of all leaseholders and their households in the study to make sure your privacy is protected.

If you attended any schools *outside* of Chicago Public Schools, please complete the box below:

	School Name	City, State	Student ID Number
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			

**Appendix 9:
Respondent Brochure**



NORC talked to you about the time your original CHA building was closed or about to close and then two more times after that. Interviewers from NORC at the University of Chicago will contact you again, now that you are either permanently or temporarily settled in another house or apartment, to learn about your experiences in your current housing and neighborhood. Please take the time to talk with them.

Your responses will be combined with the responses of other respondents to help tell the story of the Plan for Transformation. The data will be shared with those that provide relocation assistance and other services, policy makers, the media, and those interested in the outcomes of residents impacted by the Plan for Transformation.

Where Can I Get More Information?

For additional information, please contact:



The National Opinion Research Center at the University of Chicago
 55 East Monroe Street, Suite 4800
 Chicago, IL 60603
 1-800-482-7149



This study is funded by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation.



NORC
 at the UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Resident Relocation Follow-up Survey

You are Vital to the Success of this Important Study.



You are Vital to the Success of this Important Study.

What is the Resident Relocation Survey?

The Resident Relocation Survey is a longitudinal study of the leaseholders that have relocated from CHA property that has been closed or rehabilitated. Once again, interviewers from NORC would like to talk with you about your neighborhood and your experiences during the Plan for Transformation. Many of you talked with us at the time of your relocation from your original CHA unit and then two additional times since then.

Why Me?

- We would like to get information that reflects the lives of all people involved in relocation.
- To get a true picture, it is important to hear directly from leaseholders about the relocation process.
- Only you, someone who has experienced relocation first-hand, can give us answers that could help inform initiatives like this in the future.

What is the Purpose of the Study?

- To learn how you and your family are doing as you settle into your new community
- To learn about the services that you need for yourself and your family
- To learn about your work experience or your experiences looking for work.
- To learn about the places you and your family have lived in since you relocated.
- To learn about your children and their schooling.

What Questions Will I Be Asked?

NORC interviewers will ask you questions about:

- Your health
- Your children
- Your relocation
- Your community
- Your experiences in your neighborhood

- The survey of the leaseholder will take about 1 hour and we will pay you \$25 for your time.
- This study is voluntary.
- This study is important.
- This study is confidential.
- You can stop at any time.



**Appendix 10:
IRB Certificate**

Institutional Review Board Certification

Full Board Approval

Principal Investigator / Project Director: Catherine Haggerty

Department: Economics, Labor, and Population

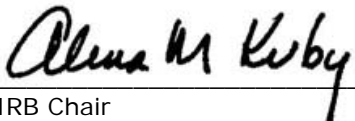
IRB Protocol Number: 081207 (5733)

Protocol Title: "Resident Relocation Survey Wave IV"

Expiration Date*: 12/14/2009

This certifies that the research protocol and/or consent form described above has the full approval of the NORC Institutional Review Board (IRB00000967), under its Federal Assurance #FWA00000142, which is valid through December 4, 2011.

Any amendments or other changes to this protocol must be submitted for review by the IRB, and all adverse events must be reported to the IRB.



IRB Chair

12.16.2008
Date

*If research continues beyond the expiration date, a renewal request must be submitted and approved prior to that date.

