

# HOPE VI Redevelopment of Westpark

## Evaluation Report: Year II



Rachel Garshick Kleit, PhD

Lynne C. Manzo, PhD

Jane Cover, PhD

Colin Morgan-Cross

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Year II Report summarizes data from the second year of a four-year impact evaluation of the redevelopment of the Westpark public housing community for the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA). The overall purpose of the Westpark HOPE VI Evaluation Project is to assist the BHA in assessing the impacts of the redevelopment of the Westpark public housing development on original residents and the surrounding community, and to determine the extent to which BHA has achieved the goals it identified for the project in its Revitalization Plan and Community and Supportive Services (CSS) work plan.

The evaluation as a whole focuses on 5 key questions:

1. What are the impacts of the HOPE VI redevelopment on the lives of Westpark residents?
2. To what extent has BHA achieved the goals identified in its revitalization plan and Community and Supportive Services (CSS) work plan?
3. To what extent has BHA achieved success in integrating the physical and social aspects of the HOPE VI revitalization strategy?
4. What kind of economic development is generated in the local community as a result of the HOPE VI effort?
5. What is the impact of the HOPE VI redevelopment on community revitalization in the Westpark neighborhood and the City of Bremerton?

This report begins to answer the first question concerning the impact of redevelopment on the lives of Westpark Residents and also begins to address the second question concerning meeting service goals identified in its CSS Work Plan. The remaining questions will be addressed in next two years of the evaluation. This particular report discusses the results of a survey of relocated residents and a comparison group of BHA Housing Choice Voucher holders that was conducted in December 2009 to February 2010 and summarizes available BHA administrative records.

## FINDINGS

The findings outline the relocation experience of original residents, summarizing what they think about their new homes and neighborhoods, the quality of life in their new neighborhoods compared to those of similar voucher holders, the services received during the first several years after the start of redevelopment, and how relocated Westpark residents are faring in comparison to similar voucher holders, in terms of economic stability, food security, and health. Such comparisons are helpful for better understanding the outcomes of HOPE VI redevelopment on residents.

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## RELOCATION EXPERIENCE

**On the whole, more former Westpark residents felt positively about their move away from the Westpark at the time of the survey** (between December 2009 and February 2010) than when they first learned they had to move.

Relocated residents considered many different factors in choosing where and how to move. For the great majority, having some sort of housing subsidy was important to their relocation decisions.

**What was important to most former Westpark residents was being near schools, jobs, medical care, bus stops, and family, and living in walking distance of a grocery store.**

**As many as 64 percent of Westpark residents said that concerns about whether a landlord would accept their housing voucher limited where they looked for a place to live.** Fortunately, most (72 percent) relocating Westpark residents said that no landlords refused to show them a unit because they had a Housing Voucher; still 27 percent said that a landlord did refuse to show them a unit.

**Former Westpark residents were divided almost equally in terms of wanting to return to the redeveloped site**, with 47 percent being interested in returning and 53 percent being uninterested. They were also fairly evenly divided between those who felt they had an understanding of who could return (58 percent) and those who did not feel they understood who could return (42 percent).

**Recommendation:** Ensure proper and thorough tracking of relocated residents' current addresses and document whether they experienced trouble finding a place to live or landlords refusing vouchers. We also recommend that BHA remain in contact with former Westpark residents with information on their return policy and updates on the redevelopment, and that the BHA remain in close contact with residents as part of their mandatory five-year tracking of original residents to help relocate those who are eligible to return to the redeveloped site.

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## COMMUNITY AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

As part of the redevelopment of Westpark, the BHA developed a comprehensive Community and Supportive Services program that builds on the services available to residents at the time of the HOPE VI application. The CSS plan is updated annually.

**Between January 2008 and September 2010, BHA staff made 530 referrals to 253 individuals, and developed 127 individual service plans. The majority of referrals were made in the six months after original residents had left Westpark**, perhaps responding to a need for services immediately after relocation. Over half of former Westpark residents surveyed (57 percent) said they had participated in some sort of service at the time of their relocation.

**Recommendation:** Timing of services is something that CSS staff should consider further, as well as how to connect former residents with some services on a more regular and ongoing basis, given

turnover in staffing and changes in partnerships. Continuing to document referrals leading to services received is vital for reporting the achievement of CSS plan goals. Continued efforts to monitor and maintain partnerships with community affiliate agencies will also allow BHA to reach more residents with services identified in the individual needs assessments. Additionally, staff should further consider how to engage residents who are not already receiving referrals.

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## ECONOMIC SECURITY & HARDSHIP

### **The majority of heads of households surveyed were not currently working when interviewed.**

Among non-disabled households, former Westpark heads of household were less likely to be working (34 percent) than were the heads of similar voucher holder households (47 percent).

Households with disabled members were less likely to have a household head who worked, but relatively more disabled voucher holders were working.

### **Unemployed, non-disabled former Westpark residents were significantly more likely than similar voucher holders to cite “illness, disability, or inability to work” as the reason for unemployment, while voucher holders were more likely to cite an “inability to find work.”**

While in some areas former Westpark residents experience less economic security than similar voucher holders, both groups experienced severe economic hardship. **For the majority of former Westpark households who did experience economic hardship or food insecurity, relocation from Westpark did not appear to play a significant role in creating that hardship.**

Nearly half of all households without a disabled member were unable to pay rent or mortgage at some point in the past year, and there was no difference for former Westpark residents and similar voucher holders.

**Overall, former Westpark households appear to be somewhat more food secure than similar voucher holders** at least in terms of worrying about running out of food; disability appears to play a role in the frequency of worries about food. At the same time, more former Westpark households used the food banks, suggesting that they did not necessarily have more money for food than their voucher holder counterparts, but perhaps knew more about how to access services .

### **Former Westpark households with a disabled member are more food insecure after relocation.**

While a similar number of Westpark households with a disabled member experienced food security as those without a disabled member, the hardship experienced by households with a disabled member appeared to be significantly more frequent, and thus, severe.

**Recommendations:** Consider further the role of being able-bodied and disabled in economic outcomes for relocated residents, and consider how to tailor services accordingly as this could affect the economic stability of households in important ways. Among the 914 individuals eligible for CSS in December of 2009, 310 were working age and non-disabled. Focusing on the health concerns of

these “non-disabled” households may lead to more effective service provision to enhance the economic security of these households.

Follow-up with relocated residents seems especially important for services related to economic and food security. Make clear how CSS goals respond to food insecurity. Goals concerning employment preparation and placement, job skills, and high school equivalency training will support efforts to achieve economic security for residents. Providing more information to former residents about food banks and other local resources would be helpful.

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## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**Overall, former Westpark and similar voucher holder heads of households differed little in their reported health status, and this status did not change for former Westpark residents.** In fact, for the minority whose health did change after relocation, more reported improvement (28 percent) rather than deterioration in health (19 percent).

**Poor health appears to affect former Westpark residents differently than voucher holders.** Former Westpark heads of households without a disabled member reported that their health interfered significantly more in daily activities than similar heads of voucher holder households. There was no difference in health interference in daily activities between former Westpark and voucher holder heads of households with a disabled member.

**Recommendations:** In planning for CSS, the health concerns of non-disabled households may need to be taken into account as a barrier to taking employment referrals or engaging in other services. The overall CSS goal for health care screenings is 425 for the grant period, but in as of December 2009 none had been referred because of a lack of a partner. Continued work by CSS staff to identify appropriate affiliate agencies with which to partner will be important in helping to meet this need. Increasing participation of residents and community partners in designated “Health Awareness” events should help meet these goals.

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## CHILDREN’S WELL-BEING AND HEALTH

Approximately 40 percent of the former Westpark residents surveyed had children in their household at the time of the survey, as did similar voucher holders. Children living in former Westpark households changed schools significantly more often than children living in similar voucher holder households. **Fifty percent of former Westpark respondents reported that children living in the household had changed school at least once in the past year, with 13 percent changing schools twice or more.**

**Children living in former Westpark households did not appear to be less involved in activities than similar voucher holders.** However, former Westpark children are significantly less likely to be involved in a Head Start program than children living in similar voucher holder households.



Children living in former Westpark households without disabled members appear to be better connected to medical services.

**Recommendation:** BHA should make efforts in their tracking endeavors to determine the service and educational needs of the children of relocated households. Efforts to help households where children have changed schools would also aid in the stabilization of the well-being of these children. Continuing to engage the youth in relocated households and finding a suitable facility will help CSS meet the goal of involving youth in recreational activities.

## IMPLICATIONS

The findings of this evaluation suggest that residents have relative and sometimes contradictory experiences and reactions to life in Westpark, their subsequent relocation, and life in their new neighborhoods. Findings also reveal that former Westpark residents experience extreme poverty that continually threatens their economic security. Connections to services can help ameliorate their situations and help put them on the road to greater economic security. Paying special attention to missing health referrals may be a lever for enabling otherwise non-disabled former residents to make strides towards economic security.

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## INTRODUCTION

This report summarizes data from the second year of a four-year evaluation study of the redevelopment of the Westpark public housing community for the City of Bremerton Housing Authority. The Evaluation Research Team, led by Dr. Rachel Garshick Kleit and Dr. Lynne Manzo, is composed of housing, poverty and public policy scholars and students from the University of Washington's Evans School of Public Affairs and the College of Built Environments. This introduction explains the purpose of the evaluation, discusses the questions the evaluation as whole seeks to answer, and specifies the questions this report answers. We briefly explain the goals of the HOPE VI program both nationally and locally. The introduction also describes the current status of the Westpark HOPE VI redevelopment and relocation.

## PURPOSE OF THE EVALUATION

The overall purpose of the Westpark HOPE VI Evaluation Project is to assist the Bremerton Housing Authority (BHA) in assessing the impacts of the redevelopment of the Westpark public housing site on original residents and the surrounding community, and to determine the extent to which BHA has achieved the goals it identified for the project in its Revitalization Plan and Community and Supportive Services (CSS) work plan. Site-specific evaluations such as this are being conducted throughout the U.S. and serve as critical tools for better identifying and understanding outcomes for the original residents of redeveloped sites, for the surrounding community, and for the receiving communities where original residents might move.

This four-year evaluation project addresses the question of how well BHA is meeting residents' needs and concerns regarding housing and social services throughout the life of the project. The results of this evaluation will not only help BHA understand whether it is meeting its goals for Westpark and its residents, but it will also further the national policy conversation about HOPE VI and its impact on residents and communities. The parameters and focus of this evaluation were developed in consultation with BHA staff and were based on the co-Principle Investigators' previous experience evaluating the HOPE VI redevelopment of four other HOPE VI sites in the region.

The evaluation project as a whole will address the following five (5) questions:

1. What are the impacts of the HOPE VI redevelopment on the lives of Westpark residents?
2. To what extent has BHA achieved the goals identified in its revitalization plan and Community and Supportive Services (CSS) work plan?
3. To what extent has BHA achieved success in integrating the physical and social aspects of the HOPE VI revitalization strategy?
4. What kind of economic development is generated in the local community as a result of the HOPE VI effort?
5. What is the impact of the HOPE VI redevelopment on community revitalization in the Westpark neighborhood and the City of Bremerton?

This report begins to answer the first question concerning the impact of redevelopment on the lives of Westpark Residents and also begins to address the second question concerning meeting service goals identified in its CSS Work Plan. In order to address these questions, we focus this report on several more specific questions:

- What was the relocation experience of original residents?
- What do they think about their new homes and neighborhoods?
- What is the quality of life for original residents in their new neighborhoods, compared to similar voucher holders?
- What services have original residents received during the first several years?
- How are relocated original residents faring in comparison to nearby voucher holders, in terms of economic stability, food security, and health?

As noted in the Evaluation Plan and contract, the UW Research Team will provide an evaluation report each year from 2010 through 2013. The first report (delivered January 2010) explains who lived at Westpark and what the neighborhood was like before redevelopment to enable comparisons with data collected and summarized in later reports that track change over time. This second report provides baseline information using data from a survey of relocated residents and a comparison group of BHA Housing Choice Voucher holders that was conducted in December 2009-February 2010 and summarizes available BHA administrative records. The third report will contain the results of in-depth interviews with a sample of Westpark residents and explore their experiences with their relocation and with their post-relocation housing. The fourth and final report will address whether and how life circumstances have changed for the sample Westpark residents over time, and make comparisons between the Westpark resident sample and a sample of households in the Housing Voucher program who have not lived in Westpark to assess whether these changes are caused by the redevelopment or broader changes in the community or some other factors.

In the next section we summarize the goals of the HOPE VI program and current knowledge on HOPE VI outcomes to place the research questions of this evaluation into their larger context. This will help demonstrate how the research conducted in this evaluation project will contribute to the knowledge about HOPE VI and its impacts on residents and surrounding communities.

## HOPE VI OVERVIEW AND GOALS

HOPE VI (**H**ousing **O**pportunities for **P**eople **E**verywhere) is a national competitive grant program administered by US Department of Housing and Urban Development that is designed to eradicate “severely distressed” public housing and to disperse pockets of poverty by creating new mixed-income developments through a combination of federal funds and the leveraging of private investments. According to the March 2008 Notice of Funding Availability (NOFA) distributed by HUD, there are four purposes of the HOPE VI revitalization program:

1. “To improve the living environment for public housing residents of severely distressed public housing projects through the demolition, rehabilitation, reconfiguration, or replacement of obsolete public housing projects;
2. To revitalize sites on which such public housing projects are located and contribute to the improvement of the surrounding neighborhood;
3. To provide housing that will avoid or decrease the concentration of very low-income families; and
4. To build sustainable communities” (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development).

Since the inception of HOPE VI in 1993 through 2009, 208 cities across the country have implemented a total of 247 redevelopment projects with a combined cost of US\$6.1 billion (tabulation the authors’). This has resulted in the demolition of tens of thousands of public housing units nationwide with more projects in the planning stages. As of July 2009, over 96,000 public housing units have already been, or are planned to be, demolished (Abravanel et al. 2009). This does not include the additional six HOPE VI grants awarded for FY 2008, totaling \$97,246,691 (U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development). Given the magnitude of the program, and its continuing impact on public housing communities nationwide, it is imperative to understand the impacts of redevelopment on the lives of residents, the surrounding communities, and the “receiving communities” i.e. those neighborhoods where residents relocate. Such research will enable us to determine whether and how HOPE VI is meeting its goals.

A major premise behind HOPE VI is that housing strategies that mix incomes and deconcentrate poverty will provide poor families with a better quality of life. There are numerous reasons provided by policymakers and researchers to use mixed income strategies. Joseph, Chaskin and Webber (2007) organize them into two distinct rationales – the first is to strategize urban development and the second is to address urban poverty. The former approach tends to focus on dynamics of migration, gentrification, land use, and tax bases. More specifically, these arguments claim that mixed income strategies like HOPE VI help to increase the tax base and stability of the inner city by attracting more affluent families thereby helping to catalyze broader physical and economic revitalization efforts in urban neighborhoods (Joseph, Chaskin et al. 2007). The latter approach views programs such as HOPE VI as a way to address urban poverty by improving the overall quality of life for low-income people, particularly the quality of their housing, to offer opportunities for upward mobility, and to desegregate poor and minority families. It is on these latter dimensions of HOPE VI that the national evaluation research primarily focuses.

In order to determine whether these various goals of HOPE VI are met, evaluation research such as this is essential. It is detailed research from individual sites that truly shed light on the impacts of the program and builds the body of knowledge about the program. It is also helpful to remember that HOPE VI program was created based on findings about a subset of the most troubled public

housing developments in the country (National Commission on Severely Distressed Public Housing 1992). Yet, as the program has continued, many more sites have been added to the program's roster, diversifying its portfolio and the nature of the challenges it seeks to address. Because each site and each region has its own unique qualities, dynamics, strengths and challenges, it is critical that data from all regions and all types of HOPE VI sites become part of the larger dialogue. With this evaluation, data from the Westpark HOPE VI redevelopment can be part of that discussion.

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## HOPE VI EVALUATION RESEARCH LITERATURE – KEY FINDINGS

One of the more substantial evaluations of HOPE VI is the HOPE VI Panel Study that tracks outcomes for original residents of five sites across the country. This study addressed basic questions about whether the program is meeting its goal of improving the living environment for residents by tracking where households move and how the program has affected their overall well-being (Popkin et al. 2002). Baseline findings include information from a survey of 887 heads of households in the five sights. What is valuable about the Panel Study is that it tracks residents over time from 2001 through 2005. While this is a crucial study of multiple sites over a period of years, it is important to note that in the decade since the program's inception, many more HOPE VI sites have been evaluated, rounding out our knowledge of the impacts of HOPE VI on a wider population of residents. The summary of key findings reported in this section therefore not only includes the outcomes for the Panel Study and Tracking Study but evaluation research findings from a variety of sites nationwide.

HOPE VI research has focused on the following areas of outcomes: (1) resident outcomes – especially impacts on economic stability, health and well being, and impacts on children; (2) neighborhood effects – including crime and safety, housing, and neighborhood quality in the neighborhoods where residents have relocated; and (3) spillover effects – impacts on the neighborhood surrounding the redeveloped site. Studies show that HOPE VI has had impacts in all these areas, although in uneven and sometimes in unexpected ways. That is, not all outcomes are equally positive and some are, in fact, negative (loss of community and sense of further isolation) (Gibson 2007; Manzo et al. 2008; Popkin et al. 2004). Additionally, most outcomes are affected by mediating factors so that certain improvements occur under particular conditions. Outcomes also vary according to whether people have relocated to other public housing or to other private housing using a Section 8 voucher. For example, among the latter group, research shows an improvement in housing conditions and safety in the “new” neighborhoods where residents relocate. Research findings on each of these outcome areas will be discussed in further detail below.

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## RESIDENT OUTCOMES

Research on resident outcomes in HOPE VI research primarily focuses on the following areas: economic stability and self-sufficiency, health and well being and impacts on children. We now summarize the major findings in these areas.



## ECONOMIC STABILITY AND SELF SUFFICIENCY

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One of the primary goals of HOPE VI is not only to improve the living environment of public housing residents but to help move them toward greater economic stability and self-sufficiency. However, as Levy and Kaye (2004) report in their income and employment analysis of the HOPE VI panel study population, employment rates “barely budged with 45% of residents in the sample being employed at” the start of the redevelopment in 2001 and 46% being employed two years later, in 2003. Poor health and the need to care for young children, lack of jobs nearby, and poor transportation were the most significant job barriers (Levy and Kaye 2004). Other studies also show that HOPE VI does not appear to affect employment in any significant and calculable way (Goetz 2003). One study found that social service staff were more instrumental in helping residents find jobs than were neighbors in post construction HOPE VI sites.

One clear finding is that, on the whole, voucher households have trouble making ends meet, indicating that not all HOPE VI relocates do better in all areas of life. While voucher holders might experience improvements in housing and neighborhood quality (which is addressed in more detail later) many struggle with the financial challenges of living in the private market (Buron et al. 2007). More specifically, moving out of public housing presents them with new financial management challenges, such as paying rent on time and being responsible for separate utility payments, which are usually included in the rent in public housing (Buron, Levy et al. 2007). Such findings suggest that services to support relocates’ ability to manage their household finances are an important component of successful relocation.

To understand these diverse findings better it is helpful to determine what factors influence self sufficiency. In a study of two HOPE VI sites in New York, researchers identified the major predictors of self-sufficiency: These include a history of work experience, receiving income from SSI, and car ownership (Van Ryzin et al. 2001). Self sufficient householders also were less likely to have children of any age, although the presence of school-age children, especially teenagers, had a greater negative impact on self sufficiency than pre-school-age children (Van Ryzin, Ronda et al. 2001).

## HEALTH AND WELL BEING

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HOPE VI evaluation research consistently shows that many residents face health challenges, and this has become an important focus in much of the research. For example, over time the results of the HOPE VI Panel Study show that at every age level, respondents are much more likely than other adults overall to describe their health as fair or poor (Popkin et al. 2009). The relationship between housing quality and health status was demonstrated in one study of residents of five HOPE VI public housing developments across the country. Findings of this study demonstrate that the health status of HOPE VI residents is decidedly worse than for others in assisted housing and other poor people, despite their similarity in terms of economic deprivation (Howell et al. 2005). The main difference is in the prevalence of asthma, which in turn, has been tied to various measures of housing quality (Howell, Harris et al. 2005).

Overall, HOPE VI evaluation research demonstrates that original residents face “the burden of multiple serious health problems” implying an “urgent need for better and more comprehensive support for families as they undergo the stress of involuntary relocation” (Manjarrez et al. 2007). In testimony to the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on Housing, Transportation and Community Development in the summer of 2007, Susan Popkin, a leading HOPE VI researcher with the Urban Institute, argued for more intensive medical services and supports for residents facing involuntary displacement, and a more holistic and multifaceted approach that addresses the many factors that influence health and well being (Popkin 2007). In response to these findings and the call for more attention to health matters, this evaluation project overall will collect survey data on residents health needs and concerns and their ability to secure adequate health care.

Research also suggests a need to better understand the impacts of HOPE VI in terms of psychological well being. A summary of 10 years of HOPE VI Research concluded that HOPE VI relocation disrupted social ties and left “many feeling less secure, uncertain where to turn when they encountered problems, and often simply lonely and isolated” (Popkin, Katz et al. 2004, pg. 31). Given this finding, the Westpark evaluation will include an exploration of people’s social networks and neighboring activities and sense of community, both before leaving Westpark and after relocation.

## IMPACTS ON CHILDREN

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Eisman, Cove, and Popkin (2005) have argued that the “HOPE VI program can profoundly affect the lives of children, who are the most vulnerable residents of distressed public housing and particularly likely to suffer from stress of relocation” (Eiseman, Cove et al. p.1 see also; Leventhal et al. 2001). Children growing up in distressed developments confront many obstacles, all of which place them at risk for serious consequences such as developmental delays, behavior problems, and poor school outcomes (Brooks-Gunn et al. 1997; Leventhal et al. 2000). These obstacles include the dangers of their physical environment, a social world dominated by the drug economy, bad schools, and, frequently, parents coping with problems of their own. Children in HOPE VI sites face the additional hurdle of involuntary relocation, which has the potential to disrupt academic achievement and increase behavior problems, especially if they are forced to change schools mid-year (Leventhal and Brooks-Gunn 2001; Hartmann 2002; Eiseman, Cove et al. 2005)

Indeed, research has found largely positive outcomes for children who moved from HOPE VI sites. These children generally live in better housing, in safer neighborhoods and attend schools that are less poor and of higher quality (Eiseman, Cove et al. 2005). Children also benefit in other important ways such as improved housing quality—and reduced exposure to risks like lead paint or mold. Additionally, parents who used vouchers to secure private-market housing were less likely than other movers to report problems with local schools and more likely to perceive their children's schools as safe (Eiseman, Cove et al. 2005). At the same time, moving can disrupt their education and friendships and even put older youth at risk for conflict with local gangs (Gallagher et al. 2007). Because these outcomes are so important for children and families, the evaluation of the Westpark

redevelopment will include an examination of school and behavioral outcomes for children of relocated families.

## SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS RESEARCH ON RESIDENT OUTCOMES

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While we have learned a good deal about resident outcomes in evaluating HOPE VI thus far, the mixed findings across studies and the significance of changes that the program catalyzes warrants further investigation into the full impacts of redevelopment so that we might draw clearer conclusions. Ultimately, it is not yet fully known whether disruptions to existing communities will be outweighed by benefits of HOPE VI in the long run, making continued research into the impacts of the program a critical endeavor for the success of the program. Yet there are notable trends in outcomes, as we have just seen (Popkin, Levy et al. 2009). For example, income and employment outcomes are modest, yet improvements for children are significant and positive. Again, it is critical to understand the specific conditions under which positive outcomes are achieved. For example, Popkin et al (2005) found that the needs of families who are “hard to house” – i.e. those with multiple complex problems like illness, large number of children, those with weak labor market ties, histories of substance abuse or criminal records are not well met in HOPE VI. This suggests that such mixed income strategies are benefitting most those families that are a more stable in the first place.

Given the mixed findings on HOPE VI, evaluation research conducted for the BHA will include an extensive survey of a sample of Westpark heads of household to assess the impacts of the redevelopment in several key life areas identified in the literature as critical outcome measures. These include measures of economic hardship, health, services used and needed, outcomes for children and youth, housing quality, and neighborhood quality, among others. Data for the survey are currently being collected and will be reported in the Year II Annual Report. However, this first report also provides critical information that will form the baseline for assessing neighborhood spillover effects of HOPE VI.

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## NEIGHBORHOOD EFFECTS: QUALITY OF LIFE IN POST-RELOCATION HOUSING

One critical aspect of the research on outcomes of HOPE VI examines what are known as “neighborhood effects.” This research assesses the quality of both the housing itself and the quality of the neighborhoods into which HOPE VI relocates move. Housing quality is usually examined in terms of quality of the physical structure – for example, concerns such as leaking roofs, the operation of the heating system, presence of mold (associated with health problems such as asthma) and infestation of pests. Neighborhood quality on the other hand is assessed in terms of poverty level in the neighborhood and perception/fear of crime. Each of these is now examined in more detail.

## HOUSING QUALITY

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Most studies show that many relocatees live in better housing in safer neighborhoods, but this depends on whether residents moved to other public housing or moved with a voucher. For example, those who moved with a voucher consistently reported significant improvements in the quality of their physical housing after relocation, but those who moved into other public housing reported either no improvement or only small improvements (Buron, Levy et al. 2007). One study indicates that 75% of HOPE VI relocatees reported better living conditions than in their housing before relocation, yet most still fare worse than others living at or below the poverty level (Comey 2004). Not surprisingly, residents who relocated to a different public housing site have experienced improvements in their housing quality, but not to the degree of those in the private market (Popkin et al. 2004).

Still, findings vary in regard to where and how residents relocated. Residents have several options: they can move to other public housing, they can take a Housing Voucher and move into private sector housing, or they can move into private sector housing without a voucher. Plausible but less likely scenarios include purchasing their own home or moving in with family or into a facility. Original residents of HOPE VI sites primarily pursue the first two options.

Some research also shows a reduction in neighborhood poverty levels after relocation. For example, the five public housing sites that comprised the Panel Study all had a poverty rate above 20 percent according to the 2000 Census; three were located in extremely high-poverty neighborhoods (poverty rates above 40 percent), and another one had a poverty rate of 38 percent (Buron, Levy et al. 2007). After relocation, however, 47 percent of voucher holders lived in neighborhoods with poverty rates below 20 percent. Here, too, this outcome depends on whether residents moved into other public housing or the private market with vouchers. This outcome can also depend on the metropolitan area. In Seattle, High Point movers tended to move to areas with lower poverty rates than the original High Point neighborhood because very few neighborhoods exist in King County with poverty rates as high as High Point prior to redevelopment (Kleit et al. 2009).

## CRIME/SAFETY

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Research shows some of the strongest support of the HOPE VI program in terms of improvements in perceptions of crime and crime rates in relocatees' neighborhoods. To begin, there is good evidence to demonstrate that perceptions and fear of crime tends to be higher among residents of HOPE VI sites before relocation. According to the Panel Study, almost all residents (90 percent) in HOPE VI sites reported serious problems with "social disorders"—drug trafficking, drug use, and gang activity – and as many as 75 percent viewed violent crime – shooting, assaults, and rape – as "big problems" where they lived (Popkin, Levy et al. 2002; Popkin et al. 2007). A 2003 follow-up of residents, who moved out of their housing using Housing Vouchers, revealed that they were living in neighborhoods with lower poverty rates; they also reported dramatically lower levels of problems with drug trafficking, shootings and violence, and other criminal activity (Buron 2004; Popkin and

Cove 2007). Findings from the second follow-up in 2005 confirmed the significant and substantial impact on residents' life circumstances. Those relocatees who left with housing voucher holders moved to neighborhoods that were considerably lower poverty (Comey 2007) and far safer than their original public housing developments (Popkin and Cove 2007). However, it should be noted that included among this group were voucher holders outside of HOPE VI sites and those who were "unassisted." Research also demonstrates that voucher holders were more likely to be employed at baseline (Buron, Levy et al. 2007). Thus, the group included those households who were more stable and had more resources to move on their own, and it is likely that such households were able to use those resources to move to better neighborhoods.

## NEIGHBORING AND SOCIAL NETWORKS

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Part of the main premise of the mixed income strategy behind HOPE VI is that the potential social interaction among neighbors of different backgrounds and income levels might be helpful to poor families. To test this premise, it is helpful to understand the nature and degree of social interaction and neighboring activities that occur among residents of these sites both before and after redevelopment. Some research shows considerable mutual support networks and neighboring activities before relocation (Bennet et al. 2006; Gibson 2007; Greenbaum 2002; Manzo, Kleit et al. 2008). It is helpful to compare the degree of support and neighboring that relocates experience in their new neighborhoods.

In general, research in the area of neighboring and social support provides some evidence of neighboring activities in redeveloped sites, but most studies show little interaction across income levels and that certain conditions must be in place for neighboring to occur (Buron et al. 2002; Chaskin et al. 2010; Joseph 2008; Kleit 2005). In a new study of three HOPE VI sites in Chicago, researchers found only modest levels of interaction, and in some cases tensions between income groups arose regarding the use of common spaces (Chaskin and Joseph 2010). Kleit's (2005) research with residents of a Seattle HOPE VI site after redevelopment examines the extent to which people of different incomes and housing tenures engaged in social relationships. She found systematic differences between home owners and renters in terms of language, family composition and patterns of local facility use that curtailed social interaction. Her findings confirm that just living near to someone is not enough to develop better relations among different status groups; rather, social contacts among people – particularly if those contacts are goal-oriented, such as participating together on a resident council – are vital to positive changes in residents' attitudes toward each other (Pettigrew 1998; Kleit 2005). Thus, shared characteristics like ethnicity, language, housing tenure (equal status connections), similar length of residency and even shared common space can provide critical commonalities that can help form the basis for social relations. Still, most studies have found little interaction across income levels at mixed income developments (Joseph, Chaskin et al. 2007) and we need to better understand why that is if we are to continue building more and more mixed income developments.

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## SPILOVER EFFECTS: NEIGHBORHOOD OUTCOMES

Research on HOPE VI has also demonstrated that redevelopments may have “spillover effects” on the communities surrounding the site. Results from the evaluation of one HOPE VI site in Chicago indicate that changes taking place in the surrounding neighborhood can be extensive, involving not only housing, but schools, neighborhood service organizations, and local businesses (Levy et al. 2006). However, the authors also note that the redevelopment of the site “is a distinct effort that fits well with the broader changes occurring in the area” suggesting broader political-economic forces are catalyzing changes in the area that go beyond HOPE VI (p. 3). Additionally, a study of eight HOPE VI neighborhoods (i.e. redeveloped sites) across the country found that per capita incomes increased in these communities an average of 46 percent between 1989 and 1999 (compared to only 12 percent for the cities as a whole), and that neighborhood unemployment rates had fallen by an average of four percent (Zielenbach 2003). Further, the percent of neighborhood households receiving public assistance dropped from 33 percent in 1990 to 11 percent in 2000 suggesting that the HOPE VI redevelopments brought greater economic stability to the areas in which they were located. Nonetheless, the sites were still more economically depressed overall than other neighborhoods in the cities in which they were located (Zielenbach 2003).

One study of the effects of five of Baltimore's HOPE VI projects on the neighborhoods surrounding the sites examined the quality of the physical environment, economic activity, the social environment, crime rates, and image (Newman 2003). Results show that nearby neighborhoods experienced increases in property values and economic activity, and an improved image, and these benefits were plausibly related to the HOPE VI intervention. Among the factors that appear to be associated with positive effects include the extent to which the development extended physically into the surrounding neighborhood, the availability of support services and the involvement of local community based organizations (Newman 2003).

It is important to have reasonable expectations about the degree of spillover effects one housing redevelopment can catalyze. Changes in one housing development do not alter the economic picture of the larger city in which it is located or the job market for low-skilled or unskilled workers (Rosenbaum et al. 1998).

In order to examine any potential spillover effects of the Westpark redevelopment on the neighborhood and surrounding community, this report includes critical baseline data on the surrounding community to serve as a comparison over time as the redevelopment of Westpark continues.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> One important caveat we offer regarding spillover effects is that the Westpark redevelopment is occurring in a time of dramatic economic decline for the nation. These larger economic dynamics will invariably have an impact on local property values, foreclosures and commercial activity in the area.

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## NEED FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

Because the findings on outcomes of HOPE VI are mixed and modest in their ability to be conclusive, it is imperative to continue to assess the impacts of the program on people's lives so we can have a better understanding of who benefits, how and under what circumstances. This knowledge will help inform strategies on how to maximize benefits and minimize negative impacts in implementing the program.

Nationally, we still need more long-term outcome data on HOPE VI overall, particularly on benefits to children, and on health impacts. We also need more details on whether and how social interaction among economically diverse neighbors might lead to better quality of life and measureable gains. We need a more in-depth understanding of residents lived experience of place to ascertain whether the uprooting of those living in functioning communities is worth the displacement. At the same time, it is also critical to gain a better understanding of the links between socio-cultural factors and macro structural factors like changes in the economy and institutional discrimination. Evaluating the redevelopment of Westpark and carefully examining outcomes for former Westpark residents, particularly as compared with BHA clients in the voucher program, will help shed important light on these critical issues and contribute to the understanding of the impacts of the HOPE VI Program overall .

## THE WESTPARK HOPE VI REDEVELOPMENT

This section provides an overview of redevelopment of Westpark, and an update regarding the status of the redevelopment process.

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## OVERVIEW OF WESTPARK AND ITS REDEVELOPMENT PLAN

Westpark was a 571-unit public housing development situated in Bremerton, Washington. The housing development was constructed on 82 acres and consisted primarily of one-story duplexes and four-plexes. Originally built in 1940-41 for war workers and their families, particularly the booming population hired to work in the nearby Puget Sound Naval Shipyard, the development was 67 years old at the time the Bremerton Housing Authority sought a HOPE VI redevelopment grant in June 2008. At the time of the HOPE VI grant application, 484 of the 571 units were occupied and approximately 1,047 people lived on site.

The current mission of the BHA, revised in 2009, states that BHA “envision[s] a future where everyone has the opportunity for a home that is safe and affordable; people are treated with respect regardless of their income level or background; and a person’s income level cannot be identified by the neighborhood in which they live” (Highlights newsletter, Winter 2008/2009, p. 1). The redevelopment of Westpark is a fundamental part of realizing that mission.

The redevelopment of Westpark involves demolishing all 571 units on site and the construction of 772 new units on site (Table 1). The redeveloped site, to be called Bay Vista, will be a mixed income

development composed of 154 market rate for-sale houses, 238 market-rate rentals, 60 live/work for sale units and 320 affordable units, including 30 affordable for-sale homes. In addition to new housing, the initial plan for the redeveloped site included 50,000 square feet of neighborhood scaled retail (not constructed with HOPE VI funds); however, development of this commercial sector is currently on hold until the commercial real estate market improves.

Table 1. Planned Housing Types for Bay Vista

Market rate units	
For sale home lots	154
Rentals	238
Live/work for sale	60
Affordable units	
Public housing/LIHTC units	142
Tax credit units	100
LIHTC/project-based Section 8 rentals	48
Affordable for-sale homes	30
<b>Total Housing Units</b>	<b>772</b>

Source: Bremerton Housing Authority 2010. Affordable units serve people at varying levels of income below 80 percent of the Area Median Income (AMI). Low-Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) can only serve those at 60 percent of AMI or less. Combining LIHTC with Section 8 or Public Housing subsidies allows them to serve households with very low incomes (below 50 percent of AMI).

The Master Plan for the entire site, to be known as Bay Vista, is being developed by BHA. BCRA and Civil Engineers are developing the current site plan while Tonkin/Hoyne Architecture and Design is working on the BHA replacement housing.



As part of the redevelopment of Westpark, the BHA developed a comprehensive Community and Supportive Services (CSS) program that builds on the services that were available to residents at the time of the HOPE VI application. The CSS program has a budget of \$3 million which is being used for program administration, case management, outreach and readiness services, contracts for services to address gaps in program needs, and follow-up services. At the time of the HOPE VI application BHA also anticipated \$8 million in leverage services to further support the CSS program (BHA HOPE VI Application, June 20, 2008).

Since the first evaluation report in January 2009, BHA staff have been assessing their progress regarding goals outlined in their original CSS Plan and making updates annually regarding the current needs of residents and the level at which services are being delivered. The current CSS Plan (Update 2009) was submitted in February 2010 and provides much of the service data reported in this Year II Evaluation Report. The 2010-2011 CSS Plan is scheduled to be updated in February 2011 and was not yet available for this report.

According to the BHA's CSS Plan Update 2009, BHA met many of its CSS goals. Two hundred and fifty-three case management intakes were conducted with CSS-eligible individuals, and 127 individual development plans were established. These plans helped identify the individual service needs for Westpark adults. With regard to services provided to Westpark residents, BHA exceeded its CSS targets for High School (or equivalent) enrollments and completions, Substance Abuse program enrollments, Transportation Assistance enrollments, Counseling Program enrollments, and Employment Preparation and Placement enrollments. Enrollment goals for number of residents in homeownership counseling programs were also exceeded as were numbers enrolled in ESL classes (2009 CSS Annual Progress Report 2010).

In its CSS Plan Update 2009, BHA revised a number of its goals to reflect unexpected developments among original service partners. While the original CSS plan identified the Kitsap Literary Council as a partner to provide on-site GED classes, the Council was unable to provide these services as expected due to financial difficulties. This goal has therefore been revised, from 50 total GED enrollments in 2010 to 25 total enrollments to provide time to establish partnerships with alternative agencies (2009 CSS Annual Progress Report 2010).

A description of CSS goals and revised enrollment targets for 2010 follows:

Table 2. Revised 2010 CSS Targets and Enrollment Figures

CSS Goal	2010 Goal	Revised 2010 Goal	Reason for change
<b>Jobs Skills Training</b>			
Enrollments	75	25	To allow time to create partnerships with technical centers and local community colleges
Completions	37	20	
<b>High School or equivalent Education</b>			
Enrollments	50	25	To allow time to create on-site GED program with other partners
Completions	20	15	
<b>Number of residents employed</b>	175	100	To allow time to create partnerships to enhance Job Training Skills program (see above)
<b>New Job Placements</b>	75	25	
<b>Residents employed 6 months or longer</b>	70	50	
<b>On-demand transit services (seniors and disabled adults)</b>	284	5	Most families receiving benefits are already set up with on-demand services
<b>Access to services for seniors and disabled adults</b>	25	5	Because of difficulties reaching senior population, goal revised to reflect office relocation and further outreach to senior population
<b>Participants in health services</b>	50	10	To allow time to create partnerships with new agencies and begin WEHL curriculum

Additionally, BHA completed Memoranda of Understanding with 13 affiliate agencies to leverage CSS services. As of February 2010, the following agencies had formed partnerships with BHA to provide services to HOPE VI residents:

Table 3. BHA CSS Affiliate Partners (February 2010)

Affiliate Partner	Description of Services/Resources
<b>Kitsap Community Resources</b>	School tutoring; Early learning and family services; Employment and job training
<b>Worksource</b>	Career Services, including job search assistance, job seeking workshops, career assessments and barista training
<b>Express Employment</b>	Two employment readiness/job search training classes per annum
<b>Kitsap Credit Union</b>	Monthly financial literacy classes
<b>American Financial Solutions</b>	Personal and group financial education, including budgeting tools, spending/savings plans, credit management, and identity theft protection
<b>Habitat for Humanity</b>	Training for homebuyer education, home maintenance, financial and legal education
<b>Stand up for Kids</b>	Christmas gift bags for annual party
<b>American Red Cross</b>	On-site babysitter training classes; CPR training
<b>Positive Solutions</b>	Benefit planning and disability awareness
<b>WA CASH</b>	Business development classes and peer support/ loan groups
<b>Kitsap Mental Health Services</b>	Development of treatment plans, individual therapy, peer counseling, and medication management

Because of the changing needs of the population, unforeseen challenges of working with affiliate agencies, and challenges presented by the economic recession, BHA has made it an ongoing goal to identify new partner agencies to help reach its 2010 CSS goals. Additionally, to ensure that residents received services that were not provided by affiliate partners as expected, BHA increased Transportation Assistance referrals, helping residents travel to alternate sites for the necessary services. BHA also partnered with community affiliates to host multiple neighborhood events, including “Community Health Awareness Day” in 2009 and ‘Neighborhood Networks Week” in 2010. These events helped staff conduct outreach to residents and increase awareness of the services offered through CSS. Over 165 people and 15 community and business partners attended events during Neighborhood Networks Week in 2010, and future events will be planned to build on these successes.

In February, 2010, BHA conducted a needs assessment to determine the types of services that residents needed the most after relocation, which resulted in an updated CSS plan. At that time, all residents had been relocated from the Westpark site. In the updated plan, 427 of the original 484 *households* are currently eligible for services, for a total of 914 eligible *individuals* (Table 4). Some of the original households are no longer eligible for CSS services due to relocation outside of the Bremerton Housing Authority jurisdiction, eviction, or death.

Table 4. Westpark Residents Eligible for CSS Services

	December 2009
<b>Number of Westpark HOPE VI CSS eligible households</b>	427
<b>Number of Westpark HOPE VI CSS eligible individuals</b>	914
<b>Number of Westpark HOPE VI CSS eligible individuals, age 19-64 and non-disabled</b>	310

For a summary of the original CSS plan, please see our Year I report, *HOPE VI Evaluation of Westpark Evaluation Report: Year I*, available at:

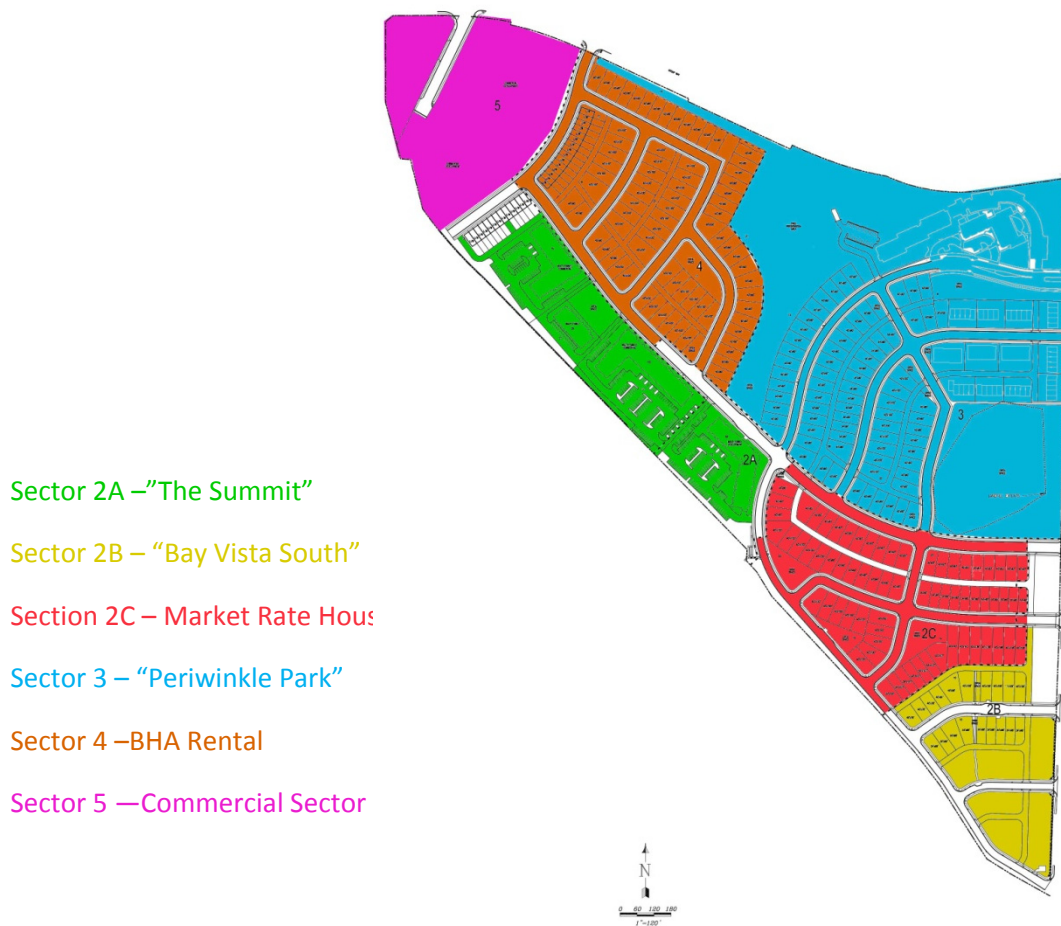
[http://evans.washington.edu/files/westpark\\_uw\\_baseline\\_yr1\\_final.pdf](http://evans.washington.edu/files/westpark_uw_baseline_yr1_final.pdf).

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#### REDEVELOPMENT TIMELINE UPDATE

Overall, the redevelopment of Westpark into Bay Vista began in 2006 and is expected to be complete by 2014. The first part of the Westpark site to be redeveloped was Sector 1, which is composed of assisted living rentals for seniors (Figure 1). This four-story, 47,279 square foot facility is comprised of 72 units; 54 of which are designated as subsidized units. This portion of the site, known as Bay Vista Commons, was redeveloped without HOPE VI Funds yet is part of the site's redevelopment as a whole. The construction of Bay Vista Commons began in March 2006 and was completed in August 2007.

Figure 1. Bay Vista Revised Plan, 22 January 2010



Construction of a four story apartment building called “The Summit” (Sector 2A, shaded green in Figure 1) began on April 1, 2010 and construction is expected to be completed by February of 2011. The building will have 83 units and be available to public housing, Housing Voucher, and Low-Income Housing Tax credit qualified renters. Units are expected to be ready for occupancy in May 2011. Potential residents have already expressed substantial interest in these units to BHA.

Phase 2 of BHA’s redevelopment began in the Fall of 2010 and consists of the construction of “Bay Vista South” (Sector 2B, shaded yellow in Figure 1), a 68 unit complex consisting of townhomes that will be also be available to public housing, Housing Voucher and tax credit participants. Four of the units in “Bay Vista South” will become available for occupancy in May of 2011, with the remaining units finished in the summer of 2011. Sector 2C, shaded red in Figure 1, will consist of market rate homes.

Along with Sector 2B, “Bay Vista West” is currently in the design and development stages. Currently, 69 units are planned for this building and construction is expected to be completed in 2011.

Development of Bay Vista South and Bay Vista West will be followed by the development of the 69-unit Periwinkle Park project (Sector 3, shaded blue in Figure 1). According to BHA's schedule as of April 2, 2010 this site will begin vertical construction in July of 2011 and be completed in September of 2012. Lease-up for this project is expected to be completed in April 2013. Next, vertical construction of a 70 unit rental development (Sector 4, shaded orange in Figure 1) will begin in May of 2013 and be completed in July of 2014.

Sector 5 (shaded purple in Figure 1) is land dedicated to the commercial development. As of April 2, 2010, development of this land is on hold until a rebound in the commercial real estate market.

BHA's application for its HOPE VI grant included plans for creating both subsidized and market rate rental housing off-site. As of April 2010, BHA had not selected a site for the off-site rental housing but intended to complete this project before the end of the grant period.

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## RESIDENT RELOCATION TIMELINE

In order for the redevelopment of Westpark into Bay Vista to be realized, residents had to be relocated. The relocation of Westpark households occurred in phases according to the BHA's designation of site sectors. Some took an option for early relocation, and moved as early as April 2008. The last relocating residents left Westpark by the middle of October 2009.

## STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT

This introduction provided background on HOPE VI, Westpark and its redevelopment into Bay Vista. The next chapter, Methods, explains the mixed-method approach used to respond to the research questions in this second report. This is followed by a chapter presenting the findings, focusing on the relocation experience and current housing and neighborhood situation for original residents followed by a discussion of family well-being, health, and economic security for original Westpark residents compared to similar voucher holders. In the last chapter, Summary and Recommendations, we discuss the implications of this analysis for the understanding the impacts of the redevelopment on original residents and make recommendations for action.

## METHODS

This research focuses on the initial post-move relocation outcomes for former residents of the Westpark HOPE VI public housing redevelopment site in Bremerton, Washington. The research design is quasi-experimental, making use of a comparison group of voucher holders who live in the same area as relocated Westpark residents. In this report, we combine 4 sources of data to answer questions about the impact of redevelopment on original residents: census, geographical information systems (GIS), administrative, and survey.

### QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL DESIGN

The design of this research is quasi-experimental, where the outcomes for former Westpark residents are compared with those of a non-equivalent control group (Cook et al. 1979) of Housing Choice Voucher (HCV) holders whose subsidies the Bremerton Housing Authority manages. Researchers employ a control group to understand the effects of a treatment. In this case, the “treatment” that we are concerned with is the HOPE VI redevelopment —both the relocation and the services meant to help residents adjust after relocation. The logic of choosing a control group of voucher holders is that in order to understand how former Westpark residents fare over time, we need some point of comparison that reflects what might have happened to residents had they not experienced HOPE VI relocation and services. The ideal comparison group would contain residents who are randomly assigned to remain in Westpark—but no one could remain on site. And because the BHA owns no other public housing in Bremerton, we could not select a comparison group of residents of other public housing site in Bremerton. In this case, voucher holders are the most natural group for comparison as most assisted housing in Bremerton comes in the form of Housing Choice Vouchers, and most relocated Westpark residents received Housing Choice Vouchers to aid in their moves away from the site. To adjust for known non-random differences, we employ propensity score matching methods. Before we explain our propensity score methodology, we first outline our survey methods, survey content, and explore sources of bias in our sampling strategy.

### BASELINE RESPONDENT SURVEY

Respondents were surveyed in-person between December 2009 and February 2010, about two to six months after the last residents left Westpark. The goal of the survey was to understand how relocation went for former Westpark residents and be able compare current their neighborhood, financial, and social experiences with those of the comparison voucher holders.

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### SURVEY CONTENT

In the survey, we asked both former Westpark residents and voucher comparison group members about their experience in the housing market with their current housing unit, including questions about their most recent housing search. We asked both groups about their current place of

residence, including their contacts within the neighborhood before they moved there, the length of time in their neighborhood, and their housing conditions. We also asked both groups about their satisfaction, pride, and attachment to their home, block, and neighborhood. To ascertain the level of neighborhood cohesion and neighboring, we asked a series of questions about relationships with neighbors and what sorts of activities neighbors would undertake with each other. Respondents told about their perceptions of crime and other problems in their neighborhoods, as well.

The survey included a series of questions about their families, with the goal of understanding household composition and choosing one child in the household about whom to ask a series of question about behavior, school performance, stress, and health. We also asked a series of questions about the respondents' health and access to medical care.

Both sets of respondents told about their current work and school situations, as well as other sources of income. A series of questions focused on economic hardship, including the ability to pay bills, supply food to the household, and whether they have a bank account.

The survey also included a series of demographic questions.

Former Westpark residents also answered a series of questions about their relocation experience, the help they had with their move, their engagement with services, their assessment of and attachments to Westpark.

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## SURVEY SAMPLING

We selected random samples of both HOPE VI residents and voucher holders. Of the list of 484 original households, we had post-relocation addresses for 389. From that list of 389, we selected a random sample of 301 households. From the list of approximately 1,694 households who receive housing vouchers through the BHA, we selected a random sample of 176. In the end, we were able to interview 175 former Westpark heads of household and 69 housing choice voucher heads of household. Although all respondents received an incentive of \$20 for their participation, not surprisingly, former Westpark residents were more likely to speak with interviewers (Table 5). The response rate<sup>2</sup> among former Westpark residents was 60 percent, while among the general voucher-holder population it was only 44 percent. If we were able to find a former Westpark household head, he or she was very likely to speak with us—the cooperation rate was 74 percent. Voucher holders were more unwilling, with a cooperation rate<sup>3</sup> of 52 percent.

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<sup>2</sup> The response rate is the ratio of the number of respondents to all who were sampled.

<sup>3</sup> The cooperation rate is the ratio of the number of respondents to all we could find. The difference is between the response rate and the cooperation rate is that the cooperation rate's denominator omits those who were not contactable or who went unassigned to an interviewer for one reason or another.

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Table 5. Survey Response Rates

	Cooperation Rate	Response Rate	Effective Sample Size
<b>Former Westpark Residents</b>	79%	60%	175
<b>Voucher Holders</b>	57%	44%	69
<b>TOTAL</b>	71%	54%	244

#### ASSESSING SAMPLING BIAS

Because of the relatively low voucher holder response rate, it is possible that among the voucher holders there is some bias in the sample—it may be that those with complaints or those with more favorable experiences were more likely to respond. Unfortunately, we do not have data for the entire population of voucher holders to test this.

The greater form of bias could come from an inability to sample from the full population of former Westpark residents. Although the development began with 484 households, 2 months after relocation, the BHA had current addresses for only 389 households. This means they had effectively lost 96 households. At the time of sampling, the researchers conducted public records searches of a random selection of these households, and these original residents were impossible to locate. The researchers are still in discussions with the BHA over the likely locations of these residents. It may be that residents who were the most self-sufficient left on their own. It also might be that those who were in arrears of the housing authority left—thus, those in the sample could be those who were either in the best situation prior to redevelopment or the worst.

To examine this potential bias in the sampling, we used BHA administrative records to do two comparisons. First, we compare demographics for those with an address and those without to see if there are any significant differences (Table 6). Second, we compare those who were part of the random sample (i.e. those for whom we had post –Westpark addresses) to those for whom the BHA had no post-Westpark address. In terms of the first comparison, those who do not have post Westpark addresses are more likely to be seniors, but few other non-random differences exist overall between the population of original household with post Westpark addresses and those without. Regarding the second comparison between respondents and households without an address (results not shown); again those without addresses are more likely to be over the age of 65. Those without an address are also less likely to receive other types of welfare support (like food stamps or State of Washington General Assistance, for example), compared to respondents. While 66 percent of those with post-Westpark addresses received other welfare, only 51 percent of those without addresses did so. This suggests that original residents whom we interviewed may be more tied into the social welfare support structure than those who did not have a post-relocation address. Those without addresses either did not need those social services or they had less access to them.

Table 6. Comparison of Westpark Residents with and without Post-Westpark Address

	Post Westpark Address (n=366)	No Post Westpark Address (n=91)	sig
<b>Years at Westpark</b>	6.7	7.7	
<b>Senior head of household (65+)</b>	4%	12%	*
<b>Work-able Household Head</b>	45%	40%	
<b>Disabled Household Member</b>	56%	57%	
<b>Annual Employment Income</b>	\$4,266	\$5,992	
<b>Has Income From Employment</b>	27%	22%	
<b>Has Income From TANF</b>	14%	15%	
<b>Has income from Social Security</b>	29%	33%	
<b>Has Other Welfare Income</b>	59%	51%	

\*p<.05 Table compares t-test results for the population of original Westpark households with and without post-relocation addresses.

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## PROPENSITY SCORE WEIGHTING

In order to understand the impact of HOPE VI redevelopment on original households, we are employing a non-equivalent control group of voucher holders against which to measure outcomes. However, there are some characteristics that may make it more likely for residents to have moved into Westpark in the first place. For instance, Westpark residents are more likely to be of minority race, have smaller incomes, and be younger than the voucher holder population that was sampled. Without controlling for these underlying differences, the comparisons made between the two groups from survey results may be affected by these characteristics rather than the experience of living in the Westpark community.

While it is true that original residents and voucher holders are not exactly the same populations, using a statistical strategy of creating propensity scores (Rosenbaum et al. 1983; Rosenbaum et al. 1984; Rosenbaum 2002; Luellen et al. 2005) allows us to account for the non-random differences between the groups, so that in the end we are in fact, comparing similar types of people. A propensity score is a calculation of the conditional probability that a person is assigned to a particular group given a set of predictors.

In this case, we calculate the probability of being a Westpark resident, given a set of observed demographic factors associated with living in public housing or using a voucher. To select these factors, we examined the aggregate administrative data that the BHA has sent to HUD each year to report on its residents. These population level demographic data on both the housing voucher population and the public housing population in Bremerton are from 2008 just prior to redevelopment, and we use these to guide the selection of variables in the propensity score model (Table 7). Public housing residents tend to be slightly poorer than voucher holders, more likely to be racial minorities and younger, have smaller households, and be over housed (have more bedrooms than required for their family size). Voucher holders, in contrast, are more likely to be both disabled and elderly.

Table 7. Characteristics of Bremerton Public Housing Residents and Voucher Holders, 2008

Concept	Public Housing	Voucher	Sig. <sup>β</sup>
<b>Annual Household Income</b>	\$10,700	\$12,300	
<b>Percent of Household Income</b>			
Under \$5000	19%	6%	**
\$5000-\$10,000	46%	46%	
\$10,000-\$15,000	15%	22%	**
\$15,000-\$20,000	10%	13%	**
\$20,000 or More	10%	13%	**
<b>Percent with Majority of Income from Wages</b>	24%	21%	**
<b>Percent with Majority of Income from Welfare</b>	21%	11%	**
<b>Percent incomes less than 50% of AMI</b>	97%	97%	
<b>Percent incomes less than 30% of AMI</b>	87%	82%	**
<b>Female Head with Children</b>	35%	33%	
<b>Disabled, and 61 or younger</b>	52%	62%	**
<b>Disabled</b>	31%	36%	**
<b>Household Head Less Than 24 years old</b>	8%	2%	**
<b>Household Head Age 62 or more</b>	8%	18%	**
<b>Minority</b>	28%	21%	**
<b>Black</b>	12%	10%	**
<b>Native American</b>	4%	3%	**
<b>Asian</b>	6%	3%	**
<b>Hispanic</b>	6%	6%	
<b>Bedrooms</b>			
1	44%	32%	**
2	43%	39%	**
3	28%	13%	**
Percent overhoused	27%	11%	**
<b>Unit Count</b>	320	1,039	

Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, *Picture of Subsidized Households 2008*, <http://www.huduser.org/portal/picture2008/index.html>, accessed August 30, 2010.

\*\*p<.01 <sup>β</sup>No standard deviation provided, and so it is not possible to do a difference of means test, but as this is population data, it is likely that voucher holders really do have higher household incomes than public housing residents.

Among the sample, these differences are not as pronounced (Table 8). As in the larger population, voucher holders in the sample are more likely to be White, and more likely to be disabled. Additionally, Westpark residents were more likely to be married, while voucher holders were more likely to ever have been married. Westpark residents were also more likely to have less than a high school's education. Propensity score weights adjust for these differences between the two groups.

Table 8. Characteristics of Westpark and Voucher Holder Samples

Concept and Variables	Westpark (n=175)	Voucher (n=69)	Sig.
<b>Income</b>			
Less than \$7,750	38%	33%	
\$7,750-\$15,500	45%	51%	
\$15,501-\$21,100	9%	9%	
\$21,100 and over	9%	7%	
<b>Race</b>			
White	80%	87%	*
Black	10%	10%	
Native American	23%	20%	
Hispanic	8%	6%	
Asian/PI, Other	9%	7%	
Minority	41%	40%	
<b>Disabled</b>	28%	43%	**
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Married or Living with Partner	18%	10%	*
Ever Married	51%	64%	*
Single (Never Married)	31%	26%	
<b>Age</b>	43 years	49 years	***
<b>Education Level</b>			
Less than high school	23%	13%	**
High school or GED	33%	33%	
Some college	35%	38%	
College Degree: Associates, Bachelor's, Post-graduate	9%	16%	
<b>Female Household Head</b>	67%	75%	
<b>Household Size</b>	2.10	2.06	

\*p<.10 \*\*p<.05 Percentages do not add up to 100% due to rounding except in the case of race where respondents could choose multiple racial categories.

To create the propensity score, we needed to predict the probability that a particular respondent would be a Westpark resident compared to a voucher holder. To calculate this probability, we fit a logistic regression model predicting whether a respondent is a former Westpark resident or a voucher holder. In the model, we sought reasonable fit, parsimony, and to include variables that were theoretically causally associated with having a voucher or living in public housing (Table 9). Therefore, we included some variables that were not significant contributors to the model (such as

income) and included squared terms to help with the balancing of the samples (that is, creating samples that are not statistically different from one another).

The goal of a model in a propensity score analysis is to balance the sample and not to be a model of good quality—thus the lack of significant predictors in the final model.

The only demographic variable that we omitted from the model that is associated with living in either public housing or having a voucher is disability status. We omitted it because throughout our analysis we want to compare outcomes for disabled and non-disabled respondents since this difference has implications for the expected economic outcomes for former Westpark residents. If we included disability status in the model, we would have been controlling for that differences, making such an analysis of each group impossible.

Table 9. Model Results: Logistic Regression Predicting Whether a Respondent is a Westpark Resident

Variables	Log-Odds	SE	Sig.
<b>Constant</b>	15.58	9.835	
<b>Income</b>			
Less than \$7,750	0.02	0.798	
\$7,750-\$15,500	-0.06	0.678	
\$15,501-\$21,100	-0.01	0.806	
\$21,100 and over	--		
<b>Race</b>			
White	-0.90	0.605	
Black	-0.83	0.649	
Native American	0.24	0.379	
Hispanic	-0.05	0.653	
Other	0.18	0.632	
<b>Married or Living with Partner</b>	1.02	0.558	*
<b>Age</b>	-0.73	0.685	
<b>Age<sup>2</sup></b>	0.01	0.015	
<b>Age<sup>3</sup></b>	0.00	0.000	
<b>Education is less than high school</b>	0.94	0.583	
<b>High School or GED</b>	0.30	0.511	
<b>Some College</b>	0.41	0.504	
<b>Household Size</b>	-0.89	1.366	
<b>Household Size<sup>2</sup></b>	-0.26	0.438	
<b>Household Size<sup>3</sup></b>	-0.04	0.042	
<b>Female</b>	-0.56	0.370	
<b>Model <math>\chi^2=31.476</math>, <math>df=19</math>, <math>p=.036</math></b>			
<b>N=244</b>			

Hosmer and Lemeshow Goodness of Fit Test indicates results are not dependent on a few outliers. \* $p<.10$

We used this model to predict the probability that a given respondent would be a Westpark resident, and from that calculate a weight to account for the observed differences between the groups. The weighting method produces an average estimate of the treatment effect (that is, having been relocated from Westpark) for those who were living there. The formula used to calculate the weights assigns a weight of 1 to all Westpark original residents and a weight of  $\frac{P_i}{1-P_i}$  to the voucher sample. In effect, the voucher sample is weighted by the odds of being a Westpark Resident.

When the weights are applied to the sample, we see that the two groups are now very similar and exhibit no significant differences in terms of their demographics (Table 10). For the remainder of the comparisons we make between the sample of former Westpark residents and the voucher sample, we employ the weighted data.

Table 10. Weighted Sample using Propensity Score Weights

Concept and Variables	Westpark (weighted n=175)	Voucher (weighted n=170)	Sig.
<b>Income</b>			
Less than \$7,750	38%	35%	
\$7,750-\$15,500	45%	45%	
\$15,501-\$21,100	9%	9%	
\$21,100 and over	9%	11%	
<b>Race</b>			
White	80%	86%	
Black	10%	12%	
Native American	23%	23%	
Hispanic	8%	6%	
Asian/PI, Other	9%	6%	
Minority	41%	43%	
<b>Marital Status</b>			
Married or Living with Partner	18%	21%	
Ever Married	51%	46%	
Single (Never Married)	31%	33%	
<b>Age</b>	43 years	43 years	
<b>Education Level</b>			
Less than high school	23%	22%	
High school or GED	33%	35%	
Some college	35%	34%	
College Degree: Associates, Bachelor's, Post-graduate	9%	10%	
<b>Female Household Head</b>	67%	66%	
<b>Household Size</b>	2.10	2.07	

In reporting survey and other results using propensity score adjustments, throughout the report we present the weighted percentages and means for the voucher comparison group. This means that we report adjusted figures for the voucher group, as if they were a sample of 170 respondents who looked more like original Westpark residents on average than they would if we did not do any weighting.



## COMMUNITY AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES DATA

To understand the extent to which BHA's CSS efforts are meeting their referral and enrollment goals, we analyze service referral and completion data that the BHA maintain as part of their CSS tracking throughout the redevelopment process. These data cover the time period from January 2008 until September 2010, and will allow us to assess both the variety of services original residents have been able to access and the outcomes of those referrals and services.

## BHA ADMINISTRATIVE AND TRACKING RECORDS

Administrative data are routinely kept by all Public Housing Authorities across the country. These are kept in the Housing Authority's computer files and are updated at least annually during residents' re-certifications for the purposes of calculating rent for both public housing and housing vouchers. Administrative data (the equivalent of HUD Form 50058) contains information on family composition, income sources and amount, race and ethnicity, date of occupancy, and assets. The BHA has had some technical problems processing these data for use by the evaluation team. While they were supposed to be provided annually, these difficulties have prevented this detailed economic information from being provided to the evaluation for analysis.

However, the BHA has been able to provide maintain address information on most relocated residents, and has given to the team the addresses of both relocated residents and comparison group voucher holders to include in the analysis.

## U.S. CENSUS AND GIS METHODS

In order to evaluate relocation outcomes for original residents, we used GIS address matching to geo-code address information for survey respondents and comparison group members. These geo-coded addresses were then matched to 2000 census block group. Block groups are the geographic boundary that we employ. We define neighborhoods by census block groups, since the small size of a block group (300 – 3,000 people) better reflects the concept of a neighborhood than the larger census tracts. We use data from the 2000 U.S. Census, the most recent data available for small geographic areas.

## FINDINGS

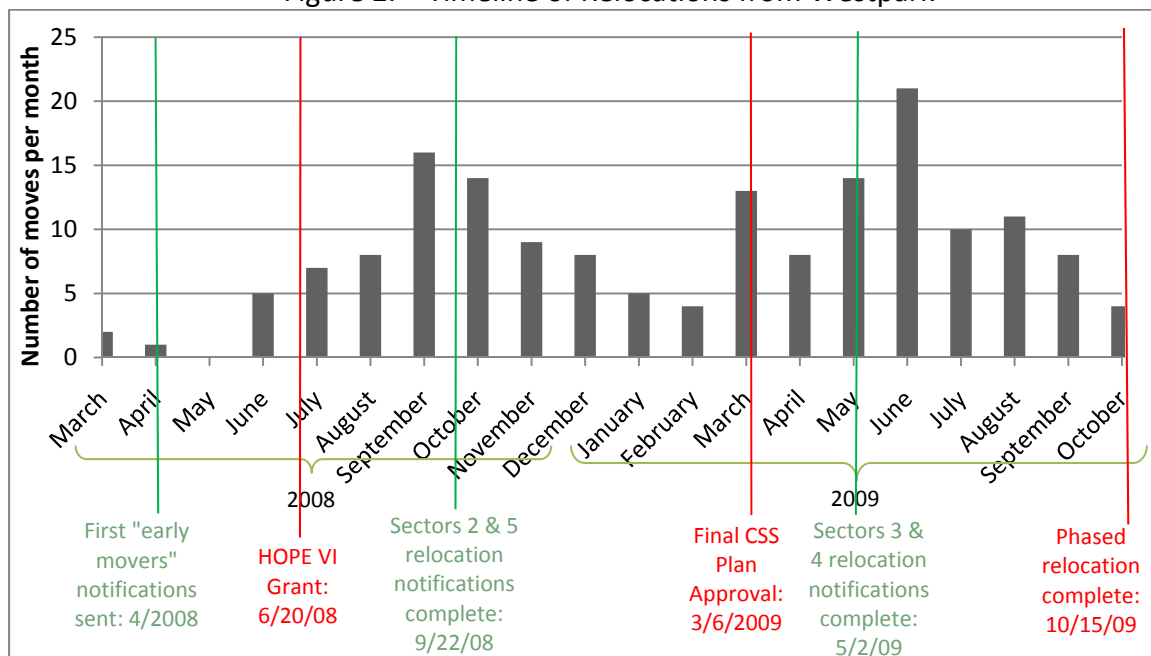
This section presents findings that outline the relocation experience of original residents, and summarizes what they think about their new homes and neighborhoods, the quality of life in their new neighborhoods compared to those of similar voucher holders, the services received during the first several years after the start of redevelopment, and how relocated Westpark residents are faring in comparison to similar voucher holders, in terms of economic stability, food security, and health.

### RELOCATION EXPERIENCE

In this section, we discuss the findings regarding the relocation process for Westpark residents. This includes documentation of when residents moved out of Westpark, the critical factors that influenced where they decided to move, and any relocation assistance they received. We also describe any problems former Westpark residents report regarding the relocation and the number of subsequent moves they have made since leaving Westpark as one measure of housing stability.

To begin, most residents moved out of Westpark in 2009 (58%; n=175), while 42 percent moved out in 2008. Seven respondents did not provide a move out date (Figure 2).

Figure 2. Timeline of Relocations from Westpark



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## WILLINGNESS TO MOVE

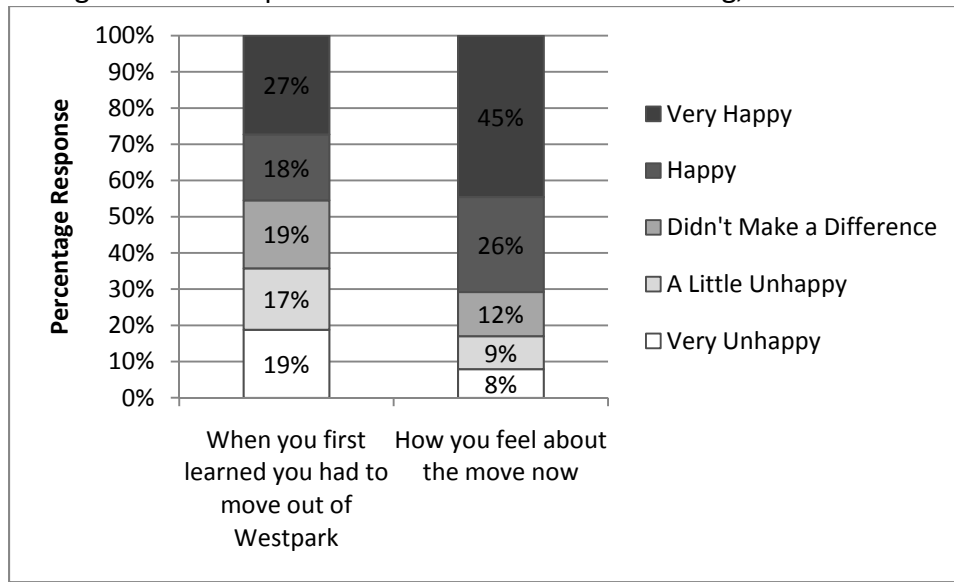
When asked if they were planning to move away from Westpark before learning about the redevelopment, only 20 percent of former residents (n=163) said that they were planning to move and almost half (47 percent) said they had no intentions of moving prior to relocating because of the redevelopment.

However, when asked how they felt about relocating *when they first learned they had to move out* of Westpark, almost half (45 percent) responded positively about the move (27 percent were “very happy” about it, and 18 percent were “happy” about it), while 36 percent were either very unhappy or a little unhappy about moving (Figure 3). Another 19 percent stated that having to move out of Westpark did not make a difference to them.

These results regarding initial reactions to the move are particularly interesting in light of the above-mentioned finding that 47 percent had no prior intentions to move away. So while almost of those surveyed were not intending to move out of Westpark, an equal proportion of residents were happy about it when they learned they had to move. However, this retrospective question was asked of residents anywhere from two to twenty-one months after they had relocated out of Westpark. It is possible that reporting reactions to relocating after the move has taken place might have influenced their responses.

We also asked residents how they felt about the move *now, in retrospect* (n=164). On the whole, more residents felt positively about the move at the time of the survey than when they first learned they had to move. At the time of the survey, those feeling either very or a little happy increased to 71 percent. More specifically, a full 45 percent, reported being “very happy” about the move (up from 27 percent when they first learned about the move), and another quarter (26%) were “happy” about the move (up from 18 percent before). In contrast, the proportion of former residents who still felt negatively (either “very unhappy” or a “little unhappy”) about the move dropped by about half to 17 percent. For some residents (12%) the move still did not make a difference. These findings suggest that move outcomes and the passage of time might have assuaged relocatees’ initial feelings about moving.

Figure 3. Westpark Residents' Reactions to Moving, 'Then' and 'Now'



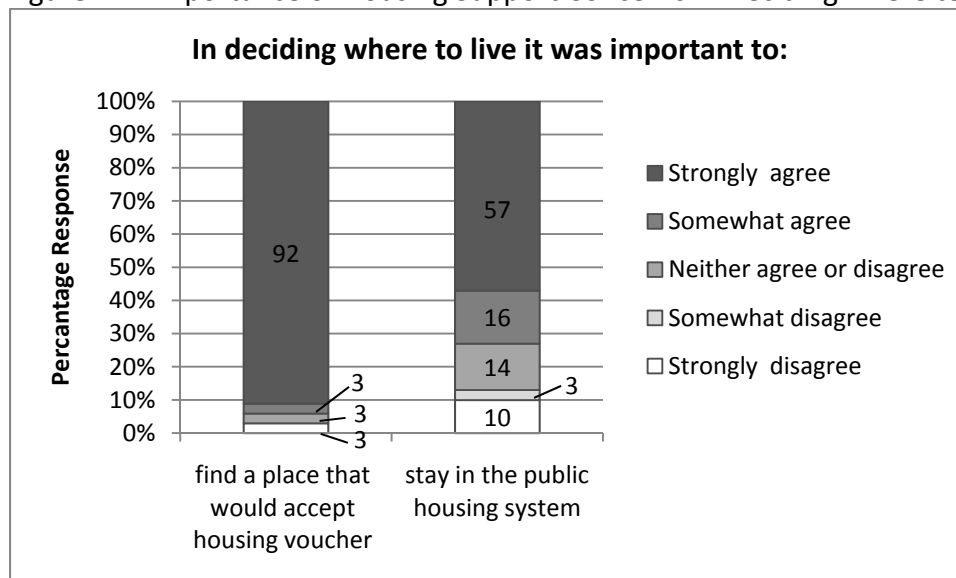
#### CRITICAL FACTORS INFORMING MOVE DECISION

To determine the critical factors that influenced former Westpark residents' decisions about where to move, we asked a series of questions about the relative importance of various concerns, from Housing Assistance concerns (the importance of staying in public housing and finding a place that would accept a housing voucher), to Continuity/Familiarity concerns (staying near Westpark, being near Westpark neighbors, minimizing change in families life, living somewhere familiar) to Location/Proximity concerns (being near family, services, transportation, work and school) to Neighborhood Quality (living in a good neighborhood, a safe neighborhood, finding the best possible schools for one's children or finding a place that is handicap accessible). Specifically we asked respondents to rate the degree to which they agreed that these factors were important in their relocation decision-making process.

## HOUSING ASSISTANCE CONCERNS

In terms of housing support concerns, the vast majority of relocating Westpark residents (92 percent) strongly agreed that finding a place that accepts housing vouchers was important (Figure 4). At the same time, 73 percent agreed that staying in public housing was important, with 57 percent strongly agreeing and 16 percent somewhat agreeing. This overlap in percentages suggests that while there's a trend toward residents wanting a voucher, some residents were open to either accepting a voucher or moving to other public housing. Clearly, having some sort of housing subsidy was important to relocating residents.

Figure 4. Importance of Housing Support Concerns in Deciding where to Live



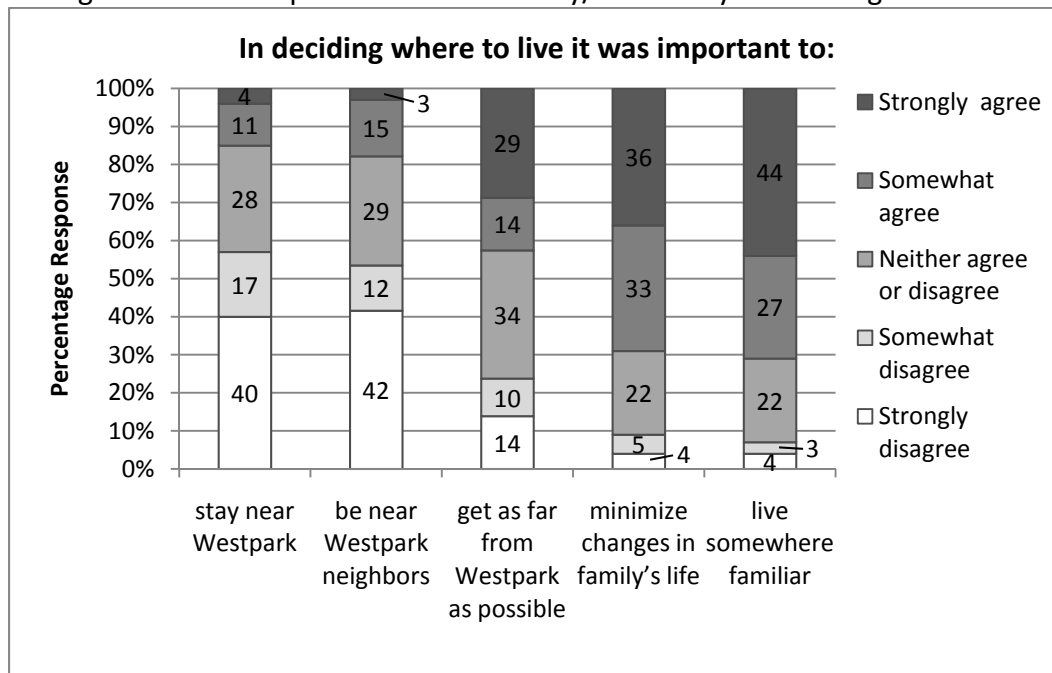
## CONTINUITY AND FAMILIARITY CONCERNS

Most relocating residents also wanted some sense of continuity and to live somewhere that is familiar to them. However, this did not translate into much interest in staying near Westpark or being near Westpark neighbors. While 71 percent agreed either strongly or somewhat that living somewhere that is familiar is important, and 69% agreed that it was important to minimize change in their family's life, only 15 percent agreed that staying near Westpark was important to them, and of those, only 4 percent strongly agreed that this was important in deciding where to move. In contrast, 57 percent did not feel it was important to stay near Westpark; 28 percent neither agreed nor disagreed with the importance of remaining close to Westpark. The same trend held true regarding the importance of staying near Westpark neighbors (Figure 5). Only 18 percent agreed that this was important (with only 3 percent strongly agreeing) while as many as 54 percent disagreed that being near Westpark neighbors was important to them.

Additionally, we asked people the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with a statement that it was important "to get as far away from Westpark as possible." Responses to this statement reflect

the reactions of residents described above, with as many as 43 percent agreeing, 29 percent of whom agreed strongly. In contrast, 24 percent disagreed with this statement, although notably 34 percent neither agreed nor disagreed. Evidently, while residents were interested in maintaining a sense of continuity and minimizing change, it seems they planned to seek this in other areas of life (schools, jobs, services) and not in terms of staying geographically close to Westpark or their former neighbors.

Figure 5. The Importance of Continuity/Familiarity in Deciding where to Live



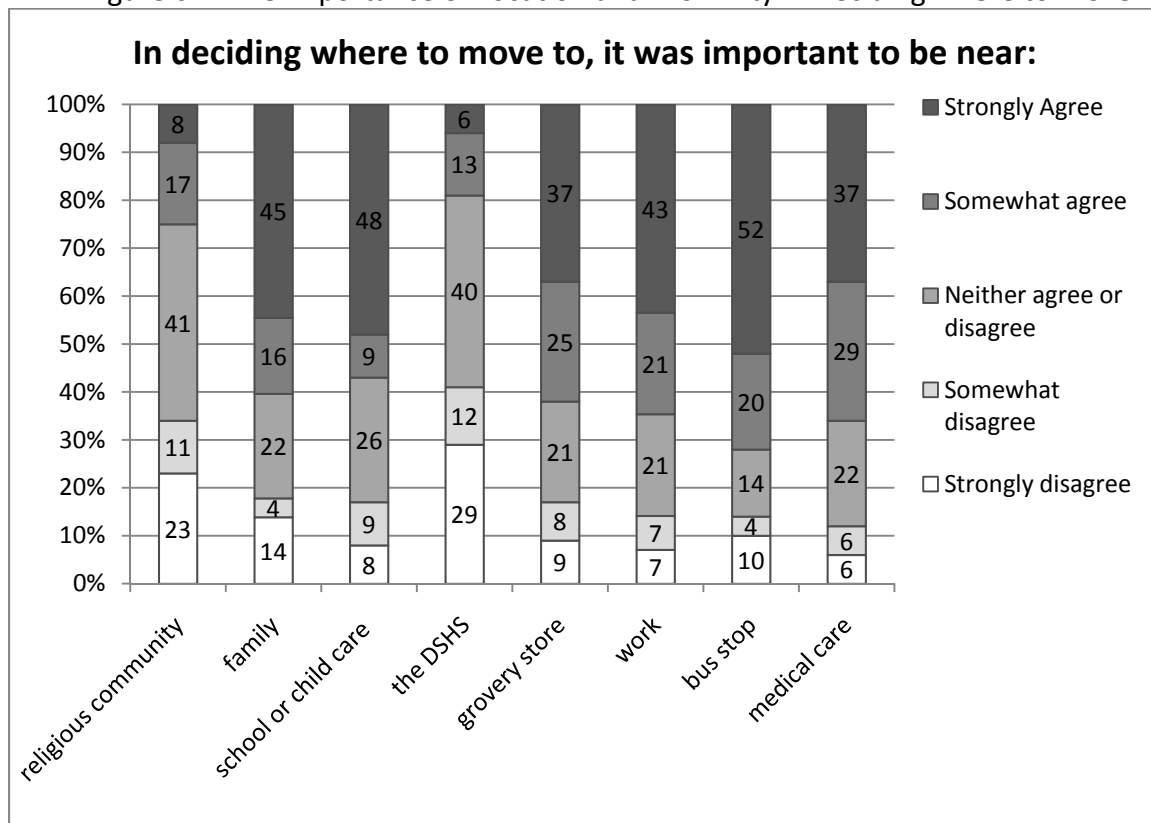
## LOCATION AND PROXIMITY

We also assessed the relative importance of location in terms of proximity to family, and various services, children's schools, work, public transit and one's religious community. The numbers of residents who agreed with the importance of being near these resources speaks to how critical these factors were in residents' relocating decision-making process. For example, 66 percent felt it was important to be near medical care, 62 percent agreed that it was important to be near a bus stop, and 62 percent felt it was important to be in walking distance of a grocery store (Figure 6). Similarly 61 percent agreed that living near family was important. Findings are a bit more scattered when it comes to living near the DSHS and one's religious community, with only 19 percent and 26 percent respectively agreeing either somewhat or strongly that these were important.

Among the former Westpark residents who were working (n=28), 64 percent agreed that being near work was an important factor in deciding where to move, with 43 percent strongly agreeing that this was important and another 21 percent somewhat agreeing. Twenty-seven percent of working respondents were neutral about the issue and only 14 percent of those working felt that moving near where they worked was not important in deciding where to move.

Among former Westpark households who had children in school (n=65), most agreed (57 percent) that it was important to move near their children's schools or child care. Of those, 48 percent strongly agreed and only 9 percent somewhat agreed, so for those who felt this mattered, feelings about proximity to schools and childcare were expressed strongly. Because we were able to base these figures only on those families who had children in school, and not for those with children in child care, it is possible that the importance of proximity to these resources for children is stronger than what could be reported here.

Figure 6. The Importance of Location and Proximity in Deciding where to Move



## NEIGHBORHOOD QUALITY

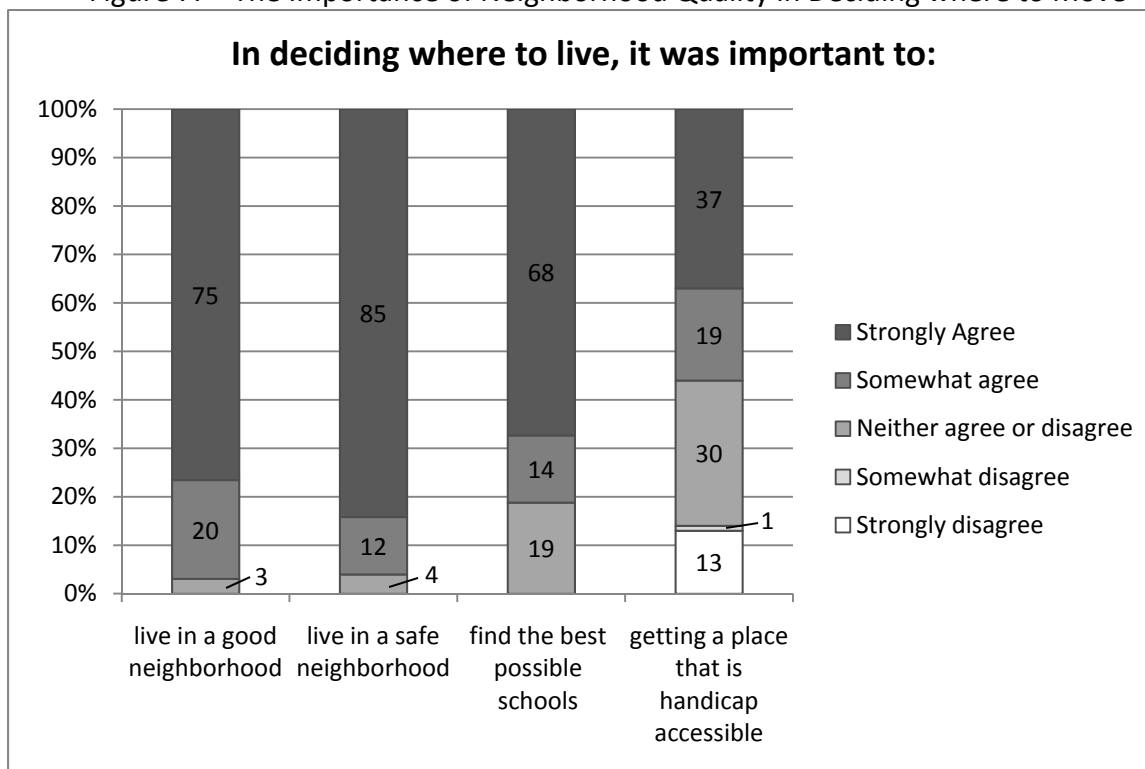
Some of the most important factors were in determining where to move were related to neighborhood quality; residents felt particularly strongly about this. Almost all former Westpark residents in our survey (95 percent) agreed that finding a good neighborhood was important in deciding where to live, with almost three quarters of residents (75%) strongly agreeing and 20%

agreeing somewhat (Figure 7). Residents placed almost equal importance on living in a safe neighborhood. Fully 97% agreed that living in a safe neighborhood was important in deciding where to live, with 85 percent strongly agreeing with that statement and another 12 percent agreeing somewhat. No one disagreed with the importance of living in either a good neighborhood or a safe one.

Among former Westpark households with children, fully 82 percent agreed that finding the best possible schools was important in deciding where to move, and of them, 68 percent strongly agreed. And while 19 percent felt neutrally about it, none of the families with children disagreed about its importance.

The importance of finding a place that is handicap accessible varied somewhat among households with disabled residents (n=102). Fifty-six percent agreed that this was an important factor in deciding where to live, with 37 percent agreeing strongly and 19 percent agreeing somewhat. As many as 30 percent neither agreed nor disagreed with the importance of finding an accessible place influenced their decision of where to live and only 14 percent disagreed. The variability in responses is likely related to the nature of the disability in question as not all disabled people's needs are met by a physically accessible place to live.

Figure 7. The Importance of Neighborhood Quality in Deciding where to Move





## TOP THREE FACTORS IN DECIDING WHERE TO MOVE

We also asked residents to list, unprompted, their top three priorities in deciding where to move. This was an open-ended question to which respondents could identify anything that they felt was a priority in their decision-making process. Residents mentioned an array of issues from location – particularly regarding proximity to jobs, services, health care, public transportation, schools and family – to neighborhood quality, safety, size and space (including number of bedrooms), accessibility, affordability and concern over whether landlords would accept Housing Vouchers. Much of these spontaneously generated comments support the responses described above on the relative importance of proximity to services and neighborhood quality as critical factors in deciding where to move.

Other concerns in selecting a new place to live, although less frequently mentioned, include having a yard, a washer/dryer and gas appliances. What follows is a discussion of the more prominent priorities.

In looking across all of the top three priorities respondents mentioned, location was clearly one of the most important factors for relocating Westpark residents. As many as 104 of 164 people (63 percent of respondents) mentioned location as one of their top three priorities. Among them, 37 percent mentioned location multiple times – that is, they identified different aspects of locational issues among their top three priorities – for example, proximity to schools, closeness to public transit being near their doctor. A few even mentioned some aspect of location for all three of their top priorities.

Neighborhood and housing quality was the next most frequently mentioned priorities in deciding where to move, with 42 percent of former Westpark residents identifying this as at least one of their top three priorities. Some mentioned that they simply wanted a “decent place” to live and raise children and another commented that they did not want to “trade one ghetto in for another.” This concern was most often discussed at the neighborhood scale – people were concerned about their new neighborhood being “decent,” having “peace and quiet” and being “clean and nice.” It was also expressed in terms of wanting good or trustworthy neighbors and “no loud music.” However, respondents also mentioned concerns that their particular unit should be in good condition, “clean and healthy,” and that the property should be well-managed. Of those who expressed neighborhood and housing quality as a priority, 31 percent mentioned this concern more than one of their top three priorities.

Related to neighborhood and housing quality is the issue of safety, which we chose to separate out into its own category because it is a significant concern for relocating residents in other HOPE VI sites. A quarter of former Westpark residents (25 percent) specifically mentioned that they wanted to live in a safe place with no crime, police patrols, and to be “away from drug activity” and “to feel safe with the children outside.”

Not surprisingly, affordability was also a priority in deciding where to move after Westpark, with about a quarter (24 percent) of respondents identifying this among their top three priorities. Cost related concerns were mostly about whether a landlord or management company would accept their housing voucher, or just that the new place – rent and utilities – should be affordable overall. It is noteworthy that concerns about location and neighborhood quality were more frequently voiced than affordability. Perhaps this is because people knew they would receive a housing voucher. It is also possible that this is because they knew they would receive relocation assistance from the BHA.

Size and space issues were also mentioned as a consideration for residents, with 21% placing it among their top three concerns. This comments focused on such issues as the overall size of the living quarters, adequate number of bedrooms, space for storage, and concerns for whether their furniture would fit into their new unit.

Accessibility was also mentioned by several residents (6%). Generally this concern was expressed in terms of needing a ground floor apartment, not living in a place where climbing stairs was necessary, and having an accessible bathroom. Given how many survey respondents are either disabled themselves or have members of the household disabled (n=102), it is interesting to note that in response to this open-ended question about top three priorities in deciding where to live, accessibility was outweighed by concerns about location, quality of the neighborhood and affordability. This may be because location is also a factor related to accessibility and because not all disabilities translate into spatial needs like a ground floor apartment.

A few other miscellaneous issues arose in response to the open-ended question about people's top three priorities when considering where to move. This includes wanting to have a yard (8 percent), wanting a washer/dryer or hook-ups for these appliances (4 percent), having a place that allows pets (4 percent) and having gas heating or gas appliances (3 percent). It is likely that those who mentioned gas may have also been concerned about affordability as electric heading and appliances typically cost more than electric. However, we did not include comments about gas heating/appliances in our calculations of comments on affordability since the degree to which those concerns are exclusively about affordability remains a question.

In the discussion about priorities in deciding where to relocate, some residents made other general but noteworthy comments, for example about a sense of running out of time to find a place, or having limited ability to look at apartments because of health problems and general concern about "the whole transition."

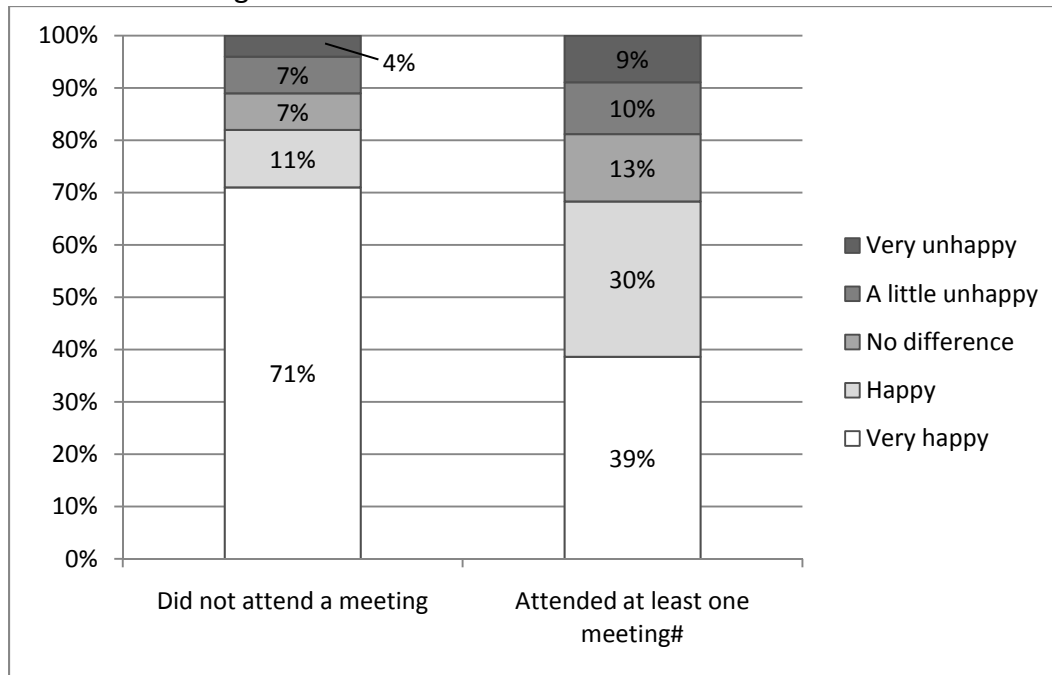
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## RELOCATION INFORMATION AND ASSISTANCE

Most former Westpark residents (83 percent; n=164) reported attending meetings about the redevelopment or relocation. The range for number of meetings attended was quite broad, with some reporting going to only one meeting (13 percent) and one person reporting attending up to 16 meetings. However, half (49 percent) of former Westpark residents attended no more than three meetings, with 13 percent reporting going to one meeting, 25 percent attending two meetings and 12 percent attending three meetings. Interestingly, there is a small cluster of residents (7 percent) who reported attending ten meetings related to the redevelopment or relocation. This may have to do with the timing of their relocation, as those who stayed on site longer might have had more opportunities to attend meetings.

Strikingly, the former Westpark residents who attended at least one relocation meeting reported feeling less happy about the relocation experience. When comparing how happy former residents were with the move, 39 percent of those who attended at least one meeting were *Very Happy*, compared to 71 percent of those who did not attend a meeting (Figure 8). These results may be due to selection bias. It is possible that residents who had more concerns about the move, or for whom relocation was more difficult, were also more likely to attend meetings with BHA.

Figure 8. How Residents Feel 'Now' about the Move



Fully 96 percent of former Westpark residents said they received a housing voucher when they relocated out of Westpark and only 4 percent said they did not. These 4 percent are likely renting in the private market, without a subsidy.

We also asked former Westpark residents whether they received help with various aspects of the move, ranging from help in calculating what they could pay in rent, to finding available apartments, to filling out applications and meeting with landlords (Table 11). At the time of the move, almost all (95 percent) of our sample of former Westpark residents received financial assistance from the BHA for the cost of their move, and only 5 percent said they did not. Of those 95 percent who received money for moving, most (81 percent) said it was sufficient to cover the cost of relocating, while 19 percent said it was not. Among those residents who paid some money out of pocket for the move, the amount they reportedly paid varied considerably from \$20 to \$2,000, with the average being \$463.

As many as 86 percent reported receiving help calculating how much they could pay for rent in their new residence and 66 percent received help in finding neighborhoods and available apartments. However, less than half of former Westpark residents received help filling out rental applications and getting references and 40 percent had help in meeting with potential landlords.

Table 11. Type of Relocation Assistance Westpark Residents Received

At the time when you moved from Westpark, did you receive help with ...	% yes
<b>Money for the cost of the move</b>	95%
<b>Calculating how much you could pay for rent</b>	86%
<b>Finding neighborhoods and available apartments</b>	66%
<b>Filling out rental application and references</b>	45%
<b>Meeting with landlords</b>	40%
<b>Budget management and credit counseling</b>	37%

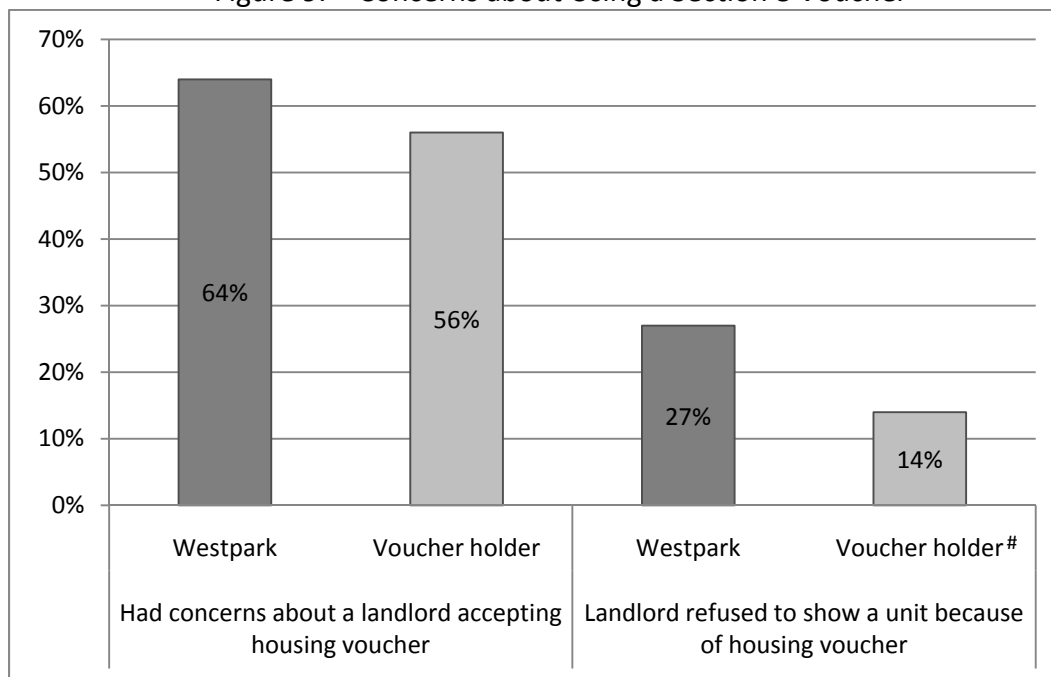
#### PROBLEMS DURING RELOCATION

We also inquired about whether relocating residents experienced any problems during the relocation process. We asked whether concerns about a landlord accepting a housing voucher limited where residents looked for a place to live, and about any possible problems with landlords refusing to show units or accept the housing voucher.

Survey respondents did indicate some problems and concerns in the relocation process. In particular, as many as 64 percent of Westpark residents said that concerns about whether a landlord would accept their housing voucher limited where they looked for a place to live, and only 34 percent said they did not feel limited by that concern (Figure 9). Voucher holder was just as likely to report these concerns: 56 percent reported having concerns that a landlord would accept their voucher.

However, former Westpark residents were significantly more likely to report being turned away by a landlord because of their voucher than similar voucher holders. Twenty-seven percent of former Westpark residents said that a landlord did refuse to show them a unit, compared to 14 percent of similar voucher holders. While 72 percent of relocating Westpark residents said that no landlords refused to show them a unit because they had a Housing Voucher, the fact that Westpark residents were more likely to be refused is concerning.

Figure 9. Concerns about Using a Section 8 Voucher



# There was a significant difference between Westpark residents and similar voucher holders ( $p < .01$ )

## HOUSING STABILITY

One of the questions we want to answer in this evaluation is whether relocated public housing residents experience more housing instability than do comparable housing voucher recipients. While our long-term concern is whether there is a cumulative impact of involuntary relocation on housing stability, because this project is in an early stage of redevelopment, we only have information for the first two years, from the start of relocation. Later in this four-year evaluation project, we will have a better sense of the longer-term impacts as we continue to collect and analyze information about moves.

To begin to measure residential stability, we count the number of moves among both relocated Westpark households and a comparable group of voucher holders over a two-year period – from April 2008 to February 2010– using a combination of administrative data (from the BHA for voucher holders) and survey data (for relocated Westpark residents).

According to the survey of former Westpark residents, the vast majority of residents (96 percent; n=175) moved only once during that two-year period – and that was their move out of Westpark. Only 3 percent have moved again since leaving Westpark (i.e. they moved a total of two times during that same time period) and only one household moved twice after leaving Westpark (i.e. moved a total of three times). None of the former Westpark residents reported moving more frequently than this.

Similar voucher holders were somewhat mobile during that time, with 29 percent of them moving at least once, and 11 percent moving twice (Table 12). Still almost a third (71 percent) did not move during the past 21 months. The question is whether, over time, Westpark residents will be similarly as mobile as voucher holders, more so, or less so.

Table 12. Frequency and Average Number of Moves April 2008-February 2010

Number of Moves	Westpark Resident (n=175)	Voucher Holder (n=170)
0	0%	71%
1	96%	18%
2	3%	11%
3	1%	0%
Mean	1.05	0.39***

\*\*\*p<.001

Complicating interpretation of housing stability is that we do not know the date of each household's exit from Westpark. While we asked how many moves former Westpark residents had made, including their move from Westpark, each household moved at a different point throughout that time span. Further, we spoke with former residents over a three-month period, from December 2009 through February 2010. So the length of time a household has been out of Westpark could be as short a two months or as long as 21 months, depending on when the household moved and when the household head took our survey. Therefore, even within the group of former Westpark residents, the time frame for the number of moves varies.

#### INTEREST IN RETURNING TO THE NEW COMMUNITY

We asked former Westpark residents if they were interested in returning to the redeveloped site, whether anyone from the Housing Authority had discussed this option with them, and whether they felt they had an understanding of who could return to the new development. Former Westpark residents were divided almost equally in terms of interest in living at the redeveloped site, with 47 percent being interested in returning and 53 percent not being interested. While 61 percent said that someone from BHA had discussed the possibility with them, as many as 40 percent said they did not have such a discussion with BHA staff. This is interesting in light of the findings mentioned earlier in this Relocation section that 83 percent of former Westpark residents reported attending at

least one meeting and 45 percent attending up to three meetings related to the redevelopment. Notably, there was no difference in interest returning to the new community between those residents who attended meetings and those who reported attending no meetings.

It may be that these meetings did not cover the issue of returning to the site, or that some residents missed the meeting that covered that particular topic or that information was not discussed in a community meeting forum. Westpark residents were also fairly evenly divided between those who felt they had an understanding of who could return (58 percent) and those who did not feel they understood who could return (42 percent).

## CURRENT RESIDENCE

This section discusses where former Westpark residents are living after relocation, their relative proximity to the Westpark site, any prior connections they might have had to their current neighborhood, and the length of time in their current residence. We also report their assessments of the quality of their current housing and neighborhood, including the condition of their current housing, the presence of particular problems in their living quarters and the degree of social distress in the neighborhood. We also report their reactions to the prospect of moving out of their current residence as a simple measure of attachment at this early stage of relocation.

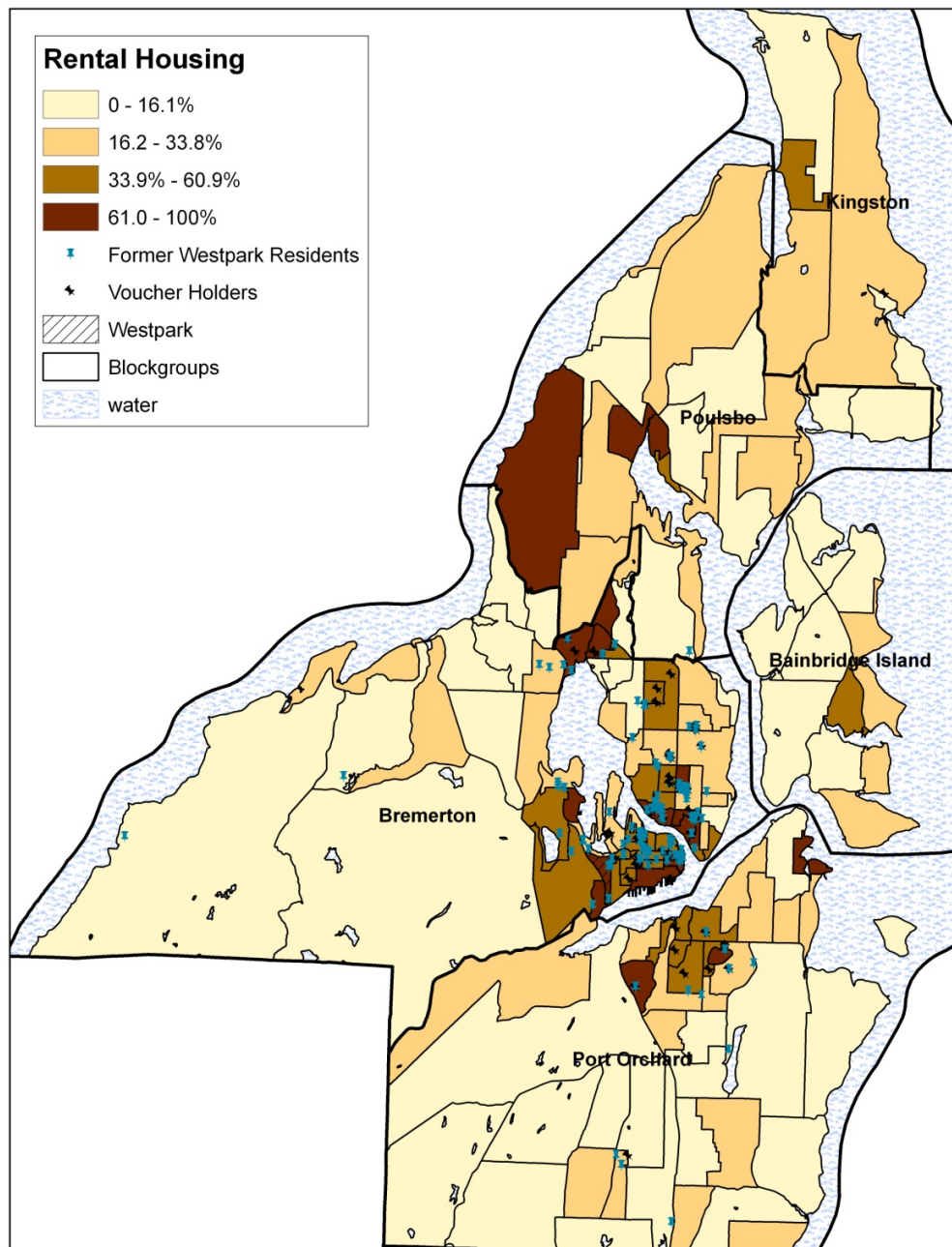
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### LOCATION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

Examining the current place of residence as of the survey (Figure 10) for the samples of former Westpark residents (in blue) and voucher holders (in black), we find that, not surprisingly, most of those cluster in neighborhoods with more rental housing (darker shades), and particularly in neighborhoods that are close in to the cities of Bremerton and Port Orchard.



Figure 10. Household Location of Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders, by Share of Units in the Neighborhood that are Rentals



Notes: Data source for Rental Housing is the 2000 Census; Current residences of the samples of former Westpark households (n=174) and comparable voucher holders (n=69).

Former Westpark residents also did not move far from the public housing complex where they once lived. Almost all (98 percent) moved to a new residence that is within five miles of Westpark (Table 13). Of those, 46 percent moved between three and five miles away, another 37 percent moved more than one but less than three miles, and 8 percent moved one mile or less. With a mean distance of 3.2 miles, former Westpark residents live significantly closer to Westpark than do those in the sample of voucher holders ( $p < .001$ ).

Table 13. Distance of Residence from Westpark, Former Westpark Residents & Voucher Holders

Distance Moved	Westpark (n=173)	Voucher (n=169)
<b>1 mile or less</b>	8%	2%
<b>Between 1 &amp; 3 miles</b>	37%	34%
<b>Between 3 &amp; 5 miles</b>	46%	48%
<b>Between 5 &amp; 10 miles</b>	8%	11%
<b>Greater than 10 miles</b>	2%	56%
<b>Mean distance from Westpark</b>	3.2 miles*	5 miles

\* Significant difference in distance from Westpark between former Westpark residents & voucher holders ( $p < .002$ ).

These findings are noteworthy in light of the fact that as many as 43 percent of Westpark residents had agreed with the statement that it was important to move as far from Westpark as possible (Figure 5). However, the proximity of their post-relocation residence to the public housing site where they once lived is congruent with national data on HOPE VI relocatees, which shows that the average distance moved nationally was about 4 miles (Kingsley et al. 2003; Goetz 2010).

## PRIOR CONNECTIONS TO THE NEIGHBORHOOD

In considering where relocated Westpark residents ended up living, we were curious about whether people in our sample had any prior connections to their current neighborhood. Specifically we asked them whether they knew anyone in their current neighborhood prior to moving there and whether they had any relatives living in the current neighborhood. Among both non-disabled and disabled households, there were significant differences between Westpark residents and voucher households in terms of knowing someone in their current neighborhood (Table 14). Among non-disabled households, significantly more former Westpark residents knew someone in their current neighborhood before moving there ( $p < .05$ ), but among households with a disabled member, significantly more voucher holders knew someone in their neighborhood prior to moving there ( $p < .01$ ). These results certainly reflect some influence of prior connections to the neighborhood in which one lives, but these findings also suggest that other factors might also come into play in selecting a place to live, as evidenced in the Relocation Experience section of the findings of this report. In contrast, we found no significant differences between groups for relatives living in the current neighborhood; former Westpark residents and voucher households, disabled and non-disabled were equally likely to say they had relative living in the neighborhood.

Table 14. Prior Connections to Current Residence, Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Prior connections to current neighborhood</b>	33%	73	15%*	40	28%	102	45%**	130
<b>Relatives living in current neighborhood</b>	19%	73	13%	40	22%	102	13%	130

\* $p < .05$ , \*\* $p < .01$

## LENGTH OF TIME IN CURRENT RESIDENCE

The former Westpark residents surveyed have been in their current residence an average of almost one year – 11 months for nondisabled households and 10 months for disabled households (Table 15). Not surprisingly, former Westpark residents were in their current residence significantly less time than a comparable group of voucher holders ( $p<.01$ ). This is the case both for households with a disabled person and those without, most likely due to the timing of the relocation process. It is also noteworthy that among voucher holder households, the length of time in current residence is significantly different between disabled households (average of five and a half years) and nondisabled households (average of three years) ( $t=4.244$ ,  $p<.01$ ). These differences indicate that those households with a disabled member are significantly more “move adverse” than non-disabled households. It will be important, in tracking our survey sample over the remaining two years of the evaluation, to determine if this remains the case over time, both for former Westpark households and the comparison group of voucher holder households.

Table 15. Length of Time in Current Residence, Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>How long living at current address</b>	11 mos	73	36 mos**	40	10 mos	101	67 mos**	130

\* $p<.05$ , \*\* $p<.01$

## CONDITION OF CURRENT RESIDENCE

When asked to compare their current residence to Westpark, most former residents (79 percent) felt that where they are living now is better than Westpark. An additional 15 percent felt it was about the same and only 6 percent thought it was worse.

To gain further insight into why this might be, we also asked former Westpark residents to evaluate the condition of their current housing (Table 16). The self-reported condition of former Westpark residents' current housing and the comparison group of voucher holders did not differ significantly, for either non-disabled or disabled households. Across the board very few rated the condition of their residence as "poor" and the vast majority rated it as acceptable or better. This suggests that Westpark residents may not be worse off than voucher holders, and disabled households may not be worse off than non-disabled households in terms of the condition of their housing, or at least they are no different in terms of their assessment of their current housing condition.

Table 16. Condition of Current Residence, Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Condition of current residence:<sup>6</sup></b>		73		40		102		130
<b>Excellent</b>	34%		20%		25%		35%	
<b>Good</b>	37%		38%		45%		39%	
<b>Acceptable</b>	26%		38%		23%		25%	
<b>Poor</b>	3%		5%		8%		1%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

For Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for differences between the samples

In addition to the more global question about the condition of their residence, we also asked Westpark residents and voucher holders if they had any problems in their home specifically with water damage, condensation, leaks, mold and mildew, and pests (Table 17). Findings indicate that relocated Westpark residents in nondisabled households had a few more problems in their homes than their voucher holders counterparts did, particularly in terms of leaks, water damage (p<.01) and condensation (p<.05). Significantly more former Westpark households with disabled members also reported problems with leaks (p<.01). No differences appear between groups in terms of mold, mildew or pests across groups.

Table 17. Presence of Problems in Current Residence, Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Various residential problems:</b>		73		40		101		130
<b>Water Damage</b>	15%		0%**		17%		9%	
<b>Condensation</b>	30%		12%*		17%		24%	
<b>Leak</b>	12%		0%**		16%		5%**	
<b>Mold/mildew</b>	22%		26%		20%		18%	
<b>Pests</b>	12%		10%		9%		5%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

For Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for differences between the samples

It is interesting to consider these findings on specific problems in light of residents' global assessment of their housing condition reported above. Taken together, these data indicate that while former Westpark residents experienced a few more problems with their housing than voucher holders did, the proportion of those who still gave their housing an acceptable, good or excellent rating was comparable to voucher holders, suggesting that former Westpark residents might be more tolerant of some housing problems than their voucher holder counterparts.

## REACTIONS TO PROSPECT OF MOVING

As a way to assess respondents' attitudes toward their current residence, we asked for their reaction to the prospect of moving out of their current residence. We found no significant differences between groups, either between former Westpark residents and voucher holders, or between households with or without a disabled member (Table 18). Sentiments about the prospect of moving are, in fact, quite scattered even within groups, ranging from being very happy to very unhappy. Given that Westpark residents have been in their current residence less than a year on average, these scattered reactions might reflect the influence of several different factors - the disinclination to go through the process of moving again in general (on the part of those who responded "very unhappy" or "unhappy" about moving) or it might reflect a dissatisfaction with the new place of residence (for those who said they would be happy or very happy to move).

Table 18. Reaction to Prospect of Moving from Current Residence, Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>If you had to move to another neighborhood would you be:<sup>5</sup></b>		73		38		100		129
<b>Very Unhappy</b>	33%		26%		33%		30%	
<b>Unhappy</b>	21%		24%		24%		18%	
<b>Indifferent</b>	26%		8%		30%		40%	
<b>Happy</b>	12%		16%		7%		6%	
<b>Very Happy</b>	8%		26%		6%		6%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

For Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for differences between the samples

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## DEGREE OF DISTRESS IN CURRENT NEIGHBORHOOD

A key question related to HOPE VI relocation is whether relocated residents move into better quality neighborhoods than those of similar low income households. To make these assessments we evaluate the neighborhoods in which former Westpark residents and a comparable group of voucher holders live using five measures of neighborhood social distress originally developed by Kasarda (1993): the poverty rate, the share of households receiving public assistance, the share of males working less than 27 weeks a year, the share of youth age 16 to 19 that have dropped out of high school and are not employed, and the share of households with children that are headed by a single woman. Measures of neighborhood distress have been further refined by Pendall (2000) to include distinctions in levels of distress from mild, to moderate, to severe. We used these measures and strategies to determine the degree of social distress in the current neighborhoods of former Westpark residents and a similar group of voucher holders. For the purposes of this analysis, we define neighborhoods as census block groups, since the small size of a block group (300 – 3,000 people) better reflects the concept of a neighborhood than the larger census tracts. We use data from the 2000 U.S. Census, the most recent data available for small geographic areas at the time of this analysis.

The average poverty rate in block groups in the Bremerton-Silverton metropolitan area is 9.6 percent, although some block groups in the area contain as much as 56 percent of the population in poverty (Table 19). On average, neighborhoods in the metropolitan area have low dependence on welfare (4 percent) but some have as many as 29 percent of the population on welfare. Under-employed males comprise only 12 percent of neighborhood population, but in at least one neighborhood they comprise as much as 36 percent. Generally, neighborhoods have 20 percent of their populations as single mothers, but at least one has as much as 83 percent. Dropout youth make up only 8 percent of the average neighborhood, but at least one has as many as 55 percent youth dropouts.

Table 19. Components of Neighborhood Distress (Bremerton Metropolitan Area Block Groups)

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
<b>Poverty rate</b>	144	10%	9.0	0	56.3
<b>HH on public assistance</b>	144	4%	4.7	0	28.7
<b>Under-employed males</b>	144	12%	6.3	0	35.6
<b>HH with single mother</b>	144	20%	14.5	0	83.1
<b>Drop outs (16-19 years)</b>	144	8%	10.2	0	54.6

Source: U.S. Census 2000



We next determine the degree of social distress present in the current neighborhoods of households we surveyed. First, to qualify as distressed, a neighborhood must be at least one standard deviation above the metropolitan area mean on three or more of the above indicators. Following Pendall (2000), we define the degree of distress as mild, moderate, or severe, depending on whether a neighborhood is above the threshold on three, four or all five of the measures.

Of the 144 neighborhoods in the Bremerton-Silverdale metropolitan area, fully 91 percent are not distressed (Table 20). Only one qualifies as severely distressed – scoring above the cutoff point on all five indicators. Another five neighborhoods qualify as moderately distressed, and seven show signs of mild distress. Fully two thirds (66 percent) of neighborhoods did not exceed the threshold for any of the five indicators (analysis not shown).

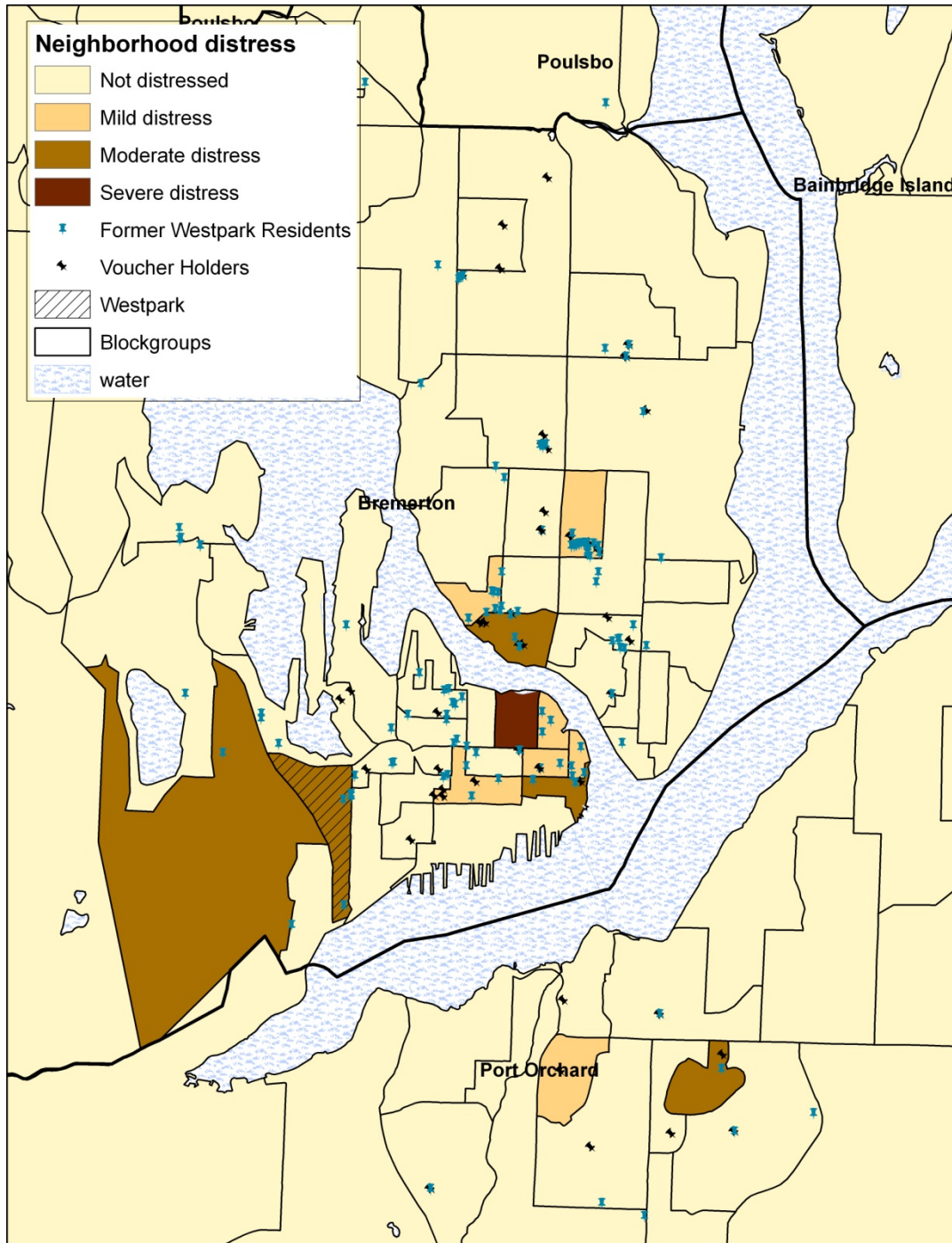
Table 20. Neighborhood Distress in Bremerton Metropolitan Area Block Groups

Neighborhood Quality	Number of Neighborhoods	Percent
<b>Not distressed</b>	131	91
<b>Mild distress</b>	7	5
<b>Moderate distress</b>	5	4
<b>Severe distress</b>	1	1
<b>Total</b>	144	100

Source: U.S. Census 2000

A close up map of the city of Bremerton and its environs (where the distressed neighborhoods are located) provides an overall picture of the social distress of neighborhoods where former Westpark and voucher holder survey respondents resided (Figure 11) as of April 2010. Unequivocally, the average former Westpark resident moved into a better neighborhood than Westpark had been (shown with hash marks), which qualified as moderately distressed.

Figure 11. Map of Neighborhood Social Distress for Former Westpark Residents and Voucher Holders Samples



Notes: Data source for degree of neighborhood social distress is the U.S Census (2000);

Current residences of surveyed Westpark residents (n=174) and comparable voucher holders (n=69).

Furthermore, no former Westpark resident or similar voucher holder lives in the one severely distressed neighborhood and slightly over half live in neighborhoods that are not distressed (Table 21). However, over a third (36 percent) of former Westpark residents live in neighborhoods considered mildly distressed, and another 9 percent live in moderately distressed neighborhoods, significantly more than the distribution among similar voucher holders. So, while a few households in live in neighborhoods experiencing some social distress, most live in undistressed areas. Nonetheless, former Westpark residents more likely to live in neighborhoods of mild or moderate distress compared to similar voucher holders ( $p < .02$ ).

Table 21. Distress of Current Neighborhood, Former Westpark Residents and Similar Voucher Holders

Neighborhood Distress	Westpark Resident (n=172)	Voucher Holder (n=159)
<b>Not distressed</b>	55%	69%
<b>Mild distress</b>	36%	24%
<b>Moderate distress</b>	9%	6%
<b>Severe distress</b>	0%	0%
	*	

\* Significant difference in neighborhood distress between former Westpark residents and comparable voucher holders ( $p < .02$ ).

## PERCEPTIONS OF CRIME AND SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION

One way to think about neighborhood social quality is based on social disorganization theory, which addresses the extent to which, through their communications and interactions, neighbors establish a certain degree of social control. That is, through relationships with neighbors, people in the neighborhood are able to manage and regulate individual and group behavior, and thereby enforce compliance with the basic rules and expectations of society. To evaluate this, we assess the level of perceived social disorganization and crime in Westpark prior to redevelopment, in comparison with that in the new neighborhoods of former Westpark residents and the neighborhoods of comparable voucher holders.

To understand the type and extent of crime and social disorganization, we asked former Westpark residents and the comparison group of voucher holders to tell us whether 13 neighborhood problems were a big problem, some problem or not a problem<sup>4</sup> during the last year in Westpark for relocatees, or in the current neighborhood for both relocated residents and comparable voucher holders (Table 22). We look first at their responses to individual questions about the degree of

<sup>4</sup> To simplify the presentation of results, we show the percentage of residents identifying problems as 'some problem' or 'a big problem'. Significance tests however, are based on the full array of responses.

social disorganization and levels of criminal activity, then examine a composite, additive index that combines responses from all 13 measures of neighborhood problems to understand how crime and social disorganization compare over time for former Westpark residents and between the current neighborhoods of former Westpark residents and similar voucher holders. Finally, we explore former residents' perceptions of safety in Westpark, whether they observed crime or whether any members of their family were victims of crime while living there.

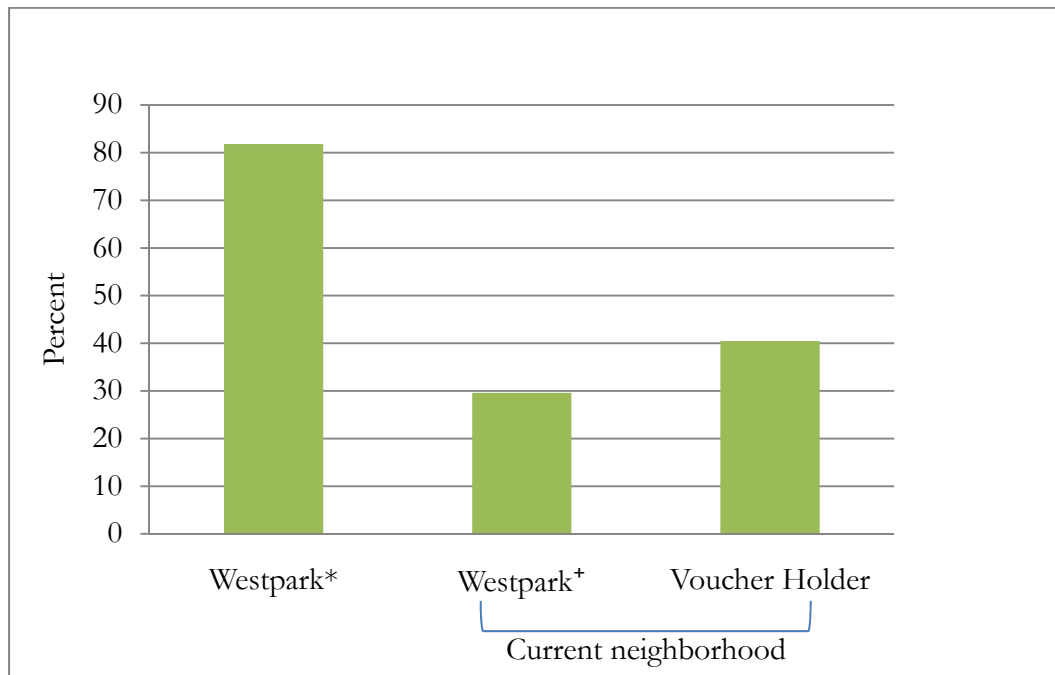
Table 22. Measures of Crime and Social Disorganization in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

Thinking again about your last year in Westpark (or your current neighborhood), please tell me if each of the following was No Problem, Some Problem or a Big Problem:
<b>People who don't keep up their property?</b> <b>Trash or junk in yards, streets or parking lots?</b> <b>Noise (for example, from cars or loud music)?</b> <b>Abandoned cars?</b> <b>Vandalism or graffiti?</b> <b>Groups of young people hanging around?</b> <b>Outsiders causing trouble?</b> <b>Gangs?</b> <b>Drug dealing or drug use?</b> <b>Drinking in public?</b> <b>Car break-ins or car theft?</b> <b>Robbery or assault of people on the street?</b> <b>Burglary of homes when people are away?</b>

See Appendix 1 for sample sizes

Fully 82 percent of Westpark residents reported that neighbors not keeping up their property was somewhat of a problem or a big problem in Westpark, compared with less than one third in the current neighborhood (29 percent) (Figure 12). Significantly fewer Westpark residents reported property upkeep as a problem in the current neighborhood than comparable voucher holders (40 percent).

Figure 12. Percent Reporting People not Keeping up their Property as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

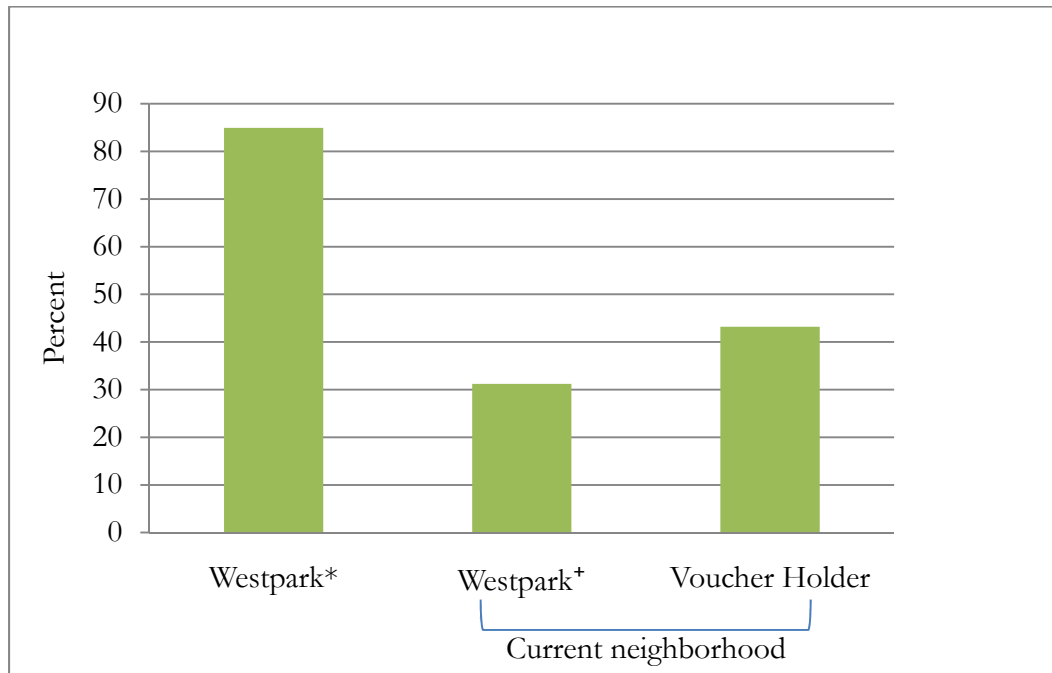


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .045$ ).

An even larger share (85 percent) reported that trash in the streets, yards and parking lots was a problem in Westpark, compared to 31 percent in the current neighborhood, and 43 percent among voucher holders (Figure 13). Significantly fewer Westpark residents perceive their current neighborhood environment to be in disarray than comparable voucher holders.

Figure 13. Percent Reporting Trash or Junk in Yards and Streets as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

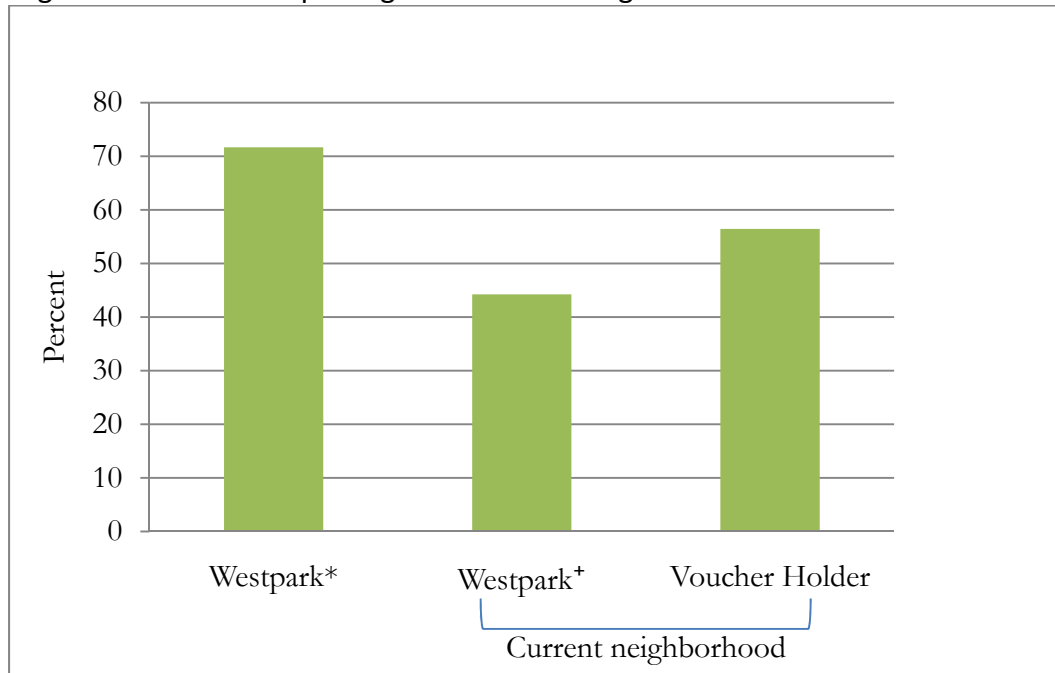


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .045$ ).

Noise from streets or loud music was identified as a problem in Westpark by nearly three fourths (72 percent) of the residents (Figure 14). In contrast, only 44 percent of former Westpark residents report that noise is a problem where they live now – significantly fewer than comparable voucher holders (56 percent).

Figure 14. Percent Reporting that Noise is a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

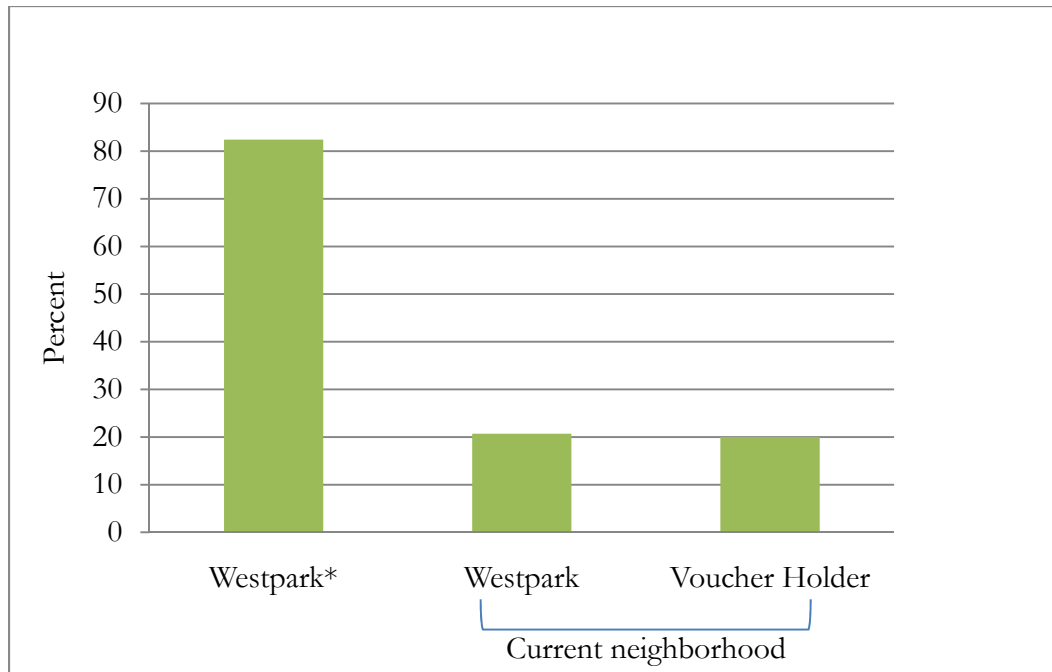


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .006$ ).

More than four in five Westpark residents (82 percent) perceived abandoned cars to be a problem in Westpark, compared with only one in five (21 percent) in the current neighborhood (Figure 15).

Figure 15. Percent Reporting that Abandoned Cars are a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

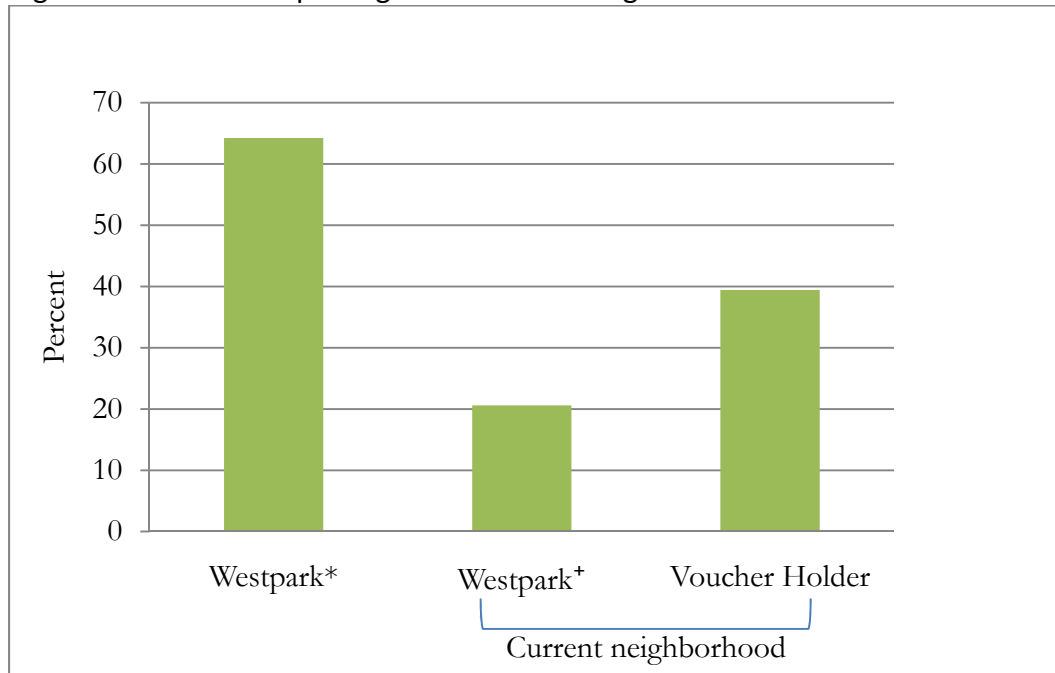


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).



Nearly two thirds of Westpark residents (64 percent) reported that vandalism and graffiti was a problem in Westpark – three times the number that identify vandalism as a problem in the current neighborhood (21 percent). Significantly fewer former Westpark residents than voucher holders (39 percent) site vandalism as a problem in the current neighborhood (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Percent Reporting Vandalism as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

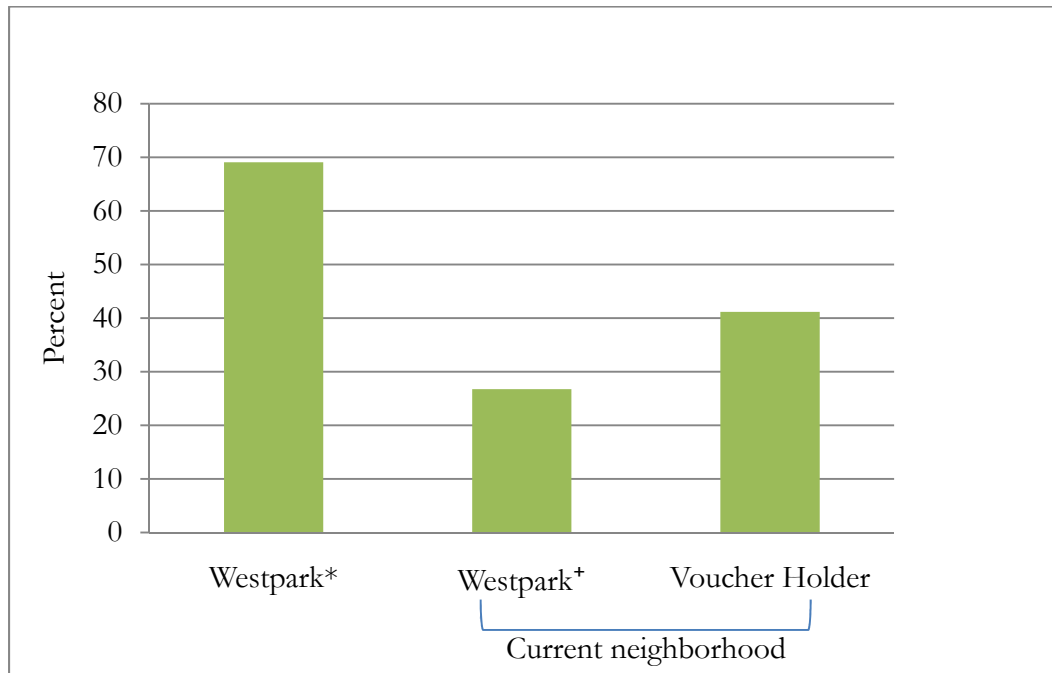


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

More than two thirds of Westpark residents (69 percent) perceived groups of young people hanging around to be a problem in Westpark, compared with only 27 percent in the current neighborhood (Figure 17). In contrast, significantly more voucher holders identified young people hanging around as a neighborhood problem (41 percent).

Figure 17. Percent Reporting Groups of Young People Hanging around as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

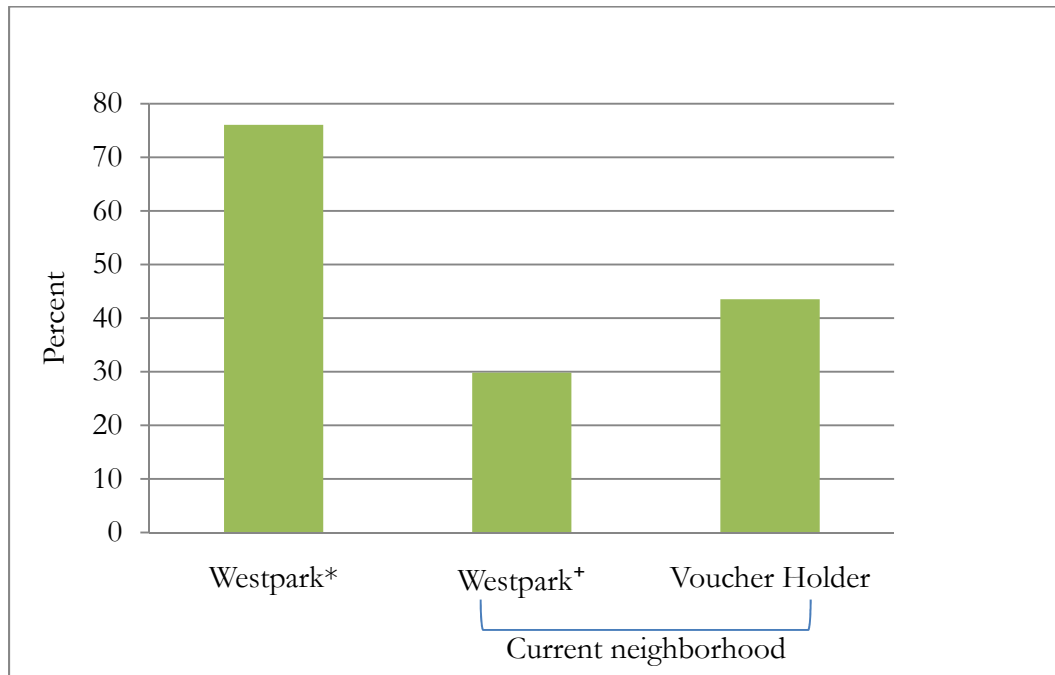


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .008$ ).

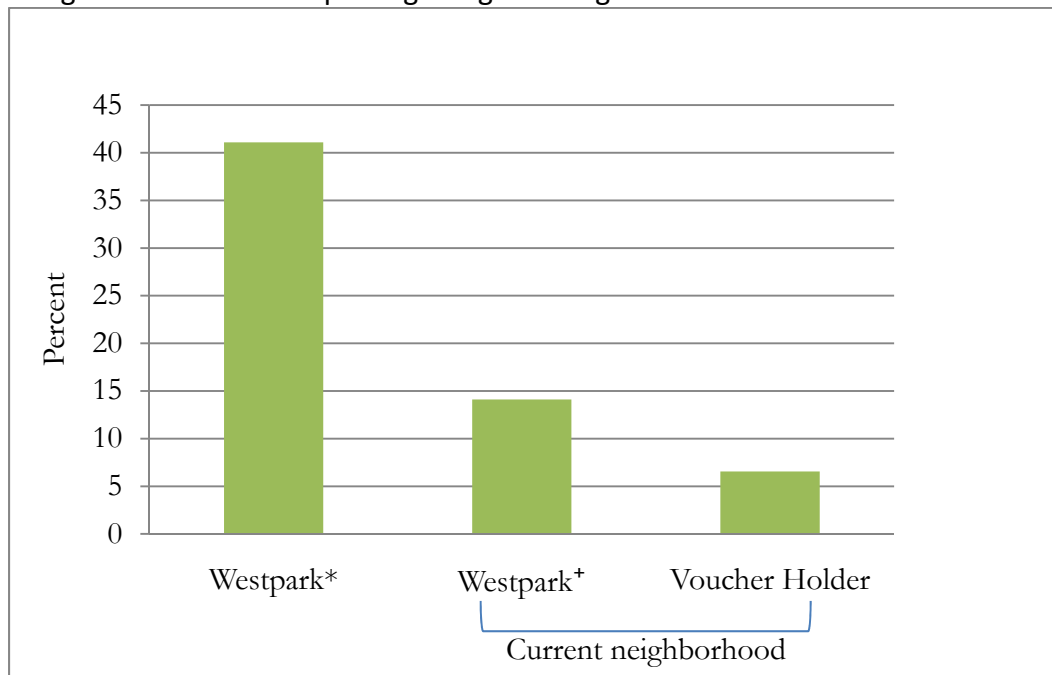
Three quarters of Westpark residents (76 percent) felt that outsiders were causing trouble in Westpark, compared with less than one third (30 percent) in the current neighborhood (Figure 18); significantly fewer former Westpark residents than voucher holders (44 percent) reported outsiders causing trouble as a problem in their current neighborhoods.

Figure 18. Percent Reporting Outsiders Causing Trouble as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem



Relative to the other neighborhood issues, far fewer respondents – Westpark or voucher holder – identified gang activity in their neighborhoods (Figure 19). Nonetheless, significantly more Westpark residents felt that there was gang activity in Westpark (41 percent), relative to their current neighborhood (14 percent), and the share of former Westpark residents reporting gang activity in the current neighborhood was significantly greater than in the voucher holder sample (7 percent).

Figure 19. Percent Reporting Gangs as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

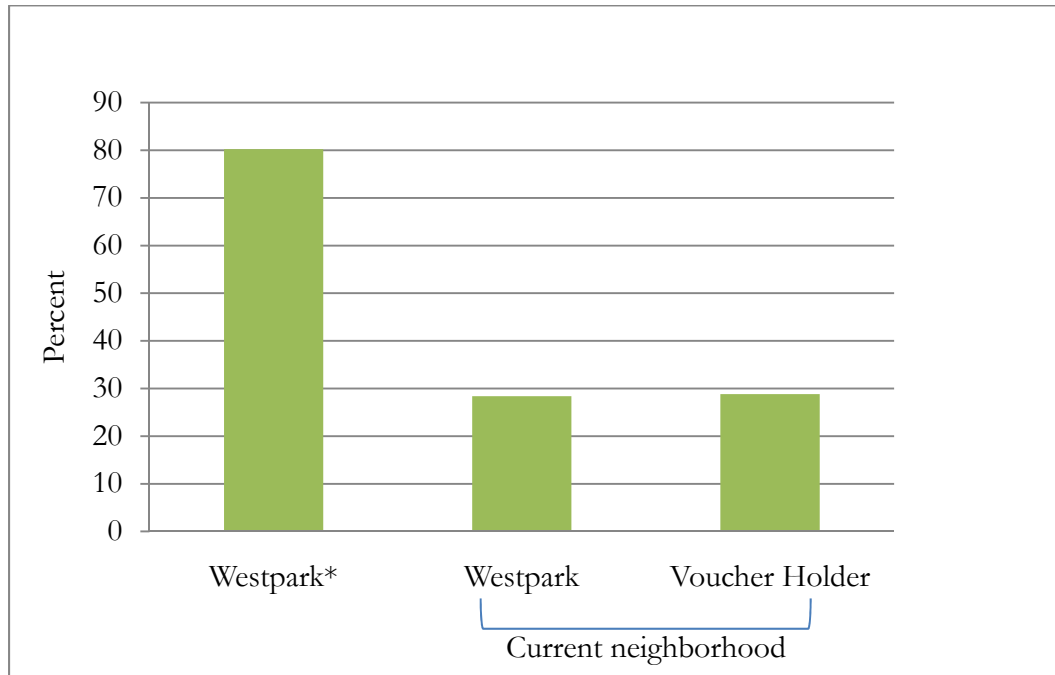


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .027$ ).

Turning next to substance abuse issues, four out of five Westpark residents (80 percent) reported that there was drug dealing or drug use in Westpark – a far larger share than for the current neighborhood (28 percent) (Figure 20).

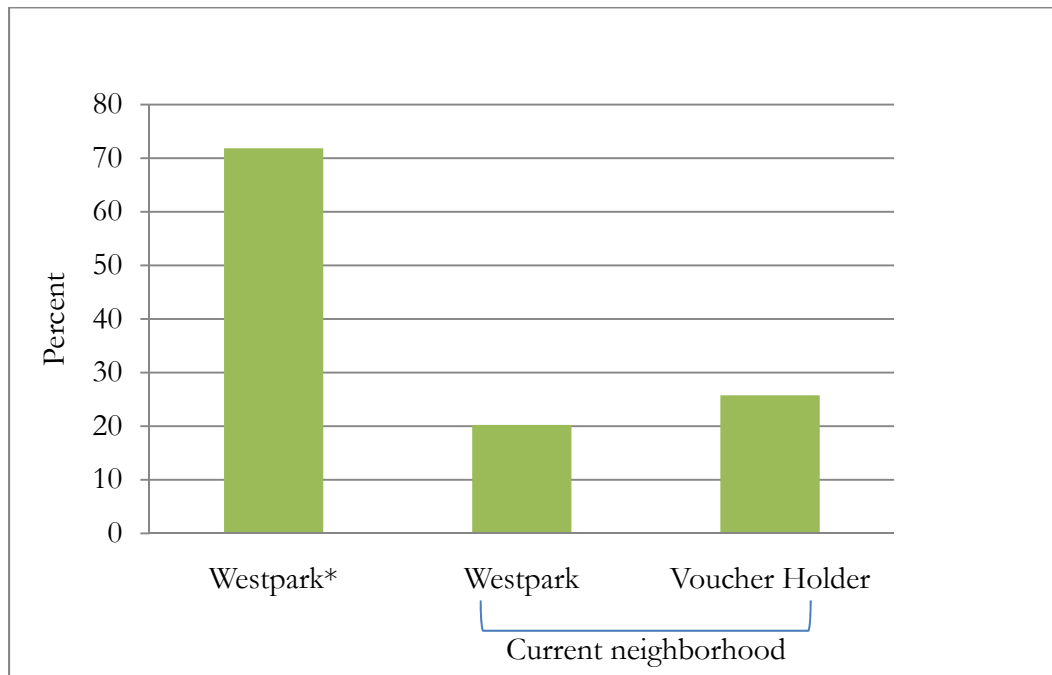
Figure 20. Percent Reporting Drug Dealing or use as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Similar to what was observed for drug use, a large share of former Westpark residents reported that public drinking was a problem in Westpark (72 percent) – substantially (and significantly) more than the number reporting drinking as a problem in the current neighborhood (20 percent) (Figure 21).

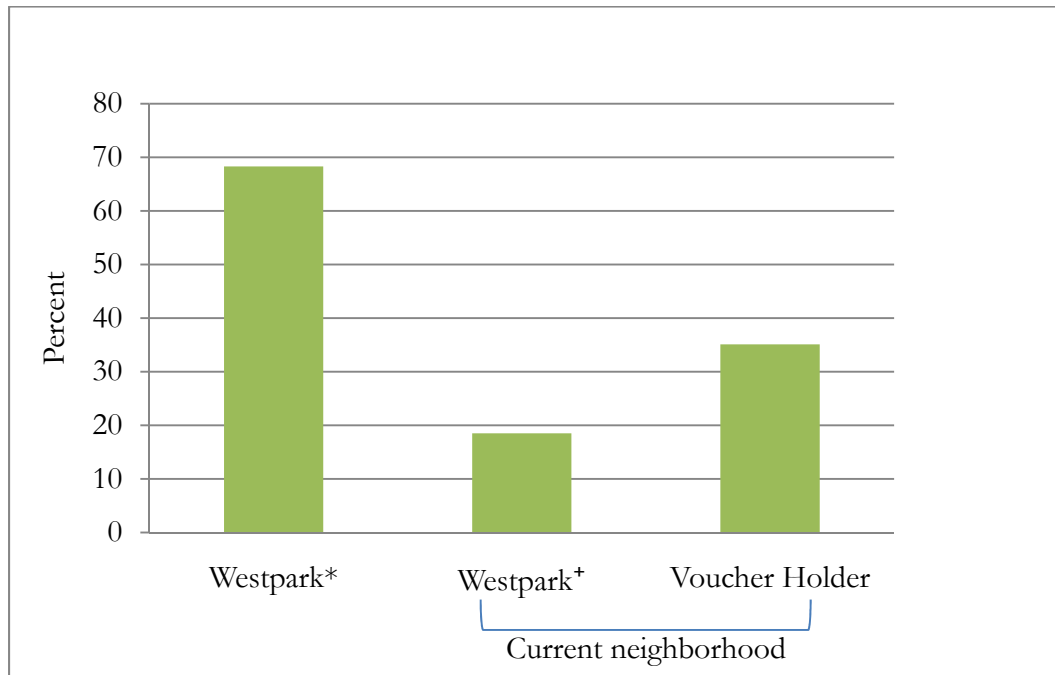
Figure 21. Percent Reporting Drinking in Public as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Turning next to more serious criminal offenses, more than two thirds of Westpark residents (68 percent) were concerned about car break-ins or theft (Figure 22) in Westpark. By comparison, far fewer are concerned about break-ins and stolen cars in the current neighborhood (19 percent), significantly fewer than voucher holders (35 percent).

Figure 22. Percent Reporting Car Break-ins or Theft as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

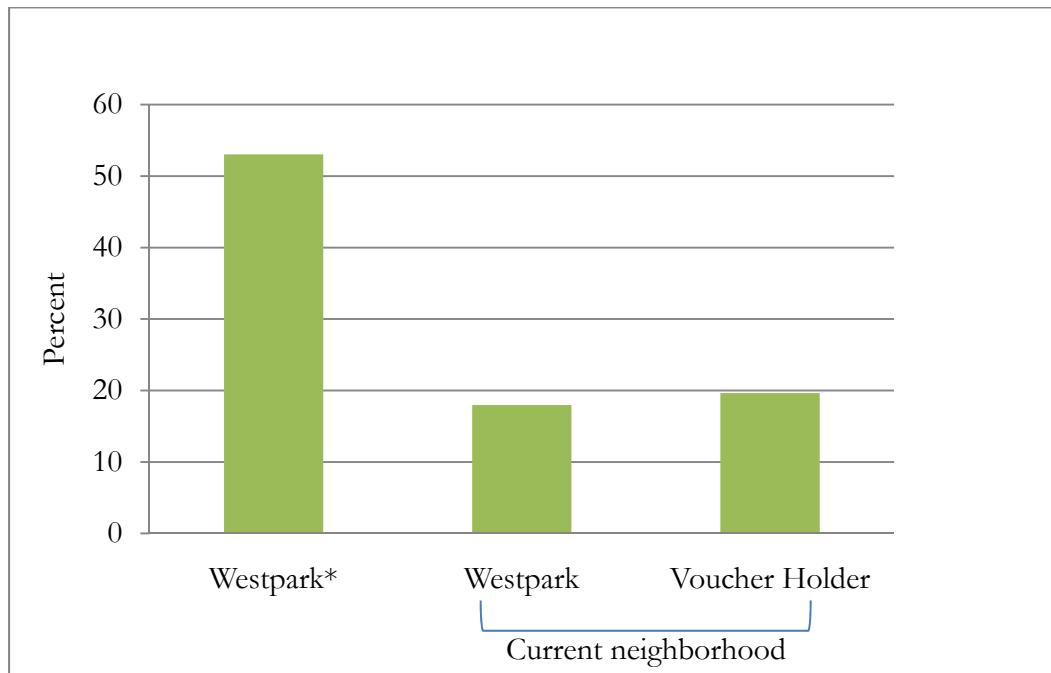


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .001$ ).

Crimes against people – robbery and assault – were also perceived to be problems in Westpark by more than half of the sampled residents (53 percent) (Figure 23). By comparison, far fewer former Westpark residents (18 percent) feel threatened by violent crime in their current neighborhoods.

Figure 23. Percent Reporting Robbery or Assault as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem

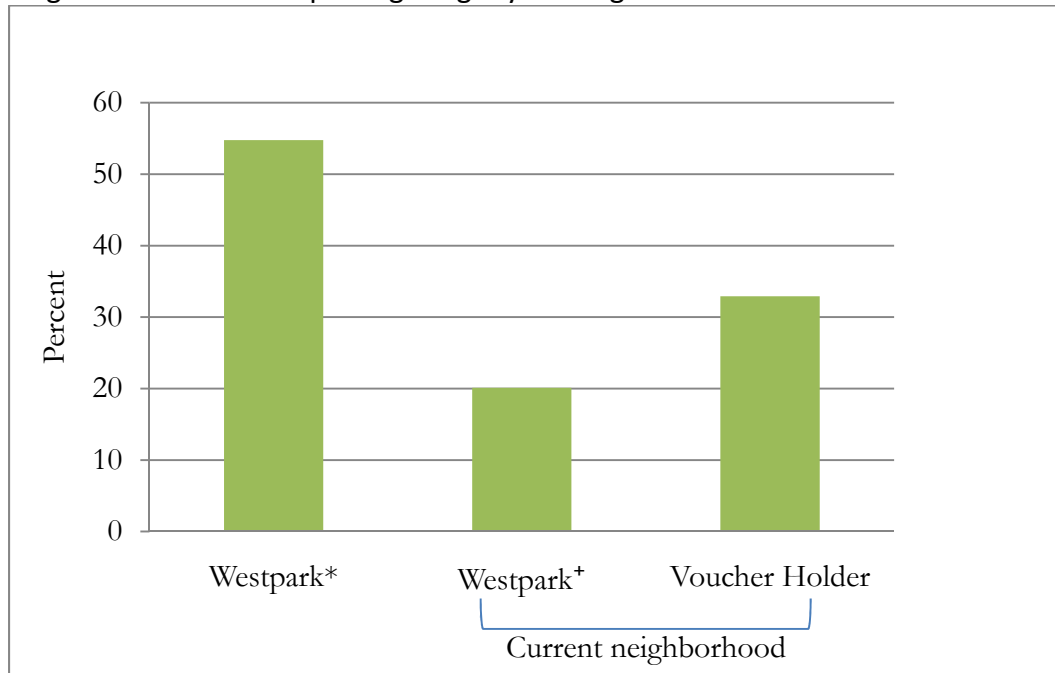


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).



More than half of Westpark residents were concerned about burglary in Westpark (55 percent), compared with only 20 percent in the current neighborhood (Figure 24). Significantly more voucher holders than former Westpark residents worry about burglary (33 percent) in their current neighborhoods.

Figure 24. Percent Reporting Burglary as a Big Problem or Somewhat of a Problem



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .018$ ).

To understand the underlying concept of perceived neighborhood problems, we created an additive index comprised of the 13 individual measures (Table 23). The Neighborhood Problems Index ranges from 0 to 26, with lower scores indicating low levels of social disorganization and criminal activity and high scores suggesting greater social disorganization and crime. On average, the Neighborhood Problems Index was 12.9 in the Westpark community, which is significantly higher than the 3.8 found for former Westpark residents living in their current neighborhood. Comparable voucher holders in the current neighborhood have a mean index of 5.0, which is significantly greater. However, the significant difference in perceptions of neighborhood problems between Westpark and voucher holders disappears when length of residence is held constant. That is, the tendency of Westpark residents to perceive fewer neighborhood problems than voucher holders can largely be attributed to the shorter length of time that they've lived in their current neighborhood. Over time, neighbors become more aware of criminal activity and problems of social control in their environment.

Table 23. Mean Scores on 13-Item Neighborhood Problems Index

	Westpark Neighborhood		Current Neighborhood			
	Westpark	N	Westpark	N	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Neighborhood Problems Index</b>	12.9*	135	3.81 <sup>+</sup>	150	5.01	152

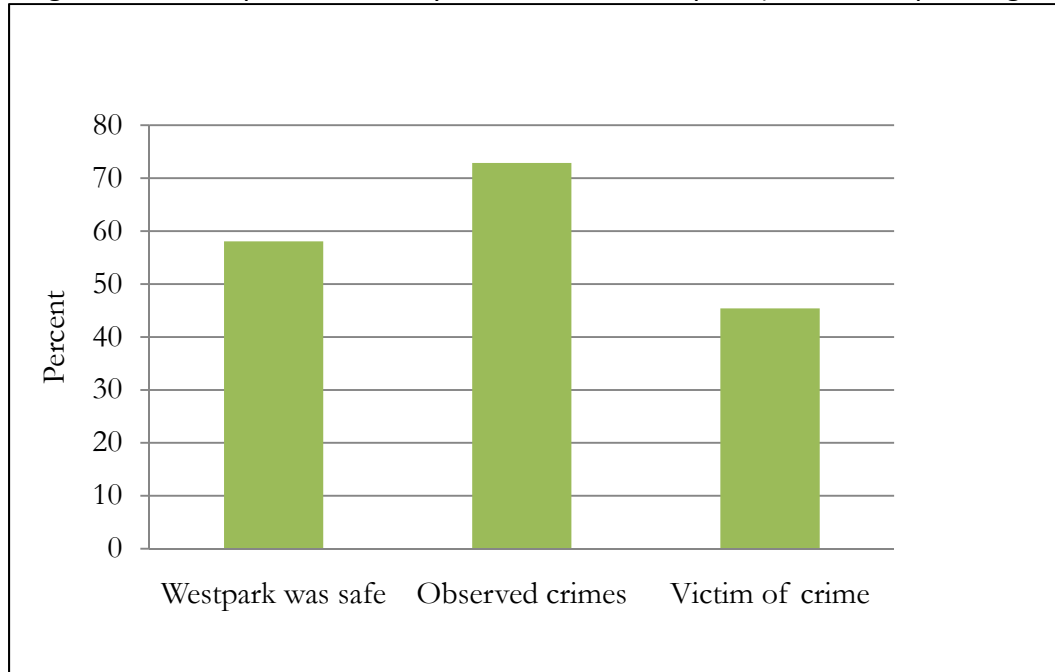
\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

<sup>+</sup> Significantly different from voucher holders' perceptions of the current neighborhood ( $p < .033$ ).

See Appendix 2 for Statistic Results

Despite having identified a host of neighborhood problems, more than half of former Westpark residents (58 percent) felt that the public housing complex was generally a safe place to live (Figure 25). However, nearly three quarters (73 percent) had observed criminal activity – presumably the type of activity (e.g. drug use, vandalism) that is not perceived to be dangerous or personally threatening. A much smaller, though still substantial share of residents (45 percent) had either been a crime victim or lived in a household with someone who had been victimized while living at Westpark.

Figure 25. Perceptions of Safety and Crime in Westpark (Percent responding 'Yes')



## QUALITY OF LIFE IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD

Improved quality of life is a concern when people must relocate out of one community and into another. How does their sense of community change? Are they isolated or do they engage in neighboring activities with others? Do they feel attached to their new neighborhood? Are they proud or satisfied? Most of all, has all this improved since they left their former public housing neighborhood?

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### SENSE OF COMMUNITY

Research suggests a need to better understand the impacts of HOPE VI in terms of psychological well-being. A summary of 10 years of HOPE VI research concluded that relocation disrupted social ties and left “many feeling less secure, uncertain where to turn when they encountered problems, and often simply lonely and isolated” (Kleit and Brandt 2009). Given the potential for social disruption caused by relocation, we describe former Westpark residents’ sense of community, both while living in Westpark, in their current neighborhoods, and in comparison to similar voucher holders.

The 15 question series on sense of community (Table 24) explores several dimensions of the sense of community phenomenon identified by community psychologists, including need fulfillment, group membership, emotional connection and influence (McMillan et al. 1986; Chipuer et al. 1999; Long et al. 2003). The questions assess the extent to which they agree with statements about Westpark and their current neighborhood, measured on a five point scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree.<sup>5</sup> We look first at their responses to selected individual questions, and then examine a composite index that combines responses from all 15 Sense of Community measures to understand how sense of community changed over time for former Westpark residents and in comparison to similar voucher holders in their current residence.

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<sup>5</sup> To simplify the presentation of results, we show the percent that agree or disagree, but not those that are neutral (neither agree nor disagree). Significance tests however, are based on the full array of responses.

Table 24. Table: Measures of Sense of Community in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

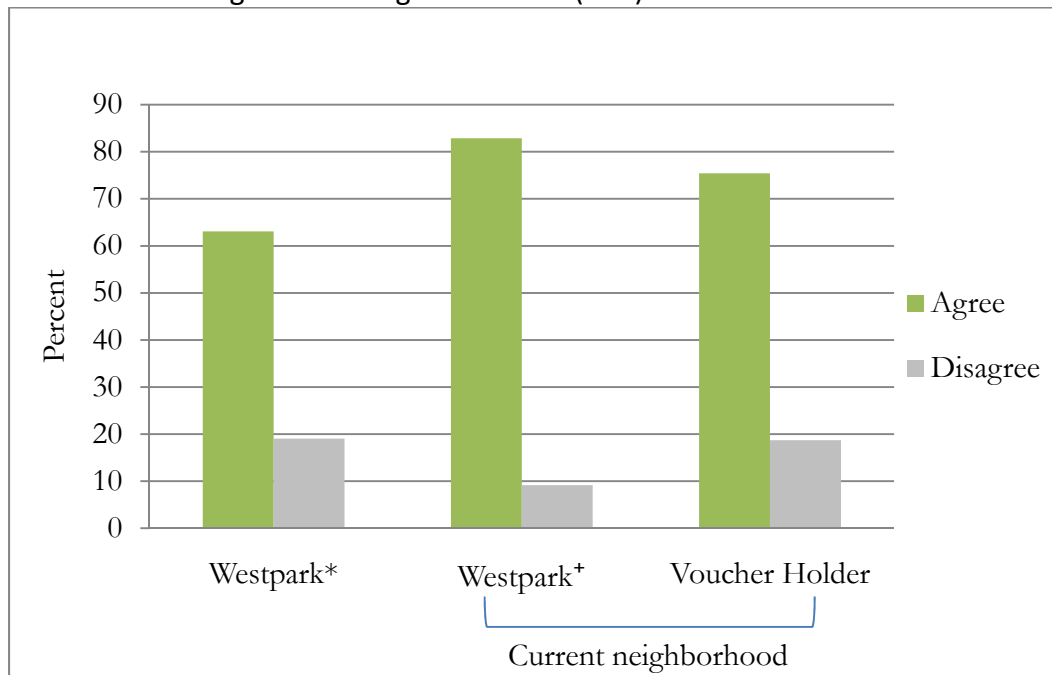
Please tell me if you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat agree or strongly agree with each statement:

- Westpark/this neighborhood is a good place to live.**
- People in the neighborhood share the same values.**
- You and your neighbors want the same things from the neighborhood**
- You recognize most of the people who live in the neighborhood.**
- You feel at home in the neighborhood.**
- Many of your neighbors know you.**
- You care about what your neighbors think of your actions.**
- You have some influence over what the neighborhood is like.**
- If there is a problem, people who live here can get it solved.**
- It is very important to you to live in this neighborhood.**
- People in the neighborhood generally get along with each other.**
- You hope to live in the neighborhood as long as possible.**
- People in the neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors.**
- People in the neighborhood are close to each other.**
- People in the neighborhood can be trusted.**

See Appendix 3 for sample sizes

Though most former Westpark residents (63 percent) agree that Westpark was generally a good place to live, significantly more of them (83 percent) feel positively about their new neighborhood (Figure 26). Slightly (but significantly) more former Westpark residents like their new neighborhood compared with the sample of voucher holders (75 percent).

Figure 26. Neighborhood is (was) a Good Place to Live

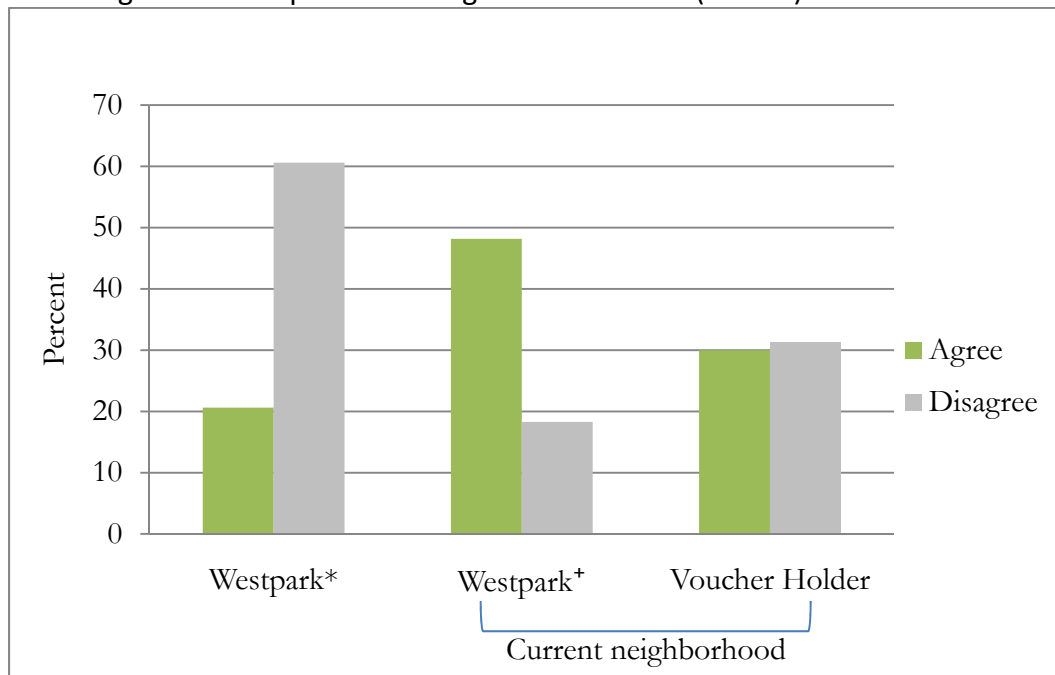


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .018$ ).

Most former Westpark residents (61 percent) do not feel that people in Westpark shared the same values (Figure 27). But in their new neighborhoods, nearly half of former Westpark residents (48 percent) report that neighbors do share similar values. Compared with the sample of voucher holders, who are evenly divided between those who agree that neighbors share values and those who disagree, substantially more former Westpark residents report a sense of shared values in their new community.

Figure 27. People in the Neighborhood Share (shared) the Same Values

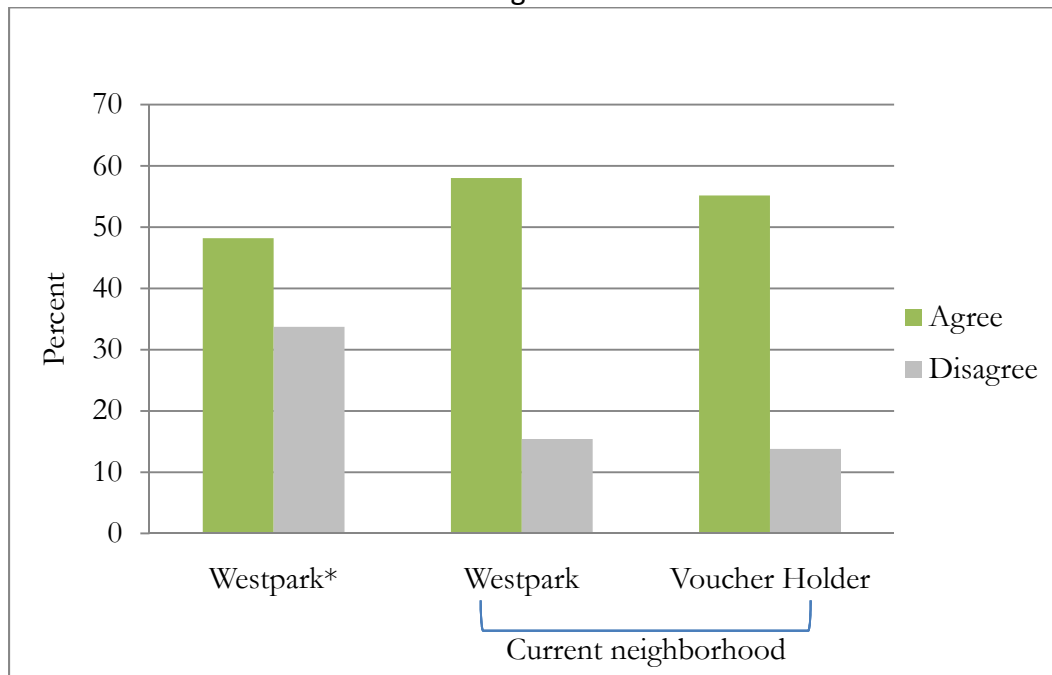


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .001$ ).

Nearly half of former Westpark residents (48 percent) feel that their Westpark neighbors wanted the same things from Westpark, but even more of them (58 percent) feel that way about their current neighbors (Figure 28).

Figure 28. You and your Neighbors want (wanted) the Same Things from the Neighborhood

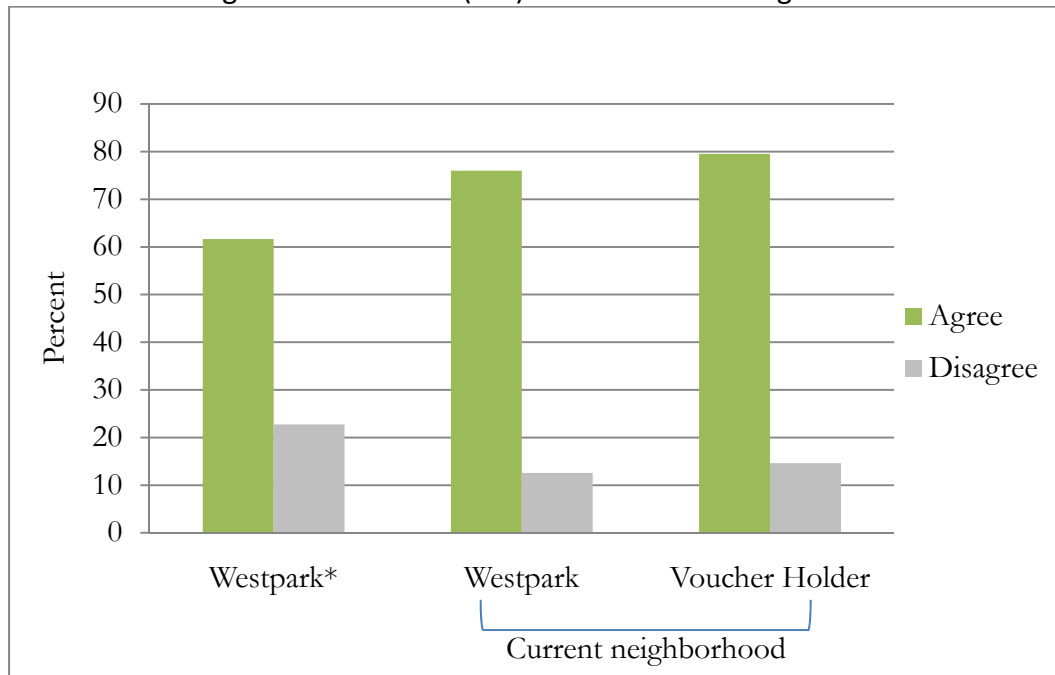


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .006$ ).



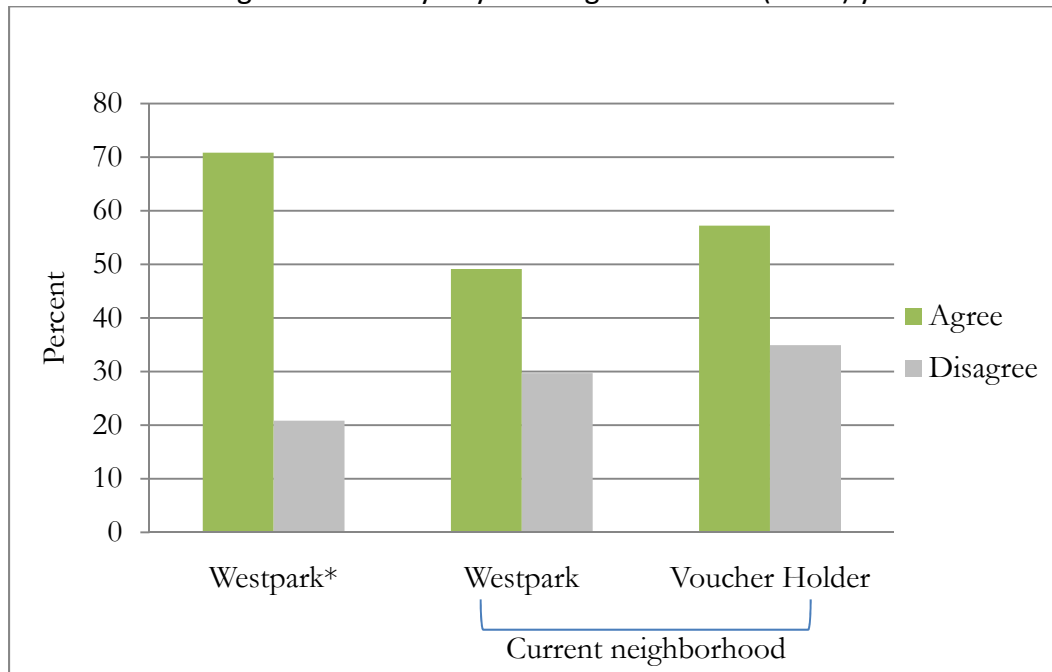
A larger share of former Westpark residents (78 percent) report that they feel at home in their new neighborhood, compared with the share that felt at home in Westpark (62 percent) (Figure 29). That so many more residents feel at home in their new neighborhood is somewhat surprising, given the relatively short length of time that they had lived there at the time of the survey (about 10 months, on average).

Figure 29. You Feel (felt) at Home in the Neighborhood



Significantly more former Westpark residents (71 percent) report that their neighbors knew them in Westpark, relative to the share that report that they are known by their current neighbors (49 percent) (Figure 30).

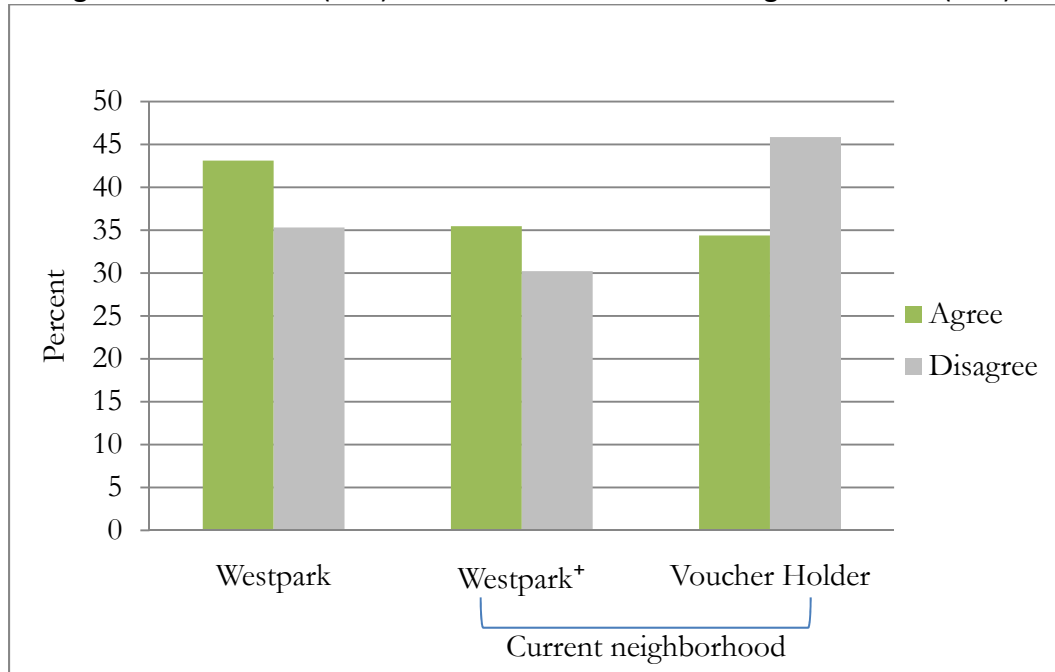
Figure 30. Many of your Neighbors Know (knew) you



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Whether living in Westpark or their current neighborhood, more former Westpark residents report a sense of empowerment over what their neighborhood is like (43 percent and 35 percent, respectively), relative to the sample of voucher holders (Figure 31).

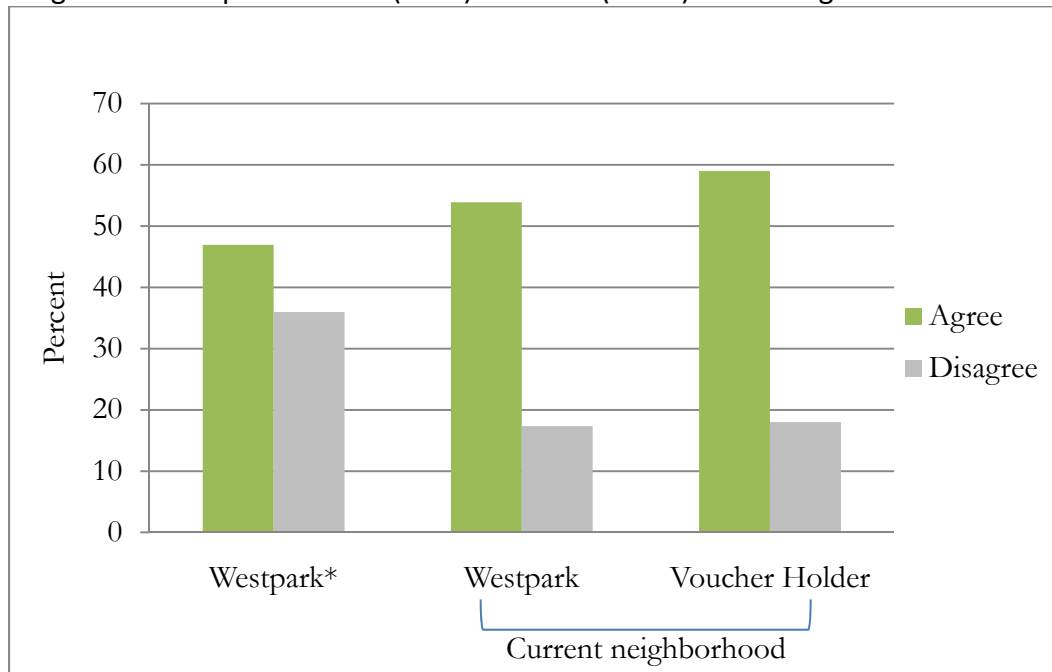
Figure 31. You have (had) Influence over What the Neighborhood is (was) Like



\*Significantly different from voucher holders' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .02$ ).

Somewhat fewer former Westpark residents (47 percent) are confident that the people living in Westpark could solve neighborhood problems, compared to their perceptions about their current neighbors (54 percent) (Figure 32).

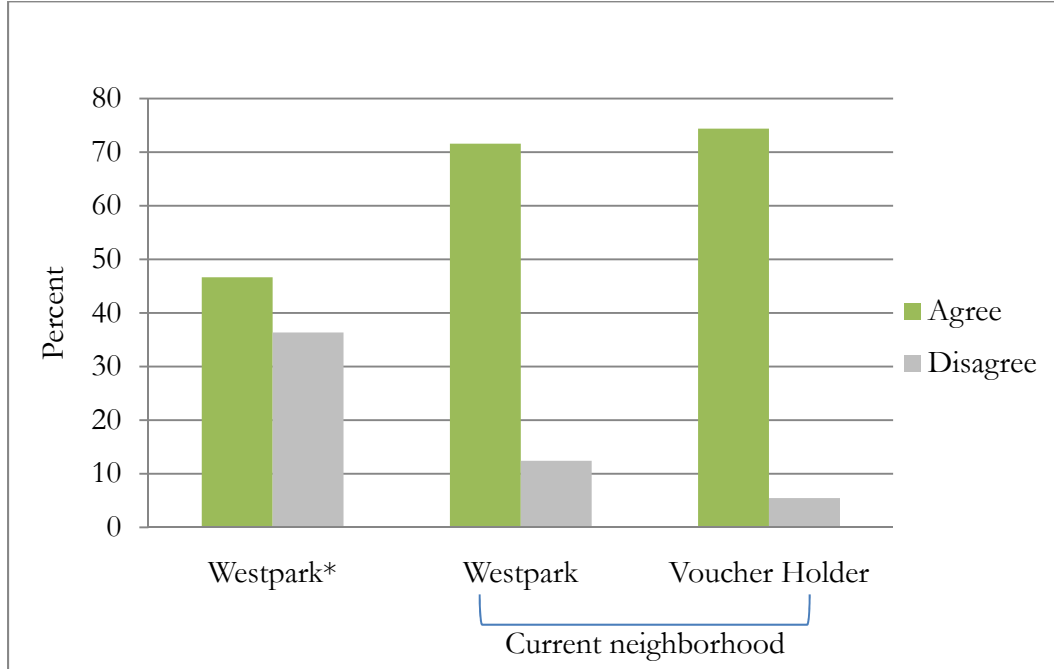
Figure 32. People who Live (lived) here can (could) Solve Neighborhood Problems



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .002$ ).

A much smaller share of former Westpark resident report that people got along with each other in Westpark (47 percent), relative to their current neighborhood, where 72 percent feel that people get along well (Figure 33).

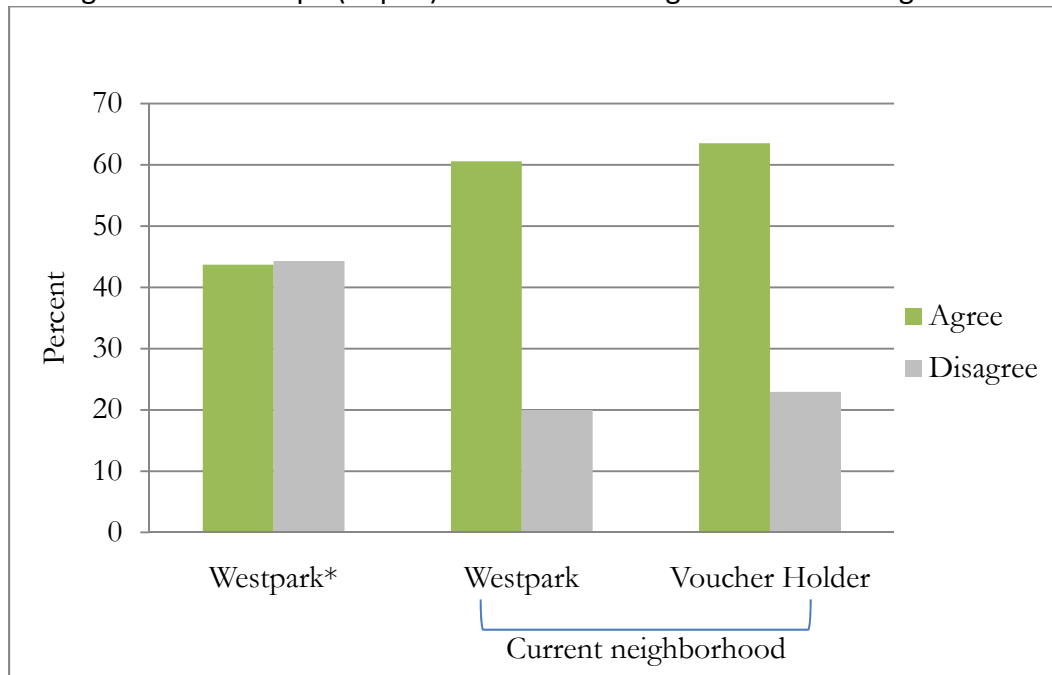
Figure 33. People in the Neighborhood Generally Get (got) Along with Each Other



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Former Westpark residents were evenly split between those who wanted to stay in Westpark as long as possible, and those who didn't (44 percent) (Figure 34). By comparison, a much larger share (60 percent) hopes to live in their current neighborhood as long as possible.

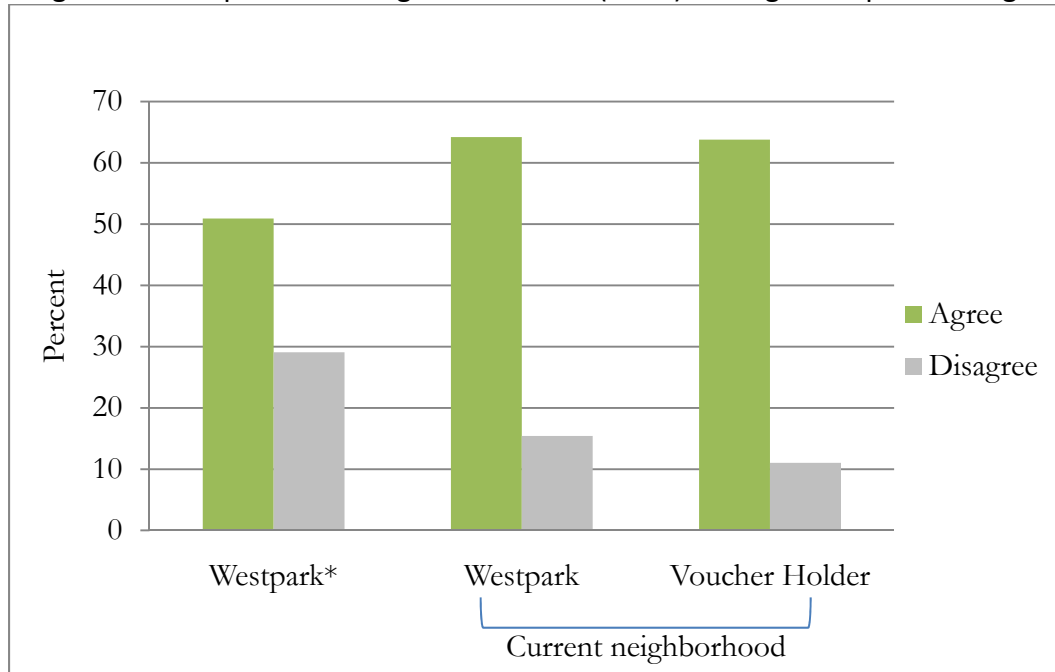
Figure 34. You Hope (hoped) to Live in the Neighborhood as Long as Possible



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

The majority of former Westpark residents (51 percent) feel that their neighbors were willing to help each other, but even more of them (65 percent) feel that their new neighbors stand ready to help each other (Figure 35).

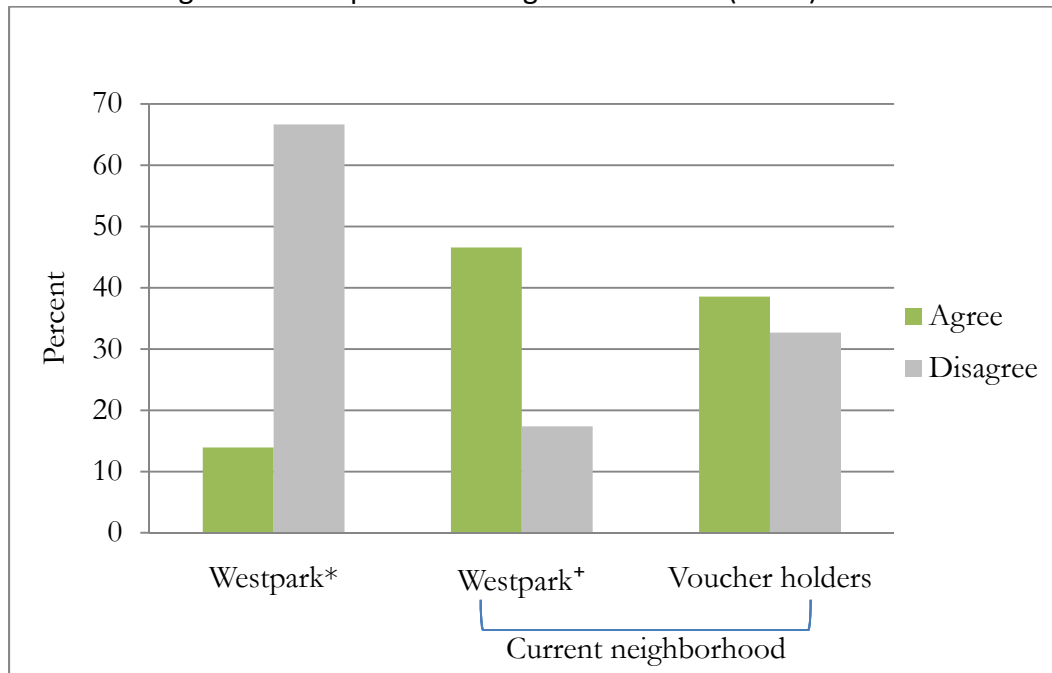
Figure 35. People in the Neighborhood are (were) Willing to Help their Neighbors



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

One of the more striking findings from the sense of community question series is the very low level of trust in Westpark; only 14 percent of former Westpark residents report that they could trust their Westpark neighbors, while nearly half (47 percent) feel they can trust the neighbors they have now (Figure 36). What's more, former Westpark residents are significantly more inclined to trust their neighbors than the sample of voucher holders (39 percent).

Figure 36. People in the Neighborhood can (could) be Trusted



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

\*Significantly different from Voucher Holders' feelings about the current neighborhood ( $p < .010$ ).



To understand the underlying concept of Sense of Community, we created an additive index comprised of the 15 individual measures of the strength of community connections (Table 25).<sup>6</sup> The Sense of Community Index ranges from 15 to 75; lower scores indicate a weak sense of community and high scores suggest a strong sense of community.

We find that the overall sense of community was lower in the Westpark neighborhood (48.1) than in the former Westpark residents' new neighborhoods (53.8). Moreover, former Westpark residents have a stronger sense of community in their new neighborhoods than do those in the voucher holder sample (50.5). Differences in the Sense of Community Index scores between former Westpark residents and voucher holders are significant, controlling for length of residence. That is, despite having lived in their current neighborhood for a shorter period on average than the sample of voucher holders (10 months compared with about 5 years), Westpark residents report a stronger sense of community.

Table 25. Mean Scores on 15-Item Sense of Community Index

	Westpark Neighborhood		Current Neighborhood			
	Westpark	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Sense of Community Index</b>	48.1*	154	53.8*	150	50.5	117

\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' sense of community in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

\*Significantly different from voucher holders' sense of community in the current neighborhood ( $p < .04$ ).

See Appendix 4 for statistical results

## NEIGHBORING ACTIVITY

One premise of the mixed income strategy underlying HOPE VI is that social interaction among neighbors of different backgrounds and income levels might prove helpful to poor families by connecting them to employment opportunities. The strength of neighboring ties is also considered an indicator of the degree of neighborhood social disorganization – a condition characterized by few social ties, high community anomie, little empathy toward others and weak social control (Kubrin and Weitzer 2003). To test the premise that social connections between neighbors matter for both individual- and community-level outcomes (social disorganization and crime), we need to understand the nature and degree of social interaction that occurs among residents both before and after redevelopment.

<sup>6</sup> The index was created by adding together the 15 items, each on a five-point score, where 1 was strongly disagree and 5 was strongly agree. A reliability analysis performed on the composite measures yields a Cronbach's Alpha = .92.

To examine this, we asked a series of ten questions to explore the type and extent of neighboring activities in which respondents engaged over the past year (never, once, a few times, once a month, once a week or almost every day), both while living in the Westpark neighborhood and in the current neighborhood (Table 26).<sup>7</sup> We look first at their responses to selected individual questions, and then examine a composite index that combines responses from all ten neighboring measures to be able to compare change over time for former Westpark residents and neighboring currently between former Westpark residents and similar voucher holders.

Table 26. Measures of Neighboring Activity in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

**In the last year (in Westpark or your current neighborhood), how often did you...  
(Never, Once, A Few Times, Once a Month, Once a Week, Almost Every Day)**

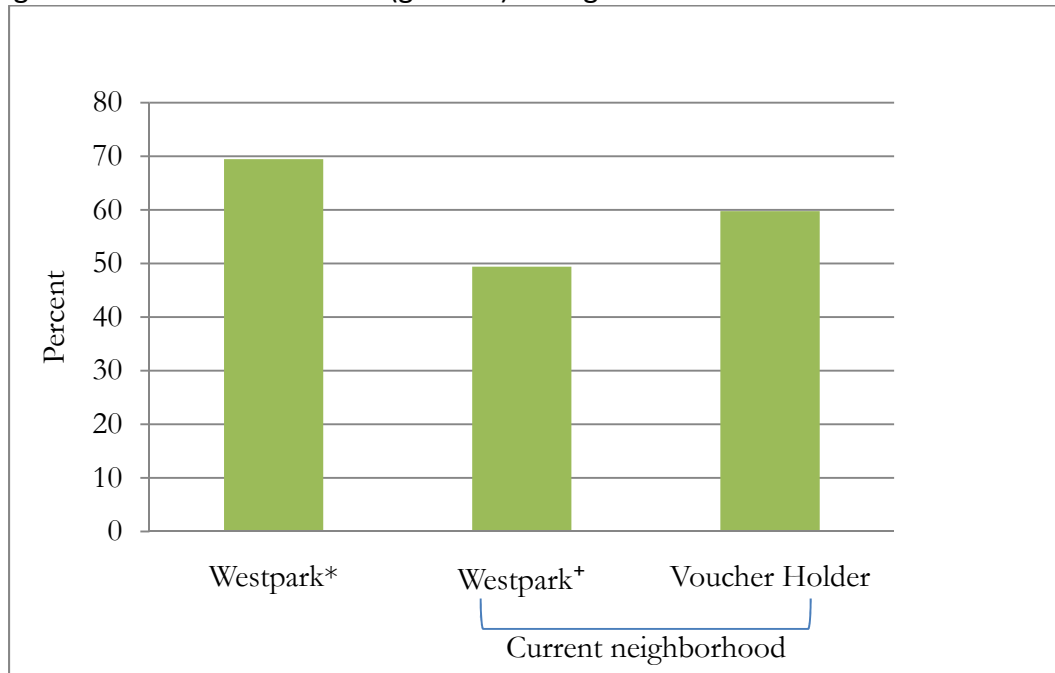
**Greet a neighbor in the street?**  
**Spend more than 10 minutes talking with a neighbor?**  
**Have coffee or a meal with a neighbor?**  
**Watch a neighbor's children?**  
**Loan or borrow money from a neighbor?**  
**Let a neighbor use your phone?**  
**Watch a neighbor's home while they were away?**  
**Help a neighbor with a chore or repairs?**  
**Help a neighbor in an emergency?**  
**Attend a neighborhood meeting or event?**

See Appendix 5 for sample sizes

<sup>7</sup> To simplify the presentation of results, we show the percentage of residents engaging in an activity at least once a month. Significance tests however, are based on the full array of responses.

Beginning with social interactions, we find that nearly 70 percent of Westpark residents (69 percent) regularly greeted their neighbors, compared with less than half (49 percent) that do so in the current neighborhood. This level of interaction in the current neighborhood is significantly lower than what we see in comparable voucher holders (60 percent) (Figure 37).

Figure 37. Percent who Greet (greeted) a Neighbor in the Street at Least Once a Month

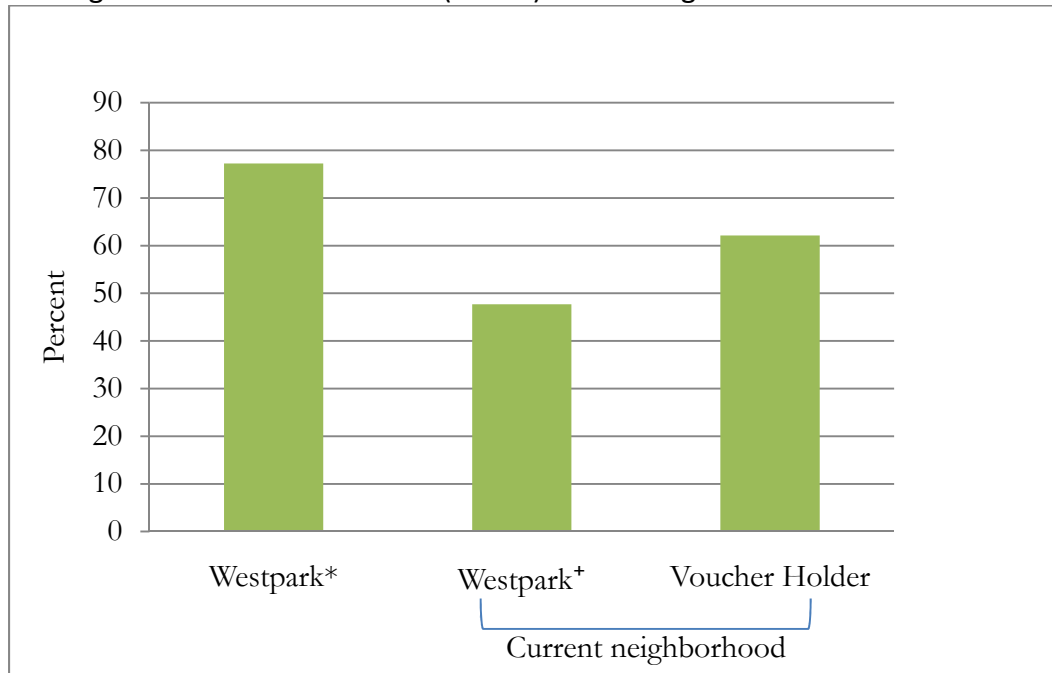


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .001$ ).

Over three quarters of Westpark residents (77 percent) reported that they chatted with their neighbors for ten minutes or more at least once a month, while less than half (48 percent) do so in their current neighborhood (Figure 38). They are also significantly less likely to talk with neighbors compared with those in the voucher holder sample (62 percent).

Figure 38. Percent who Talk (talked) with a Neighbor at Least once a Month

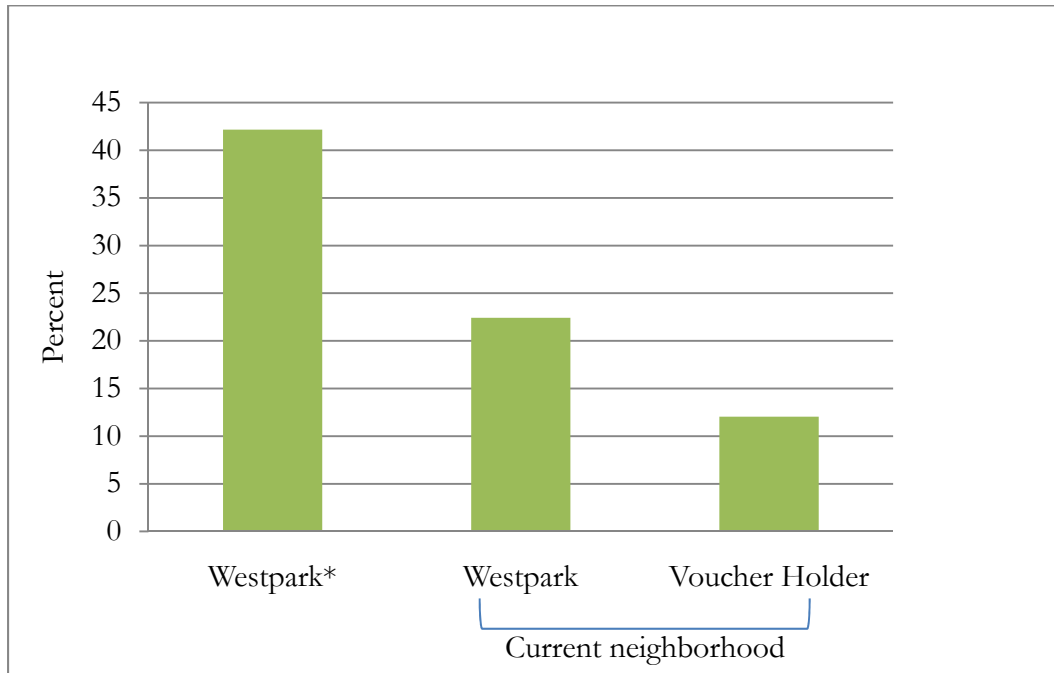


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .008$ ).

At a deeper level of social interaction, 42 percent of Westpark residents had coffee or a meal with neighbors at least once a month, compared with only 22 percent in their current neighborhood (Figure 39).

Figure 39. Percent who have (had) Coffee or a Meal with a Neighbor at Least Once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

We turn next to neighboring activities that reflect instrumental ties – activities that help neighbors meet specific needs. Nearly one quarter of Westpark residents (23 percent) watched their neighbor’s children at least once a month while living at Westpark, compared with only 7 percent in the new neighborhood (Figure 40).

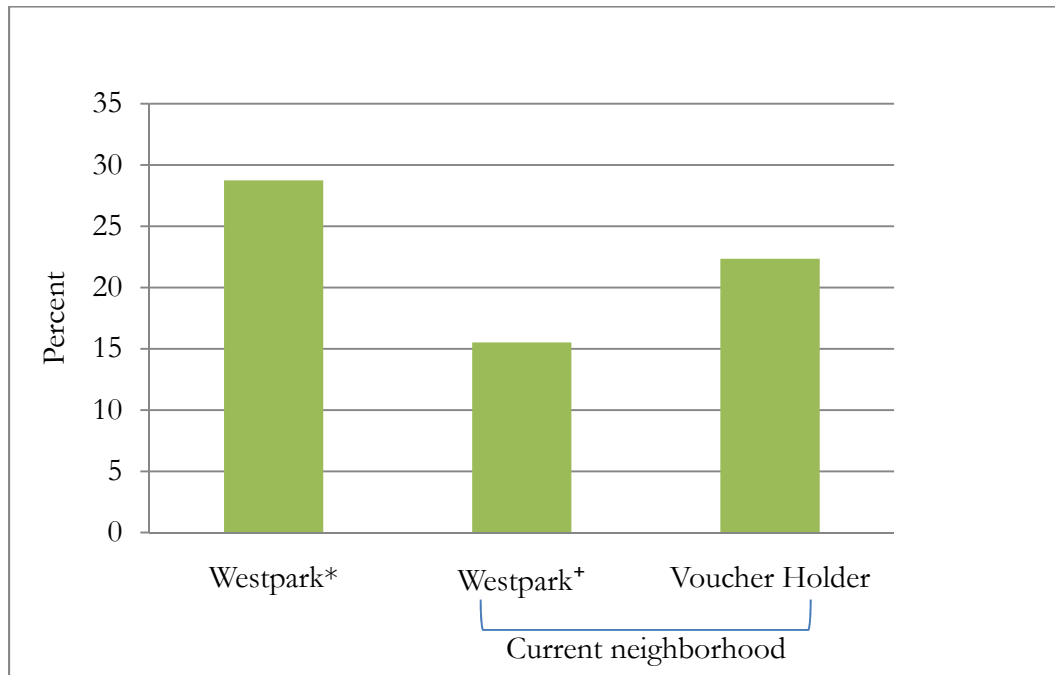
Figure 40. Percent who Watch (watched) a Neighbor's Children at Least once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood (p< .000).

More than one quarter of Westpark residents (29 percent) loaned or borrowed money from neighbors at least once a month, compared with only 16 percent in their current neighborhood (Figure 41). Former Westpark residents are significantly less likely to loan or borrow than comparable voucher holders (22 percent).

Figure 41. Percent who Loan or Borrow (loaned or borrowed) from a Neighbor at Least Once a Month

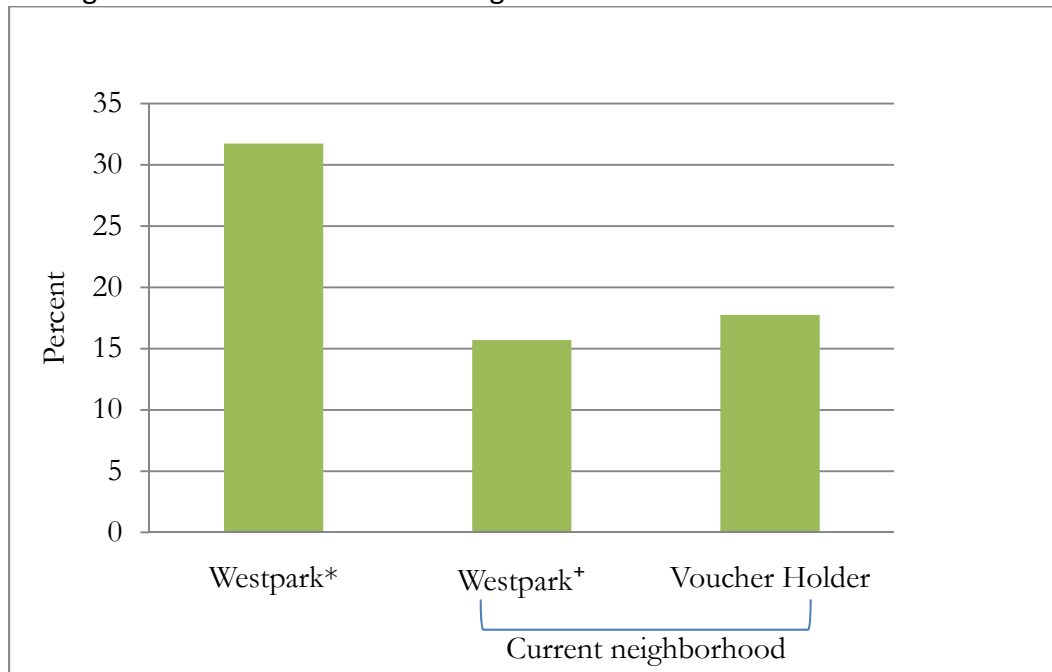


\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .006$ ).

Nearly one third of Westpark residents (32 percent) let their Westpark neighbors use their phone, compared with about 16 percent in their current neighborhood – a significantly smaller share than the comparable voucher holders (Figure 42).

Figure 42. Percent who Let a Neighbor use the Phone at Least Once a Month



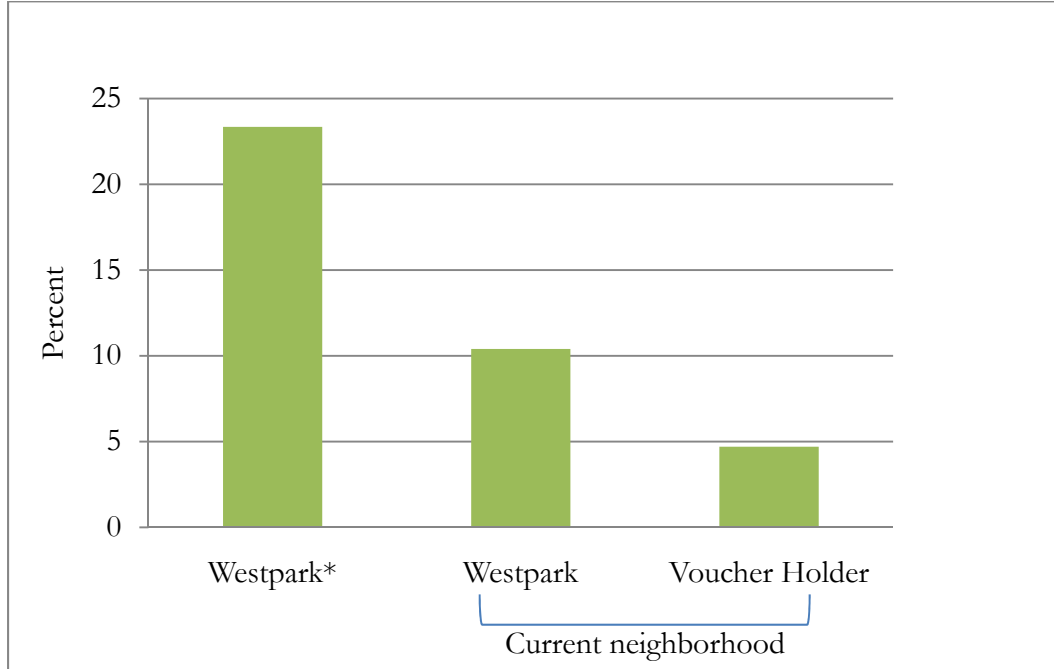
\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .021$ ).



Nearly one quarter of Westpark residents (23 percent) helped their Westpark neighbors by watching their home while they were away at least once a month, compared with 10 percent at their current location (Figure 43).

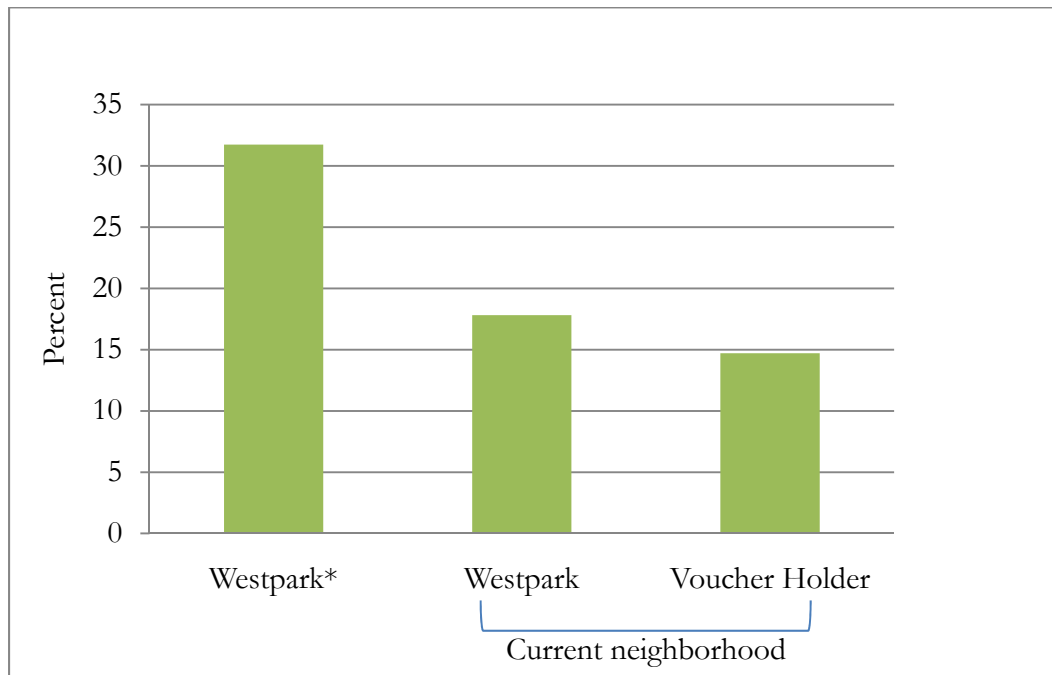
Figure 43. Percent who Watch (watched) a Neighbor's Home at Least Once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Nearly one third of Westpark residents (32 percent) reported that they helped a neighbor with chores or repairs at least once a month, compared with 18 percent in the current neighborhood (Figure 44).

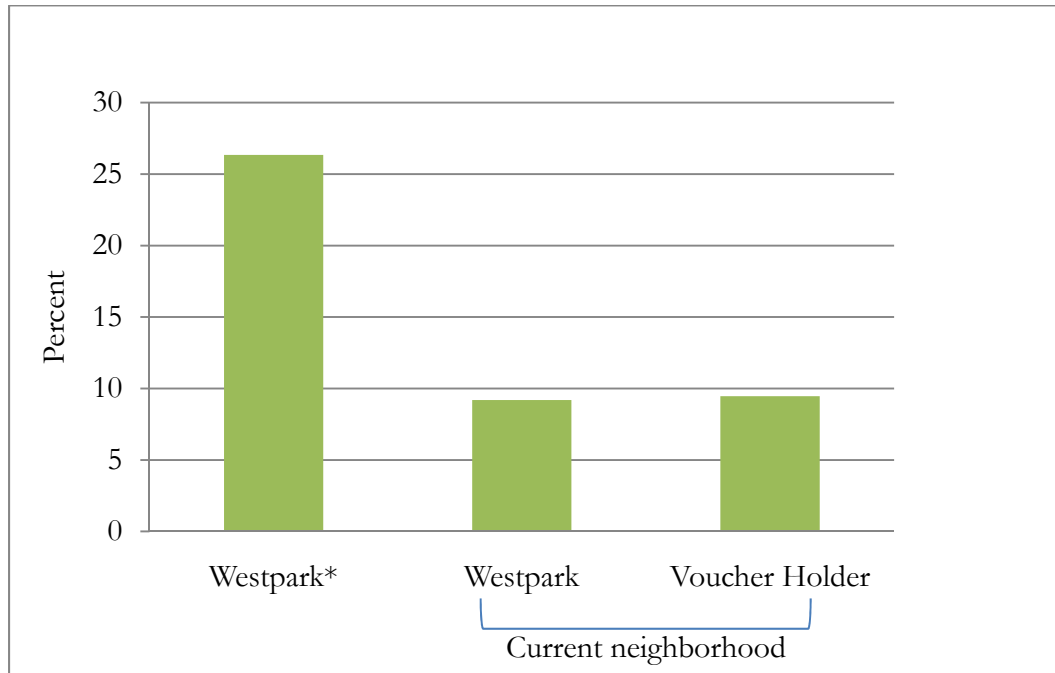
Figure 44. Percent who Help (helped) a Neighbor with Chores or Repairs at Least Once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

More than one in four Westpark residents (26 percent) helped neighbors in an emergency while living in Westpark, compared with less than one in ten (9 percent) at their current location (Figure 45).

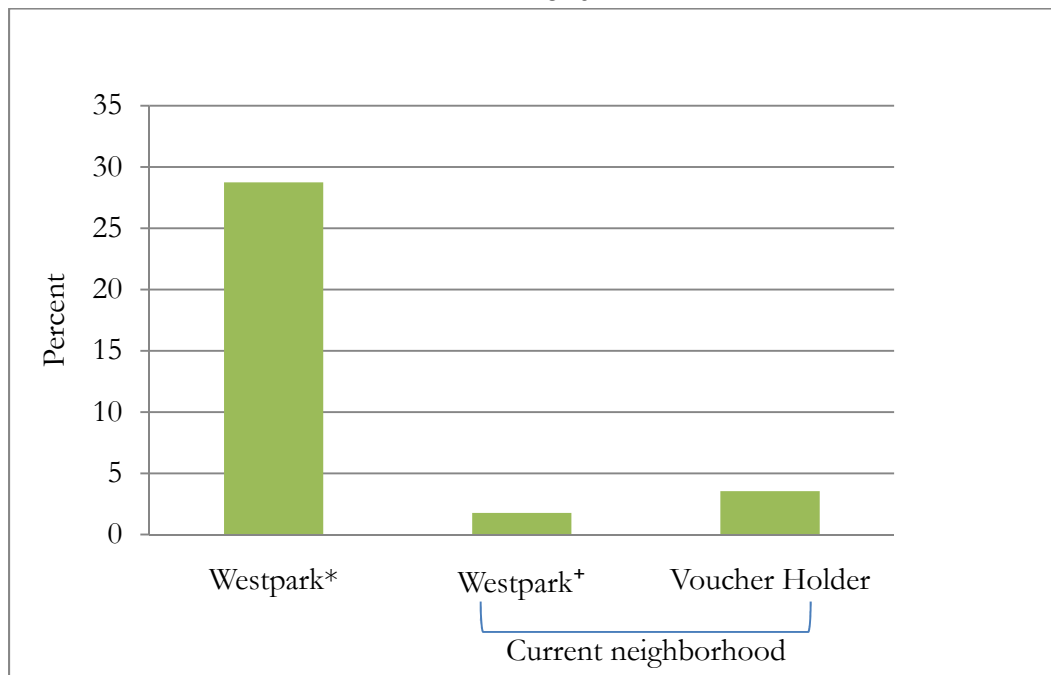
Figure 45. Percent who Help (helped) a Neighbor in an Emergency at Least Once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

Finally, we assess neighboring interactions related to organizational activities. Fully 29 percent of Westpark residents attended neighborhood meetings at least once a month, compared with less than 2 percent in their current neighborhood – a significantly smaller share than the comparable voucher holders (3.6 percent) (Figure 46).

Figure 46. Percent who Attend (attended) a Neighborhood Meeting at Least Once a Month



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

+ Significantly different from voucher holders' interactions in the current neighborhood ( $p < .002$ ).

The question series on neighboring suggests a very high level of interaction – whether social, instrumental or organizational – in the Westpark neighborhood, and comparatively low levels of interaction in the neighborhoods to which Westpark's residents were relocated. Of course, neighboring is highly influenced by length of residence, and we expect that neighboring activities will likely increase with the duration of residence. That said, the level of neighboring activities among comparable voucher holders is quite low; with the exception of greeting and chatting with neighbors, less than one quarter of voucher holders interact in some fashion with their neighbors at least once a month.

To understand the underlying concept of neighboring, we created an additive index comprised of ten individual measures of neighboring activities (Table 27).<sup>8</sup> The Neighboring Index ranges from 0 to 50, with lower scores indicating a weak level of neighborhood interaction and high scores suggesting strong neighboring ties. We find a mean Neighboring Index of 21.6 in the Westpark community, which is significantly higher than the 12.1 found for former Westpark residents in their current neighborhood. Comparable voucher holders have a mean index of 14.5, but the significant difference in neighboring between Westpark and voucher holders disappears when length of residence is held constant. That is, the tendency of Westpark residents to engage in less ‘neighboring’ than voucher holders can largely be attributed to the shorter length of time that they have lived at their current residence.

Table 27. Mean Scores on Ten-Item Neighboring Index

	Westpark Neighborhood		Current Neighborhood			
	Westpark	n	Westpark	n	Voucher Holder	n
<b>Neighboring Index</b>	21.6*	158	12.1 <sup>+</sup>	167	14.5	167

\*Significantly different from Westpark residents’ neighboring activity in the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

<sup>+</sup>Significantly different from voucher holders’ neighboring activity in the current neighborhood ( $p < .01$ ).

See Appendix 6 for statistic results

<sup>8</sup> The index was created by adding together the ten items, each on a five-point score, where 0 indicates ‘never’ and 5 equals ‘almost every day’. A reliability analysis performed on the composite measures yields a Cronbach’s Alpha = .81.

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## ATTACHMENT, PRIDE AND SATISFACTION WITH HOUSING AND COMMUNITY

In addition to the very detailed questions on Sense of Community, perceptions of crime and social disorganization and neighboring activities, we also queried respondents about their level of general neighborhood attachment, pride and satisfaction, both with Westpark and with respect to their new neighborhoods. These question series measure these concepts on a ten point scale, and solicit feelings independently about the neighborhood, the block and the housing unit (Table 28).

Table 28. Measures of Attachment, Pride and Satisfaction with respect to Westpark and the Current Neighborhood of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

<b>On a 0 to 10 scale where 0 is 'not at all attached' and 10 is 'strongly attached', how attached do you feel to the block you live on?</b>
<b>On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is 'not at all proud' and 10 is 'extremely proud', how...:</b> <b>Proud are you of your neighborhood?</b> <b>Proud are you of your block?</b> <b>Proud are you of your house/apartment?</b> <b>Proud are you of the way the outside of your house looks?</b>
<b>On a 0 to 10 scale where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied', how...:</b> <b>Satisfied are you with your neighborhood?</b> <b>Satisfied are you with your block?</b> <b>Satisfied are you with your house or apartment?</b>

See Appendix 7 for sample sizes

Despite having lived at their current residence for a relatively short period of time, Westpark residents do not appear to be any less ‘attached’ to the block they live on now (5.96) than they were to their block in Westpark (6.09) (Table 29). They are however, significantly less attached to their block than are the comparable voucher holders (6.71).

For the measures of pride, Westpark residents reported being significantly less proud of their Westpark house (6.58), house exterior (5.91), block (5.43) and neighborhood (4.89) than they are of their current house (7.70), house exterior (7.48), block (7.47) and neighborhood (7.56). The greatest difference in the mean pride score between the Westpark environment and the current one was for the neighborhood itself (4.89 vs. 7.56); on average, Westpark residents evaluated Westpark 2.67 points lower on the 10 point pride scale compared with their current neighborhood.

Patterns for satisfaction with their residence, block and neighborhood are quite similar to what we found for pride. Westpark respondents were consistently less satisfied with conditions in Westpark – their residence (6.60), their block (6.01) and their neighborhood (5.73) – than they are for their current house (7.61), block (7.57) and neighborhood (7.87). Again, the mean difference in their satisfaction rating is greatest for the neighborhood (2.14 points lower on the satisfaction scale).

Table 29. Mean scores for Attachment, Pride and Satisfaction with Regard to Westpark and the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

	Westpark Neighborhood	Current Neighborhood	
	Westpark	Westpark	Voucher Holder
<b>Attached to block you live (lived) on</b>	6.09	5.96 <sup>+</sup>	6.71
<b>Proud of your house</b>	6.58*	7.70	7.88
<b>Proud of the exterior of your house</b>	5.91*	7.48	7.79
<b>Proud of your block</b>	5.43*	7.47	7.75
<b>Proud of your neighborhood</b>	4.89*	7.56	7.59
<b>Satisfied with your residence</b>	6.60*	7.61	7.83
<b>Satisfied with your block</b>	6.01*	7.57	7.98
<b>Satisfied with your neighborhood</b>	5.73*	7.87	7.56

\*Significantly different from Westpark residents’ evaluation of the current neighborhood ( $p < .000$ ).

<sup>+</sup> Significantly different from voucher holders’ evaluation of the current neighborhood ( $p < .019$ ).

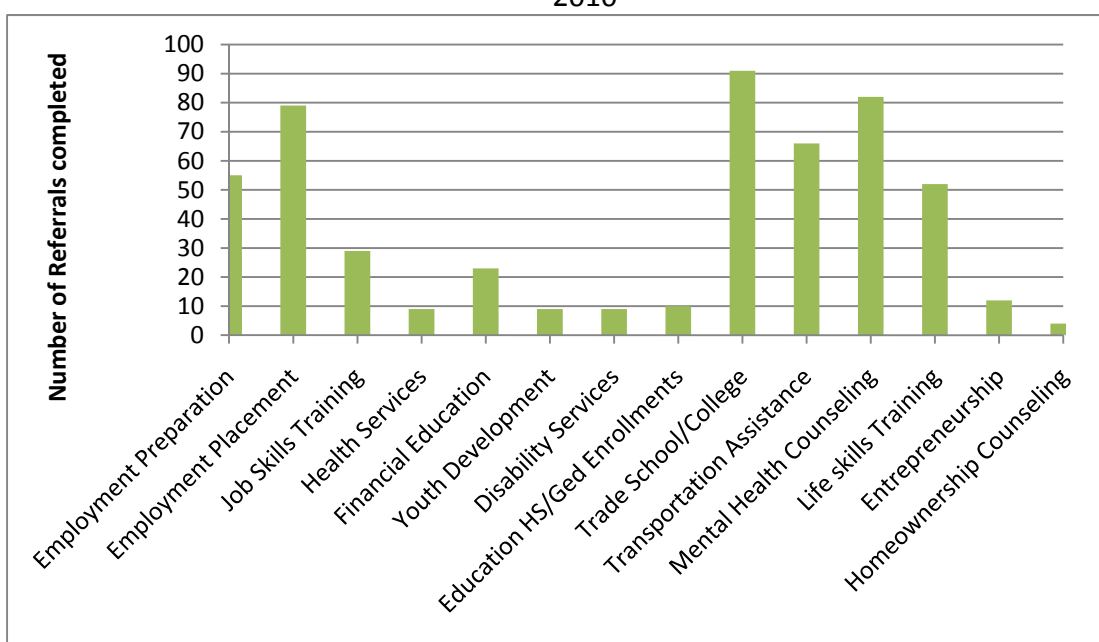
See Appendix 8 for statistic results

## COMMUNITY AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

CSS services can provide an important safety net for residents to ameliorate the disruptive nature of relocation. According to the CSS Plan Update 2009, BHA completed 253 case management intakes and established 127 individual development plans in 2009. These intakes helped CSS staff identify the individual needs of relocating residents and facilitated the process of providing referrals for services to affiliate partners. According to CSS tracking data provided by CSS staff, between January 2008 and September 2010, a total of 530 referrals were completed by BHA staff as part of the CSS program.<sup>9</sup>

When combining job preparation and job placement, employment services were the most common type of referral made, comprising nearly 135 of the referrals (Figure 47). Trade School and College placement was the single service type with the most referrals completed. However, the numbers of referrals made for High School and GED enrollments remained low (10). As noted in the 2010 CSS plan update, it appears that barriers in meeting GED training goals continue and the BHA is making efforts to address those barriers (2009 CSS Annual Progress Report 2010). Finding an affiliate agency to provide GED classes or identifying alternatives to classes that will provide GED training to dispersed residents should remain a priority for BHA.

Figure 47. Number and Type of Referrals Completed from January 2008 to September 2010



<sup>9</sup> This section about services for residents reports the number of referrals made by BHA staff, not numbers of people or actual services received. For example, a report of 20 referrals does not necessarily mean that 20 people received referrals or that all 20 referrals resulted in service provision.



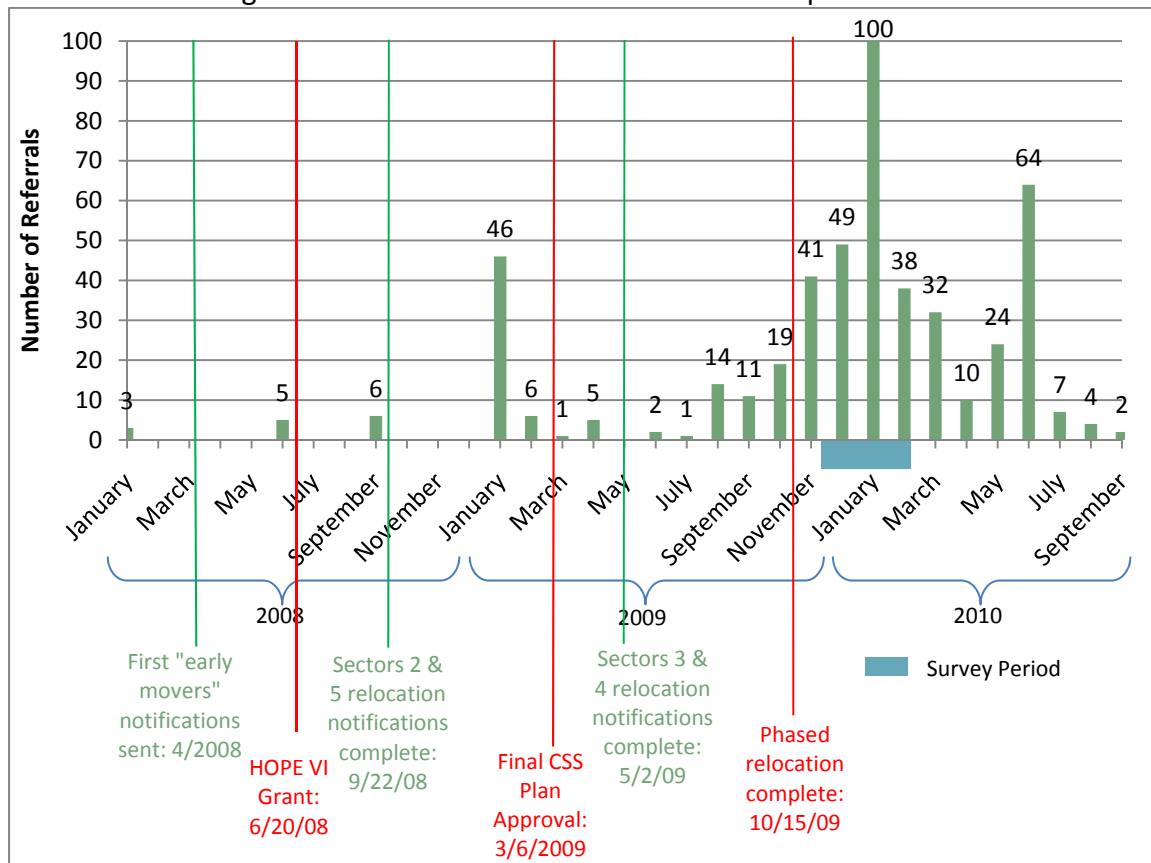
Interestingly, despite the relatively large population of disabled residents that lived in Westpark, fewer than 10 referrals were completed for disability services. It is possible that disabled residents may already be connected to services provided outside BHA, reducing demand for referrals through CSS. Conversely, it may be difficult for disabled residents to remain connected to CSS services after relocating to different neighborhoods. Many of the services for disabled residents came in the form of Transportation Assistance – because of difficulty accessing BHA’s office during construction, particularly for seniors and people with disabilities, funds for transportation to alternate sites were often provided.

In assessing service provision we also examined the timing of these services. The majority of CSS referrals were made after relocation, between the months of November 2009 and June 2010 (Figure 48). In fact, only 15 percent of the referrals were made during the time that the majority of residents were preparing for relocation (April 2008 to July 2009), although relocation meetings were held by BHA prior to relocation. The concentration of services during the post-relocation period could be due to several reasons. The relocation process, which required that all residents work with BHA staff, may have increased connections to services through BHA. Additionally, because the relocation experience is disruptive, residents finding themselves in new homes and neighborhoods may require more services after moving than prior to moving.

High employee turnover in the BHA office may also have contributed to trends in service provision. In 2010 BHA hired a new Housing Director and CSS Manager. These new hires should provide stability for both housing authority staff and residents moving forward.

This timeline also shows the unusual distribution of referrals across the months after relocation. For instance, while 100 referrals were provided in January 2010, only 10 were completed in April 2010. Referrals also appeared to trail off toward the end of the period for which data was provided. Only 13 referrals were completed between July and September of 2010. As mentioned above, high staff turnover, relocation of BHA office, and difficulties working with affiliate partners may have contributed to the periods of reduced service referrals.

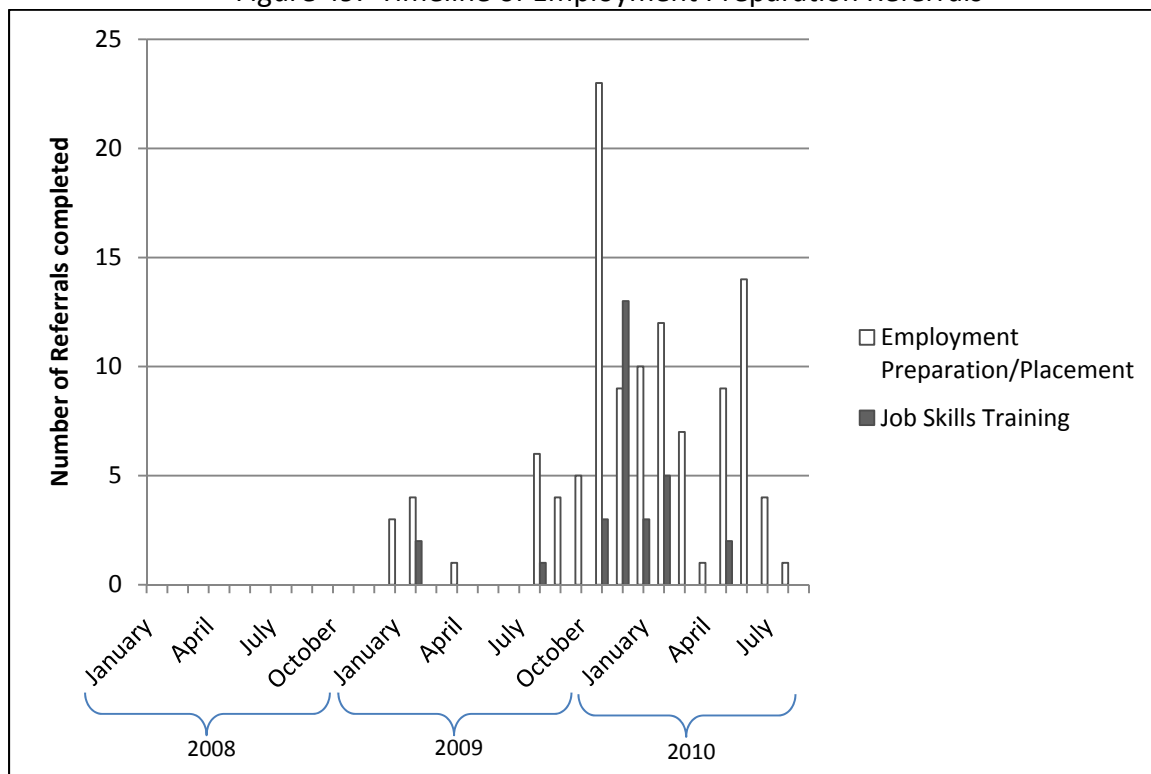
Figure 48. Timeline of CSS Referrals for Westpark Residents



Next, we analyzed the amount and timing of specific types of referrals. Because the CSS plan specifies goals for each type of service, when these different types of services are provided may play a role in the relocation experience.

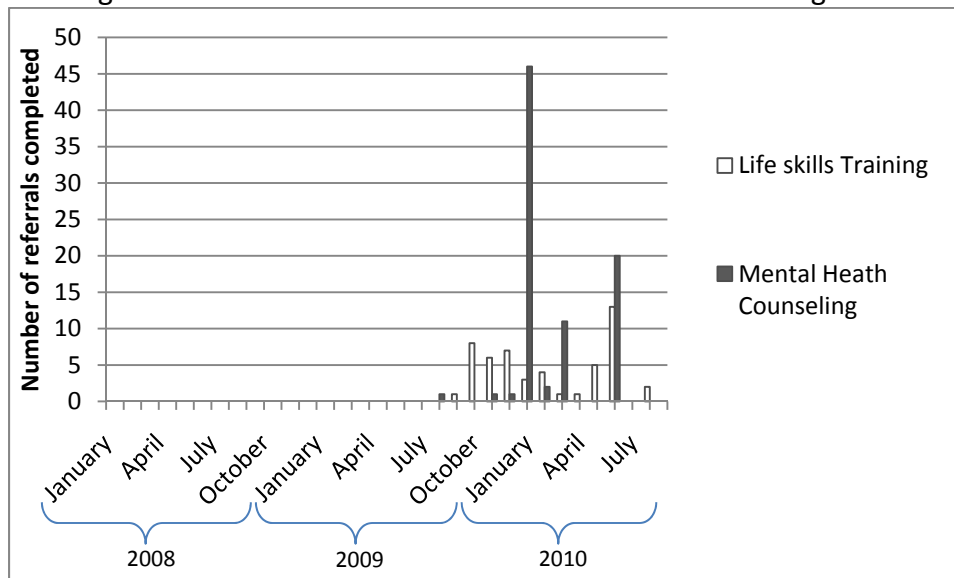
Employment Preparation and Job Skills services were concentrated during the time after all residents had been relocated (Figure 49). Few of these services were provided prior to relocation. After October 2010, however, relatively high numbers of referrals were completed for employment services. This may be due to the fact that once residents had settled in their new homes, finding employment in their new neighborhood became a priority. Relocation may have also caused a disruption in employment for relocatees, causing increased demand for employment services. BHA exceeded its 2009 goals with regards to Employment Preparation and Placement, and appears to be well on its way to exceeding its 2010 goal.

Figure 49. Timeline of Employment Preparation Referrals



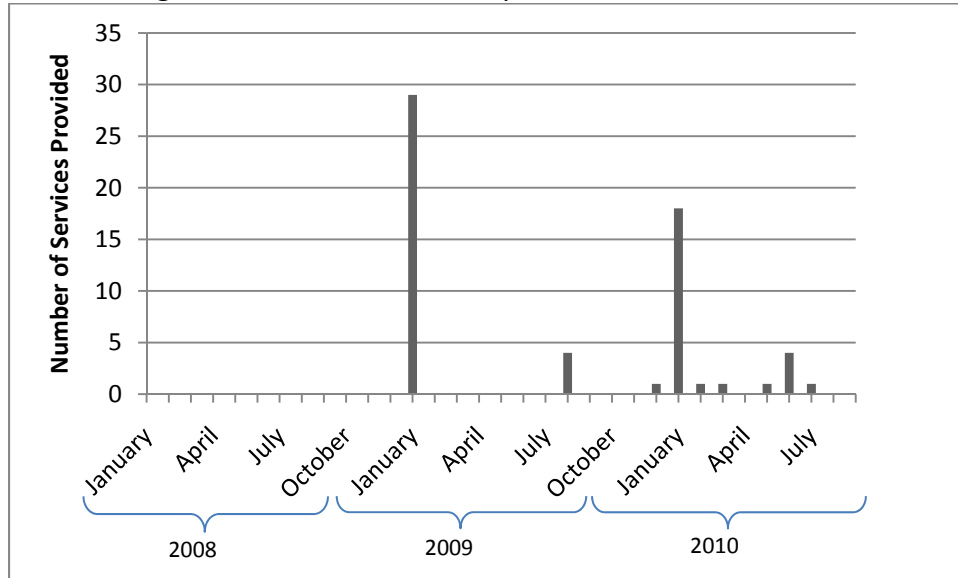
The majority of mental health and life skills referrals were also made after relocation was complete. A spike in referrals for mental health counseling occurred in January 2010, and could be due to BHA's increased partnerships with affiliate agencies during this time (Figure 50). The increased demand for counseling could also be due to the disruption in connections to other services due to relocation. Residents moving to a new neighborhood, while potentially requiring more counseling, may also have lost counseling services in their old neighborhood.

Figure 50. Timeline of Mental Health & Life Skills Training Referrals



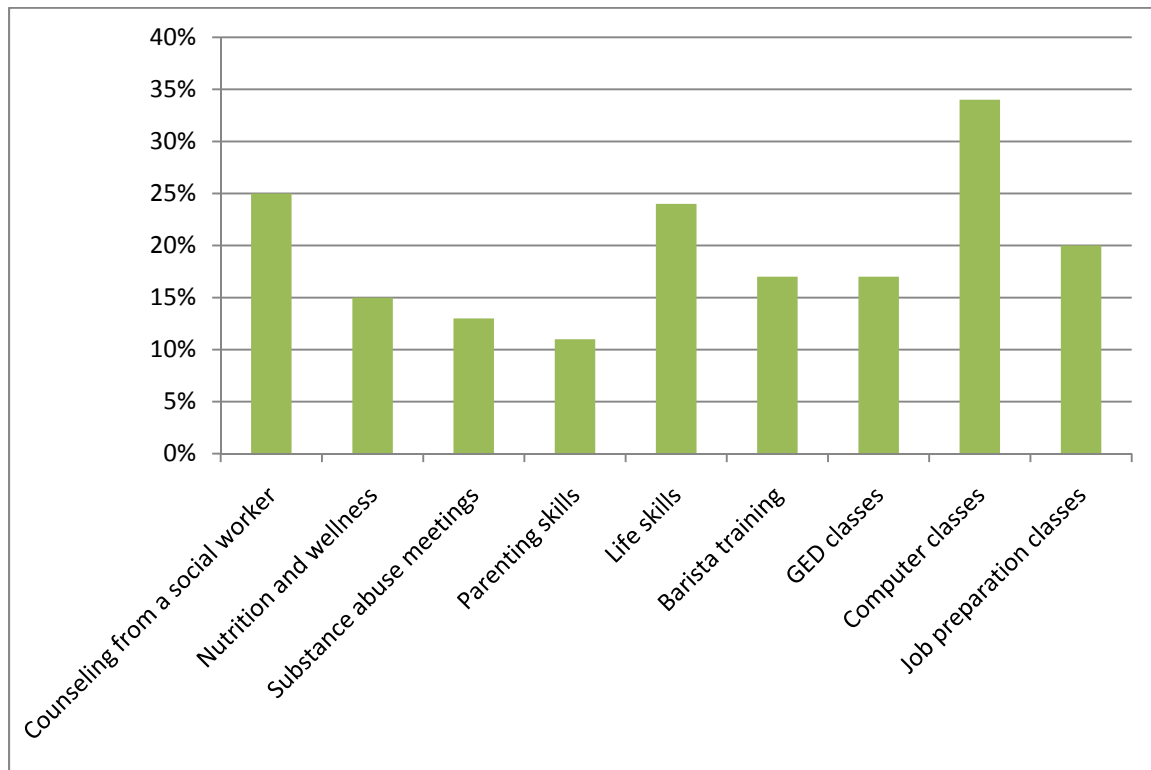
Transportation assistance was the only service to be concentrated during the time prior to October 2009 (Figure 51). In fact, the majority of transportation assistance referrals were made to facilitate the housing search for residents preparing to relocate, and thus occurred during the relocation process.

Figure 51. Timeline of Transportation Assistance Referrals



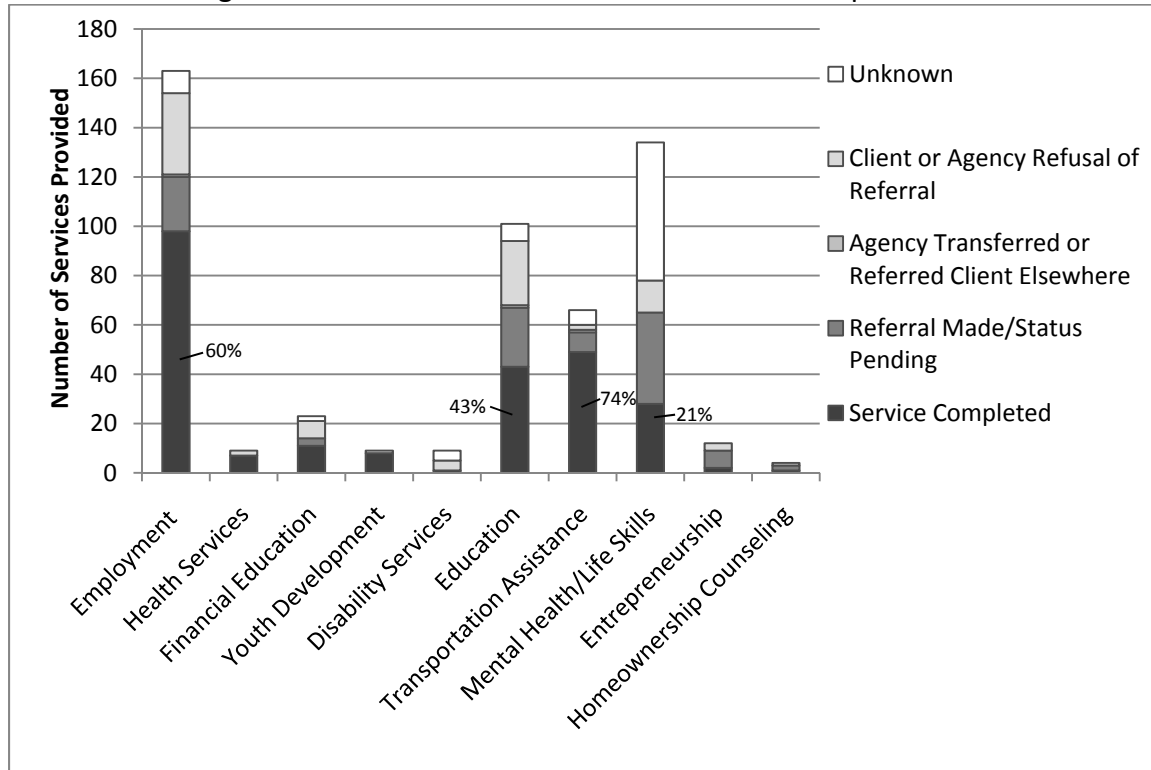
As a part of the survey, we also asked former residents about the services that they received from BHA or an affiliate agency at the time of relocation. Fifty-seven percent of those surveyed reported receiving services at the time that they moved out of Westpark (Figure 52). Of these, the most common service provided was Computer Classes (34 percent), followed by Counseling (25 percent) and Life Skills (24 percent).

Figure 52. Percent of Westpark Residents Reporting Receiving Services at Time of Relocation



The completion rates for these services varied markedly across service types. Not surprisingly, Transportation Assistance services were completed at relatively high rate (74 percent), because this assistance often came in the form of bus or car fare for residents to view potential apartments and to travel to alternate sites for services (Figure 53). The majority of employment services were also completed (60 percent).

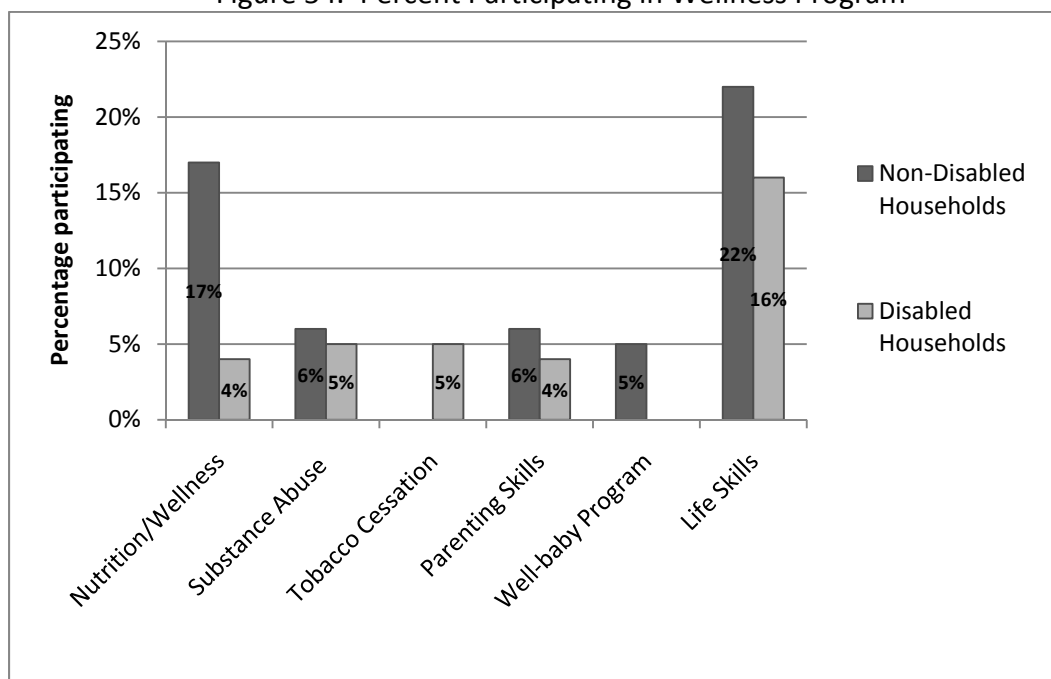
Figure 53. Number of Referrals Provided and Completion Rates



The BHA offers classes as part of its Wellness Program. In total, 28 percent of those surveyed participated in at least one Wellness class. The class with the highest reported participation was *Life Skills*, with 18 percent participation, followed by the *Nutrition and Wellness* class with 9 percent participation.

Disability status may play a role in whether or not residents participated in the Wellness Program. Households without a disabled member reported higher participation rates (33 percent) than those with a disabled member (24 percent), but as a whole this difference was not significant. However, residents living in households without a disabled member participated at a significantly higher rate in the *Nutrition and Wellness Program*, while those households with a disabled member participated significantly more in *Smoking Cessation* classes (Figure 54).

Figure 54. Percent Participating in Wellness Program



BHA's updated CSS plan, scheduled for February 2011, will provide more details on how effectively BHA has reached its 2010 goals. Because those updates were not yet available at the time of the writing of this report, those goals will be evaluated in the next evaluation report, the Year III Evaluation Report. Additionally, the Year III Evaluation Report will include in-depth, qualitative interviews with selected Westpark residents which will shed light on the specific experiences of residents with CSS services. One question regarding HOPE VI services is whether referral and service completion rates decline as time passes. Because voucher holders are often less connected to services due to dispersal, Westpark residents who have moved away from the Westpark neighborhood may also be less likely to successfully complete the services to which they have been referred now that they, too, are disbursed. A challenge for CSS as it goes forward will be to maintain momentum with regard to services in this dispersed population, and the Year III report will provide insight into the ability of CSS staff and services to continue to reach relocated residents.



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## FAMILY WELL-BEING AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

One of the primary objectives of HOPE VI is to provide momentum for public housing residents to improve economic stability and increase self-sufficiency. The goal of CSS is to make sure that original residents do not experience increased economic hardship due to relocation, and that hopefully their well-being is not adversely affected by the disruption of relocation. To that end, we compare the economic security, economic hardship, food security, and health of our sample of former Westpark residents with a comparison group of similar voucher holders. The question is how former Westpark residents are doing in comparison to similar subsidized residents who never experienced either Westpark or relocation.

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### ECONOMIC SECURITY

To examine economic security, we compared the employment status, quality of job, income, and financial hardship of former Westpark residents and voucher holders, and explored how disability status affected these measures.

The majority of all heads of households surveyed were not currently working when interviewed (Table 30). Overall, only 17 percent of former Westpark Heads of Household were working at the time of the survey, compared to 23 percent of similar voucher holder heads of household. In contrast, the unemployment rate in Kitsap County in December 2009 was 7.3 percent, and in the 5-year period 2005-2009, the average unemployment rate was between 4.2 and 5 percent (American-Community-Survey 2009; Bureau of Labor Statistics 2009). However, as noted elsewhere in this report, many Westpark households were either headed by or included someone with a disability which reduces one's ability to work or even find work.

The heads of voucher holder households were more likely to be working at the time of the survey than similar former Westpark residents. Forty-seven percent of the heads of voucher holder households without a disabled member were working, compared to 34 percent for former Westpark household heads. Additionally, 15 percent of the heads of voucher holder households with a disabled member were currently working, while only 6 percent of the heads of similar former Westpark households were working at the time of the survey. On average, the working heads of nondisabled voucher holder households worked 41 hours per week, compared to only 30 hours for working, nondisabled former Westpark residents. More voucher holder households also contained at least one member of the household who worked for pay in 2008. However, for those households who had at least one member working, Westpark households had significantly more employed household members.

Not surprisingly, disability status appears to play a significant role in employment rates. Among the former Westpark heads of households surveyed, 33 percent of those without a disabled household member were working, compared to only 6 percent of the heads of households with a disabled member. Additionally, 74 percent of the Westpark households without a disabled member had at least one member working in 2008, compared to only 17 percent of households with a disabled member. As expected, it appears that having a member of the household with a disability significantly inhibits employment rates for that household.

Table 30. Economic Security of Currently Employed

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Currently Working for Pay</b>	34%	73	47%	40	6%	101 <sup>a</sup>	15%*	130
<b>Avg. number of jobs</b>	1.21	24	1.23	19				
<b>Avg. Length of time on Job</b>	44 mo.	22	57 mos.	15				
<b>Avg. Hours worked this week</b>	30 hrs	24	41 hrs*	19				
<b>1+ people in household worked for pay in 2008</b>	74%	68	81%	38	17%	92	23%	119
<b>Avg. Number of people in household working</b>	1.22	52	1.00**	31	1.13	16	1.32	27
<b>Quality of Job:</b>								
<b>Entitled to Pay Leave</b>	57%	23	37%	15		<sup>a</sup>		
<b>Entitled to Leave (paid/unpaid)</b>	53%	19	51%	15				
<b>Paid by Hour on Job</b>	91%	23	45%**	15				
<b>Amount of Hourly Pay</b>	\$12.01	22	\$13.24	7				
<b>Employer-provided insurance</b>	16%	49	14%	27				
<b>Job Prestige Score</b>	36.65	23	35.68	15				

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup> No Independent samples significance tests were conducted for disabled households because sample sizes were too small

See Appendix 1 for results of significance tests

Other factors also appear to contribute to the unemployment rates for Westpark and voucher holder households. Former Westpark residents were significantly more likely than similar voucher holders to cite “illness, disability, or inability to work” as the reason for unemployment (Table 31). This was true for households with a disabled member and those without. Because voucher holders are more likely to be disabled, yet are more likely to be employed, disability status appears to have a more negative impact on the employment rates of Westpark residents than it does for voucher holders. It is possible that a lack of sufficient services during relocation for those with disabilities

may contribute to this discrepancy. Conversely, voucher holder heads of households may experience more pressure than Westpark residents to maintain employment, as they reside in the private housing market.

Not only were people in disabled households less likely to be employed, these households have also reported being unemployed for a longer period of time. The majority of unemployed Westpark heads of households without a disabled member last worked within 1-5 years prior to the survey. However, a majority of the heads of households with a disabled member last worked more than six years prior. These results for Westpark residents were no different than the time periods that similar, unemployed voucher holder heads of households last worked.

The reasons cited for unemployment differed between former Westpark residents and voucher holders in other ways as well. Voucher holder households were more likely to cite an “inability to find work” than former Westpark residents. This likely signifies higher rates of voucher holder heads of households actively looking for employment. Because voucher holders are less likely to cite disability or illness as a reason for not working, the voucher holders unable to find work may be disabled heads of households actively searching for a job. Additionally, former Westpark residents were less likely to cite retirement, and more likely to cite going to school, as reasons for not working.

There were no differences in job quality for former Westpark residents and voucher holders. Westpark heads of households reported being entitled to paid-leave and employee-provided health insurance at a slightly higher rate than voucher holder households. On average, the heads of voucher holder households reported a slightly higher hourly pay rate than Westpark residents (\$13.24 and \$12.01, respectively). However, these results could be random, given that the differences between Westpark residents and voucher holders were not large enough to be statistically significant. Voucher holder heads of households were also more likely than former Westpark residents to be paid on salary rather than hourly. The average Job Prestige scores for former Westpark residents were only slightly higher than those of voucher holders--36.65 and 35.68, respectively—scores associated with jobs like personal service supervisors, office machine preparers, brick masons, and machine operators. These results suggest that for those heads of households currently working, there is little difference in job quality between former Westpark residents and voucher holders.

However, for heads of households who were currently unemployed, Westpark residents held more prestigious past jobs. The Job Prestige scores for the most recent job held by Westpark heads of households were significantly higher than those of similar voucher holders (33.84 and 28.26, respectively). Scores for former Westpark residents were associated with jobs like sales, transportation ticket agents, and general office clerks, while those of currently unemployed voucher holders were more associated with child care workers, cashiers, or a carpenter's apprentice. Interestingly, the job prestige scores for the most recent job held by heads of households with disabled members were higher, on average, than the scores for households without a disabled member. This was true for both former Westpark residents and voucher holders. However, these results were not statistically significant.

Table 31. Economic Security of Currently Unemployed

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Reason for Not Working:<sup>1</sup></b>		43		21		93		109
Ill, Disabled, or unable to work	47%		13%**		99%		94%*	
Retired	2%		0%		0%		5%*	
Taking care of home or family	26%		22%		2%		8%	
Going to School	12%		0%*		1%		0%	
Cannot find work	19%		48%*		1%		9%**	
Other	5%		17%		1%		0%	
<b>When last worked:<sup>2</sup></b>		45		22		93		110
Within past 2 weeks	2%		0%		0%		0%	
1-11 months	36%		55%		0%		8%	
1-5 years	40%		27%		37%		22%	
6-10 years	16%		14%		27%		29%	
More than 10 years	4%		5%		32%		38%	
Never Worked	2%		0%		3%		3%	
<b>Quality of Job:</b>								
Past Job Prestige Score	33.84	44	28.16*	21	34.07	88	32.17	107

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not sum to 100% when respondents could choose multiple categories

<sup>2</sup> For Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for differences between the samples

See Appendix 1 for results of significance tests

With regard to income, former Westpark residents reported earning less than voucher holders in 2008. Westpark households without a disabled member earned an average \$14,802 in 2008, compared to \$18,620 earned by similar voucher holder households (Table 32). This discrepancy was also true for households with a disabled member. In 2008, Westpark households with a disabled

member earned \$11,552 compared to \$16,058 for similar voucher holder households. However, these results do not reflect significant differences and may be random.

However, while voucher holders reported earning more from employment, Westpark households without a disabled member received more total income (when considering all sources). While only 27 percent of Westpark households without a disabled member had total incomes below \$7,750, 58 percent of similar voucher holder incomes fell below this level. These results were reversed when considering households with a disabled member: 45 percent of Westpark households with a disabled member received total incomes below \$7,750, while only 28 percent of similar voucher holder households fell below this level.

Thus, while nondisabled Westpark households earned less, these households had total incomes that were higher than those of similar voucher holder households. However, Westpark households with a disabled member earned less and also had significantly lower total income than similar voucher holder households. While Westpark residents were generally more connected to services, it appears that this connection is weaker for those with disabilities – or that the services offered to households with disabled members may be less effective. It is possible that households with disabled members did not receive adequate services compared to their nondisabled counterparts. Increasing, or enhancing services designed to help those with disabilities find employment, educational opportunities, or increase life skills may reduce the income discrepancies between households with disabled members and those without.

Former Westpark residents also received their income from different sources than voucher holders. Fifty-eight percent of former Westpark households applied for the Earned Income Tax Credit, compared to only 37 percent of similar voucher holder households. Former Westpark households also tended to be more likely to receive Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Insurance, and income from other sources. Conversely, former Westpark households with a disabled member earned significantly less income from all sources compared to voucher holders. While disabled former Westpark households were significantly more likely to receive TANF/ General Assistance and Supplemental Security Income, they were less likely to receive Social Security Disability.

Table 32. Household Income and Finances

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Household Earnings from all jobs in household in 2008</b>	\$14,802	46	\$18,620	29	\$11,552	12	\$16,058	17
<b>Applied for Earned Income Tax Credit</b>	58%	71	37%*	40	10%	98	11%	111
<b>Other Income Sources:</b>								
Food Stamps	81%	73	83%	40	84%	102	88%	127
Child Support Payments	23%	73	53%**	40	8%	102	6%	127
Supplemental Security Income	12%	73	4%	40	74%	101	60%*	125
Social Security Disability	6%	72	2%	40	43%	102	59%*	127
Unemployment Insurance	14%	72	5%	40	1%	102	1%	127
Worker's Compensation	3%	73	1%	40	1%	102	0%	127
Veteran's Benefits	3%	72	0%	40	1%	102	7%*	127
Private Disability Insurance	1%	72	0%	40	0%	102	0%	127
Social Security Retirement Benefits	3%	73	0%	40	0%	102	1%	123
Cash Assistance from relatives	11%	72	24%	40	5%	100	2%	127
TANF or General Assistance	35%	69	37%	40	20%	101	2%**	127
Other	25%	67	14%	40	10%	100	11%	123
<b>Income from all sources (2008):<sup>1</sup></b>		73		40		102		130
Less than \$7,750	27%		58%		45%		28%	
\$7,750-\$15,500	45%		22%		45%		52%	
\$15,501-\$21,100	15%		4%		4%		13%	
\$21,100 and over	12%		16%		6%		7%	
<b>Has Checking Account</b>	48%	73	44%	40	56%	101	61%	128
<b>Has Savings Account</b>	59%	73	42%	40	61%	101	57%	129

\*p&lt;.05, \*\*p&lt;.01

<sup>1</sup> For Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for differences between the samples

See Appendix 1 for results of significance tests

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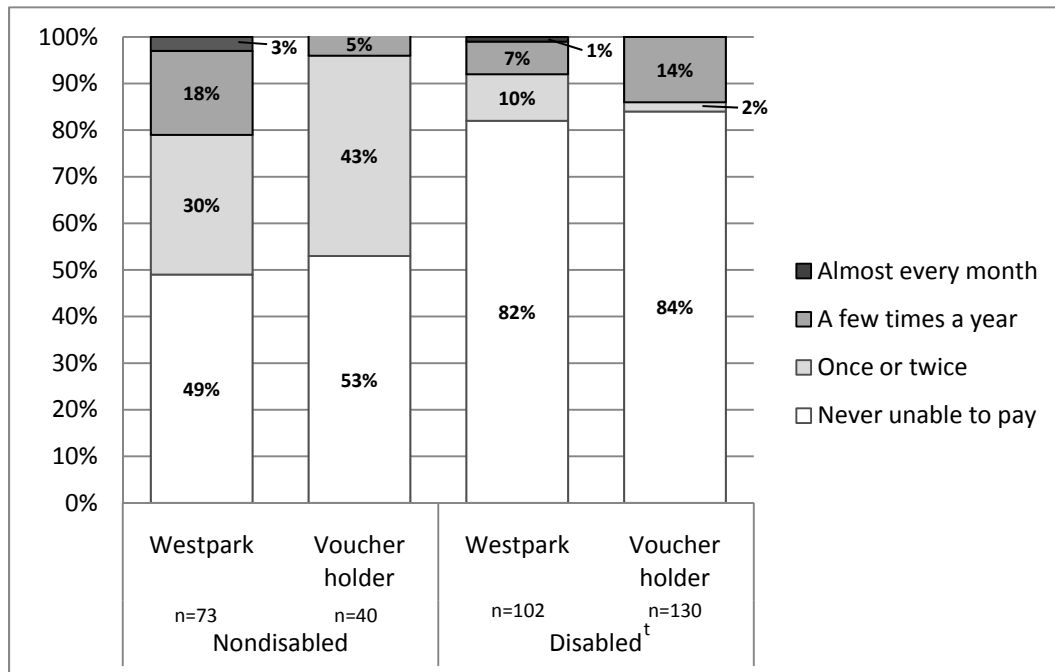
## ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

Involuntary relocation from public housing facilities may cause families to experience increased economic hardship. Adjusting to a new neighborhood, where residents have fewer social and economic ties, as well as the disruption caused by relocation itself may contribute to economic difficulty. Additionally, living in the private housing market presents financial challenges, such as paying rent and separate utility payments on time, which may increase economic difficulties. To evaluate whether or not former Westpark residents experienced increased economic hardship, we looked at several measures including the inability to pay rent and other bills, phone service shut down, and the need for payday loans. Again, to determine the effect of disability on economic hardship, we compared households with a disabled member to those without.



Many of the households surveyed had difficulty paying rent in the last year, particularly those without a disabled member (Figure 55). In fact, nearly half of all households without a disabled member were unable to pay rent or mortgage at some point. However, former Westpark residents did not have a harder time paying rent than similar voucher holders. Households with a disabled member, though, were significantly less likely to miss a rent or mortgage payment in the previous year. This was true despite the fact that there was no difference between the share of the rent paid by households with a disabled member and those without.

Figure 55. Ability to Pay Rent/Mortgage in the Past Year

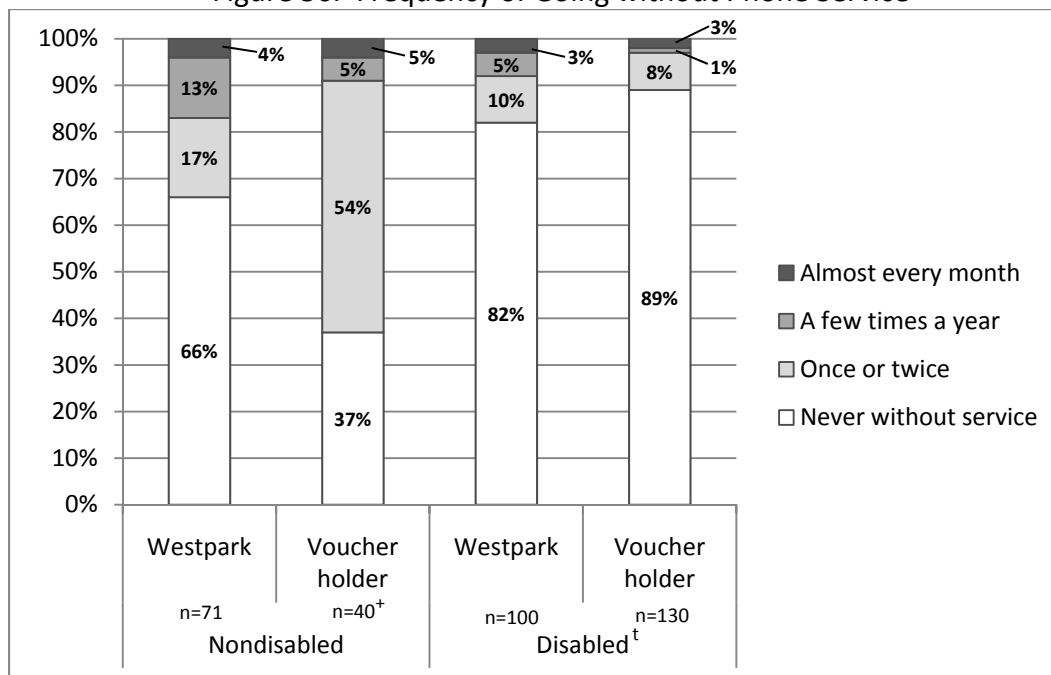


<sup>t</sup> There was a significant difference between all households with a disabled member and households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

See Appendix 10 for results of significance tests for all Economic Hardship indicators

Former Westpark residents were less likely than similar voucher holders to report going without phone service at some point in the year prior to the survey (Figure 56). While only one third of Westpark households without a disabled member went without phone service, over two thirds of similar voucher holder households did not have phone service at some point. Households without a disabled member were also significantly more likely to go without phone service than households with a disabled member. Households with a disabled member may rely more heavily on disability assistance rather than employment as the primary source of income. A more reliable income source such as disability assistance may make it easier to pay rent and other bills consistently.

Figure 56. Frequency of Going without Phone Service



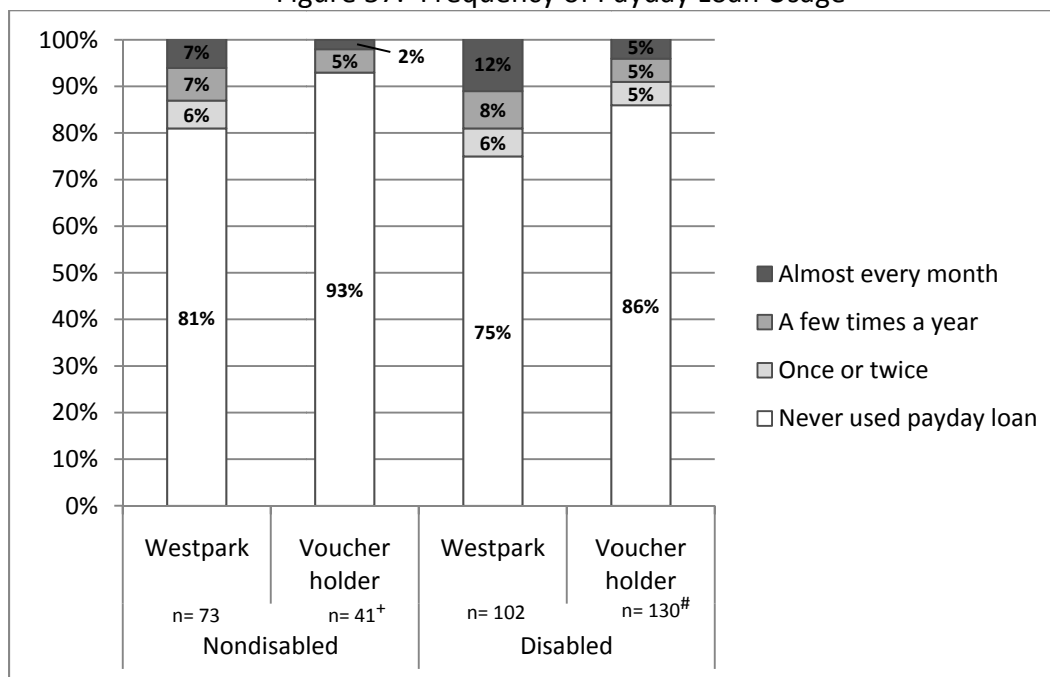
<sup>+</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households without a disabled member and similar voucher holder households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

<sup>t</sup> There was a significant difference between all households with a disabled member and households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

Although the majority of households surveyed did not use payday loans, significantly more Westpark residents relied on these loans than similar voucher holders (Figure 57). Nearly 20 percent of Westpark households without a disabled member and 25 percent of Westpark households with a disabled member used payday loans at least once in the past year. Conversely, 7 percent of similar voucher holder households without a disabled member and 13 percent of voucher holder households with a disabled member used these loans. While 13 percent of former Westpark households with a disabled member took a payday loan after relocating, none of the households with a disabled member that were surveyed did so prior to relocation. Thus, while former Westpark households paid their bills at a similar rate and were less likely to go without phone service than similar voucher holder households, they were taking significantly more payday loans.

Relocation from Westpark may have contributed to this need for payday loans for households with a disabled member to overcome the financial hardship of relocation and the financial shock of entering the private housing market. Because many of these households needed payday loans to pay bills, services such as finances and budget training and pre-relocation savings programs, may reduce the necessity that relocating households, particularly those with a disabled member, have for payday loans.

Figure 57. Frequency of Payday Loan Usage



<sup>+</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households without a disabled member and similar voucher holder households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

<sup>#</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households with a disabled member and similar voucher holder households with a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

For the majority of former Westpark respondents that did experience economic hardship, relocation from Westpark did not appear to play a significant role. Most of the Westpark residents who experienced economic hardship did so both at Westpark prior to relocation as well as post-relocation. Households with a disabled member tended to experience post-relocation hardship at a higher rate than at Westpark, not at a high enough rate nonrandom. Thus, relocation does not appear to be associated with increased economic hardship for the Westpark population as a whole.

This evidence demonstrates that while in some areas public housing residents experience less economic security than voucher holders living in the private housing market, both groups experience severe economic hardship. While the average income of Westpark residents is less than that of voucher holders, voucher holders experience economic hardship at a similar rate. It is likely that the services provided by the housing authority that public housing residents receive play a role in this discrepancy: dispersed voucher holders may be less connected to vital services and while they have higher total incomes, lack the protection from economic hardship that these services provide.

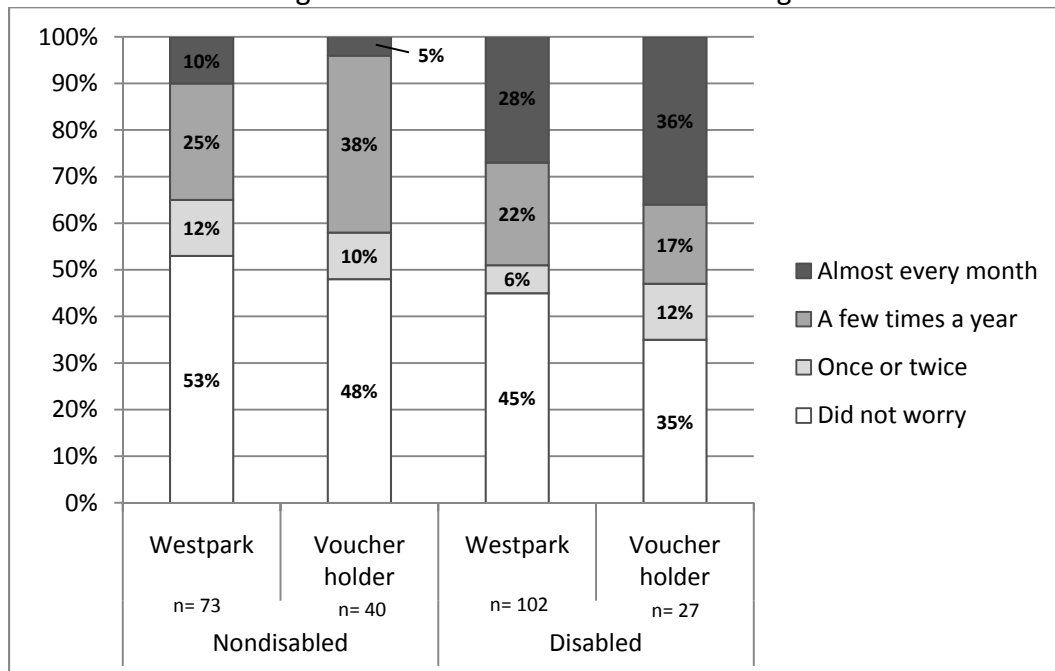
## FOOD SECURITY

Consistent access to food in the household is another indicator of family and economic well-being. An inability to provide consistent food for a household may be a result of economic hardship or lack of vital services, and may contribute to poor health outcomes and dependence on others for sustenance. To measure food security, we analyzed the reports of households that ran out of food, skipped meals, or received emergency food.

Overall, former Westpark households appear to be more somewhat food secure than similar voucher holder households (Figure 58). Both Westpark households with a disabled member and those without tended to report being less worried that food would run out than similar voucher holders. However, these differences were not large enough to be statistically significant and could be due to random variation in the sample.

Disability appears to play a role in the frequency of worries about food. The households with a disabled member that worried about food running out did so at a greater frequency than households without a disabled member. Nearly 30 percent of Westpark households with a disabled member worried almost every month that food would run out, compared to only 10 percent of Westpark households without a disabled member. Thus, while disability did not appear to play a role in the likelihood for Westpark households to worry about food, the households with a disabled member that did worry about food did so more frequently.

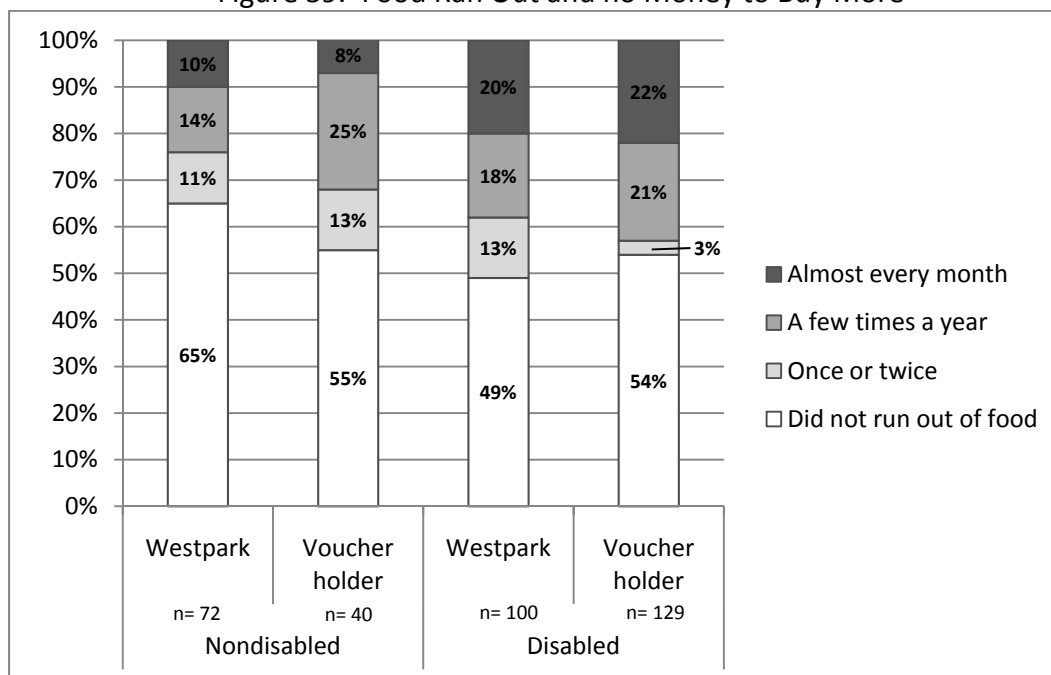
Figure 58. Worries about Food Running Out



See Appendix 11 for results of significance tests for all Food Security indicators

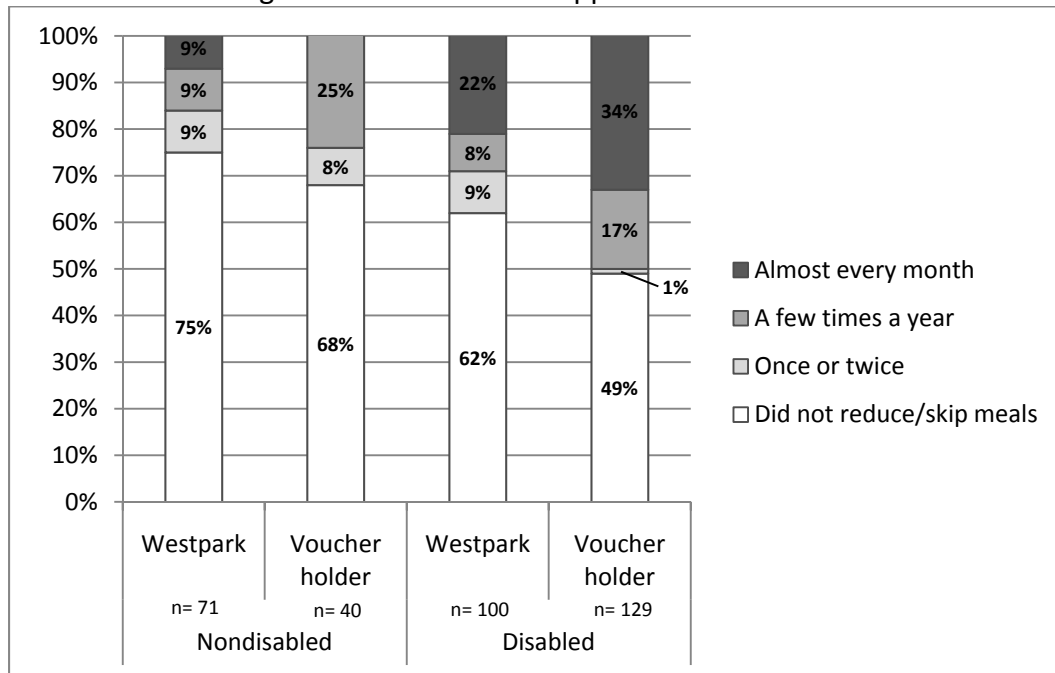
Strikingly, nearly half (45 percent) of the households surveyed reported running out of food without having money to buy more in the past year. Households with a disabled member were most likely to run out of food: nearly half of these households (both Westpark and voucher holders) reported running out of food in the past year (Figure 59). Households with a disabled member also reported running out of food more frequently than households without a disabled member. Nearly 40 percent of households with a disabled member reported running out of food at least a few times over the past year compared to 25 percent of households without a disabled member. However, former Westpark residents did not appear to run out of food more often than similar voucher holders. These results serve to remind us that both groups, public housing residents and voucher holders, are extremely poor and constantly face significant obstacles to achieving economic and food security.

Figure 59. Food Ran Out and no Money to Buy More



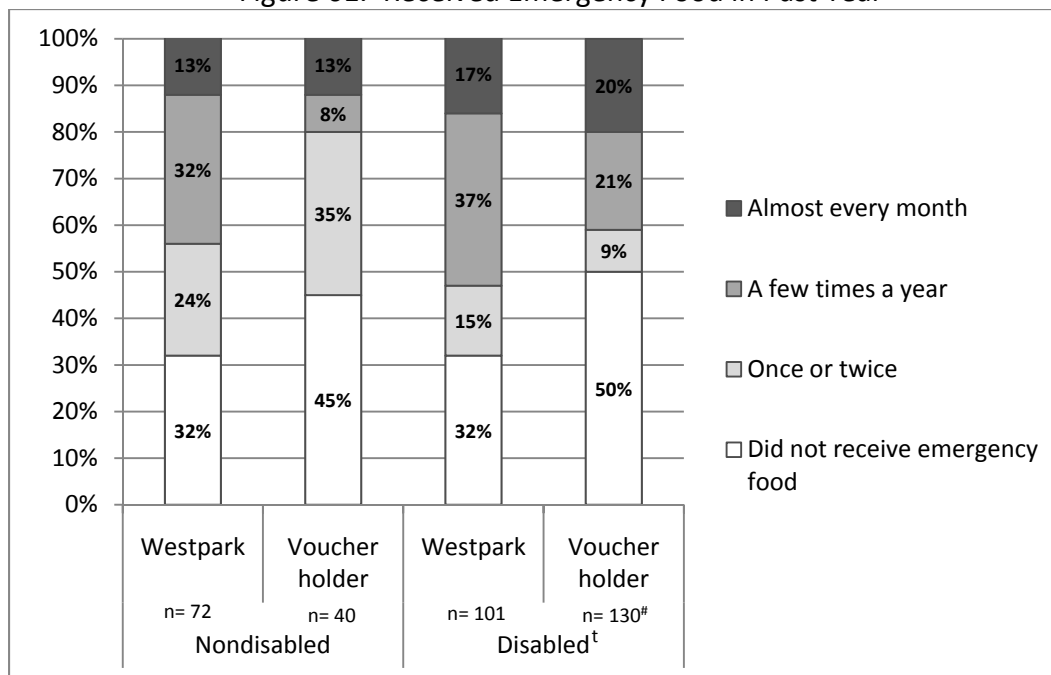
Former Westpark residents did not appear to skip or reduce meals more or less often than similar voucher holders (Figure 60). Although voucher holders reported skipping or reducing meals more often than similar Westpark residents, this difference was not large enough to be statistically significant. Again, households with a disabled member reported skipping or reducing meals at a higher frequency than households without a disabled member. Twenty-two percent of the former Westpark households with a disabled member skipped or reduced meals almost every month, compared to only 9 percent of households without a disabled member. Again, a striking number of respondents reported skipping meals, particularly voucher holders – half of voucher holders from disabled households reported skipping meals more than once in the past year.

Figure 60. Reduced or Skipped Meals in Past Year



Westpark residents did receive emergency food significantly more often than similar voucher holders (Figure 61). Over two thirds of Westpark households received emergency food at least once in the past year, while half of similar voucher holder households did so. This may indicate a stronger connection of former Westpark households to food banks or emergency relief services. In turn, connection to emergency food may contribute to the relatively low rates of former Westpark residents experience food insecurity, in comparison to similar voucher holders. Disability did not appear to play a role in receiving emergency food, as households with a disabled member received emergency food at a similar rate as those without a disabled member.

Figure 61. Received Emergency Food in Past Year



<sup>#</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households with a disabled member and similar voucher holder households with a disabled member ( $p < .05$ ).

<sup>t</sup> There was a significant difference between all households with a disabled member and households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).



Like economic hardship, the majority of households experiencing food insecurity did so both prior to moving and post relocation. However, of the households that did not experience food insecurity in both places, the majority experienced food insecurity post-relocation rather than while living at Westpark. This may indicate reduced connection to services due to dispersal during relocation. While there appear to be little difference in food security between those who lived at Westpark compared to voucher holders, food security appears to be a significant problem for both populations, particularly those households with a disabled member.

Food security outcomes appear to support previous evidence that disability plays a significant role in the experience of hardship during relocation. While a similar number of Westpark households with a disabled member experienced food security as those without a disabled member, the hardship experienced by households with a disabled member appeared to be significantly more frequent, and thus, severe.

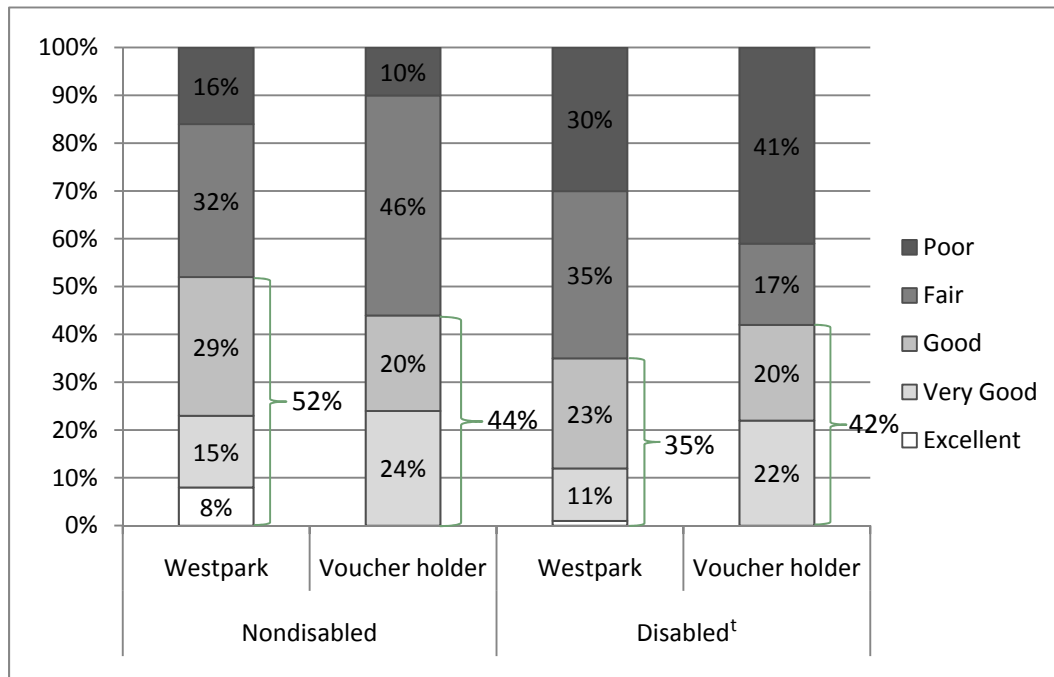
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## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Involuntary relocation from public housing may also play a role in health outcomes. Indeed, health problems are often the reason residents live in public housing in the first place and such problems can make the experience of relocation that much more difficult. On the one hand, the stress and disruption of social networks that relocation can bring can affect psychological health (Fullilove 2004). On the other hand, relocation to less distressed neighborhoods may alleviate health problems for some residents. Research on other HOPE VI projects suggests that health impacts are among the most important outcomes. Sometime health status is the outcome; in other cases, health has been identified as a mediating factor influencing other critical outcomes. For example, poor health has been identified in other HOPE VI studies as one of the most significant job barriers (Levy and Kaye 2004). As a result, we examined health status and various health dimensions as part of this evaluation.

To begin, former Westpark and similar voucher holder heads of households differed little in their reported health status. For heads of households without a disabled member, the majority of both former Westpark and similar voucher holders report *Good* or *Fair* health (Figure 62). Fifty-two percent of former Westpark heads of households without a disabled member reported *Excellent*, *Very Good*, or *Good* health, compared to 44 percent of the similar voucher holder heads of households. However, this difference was not large enough to be significant. Not surprisingly, the heads of households with a disabled member reported significantly worse health, particularly former Westpark residents. Only 35 percent of Westpark and 42 percent of voucher holder heads of households with a disabled member reported *Excellent*, *Very Good*, or *Good* health.

Figure 62. Health Status

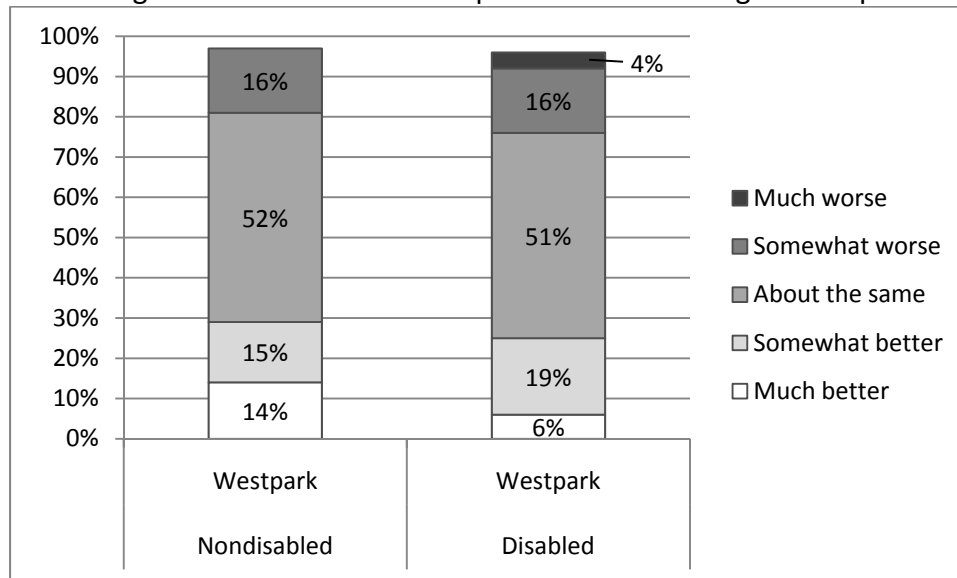


<sup>t</sup>There was a significant difference between all households with a disabled member and households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

See Appendix 12 for results of significance tests for all Health and Well-being indicators

The health status of former Westpark heads of households did not change significantly from when they lived in Westpark to the time they were surveyed post relocation. Approximately half of the heads of Westpark households reported that their health had not changed since relocating (Figure 63). In fact, for those whose health did change after relocation, a majority reported improvement (28 percent) rather than deterioration in health (19 percent).

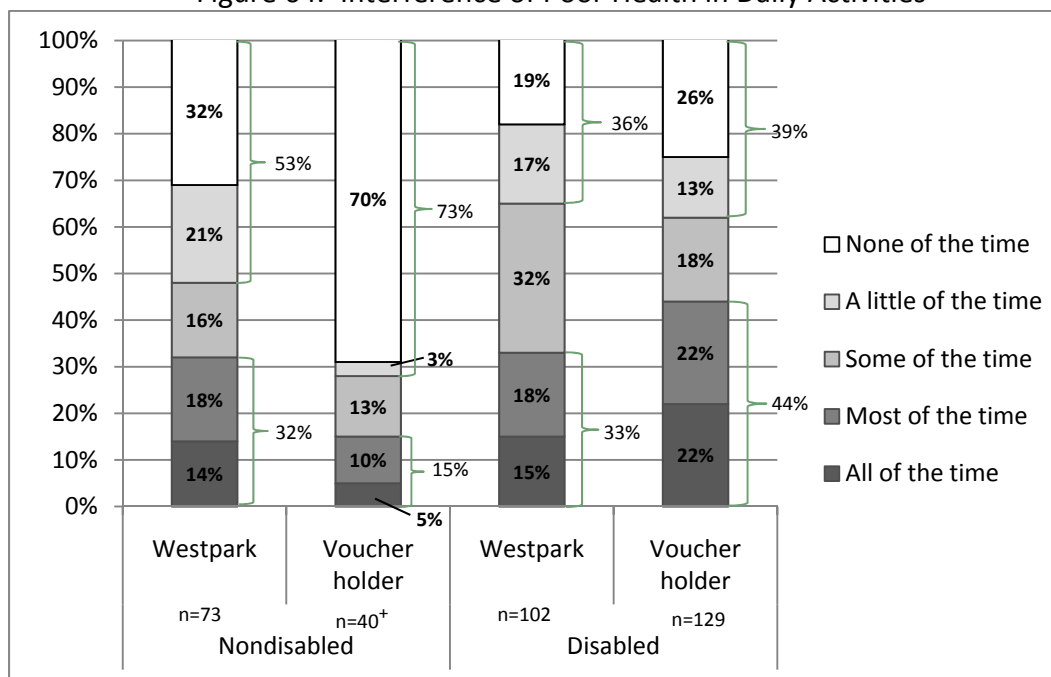
Figure 63. Health Now Compared to While Living at Westpark



Poor health also appears to affect former Westpark residents differently than voucher holders. Former Westpark heads of households without a disabled member reported that their health interfered significantly more in daily activities than similar heads of voucher holder households (Figure 64). Fifty-three percent of survey participants from Westpark households without a disabled member reported that their health interfered “a little” or “none of the time,” compared to 73 percent of similar voucher holder participants. Likewise, 32 percent of Westpark participants from households without a disabled member reported interference in daily activities most or all of the time, compared to 15 percent of similar heads of voucher holder households.

This evidence supports the theory that there is a large population of voucher holders who are healthy – and that they are different from similar Westpark residents in this regard. Residents of public housing often report worse health outcomes than the general population. Conversely, those with poor health or other problems may be attracted to public housing because of concerns about the private housing market. A higher proportion of Westpark residents may have significant health problems that do not qualify as a disability, and thus experience more hindrance of daily activities.

Figure 64. Interference of Poor Health in Daily Activities



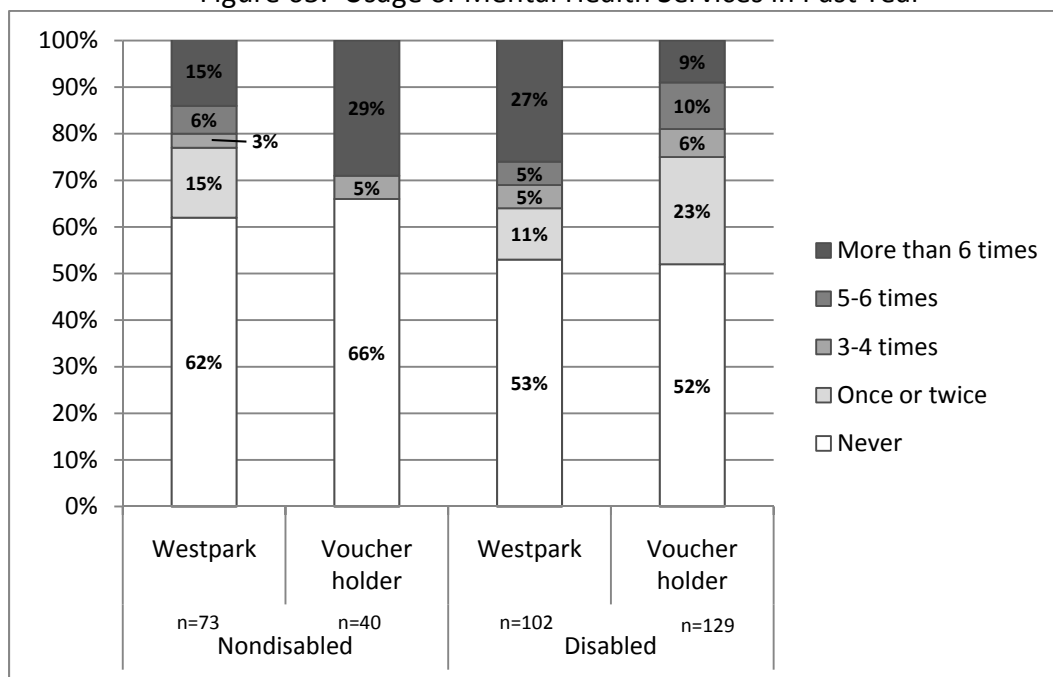
<sup>+</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households without a disabled member and similar voucher holder households without a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

Interestingly, this difference does not extend to households with a disabled member. There was no difference in health interference in daily activities between former Westpark and voucher holder heads of households with a disabled member. Thirty-three percent of the heads of former Westpark households with a disabled member reported their health interfering in daily activities all

or most of the time, compared to 44 percent of similar voucher holders. Thus, comparing former Westpark households with a disabled member to those without, the same number of heads of households reported their health interfering with daily activities all or most of the time. This would support the hypothesis that many former Westpark residents experience disabling health conditions without actually being classified as disabled.

Additionally, there was little difference in the number of former Westpark and voucher holder heads of households who used mental health services, with the majority of both groups not receiving mental health services in the past year. It is important to distinguish between access to mental health services and the need for these services. While a majority of respondents did not use mental health services in the past year, this could be because people did not feel a need for this service, rather than not having access to counseling services. For example, although former Westpark residents from households with a disabled member appeared to use mental health services more frequently than comparable voucher holders, this may be due to better connections to these services rather than a higher prevalence of mental health issues.

Figure 65. Usage of Mental Health Services in Past Year



## ACCESS TO MEDICAL SERVICES

A minority of former Westpark residents (33 percent) and similar voucher holders (23 percent) reported postponing health care in the past year. However, the voucher holder residents without disabled members in their household who did report postponing medical care in the past year were significantly more likely than similar Westpark residents to cite a lack of insurance as the reason for

this delay (91 percent and 59 percent, respectively).<sup>10</sup> Former residents living in households with a disabled member reported a similar situation: Fifty-three percent of voucher holders cited a lack of insurance as the reason for postponing medical care, compared to only 25 percent of similar Westpark residents. Former Westpark residents were significantly more likely to cite problems finding a doctor as the reason for postponing medical care. Because the sample sizes were too small, no comparison could be made between Westpark households without a disabled member and their voucher holder counterparts (Appendix 14).

The survey produced similar results with regards to dental care. There was no difference in the rate at which Westpark residents postponed dental care compared to similar voucher holders. However, for the voucher holder households with a disabled member, a lack of insurance was significantly more likely to be cited as the reason for postponing care (72 percent and 48 percent, respectively). Conversely, in households with no disabled members, voucher holders were significantly less likely to cite a lack of insurance as the reason for delaying care than similar Westpark households (81 percent and 48 percent, respectively).

Likewise, Westpark residents living in a household with a disabled member were significantly more likely to cite an inability to find a dentist than similar voucher holders. Again, because the sample sizes were too small, no comparison could be made between Westpark households without a disabled member and their voucher holder counterparts.

There also did not appear to be a difference in the rate at which Westpark residents postponed filling prescriptions for medicine compared to voucher holders.

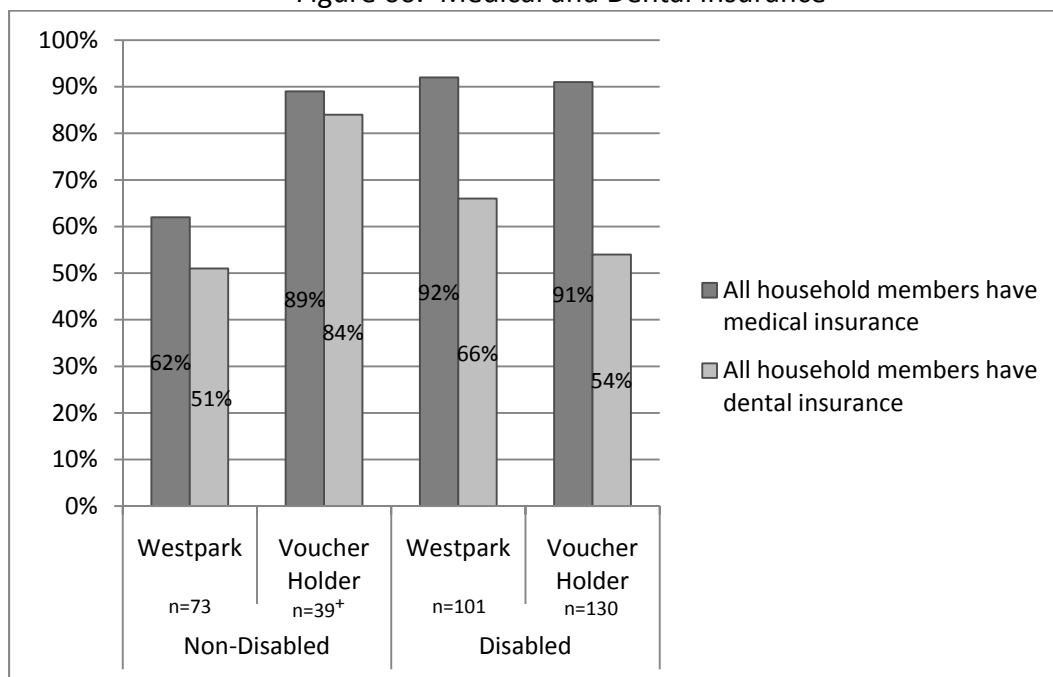
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<sup>10</sup> The sample sizes for this comparison were extremely small, with only 20 Westpark residents and 9 voucher holders responding to this survey question. Even though the results are significant ( $p < .01$ ), a larger sample may produce different results.

Interestingly, although voucher holder residents cited a lack of health insurance as a reason for postponing both medical and dental care more frequently than Westpark residents, Westpark residents without a disabled member of the household were significantly less likely to have both medical and dental insurance for all members of the household (Figure 66). Only 62 percent of Westpark households without a disabled member reported that all household members had medical insurance, compared to 89 percent of similar voucher holders. Likewise, 51 percent of these Westpark residents reported that all household members had dental insurance, compared to 84 percent of similar voucher holders.

Disability plays a significant role in Westpark households' attainment of medical insurance. In 62 percent of Westpark households without a disabled member, all household members had health insurance, compared to 92 percent of Westpark households with a disability. However, this difference did not extend to dental insurance.

Figure 66. Medical and Dental Insurance



<sup>+</sup> There was a significant difference between Westpark households without a disabled member and similar voucher holder households without a disabled member for both Medical and Dental Insurance rates ( $p < .01$ ).

See Appendix 16 for results of significance tests for all Medical and Dental Insurance indicators

One of the reasons that fewer Westpark households without a disabled member report all members with health insurance may be due to reduced use of Medicaid. While 87 percent of Westpark households with a disabled member used Medicaid for insurance, only 63 percent of households without a disabled member received Medicaid insurance.

## CHILDREN'S WELL-BEING AND HEALTH

Involuntary relocation may also have unique effects on the children who are obligated to relocate from public housing facilities. Children growing up in distressed neighborhoods confront many obstacles and moving to less distressed neighborhoods may positively affect outcomes for children. Conversely, moving to a different neighborhood may cause a child to transfer schools or move away from friends, a stressful experience in a child's life. This experience may lead to more negative outcomes, such as poor grades, destructive behavior, and withdrawal from social ties. Because of its importance we therefore examined impacts of relocation on children's well-being and health.

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### RELOCATION EXPERIENCE OF CHILDREN

Approximately 40 percent of the former Westpark residents surveyed had children in their household at the time of the survey. Of these, the average number of children per household was about two. Voucher holder households contained approximately the same number of children.

Children living in former Westpark households changed schools significantly more often than children living in similar voucher holder households. Half of former Westpark respondents reported that children living in the household had changed schools at least once in the past year, with 13 percent changing schools twice or more (Appendix 17). Additionally, 58 percent of respondents reported that their children changed schools upon relocation from Westpark. Only 30 percent of the children living in similar voucher holder households changed schools in the past year. Not surprisingly, relocation did appear to play a role in children transferring to different schools in their new neighborhoods.

Children living in former Westpark households did not appear to be less involved in activities than their voucher holder counterparts, however. About half of both former Westpark residents and voucher holders reported that their children were involved in organized activities, and most were involved in more than one activity. There was also no difference in the Preschool, daycare, or before- and after-school programs attendance rates of former Westpark and voucher holder children. Twenty-six percent of Westpark children attended a before or after school program and 22 percent of Westpark children attended preschool or a daycare program.

However, former Westpark children were significantly less likely to be involved in a Head Start program than children living in similar voucher holder households. While only 29 percent of Westpark respondents had children enrolled in Head Start, 72 percent of voucher holder respondents reported children enrolled in the program. Increasing the number of former Westpark children enrolled in Head Start, a goal identified in BHA's Community and Supportive Services Plan, may improve this discrepancy and help former Westpark children make an easier transition to new schools during relocation.

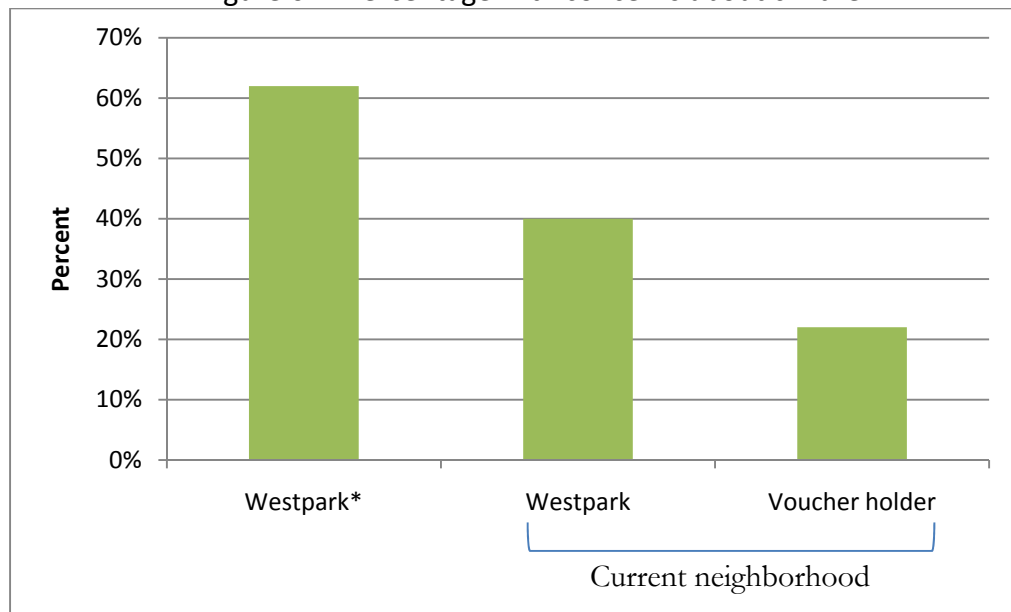


## CONCERNS ABOUT CHILDREN

Next, we asked respondents about any behavioral concerns they may have about the children living in their households. To see if relocation had an effect on these concerns, we compared reports of concerns at Westpark compared to concerns post-relocation. Additionally, to see if former Westpark residents had more concerns than voucher holders, we compared the reports of former Westpark residents' concerns at the time of the survey with those of similar voucher holders.

Former Westpark residents had significantly more concerns about their children while living at Westpark, than in their post-relocation neighborhoods. Sixty-two percent of respondents reported having concerns about their children at Westpark, while 40 percent had concerns at the time of the survey (Figure 67). However, there was no significant difference between Westpark and voucher holders residents' concerns about their children at the time of the survey.

Figure 67. Percentage with concerns about children



\*Significantly different from Westpark residents' concerns about their children in the current neighborhood ( $p < .01$ ).

At Westpark, the highest reported concerns were with regards to fighting (40 percent), poor grades (35 percent), and depression (34 percent). In fact, former Westpark residents had significantly more worries about fighting and depression while living at Westpark than at the time of the survey. Although former Westpark residents reported more overall worries and concerns with regards to Fighting and Depression than similar voucher holders, these differences were not large enough to be significant (Table 330).

Table 33. Behavioral Concerns about Children

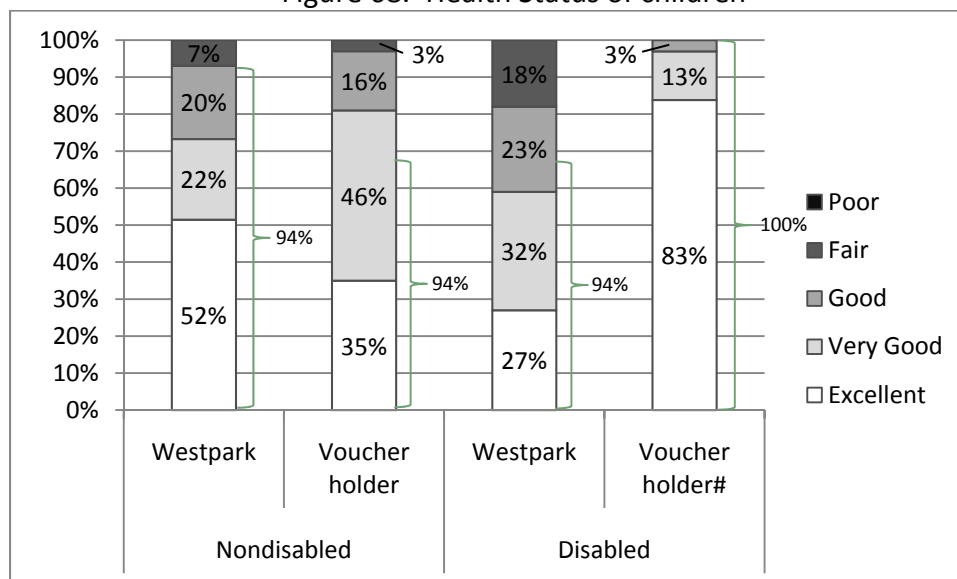
	Westpark Problem in Westpark	n	Westpark Problem Now	n	Westpark Problem Now	n	Voucher Holder Problem Now	n
<b>Do (did) you have concerns about your child:</b>								
<b>Fighting</b>	40%	47	12%**	47	12%	48	3%	44
<b>Skipping School</b>	9%	46	4%	46	4%	47	0%	44
<b>Alcohol or drug use</b>	9%	47	2%	47	2%	48	0%	44
<b>Poor grades</b>	35%	46	21%	46	21%	47	15%	44
<b>Depression</b>	34%	47	23%*	47	23%	48	9%	43
<b>Sexual Activity</b>	11%	47	10%	47	10%	48	4%	44

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

See 0 for results of significance tests for all Concerns about Children indicators

There were mixed results from the survey with regards to the health status of children. There was no significant difference between the health status of children living in Westpark and voucher holder households with no disabled member. However, children living Westpark households with a disabled member reported significantly worse health status than children living in comparable voucher holder households. This difference, however, was not in overall health status, but rather in the degree of health. Ninety-four percent of children living in Westpark households with a disabled member reported *Good* or better health, compared to 100 percent of similar voucher holders. However, only 27 percent of Westpark children reported *Excellent* health, compared to 83 percent of voucher holder children living in households without a disabled member (Figure 68).

Figure 68. Health Status of children

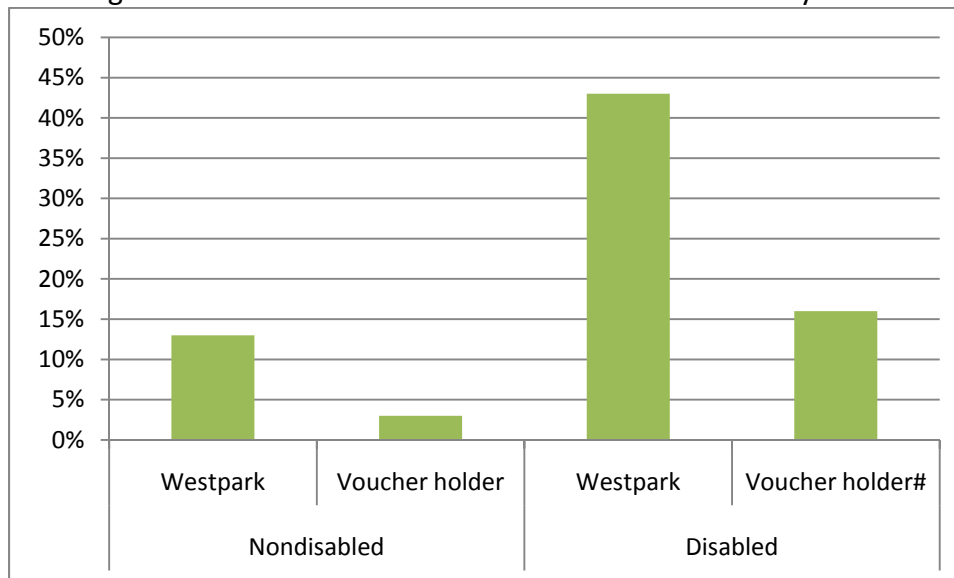


# There was a significant difference between Westpark households with a disabled member and similar voucher holder households with a disabled member ( $p < .01$ ).

See Appendix 18 for results of significance tests for all Health indicators

This difference in health status for children living in households with a disabled member may be due to the disability rate of children themselves. In these households, parents reported that 43 percent of children had a condition that interfered with participation in daily activities, compared to 16 percent of children living in similar voucher holder households (Figure 69). This data supports the idea that children were the disabled member of the household. There was no significant difference between children living in Westpark and voucher holder households without a disabled member.

Figure 69. Child has Condition that Interferes with Daily Activities



# There was a significant difference between Westpark households with a disabled member and similar voucher holder households with a disabled member ( $p < .05$ ).

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## CHILDREN'S ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE SERVICES

Children living in Westpark households without disabled members appear to be better connected to medical services. The majority of both Westpark and voucher holder children living in these households reported visiting a doctor between one and six times in the past year (Table 34).

These findings are likely related to usage of emergency room services. Twenty-six percent of children in voucher holder households with no disabled members visited the emergency room for medical services 3-4 times in the past year, compared to only seven percent of former Westpark children. In contrast, 94 percent of Westpark children reported visiting a doctor's office when they were sick, compared to 45 percent of voucher holder children. A stronger connection to services in a doctor's office thus appears to play a role in access to healthcare services for former Westpark children.

With regard to children living in households with a disabled member, there appear to be fewer differences in access to medical and dental care for former Westpark and voucher holder children. Although former Westpark children in these households reported visiting a doctor's office significantly more frequently than their voucher holder counterparts, the majority of voucher holder children did visit a doctor 3-4 times during the year.

Likewise, voucher holder children did not visit the emergency room for medical care any more frequently than former Westpark children. Interestingly, the children living in voucher holder households with a disabled member were significantly more likely to visit a doctor's office than those living in voucher holder households without a disabled member. This could be related to the distribution of medical benefits in that households with a disabled member might receive more medical coverage than households without a disabled member. While living in households with a disabled member may increase the likelihood for children to have a disability, it also may increase access to a doctor's office, rather than a reliance on the emergency room for medical care.

Table 34. Children's Health &amp; Access to Healthcare Services

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Child visited a doctor in the past year:<sup>1</sup></b>		46		38		22	*	30
<b>More than 6 times</b>	13%		11%		27%		13%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	17%		32%		14%		3%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	30%		5%		41%		73%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	37%		37%		9%		10%	
<b>Never</b>	2%		16%		9%		0%	
<b>Child received mental health services in past year:<sup>2</sup></b>		46		38		22		30
<b>More than 6 times</b>	2%		5%		14%		27%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	0%		0%		5%		0%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	2%		0%		9%		3%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	9%		11%		9%		0%	
<b>Never</b>	87%		84%		64%		70%	
<b>Child received ER care in past year:<sup>3</sup></b>		46	*	38		22		30
<b>More than 6 times</b>	0%		0%		5%		13%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	0%		0%		5%		0%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	7%		26%		9%		0%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	41%		11%		14%		37%	
<b>Never</b>	52%		63%		68%		50%	
<b>Child visited a dentist in past year:<sup>4</sup></b>		46		31		22		30
<b>More than 6 times</b>	0%		0%		9%		0%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	2%		0%		5%		0%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	24%		3%		32%		33%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	59%		76%		50%		67%	
<b>Never</b>	15%		22%		5%		0%	
<b>Place child visited when sick:<sup>5</sup></b>		46	**	31		22		30
<b>Doctor's Office</b>	94%		45%		91%		100%	
<b>Outpatient clinic</b>	4%		55%		5%		0%	
<b>Other place</b>	2%		0%		5%		0%	

\*p&lt;.05, \*\*p&lt;.01

1-5 For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples

See Appendix 19 for results of significance tests for all Access to healthcare indicators

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## SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The overall purpose of this evaluation is to assist the BHA in assessing the impacts of the redevelopment of the Westpark public housing site on original residents and the surrounding community, and to determine the extent to which BHA has achieved the goals it identified for the project in its Revitalization Plan and CSS work plan.

This report begins to answer questions concerning the impact of redevelopment on the lives of Westpark residents and also begins to address the how BHA is meeting its service goals identified in its CSS work plan. The report also makes suggestions on how to address barriers to service delivery based on report findings.

We focus in this report on five specific questions:

- What was the relocation experience of original residents?
- What do they think about their new homes and neighborhoods?
- What is the quality of life for original residents in their new neighborhoods, compared to similar voucher holders?
- What services have original residents received during the first several years?
- How are relocated original residents faring in comparison to nearby voucher holders, in terms of economic stability, food security, and health?

The next report, the Year III Evaluation Report will focus in more detail on the experience of residents with CSS and life after Westpark. The Year IV Evaluation Report will discuss outcomes for original residents as well as spillover effects.

## RELOCATION EXPERIENCE

On the whole, more former **Westpark residents felt positively about their move away** from the Westpark at the time of the survey (between December 2009 and February 2010, or 2-21 months after the move) than when they first learned they had to move.

Relocated residents considered many different factors in choosing where and how to move. For the great majority, **having some sort of housing subsidy was important to their relocation decisions**. Additionally, **maintaining some continuity and being somewhere familiar was important**, but very few said they wanted to stay near Westpark or be near Westpark neighbors. Instead, what was important to most former Westpark residents was being **near schools, jobs, medical care, bus stops, and family, and living in walking distance of a grocery store**. Almost all former Westpark residents in our survey (95 percent) agreed that **finding a good neighborhood was important in deciding where to live** and fully 97 percent agreed that living in **a safe neighborhood was important** in deciding where to live.

**HOPE VI involves providing relocation assistance to residents, and 95 percent of former Westpark residents said they received such assistance.** Reported amounts of monetary aid ranged from \$20 to \$2,000 (the average being \$463). As many as 86 percent of former Westpark residents reported receiving help calculating how much they could pay for rent in their new residence and 66 percent received help in finding available apartments. However, **less than half of former Westpark residents received help filling out rental applications and getting references** and 40 percent had help in meeting with potential landlords.

Survey respondents indicated some problems and concerns in the relocation process. In particular, as many as 64 percent of Westpark residents said that **concerns about whether a landlord would accept their housing voucher limited where they looked for a place to live**. Fortunately, however, most (72 percent) relocating Westpark residents said that no landlords refused to show them a unit because they had a housing voucher; still 27 percent said that a landlord did refuse to show them a unit.

**Former Westpark residents were divided almost equally in terms of wanting to return to the redeveloped site, with 47 percent being interested in returning and 53 percent being uninterested.** While 61 percent said that someone from BHA had discussed the possibility with them, as many as 40 percent said they did not have such a discussion with BHA staff. This is interesting given that 83 percent of former Westpark residents reported attending at least one meeting and 45 percent attending up to three meetings related to the redevelopment. It may be that these meetings did not cover the issue of returning to the site, or that some residents missed that particular meeting or that information was not discussed in a community meeting forum. Westpark residents were also fairly evenly divided between those who felt they had an understanding of who could return (58 percent) and who those who did not feel they understood who could return (42 percent).

**Recommendation:** Ensure proper and thorough tracking of relocated residents current addresses as well as whether they experienced trouble finding a place to live or landlords refusing vouchers. We also recommend that the BHA remain in close contact with residents as part of their mandatory five-year tracking of original residents. This will help with the process of relocating those former residents who are eligible to return to the redeveloped site. In that regard, we also recommend that BHA remain in contact with former Westpark residents with information on their return policy and updates on the redevelopment.

## CURRENT RESIDENCE

**Relocated Westpark residents tend to live where there is rental housing, with 95 percent of them staying within 5 miles of Westpark.** With a mean distance of 3.2 miles, former Westpark residents live significantly closer to Westpark than do those in the sample of voucher holders.

**Among non-disabled households, significantly more former Westpark residents knew someone in their current neighborhood before moving there ( $p < .05$ ),** but among households with a disabled member, significantly more voucher holders knew someone in their neighborhood prior to moving there.

**Most (79 percent) felt their current housing was better than Westpark, but reported slightly higher rates of problems than did voucher holders,** suggesting that former Westpark residents might have a higher tolerance for housing problems than their voucher holder counterparts.

Although over half of former Westpark residents live in neighborhoods that are not distressed and all moved to neighborhoods that are less distressed than Westpark was, **former Westpark residents are still more likely to live in neighborhoods of mild or moderate distress compared to similar voucher holders.** Yet, former Westpark residents report many fewer neighborhood problems in their current neighborhoods, compared to Westpark. They also think that their new neighborhoods are less prone to crime. Compared to similar voucher holders, they perceive fewer problems in their neighborhoods; we can likely attribute this difference to the relatively short time they have lived in these neighborhoods. Over time, neighbors become more aware of criminal activity and problems of social control in their environment. It will be important to follow up on perceptions of neighborhood quality and safety in the final survey in Year IV of this evaluation to see if these perceptions change.

**Former Westpark residents experience a greater sense of community in their new neighborhood than they did in Westpark,** more often feeling that their current neighborhood is a good place to live, that neighbors share the same values, and that neighbors want the same things from their neighborhood. They also reported feeling at home in their neighborhood, that people in their neighborhoods have the ability to solve problems and get along, and that they hope to stay in the new neighborhood a long time. Former Westpark residents experience much higher levels of trust in their new neighborhoods than they did in Westpark, and are more trusting of their neighbors than are similar voucher holders. Former Westpark residents also experience a greater sense of community in their new neighborhoods than do similar voucher holders, despite their comparably shorter duration of residence.

**At the same time, former Westpark residents engage in fewer neighboring activities in their current neighborhoods than they did when they lived in Westpark.** They greet neighbors less often, and depend on them less for help in their everyday lives. In contrast, former Westpark residents engaged in relatively high levels of interaction with neighbors when they lived at Westpark. Both former Westpark residents and similar voucher holders experience very low levels of neighboring in their current neighborhoods. However, to some degree, voucher holders tend to greet and chat with neighbors more frequently than do the relatively newly relocated former Westpark residents. The longer length of residence in their neighborhoods likely accounts for voucher holders' slightly greater engagement in neighboring.

**Former Westpark residents are more proud and more satisfied of their current home, block, and neighborhood than they were of Westpark.** At the same time, they are no more attached to their current block than they were to Westpark, and less attached than similar voucher holders.

**Recommendation:** The relatively high level of neighboring in Westpark indicates that residents depended on each other on a regular basis to get by. The comparatively low level of this 'instrumental neighboring' among relocated residents and voucher holders in their current neighborhoods suggests that, upon leaving Westpark, low income residents lose an important survival resource -- each other. The BHA should consider how to fill that void both in the context of the new Bay Vista development and for those who will not be returning.

## COMMUNITY AND SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

As part of the redevelopment of Westpark, the BHA developed a comprehensive CSS program that builds on the services that were available to residents at the time of the HOPE VI application. Initially approved in March 2009, the CSS plan is updated annually to provide the BHA with information regarding the current needs of residents and the level at which services are being delivered. In 2009, BHA made 253 case management intakes and developed 127 individual service plans. In sum, between January 2008 and September 2010, BHA staff made 530 referrals, the most common being employment referrals. The majority of CSS referrals were made in the six months after original residents had left Westpark. As of December 2009, out of the original 484 households, 427 remain eligible for services, and includes 914 eligible individuals, 310 of whom are age 19-64 and non-disabled.

**The BHA CSS Staff has been carefully monitoring the performance of their partners and have responded quickly to adjust** their goals and partnerships to address the changing abilities of partners to fulfill the needs of Westpark's original residents.

**Thirteen affiliate agencies have entered into Memoranda of Understanding** with BHA to meet these CSS goals.

**Over half of former Westpark residents surveyed (57 percent) said they had participated in some sort of service at the time of their relocation.** Former Westpark residents used transportation assistance and job preparedness service much more frequently than other services. More referrals were made in the months immediately following relocation than before it.

**Recommendation:** Timing of services is something that CSS staff should consider further, as well as how to connect former residents with some services on a more regular and ongoing basis, given turnover in staffing and changes in partnerships. Continuing documentation of these referrals leading to services received is vital to be able to report the achievement of plan goals. Continued efforts to monitor and maintain partnerships with community affiliate agencies will also allow BHA

to reach more residents with services identified in the individual needs assessments. Additionally, staff should give some thought on how to engage residents who are not already receiving referrals.

## FAMILY WELL-BEING AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

**The majority of heads of households surveyed were not currently working when interviewed.**

Among non-disabled households, **former Westpark heads of household were less likely to be working** (34 percent) than were the heads of similar voucher holder households (47 percent).

Among non-disabled Westpark households, those heads who worked, worked fewer hours per week than similar voucher heads of household (30 hours per week compared to 41). Fewer former Westpark households contained at least one family member who worked for pay in 2007 than similar voucher holder households. However, the two groups did not differ in the quality of the jobs they held.

Households with disabled members were less likely to have a household head who worked, but relatively more disabled voucher holders were working.

**Unemployed, non-disabled former Westpark residents were significantly more likely than similar voucher holders to cite “illness, disability, or inability to work” as the reason for unemployment, while voucher holders were more likely to cite an “inability to find work.”** Thus, even Westpark residents who are not classified as disabled may be coping with health problems that seriously impede their daily activities.

**Non-disabled former Westpark residents were more likely to have applied for the Earned income Tax Credit than similar voucher holders. Westpark households also tended to be more likely to receive Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Insurance, and income from other sources.**

**Recommendation:** Consider further the role of being able-bodied and disabled in economic outcomes for relocated residents as it could affect the economic stability of households in important ways and provide direction for how to tailor services. Among the 914 individuals eligible for CSS in December of 2009, 310 were working age and non-disabled. Focusing on the health concerns of these “non-disabled” households may lead to more effective service provision to enhance the economic security of these households.

## ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

**While in some areas former Westpark residents experience less economic security than similar voucher holders, both groups experience severe economic hardship.** For the majority of former Westpark households who did experience economic hardship or food insecurity, relocation from Westpark did not appear to play a significant role in creating that hardship. **Most of the former Westpark residents who experienced economic hardship did so both at Westpark prior to relocation as well as post-relocation.**

**Nearly half of all households without a disabled member were unable to pay rent or mortgage at some point in the past year,** and there was no difference for former Westpark residents and similar voucher holders. Households with a disabled member, though, were significantly less likely to miss a rent or mortgage payment in the previous year.

Compared to similar voucher holders former Westpark households paid their bills at a comparable rate, were less likely to go without phone service, but they depended more on payday loans which indicates some degree of financial hardship.

**Overall, former Westpark households appear to be somewhat more food secure than similar voucher holder at least in terms of worrying about running out of food;** disability appears to play a role in the frequency of worries about food. The households with a disabled member that worried about food running out did so more frequently than households without a disabled member. At the same time, more former Westpark households used the food banks, suggesting that they did not necessarily have more money for food than their voucher holder counterparts.

**Strikingly, nearly half (45 percent) of the all households surveyed reported running out of food sometime in the past year without having money to buy more.** Westpark residents reported receiving emergency food in the previous year more frequently than voucher holders. Across both samples, households with a disabled member were most likely to run out of food; nearly half of these households (both Westpark and voucher holders) reported running out of food in the past year.

**Former Westpark households with a disabled member are more food insecure after relocation.** While a similar number of Westpark households with a disabled member experienced food security as those without a disabled member, the hardship experienced by households with a disabled member appeared to be significantly more frequent, and thus, severe.

**Recommendation:** Follow up with relocated residents is especially important for services related to economic and food security. Making clear how CSS goals, such as those concerning employment preparation and placement enrollment, job skills, and high school equivalency, respond to and target these issues of food insecurity will support efforts at economic security.

Additionally, utilities have been expensive all over the country for relocated HOPE VI residents. While the specific issue of utilities did not arise in the findings of this study, the larger issue of economic security certainly did. Therefore, we recommend monitoring the adequacy of utility allowances and actively connecting with residents during the winter to help to reduce this potential burden.

## HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

**Overall, former Westpark and similar voucher holder heads of households differed little in their reported health status, and this status did not change for former Westpark residents on average compared to when they were living at Westpark.** In fact, for the minority whose health did change after relocation, more reported improvement (28 percent) rather than deterioration in health (19 percent).

Poor health also appears to affect former Westpark residents differently than voucher holders. **Former Westpark heads of households without a disabled member reported that their health interfered significantly more in daily activities than similar heads of voucher holder households.** Interestingly, this difference does not extend to households with a disabled member. There was no difference in health interference in daily activities between former Westpark and voucher holder heads of households with a disabled member. Many former Westpark residents experience disabling health conditions without actually being classified as disabled.

**Recommendation:** BHA might consider paying particular attention to those relocatees who are not receiving any disability aid as families with members in poor health who do not qualify for disability benefits might fall through the cracks in terms of needed health services. In planning for CSS, the health concerns of non-disabled households may need to be taken into account as a barrier to taking employment referrals or engaging in other services. The overall goals for health care screenings is 425 for the grant period, but as of December 2009 none had been referred. Continued work by CSS staff to identify appropriate affiliate agencies with which to partner will be important in helping to meet this need. Additionally, increasing participation of residents and community partners in designated “Health Awareness” events should help meet these goals.

## CHILDREN’S WELL-BEING AND HEALTH

**Approximately 40 percent of the former Westpark residents surveyed had children in their household at the time of the survey, as did similar voucher holders.**

**Children living in former Westpark households changed schools significantly more often than children living in similar voucher holder households.** 50 percent of former Westpark respondents reported that children living in the household had changed school at least once in the past year, with 13 percent changing schools twice or more. Additionally, 58 percent of respondents reported that their children changed schools upon relocation from Westpark.

**Children living in former Westpark households did not appear to be less involved in activities than similar voucher holders.** However, former Westpark children are significantly less likely to be involved in a Head Start program than children living in similar voucher holder households. While only 29 percent of Westpark respondents have children enrolled in Head Start, 72 percent of voucher holder respondents report children enrolled in the program.

**Former Westpark residents had significantly more concerns about their children while living at Westpark, than in their post-relocation neighborhoods,** and did not differ from voucher holders in their concerns after relocation.

**Children living in former Westpark households without disabled members appear to be better connected to medical services.**

**Recommendation:** BHA should continue to make efforts in their tracking endeavors to determine the service and educational needs of the children of relocated households. Efforts to help households where children have changed schools would also aid in the stabilization of the well-being of these children. The CSS Plan outlines an overall goal of 310 youth involved in recreational activities. However, because of difficulty finding adequate affiliate agencies to partner with, BHA has been unable to meet this goal. Continued efforts to identify affiliate partners and to engage the youth in relocated households will help CSS meet this goal.

## IMPLICATIONS

As a whole, the findings of this evaluation suggest that residents have relative and sometimes contradictory experiences and reactions to life in Westpark, their subsequent relocation and life in their new neighborhoods. Findings also reveal that both former Westpark residents and voucher holders experience extreme poverty that continually threatens their economic security and connections to services can help ameliorate their situations and help put them on the road to greater economic security. More specific implications of the findings of this evaluation are discussed below.

### NEIGHBORHOOD ASSESSMENTS: RELATIVE AND CONTRADICTIONARY EXPERIENCES

Unequivocally, the average former Westpark resident moved into a better neighborhood than Westpark had been, but former Westpark residents were also more likely to live in neighborhoods of mild or moderate distress compared to similar voucher holders. However, when it comes to the quality of the housing unit itself, former Westpark residents experienced a few more problems than voucher holders did. Yet the proportion of those who still gave their housing an acceptable, good or excellent rating was greater than voucher holders, suggesting that former Westpark residents might be more tolerant of some housing problems than their voucher holder counterparts.

Together the results also illustrate the relative and even contradictory nature of former Westpark residents' perceptions of their past and current housing, neighborhoods, and neighbors. For example, former Westpark residents reported low levels of trust among neighbors in Westpark yet many of them were initially unhappy about moving. They also report a stronger sense of community in their new neighborhood but actually report significantly less neighboring activities with their current neighbors, whether it is greeting one another on sight, talking, sharing a meal, watching one another's children, or helping in emergencies. Perhaps people were uncomfortable with the degree



of social embeddedness they experienced in Westpark and were seeking a different type of relationship with their new neighbors or a different degree of privacy or independence. At the same time we cannot ignore the fact that a good deal of instrumental mutual support occurred in Westpark and that residents turned to one another as a resource. The fact that less neighboring occurs with their current neighborhoods might just be a function of the shorter time lived there or it could herald the loss of a critical resource.

Another contradiction appears in the fact that more Westpark residents reported wanting to get away from their former neighbors despite the fact that they had help one another while living there. And while many reported wanting to get far away from Westpark as possible when they left, the vast majority ended up living within 5 miles of Westpark.

Similar equivocal perspectives appear with regard perceptions of neighborhood safety. Despite having identified a host of neighborhood problems, more than half of former Westpark residents felt that Westpark was generally a safe place to live. However, nearly three quarters had observed criminal activity. It is noteworthy, though, that many also reported that “trouble from outsiders” was somewhat or a big problem suggesting that most of these crimes are either perpetrated or perceived to be perpetrated by people who do not live in Westpark.

Such findings demonstrate the complexity of people’s feelings about Westpark, their reactions to relocation, and their perceptions about their current place of residence. It also suggests the influence of other mediating factors. That is, some of these seeming contradictions in the findings could reflect genuinely conflicted feelings that respondents have about Westpark, their new neighborhoods and how they wish to relate to their neighbors. However, such trends also suggest that there is not always a direct, simple relationship between what people want, what they say they want and what they end up getting. Findings could also reflect that people are responding to important but nuanced differences in the issues; for example, former Westpark residents might prefer to interact on a more minimal basis with neighbors and it is this distance that might engender a greater comfort level and attachment for them.

The degree of mutual support described by former Westpark residents while they lived in Westpark is not unusual from other HOPE VI sites before redevelopment (Manzo et al. 2005; Manzo, Kleit et al. 2008; Gibson 2007). Yet, for former Westpark residents surveyed anywhere from two to twenty-one months after relocation, that interdependence seemed to be viewed in a negative light, and residents appeared to appreciate a bit more distanced relationship with their new neighbors, at least for the time being. The kind of responses we received regarding neighboring might be most influenced by the timing of the data collection. It will be interesting to see how former Westpark residents’ relationships with their neighbors evolve over time, something that will be determined in the final survey conducted in Year IV of this evaluation. In depth interviews with former Westpark residents in Year III of the evaluation might also uncover more information about the dynamics of residents’ attitudes toward neighbors and neighboring activity.

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## BARRIERS TO WELL-BEING AND ECONOMIC SECURITY

In terms of the well-being of former Westpark households, the findings are mixed. Former Westpark residents still have low incomes, much like similar voucher holders. They also experience barriers to work and challenges to food security. These are challenges for CSS efforts to address, especially now that former Westpark residents have relocated away from the site. How the CSS plan and subsequent services address these challenges for this population is central to whether former Westpark residents continue as they are or experience better economic outcomes.

Three dynamics are especially striking: (1) the extent to which supposedly non-disabled households experience health limitations, (2) the lower rates of employment among non-disabled former Westpark residents, and (3) the lower occupational prestige of the most recent job of unemployed former Westpark residents. Do the combination of health problems and a low-paying job make increasing the rate of employment among the non-disabled households especially difficult? This is something for the CSS to consider.

The degree of poverty of the households who participated in this evaluation is noteworthy. While the average income of Westpark residents experienced less economic hardship than of voucher holders, voucher holders experience economic hardship at a similar rate; however, former Westpark residents and similar voucher holder experienced severe economic hardships. Additionally, the economic hardships faced by former Westpark residents seem not to be related directly to relocation.

Former Westpark residents may be better off than similar voucher holders because they may be better connected to services and resources. For example, former Westpark residents are more likely to use emergency food than are similar voucher holders. Non-disabled former Westpark residents are more likely to have applied for the EITC and to receive Supplemental Security Income, Unemployment Insurance, and income from other sources. In some ways voucher holders struggled more as they seemed less connected to services than former Westpark residents. Westpark household reported struggling slightly less but also relied on pay day loans more suggesting that they are not necessarily more economically stable than their voucher holder counterparts. The differences between former Westpark residents and voucher holders speak to the need to ensure that both are connected to the necessary services and resources. Future research will explore if former Westpark households are indeed better attached to needed services.

These service differences imply that continuing to make efforts to track former residents and making careful follow-up for referrals and service provision is important. Timing of referrals is important and needs to be considered. We recommend careful consideration of the CSS plan and its implementation, and that BHA further explore why there are so many unknown outcomes or refusals for certain services, especially for sensitive services like mental health and life skills. While they were not the focus on this study, it became evident that voucher holders experience some lack of referrals and BHA might consider how better to reach that population in terms of service

provision. Moreover, increasing or enhancing services designed to help those with disabilities find employment, educational opportunities, or increase life skills should also be considered as it may reduce the income discrepancies between households with disabled members and those without.

Future reports will focus on how original residents experienced relocation, any subsequent moves, and their engagement in their neighborhood. The final report will present the results of a re-survey of the original Westpark sample and the comparison group of voucher holders, so that we can more clearly address questions raised in the report concerning housing stability and the impact of the redevelopment on original residents. For example, disabled voucher holders are very move adverse—do disabled Westpark households become more like them over time, while we might expect more frequent moves from non-disabled households? How residents are doing over the longer term and how well they are connected to services will dictate a portion of the success of the redevelopment of Westpark.

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## APPENDIX A: STATISTICAL RESULTS

### Appendix 1. Measures of Crime and Social Disorganization in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

Thinking again about your last year in Westpark (or your current neighborhood), please tell me if each of the following was No Problem, Some Problem or a Big Problem:		Current Neighborhood	
	Westpark n	Westpark N	Voucher Holders n
People who don't keep up their property?	165	169	168
Trash or junk in yards, streets or parking lots?	166	173	169
Noise (for example, from cars or loud music)?	166	174	170
Abandoned cars?	165	169	170
Vandalism or graffiti?	165	170	170
Groups of young people hanging around?	165	172	170
Outsiders causing trouble?	163	171	170
Gangs?	146	163	168
Drug dealing or drug use?	162	162	163
Drinking in public?	160	168	163
Car break-ins or car theft?	161	162	168
Robbery or assault of people on the street?	164	167	168
Burglary of homes when people are away?	157	164	161

Appendix 2. Statistical Results for Figures 10 – 22, and Table 23: Neighborhood Crime and Social Disorganization

	Westpark vs. Current Neighborhood		Westpark vs. Voucher Holders		
	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Z Score	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score	Sig.
People who don't keep up their property?	-9.076	***	12700	-2.006	*
Trash or junk in yards, streets or parking lots?	-8.758	***	13132.5	-2.007	*
Noise (for example, from cars or loud music)?	-6.652	***	12461	-2.769	**
Abandoned cars?	-9.128	***	14283.5	-0.129	
Vandalism or graffiti?	-7.624	***	11620.5	-3.880	***
Groups of young people hanging around?	-7.119	***	12584.5	-2.665	**
Outsiders causing trouble?	-7.775	***	12848	-2.196	*
Gangs?	-4.313	***	12599.5	-2.213	*
Drug dealing or drug use?	-8.533	***	13180	-0.034	
Drinking in public?	-7.595	***	13064.5	-0.987	
Car break-ins or car theft?	-7.566	***	11349	-3.457	***
Robbery or assault of people on the street?	-6.431	***	13948	-0.271	
Burglary of homes when people are away?	-6.310	***	11743	-2.366	*
Neighborhood Problems Index <sup>a</sup>	-8.639	***		2.142	*

<sup>a</sup>Significance tested with a t-test for mean differences.

Appendix 3. Measures of Sense of Community in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

Please tell me if you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat agree or strongly agree with each statement:	Current Neighborhood		
	Westpark n	Westpark n	Voucher Holders n
Westpark/this neighborhood is a good place to live.	168	175	171
People in the neighborhood share the same values.	165	164	150
You and your neighbors want the same things from the neighborhood	166	162	145
You recognize most of the people who live in the neighborhood.	168	174	166
You feel at home in the neighborhood.	167	175	171
Many of your neighbors know you.	168	175	166
You care about what your neighbors think of your actions.	168	175	167
You have some influence over what the neighborhood is like.	167	172	155
If there is a problem, people who live here can get it solved.	164	167	161
It is very important to you to live in this neighborhood.	167	175	169
People in the neighborhood generally get along with each other.	165	169	164
You hope to live in the neighborhood as long as possible.	167	175	170
People in the neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors.	165	162	163
People in the neighborhood are close to each other.	164	164	155
People in the neighborhood can be trusted.	165	161	153

Appendix 4. Statistical Results for Figures 24 – 34, and Table 25: Sense of Community

	Westpark vs. Current Neighborhood		Westpark vs. Voucher Holders		
	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Z Score	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score	Sig.
Westpark/this neighborhood is a good place to live.	-4.452	***	12821	-2.372	*
People in the neighborhood share the same values.	-7.596	***	9600.5	-3.300	***
You and your neighbors want the same things from the neighborhood	-2.744	**	11543.5	-0.162	
You recognize most of the people who live in the neighborhood.	-1.623		14185	-0.390	
You feel at home in the neighborhood.	-3.197	***	13638	-1.441	
Many of your neighbors know you.	-3.726	***	13021.5	-1.790	
You care about what your neighbors think of your actions.	-0.470		14604	-0.010	
You have some influence over what the neighborhood is like.	-0.106		11514	-2.279	*
If there is a problem, people who live here can get it solved.	-3.090	**	13250	-0.234	
It is very important to you to live in this neighborhood.	-1.495		14513	-0.402	
People in the neighborhood generally get along with each other.	-5.701	***	12464.5	-1.681	
You hope to live in the neighborhood as long as possible.	-4.155	***	13897.5	-1.111	
People in the neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors.	-3.738	***	12787.5	-0.416	
People in the neighborhood are close to each other.	-1.682		12244	-0.485	
People in the neighborhood can be trusted.	-8.125	***	10385	-2.575	**
Sense of Community Index <sup>a</sup>	4.014	***		-2.101	*

<sup>a</sup>Significance tested with a t-test for mean differences.

Appendix 5. Measures of Neighboring Activity in Westpark, and in the Current Neighborhoods of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

In the last year (in Westpark or your current neighborhood), how often did you... (Never, Once, A Few Times, Once a Month, Once a Week, Almost Every Day)		Current Neighborhood	
	Westpark n	Westpark n	Voucher Holders n
Greet a neighbor in the street?	167	174	169
Spend more than 10 minutes talking with a neighbor?	167	174	169
Have coffee or a meal with a neighbor?	166	174	166
Watch a neighbor's children?	167	174	169
Loan or borrow money from a neighbor?	167	174	170
Let a neighbor use your phone?	167	172	169
Watch a neighbor's home while they were away?	167	173	170
Help a neighbor with a chore or repairs?	167	174	170
Help a neighbor in an emergency?	167	174	169
Attend a neighborhood meeting or event?	167	170	169

Appendix 6. Statistical Results for Figures 35 – 44, and Table 27: Neighboring Activity

	Westpark vs. Current Neighborhood		Westpark vs. Voucher Holders		
	Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Z Score	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score	Sig.
<b>Greet a neighbor in the street?</b>	-4.529	***	11980.5	-3.181	***
<b>Spend more than 10 minutes talking with a neighbor?</b>	-6.708	***	12390	-2.666	**
<b>Have coffee or a meal with a neighbor?</b>	-5.032	***	14299	-0.274	
<b>Watch a neighbor's children?</b>	-5.266	***	14200.5	-0.968	
<b>Loan or borrow money from a neighbor?</b>	-4.166	***	12446	-2.725	**
<b>Let a neighbor use your phone?</b>	-6.317	***	12658	-2.313	*
<b>Watch a neighbor's home while they were away?</b>	-5.963	***	13981.5	-1.001	
<b>Help a neighbor with a chore or repairs?</b>	-5.553	***	13147	-1.944	
<b>Help a neighbor in an emergency?</b>	-7.127	***	13299	-1.744	
<b>Attend a neighborhood meeting or event?</b>	-8.605	***	12543	-3.071	**
<b>Neighboring Index<sup>a</sup></b>	-10.510	***		2.581	**

<sup>a</sup>Significance tested with a t-test for mean differences.

Appendix 7. Measures of Attachment, Pride and Satisfaction with respect to Westpark and the Current Neighborhood of Former Westpark Residents and Comparable Voucher Holders

	Current Neighborhood		
	Westpark n	Westpark n	Voucher Holders n
On a 0 to 10 scale where 0 is 'not at all attached' and 10 is 'strongly attached', how attached do you feel to the block you live on?	164	173	163
On a 0 to 10 scale, where 0 is 'not at all proud' and 10 is 'extremely proud', how...:			
Proud are you of your neighborhood?	165	170	168
Proud are you of your block?	165	171	165
Proud are you of your house/apartment?	165	173	168
Proud are you of the way the outside of your house looks?	164	173	170
On a 0 to 10 scale where 0 is 'not at all satisfied' and 10 is 'completely satisfied', how...:			
Satisfied are you with your neighborhood?	165	171	168
Satisfied are you with your block?	164	171	168
Satisfied are you with your house or apartment?	165	173	170

Appendix 8. Statistical Results for Table 29: Attachment, Pride and Satisfaction

	Westpark vs. Current Neighborhood		Westpark vs. Voucher Holders	
	T-tests	Sig.	T-tests	Sig.
Attached to block you live (lived) on	0.465		2.355	*
Proud of your house	-4.374	***	0.758	
Proud of the exterior of your house	-5.595	***	1.258	
Proud of your block	-7.162	***	1.117	
Proud of your neighborhood	-9.549	***	0.092	
Satisfied with your residence	-3.895	***	0.854	
Satisfied with your block	-5.620	***	1.559	
Satisfied with your neighborhood	-8.375	***	-1.170	



## Appendix 9. Statistic Results

Statistic Results for Table 30: Economic Security for Currently Employed

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	t value	Sig.		t value	Sig.	
<b>Currently Working for Pay</b>	-1.450	.151		-2.351	.02	*
<b>Avg. number of jobs</b>	-.141	.888				
<b>Avg. Length of time on Job</b>	-.548	.587				
<b>Avg. Hours worked this week</b>	-2.509	.016	*			
<b>1+ people in household worked for pay in 2008</b>	-.888	.376		-.954	.341	
<b>Avg. Number of people in household working</b>	3.348	.002	**	-1.565	.126	
<b>Quality of Job:</b>						
<b>Entitled to Pay Leave</b>	1.183	.244				
<b>Entitled to Leave (paid/unpaid)</b>	.074	.941				
<b>Paid by Hour on Job</b>	3.162	.005	**			
<b>Amount of Hourly Pay</b>	-.643	.525				
<b>Employer-provided insurance</b>						
<b>Job Prestige Score</b>	.306	.761				

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

Statistic Results for Table 31: Economic Security for Currently Unemployed

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<b>Reason for Not Working:</b>						
<b>Ill, Disabled, or unable to work</b>		3.139	**		2.002	*
<b>Retired</b>		.702			-2.308	*
<b>Taking care of home or family</b>		.311			-1.952	
<b>Going to School</b>		2.351	*		1.000	
<b>Cannot find work</b>		-2.326	*		-2.603	**
<b>Other</b>		-1.680			1.000	
<b>When Last Worked:</b>	396.50	-1.117		4998.5	-.407	
<b>Quality of Job:</b>						
<b>Past Job Prestige Score</b>		2.113	*		1.205	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

Statistic Results for Table 32: Household Income and Finances

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value <sup>a</sup>	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
Household Earnings from all jobs in household in 2008		-1.182			-.857	
Applied for Earned Income Tax Credit		2.102	*		-.098	
Other Income Sources:						
Food Stamps		-.324			-.790	
Child Support Payments		-3.177	**		.511	
Supplemental Security Income		1.774			2.323	*
Social Security Disability		.876			-2.337	*
Unemployment Insurance		1.669			.196	
Worker's Compensation		.544			1.000	
Veteran's Benefits		1.424			-2.408	*
Private Disability Insurance		.133			<sub>b</sub>	
Social Security Retirement Benefits		1.424			-1.216	
Cash Assistance from relatives		-1.690			.975	
TANF or General Assistance		-.259			4.135	**
Other		1.551			-.286	
Income from all sources (2008):	1041.00	-2.474	*	5314.00	-2.922	**
Has Checking Account		.401			-.683	
Has Savings Account		1.749			.736	

\*p&lt;.05, \*\*p&lt;.01

<sup>a</sup> Z score is computed from Mann-Whitney U for ordinal tests. For independent samples T-tests, t-value is computed<sup>b</sup> t cannot be computed because standard deviation of both groups is zero.

### Appendix 10. Economic Hardship in Last Year

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
Rent apartment/home	99%	72	92%	40	99%	102	99%	130
Total monthly rent/mortgage	\$820	73	\$790	38	\$687	99	\$699	130
Household Share of rent/mortgage	\$212	71	\$173	40	\$195	97	\$213	116
Unable to pay mortgage or rent in past year: <sup>7</sup>		73		40		102		130
Almost every month	3%		0%		1%		1%	
Few times a year	18%		5%		7%		14%	
Once or twice	30%		43%		10%		2%	
Never	49%		53%		82%		84%	
Where did this occur:		70				98		
Westpark	1%				1%			
Somewhere else	14%				5%			
Both	33%				11%			
Did not occur	51%				83%			
Went without phone service in last year: <sup>8</sup>		71	**	40		100		130
Almost every month	4%		5%		3%		3%	
Few times a year	13%		5%		5%		1%	
Once or twice	17%		54%		10%		8%	
Never	66%		37%		82%		89%	
Where did this occur:		69				99		
Westpark	9%				2%			
Somewhere else	6%				9%			
Both	17%				6%			
Did not occur	68%				83%			
Used Payday Loans in past year: <sup>9</sup>		73	*	41		102	*	130
Almost every month	7%		2%		12%		5%	
Few times a year	7%		5%		8%		5%	
Once or twice	6%		0%		6%		5%	
Never	81%		93%		75%		86%	
Where did this occur:		72				101		
Westpark	4%				0%			
Somewhere else	6%				13%			
Both	8%				12%			
Did not occur	82%				75%			

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>7-9</sup> For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples

### Statistic Results Economic Hardship in Last Year

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value <sup>a</sup>	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<b>Rent apartment/home</b>		-1.522			.017	
<b>Total monthly rent/mortgage</b>		.607			-.458	
<b>Household Share of rent/mortgage</b>		.775			-1.057	
<b><sup>7</sup> Unable to pay mortgage/rent:</b>	1344.00	-.533		6491.50	-.572	
<b>Doubled up in last year due to inability to pay bills</b>		<sup>b</sup>			1.000	
<b><sup>8</sup> Household was without of phone service:</b>	869.00	-3.598	**	6127.50	-1.381	
<b><sup>9</sup> Used a payday loan:</b>	1219.50	-2.048	*	5993.00	-1.958	*

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup> Z score is computed from Mann-Whitney U for ordinal tests. For independent samples T-tests, t-value is computed

<sup>b</sup> t cannot be computed because standard deviation of both groups is zero.

### Appendix 11. Food Security

Non-Disabled Households					Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Worried that Food would run out in the past year:<sup>10</sup></b>		73		40		102		127
Almost every month	10%		5%		28%		36%	
Few times a year	25%		38%		22%		17%	
Once or twice	12%		10%		6%		11%	
Did not worry about food	53%		48%		45%		35%	
<b>Where did this occur:</b>		72				99		
Westpark	1%				3%			
Somewhere else	14%				18%			
Both	31%				32%			
Did not occur	54%				47%			
<b>Food ran out and did not have money to buy more:<sup>11</sup></b>		72		40		100		129
Almost every month	10%		8%		20%		22%	
Few times a year	14%		25%		18%		21%	
Once or twice	11%		13%		13%		3%	
Did not run out of food	65%		55%		49%		54%	
<b>Where did this occur:</b>		71				98		
Westpark	3%				4%			
Somewhere else	13%				16%			
Both	18%				30%			
Did not occur	66%				50%			
<b>Reduced or skipped meals in the past year:<sup>12</sup></b>		71		40		102		130
Almost every month	9%		0%		22%		34%	
Few times a year	9%		25%		8%		17%	
Once or twice	9%		8%		9%		1%	
Did not skip meals	75%		68%		62%		49%	
<b>Where did this occur:</b>		69				101		
Westpark	1%				3%			
Somewhere else	7%				12%			
Both	15%				23%			
Did not occur	77%				62%			
<b>Received emergency food in past year:<sup>13</sup></b>		72		40		101	**	130
Almost every month	13%		13%		17%		20%	
Few times a year	32%		8%		37%		21%	
Once or twice	24%		35%		15%		9%	
Did not receive	32%		45%		32%		50%	

<b>Where did this occur:</b>	64				96			
Westpark	9%				7%			
Somewhere else	17%				17%			
Both	38%				42%			
Did not occur	36%				34%			
<b>Children received free or reduced meals at school</b>	79%	47	100%**	37	100%	22	100%	30

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>10-13</sup> For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples: See Appendix A for test results

### Statistic Results Food Security

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value <sup>a</sup>	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<sup>10</sup> Worried that Food would run out in the past year:	1361.00	-.418		5979.00	-1.057	
<sup>11</sup> Food ran out and could not buy more:	1250.50	-1.086		5949.50	-1.300	
<sup>12</sup> Reduced or skipped meals in the past year:	1256.00	-1.015		6034.50	-1.405	
<sup>13</sup> Received emergency food in past year:	1352.50	-.332		5129.50	-3.093	**
<sup>10</sup> Worried that Food would run out in the past year:	1361.00	-.418		5979.00	-1.057	
<b>Children received free or reduced meals at school</b>		-3.526	**		<sup>b</sup>	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup> Z score is computed from Mann-Whitney U for ordinal tests. For independent samples T-tests, t-value is computed

<sup>b</sup> t cannot be computed because standard deviation of both groups is zero.

## Appendix 12. Health and Well-being

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Reported health status<sup>14</sup></b>		73		41		102		120
<b>Excellent</b>	8%		0%		1%		0%	
<b>Very Good</b>	15%		24%		11%		22%	
<b>Good</b>	29%		20%		23%		20%	
<b>Fair</b>	32%		46%		35%		17%	
<b>Poor</b>	16%		10%		30%		41%	
<b>Health now compared to at Westpark</b>		71				97		
<b>Much better</b>	14%				6%			
<b>Somewhat better</b>	15%				19%			
<b>About the same</b>	52%				51%			
<b>Somewhat worse</b>	16%				16%			
<b>Much worse</b>	0%				4%			
<b>Health interfered in daily activities in past year<sup>15</sup></b>		73	**	40		102		129
<b>All of the time</b>	14%		5%		15%		22%	
<b>Most of the time</b>	18%		10%		18%		22%	
<b>Some of the time</b>	16%		13%		32%		18%	
<b>A little of the time</b>	21%		3%		17%		13%	
<b>None of the time</b>	32%		70%		19%		26%	
<b>Received mental health services in past year<sup>16</sup></b>		73		40		102		129
<b>More than 6 times</b>	15%		29%		27%		9%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	6%		0%		5%		10%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	3%		5%		5%		6%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	15%		0%		11%		23%	
<b>Never</b>	62%		66%		53%		52%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>14-16</sup> For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples: See Appendix A for test results

### Statistic Results for Health and Well-being

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value <sup>a</sup>	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<sup>14</sup> <b>Reported health status:</b>	1342.50	-.515		6607.00	-.151	
<sup>15</sup> <b>Health interfered in daily activities in past year:</b>	923.00	-3.22	**	6532.00	-.298	
<sup>16</sup> <b>Received mental health services in past year:</b>	1290.50	-.940		6102	-1.236	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup> Z score is computed from Mann-Whitney U for ordinal tests. For independent samples T-tests, t-value is computed



### Appendix 13. Access to Westpark Wellness Programs

	Non-Disabled Households		Disabled Households	
	Westpark	n	Westpark	n
<b>Household member participated in:</b>		73		102
<b>Nutrition/Wellness</b>	17%		4%*	
<b>Substance Abuse Program</b>	6%		5%	
<b>Tobacco Cessation</b>	0%		5%*	
<b>Parenting Skills</b>	6%		4%	
<b>Well-baby Program</b>	5%		0%	
<b>Life Skills</b>	22%		16%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

# Appendix 14. Health & Access to Healthcare Services

Non-Disabled Households					Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>In last year, how many times did you see a doctor?<sup>18</sup></b>		73	**	40		102	*	130
<b>More than 6 times</b>	32%		28%		43%		45%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	8%		20%		12%		21%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	18%		23%		24%		13%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	29%		8%		17%		11%	
<b>Never</b>	14%		33%		5%		11%	
<b>Received Care in ER in last year<sup>20</sup></b>		73		40		102		130
<b>More than 6 times</b>	4%		15%		8%		15%	
<b>5-6 Times</b>	7%		0%		8%		9%	
<b>3-4 Times</b>	12%		5%		14%		18%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	30%		35%		28%		15%	
<b>Never</b>	47%		5%		42%		44%	
<b>Place visited when sick</b>		71		41		102		124
<b>Doctor's Office</b>	63%		44%		64%		72%	
<b>ER</b>	14%		0%		8%		7%	
<b>Outpatient clinic</b>	4%		34%		17%		7%	
<b>Other place</b>	7%		0%		6%		0%	
<b>No regular place</b>	11%		22%		6%		15%	
<b>Received Dental Care in last year<sup>23</sup></b>		73	**	40		102	*	127
<b>More than twice</b>	4%		15%		12%		17%	
<b>Once or twice</b>	43%		55%		28%		40%	
<b>Never</b>	53%		30%		61%		43%	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>18-23</sup> For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples: See Appendix A for test results

### Statistic Results for Health & Access to Healthcare Services

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value <sup>a</sup>	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<sup>18</sup> In last year, how many times did you see a doctor? (V234)	966.00	-2.874**		5729.00	-1.962*	
<sup>20</sup> Received Care in ER in last year (V236)	1384	-.259		6002.00	-1.400	
<sup>22</sup> Received Dental Care in last year	1039.00	-2.614**		5408.00	-2.463*	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup> Z score is computed from Mann-Whitney U for ordinal tests. For independent samples T-tests, t-value is computed

### Appendix 15. Access to Medical and Dental Services

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Member of household postponed Medical care in past year:</b>	33%	73	23%	40	25%	101	20%	130
<b>Reason for postponing medical care:</b>								
Lack of insurance/money	59%	22	91%*	9	25%	24	53%*	26
Difficulty with paperwork	<sup>a</sup>				6%	18	0%	12
Could not find a doctor					29%	17	0%**	12
Problem with transportation					24%	17	53%	12
Alternative method of healing					6%	17	0%	12
Do not believe in health care					0%	18	0%	12
Other					63%	19	78%	16
<b>Member of household postponed Dental care in past year:</b>	53%	72	46%	40	40%	99	46%	130
<b>Reason for postponing dental care:</b>								
Lack of insurance/money	81%	37	48%*	19	48%	99	72%*	130
Difficulty with paperwork	<sup>a</sup>				0%	22	0%	20
Could not find a dentist					50%	22	21%*	20
Problem with transportation					18%	22	14%	20
Alternative method of healing					0%	22	0%	20
Do not believe in health care					0%	21	0%	20
Nervous					52%	21	20%**	20
Other					48%	21	92%**	20
<b>Member of household postponed prescription drugs in past year:</b>	25%	71	30%	40	15%	101	9%	139
<b>Postponed prescription drugs because of lack of insurance/money</b>	74%	19	89%	12	71%	13	89%	12

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>a</sup>Sample sizes were too small to conduct Independent-Samples T-test for these variables

Statistic Results for Access to medical and dental services

	Non-Disabled Households		Disabled Households	
	t value	Sig.	t value	Sig.
<b>Member of household postponed Medical care in past year:</b>	1.169		.809	
<b>Reason for postponing medical care:</b>				
Lack of insurance/money	-2.176	*	-2.077	*
Difficulty with paperwork			.808	
Could not find a doctor			2.582	**
Problem with transportation			-1.639	
Alternative method of healing			.832	
Do not believe in health care				
Other			-.916	
<b>Member of household postponed Dental care in past year:</b>	.876		-.872	
<b>Reason for postponing dental care:</b>				
Lack of insurance/money	2.456	*	-2.432	*
Difficulty with paperwork				
Could not find a dentist			2.006	*
Problem with transportation			.317	
Alternative method of healing				
Do not believe in health care				
Nervous			2.270	**
Other			-3.520	**
<b>Member of household postponed prescription drugs in past year:</b>	.305		1.346	
<b>Postponed prescription drugs because of lack of insurance/money</b>	-1.070		-1.123	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

### Appendix 16. Medical Insurance

Non-Disabled Households					Disabled Households			
		Weighted Voucher Holder					Weighted Voucher Holder	
	Westpark	n		n	Westpark	n		n
All household members have medical insurance:	62%	73	89%**	39	92%	101	91%	130
Type of Medical Insurance: <sup>1</sup>								
Medicaid	63%	51	87%*	31	87%	93	92%	107
SCHIP	14%	44	18%	33	3%	91	9%	105
Basic Health	13%	45	8%	27	10%	90	1%**	102
Employer-provided	16%	49	14%	27	3%	89	6%	105
Medicare	12%	48	3%	27	40%	93	55%*	106
Other	32%	47	21%	26	12%	85	18%	112
All household members have dental insurance	51%	71	84%**	40	66%	101	54%	122

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>1</sup> Percentages do not add to 100 because respondents could choose more than one response

### Statistic Results for Medical Insurance

	Non-Disabled Households		Disabled Households	
	t value	Sig.	t value	Sig.
<b>All household members have medical insurance:</b>	-3.589	**	.164	
<b>Type of Medical Insurance:</b>				
<b>Medicaid</b>	-2.616	*	-1.033	
<b>SCHIP</b>	-.552		-1.779	
<b>Basic Health</b>	.625		2.806	**
<b>Employer-provided</b>	.282		-1.005	
<b>Medicare</b>	1.618		-2.090	*
<b>Other</b>	1.071		-1.279	
<b>All household members have dental insurance</b>	-4.043	**	1.857	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

### Appendix 17. Outcomes for Westpark Children

	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Households with children</b>	39%	175	40%	170
<b>Average number of children in household</b>	1.81	69	1.83	67
<b>Number of times child changed schools in past year:</b>		48	*	44
<b>Two or more</b>	13%		0%	
<b>Once</b>	38%		30%	
<b>Never</b>	50%		71%	
<b>Child changed school after moving out of Westpark</b>	58%	31		
<b>Child involved in organized activities</b>	54%	48	49%	44
<b>Average number of activities</b>	1.55	29	1.20	22
<b>Child attended before- or after-school care</b>	26%	46	10%	44
<b>Child attended head start</b>	29%	24	72%*	14
<b>Child attended preschool or daycare</b>	22%	23	16%	14

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

### Statistic Results for Children Outcomes

	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<b>Children in household</b>		-.034	
<b>How many children in household</b>		-1.29	
<b>Number of times child changed schools in past year:</b>	768.00	-2.434	*
<b>Child changed school after moving out of Westpark</b>			
<b>Child involved in organized activities</b>		.478	
<b>How many activities</b>		1.484	
<b>Child attended before- or after-school care</b>		1.92	
<b>Child attended head start</b>		-2.685	*
<b>Child attended preschool or daycare</b>		.407	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

Statistic Results for O: Concerns about children

	Westpark Then vs. Westpark Now		Westpark vs. Voucher Holder	
	t value	Sig.	t value	Sig.
<b>Do (did) you have concerns about your child:</b>				
<b>Fighting</b>	-4.194	**	1.718	
<b>Skipping School</b>	-.813		1.430	
<b>Alcohol or drug use</b>	-1.353		.961	
<b>Poor grades</b>	-1.955		.807	
<b>Depression</b>	-2.595	*	1.786	
<b>Sexual Activity</b>	-.573		1.207	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01



### Appendix 18. Child Health and Well-being

	Non-Disabled Households				Disabled Households			
	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n	Westpark	n	Weighted Voucher Holder	n
<b>Reported health status of child<sup>1</sup></b>		46		37		22	**	30
<b>Excellent</b>	52%		35%		27%		83%	
<b>Very Good</b>	22%		46%		32%		13%	
<b>Good</b>	20%		16%		23%		3%	
<b>Fair</b>	7%		3%		18%		0%	
<b>Poor</b>	0%		0%		0%		0%	
<b>Child's health now compared to at Westpark<sup>2</sup></b>		45				20		
<b>Much better</b>	22%				10%			
<b>Somewhat better</b>	2%				30%			
<b>About the same</b>	76%				55%			
<b>Somewhat worse</b>	0%				5%			
<b>Much worse</b>	0%				0%			
<b>Child has condition that limits participation in usual activities</b>	13%	46	3%	37	43%	21	16%*	30

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

<sup>1-2</sup> For all Ordinal tests, the Mann-Whitey U Test is computed to test for significant differences between the samples: See Appendix A for test results

### Statistic Results for Child Health and Well-being

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
<b>Reported health status of child</b>	760.50	-.676		128.50	-4.234	**
<b>Child's health now compared to at Westpark</b>						
<b>Child has condition that limits participation in usual activities</b>		1.626			2.048	*

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01

Appendix 19. Statistic Results for Table 34: Access to health services (children)

	Non-Disabled Households			Disabled Households		
	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.	Mann-Whitney U	Z Score / t-value	Sig.
Child visited a doctor in the past year <sup>16</sup>	660.50	-1.625		226.50	-2.171	*
Child received mental health services in past year:	799.00	-.441		281.50	-1.105	
Child received ER care in past year:	640.50	-1.973	*	260.00	-1.461	
Child visited a dentist in past year:	737.00	-1.012		300.00	-1.668	
Place child visited when sick:	330.00	-4.927	**	255.00	-1.60	

\*p<.05, \*\*p<.01



Head of Household Name Label Here

Name, Address, Telephone, UW ID

**SURVEY OF WESTPARK  
RESIDENTS**

**YEAR 1 BASELINE**

**INTERVIEW CONTACT TRACKING: TELEPHONE**

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	What Happened?	Interviewer

**INTERVIEW CONTACT TRACKING: IN-PERSON**

Date	Start Time	Stop Time	What Happened?	Interviewer

Address and/or Telephone Correction:

---

ID CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Interview:	_____/_____/_____ MONTH DAY YEAR
Record Start Time:	_____:_____ HOUR MINUTE
Circle Time of Day:	AM ..... 1 PM ..... 2
Interviewer Initials:	_____

Hello, my name is [NAME OF INTERVIEWER]. I'm from the University of Washington. Is [NAME ON SURVEY] home?

AFTER [NAME OF RESIDENT] COMES TO DOOR, REINTRODUCE SELF: Hello, my name is [NAME OF INTERVIEWER]. I'm from the University of Washington.

IF YOU HAVE AN INTERVIEW ARRANGED: I spoke with you on the phone about a letter you received from the University of Washington asking you to participate in a survey of former Westpark residents and you agreed to have someone come by to ask you some questions. I am here for that purpose. Thank you for taking the time to talk with me. May I come in? [GO TO NEXT PAGE]

IF NO INTERVIEW ARRANGED: You may recall receiving a letter from the University of Washington asking you to participate in a survey of former Westpark residents' about their experiences and how the HOPE VI redevelopment project has affected their lives. The Bremerton Housing Authority gave us your name and address so that we may ask you to participate in this interview. The interview will last about 1 hour. You will be paid \$20 in cash upon completing the interview. Participation in the interview is completely voluntary. You can refuse to answer any question and may stop the interview at any time. We will make every effort to keep your information confidential. Whether you choose to be in this study or not will not affect any services you may receive from the Bremerton Housing Authority.

Is now an okay time to do the interview? [GET THEIR RESPONSE]

[IF YES, Thanks, may I come in?]

[IF NOT A GOOD TIME: when would work for you?]

[AFTER BEING SEATED]

First, before we begin the survey, I would like to explain to you the benefits and risks of participating in this study before you decide whether or not to be a part of it. As a participant of this study you will take part in this interview that will include questions concerning your life in Westpark and your current place of residence, including your perception of crime in these places and your relationships with your neighbors. Also we will be asking questions about your relocation experience, your family composition, income and other financial information, and information about your children and your health.

The sheet I'm about to hand you summarizes the study and your rights as a research participant. It also explains the risks and benefits of being part of this study. As it explains, your answers are confidential and we will not identify you in any way. We will make every effort to keep your information confidential, an exception would be if we learn that you intend to harm yourself or others, or if we learn of child abuse, then we must report that to the authorities. Otherwise, no one will know how you responded, including anyone from the Bremerton Housing Authority or the government. Once the interview is completed, I will give you \$20.

Please read this sheet very carefully.

[HAND RESPONDENT CONSENT FORM, ALLOW TIME FOR READING]

Do you have any questions regarding anything I have told you about this study or anything on the consent form?

[ALLOW TIME FOR THE RESPONDENT TO THINK OF QUESTIONS]

If you feel that you understand the risks and benefits of this study and would like to participate, please sign the consent form.

[ALLOW TIME FOR THE RESPONDENT TO SIGN]

The purpose of this survey is to understand what life is like for you and your family since you moved out of Westpark. Your input about your housing experiences and quality of life will help us understand what changes former Westpark residents have experienced after relocation.

Please remember that we are interested in your experiences and opinions; there are no right or wrong answers. If at any time I ask you a question you don't feel comfortable answering, let me know and I'll move on to the next question. Let's get started.

I first want to ask you some questions about your experience living at Westpark.

1. How long did you live at Westpark? \_\_\_\_\_ yrs \_\_\_\_\_ mos
2. Now, I'm going to read to you a list of statements about life in Westpark. In response to each statement, please tell me if you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat agree or strongly agree with each statement: Use this card to remind you of the responses. [HAND CARD AA; READ EACH ITEM]

	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
a. Westpark was a good place to live.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. People in Westpark shared the same values.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. You and your Westpark neighbors wanted the same things from the neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. You could recognize most of the people who lived in Westpark.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e. You felt at home in Westpark.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f. Many of your Westpark neighbors knew you.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g. You cared about what your Westpark neighbors thought of your actions.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h. You had some influence over what the Westpark neighborhood was like.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
i. If there were a problem in Westpark, people who lived there could get it solved.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
j. It was very important to you to live in Westpark.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
k. People in Westpark generally got along with each other.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
l. While there, you had hoped to live in Westpark as long as possible.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
m. People in Westpark were willing to help their neighbors.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
n. People in Westpark were close to each other.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
o. People in Westpark could be trusted.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

3. Now I'm going to read to you a list of some activities that you might have done with your Westpark neighbors during the last year you lived there. Please tell me if you did this activity never, once, a few times, once a month, once a week, or almost every day in that last year. Use this card to help guide your responses [HAND CARD BB; READ ITEMS]

In the last year at Westpark, how often did you...	Never	Once	A few times	Once a month	Once a week	Almost every-day	REF	DK
a. watch a neighbor's children	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. spend more than 10 minutes talking with a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. loan or borrow from a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. let a neighbor use your phone	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e. watch a neighbor's home while they were away	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f. greet a neighbor in the street	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g. help a neighbor with a chore or repairs	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h. have coffee or a meal with a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
i. Help a neighbor in an emergency	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
j. Attend a neighborhood meeting or event	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

4. Do you feel that Westpark was a safe place to live?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

5. Did you ever observe any crimes while living in Westpark?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

6. Were you or any members of your household a victim of a crime while living there?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

7. Thinking again about your last year in Westpark, please tell me if each of the following was a big problem, some problem or no problem at all in Westpark: Here is another card to help guide you as you answer [HAND CARD CC; READ ITEMS]

	No Problem at all	Some problem	Big problem	REF	DK
a. Vandalism or graffiti?	0	1	2	8	9
b. Groups of young people hanging around?	0	1	2	8	9
c. Robbery or assault of people on the street?	0	1	2	8	9
d. Burglary of homes when people are away?	0	1	2	8	9
e. People who don't keep up their property?	0	1	2	8	9
f. Trash or junk in yards, streets or parking lots?	0	1	2	8	9
g. Outsiders causing trouble?	0	1	2	8	9
h. Gangs?	0	1	2	8	9
i. Drug dealing or drug use?	0	1	2	8	9
j. Drinking in public?	0	1	2	8	9
k. Car break-ins or car theft?	0	1	2	8	9
l. Abandoned cars?	0	1	2	8	9
m. Noise (for example, from cars or loud music)?	0	1	2	8	9
n. Lack of child care?	0	1	2	8	9
o. Lack of health clinics, dental offices, or eye doctors?	0	1	2	8	9
p. Lack of restaurants or grocery stores?	0	1	2	8	9

	No Problem at all	Some problem	Big problem	REF	DK
q. Lack of programs for children such as recreational or tutorial programs?	0	1	2	8	9
r. Lack of services for seniors?	0	1	2	8	9
s. Lack of public transportation?	0	1	2	8	9

8. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all attached and 10 is strongly attached, how **attached** did you feel to the block you lived on in Westpark?

Not at all Attached										Strongly Attached	DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99

9. Still thinking of when you lived in Westpark, on a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all proud and 10 is extremely proud, how **proud** were you of... [READ ITEMS; SHOW CARD EE]

	Not at all Proud										Extremely Proud	DK
a. your Westpark neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
b. your block in Westpark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
c. your house/apartment in Westpark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
d. the way the outside of your house in Westpark looked	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99



10. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all satisfied and 10 is completely satisfied, how **satisfied** were you with... [READ ITEMS; SHOW CARD FF]

	Not at all Satisfied										Completely Satisfied	DK
a. your Westpark neighborhood as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
b. your block in Westpark as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
c. your house or apartment in Westpark as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99

#### RELOCATION EXPERIENCE

Now, I'd like to ask you some questions about how you came to live in your current residence and the services you received when you relocated from Westpark.

11. In what month and year did you move out of Westpark?  
 \_\_\_\_\_MONTH\_\_\_\_\_YEAR
12. Including the move from West Park, how many times have you moved since you left West Park?  
 \_\_\_\_\_TIMES

13. Thinking about your move away from Westpark, what three things were most important to you in deciding where to live when you first left Westpark? [WRITE EACH RESPONSE WORD FOR WORD] [PROBE: What was the first thing? What was the second thing? The third thing?]

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

14. I'm going to read to you a list of statements about what could have been important to you in making your decision about where to move when you had to leave Westpark. For each statement, tell me if you strongly agree, somewhat agree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat disagree, strongly disagree. [HAND CARD AA; READ ITEMS]

In deciding where to live, it was important that you...	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
a. find a place where you could use your housing voucher	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. stay in the public housing system	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. Stay near Westpark	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. be near your religious community	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e. be near your Westpark neighbors	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f. be near your family	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g. be near your children's current school or child care	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h. be near the DSHS office	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
i. be in walking distance to grocery shopping	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
j. be close to work	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
k. be near a bus stop	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
m. be near medical care	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
n. minimize changes in your family's life	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
o. live somewhere that is familiar	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

In deciding where to live, it was important that you...	Strongly disagree	Somewhat disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Somewhat agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
p. find the best possible schools for your children	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
q. live in a good neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
r. live in a safe neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
s. get as far from Westpark as you could	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
t. get a place that was handicap accessible	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

15. Did you receive a Section 8/Housing Voucher?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q18]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

16. Did concerns about a landlord accepting your voucher limit where you looked for a place to live?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

17. Did any landlord refuse to show you a unit because you have a section 8/housing voucher?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

18. Now, I would like to ask you about services you may have received from the housing authority or an agency working with the housing authority **at the time when you moved** from Westpark. [READ ITEMS AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH ITEM]

Did you receive help with....	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Calculating how much you could pay for rent?	0	1	8	9
b. Finding neighborhoods and available apartments?	0	1	8	9
c. Filling out rental applications and references?	0	1	8	9
d. Meeting with landlords?	0	1	8	9
e. Budget management and credit counseling?	0	1	8	9
f. Counseling from a social worker?	0	1	8	9
g. Nutrition and wellness (cooking classes or grocery shopping- how to shop on a budget)	0	1	8	9
h. Substance abuse (NA and AA) meetings on site	0	1	8	9
i. Parenting skills (strengthening families, how to deal with difficult children)	0	1	8	9
j. Life Skills (empowerment classes – self esteem, positive, self-talk)	0	1	8	9
k. Barista training	0	1	8	9
l. GED classes	0	1	8	9
m. Computer classes	0	1	8	9

Did you receive help with....	No	Yes	REF	DK
n. Job preparation classes (resume writing, how to get or keep a job, interviewing skills)	0	1	8	9
o. Money for moving costs? [IF NO, GO TO Q20]	0	1	8	9

19. If you received financial assistance from BHA, was it sufficient to cover the cost of moving?

NO.....0

YES.....1 [GO TO Q21]

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

20. About how much did you spend out of your own pocket for the whole move?

\_\_\_\_\_ [DOLLARS]

21. Were you planning to move away from Westpark anyway before you learned about the redevelopment?

NO.....0

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

22. When you learned you had to move out of Westpark were you...

Very unhappy	A little unhappy	Didn't make a difference	Happy	Very happy	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

23. How do you feel now about the move from Westpark, are you:

Very unhappy	A little unhappy	Didn't make a difference	Happy	Very happy	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

24. Are you interested in living in the new community at Westpark after it is redeveloped?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

25. Has anyone from BHA discussed with you the possibility of returning?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

26. Do you feel you have an understanding of who can return to WestPark?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q28]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

27. Who do you think can return to WestPark? [WRITE RESPONSE WORD FOR WORD]

28. While you lived at WestPark, did you attend any resident meetings about the redevelopment or relocation?

NO.....0 [GO TO NEXT SECTION]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

29. About how many meetings did you attend?

\_\_\_\_\_ [WRITE IN NUMER]

#### CURRENT PLACE OF RESIDENCE

Now I would like to ask you some questions about where you live now.

30. How long have you lived at your current address?

\_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_ Months

31. Before you moved to your current home, did you know anyone in this neighborhood?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

32. Other than people in your household, do you have any relatives who live in the neighborhood?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

33. Which of the following best describes the condition of your home or apartment?  
Would you say it is poor, acceptable, good or excellent?

Poor	Acceptable	Good	Excellent	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	8	9

34. Do you have any problems with the following in your home right now? [READ ITEMS AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

Do you have...	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Water damage (stains on the wall, rotting surfaces, etc.)	0	1	8	9
b. Condensation (moisture on windows or walls) other than your bathroom	0	1	8	9
c. Leak or dripping water	0	1	8	9
d. Mold or mildew	0	1	8	9
e. Pests like cockroaches, rats or mice	0	1	8	9

35. How many rooms are there in your home, not counting bathrooms?

NUMBER OF ROOMS \_\_\_\_\_

36. How many bedrooms are there in your home?

NUMBER OF BEDROOMS \_\_\_\_\_

37. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all satisfied and 10 is completely satisfied, how **satisfied** are you with... [READ ITEMS; SHOW CARD EE]

	Not at all Satisfied										Completely Satisfied	DK
a. your residence as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
b. your block as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
c. your neighborhood as a place to live	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99

38. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all proud and 10 is extremely proud, how **proud** are you of... [READ ITEMS; SHOW CARD FF]

	Not at all Proud										Extremely Proud	DK
a. your residence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
b. the way the outside of your residence looks	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
c. your block	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99
d. your neighborhood	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99

39. On a 1 to 10 scale where 1 is not at all attached and 10 is strongly attached, how **attached** do you feel to the block you live on?

Not at all Attached										Strongly Attached	DK
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		99

40. If, for any reason, you had to move to another neighborhood would you be:

Very unhappy	A little unhappy	Doesn't make a difference	Happy	Very happy	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

41. Compared to Westpark, do you think of your current neighborhood as:

Much worse	Somewhat worse	About the same	Somewhat better	A better place to live	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

42. Thinking about your **current neighborhood**, how do you respond to the following statements? Would you say that you strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat agree or strongly agree:[HAND CARD AA; READ ITEMS]

	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
a. This neighborhood is a good place to live.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. People in this neighborhood share the same values.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. You and your current neighbors want the same things from the neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. You recognize most of the people who live in this neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e. You feel at home in this neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f. Many of your neighbors know you.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g. You care about what your neighbors think of your actions.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h. You have some influence over what this neighborhood is like.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
i. If there is a problem in this neighborhood, people who live here can get it solved.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

	Strongly disagree	Some-what disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Some-what agree	Strongly agree	REF	DK
j. It is very important to you to live in this particular neighborhood.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
k. People in this neighborhood generally get along with each other.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
l. You hope to live in this neighborhood as long as possible.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
m. People in this neighborhood are willing to help their neighbors.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
n. People in this neighborhood are close to each other	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
o. People in this neighborhood can be trusted.	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

43. Now I'm going to read to you a list of some activities you might do with neighbors in your **current** neighborhood. Thinking back over the past year [IF LESS THAN A YEAR: since you have lived here], tell me how often you engaged in these activities with neighbors. Tell me if you did this activity never, once, a few times, once a month, once a week, or almost every day? [HAND CARD BB; READ ITEMS]

In your current neighborhood, how often have you...	Never	Once	A few times	Once a month	once a week	Almost every-day	REF	DK
a. watched a neighbor's children	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
b. spent more than 10 minutes talking with a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
c. loaned or borrowed from a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
d. Let a neighbor use your phone	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
e. Watched a neighbor's home while they were away	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
f. Greeted a neighbor in the street	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
g. Helped a neighbor with a chore or repairs	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
h. Had coffee or a meal with a neighbor	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
i. Helped a neighbor in an emergency	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9
j. Attended a neighborhood community meeting or event	0	1	2	3	4	5	8	9

44. Please tell me whether each of the following is a big problem, some problem or no problem at all in your current neighborhood: [HAND CARD CC; READ ITEMS]

	No Problem at all	Some problem	Big problem	REF	DK
a. Vandalism or graffiti?	0	1	2	8	9
b. Groups of young people hanging around?	0	1	2	8	9
c. Robbery or assault of people on the street?	0	1	2	8	9
d. Burglary of homes when people are away?	0	1	2	8	9
e. People who don't keep up their property?	0	1	2	8	9
f. Trash or junk in yards, streets or parking lots?	0	1	2	8	9
g. Outsiders causing trouble?	0	1	2	8	9
h. Gangs?	0	1	2	8	9
i. Drug dealing or drug use?	0	1	2	8	9
j. Drinking in public?	0	1	2	8	9
k. Car break-ins or car theft?	0	1	2	8	9
l. Abandoned cars?	0	1	2	8	9
m. Noise (for example, from cars or loud music)?	0	1	2	8	9
n. Lack of child care?	0	1	2	8	9
o. Lack of health clinics, dental offices, or eye doctors?	0	1	2	8	9

	No Problem at all	Some problem	Big problem	REF	DK
p. Lack of restaurants or grocery stores?	0	1	2	8	9
q. Lack of programs for children such as recreational or tutorial programs?	0	1	2	8	9
r. Lack of services for seniors?	0	1	2	8	9
s. Lack of public transportation?	0	1	2	8	9

#### FAMILY ROSTER

Now let's talk about your household. We want to learn a little bit about you and each person in your household. Remember that specific information about your particular household will be kept confidential and will not be shared with the Bremerton Housing Authority.

45. How many people, including you, live in this household? \_\_\_\_\_



46. I'd like to list all the people who currently live in this household. Let's start with you.  
[INPUT INFORMATION FOR RESPONDENT IN TABLE BELOW]

Now, for any other adults [18 yrs and over] who live here with you, can you tell me each person's first name, how they are related to you, their age, whether they are male or female and whether they lived with you in Westpark? We're asking the names just to keep track of who's who as we continue our conversation. [PROBE: What is the name of one adult who lives with you? How old are he/she? CONFIRM GENDER Did he/she live in Westpark? TO MOVE ON TO THE NEXT PERSON: Who else lives here with you? WRITE INFORMATION FOR EACH **ADULT** WHO LIVES WITH RESPONDENT. ASK "Is there anyone else?]

	A. FIRST NAME	B.RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT	C.AGE	D.GENDER M F	E. LIVED AT WESTPARK? Y N
1.		RESPONDENT		1 0	1 0
2.		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0
3.		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0
4.		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0
5.		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0
6		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0
7.		SPOUSE ..... 1 OT REL ..... 5 PARENT ..... 2 B/GFRIEND.. 6 CHILD ..... 3 OT NONREL 7 GRNDCHLD. 4		1 0	1 0

47. Now, I'd like to list all the children and youth who live here with you. This is anyone 17 years of age and under. Let's start with the name of the oldest... What's his/her relationship to you? His/her age? Sex? Did he/she live at Westpark? [PROBE: "Who is the next oldest?" REPEAT QUESTIONS UNTIL ALL CHILDREN AND YOUTH ARE LISTED. ASK "Is there anyone else?"]

#	A.CHILD OR YOUTH'S FIRST NAME OR INITIAL	B.RELATIONSHIP TO RESPONDENT	C.AGE	D.GENDER M F	E. LIVED AT WESTPARK? Y N
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD 4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0
		CHILD ..... 3 OT REL ..5 GRNDCHLD .4 NONREL 7		1 0	1 0

[**ONLY FOR THOSE WHO LIVED AT WESTPARK:** WRITE IN CONSECUTIVE NUMBERS IN THE FIRST COLUMN STARTING WITH 1. **SKIP CHILDREN WHO DID NOT LIVE IN WESTPARK. ]**

**IF NO CHILDREN OR NO CHILDREN WHO LIVED IN WESTPARK, SKIP TO THE HEALTH SECTION (Q 0).**

**IF ONLY ONE CHILD WHO LIVED IN WESTPARK, GO TO Q 48 BELOW.**

**IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD WHO LIVED IN WESTPARK, WE WILL NOW DO A RANDOM SELECTION OF A CHILD.**

1. IDENTIFY THE TOTAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO LIVED IN WESTPARK (THE HIGHEST NUMBER THAT YOU WROTE IN THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE ROSTER ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE)

2. FIND THAT NUMBER IN THE TOP LINE OF THE STICKER BELOW.

3. SELECT THE NUMBER ON THE SECOND LINE DIRECTLY UNDERNEATH THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN WHO LIVED IN WESTPARK.

4. REFERRING TO THE FIRST COLUMN OF THE CHILD ROSTER ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE, IDENTIFY THE NAME OF THE CHILD CORRESPONDING TO THAT NUMBER.

THIS IS THE CHILD ABOUT WHOM YOU WILL ASK QUESTIONS.

Place sticker here

48. IF SELECTED CHILD IS AGE 0-4, GO TO Q56.

IF SELECTED CHILD IS AGE 6-17, GO TO Q49.

IF SELECTED CHILD IS AGE 5, ASK:

Is (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) in kindergarten?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q56]

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

#### SCHOOL AGE CHILD QUESTIONS

Now I would like to learn more about (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) and [his/her] experience with the move out of Westpark.

49. How many times did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) change schools in the past 12 months? Was it:

Never.....0 [GO TO Q51]

Once.....1

Two or more times.....2

NOT IN SCHOOL.....3 [GO TO Q51]

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

50. Did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) change schools when you moved out of Westpark?

NO.....0

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

51. Do you currently have concerns for (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) about...[READ ITEMS AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Fighting	0	1	8	9
b. Skipping school or cutting classes	0	1	8	9
c. Alcohol or drug use	0	1	8	9
d. Grades, doing poorly at school	0	1	8	9
f. Depression	0	1	8	9
g. Sexual Activity	0	1	8	9

52. Did you have any of the following concerns for (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) **while you were living in WestPark?** [READ ITEMS & CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Fighting	0	1	8	9
b. Skipping school or cutting classes	0	1	8	9
c. Alcohol or drug use	0	1	8	9
d. Grades/doing poorly at school	0	1	8	9
e. Depression	0	1	8	9
f. Sexual Activity	0	1	8	9

53. Is (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) involved in any organized activities outside of school?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q55]

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

54. If yes, how many? \_\_\_\_\_

55. During the school year, did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) attend a program that provided before- or after-school care?

NO.....0

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

IF CHILD IS AGE 0-5 AND NOT IN KINDERGARTEN, CONTINUE HERE.

OTHERWISE, SKIP TO THE NEXT GREY DIRECTION BOX

56. We'd like to know how (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) spends (his/her) time when (he/she) is not with you. I'm going to read a list of different kinds of child care arrangements. I'd like you to tell me which ones you have used for (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) in the last 4 weeks.

Did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) attend Head Start at least once a week during the last 4 weeks?

NO.....0

YES.....1

REFUSED.....8

DON'T KNOW.....9

57. Other than Head Start, did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) attend a nursery school, preschool, pre-kindergarten, or a day care center? Please do not include childcare or babysitting in someone else's home.

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

IF SELECTED CHILD IS UNDER 12 YRS OF AGE, CONTINUE HERE

IF SELECTED CHILD IS OLDER THAN 12 YRS, SKIP TO THE HEALTH SECTION (Q63)

58. In the last 4 weeks, did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) have child care or babysitting in your home by someone other than (you or your spouse/partner)?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

59. What about child care or babysitting in someone else's home (in the last 4 weeks)?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

60. Thinking about all the childcare you have used in the last 4 weeks, did you use it while you were: [READ ALL AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Working	0	1	8	9
b. Going to school	0	1	8	9
c. Looking for work	0	1	8	9
d. Doing anything else _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

61. Sometimes it is difficult to make arrangements to look after children. During the last 4 weeks, did you do any of the following because you didn't have child care?[READ ALL AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Brought the child to work or school with you	0	1	8	9
b. Missed work or school to stay at home with child	0	1	8	9
c. Left child in care of older sibling	0	1	8	9
d. Do anything else _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

62. How do you pay for childcare? [READ ALL AND CIRCLE RESPONSE FOR EACH]

Do you use....	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Your own money	0	1	8	9
b. Child care subsidy or voucher	0	1	8	9
c. Service agency like the YMCA or BHA	0	1	8	9
e. Or, something else _____ [WRITE IN]	0	1	8	9

#### HEALTH

63. Now I would like to learn about your health.

In general, would you say your health is:

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

64. How is your health now compared to the last 12 months you spent in Westpark?

Much Worse	Somewhat worse	About the Same	Somewhat Better	Much Better	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

65. **During the past 4 weeks**, how much of the time has your physical or emotional health interfered with your day to day activities (like visiting friends, working, running errands etc.)?

All of the time	Most of the time	Some of the time	A little of the time	None of the time	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

66. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did you see a medical doctor? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not see a doctor in previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

67. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did you receive mental health services, including mental health services received from a doctor, mental health counselor, or therapist? [Do not include treatment for substance abuse or smoking cessation] [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not see a counselor in previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

68. **During the past 12 months**, how many times have you received care in a hospital emergency room? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not visit the ER in previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

69. Is there a place where you usually go for health care when you are sick or when you need advice about your health?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q71]

YES .....1

REFUSED .....8

DON'T KNOW .....9

70. What kind of place is it that you usually go? Is it [READ ITEMS AND CIRCLE ONE]

A doctors office including an HMO .....1

A hospital emergency room .....2

A clinic of a hospital outpatient department .....3

Some other place? .....4

[WRITE IN] \_\_\_\_\_

71. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did you see a dentist or dental hygienist? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; CIRCLE ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not visit a dentist in the previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

**IF NO CHILD GO TO Q81, CONTINUE HERE IF THERE IS A CHILD**

We've talked about your health, now let's talk about (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD)'s health.

72. In general, would you say (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD)'s health is

Poor	Fair	Good	Very Good	Excellent	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

73. How is (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD)'s health compared to the last year you spent in Westpark? [READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Much Worse	Somewhat worse	About the Same	Somewhat Better	Much Better	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

74. Does (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) have a physical, learning, or mental health condition that limits (his/her) participation in the usual kind of activities done by most children (his/her) age?

NO .....0

YES .....1

REFUSED .....8

DON'T KNOW .....9

75. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) see a doctor? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not see a doctor in the previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

76. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) receive mental health services, including mental health services from a doctor, mental health counselor, or therapist? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not see a counselor the previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

77. **During the past 12 months**, how many times has (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) received care in a hospital emergency room? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not visit the ER in the previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

78. Is there a place where you take (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) when (he/she) is sick or when you need advice about (his/her) health?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q80]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

79. What kind of place is it that you take (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD)? Is it... [READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

A doctors office including an HMO .....1  
 A hospital emergency room .....2  
 A clinic of a hospital outpatient department .....3  
 Some other place? .....4  
 [WRITE IN] \_\_\_\_\_

80. **During the past 12 months**, how many times did (NAME OF SELECTED CHILD) see a dentist or dental hygienist? [SHOW CARD GG; READ ALL CHOICES; SELECT ONE]

Once or twice	3-4 times	5-6 times	More than 6 times	Did not visit a dentist in the previous 12 months	REF	DK
1	2	3	4	5	8	9

ALL CONTINUE HERE

81. **During the past 12 months**, did you or anyone in your household not get or postpone getting medical care or surgery when it was needed?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q84]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

82. Was lack of insurance or money a reason why you/they did not get the recommended medical care or surgery?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1 [GO TO Q84]  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

83. What was the reason? Was it that...[READ EACH ITEM BELOW AND RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH]

Was it that ...	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. The paperwork is difficult	0	1	8	9
b. You have not found a doctor	0	1	8	9
c. Transportation is a problem	0	1	8	9
d. Have alternative method of healing	0	1	8	9
e. Do not believe in using health care	0	1	8	9
g. Anything else? _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

84. **During the past 12 months**, did you or anyone in your household not fill or postpone filling a prescription for drugs when (you/they) needed them?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q87]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

85. Was lack of insurance or money a reason why you/they did not get the prescribed drugs?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1 [GO TO Q87]  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

86. What was the reason you/they did not get the prescribed drug? Was it that...[READ EACH ITEM AND RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH]

Was it that...	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. The paperwork is difficult	0	1	8	9
b. Transportation is a problem	0	1	8	9
c. Have alternative method of healing	0	1	8	9
d. Do not believe in using prescription drugs	0	1	8	9
e. Nervous about the side effects	0	1	8	9
f. Anything else? _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN.]				

87. **During the past 12 months**, did you or anyone in your household not get or postpone getting dental care when (you/they) needed it?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q90]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

88. Was lack of insurance or money a reason why (you/they) did not get the dental care (you/they) needed?

NO .....0  
 YES .....1 [GO TO Q90]  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9



89. What was the reason (you/they) did not get the dental care (you/they) needed? Was it that...[READ EACH ITEM AND RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH]

Was it that..	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. The paperwork is difficult	0	1	8	9
b. You have not found a dentist	0	1	8	9
c. Transportation is a problem	0	1	8	9
e. Have alternative method of healing	0	1	8	9
a. Do not believe in going to the dentist	0	1	8	9
b. Nervous about the procedure	0	1	8	9
e. There was something else? _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

90. Do you and all your family members in your household currently have medical insurance?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q92]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

91. What type of medical insurance do you and your family members have? Is it...[READ EACH ITEM AND RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Medicaid	0	1	8	9
b. SCHIP (State Children's Health Insurance Program)	0	1	8	9
c. Basic Health	0	1	8	9
d. Employer Provided	0	1	8	9
e. Medicare	0	1	8	9
f. Or something else? _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

92. Do you and all your family members currently have dental insurance?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

93. Did you or anyone in your household participate in any of the following during the last year at Westpark? [READ EACH ITEM AND RECORD RESPONSE FOR EACH]

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Nutrition and wellness program	0	1	8	9
b. Substance abuse program	0	1	8	9
c. Tobacco cessation	0	1	8	9
e. Parenting skills class	0	1	8	9
f. Well baby program	0	1	8	9
g. Life skills program	0	1	8	9

#### WORK AND FAMILY INCOME

Next I'd like to ask you some questions about your employment and income.

94. Are you currently a student or attending classes either full-time or part-time?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

95. Do you currently work for pay?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q109]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

96. How many hours will you work this week at some sort of paid job? [IF ON VACATION THIS WEEK, ASK HOW MANY HOURS S/HE WOULD USUALLY WORK.]

[NUMBER OF HOURS] \_\_\_\_\_

97. How many jobs do you have, including part-time and full-time jobs?

[WRITE IN NUMBER OF JOBS] .....1-97 |\_\_|\_\_|

IF RESPONDENT WORKS MORE THAN ONE JOB, SAY: The following questions are about the job in which you spend the most time.

98. What kind of business or industry do you work for? [PROBE: What do they do or make at the place where you work?]

99. What kind of work do you do specifically? [PROBE: What is your job title?] [WRITE WORD FOR WORD RESPONSE]

100. How long have you been at this job?

|\_\_|\_\_| [years] |\_\_|\_\_| [months]

101. Are you entitled to any fully paid leave, such as sick leave or vacation leave from your employer? [Do not include holidays, such as New Year's Day.]

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

102. Are you able to take paid or unpaid (paternity/maternity) leave and return to your employer?

NO.....0  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

103. For the purpose of this survey, it is important to obtain some information on how much you are paid from your main job. Are you paid by the hour on your main job?

NO.....0 [GO TO Q105]  
 YES.....1  
 REFUSED.....8  
 DON'T KNOW.....9

104. What is your regular hourly pay, including tips and commissions? [IF HOURLY PAY IS BELOW \$4 AN HOUR, VERIFY BY ASKING: DOES THIS INCLUDE TIPS AND COMMISSION]

PER HOUR \$\_\_\_\_\_

105. How often do you get a paycheck? Is it... [READ ALL AND CIRCLE ONE]

Daily	Weekly	Bi-Weekly	Twice a month	Monthly	Annually	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

106. Before taxes or other deductions, how much do you receive in your paycheck?

AMOUNT \$\_\_\_\_\_

IF RESPONDENT ONLY HAS ONE JOB SKIP TO Q114

107. You mentioned that you currently have more than one job. Not including earnings you just told me about on your main job, about how much were you paid on your other job(s) last month, all together, before taxes and deductions?

AMOUNT \$\_\_\_\_\_

108. Is that given to you

Daily	Weekly	Bi-Weekly	Twice a month	Monthly	Annually	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

IF RESPONDENT IS NOT WORKING CURRENTLY, CONTINUE HERE,  
 IF RESPONDENT IS CURRENTLY WORKING, SKIP TO Q114

109. What is the main reason you are not working? [READ ALL CHOICES AND CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY.]

Ill, disabled and unable to work .....1  
 Retired .....2  
 Taking care of home or family .....3  
 Going to school.....4  
 Cannot find work.....5  
 Or some other reason.....6

[WRITE IN]\_\_\_\_\_

110. When did you last work at all, even for a few days?

WITHIN THE PAST 4 WEEKS .....1  
 1 TO 11 MONTHS AGO .....2  
 1 TO 5 YEARS AGO .....3  
 6 TO 10 YEARS AGO.....4  
 MORE THEN 10 YEARS AGO .....5  
 NEVER WORKED .....6 [GO TO Q114]  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

111. What kind of business or industry did you work for? [PROBE: What did they do or make at the place where you worked?]

112. What kind of work did you do? [PROBE: What was your job title?]

113. How many hours did you usually work a week at that job?

[NUMBER OF HOURS]..... | | |

ALL CONTINUE HERE

114. How many people in your household worked for pay in 2008?

\_\_\_\_\_

115. About how much did all people in your household earn from all jobs or self-employment last year before taxes and other deductions in 2008?

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

116. Did your household apply for the Earned Income Tax Credit in 2008?

NO.....0

YES.....1

REFUSED .....8

DON'T KNOW .....9

117. At any time in 2008, did your household receive income from the following programs?

	No	Yes	REF	DK
a. Food Stamps	0	1	8	9
b. Foster Care Payments	0	1	8	9
c. Child Support payments	0	1	8	9
d. SSI (Supplemental Security Income)	0	1	8	9
e. Social Security Disability benefits	0	1	8	9
f. Unemployment Insurance	0	1	8	9
g. Workers' Compensation	0	1	8	9
h. Veterans' benefits	0	1	8	9
i. Private disability insurance	0	1	8	9
j. Social Security retirement benefits	0	1	8	9
k. Cash assistance from relatives or anyone not living here	0	1	8	9
l. TANF or General Assistance	0	1	8	9
m. Income from any other source _____	0	1	8	9
[WRITE IN]				

118. I'd like you to tell me which category includes the best estimate of your total household income for the past year (2008) before taxes. Please include all income, including money earned from jobs, public assistance, child support or social security. [HAND CARD DD]

- A) LESS THAN \$7,750.....1  
 B) \$7,751 - \$15,500 .....2  
 C) \$15,501 - \$21,100 .....3  
 D) \$21,101 - \$35,760 .....4  
 E) \$35,761 - \$45,000 .....5  
 F) \$45,001 - \$55,000 .....6  
 G) MORE THAN \$55,001 .....7  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

#### ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

Now, I would like to hear more about how you would describe your finances.

119. I'd like to ask a few questions about whether you own or rent your current place. Do you: ...[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

- Rent.....0  
 Own or have a mortgage.....1  
 Live here without paying.....2  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

120. In the last 4 weeks what amount was your household's share of the rent or the mortgage?

PER MONTH \$ \_\_\_\_\_

121. What is the total current monthly (rent or mortgage payment) on this house or apartment?

AMOUNT \$ \_\_\_\_\_

The next few questions are about any difficulty you may have had keeping up with bills in the last 12 months, whether in Westpark or since you left.

122. **During the last 12 months**, was there a time when (you or your family) were **not** able to pay your mortgage, rent, or utility bills?

- NO.....0 [GO TO Q126]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

123. How often did this happen? Was it...[READ EACH RESPONSE OPTION]

- Almost every month during the year .....1  
 A few times during the year .....2  
 Only once or twice .....3

124. Did it happen at

- Westpark .....1  
 Somewhere else.....2  
 Or both? .....3

125. **During the last 12 months**, did you or your children move in with other people even for a little while because you could not afford to pay your mortgage, rent, or utility bills?

- NO.....0  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

126. **During the past 12 months**, has your household ever been without telephone service for more than 24 hours? [Do not include temporary loss of service due to storms, damaged wires, maintenance, etc.]

- NO.....0 [GO TO Q129]  
 YES .....1  
 REFUSED .....8  
 DON'T KNOW .....9

127. How often did this happen? Was it...[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3

128. Did it happen at

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

Now, I'm going to read you some statements that people have made about their food situations. For these statements, please tell me whether they are true or false for you and your family.

129. The first statement is "**During the last 12 months**, I was worried whether my food would run out before I got money to buy more." Was that true or false?

FALSE .....0 [GO TO Q132]  
TRUE .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

130. How often did this happen? Was it... ..[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

131. Did it happen at...

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

132. **During the last 12 months**, "The food that (I/we) bought just didn't last, and (I/we) didn't have money to get any more." Is that true or false?

FALSE .....0 [GO TO Q135]  
TRUE .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

133. How often did this happen? Was it... ..[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3

134. Did it happen at

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

135. **In the last 12 months**, since (name of current month) of 2008, did you or other adults in your family ever cut the size of your meals or skip meals because there wasn't enough money for food?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q138]  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

136. How often did this happen? Was it... ..[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3

137. Did it happen at

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

138. **In the last 12 months**, since (name of current month) of 2008, did you or other adults in your family ever get emergency food from a church, a food pantry, or food bank?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q141]  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

139. How often did this happen? Was it... ..[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3

140. Did it happen at ...

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

141. **In the last 12 months**, since (name of current month) of 2008, have you used a payday loan to tide you over until the next paycheck?

NO .....0 [GO TO Q144]  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

142. How often did this happen? Was it... ..[READ ANSWER OPTIONS]

Almost every month during the year .....1  
A few times during the year .....2  
Only once or twice .....3

143. Did it happen at ...

Westpark .....1  
Somewhere else .....2  
Or both? .....3

144. Do you currently have a checking account?

NO .....0  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

145. Do you currently have a savings account?

NO .....0  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

IF CHILDREN ARE IN THE HOUSEHOLD, ASK Q146 BELOW.

IF NO CHILDREN SKIP TO THE NEXT SECTION, DEMOGRAPHICS (Q147)

146. Do your children get free or reduced price breakfasts or lunches at school?

NO .....0  
YES .....1  
REFUSED .....8  
DON'T KNOW .....9

## DEMOGRAPHICS

Before we finish, I would like to ask a few questions about you and your family's background.

147. What is the highest level of education you have completed? [READ ALL CHOICES]

- Less than high school.....1
- High School Diploma or GED .....2
- Associate degree.....3
- Some college.....4
- Bachelor's degree.....5
- Post Graduate degree .....6
- REFUSED .....8
- DON'T KNOW .....9

148. What is your current marital status?

- Married .....1
- Separated.....2
- Divorced .....3
- Widowed.....4
- Single-never married .....5
- Living with partner .....6
- REFUSED .....8
- DON'T KNOW .....9

149. Which one or more of the following would you say is your race or ethnicity? [READ ALL AND CHECK ALL THAT APPLY. MAY HAVE UP TO SIX RESPONSES. IF MORE THAN SIX, USE "OTHER" AND LIST.]

	No	Yes
a. White	0	1
b. Black or African American	0	1
c. Native American or Alaska Native	0	1
d. Asian	0	1
e. Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0	1
f. Hispanic or Latino	0	1
g. Some other race or ethnicity _____	0	1
[WRITE IN]		
h. REFUSED	0	1

150. Were you born in the U.S?

- NO.....0
- YES.....1 [GO TO Q153]
- REFUSED .....8
- DON'T KNOW .....9

151. In what country were you born?

\_\_\_\_\_ [WRITE IN]



152. Are you a citizen of the United States?

- NO.....0
- YES.....1
- REFUSED .....8
- DON'T KNOW .....9

153. Is there anything else you would like to say about your experience at Westpark, relocation or what it has been like since you left Westpark? [WRITE RESPONSE WORD FOR WORD.]

Thank you for taking our survey. As the consent form says, you may optionally give us permission to access your BHA administrative records [IF A CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD] and your child's school records.

The first form allows us to access your administrative records from BHA.

[HAND RESPONDENT ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS FORM AND  
ALLOW TIME TO READ FORM.]

IF SELECTED CHILD IN HOUSEHOLD IS SCHOOL AGE: The next form allows us to access your child's school records. This is for the same child we asked questions about in the survey.

[HAND RESPONDENT SCHOOL RECORDS FORM AND  
ALLOW TIME TO READ FORM.]

Do you have any questions about these permission forms?

[ALLOW TIME FOR RESPONDENT TO THINK OF QUESTIONS.]

If you are willing to give us permission to use this data and link it to your survey responses, please sign the forms.

[ALLOW TIME FOR RESPONDENT TO SIGN BOTH FORMS.]

As mentioned in the consent form, in a few years, as the redevelopment process continues, we'd like come back and see how you are doing. So, we would like to make sure we can find you, even if you move away. To help us find you in a few years, can you tell me the names of three people who will always know where to find you? We will only use this information to find you.

a1. What is the name of the first person?

\_\_\_\_\_

a2. What is the first person's relationship to you? \_\_\_\_\_

a3. What is the first person's address?

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

a4. What is the first person's telephone number? \_\_\_\_\_

b1. What is the name of the second person?

\_\_\_\_\_

b2. What is the second person's relationship to you? \_\_\_\_\_

b3. What is the second person's address?

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

b4. What is the second person's telephone number? \_\_\_\_\_

c1. What is the name of the third person?

\_\_\_\_\_

c2. What is the third person's relationship to you? \_\_\_\_\_

c3. What is the third person's address?

Street: \_\_\_\_\_

City, State Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

c4. What is the third person's telephone number? \_\_\_\_\_

Thank you again for your participation. Here is your cash compensation for your time.

[HAND RESPONDENT THE ENVELOP CONTAINING \$20. HAVE THEM FILL OUT AND SIGN THE RECEIPT.]

[INTERVIEWER NOTE AFTER LEAVING.]

154. THE TYPE OF DWELLING THEY LIVE IN:

- SINGLE FAMILY HOUSE [ONE UNIT, DETACHED OR ATTACHED] .....1
- BUILDING WITH MORE THAN 1 UNIT.....2
- MANUFACTURED (OR MOBILE) HOME .....3
- SOMETHING ELSE.....6

TIME INTERVIEW END

:

CIRCLE

AM

.....1

OR

PM

.....2

[REMOVE THE CONTACT LOG, THE ADULT AND CHILD ROSTERS, AND THE PERSONAL CONTACTS LIST AND PLACE IN THE ENVELOP FOR 'TEAR-AWAY' PAGES.]