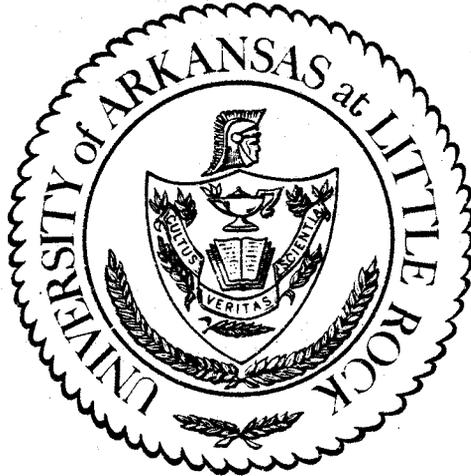


EFFECTS OF INTERSTATE 630 AND EAST BELT FREEWAY RIGHT-OF-WAY
ACQUISITIONS ON PULASKI COUNTY, ARKANSAS, RELOCATEES



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By

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16. Abstract This study analyses the attitude, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of those persons in households displaced by the construction of I-630 and the East Belt Freeway in Pulaski County, Arkansas; the impact of relocation on various groups (age, sex, race, income, and homeowners or renters); and it also attempts to identify the number of minority business enterprises created, lost or relocated. The sample consists of 179 relocatees, 153 displaced by I-630 and 26 displaced by the East Belt Freeway. The findings indicate that the opinions, attitudes, and experiences of residential relocatees were generally favorable and within the scope of the study, e.g., age, sex, race, income, owner or renter.					
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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of those persons in households displaced by the construction of I-630 and the East Belt Freeway in Pulaski County, Arkansas; the impact of relocation on various groups (age, sex, race, income, and homeowners or renters); and it also attempts to identify the number of minority business enterprises created, lost or relocated.

The sample consists of 179 relocatees, 153 displaced by I-630 and 26 displaced by the East Belt Freeway.

The findings indicate that the opinions, attitudes, and experiences of residential relocatees were generally favorable and that relocation did not adversely effect any group considered within the scope of the study, e.g., age, sex, race, income, owner or renter.

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Chapter I
METHODOLOGY

Sample Selection

The population for this study is all those households relocated by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department because of land acquisition for the I-630 and East Belt Freeways. According to the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department's files, there were 422 households relocated for right-of-way acquisition for the I-630 freeway and 44 households were relocated for the East Belt Freeway. The first households relocated by I-630 were in 1969, and 1976 marked the first such relocation for the East Belt Freeway.

Evidence from other research projects (Colony, 1971: 16-20; 1974: 5-6; Burke: 57-8; Thursy: 11; House: 75; Buffington, 1973: 5-7; Perfatu: 5-9) indicate that it is extremely difficult to locate individuals for interview after they have been moved by right-of-way acquisition, urban renewal, or similar programs. Further, the literature suggests that the longer the time between relocation and research, the more difficult it is to find and interview relocatees. (Colony, 1971: 16; Thursy: 11) Finally, efforts to contact relocatees to set up structured group interviews indicated great difficulty. Out of 50 phone numbers supplied by the Highway Department, only six were working numbers of households that had been relocated by I-630 or East Belt right-of-way acquisitions. Based on the evidence cited above, efforts to interview a random sample of relocatees seemed destined for failure. While a random sample could be drawn, its

integrity was not likely to be maintained due to the inability to locate respondents. Thus, the entire population of all households relocated by I-630 and East Belt freeway acquisitions were defined as the subject of the research.

The Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department provided a list of relocatees and their last known addresses and phone numbers. Table 1 shows a summary of address information on relocatees provided by the Highway Department. Using telephone directories for 1978, the Survey Market Research Unit (SMRU) staff attempted to locate the addresses of those not provided by the Highway Department.

TABLE 1

Address information supplied by Arkansas State Highway and Transportation Department.

	<u>I-630</u>	<u>East Belt</u>
Original relocation address unknown	41	4
Original relocation address out of greater Little Rock Metro Area	12	7
Original relocation address out of state	4	0
Original relocation address in Little Rock Metro Area	<u>365</u>	<u>44</u>
Total	422	55

Following this, a letter of introduction to each relocation household was mailed. (See Appendix A) The letter was designed to perform two functions. First it acted as an initial contact between SMRU and the relocatee. It informed the relocatee of the study, indicated its general purpose, and requested cooperation with staff interviewers. Secondly, an "address correction request" was sought so that both the Highway Department address and the phone directory address information could be checked for accuracy.

Table 2 shows the distribution of returns on this effort to establish the addresses of relocatees. It should be noted that the number of "address unknowns" doubled for both the I-630 and East Belt population after the letters were returned.

TABLE 2

Address status information after first mailing.

	<u>I-630</u>	<u>East Belt</u>
Address unknown (returned letter)	44	5
New address given (letter not returned, no correction provided)	26	2
Letter not returned, no correction provided	311	33
Address unknown	<u>41</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	422	44

The Little Rock Water Department agreed to use its files to help locate a limited number of addresses. Those names for which the Highway Department had no addresses and those relocatees whose letters had been returned were forwarded to the Little Rock Water Department. The Water Department's search of its files produced three addresses. All of these, however, had already been located by SMRU's staff through telephone interviewers.

In addition, staff phone interviewers discovered that an additional large number of addresses were either incorrect or that the relocatee had died or that they simply refused to cooperate in the survey. Table 3 shows the status of relocatees after the first series of interviews were completed.

TABLE 3

Address status of relocatees after first series of interviews.

	<u>I-630</u>	<u>East Belt</u>
Address unknown or unable to make phone contact	252	19
Relocatee deceased	15	0
Relocatee in hospital or nursing home	2	0
Relocatee refused to be interviewed	12	0
Interviews completed	<u>141</u>	<u>25</u>
Total	422	44

The next step in locating those relocated by I-630 and East Belt was to run a classified ad in the Arkansas Democrat and Arkansas Gazette. (See Appendix B) The ad ran from December 17, 1978 to December 24, 1978 and produced no responses.

Finally, all those with whom telephone contact had not been made but whose first letter of introduction had not been returned were sent a second letter. (See Appendix C) The second letter reminded them of the study and requested phone numbers and asked that they indicate a convenient time to call. This produced an additional 11 interviews. Table 4 indicates the location status of relocatee households at the time all interviews were concluded.

TABLE 4

Address status of relocatees after all efforts to locate.

	<u>I-630</u>	<u>East Belt</u>
Address unknown or unable to make contact	240	18
Relocatee deceased	15	0
Relocatee in hospital or nursing home	2	0

Relocatee refused to be interviewed	12	0
Interviews completed	<u>153</u>	<u>26</u>
Total	422	44

Generalizability of Findings

The completed interview rate for the East Belt Freeway was 26 out of 44 households or 59 percent and 153 out of 422 or 36 percent for I-630. As mentioned above, this low rate was anticipated and, of course, raises serious questions about the generalizability of the findings.

In an effort to ascertain the amount and type of bias caused by the low return rate, information contained in the Highway Department files on all relocatees was compared with that of the households interviewed. Table 5 provides a tabular account of that comparison.

TABLE 5

Comparison of relocation population characteristics to sample characteristics.

<u>RACE</u>	<u>I-630</u>		<u>EAST BELT</u>	
	<u>POP</u>	<u>SAMPLE</u>	<u>POP</u>	<u>SAMPLE</u>
Whites	69%	80%	55%	54%
Non-Whites	28%	19%	45%	42%
Not Known	<u>3%</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4%</u>
Total	422	153	44	26
<u>OWNERSHIP STATUS</u>				
Owners	39%	55%	66%	50%
Renters	61%	45%	34%	42%
Not Known	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8%</u>
Total	422	153	44	26

Generally, it may be said that for both the I-630 and East Belt sample, renters are under-represented and owners over-represented and that non-whites are under-represented in the I-630 sample while whites over-represented.

Z scores were computed for the data in Table 5 with the unknown category dropped. The probability was found to be greater than .05 that the I-630 sample of relocatees interviewed are not representative of the population of all relocatees displaced by land acquisition with regard to race and home ownership. The East Belt sample is, however, representative.

This conclusion was not altogether unexpected. As discussed earlier, a number of other studies encountered similar low return rates. In order to remain consistent with similar studies, where cell frequencies are sufficient, chi square tests of significance will be reported and used as a guide in interpreting results.

Further, except where relocatee experience was significantly different, data on I-630 and East Belt relocatees will be combined for presentation and discussion.

Data Collection

The data for this study was collected by the use of a structured phone interview. The anticipated difficulty in locating respondents and the cost of field interviews when addresses are incorrect dictated that phone interviews would be the most economical and efficient.

Prior to the creation of a questionnaire, a small group of relocatees were contacted and invited to participate in an informal interview session. The session was designed to identify any unusual problems or issues that were not characteristic of other relocation experiences in the U.S. Appendix D provides a copy of the transcript of the focused group interview session.

The final questionnaire was developed after interviews with the Highway Department Relocation Coordinator and other related Highway

Department staff. A copy of the questionnaire may be found in Appendix E.

All data were collected during the months of December 1978 and January 1979. Trained telephone interviewers conducted most of the interviews between 6:00 p.m. and 9:30 p.m., Monday through Friday. Saturday and a limited number of Sunday and weekday interviews were conducted when interviewers were unable to locate respondents on week nights.

Interviewers were instructed to ask for the head of household name supplied by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department and to interview that person if possible. However, if the head of household was deceased, ill, or would not cooperate, spouses were interviewed if they had experienced the relocation.

Chapter 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

The questionnaire contained a series of questions regarding certain demographic information about the respondent and his or her family. This chapter will report on the race, sex, age, education, occupation, income and date of relocation of all those interviewed.

Sex and Race

Table 6 shows the distribution of respondents by race and sex. Approximately three-fourths of the respondents were white and slightly over half were female. Bureau of Census (1972) data for 1970 for the city of Little Rock suggests that approximately 17 percent of the household heads were non-white. However, it should be remembered that Highway Department data on relocatees indicates that approximately 31 percent of those households relocated were headed by individuals who were non-white. This seems to suggest an over-representation of non-whites among relocatees.

TABLE 6

Race and sex of respondents.

<u>Race</u>		<u>Sex</u>	
White	76.0%	Male	45.8%
Non-White	22.3%	Female	54.2%
Not Known	<u>1.7%</u>		
Total	179		179

Age

Table 7 shows the distribution of age for those interviewed both at the time of the interview and at the time of the relocation. The mean age of both distributions is higher than the mean age for those living in Little Rock. The Bureau of the Census (1977) reports 9.9 percent of the Little Rock population in 1970 was 65 and over. The relocatees sample shows that at the time of relocation, 28.1 percent were 65 and over. Thus based on the sample interviewed, one may conclude that the elderly were over-represented among relocatees. Adkins and Eichman (1961) in a similar study of Dallas, Texas, found the head of household's average age was 60; Colony's (1971) study of right-of-way acquisition for I-90 in Cleveland, Ohio, found the average age of head of household was 54, and Buffington's study (1973) of low valued housing in the Austin and Houston area indicated an average age for heads of household of 49. Thus, those relocated by I-630 and the East Belt Free-way do not appear to deviate markedly from other urban relocatees with regard to age.

TABLE 7

Age of respondent at interview and relocation.

<u>Age at Relocation</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Age at Interview</u>	<u>%</u>
20-30	12.3	24-30	9.5
31-40	14.5	31-40	11.7
41-50	11.2	41-50	15.6
51-60	16.8	51-60	11.2
61-70	23.5	61-70	23.5
71-80	13.4	71-80	20.7
81-90	1.7	81-90	3.9
N/A	<u>6.7</u>	N/A	<u>3.9</u>
	179		179
Mean	52.78	Mean	56.56
Mode	61.00	Mode	62.00
Median	56.25	Median	60.50

Education and Occupation

Table 8 provides a summary of what is usually considered social status indicators: education, occupation. The Bureau of the Census (1972) for 1970 reports that for the Little Rock Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area 12.86 percent of the heads of household had less than eight years of school and 26.84 percent had one year of college or more. The relocation sample seems to be generally very near those figures.

TABLE 8

Education and Occupation of Relocates.

<u>Education</u>	<u>%</u>
0-6 Years of Schooling	6.9
7-9 Years of Schooling	15.0
10-12 Years of Schooling	46.8
Some College	18.5
College Graduate	6.4
Beyond B.A. Degree	<u>6.4</u>
Total	173
 <u>Occupation</u>	
Major Profession	2.4
Minor Profession	6.0
Administrative Personnel	21.1
Clerical	10.2
Skilled	10.8
Semi Skilled	9.0
Unskilled	5.4
Housewife	8.4
Retired	<u>26.5</u>
Total	166

Regarding occupation, there seems to be an unusually high percent of retired heads of households among relocatees. This fact, however, is consistent and altogether expected given the age distribution of the relocatees. Buffington, (1973) found a similar age and retirement distribution in the Austin and Houston area.

Year of Relocation

Table 9 shows the distribution by year of relocation for those relocated by land acquisition by I-630, the East Belt, and the sample as a whole. According to the respondents, the first relocations for the I-630 occurred in 1969 with over half of the relocations taking place in 1974 and 1975.

TABLE 9

	Year of Relocation		
	<u>East Belt</u>	<u>I-630</u>	<u>Total Sample</u>
1969	-	.6	.6
1970	-	.6	.6
1971	4.0	2.6	2.8
1972	-	6.5	5.6
1973	4.0	7.8	7.3
1974	4.0	30.0	26.8
1975	27.0	28.7	28.5
1976	15.0	15.0	15.1
1977	27.0	3.2	6.7
1978	15.0	1.3	3.4
Could not Recall	<u>4.0</u>	<u>3.3</u>	<u>2.8</u>
Total	26	153	179

The first relocations for the East Belt were in 1971, according to the respondents, with most relocation occurring in the 1975 to 1978 period.

Slightly over half (59 percent) of all those relocated by the East Belt project were located for interviewing while only 36 percent of all those in the I-630 right-of-way were located for interview. The reason for this disparity may be seen in the fact that East Belt relocations were more recent and thus easier to find.

Summary

Non-white households were over-represented in comparison to census figures for 1970 as were the elderly. With regard to the traditional social class measures, the sample seemed to be representative of the Little Rock Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area with regard to education and somewhat low with regard to income.

Chapter 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTIAL UNITS RELOCATED

The questionnaire provided a number of questions regarding the general characteristics of the residential unit from which relocatees were moved and the characteristics of units into which they were relocated.

Number in Household

Table 10 indicates the number of people in the household before and after relocation. The average number before relocation was 2.58 while after relocation it was 2.43. Thus, relocation seems to have reduced the average size of the relocation household. The reasons for increases or decreases in household membership were not asked in the questionnaire; however, a few respondents did volunteer this information. The reasons, while not representative, ranged from death and divorce, to children starting new households or leaving home to attend college. Of the reasons volunteered by respondents, there did not appear to be any consistent pattern.

TABLE 10

Number of People in Household Before and After Relocation

<u>Number in Household</u>	<u>Percent Before</u>	<u>Percent After</u>
1	29.9	33.1
2	31.1	32.0
3	15.8	12.4
4	12.4	14.0
5	3.4	1.7
6	4.5	4.5
7	1.1	-
8	.6	-
9	.6	1.1
12	.6	-
13	-	.6
Total	(177)	(178)

Number of Rooms

The number of rooms in the relocation residence and in the original residence are shown in Table 11. While many households reduced or increased the number of rooms from their first residence to their relocation residence, the average number of rooms per household remained the same: 5.20 rooms per household. Buffington's (1973) study of relocatees in Austin and Houston found that relocatees maintained approximately the same number of rooms in both their original and relocation households.

TABLE 11

Number of Rooms in Household Before and After Relocation

<u>Number of Rooms</u>	<u>Percent Before Move</u>	<u>Percent After Move</u>
1	1.8	1.2
2	2.4	5.8
3	10.8	7.6
4	19.2	18.6
5	18.0	22.7
6	26.9	20.3
7	15.0	16.3
8 or More	6.0	7.6
Total	(167)	(172)

Age of Dwelling

Table 12 compares the age of household dwelling units before and after relocation. Generally, relocation has meant that households have occupied newer dwelling units. It should be noted that while over 60 percent of the sample lived in houses over 20 years old before relocation, that number is cut in half after relocation. This pattern is reversed in the households in the Austin-Houston study (Buffington, 1973) where 35 percent of the sample lived in houses over 20 years old and that figure increased to 63 percent after relocation.

TABLE 12

Age of Dwelling Unit Before and After Relocation

<u>Age</u>	<u>Before Relocation</u>	<u>After Relocation</u>
New	1.7	4.7
1-5 Years Old	3.5	20.3
6-10 Years Old	12.2	16.3
11-20 Years Old	18.6	24.4
Over 20 Years Old	64.0	34.3
Total	172	172

Newer dwelling units do not necessarily mean that the objective quality of the dwelling unit was improved. However, respondents were asked to compare their original dwelling unit to that of their relocation unit, and that data will be presented in the following pages.

Permanence of Relocation

Over four-fifths of those interviewed had not moved from their relocation residence. This figure should be viewed with caution, however, because those who remained in the relocation housing were the easier to locate and interview. However, the high percentage who had not moved does seem consistent with the general satisfaction noted

earlier with the relocation unit. Those that had moved from their relocation dwelling were asked the reason for the move. The largest single response category for moving was that they were not satisfied with the relocation dwelling and found a better unit.

TABLE 13

Permanence of Relocation and Reasons for Additional Moves

<u>Permanence of Relocation</u>	<u>%</u>
Still in Relocation Unit	82.1
Moved to Another Dwelling	<u>17.9</u>
Total	179
 <u>Reasons for Moving</u>	
A. Bought New Home	11.5
B. Found Better Housing	38.5
C. Disliked Area	3.8
D. Closer to Work	3.8
E. Costs Were Too High	19.2
F. Changed Jobs	15.4
G. Misc.	<u>4.0</u>
Total	26

Permanence of relocation was cross-tabulated with ownership status, age, race, sex, and income in an effort to check for any relationship. While no significant differences were found between permanence and age, race, sex, and income, it was found that renters were much more likely to move than owners. This pattern is not surprising, given the fact that renters are more residentially mobile than owners. Further, nothing in the reasons mentioned for moving suggests reasons which might be given only by renters.

Comparison of Dwelling Units

Finally, relocatees were asked to compare the quality of their relocation dwelling unit to that of their original unit. Table 15

Table 14
 Permanence of Relocation
 by Demographic Variables

Permanence Of Residence	Still In Relocation Unit	Moved To Another Unit	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>			
Owner	92.9	7.1	98
Renter	68.8	31.3	80
Corrected $X^2 = 15.76$; $p = .0001$			
<u>Age</u>			
59 & below	79.4	20.6	97
60 & over	85.4	14.6	82
Corrected $X^2 = .71$; $p = .39$			
<u>Race</u>			
White	83.8	16.2	136
Non-White	75.0	25.0	40
Corrected $X^2 = 1.07$; $p = .29$			
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	80.5	19.5	82
Female	83.5	16.5	97
Corrected $X^2 = .10$; $p = .74$			
<u>Income</u>			
*I	78.1	21.9	96
II	81.0	19.0	42
III	100.0	-0-	9
IV	94.1	5.9	17
$X^2 = 4.60$; $p = .20$			

*I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000;
 IV = Over \$20,000

presents data on this issue. Most of those interviewed indicated that their relocation unit was an improvement: 40 percent indicating much improved and 24 percent indicating somewhat improved. Only 17 percent indicated that their relocation unit was worse than their original unit. This perception of improvement is consistent with other studies of relocatees. A similar study in Austin and Houston (Buffington, 1973) found that 85 percent felt that the overall quality of the replacement dwelling was equal or better than the original while 15 percent felt it was worse.

In an effort to account for those who found their replacement housing worse than their original, the respondents subjective evaluation was checked against ownership status, age, race, sex, and income level. Table 16 indicates the results of this comparison. It can be clearly seen that none of these basic demographic variables helps account for those who felt their replacement housing was worse than their original.

TABLE 15

Respondent's Comparison of Relocation Dwelling Unit to Original Unit

<u>Evaluation of New Unit</u>	<u>%</u>
Much Improved	39.9
Somewhat Improved	24.7
Same	18.0
Somewhat Worse	11.8
Much Worse	5.6
Total	178

Summary

A number of different indicators of adjustment to and satisfaction with the relocation dwelling unit were considered. It was found that

Table 16
 Comparison Of
 Relocation Dwelling Unit
 To Original By Demographic Variables

Evaluation Of New Unit	Much Improved	Somewhat Improved	Same	Somewhat Worse	Much Worse	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>						
Owner	38.8	24.5	16.3	15.3	5.1	98
Renter	41.8	25.3	19.0	7.6	6.3	79
$X^2 = 2.59; p = .62$						
<u>Age</u>						
59 & below	41.7	26.0	16.7	9.4	6.3	96
60 & over	37.8	23.2	19.5	14.6	4.9	82
$X^2 = 1.96; p = .79$						
<u>Race</u>						
White	36.0	28.7	17.6	12.5	5.1	136
Non-White	56.4	12.8	17.9	7.7	5.1	39
$X^2 = 6.74; p = .14$						
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	35.8	24.7	17.3	13.6	8.6	81
Female	43.3	24.7	18.6	10.3	3.1	97
$X^2 = 3.48; p = .48$						
<u>Income</u>						
* I	31.6	23.2	25.3	13.7	6.3	95
II	50.0	26.2	11.9	7.1	4.8	42
III	66.7	22.2	-0-	-0-	11.1	9
IV	41.2	23.5	11.8	23.5	-0-	17
Kendall's tau = $-.14; p = .009$						

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

in the case of every indicator, relocatees felt that their relocation dwelling unit was equal or superior to their original home. There were fewer household members in the relocation unit and approximately the same number of rooms. There was a decrease in the age of the dwelling unit. Over 80 percent of the respondents remained in their original relocation unit. Renters were more likely than owners to have moved from their original relocation dwelling. This fact is in large part a function the greater geographic mobility of renters, a condition which in part may explain the high percent of relocatees interviewed who were home owners. Finally, only 17 percent felt that their original dwelling unit was superior to their relocation unit and over 60 percent felt that the relocation unit was an improvement. Thus, it is clear that with regard to the relocation dwelling unit itself, the positive effects greatly outweigh the negative.

Chapter 4

ECONOMIC AND EMPLOYMENT EFFECTS

A series of questions were asked of relocatees in order to ascertain the economic and employment effects of relocation:

Changes in Ownership and Tenant Patterns

Slightly over half the relocatees interviewed were home owners before relocation. After relocation, the percent of owners increased to 60 percent. Several respondents who were home owners indicated that the required relocation had made them decide that they should not continue to own their home. In addition, a number of renters indicated that they were able to become home owners because of the aid provided by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department. On balance, it seems that relocation did not have a marked influence on the loss, retention or increase in home ownership among those interviewed.

TABLE 17

<u>Category</u>	<u>Changes in ownership.</u>	
	<u>Before Relocation</u>	<u>After Relocation</u>
Owner	55.1	60.3
Renter	<u>44.9</u>	<u>36.9</u>
Total	178	174

Satisfaction with Appraised Value of Home

Selling one's home is at best a trying experience. If one is forced to sell and the value placed on the dwelling is set by an outside agent, the chances of a rewarding, satisfying experience is greatly reduced.

Table 18 provides data that indicates that slightly over half of those responding indicated that the appraised value of their home was lower than expected. What is perhaps remarkable is that 10 percent felt the appraised value of their home was more than they expected and over one-third indicated that the appraised value was what they expected.

TABLE 18

Satisfaction with appraised value of home

<u>Home Owner Thought Appraised Value Was:</u>	<u>%</u>
Higher than expected	10.0
About what was expected	36.7
Lower than expected	<u>53.3</u>
Total	90

Again, the basic demographic variables were checked against satisfaction with appraised value. While no relationship was found between race, sex, and income, there was significant difference in satisfaction between those 60 and over the younger members of the sample. Older respondents indicated greater satisfaction with the appraised value of their home than did younger relocatees.

Financial Aid

According to the relocation division of the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, every relocatee is eligible for some type of financial aid. There are six different types of financial aid available and eligibility is based on a combination of factors. Almost all relocatees interviewed (98.3 percent) indicated that they had received some sort of financial aid. Many, however, could not remember what type of aid they received or how they qualified for the aid. The inability to recall the type of financial aid provided seems to be a function of the manner of payment. Most relocatees who could not recall

Table 19
Satisfaction With
Appraised Value Of Home
By Demographic Variables

Home Owner Thought Value Was Appraised	Higher Than Expected	About What Expected	Lower Than Expected	Total
<u>Age</u>				
59 & below	2.1	42.6	55.3	47
60 & over	18.6	30.2	51.2	43
$\chi^2 = 7.09; p = .02$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	12.5	34.7	52.8	72
Non-White	-0-	53.3	46.7	15
$\chi^2 = 3.09; p = .21$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	4.9	39.0	56.1	41
Female	14.3	34.7	51.0	49
$\chi^2 = 2.19; p = .33$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	13.2	31.6	55.3	38
II	14.3	47.6	38.1	21
III	-0-	25.0	75.0	8
IV	10.0	40.0	50.0	10
Kendall's tau C = .004; p = .48				

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

the type of payments received, indicated that they remembered they received something and were generally happy with it; however, they had received their money in a lump sum and thus were not sure for what they were paid.

TABLE 20

Percent indicating that they received financial aid from the A.H.T.D.
type of aid, satisfaction and problems

Did you receive any kind of financial help from the A.H.T.D.? Yes 98.3
No 1.7

Type of aid, satisfaction and specific problems

<u>Moving Cost Payment</u> (all relocatees)		<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Yes	98.2	91.7	Not Enough Money 90.9
No	1.8	8.3	Too Slow in Providing Money 9.1
Total	164	156	11
<u>Replacement Housing Payment</u> (home owners only)		<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Yes	76.2	82.3	Not Enough Money 100
No	23.8	17.7	
Total	84	62	3
<u>Incidental Closing Costs Payment</u> (all home owners after relocation)		<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Yes	64.6	87.0	Not Enough Money 100
No	35.4	13.0	
Total	79	46	6
<u>Increased Interest Payment</u>		<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Yes	49.4	94.1	Not Enough Money 100
No	50.6	5.9	
Total	74	34	3
<u>Rental Subsidy Payment</u> (renters only)		<u>Satisfaction</u>	<u>Problems</u>
Yes	62.1	73.0	Not Enough Money 100
No	37.9	27.0	
Total	58	37	9

indicated they were satisfied with the payment. Of those indicating a specific dissatisfaction with the payment, all (6) noted that the payment was too low.

Increased Interest Payment

Those home owners who bought a replacement house for which the interest payment was greater than that of their original dwelling were eligible for an increased interest payment. Forty-nine of the 79 who responded to this question indicated that they received the payment. Most (94 percent) were satisfied with the payment. Only three were not satisfied and all three indicated that they felt the payment was insufficient.

Rental Subsidy Payment

Renters whose replacement rental unit's cost were greater than that of the original dwelling were eligible for a single payment equivalent to 36 months of the difference in rental costs. Approximately 60 percent of those recalling the payment indicated that they received it. Almost three-fourths indicated that they were satisfied with the payment. While this figure clearly represents a substantial portion of those receiving the payment, it is interesting that satisfaction with this payment was lowest among six types of financial aid possible. All of those indicating the source of their dissatisfaction (9) mentioned that they felt they did not get enough money.

Payment Toward a Downpayment

Again there seemed to be general satisfaction. Of those indicating, 93 percent said they were satisfied with the payment out of a total of 45 responding. Only two indicated dissatisfaction and these all mentioned insufficient financial support as the cause of their dissatisfaction.

The inability of respondents to recall specific categories of payments is indicated not only by the low response rate among those who were eligible for payments but also by the high rate of ineligible relocatees who thought they received a payment. For example:

1. Six renters thought they received a replacement housing payment.
2. Eight renters thought they received an incidental closing cost payment.
3. Three renters thought they received the increased interest payment.
4. Four owners thought they received the rental subsidy payment, and
5. Three renters thought they received a payment toward a down payment.

Comments from relocatees indicated that the method of payment (lump sums) confused relocatees and made recall regarding specific payments unreliable.

Incidental Economic Problems

In addition to the questions about satisfaction with specific financial payments made by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department, respondents were asked to indicate if they faced, because of the move, any financial problems they had not expected and which they had found burdensome. Table 21 indicates their response and shows the breakdown by type of problem encountered.

TABLE 21

Incidental economic problems

<u>Where Problems Encountered</u>		<u>Type of Problems</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	36.3	Households Repairs	7.4
No	<u>63.7</u>	Higher Rent	24.1
		Need for Phone	1.9
		Travel for Shopping	1.9
		Higher Taxes	14.8
		Travel to Work	3.7
		Mass.Trans. Cost	1.9
		Utility Cost	5.6
		Yard Repairs	1.9
		Household Furnishing	1.9
Total	171		

Table 22
 Incidental Economic Problems
 By Demographic Variables

Were Problems Encountered	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>			
Owner	35.5	64.5	93
Renter	37.7	62.3	77
	Corrected $X^2 = .01$; $p = .89$		
<u>Age</u>			
59 & below	33.0	67.0	91
60 & over	40.0	60.0	80
	Corrected $X^2 = .63$; $p = .42$		
<u>Race</u>			
White	36.4	63.6	132
Non-White	32.4	67.6	37
	Corrected $X^2 = .06$; $p = .80$		
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	33.8	66.2	77
Female	38.3	61.7	94
	Corrected $X^2 = .20$; $p = .65$		
<u>Income</u>			
* I	41.9	58.1	93
II	25.0	75.0	40
III	55.6	44.4	9
IV	31.3	68.8	16
	$X^2 = 4.97$; $p = .17$		

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

House Payments	5.6
Loss of Job	1.9
Cost of Everything Increased	<u>27.8</u>
Total	54

Over one-third of the entire sample indicated that they had encountered unexpected and burdensome financial problems generated by relocation. Problems most often mentioned clustered around higher rent, higher taxes and the general costs of running a household in the relocation dwelling. Table 22 shows the distribution of responses regarding incidental economic problems by ownership status, age, race, sex and income. None of these demographic variables were related to incidental economic problems.

Notification of Relocation and Help Finding a Relocation Dwelling

As indicated in Table 23, most respondents felt that adequate notice of relocation was given. In addition, 40 percent were very satisfied with the aid provided by the Arkansas Highway and Transportation Department in locating replacement housing. It should be pointed out, however, that while over 60 percent indicated general satisfaction with the help provided, a sizable minority (approximately 26 percent) indicated dissatisfaction. Colony (1971) found a similar pattern with 75 percent indicating that state employees involved in relocation were friendly and helpful.

TABLE 23

Adequacy of relocation notice and satisfaction with aid in locating replacement housing.

<u>Was Notice Given Far Enough in Advance</u>		<u>Satisfaction With Aid in Finding Housing Replacement</u>	
Yes	87.3	Very Satisfactory	40.5
No	<u>21.7</u>	Some What Satisfied	21.5
		Mixed Feelings	11.7
Total	173	Unsatisfied	13.5
		Very Unsatisfied	<u>12.9</u>
		Total	163

Table 24
Adequacy Of Relocation Notice
By Demographic Variables

Was Notice Given Far Enough In Advance	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership</u>			
Owner	83.9	16.1	93
Renter	92.4	7.6	79
	Corrected $X^2 = 2.16$; $p = .14$		
<u>Age</u>			
59 & below	86.0	14.0	93
60 & over	88.0	11.3	80
	Corrected $X^2 = .09$; $p = .75$		
<u>Race</u>			
White	87.1	12.9	132
Non-White	89.7	10.3	39
	Corrected $X^2 = .02$; $p = .87$		
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	91.1	8.9	79
Female	84.0	16.0	94
	Corrected $X^2 = 1.36$; $p = .24$		
<u>Income</u>			
*			
I	86.2	13.8	94
II	90.2	9.8	41
III	100.0	-0-	9
IV	81.3	18.8	16
	$X^2 = 2.29$; $p = .51$		

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III - \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 25
 Satisfaction With Aid
 In Finding Housing Replacement
 By Demographic Variables

Satisfaction With Aid In Finding Housing Replacement	*VS	SS	MF	US	VUS	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>						
Owner	36.0	19.1	13.5	18.0	18.0	89
Renter	46.6	24.7	9.6	13.7	5.5	73
$X^2 = 7.27; p = .12$						
<u>Age</u>						
59 & below	29.9	23.0	13.8	18.4	14.9	87
60 & over	52.6	19.7	9.2	7.9	10.5	76
$X^2 = 10.03; p = .03$						
<u>Race</u>						
White	39.5	22.6	9.7	12.1	16.1	124
Non-White	44.7	18.4	18.4	15.8	2.6	38
$X^2 = 6.71; p = .15$						
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	32.0	28.0	12.0	16.0	12.0	75
Female	47.7	15.9	11.4	11.4	13.6	88
$X^2 = 5.97; p = .20$						
<u>Income</u>						
*I	42.2	23.3	8.9	16.7	8.9	90
II	42.1	23.7	18.4	10.5	5.3	38
III	11.1	33.3	11.1	-0-	44.4	9
IV	37.5	6.3	-0-	12.5	43.8	16
Kendall's tau C = .10; p = .04						

*VS = Very Satisfied; SS = Somewhat Satisfied; MF = Mixed Feelings;
 US = Unsatisfied; VUS = Very Unsatisfied; **I = Below \$10,000; II =
 \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 24 indicates the relationship between adequacy of notice and the five basic demographic variables. There was no relationship found and thus no significant difference between the categories of the demographic variables.

Table 25 shows the relationship between the demographic variables and satisfaction with the Department in finding replacement housing. Those 60 and over indicated greater satisfaction than those 59 and younger. Further, there was a slight tendency for higher income groups to be less satisfied with the aid provided by the Highway Department.

Influence on Job

Three questions were asked which were designed to ascertain relocation's influence on job and employment of relocatees. Table 26 shows the distribution of responses.

TABLE 26

Influence of relocation on relocatees employment

<u>Has Relocation Had Any Influence on Your Job</u>		<u>Type of Influence</u>		<u>Influence of Relocation on Travel to Job</u>	
	%		%		%
Yes	10.6	Had to Get to Place of Employment	36.4	More Difficult	35.0
No	89.4	Place of Employment too Far Away	18.2	About the Same	51.7
		Had to Change Jobs	27.3	Less Difficult	12.5
		Easier to Get to Place of Employment	<u>18.2</u>		
Total	142		11		120

Almost 90 percent indicated that relocation had had no influence on their job. Of those mentioning a specific problem, 18 percent noted a positive effect and 82 percent indicated a negative effect. The most commonly mentioned problem was difficulty in getting to the place of

employment either because of distance or lack of direct access roads. Three of the nine mentioning negative effects noted that they had to change jobs because of relocation. Similarly, Colony (1971) found employment was not significantly effected by relocation.

Travel seemed to be the primary job-related negative result of relocation. To a separate question specifically on travel to place of employment, over one-third indicated that relocation had made travel to place of employment more difficult. Colony (1971) found that 40 percent reported longer trips to work and 60 percent indicated the same distance or shorter. Generally, his findings for Cleveland relocatees indicate a slightly more difficult time with travel to job than the I-630 and East Belt sample.

Table 27 shows that there was no relationship between any of the five demographic variables and the influence of relocation on the respondent's job. Further, data in Table 28 indicates no relationship exists between the influence of relocation on travel to the job and the five demographic variables.

Subjective Financial Assessment of Relocation

Relocatees were asked to indicate the overall financial effect of relocation. Ideally, one would hope that relocation would have no influence on a household's financial position either in objective terms or subjective perceptions. Further, it is generally recognized that one's perception of financial well being is a relative phenomenon. Still one's general subjective assessment may indicate the level of satisfaction with the financial impact of relocation.

Table 27
 Influence Of Relocation On Job By
 Demographic Variables

Has Relocation Had Any Influence On Your Job	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>			
Owner	9.3	90.7	75
Renter	12.1	87.9	66
Corrected $X^2 = .06$; $p = .79$			
<u>Age</u>			
59 & under	3.2	86.8	91
60 & over	5.9	94.1	51
Corrected $X^2 = 1.15$; $p = .28$			
<u>Race</u>			
White	13.2	86.8	106
Non-White	2.9	97.1	34
Corrected $X^2 = 1.86$; $p = .17$			
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	9.9	90.1	71
Female	11.3	88.7	71
Corrected $X^2 = 00.00$; $p = 1.00$			
<u>Income</u>			
*I	9.7	90.3	72
II	17.1	82.9	35
III	11.1	88.9	9
IV	-0-	100.0	15
Kendall's tau C = .007; $p = .44$			

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 28
 Influence Of Relocation
 On Travel To Job
 By Demographic Variables

Influence On Travel To Job	More Difficult	About Same	Less Difficult	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	32.8	56.3	10.9	64
Renter	38.2	47.3	14.5	55
$X^2 = 1.00; p = .60$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & below	38.1	50.0	11.9	84
60 & over	30.6	55.6	13.9	36
$X^2 = .62; p = .72$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	34.5	51.7	13.8	87
Non-White	38.7	51.6	9.7	31
$X^2 = .41; p = .81$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	36.1	54.1	9.8	61
Female	35.6	49.2	15.3	59
$X^2 = .84; p = .65$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	33.3	56.1	10.5	57
II	36.4	42.4	21.2	33
III	71.4	28.6	-0-	7
IV	35.7	50.0	14.3	14
Kendall's tau C = -.03; p = .32				

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

TABLE 29

Subjective effects of relocation on financial position

<u>Effect</u>	<u>%</u>
Much Improved	10.3
Somewhat Improved	9.2
About the Same	55.2
Somewhat Worsened	17.8
Much Worsened	<u>7.5</u>
Total	174

Over half of those responding indicated that relocation had had no impact on their general financial position. Approximately 19 percent felt their financial position had been improved with 10 percent indicating much improvement. Approximately one-fourth indicated that their financial position had worsened with seven percent indicating that it was much worse. Taken as a whole, then, 25 percent felt that relocation had hurt them financially while 75 percent felt that it had had no effect or had caused an improvement. Adkins and Eichman (1961) found that 64 percent of the relocatees in the Dallas study felt that relocation had adversely affected their financial position while Buffington (1973) found that 38 percent of his sample felt they were financially worse off after relocation. Compared to these two studies, I-630 and East Belt Freeway relocatees experienced much less financial hardship.

Data in Table 30 indicates that no specific group of respondents (ownership status, age, race, sex, and income) felt significantly different regarding the financial impact of relocation.

Effect on Minority Businesses

The effect of displacement on minority-owned business enterprise was insignificant. A total of 33 institutions were displaced in the relocation program, including 30 private businesses or business facilities, one church, one nonprofit institution, and one industry association headquarters.

Table 30
 Subjective Effect of
 Relocation On Financial Position
 By Demographic Variables

Effect	Much Improved	Somewhat Improved	Same	Somewhat Worse	Much Worse	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>						
Owner	8.4	11.6	51.6	21.1	7.4	95
Renter	12.8	6.4	60.3	14.1	6.4	78
$X^2 = 3.82; p = .43$						
<u>Age</u>						
59 & below	8.4	12.6	50.5	17.9	10.5	95
60 & over	12.7	5.1	60.8	17.7	3.8	79
$X^2 = 6.86; p = .14$						
<u>Race</u>						
White	8.4	12.6	50.5	17.9	10.5	79
Non-White	12.7	5.1	60.8	17.7	3.8	79
$X^2 = 3.53; p = .14$						
<u>Sex</u>						
Male	10.0	11.3	50.0	22.5	6.3	80
Female	10.6	7.4	58.3	13.8	8.5	94
$X^2 = 3.53; p = .47$						
<u>Income</u>						
* I	12.8	4.3	56.4	18.1	8.5	94
II	9.5	19.0	45.2	21.4	4.8	42
III	-0-	11.1	55.6	22.2	11.1	9
IV	5.9	5.9	64.7	17.6	5.9	17
Kendall's tau C = -.006; p = .46						

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

An analysis of the records of the privilege license office at North Little Rock and the City Collector's office in Little Rock and interviews with departmental personnel indicated that only three of the businesses were minority owned. Two of these were reestablished in other portions of the city. One of the businesses was not reestablished and the owner could not be located.

Summary

There was a very small change in ownership tenant patterns: A slight increase in ownership among those interviewed. Among owners over half indicated that the appraised value of their home was lower than expected. While this is rather high, it should be remembered that the difference between the value of the original home and a comparable home was paid by the Highway Department (up to \$15,000) as a replacement housing payment. Over 80 percent of the home owners ^{60 and over} indicated ~~satisfic~~ ^{significant} antly higher rate of satisfaction with the appraised value of their home than did those 59 and younger.

While many relocatees could not recall the specific type of financial aid they received, over 80 percent of each aid category indicated general satisfaction. The only exception to this was found among renters, 26 percent indicating dissatisfaction with their rental subsidy payment.

The rental subsidy payment's equivalent for home owners is a combination of replacement housing payment, incidental closing costs and increase interest payment. By comparison with home owners, a maximum of 36 months (paid in a lump sum) may seem like a small amount and may well account for the higher level of dissatisfaction among renters.

Approximately one-third of the sample indicated that they had encountered unexpected and burdensome financial problems. Most of those

problems centered around travel, utilities, taxes and running of their relocation dwelling. What portion of these incurred expenses can be accounted for by inflation and upgrading of dwellings from substandard is impossible to tell.

Most people indicated that notification time was adequate and were generally satisfied with the aid the Highway Department gave in helping them locate replacement housing.

Relocation's influence on employment was for the most part absent. Approximately 90 percent indicated that relocation had had no influence on their job and 18 percent indicating influence, noted it was positive. However, slightly over one-third indicated that travel to place of work was more difficult after relocation. While this figure is perhaps high, no demographic group was more burdened than another and given the 90 percent figure cited above, did not adversely affect employment.

Finally, most relocatees indicated that relocation had had no effect on their financial position and approximately 20 percent indicated it had worsened. While this figure is perhaps high and certainly policy planning would like to see it reduced to zero, it is lower than that of financial experiences of many other relocatees.

In conclusion then, it may be said that relocation has been primarily benign financially, both in absolute and in comparative terms.

Chapter 5

NEIGHBORHOOD ADJUSTMENT

A change of residence not only means that a household moves in physical location, it also frequently means a change in neighborhoods. A variety of questions were asked in order to measure the adjustment of relocatees to their new neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Friendships

Data in Table 31 indicates the effect of relocation on neighborhood friendship patterns. Almost three-fourths indicated that they had friends in their old neighborhood. Further, when the effect of relocation on friendship patterns is crosstabulated with whether they had friends in their old neighborhood, we see that relocation had almost no effect on those who had few friends in their old neighborhood. For those who had many friends in their old neighborhood, relocation resulted in ending all neighborhood friendships for 14 percent and having no effect on 45 percent. Thus even for those with numerous friendships, only 14 percent lost all of these while 41 percent indicated that some but not all were lost.

TABLE 31

Friendships in Original Neighborhood and Effect of Move on Them

Did You Have Many Friends In Old Area	%
Yes	73.7
No	<u>26.3</u>
Total	175

<u>Effect of Move On Friendships</u>	<u>Did You Have Many Friends in Old Area</u>		<u>Total</u>
	Yes	No	
No Affect	45.0	87.5	55.0
Ended Some	41.1	5.0	32.5
Ended All	<u>14.0</u>	<u>7.5</u>	<u>12.4</u>
Total	129	40	169

$$\chi^2 = 23.27$$

$$p = .0000$$

Perfater (1972) in a Virginia study found that 82 percent relocated by freeway acquisition indicated that they had made friends in their former locations. Sixty-eight percent of these said that moving had no effect upon these friendships. By comparison, 74 percent of the I-630 and East Belt sample indicated that they made many friends in their original residence and 62 percent of these said that moving had no effect upon these friendships. Thus, the experience of the Virginia and Arkansas sample are very much alike.

Table 32 indicates the relationship between the five demographic variables and effect of move on friendships and Table 33, the demographic variables related to the number of friends in the old neighborhood. Data in these tables indicate that relocation did not affect any age, sex, income or racial group more than others. However, Table 33 does indicate that renters had fewer friends in their old neighborhood than owners. And, as might be expected, relocation had less effect on the friendships of renters (See Table 32).

It is perhaps significant to note that various investigators (Niebanck, 1965; Colony, 1971) have found that the great majority of friendships among the elderly are located in the neighborhood.

Table 32
Effect Of Move On Friendship
By Demographic Variables

Effect Of Move On Friendship	No Effect	Ended Some	Ended All	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	45.3	42.1	12.6	95
Renter	67.6	20.3	12.2	74
$X^2 = 9.86; p = .007$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	52.7	35.2	12.1	91
60 & over	57.0	30.4	12.7	79
$X^2 = .44; p = .80$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	56.6	31.0	12.4	129
Non-White	47.4	39.5	13.2	38
$X^2 = 1.11; p = .57$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	55.1	30.8	14.1	78
Female	54.3	34.8	10.9	92
$X^2 = .56; p = .75$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	59.3	31.9	8.8	91
II	52.4	31.0	16.7	42
III	37.5	50.0	12.5	8
IV	46.7	40.0	13.3	15
Kendall's tau C = .09; p = .07				

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 33
 Friendship In Original Neighborhood
 By Demographic Variables

Did You Have Many Friends In Old Area	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership</u>			
Owner	85.4	14.6	96
Renter	59.0	41.0	78
Corrected $X^2 = 14.14$; $p = .0002$			
<u>Age</u>			
59 & under	71.0	29.0	93
60 & over	76.8	23.2	82
Corrected $X^2 = .49$; $p = .47$			
<u>Race</u>			
White	75.2	24.8	133
Non-White	69.2	30.8	39
Corrected $X^2 = .28$; $p = .59$			
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	68.8	31.3	80
Female	77.9	22.1	95
Corrected $X^2 = 1.43$; $p = .23$			
<u>Income</u>			
* I	74.7	25.3	95
II	65.9	34.1	41
III	88.9	11.1	9
IV	81.3	18.8	16
Kendall's tau C = .00; $p = .45$			

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Further, it has been found that the number of social contacts has been found to diminish considerably after relocation. This was not found to be true of the I-630 and East Belt sample.

Neighborhood Participation

Data in Table 34 indicates that approximately 12 percent belonged to a neighborhood organization in their old neighborhood prior to relocation. Slightly over half (57 percent) maintained their memberships even after they moved. Further, 12 percent joined neighborhood organizations in their relocation neighborhood. What is perhaps surprising is that when participation in the old and new neighborhoods is compared, only two people (9.5 percent) who were members of organizations in their old neighborhood joined neighborhood organizations in their new neighborhood. Consequently, there was no relationship between participation patterns in the old neighborhood and relocation neighborhood.

TABLE 34

Neighborhood Organizational Behavior

<u>Did you belong to any neighborhood organizations</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Have you joined any neighborhood organizations</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Yes	12.4	Yes	12.1
No	<u>87.6</u>	No	<u>87.9</u>
Total	169	Total	174
IF YES: Did you remain in these after you moved			
	<u>Percent</u>		
Yes	57.1		
No	<u>42.8</u>		
Total	21		

Relationship Between Old and New Neighborhood Organizational Participation.

<u>New Neighborhood Organizational Participation</u>	<u>Old Neighborhood Organizational Participation</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Yes	9.5	12.3
No	<u>90.5</u>	<u>87.7</u>
Total	21	146

Corrected $X^2 = .000$
 $p = .99$

Table 35 indicates that none of those who maintained their old neighborhood organizational ties joined organizations in their new area.

TABLE 35

Maintenance of Old Neighborhood Organizational Ties by Joining New Neighborhood Organizations.

<u>Joined New Neighborhood Organizations</u>	<u>Maintained Old Organization Memberships</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
Yes	0.0	12.9
No	<u>100.0</u>	<u>87.1</u>
Total	12	31

Corrected $X^2 = .50$
 $p = .47$

Taken collectively then, relocation had only a very small effect on neighborhood organizational participation. Most people active in their old area maintained their old ties and did not join groups in their new neighborhood and about 12 percent who had not been active before relocation joined groups in their new neighborhood. Perfater (1972:24) found the same pattern regarding organizational membership and concludes....." (that) these findings as well as those concerning

friendship ties represents two facets of the social impact of relocation which, on the whole, appear to be non-negative."

Religious Behavior

Table 36 indicates the changes in church membership and attendance caused by relocation: slightly over one-fourth indicated that relocation had caused them to change where they go to church. Colony (1974) found a much higher percentage: approximately 50 percent. Further, 15 percent indicated that they attended church less often since relocation.

TABLE 36

Changes in Church Membership and Attendance Caused by Relocation

<u>Has Relocation Caused You to Change Where You Go To Church</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	23.7
No	<u>71.3</u>
Total	174
<u>After Relocation Do You Attend Church</u>	<u>%</u>
More	11.6
The Same	73.4
Less	<u>15.0</u>
Total	173

In order to ascertain if the change in church membership influenced attendance, Table 37 was calculated. It clearly shows that those who had to change church membership were more likely to attend church less often than those who did not change churches.

Table 38
Change In Church Membership
By Demographic Variables

Has Relocation Caused You To Change Where You Go To Church	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership</u>			
Owner	38.5	61.5	96
Renter	16.9	83.1	77
Corrected $X^2 = 8.72$; $p = .003$			
<u>Age</u>			
59 & under	30.5	69.5	95
60 & over	26.6	73.4	79
Corrected $X^2 = .16$; $p = .68$			
<u>Race</u>			
White	32.3	67.7	133
Non-White	15.4	84.6	39
Corrected $X^2 = 3.45$; $p = .06$			
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	33.3	66.7	81
Female	66.7	75.3	93
Corrected $X^2 = 1.17$; $p = .27$			
<u>Income</u>			
* I	28.3	71.7	92
II	28.6	71.4	42
III	33.3	66.7	9
IV	23.5	76.5	17
$X^2 = .30$; $p = .95$			

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 39
 Relocation's Effect
 On Church Attendance
 By Demographic Variables

After Relocation Do You Attend Church	More	About Same	Less	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	9.5	73.7	16.8	95
Renter	14.3	74.0	11.7	77
$X^2 = 1.62; p = .44$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	11.6	76.8	11.6	95
60 & over	11.5	69.2	19.2	78
$X^2 = 2.00; p = .36$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	10.6	73.5	15.9	132
Non-White	15.4	71.8	12.8	39
$X^2 = .78; p = .67$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	11.1	75.3	13.6	81
Female	12.0	71.7	16.3	92
$X^2 = .31; p = .85$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	12.0	70.7	17.4	92
II	14.6	73.2	12.2	41
III	11.1	66.7	22.2	9
IV	5.9	82.4	11.8	17
Kendall's tau C = .01; p = .39				

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

TABLE 37

Change in Church Membership by Change in Attendance

<u>After Relocation Do You Attend Church</u>	<u>Has Relocation Caused You to Change Where You Go To Church</u>	
	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
More	16.0	9.9
The Same	60.0	78.5
Less	24.0	11.6
Total	50	121

$$X^2 = 6.37$$

$$p = .04$$

Change in church membership and attendance were crosstabulated by the five demographic variables. Only ownership status was related to change in church membership. Home owners were more likely than renters to indicate that relocation had required that they change where they attend church. This finding may be seen as an indication of the "roots" or permanence of homeowners versus renters.

Neighborhood Safety

Two questions were asked to indicate the relocatees' perception of safety in their relocation neighborhood compared to that of their original neighborhood. Table 40 indicates the distribution of answers.

TABLE 40

Comparison Safety and Police Protection in Old and Relocation Neighborhood.

Do You think Your Relocation
Neighborhood is More, About the
Same, or Less Safe Than Your Old
Neighborhood

	<u>%</u>
More Safe	53.5
About the Same	34.7
Less Safe	<u>11.8</u>
Total	170

Do You Feel That Police Protection
Is Better, About the Same, or Worse
In your Relocation Neighborhood Than
Your Old

	<u>%</u>
Better	32.9
About the Same	57.1
Worse	<u>10.0</u>
Total	170

Clearly for most relocatees, their neighborhood is as safe and well protected or better than their old neighborhood. Only 11 percent felt it was less safe while over half felt it was safer. Further, only 10 percent felt police protection was worse while almost one-third felt it had improved. Colony (1971) found that 36 percent of his sample felt their old neighborhood was safer after dark than their new and 34 percent felt that police protection was better. I-630 and East Belt relocatees indicated a much more positive attitude toward new neighborhood safety and police protection.

Table 41 indicates the relationship between perception of safety and the five demographic variables, and Table 42 indicates the relationship between perception of police protection and the demographic variables. Only income was related and it was related to both measures of safety. Table 41 indicates a slight tendency for upper income groups to perceive the new neighborhood as safer than the old. Table 42 indicates a slight tendency for lower income groups to perceive police protection in the new neighborhood as better than the old. These two findings are obviously contradictory. This contradiction may in part be explained by noting that while the findings are statistically significant at the .05 level, the strength of the relationship is very low. Since they are contradictory and low in strength, it is perhaps most realistic

Table 41
 Comparison Of New To Old
 Neighborhood Safety
 By Demographic Variables

New Neighborhood Is	More Safe	About Same	Less Safe	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	53.3	36.7	10.0	90
Renter	54.4	32.9	52.6	79
$X^2 = .44; p = .80$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	46.8	39.4	13.8	94
60 & over	61.8	28.9	9.2	76
$X^2 = 3.84; p = .14$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	55.4	35.4	9.2	130
Non-White	50.0	28.9	21.1	38
$X^2 = 3.96; p = .13$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	48.8	40.0	11.3	80
Female	57.8	30.0	12.2	90
$X^2 = 1.89; p = .38$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	56.0	29.7	14.3	91
II	52.5	40.0	7.5	40
III	66.7	22.2	11.1	9
IV	35.3	47.1	17.6	17
Kendall's tau C = -.15; p = .02				

* I = Below \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Table 42
 Comparison Of New To Old
 Neighborhood Police Protection
 By Demographic Variables

New Neighborhood Is	Better	About Same	Worse	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	27.5	62.6	9.9	91
Renter	39.7	50.0	10.3	78
$X^2 = 3.09; p = .21$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	26.9	62.4	10.8	93
60 & over	40.3	50.6	9.1	77
$X^2 = 3.41; p = .18$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	30.8	57.7	11.5	130
Non-White	42.1	52.6	5.3	38
$X^2 = 2.41; p = .29$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	24.7	64.2	11.1	81
Female	40.4	50.6	9.0	89
$X^2 = 4.76; p = .09$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	45.2	45.2	9.7	93
II	22.5	57.5	20.0	40
III	11.1	88.9	-0-	9
IV	12.5	87.5	-0-	16
Kendall's tau C = .17; p = .002				

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

to assume no relationship exists between income and perception of neighborhood safety.

School

Relocation of a household can often require that children change school. Such a change is frequently difficult for both parents and children. Two questions were asked of relocatees to ascertain the effect of relocation on school. Approximately 40 percent of the respondents with children indicated that they were required to change schools because of relocation. Of those who had to change schools, 46 percent felt the new school was better while 27 percent felt they were worse. Thus, on the whole, relocation required less than half of the families with school-age children to change schools. Further, of those that did change schools, approximately 73 percent felt the new schools were better or about the same.

TABLE 43

Affect of Relocation on Schools

<u>Did Relocation Require Your Children to Change Schools</u>	<u>%</u>
Yes	40.3
No	<u>59.7</u>
Total	67
<u>Are the New Schools:</u>	
Better Schools	46.2
About the Same	26.9
Worse Schools	<u>26.9</u>
Total	26

Shopping

Relocates were asked if relocation had caused shopping to become more or less difficult. Data in Table 44 indicates that most respondents (56 percent) indicated that relocation had no effect on shopping. An almost equal proportion indicated that it had become more difficult (20 percent) and less difficult (23 percent). Colony (1974) found that 39 percent indicated that distance to shopping remained about the same after relocation and approximately 40 percent indicated that the distance was longer. While he asked about distance and this survey asked about difficulty, the questions are comparable. The I-630 and East Belt sample then experienced less disruption in their shopping behavior.

TABLE 44

Relocations Affect on Shopping

<u>Has Relocation Made Shopping:</u>	<u>%</u>
More Difficult	20.6
About the Same	56.0
Less Difficult	<u>23.4</u>
Total	175

On balance, then we may conclude that as a whole, relocation had little or no influence on the difficulty of shopping. Finally, data in Table 45 indicates that there was no relationship between ownership status, age, race, sex, or income and relocation's effect on shopping.

Subjective Assessment of Relocation Neighborhood

Finally, regarding neighborhood adjustment, relocates were asked to indicate how they liked their relocation neighborhood compared with the one they lived in before relocation. Table 46 indicates the

Table 45
Relocation's Effect On Shopping
By Demographic Variables

Shopping Is	More Difficult	About The Same	Less Difficult	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Ownership	24.2	56.8	18.9	95
Renter	16.5	54.4	29.1	79
$X^2 = 3.19; p = .20$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	19.8	62.5	17.7	96
60 & over	21.5	48.1	30.4	79
$X^2 = 4.63; p = .09$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	23.1	53.7	23.1	134
Non-White	12.8	61.5	25.6	39
$X^2 = 1.95; p = .37$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	18.5	61.7	19.8	81
Female	22.3	51.1	26.6	94
$X^2 = 2.06; p = .35$				
<u>Income</u>				
* I	23.4	54.3	22.3	94
II	17.1	58.5	24.4	41
III	33.3	44.4	22.2	9
IV	11.8	52.9	35.3	17
Kendall's tau C = .08; p = .13				

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

responses. Generally, it can be seen that only a small minority (12 percent) felt their new neighborhood was worse than their old. Most (61 percent) felt it was better. Perfater (1973) found that 34 percent indicated that they liked their new neighborhood better than their old while 11 percent indicated it was worse. The I-630 and East Belt relocatees then had an almost equal proportion to that of the Virginia study who disliked their new neighborhood while almost twice as many of the I-630 and East Belt group felt the new neighborhood was better.

TABLE 46

Subjection Assessment of Old to Relocation Neighborhood

<u>New Neighborhood:</u>	<u>%</u>
Better	61.1
Same	26.9
Worse	<u>12.0</u>
Total	175

Thus, taken as a whole, it seems that relocation has resulted in better neighborhoods for relocatees. Data in Table 47 indicate that subjective assessment of relocation is the same for all owners and renters and all racial, sexual, age, and income groups.

Summary

Relocation's effect on general neighborhood issues may be described as positive. Only 12 percent indicated that relocation ended all their neighborhood friendships. This negative effect was noted more frequently by home owners than renters but was not found disproportionately among the elderly. Further, a majority maintained their neighborhood organizational ties after relocation and an equal

Table 47
 Subjective Comparison Of
 Old To New Neighborhood by
 Demographic Variables

New Neighborhood	Better	Same	Worse	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>				
Owner	57.3	31.3	11.5	96
Renter	65.4	21.8	12.8	78
$X^2 = 1.95; p = .37$				
<u>Age</u>				
59 & under	59.6	26.6	13.8	94
60 & over	63.0	27.2	9.9	81
$X^2 = .65; p = .72$				
<u>Race</u>				
White	63.2	25.7	11.0	136
Non-White	56.8	27.0	16.2	37
$X^2 = .86; p = .65$				
<u>Sex</u>				
Male	58.2	27.8	13.9	79
Female	63.5	26.0	10.4	96
$X^2 = .69; p = .70$				
<u>Income</u>				
*				
I	59.1	26.9	14.0	93
II	64.3	26.2	9.5	42
III	55.6	3.3	11.1	9
IV	76.5	23.5	-0-	17
Kendall's tau C = .07; p = .10				

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

number joined in their new neighborhood as dropped memberships in their old areas.

Twenty-eight percent changed churches after relocation with 24 percent of these attending less while 16 percent attended more frequently. Again, the negative effects for religious behavior was found most frequently by home owners but no difference was noted for race or age.

Both neighborhood safety and police protection was improved according to most relocatees and only 10 percent felt police protection was worse in their new neighborhood.

While approximately 40 percent of those with children had to change schools, most felt the new schools were as good or better.

An almost equal percent noted that shopping was more difficult and less difficult with a majority indicating no change.

Finally, 61 percent felt their new neighborhood was better than their old and only 12 percent indicated that they felt it was worse. Thus, taken as a whole, relocation seems to have been positive regarding neighborhood factors.

Chapter 6

PERSONAL ADJUSTMENT

It is often difficult to accurately summarize individual personal adjustment problems without neglecting specific and real problems felt by a small number of people. For example, a number of relocatees noted serious physical and emotional problems caused by relocation and one or two even attributed the death of a friend or spouse to relocation. However, for the vast majority, no such consequences were noted. Do 98 emotionally satisfying moves and one mental breakdown and one death mean that relocation was emotionally inconsequential? It certainly would be for the vast majority but at the same time is no less traumatic for the two. With this observation in mind, the following is offered regarding the personal adjustment problems of relocatees.

Emotional Problems

Table 48 indicates relocatees' responses to possible emotional problems caused by relocation. Approximately 12 percent indicated that they or a member of their family experienced emotional problems caused by the relocation. A variety of problem sources were mentioned, the most frequent cited being physical illness. Of the 22 relocatees who experienced emotional problems, 10 (or 45 percent) indicated that they sought medical help. Colony (1971) found that the social and psychological impact of relocation was more pronounced among the elderly and the poor. No such relationship was found in the I-630 and East Belt sample. Indeed, no demographic group had a significantly high rate of emotional problems (see Table 50).

TABLE 48

Emotional problems caused by relocation

<u>Has Relocation Caused You or Any Member of Your Family Emotional Problems</u>	
Yes	%
No	12.9
	<u>87.1</u>
Total	170
<u>Specific Source of Problems</u>	
Work in Old Residence	5.3
Getting Off Work to Move	5.3
Moving Experience	10.5
Rude A.H.T.D. Personnel	10.5
Emotional Attachement to Old Residence	10.5
School Change	10.5
Finding a New Home	5.3
Loss of Friends	10.5
Move Caused Illness	21.1
Loss Home Ownership	5.3
Nervous Breakdown	<u>5.3</u>
Total	19

Marital and Family Problems

Data in Table 49 indicate that only two respondents indicated that relocation had caused marital or family problems. The specific nature of these problems can not be revealed in order to protect the anonymity of relocatees.

TABLE 49

Marital and family problems

<u>Has Relocation Caused Any Marital or Family Problems in Your Household %</u>	
Yes	1.2
No	<u>98.8</u>
Total	166

Table 50
Emotional Problems Caused By Relocation
By Demographic Variables

Problems	Yes	No	Total
<u>Ownership Status</u>			
Owner	14.9	85.1	101
Renter	9.4	90.6	64
	Corrected $X^2 = .62$; $p = .43$		
<u>Age</u>			
59 & below	16.1	83.9	93
60 & over	9.1	90.9	77
	Corrected $X^2 = 1.28$; $p = .25$		
<u>Race</u>			
White	12.3	87.7	130
Non-White	15.8	84.2	34
	Corrected $X^2 = .08$; $p = .77$		
<u>Sex</u>			
Male	10.0	90.0	80
Female	15.6	84.4	90
	Corrected $X^2 = .71$; $p = .39$		
<u>Income</u>			
* I	12.0	88.0	92
II	10.3	89.7	39
III	22.2	77.8	9
IV	17.6	82.4	17
	Kendall's tau C = $-.03$; $p = .27$		

* I = Under \$10,000; II = \$10,000 to \$15,000; III = \$15,000 to \$20,000; IV = Over \$20,000

Attitude About Relocation

Relocates were asked how they felt about relocation when they were first informed of it and how they feel now that it has occurred.

Table 51 indicates their response.

TABLE 51

Comparison of Feelings About Relocation When First Informed and Now

<u>Feelings About Move</u>	<u>When First Informed</u>	<u>Now</u>
Very Happy	7.9	30.1
Happy	10.7	33.0
Mixed Feelings	32.2	26.1
Sorry	19.2	5.7
Very Sorry	<u>29.9</u>	<u>5.1</u>
Total	177	176

Generally, we see that when first informed, relocatees were unhappy about the move. However, we see a marked change once the move was accomplished. Almost half were unhappy about the move when first informed, however, this figure has fallen to 11 percent after the move. Thus, it seems that while knowledge of the move produced a great deal of unhappiness prior to the move itself, once accomplished, this feeling tends to change. Colony also (1974) found that relocatees attitude toward moving became more favorable with time.

It is significant to note how people changed from one attitude to another:

1. Of those that were at first happy, 87.8 percent remained happy, 12.2 percent had mixed feelings, and none were later sad.
2. Of those that at first had mixed feelings, 73 percent are now happy, 25 percent retained mixed feelings, and 2 percent are now sad.
3. Of those that were sorry about the move at first, 48 percent are now happy, 33 percent have mixed feelings, and 20 percent remain sorry.

We may thus note that of the total three percent now feel worse than they did at first about the move while 63 percent feel better about the move than they initially did. Similarly, Buffington (1973) found that 50 percent of those who were initially upset were pleased with relocation ultimately. This suggests that on the whole, relocation is seldom as bad as people expect and in most cases relocatees attitudes moved toward the positive.

Summary

While a few mentioned serious emotional and physical problems and even death caused by relocation, for most relocatees there were no serious problems. Indeed, while almost half indicated that they were sorry when first informed about relocation, only 11 percent felt this after relocation had been experienced. Further, only three percent felt worse about relocation after it occurred than before while most (63 percent) felt better about it than they did initially.

Perhaps a word of caution is in order regarding the improvement in attitude noted by relocatees after relocation. This finding should not lead planners to believe that voiced concerns of relocatees prior to relocation will necessarily disappear after relocation or that they may be ignored. Indeed, it may well be that these concerns, unhappiness, and negative feelings voiced to the Highway Department and others made Department relocation personnel more cognizant of problems and more anxious to solve them.

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APPENDIX A



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

33RD AND UNIVERSITY · LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204 · 501/569-3323

Center for
Urban and Governmental
Affairs

November 22, 1978

Dear

The University of Arkansas at Little Rock's Center for Urban and Governmental Affairs is currently in the process of studying the effects of relocation on those who were moved by right of way acquisition for the I-630 and the East Belt Freeways.

We are interested in the social, financial and psychological effects relocation has had on those who were relocated. The information developed from this study will be used to better understand the consequences of such a project and will help in the development of policy decisions which will hopefully ease any burdens caused by relocations in the future.

As part of this study, we are interviewing all those who were relocated. You should be receiving a call from a member of our staff in the next few weeks. Your cooperation in telling us about your relocation experience is of utmost importance to the success of the project. Please be assured that your name will not appear in the report. We are interested in your experience, not your identity. Your identity will be held in strict confidence.

We look forward to discussing your relocation experience with you, and the help you can provide in our research effort.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. D. Buffalo".

M. D. Buffalo, Ph.D.
Research Associate

MDB:gb

APPENDIX B

RELOCATEES

Were you relocated by the I-630 (Wilbur Mills) or East Belt Freeway? The Survey & Market Research Unit would like to talk with you about your relocation experience. Please call UALR, 569-3226 or 569-3229.

APPENDIX C



UNIVERSITY OF ARKANSAS AT LITTLE ROCK

33RD AND UNIVERSITY · LITTLE ROCK, ARKANSAS 72204 · 501/569-3323

Center for
Urban and Governmental
Affairs

January 15, 1979

Dear

As you may know, the Center for Urban and Governmental Affairs at the University of Arkansas at Little Rock is currently in the process of studying the impact of relocation on those families required to move by the I-630 and East Belt Freeway.

For the past several months, we have been interviewing by phone all those families which were relocated. Our records show that we do not have your current phone number and consequently have not been able to contact you.

In order to complete our survey, we are asking those families for which we do not have a current phone number to indicate their phone number and a convenient time for us to call for a short interview. An addressed, stamped envelope is provided.

While we recognize that such a request is sometimes time-consuming and a nuisance, without your help our work will be only partially complete. Your experiences with relocation are a valuable part of our study and we look forward to discussing them with you.

Please be assured that your name will not appear in our report. We are interested in your experience, not your identity. Your identity will be held in strict confidence.

Thank you in advance for your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. D. Buffalo".

M. D. Buffalo, Ph.D.
Research Associate

MDB:gb

My phone number is: _____

I would prefer to be called at _____ a.m. _____ p.m.

APPENDIX D

FOCUSED GROUP INTERVIEW

- (I) What Kinds of questions should we ask when we do the final survey? They're interested in economic effects. Were you notified soon enough? Did you lose a lot of friends, neighborhood organizations, etc.?
- (1) I don't think they give you really enough time.
- (I) You were saying, what was the time span?
- (1) Well, I think the first time the guys I called when I heard this was going to really go through, I called them and they came out the first time they talked to me . . . and then they were back like in April. And then we had until the first of June to find a place to move when they really got started. I mean listen, they did their appraising, negotiating, and all of this in this period of time.
- (I) In the two-month period. They said you've got two months . . .
- (1) And then they said well you know you have to be out of here because we have to have this property cleared of all debris by the first of August. And I'll tell you when you're in business.
- (2) The kids are in school and they've got six weeks of school left and you're supposed to be out!
- (1) Well, they came back, they were wanting us to move, you know, to get on out. We signed the papers in the latter part of April on the place. They said something about us going ahead and moving, and I said, "look, I've got a little boy in school and there's no way that I can pull him out of school and relocate him right now in the last six weeks!" Well, they were in semester tests -- their final tests, at the time they were wanting us to move. Of course, they let us go ahead and stay. I mean there was no hassle over that. It's just that as soon as school was out, well we had to be out the first week of June and he was in school through the third day of June.
- (I) What kind of experience did you have?
- (3) Well, my experience was probably quite a bit different in that I just knew and I was just renting -- I didn't bother me because I wasn't going to sign a lease. I wasn't going to stay a year anyway. I just wanted to get in town,

unload my truck, and start looking for a house, and so it really didn't disrupt our life at all because we were planning -- we probably would have stayed a little longer in the duplex had we heard from the benefits We hadn't been there long enough and so most of the people in our neighborhood are young people our age or younger living in duplexes. So it didn't have any permanent effect on our life. I would suggest one thing though: The way they notify people. We were notified on the fourth day of the month; we had what, 90 days I believe to vacate or something like that. This presents some financial hardships. Some grief I had with my landlord is that I paid my rent on the first. Then on the fourth I called him up and I said, "hey, you don't own this property anymore." I said, "You owe me 27 days rent!" He said "OK!" I'll see you in court."

(2) That's the way we were. We paid our rent and moved out and we still charged with the following month's rent because we had already signed our papers to get out, you know, and started moving but yet the next month wouldn't have . . . he didn't own it, you know the guy we were renting from didn't own it but yet he came back to us and collected another month's rent and we had to pay it. You know, it's better than going to court.

(1) Did you have a lease?

(2) No. We didn't even have a lease, but he just hassled us so much, you know, for the rent that we ended up paying. And still, they had already bought it. He signed the papers, he didn't own it, we didn't know who to pay our rent to so we paid it to him that month. He came over and requested that we pay. So it took us a month -- that's all I needed since I had the baby and it was five weeks old and we were trying to move and take care of things and we came up the next month and said if we didn't have everything out and he turned around and rented this house to some other guy and collected more rent on that and I don't know if he knew or not. (MUMBLE.....) My furniture, when the house was rented went with it. It didn't bother me, you know it wasn't that much that I wanted, but I still had curtains, and a table, and chairs things like that in there that like I say would still be there and I wasn't in any hurry to get out. I didn't really feel like messing with it myself anyway.

(1) Did you mention that to the Highway Department?

(2) I threatened to call, I don't even know whether I called. I was so mad! That was when he came down that he would actually come there the next month to want the remainder of the rent or whatever because we still had our furniture. We did go ahead and settle with him. . . We had known he was wrong and you know we didn't want to mess with that. But it looked like if we stayed on we wouldn't have ~~to~~ to pay to him anymore rent

after he signed his papers. I think we called the guy named Mike and talked to him about it. He said well if you, you know, go ahead and pay this month's rent to him you don't have to pay anymore but he just kept on and on. So we paid him just to get him off our backs.

- (3) Our landlord was very bitter about losing the property in the first place. He contested the settlement, you know that, and so in essence, I got caught in between, I paid it. I had no idea when they were going to notify us ---- notify renters. And it turns out that the person next door was dating one of the guys who was involved in the relocation, of course they didn't pay. And I didn't know this until later; it was too late. In four days I would be late in paying next month's rent. And he said, "no, I'm not going to give it back." He went into this illogical explanation of why he didn't owe me any money. What could I do? I could take it to the small claims court, but you wonder would it be worth it, or at that time there wasn't a small claims court, but you wonder would it be worth it! Even a civil court uses defense. I think there ought to be some program where the Highway Department says, "OK, you will be notified by" and it should be either the 28th or 29th of the month so people won't pay the next month's rent. They should be notified two or three weeks ahead of time, "hey look, don't pay any more rent," and that would simplify it or at least, not to pay any more rent, but tell them that the landlord no longer owns it as of such-and such a date, get your things in order and also they ought to offer if there's any trouble if I did call the Highway Department out they would not know what to do on it -- take them to court?

- (I) So we just continued to pay our rent. He doesn't own it - - - we - - - pay it to him anyway. He collected his money for the land, and the house, and the whole works, yet he was still collecting from people that he let move in after we had moved out and our 90 days were almost up. He went and rented it to somebody else. Well, there they had to turn around and move, these guys had to turn around and move not knowing --- well I don't think he tells them that the highway department owns the land and the highway's coming through or nothing else. So they had, lived there about a month and had to turn around and move -- be sent away. They had to move, with no moving money or anything else.

- (I) What about in finding another place --- (How did that make out?) Was the Highway Department any help?

- (2) No! They told us, you know what you can buy and they went out and looked for a place ----- they found a house over at Meadowpark to go look at. Well, this house was surrounded

by colored people. And we didn't want in that area, you know . . . So that's the only help they gave us. They said they -- that the price range would go up --- increase --- rent or something like that. And we'll give you that much money for a year I think is the way they do it on an average basis or something like that. And that's what we collected, you know, when we moved ----- have like so many dollars per house, per room and we, they counted maybe four rooms. They had two bedrooms and a kitchen -- two bedrooms, a dining room, living room, and all the other stuff which was supposed to pay for according to the list that they gave us, you know. Although, well we had two outside storage buildings. All this stuff was not included, but according to the booklet they sent out all these rooms were supposed to be included, so much per room -- you know.

- (1) Pay up to \$500 for you to make a move and you can move your own furniture and collect the \$500 or they will take bids on moving companies and they will come and move you.
- (I) How was that for you?
- (1) We moved our own and they paid us \$500 to move the household and then I got someone to move the business.
- (I) Your business is in your home?
- (1) No. It was attached to the home. It was a separate, altogether separate but it was attached to the house. That's something I can tell you what they will do though. There was so much of it I didn't understand when they first came out as to why it had to be this way and everything until he comes out now we're -- I'll -- give you so-and-so here for your house or for you property. This includes fences, fence posts, you name it. If you find this, ---- well --- we had two cows and we had two horses, and we had chickens. I asked him, I said "well what will we do, what are we supposed to do with this?" He said that's your problem." And every question I asked him, " that's your problem." And I said, "well look man," I said, "you know we've worked here for a certain amount of years getting this house to where it is now." And I said, "then you come in wanting a highway, I'm not questioning that as long as I get anything within reason for the place -- the house, cuz I didn't have but two years payments on the place and it would have been mine. And I told him I said and they made the statement said now you "we'll give you so much for the property and then you have to buy within a certain price range before we will give you anything else". Now we have so much we will give you if you go out and find a place that costs a certain amount of money. Then we'll apply to that---

money that we give you for this place of yours. OK. You will have to invest it in property. It's got to be reinvested in the property. So if you'll go look for a place and you find one that costs a certain amount of money then we're going to come back and help you up to a certain point. If you don't find it within this range then we don't pay you anything other than what we have allowed you for your property." And I said, "all right, I've got a four bedroom house, we had the 24 x 12 foot barn and chicken house, and I said, "what about my business?" He said "as far as I'm concerned you don't even have a business." I said, "well the IRS seems to think so. I pay income taxes on it every year. They seem to think it's a business anyway." And so he got real smart, you know. And we talked on and I asked him what I was supposed to do with all of this stuff. Well, he didn't know what I was supposed to do with it. He didn't care if I move it out under a shade of a tree. I would vacate that property. I mean he didn't come he didn't come out there to get into an argument. He came out there to tell me what he'd give me for the property. I said "I'm not trying to argue. I'm trying to weigh the situation and find out what I am supposed to do and find out what I can do because I've got to sell and I've got it paid for." I said, "what just you know what do you do with it in the length of time that you're supposed to have to relocate." Well, he didn't know that. That wasn't none of his problems.

- (I) So all these kind of out buildings and things like that ---
- (1) They pay absolutely nothing for anything you buy they buy you out ---
- (2) They're paying for what you're living in.
- (1) They are paying for your dwelling and this is it. It don't make any difference what you've got outside, you just do the best you can. So we ended up losing a half acre of ground. I had to kill the cows because I had no place to put them. I could not get nothing like what I had in them. Cows were down at that time. I boarded the horse in the backyard and paid a thousand dollars to get a chain on the fence to put around the back yard where we moved. I boarded the horse because my son had had him since he was four years old and he wouldn't part with him. It took me a while to find a pasture to board him in that I could afford. We're paying now for a pasture to board the horse in. When I owned the pasture to start with, I didn't have to worry about it. I had plenty of pasture to start with, I had plenty of pasture back there for him to run in when they came to buy the place. They told me they would not

pay me anything for the loss of my business but they did. Because there was so much I didn't understand. I went and talked to an attorney, and I asked him I said, I just don't understand." I said "I might be, you know, wrong in my thinking on some of this stuff. So I would like for somebody to explain to me why they can come in and do this after a person has worked their lives away board for board and dollar for dollar. And they can come in and say, "look, I'm gonna take it whether you like it or not." Now if I'd got a different person I would not have gone through this because I know some people that got a different man that had feelings for people and they didn't go through the nervous hassle I went through.

- (1) You, I've tried to remember all the classifications of business relocations. Your business -- what seemed to be their problem, that they didn't recognize the business because it was attached to the house.
- (1) Well, he didn't say. That time, you know, he never did make any comment on that.
- (2) At one time, didn't they tell you that if you would go out of business for a year -- it had to be disrupted for a year that you got paid. That was one statement that he made.
- (1) That was one statement -- that was what he made to me. "If you'll go out of business and stay out of business for a year we'll pay you for your business." But he said, "I'm not paying you nothing for the dislocation of your business. I won't even pay you to move your business." I said, "I think you will." And that's when I went down and talked to the attorney and I told him I said, "I wish you'd call and see what see if you can understand what he's telling me any better than I can because I just can't understand it." I said, "I don't want to get tied up in the court and I don't want to deal him any trouble. All I want is a fair settlement on what" -- I say, "I'll move over for progress. I'm not hassling that." But I said, "this guy comes in here and he tells me, he threatens me with every word he threatened." And I said, when he got up to leave out of my house, he said, "well, I'll tell you one thing, you will sell because if you don't sign this paper I will go over and deposit this in your account and I will be back to condemn this place in 30 days and you will move within 30 days" was the statement he made. But it's right there in black print that you've got 90 days from the time you sign the paper or from the time they send you your notice. But see he was one of these he said, "well, I bought a place in Lakewood that wouldn't cost you as much as we're offering you." And I asked him I said, "listen, what have you done?" I said, "sure, you could go out here probably and buy a house with a roof on it. I'd hate to know I'd

have to live with my chickens inside my house, but they're furnishing our eggs to eat." So I said you know it's just one of these things that I could not understand. And so after I guess the lawyer had to talk to them he called and talked to them and he called me back. And he said, well he said, "I think that things can be different." Well, it wasn't just two or three days till they came -- called me back saying a different thing. "Now you get your statements together from your tax man that takes care of your books and we'll --, you know, give you so-and-so for the dislocation of your business,"

- (I) So initially they planned to just --- weren't going to recognize it as a business at all.
- (1) Uh-huh ----- and they also came up with the fact that you know "you're buying a new house and we're paying you a certain percentage of -- matching money as to what you put down, too." And originally, it had to cost a certain amount of money or they weren't going to pay a dime, but they did. After all was said and thought, I mean this guy this particular guy, he's, I'm not talking for the whole bunch of them because they're not all like this, but this guy that I got a hold of thought he could run out there and just bluff me, see. He thought, boy I've got me a sucker here, you know, I can scare her into doing things. But He didn't know that I wasn't going to up and sell my chickens and stuff and --- before ... And I wasn't about to let him run me off. I would have sat there and I would have fought before I would give up everything I worked for -- for the price he was wanting to pay for it.
- (I) Ultimately, what do you think you -- do you think you've lost financially or gained financially?
- (2) No with me, NO! ----- If we had owned the house we probably would have.
- (1) You probably would have?
- (2) We would have lost because we wouldn't have gotten what the house was worth. (I don't think) I don't know what the man got for it but I know in her situation when they were over there and, you know, to me she lost till in the long run she lost because we have been out, that's where all of her kids have grown up. That's the only place we knew. And they were going, you know, over in Little Rock, we live in North Little Rock. None of us wanted Mom and Dad to live in Little Rock --- we just didn't know Little Rock. We had -- we had lived in North Little Rock and moved on out -- up in that area and had been out there about 15 or 20 years, you know, that's the only home we really knew.

We had already started school as old as we are, I was grown up and married and moved off but my little boy was still at home. He was staying out in that area. He had to make new friends, go to a new school and everything.

- (1) Well, we lost financially, too, in a sense. Where we moved, there was not a building for me to move my stuff into, and I had to build a building. Well, when we got ready to move, when I did find a place to move the builders were not through with the building. I had to move myself in over the carpenters. The movers had to have built on to the house which was to hold my washer, dryer, and freezer. I had to move it in, re-lay the tile -- the floor covering. It was supposed to have been 48 hours before you could move in on it. We have to move off 15 or 20 miles away from a house and leave and leave stuff like that in it because three days after we were gone there was supposed to be nothing taken out of the house. You know, I mean you don't move off 15 or 20 miles away from a house and leave and leave stuff like that in it because three days after we were gone there was supposed to be nothing taken out of the house. You know, I mean you left anything that was attached, you left. We went back, the paneling had been pulled off the wall less than a week after we had left. The carpets had been taken up, the paneling had been taken off the walls, \$45 worth of door locks had been taken out. You know, all this stuff. It was just- there was holes in the walls you could have drove a bulldozer through. Well people had gone in there and - well - absolutely wrecked it. Well you can imagine what happened to any of my furniture left in there. I was almost leary of even going and moving, you know, one day and leaving the rest of it there that night because locks means nothing in Little Rock. If they want in, they go in and they take what they want no matter where you're at. But it's just kind of touchy situation. And like we had a four-bedroom house full of furniture to move plus I had the shop to move. And it takes a while --- It was kind of hot then, too.
- (I) Do you think you lost, or gained, or broke even?
- (3) Well in my case no. I gained because I had nothing invested. It's something I'm lucky I fell into.
- (2) The renters usually, the renters get the better deal on the whole.
- (1) Anyone would agree that the renters is the ones that comes out on top because actually they're paying rent month-by month anyway. And they give them like a difference you know, in what they're paying now and what they might have to pay. It's not necessarily what they pay or what they might have to pay.
- (2) Well on renters, they pay for the house that you've got. And then they pay for the rent it's gonna cost you per year. You get a house to stay in -- then you get that in advance -- they pay it --. If your house was fairly cheap then, now you have

to go out where they were \$100 a month two years ago, your paying \$225 now. So if you're planning on staying there a pretty good while, you lost.

- (1) So immediately you gained -- they paid you the difference.
- (2) They paid a difference --
- (3) Up to four years. Up to four years on the house -- (everyone talking at once -----)
- (2) They gave us the option to buy. We had the option to buy. They put up so much money and we matched. We put up so much and they matched our down payment on our house. Plus you had to buy within a certain price range of house for them to help with it. And what they would pay, what the address they gave us was I didn't like the area, you know. The house, and that's the only one that they ever came up with for us to even look at.
- (1) Another part, too, they said they used to not do this but they got a few times on it which I can see, I mean, I understand in a way that it's like I told them. You move -- you have to move and be in your new dwelling before you can get one dime to move on. You have got to come up -----(interruption--)
- (2) An average move would cost by the time you put up each deposit - new damage desposit and rent you've got to come up with all this money first whether you've got it or not, you come up with it. And they can move within two weeks to three weeks or whatever time they decide to send the check. You get the check on ---.
- (1) But they don't pay you until after ----- (interruption)
- (1) They don't pay you until after you make that move. And you have to be moved and settled in before you get your money. It's a certain length of time after you move before they'll give you your moving money. And you've just got to come up with this if you're working for \$100 a week that's tough. As they say, "that's your problem." And just like us -- when we went to make an offer on this house that we bought. It wasn't what I really wanted, but time had run out, I mean, there's not that many places to be found for what we needed and the buildings that we had to have on it in order to move. And this place happened to have the buildings we could move into itself for the building for my shop stuff. So I had to make, see I had to move my shop and also move the household stuff in before we could get a dime. Well, when I went -- just like I told him -- when I went to make the offer on the place that we were to buy, you have to even come up with your own interest money. Whatever they charge you for, you know, you will the closing costs came when we settled the deal that like whatever you have to put up your own earnest money -- you've got to come up with it.

too. And I tell you, when they came out there talking to us I didn't know where the money was coming from, because we'd been loaded with doctor and hospital bills from way back when. And I told him I said, "I just don't know where it's coming from." My husband had been in a car wreck and was injured pretty bad a year before that. And thank God the settlement did come through right at the time that we were having to move or I still don't know how we would have made that move. I'd have had to go down and mortgage the cars or I'd have had to mortgage something to even have got money to move on.

(I) Is that pretty much your experience?

(3) Well, what we did was we went and bought.

(I) You went out and you bought?

(3) Right, and we had -- I knew how much we had agreed upon as a settlement -- we made an offer on the home, got the home, and then when we closed, representatives from the Highway Department that were at the closing had a check. They offered it to me, I signed it, and I tore away from them, and I gave it to the mortgage fund company.

(1) This is the way ours was. They met us there and we paid them what we had got out of the house and paid down on the place. And then they gave them their check, you know, on the place at the same time.

(I) Later the check came for the move.

(1) Yeah. Later you get your check for the move -- what they call your moving money -- you get it later. Well, they explained to me after so long a time they explained to me that they used to come out and make an offer on the place and they paid you then. They paid you for your moving but they had such bad experiences with some people like I did with the one that came out that -- they've had experience on the other end that they would pay the people and then they would sit in the house until they would absolutely have to move then out, you know. They would make no effort whatsoever to get out and even find a place. Of course, they had told us that the locaters would -- to find a place --- us a place or we chose not to pay what you offer, what happens? He says, "well", he said --

(I) What questions do we need to ask people?

(3) You are talking about people who have been relocated by the freeway?

(I) Right. That's through the survey -- Not everyone on both freeways, but a random sample of those -- We don't want to miss asking the obvious.

- (3) Well, in a sense of timing this is a --there could be a whole bunch of questions, of course, the timing of when things happen, when you can make an offer, when you can leave your apartment and still qualify for living expenses and additional living expenses. Really you weren't told the day exactly the exact date you would have to leave -- we were talking about this before that. Would we still qualify? So the timing part about it, I think, could be questioned
- (I) So it's not so much what they gave you, they've given you enough notice is the problem, it's also that you know from the community that it's coming and you hear stories about it but you don't -- but the timing of when you're going to get paid because you know you're going to have to move
- (1) They tell you long before they begin to tell you when and what you're going to have to move on. You know long, you know you're going to have to move but you don't know when your going to have to move. They tell me it will be sometime within six months to a year. You know you're gonna do something but don't know when.
- (I) But you can't make any plans?
- (1) Now you go ahead and look for you a place. I mean you can try to feel what you're looking for. You don't know what you're going to have to spend. So, you don't know when you're going to have it to spend. But you know that you're going to have to spend it. It just leaves the people ----- in the balance. They don't know what to plan on, where to plan the move, and like I said -- property is not plentiful. For what you're going to get out of your property, what they're going to offer you for your property, and what you're going to have to pay for the property... somewhere to get half way what you had. It is ridiculous at what the difference they want in property now and what they will offer you for what you've got
- (I) So timing is a problem.
- (1) Timing is definitely a problem. That, to me, was what -- this was what really frayed my nerves almost to the breaking point was the fact that I had to move. Well, I've got customers out here and I work hard day-to-day not month-to-month -- if they want a sofa done for that party. They can't wait out here --- Well, I'm moving I can't do the work now. You have to have time to tell your customer, "look, we're going to be moving at a certain time. So anything that we have done or that is going to be a rush, we have to get done before this certain date." And then it comes on down here where you got maybe a month to tell these people. And you've got to come up here and say "well, look, we're going to disrupt business here for a while so you'll just have to wait out there until I can get back in business.

Now I don't know when I'm going to be moving, but I know I'll move sometime." And I mean this really -- it really bugs me! It really got to my nerves something awful. And this was the main problem that I had was - well of not knowing.

- (I) Anything else other than -----
- (1) It really was the timing of how they went about doing what they were doing.
- (3) I think the more frequent correspondence with a higher department of people involved. As I said before, the renters are going to have to pay rent. But I'm sure there are people overseeing this office -- She had no choice -- claims in court, -- and it could cost a couple hundred bucks, and they don't have any right to that money other than the fact that you have to fight for it.
- (1) I think they should, if they've got renters in the place, I think they should, if they've got renters in the place, I think they should notify the renter, "now look, we've bought this property on such and such a date and this property belongs to us. You owe the man that you have been paying rent to nothing from this day forward." Because just like them -- he collected two months rent and he didn't even own the property. The Highway Department owned it. But he still collected rent because he's still living there. Why, he's collecting rent. So she should have 90 days to have got her furniture out of the place after his deal went through and they signed all the closing papers with him, you know, just about the time that she started moving, well he should have given 90 days to have got her furniture out of the place after his deal went through and they signed all the closing papers with him, you know, just about the time that place but she didn't have. He moved more people in and let her store -- part of it still in there. And she had a five-week old baby. So I mean you know you just don't pick up furniture and move it and push it around and set it in place and everything with a baby that young and do it all right now.
- (I) So the timing -- when you were notified of who owns what and when--
- (3) I think it should be clear that the Highway Department owns the property the former owner has no right to do that.
- (2) He doesn't own it anymore, so why pay him? And the Highway Department's not gonna make you pay rent.
- (1) The Highway Department gives you a certain length of time where you rent to get your stuff out. And it's just a matter of who owns the property as to how money-hungry they are---
- (2) ----- came back and collected even after we have moved out or had started moving out. The next month he came back and collected

because we still hadn't gotten everything out. Yet he didn't know that the Highway Department owned it so we -- had paid to them and we had our 90 days to move. And then he moved another family in knowing maybe they were going to have to move, I don't know, I don't know what he told them. But he was going ahead and renting it for another month -- to somebody else so he shouldn't have collected that money anyway. He didn't own it.

- (1) Well, when we really got down to the closing part of it, we really definitely -- well, when we was gonna move because we signed -- papers like the latter part of April and we had till the second week in May I think they first said. It wasn't put in writing, but this was the statement. And I said, "look, I've got to get (Name) in school and I can't move him out of that school into a new school completely new neighborhood, for two weeks of school." I said, "now, give us until the first week in June." He gets out the third of June so we'll have until he gets out of school. It was too far to transport back and forth, and I said, "we just can't afford to take him out. He's right now in his final tests at school."
- (I) So that's something that we should consider ---
- (1) So this is something that you should know, where you have to relocate children in school, it's hard on the child. And you take them out of one school in a completely new neighborhood new method of teaching. My son was going to a non-graded school where you study at your own pace. Of course, he was up at the top. But you take a child that's down here that's learned to start with and shoves him into a high group of children in another school -- it does some lasting damage on the child as well as being an inconvenience of having to do it.
- (3) There's one other possible problem -- when you build a house the contractor agrees you cannot agree to build a house until you're told to vacate. You've got 90 days to build a house -- build a house in 90 days -- The contractor can't build a house in 90 days.
- (1) See this is what happened to me.
- (3) That's right and I was -- everybody because he couldn't do the work right away and we bought the property, we didn't buy the house. Nothing was really done, but we sat there, the Highway Department told me -- I asked them -- I may not well, we didn't have any plans for that in fact that so I was in enough pressure to get out I probably used up all my 90 days maybe even a little bit more I don't know. But I didn't have any problem with that because I couldn't have gotten into a house, but many people can. A lot of times you just gotta build a house in 90 days.

- (2) And get the contractor that you like . . .
- (3) Right. You got the contract when you want it, he may not be able to get to your house because of the timing, all the timing is wrong.
- (1) This happened with us when they built my shop. The contractor that had taken the job would have been finished in plenty of time, but he had to get another contractor to come in to blow the ceilings and so forth. Well, it rained and it done a little bit of everything and it taken the man three weeks to get over to blow the ceilings. I called and did everthing but believe me he sat. And then when we did have to move, I mean it come down to where we had to get out and we was on the side of the road that was fixing to be cleared first. So we didn't have this extra time that they wasn't going to do anything that we could sit, you know. So we had to move in and then the floor, which if I could have moved in, put it in place as I moved in there would have been no problem. We could have moved in the chairs and things. There is no shelves built, the walls is not finished, the, -- well -- around the house is not finished, and you cannot start anything until those final papers are signed. You know, we knew we was gonna get the place but it taken that length of time to close. And we had to give the people that was there 30 days to move which -- us on down-- there, --a-- we had about 23 days -- I think to move. They didn't have any difficulties getting their house to move into. But they was real nice. They got a double-wide trailer, they delivered it the day they were supposed to. Set it up, and they moved withing a week from the time that we closed the papers. Or it would have really throwed us in a bigger bind than what we were in.
- (I) So if you're building anything, if contract -- build anything -- it's a 90-day operation or you're -----
- (3) And that includes running a credit check, you know. But what you should do ----- you can tell these people -- if they plan on building, you ought to have your credit check already on file and I didn't think about that. Most people don't. Recent -- rather than initiating at the time of the start.
- (1) Well see, if we hadn't of got this settlement on the accident, I would have had to gone through the process of going to the bank and borrowing money and paying interest on this money to have made the move on. When I had money there that was legally mine to make the move on, but they wouldn't give it to me. See you know, this is the problem there. I don't know -- it's -- to me that was one of the things that I told them that I don't think was fair, was the fact that you had to wait to get your money. But to me you could look back and say well, "they've had this experience and one of the next door neighbors proved this."

- (2) They were nice to them ---- we had it paid down to go ahead and make the move cause they didn't have the money to move on.
- (1) To start off with, the guy was working for a man right next door to my shop. Room to drive maybe two cars between us -- he's working for the man that had the shop leased. Well, when they go talking highway, you know, you could see dollar signs rolling. So he tells the man that they're partners. So they -- he's not got anything in that shop but a tool box that belongs to him -- a tool box and a wheel. OK. So he gets about \$800 to move that tool box 100 feet across the yard from the shop across to his front porch is where he puts it. And this is what he had in the shop. He get \$800 to do that, and here I strain my insides out to move everything that I've got for an upholstery shop, and believe me there's some stuff in an upholstery shop, and I get \$500. You know I mean this was what the Highway Department has these things over our head and then the whole thing off, they were going to give me \$3600 to move. And so he goes down and he lives in supposedly the place, and he goes over and he turns this address in thinking they won't check it. So the man came by the -- same relocater that was working with us. Of course, he had a different negotiator, but the same relocater was working with him that was working with us. And he goes down and checks the address that they're supposed to be living at because he's going to bring his check out there. And there's another woman living in the house. So he goes up and knocks on the door and said you know calls their name and she said, "well, they don't live here." That's why I say that after I found out a little more about it, I could see a whole lot of their point, too. And they ended up having to threaten to set him under a shade tree because they're ready to move the houses out and he won't move.
- (2) And what their deal was though, they were wanting to move out of state and they wanted to give an address like they were living there and get their money and they could move stakes.
- (1) They wouldn't have to go to the expense of paying a month's rent and putting up utilities. So the man finally tells them he says, "look, your check's here, it's in your name, I've got it in my hand right now. But you're not getting it until you occupy a building, your family is moved into a building, and your utilities and things are in force, and you're occupying a building." And you know really you can see people like that here. But they was going to sit in this house and back a U-Haul trailer up here and load your stuff out of the house in a U-Haul trailer. They were going to cut a trail, you know, get their check and cut a trail. But they really put a bind, I mean they put down what he had put down what he was going to pay for rent or was paying for rent he paid it and brought them a receipt for it before he got his money. But that's the schisters that makes it hard on people like us that really are in a bind to begin with. You'll

find that in any walk of life. This kind of people is what makes it hard on the honest person anywhere you go. There's quite a few ---- that they can I think there's way that they can get around all this, too.

- (I) Can you think of anything else that we should be asking?
Well, I think this has been helpful to us. We've started working on a questionnaire and we've obviously left out some things and that's what we're here to find out. Timing apparently is a big problem.
- (1) Timing is the worse problem we've got because that's when I moved the furniture place -- I didn't hear from nobody. You don't know when they're coming out there tomorrow!" You know. "Well, we'll be home so-and-so time. We'll be there." And you won't have any idea. But this was my main problem at the time that I ----- you can't plan anything. And nothing goes smooth.
- (I) Well, I sure do thank you for coming

APPENDIX E

I-630 & East Belt Study

Good evening (afternoon). May I speak to _____*.
This is _____ with the Urban and Governmental Affairs Unit of
The University of Arkansas at Little Rock, I believe that you received a
letter a few days ago informing you about a study we are conducting of those
families that were relocated by the _____ Freeway. I would like to
ask you some questions about your relocation experience.

*IF BAD TIME, (not at home,) MAKE APPOINTMENT TO RETURN CALL:

DAY _____ HOUR _____

5. Are you currently living in the home in which you were first relocated?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____
- 6-7 IF NO: Why did you move? _____

- 8-9 In what year were you relocated?
19 _____
- 10-11 Counting yourself, how many people were living with you before you
moved?

- 12-13 How many are living with you in your relocation residence? _____
- 14-15 How long did you live in the house from which you were relocated?

(Years)
- 16-17 How long have you lived in your relocation residence? _____
(Years)
18. Before relocation, did you own or rent?
1. Own _____
 2. Rent _____
19. Did you own or rent when you relocated?
1. Own _____
 2. Rent _____
20. IF HOME OWNER: How did you feel about the appraised value of your home?
Did you feel it was:
1. Higher than you expected _____
 2. About what you expected _____
 3. Lower than you expected _____
 4. N/A _____
21. How many rooms did you have in your old residence? _____
22. How many do you have in your relocation residence? _____

23. What type dwelling is your relocation residence?
1. Single family _____
 2. Duplex _____
 3. Mobile home _____
 4. Apartment _____
24. How old was your old residence?
1. New _____
 2. 1-5 years _____
 3. 6-10 years _____
 4. 11-20 years _____
 5. Over 20 years _____
25. How old is your relocation residence?
1. New _____
 2. 1-5 years _____
 3. 6-10 years _____
 4. 11-20 years _____
 5. Over 20 years _____
26. Compared to your original dwelling, would you say that the relocation dwelling was:
1. Much improved _____
 2. Somewhat improved _____
 3. About the same _____
 4. Somewhat worsened _____
 5. Much worsened _____
27. Did you have many friends where you used to live?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____
28. How did your moving affect these old friendships?
1. No effect _____
 2. Ended some of these friendships _____
 3. Ended all of these friendships _____
29. Did you belong to any type of neighborhood organizations before you moved?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____
30. IF YES: Did you remain in these clubs after you moved?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____
31. Have you joined any neighborhood organizations since you moved into your new neighborhood?
1. Yes _____
 2. NO _____
32. Has relocation caused you to change where you go to church?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____
33. Would you say you go to church more, about the same or less than you did before relocation?
1. Yes _____
 2. No _____

34. Has relocation had any influence on your job?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

35-36 IF YES: Please explain _____

37. Has relocation made travel to your job more, about the same or less difficult?

- 1. More difficult _____
- 2. About the same _____
- 3. Less difficult _____

38. Do you think your relocation neighborhood is more, about the same or less safe than your old neighborhood?

- 1. More safe _____
- 2. About the same _____
- 3. Less safe _____

39. Do you feel that police protection is better, about the same or worse in your relocation neighborhood than your old.

- 1. Better _____
- 2. About the same _____
- 3. Worse _____

40. Did relocation cause your children to change schools?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

41. IF YES: Do you feel the school they changed to is better, about the same or worse than the one your children would have gone to?

- 1. Better School _____
- 2. About the same _____
- 3. Worse School _____

42. Has relocation made shopping more, about the same or less difficult.

- 1. More difficult _____
- 2. About the same _____
- 3. Less difficult _____

43. Has relocation caused you or any member of your family emotional problems?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

44-45 IF YES: Can you briefly explain what these problems are _____

46. IF YES: Has the individual consulted a physician regarding these problems?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

47. Has relocation caused any marital or family problems in your household?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

48-49 IF YES: Could you explain _____

50. How did you feel about the move when you were first informed?

- 1. Very happy _____
- 2. Happy _____
- 3. Mixed feelings _____
- 4. Sorry _____
- 5. Very sorry _____

51. How do you feel now, about the move?

- 1. Very happy _____
- 2. Happy _____
- 3. Mixed feelings _____
- 4. Sorry _____
- 5. Very sorry _____

52. How do you like your relocation neighborhood compared with the one you lived in before?

- 1. Better _____
- 2. Same _____
- 3. Worse _____

53. Do you feel that you were notified far enough in advance that you would have to move?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

54. How satisfied are you with the help the Highway Department gave you in finding a new home:

- 1. Very satisfied _____
- 2. Somewhat satisfied _____
- 3. Mixed feelings _____
- 4. Unsatisfied _____
- 5. Very unsatisfied _____

55. Which best describes the effect of the move on your financial position:

- 1. Much improved _____
- 2. Somewhat improved _____
- 3. About the same _____
- 4. Somewhat worsened _____
- 5. Much worsened _____

56. Apart from the move itself, has your relocation caused any additional living expenses which you have found burdensome or unexpected?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

57-58 IF YES: Please explain _____

59. Did you receive any kind of financial help from the Highway Dept.?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

IF YES: Did you receive:

60. Moving cost payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

61. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

62-63 IF NO: Explain _____

64. Replacement housing payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

65. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

66-67 IF NO: Explain _____

68. Incidental closing cost payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

69. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

70-71 IF NO: Explain _____

72. Increased interest payment ?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

73. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

74-75 IF NO: Explain _____

76. Rental subsidy payment ?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

77. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

78-79 IF NO: Explain _____

5. Payment toward a down payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

6. IF YES: Were you satisfied with the payment?

- 1. Yes _____
- 2. No _____

7-8 IF NO: Explain _____

9. What was your occupation when you were relocated? _____

10. Sex: _____
1. Male _____
2. Female _____

11-12 Age: _____

13. Race: _____
1. White _____
2. Black _____
3. Other _____

14. What was the highest grade in school you had completed when you were relocated?
1. 0-6 _____
2. 7-9 _____
3. 10-12 _____
4. Some college _____
5. College graduate _____
6. Beyond B.A. _____

15. What was your total family income before taxes the year you were relocated?
1. Below \$10,000 _____
2. \$10,000 - \$15,000 _____
3. \$15,000 - \$20,000 _____
4. Above \$20,000 _____

TO BE FILLED OUT AFTER CALL

16. Relocation was:
1. East Belt _____
2. I-630 _____

17-18 Interviewer's name _____

19-20 Date of call:
Month _____ Day _____; Hour _____