HOME IMPROVEMENT NEEDS IN FIVE NEIGHBORHOODS

Report on Survey Results
Prepared for
Lexington Threshold Housing Commission

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I. Introduction

Lexington's number of housing units, defined by the Census Bureau as "a house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms or single room that is occupied as a separate living quarters" has increased in recent years. From April of 2000 to April of 2009 alone, Lexington's housing market has increased by 95 housing units, while owner occupied housing increased by 243 units from 1960 to 2000 (Census Bureau).

Despite this growth in housing units, however, Lexington residents struggle to find affordable housing, largely due to increasing housing costs. Such costs have risen in recent years, due, in part, by the increased demand for student housing. As Lexington's Comprehensive Plan explains, "families and the elderly have traditionally competed with investors for student housing for the same housing stock" (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Because student residents offer higher economic return on rental homes than local families, investors are willing to buy these homes for a greater value, raising housing costs to prices that are unachievable by local residents. The consequences of student housing are evident: in 1990, the median value of owner occupied housing was $74,500, while in 2000 this value increases by 77% (not adjusted for inflation), to $131,900 (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Moreover, according to the Virginia Board of Realtors, the median value of homes sold in 2008 was $244,900, an 85% increase from the price of those sold 2000 (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

Student housing's future influence on housing costs, however, remain unsure. Though the number of off-campus houses increased from 360 in 1990 to 600 in 2009, these rates of off-campus student housing have likely dropped significantly in recent years with the

implementation of the Village Apartments on Washington and Lee's campus in 2016. This initiative, which required all third-year students to remain living on campus, removed these students from the off-campus housing market. This reduction in undergraduate off-campus housing, however, did not relieve that of Washington and Lee's law students, whose rates of off-campus living have more than doubled in nine years, from 210 students living in residential housing in 1990 to 395 in 2009 (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

Nevertheless, the area has still suffered from this drastic increase in housing costs, with heightened incidences of housing unaffordability. Housing is defined as affordable when the cost of monthly mortgage or rent does not exceed 30% of the household's income, or, when combined with taxes, costs of utility and insurance, costs are no more than 35% of a household's income (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Comparing the median cost of an areas housing to its median income provides a useful metric for assessing an areas housing affordability. A perfectly affordable housing market strikes a perfect balance between each component, so that "the area's median income can afford median priced housing (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

Applying this comparison to Lexington's housing market exposes the city's worrisome trend toward an increasingly drastic disparity between housing costs and resident's income. In 2000, the median household income for Lexington residents was $31,046, while the median sales price for housing at the time was $131,900, a $100,000 difference (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). In 2007, median household income increased by roughly seven-thousand dollars to $38,217, a growth of 23.1% from 2000. Median sales price for homes, however, increased from $131,900 in 1991 to $244,913 in 2007, an increase of 85.7%.

Apart from the problematic implications of the growing chasm between median housing cost and median income over the seven years examined, the difference in growth rates alone paints a problemating picture for the future of Lexington's affordable housing. With median income growing at a relatively stagnant pace compared to the 85.7% growth in housing sales price, the difference between median sales price and median income will continue to grow significantly. To further iterate this effect, the Lexington Housing Commission notes "in 2007, a household had to make over 150% of media income to purchase a median priced house" (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

Lexington's predicted changes in residential demographics are foreboding, as they will likely exacerbate the area's already problematic lack of affordable housing. Lexington's Housing Commission explains, "the largest net increase in housing demands will come from younger, less affluent households," while later adding "the number of households headed by people age 75 and older will continue to increase rapidly" (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). The influx of both younger and older residents will create "new and different housing demands," as "their lower income suggests that the next demand may be for housing that differs from the bulk of Lexington's available housing stock. To ensure a stable population, local government may have to focus on the development of affordable housing opportunities to meet these needs" (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

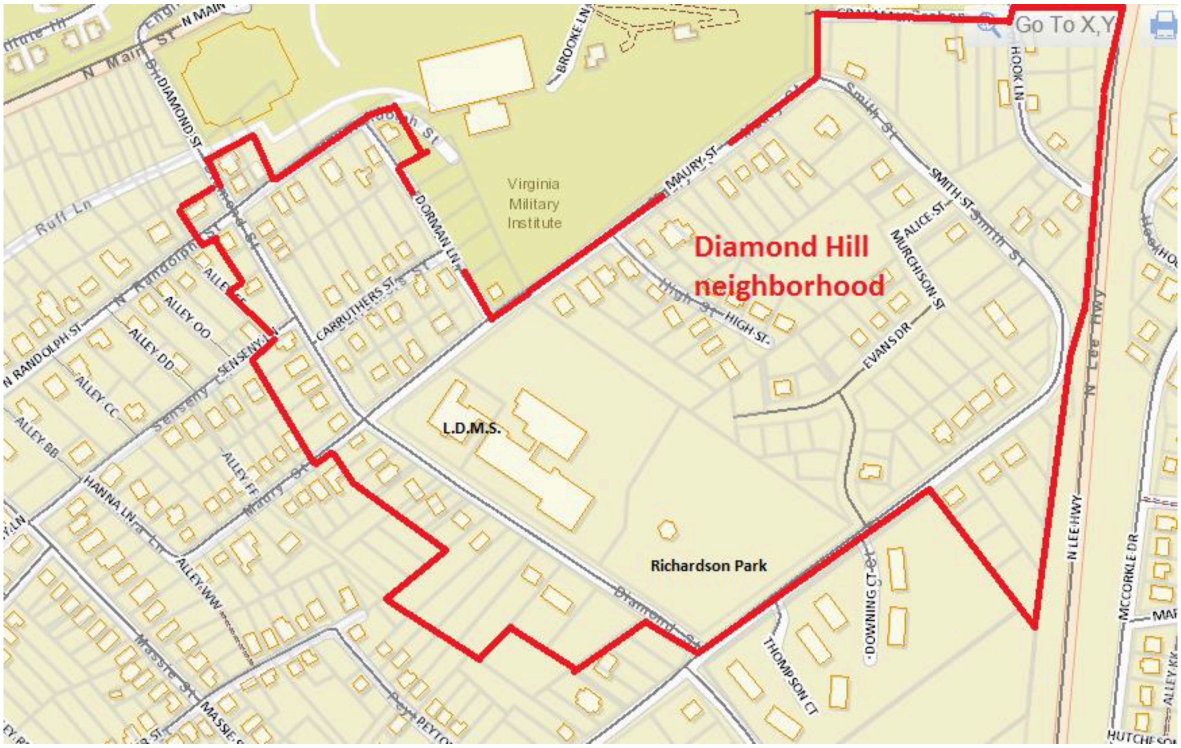
Threshold, Lexington's housing commission established in 1988, aims to ameliorate this issue of affordable housing. Threshold is a "non-profit corporation registered with the State Corporation Commission," and is tasked with addressing Lexington's housing needs by initiating housing programs for low- and moderate-income families, the elderly and the handicapped (The City of Lexington Virginia). Threshold has met these group's housing needs by employing public and private developers to construct new homes and rehabilitate dilapidated housing.

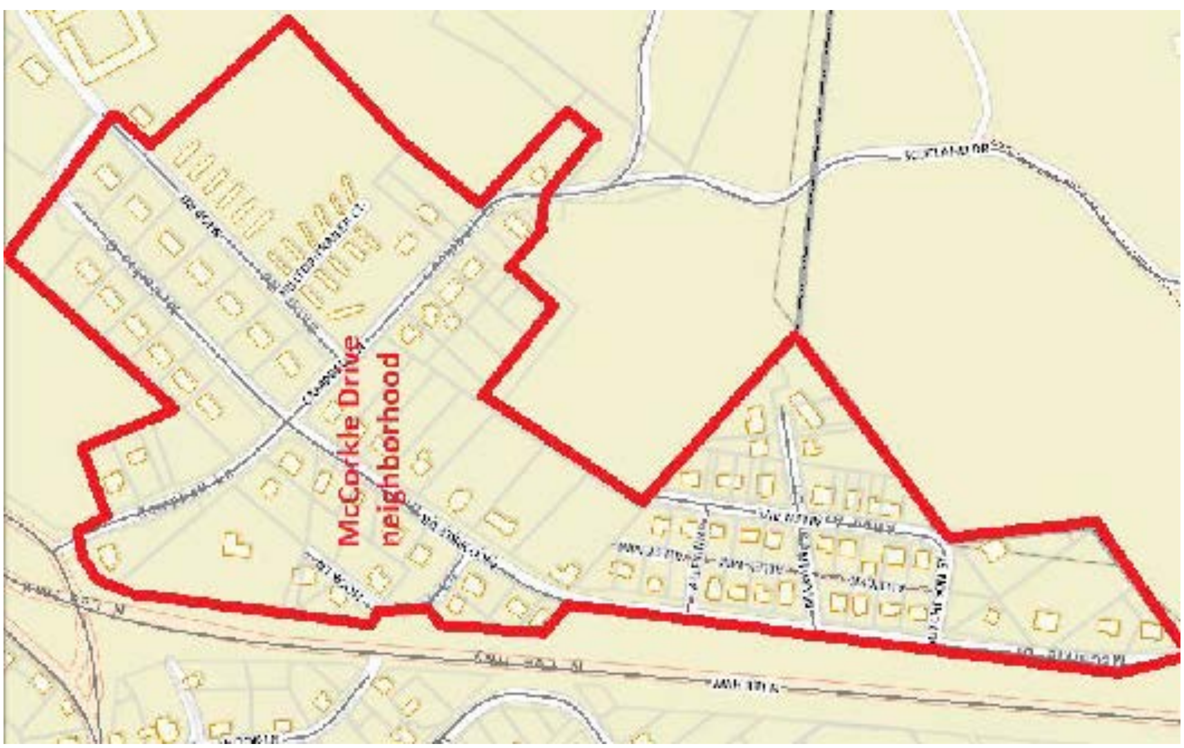
Threshold has received funding from three primary sources: local funds, mortgages, and financing from local banks (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Local funds came from the Virginia Department of Housing and Community development (DHDC) and the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG). Mortgage funding came from the Virginia the Funds for Threshold's housing programs, Virginia housing development authority (VHDA). Additionally, Threshold maintains its Housing Opportunities Fund through the sale of homes built and reconstructed by Threshold. Currently, the fund has accumulated approximately $100,000 as of 2007 (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007).

Past actions of Lexington's affordable housing projects include Lexington House Apartments, Mountainview Terrace Apartments and Windemere Apartments (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Lexington House Apartments were funded by the Virginia Housing Development Authority and consist of 78 one-bedroom units. Eligible residents of the complex must meet Section 8 income requirements and be elderly or handicapped. Constructed in the Diamond Hill neighborhood, the Mountain Terrace apartment complex contains 39 units and received financing by the U.S. department of Housing and Urban Development. Tenants must meet HUD Section 8 Income Guidelines. The Windemere Apartments, located on Wallace Street near the Maury River Middle School, consist of 38 one-bedroom units. Residents of the Windemere Apartments are restricted to the elderly, handicapped or disabled. Rent for each tenant is determined individually on the basis of income, and the wait for a Windemere Apartment is approximately six months (Comprehensive Plan of the City of Lexington, 2007). Despite the success of these three housing initiatives, Threshold's Thompson's Knoll project lacked similar success, as the requirements for eligibility were unattainable for the majority of Lexington's low to moderate-income residents (Deihle, 2015).

In the wake of the unsuccessful project, Threshold sought to better understand the demographics and housing needs of Lexington's neighborhoods in order to better benefit these residents with their coming housing rehabilitation project. CDBG will provide the primary funding for Threshold's newest rehabilitation project. To receive CDBG funding, the organization requires programs to satisfy one of the organization's three national objectives: to benefit low and moderate-income persons, to prevent or eliminate slums or blight, and to meet urgent needs (Guide to National Objectives and Eligible Activities for CDBG Entitlement Communities, 2001). Widely held as the most important of these national objectives is the requirement of benefiting low- and moderate-income individuals. CDBG defines low- and moderate-income individuals as "A member of a family having an income equal to or less than the Section 8 Housing Assistance Payments Program low-income limits established by HUD" (Title 24: Housing and Urban Development).

In order to asses Lexington's demand for housing rehabilitation and to determine which areas would potentially qualify for a CDBG grants, our study conducted a survey of five Lexington neighborhoods deemed most likely to house residents that would meet the low- to moderate-income requirement of the CDBG. These five neighborhoods are Centerville, McCorkle, Diamond Hill, Green Hill and Walker. The neighborhoods' historical backgrounds reveal each has a long history of blue-collar working class residents. Centerville, nicknamed "mud town," once exclusively housed white residents. Today's demographics, however, include greater numbers of black residents. McCorkle and Walker street maintain their historically blue-collar white demographic. Diamond Hill and Green Hill are both historically black neighborhoods. Green Hill, however, also consisted of freed-men and white Irish-Catholic immigrants who were socially lower-rung. The streets outlining the five neighborhoods follow in the maps below.


Diamond Hill
neighborhood
Virginia
Military
Institute
L.D.M.S.
Richardson Park
Go To X,Y


McCorkle Drive
neighborhood


Green Hill
neighborhood
Lexington
Military
Institute


Centerville
neighborhood
Go To X,Y
Print PDF
Bookmarks
Draw & Measure

In constructing the survey sent to residents of the five target neighborhoods, six students of Washington and Lee and a Professor communicated with members of the Threshold commission to ensure all questions accurately addressed the queries of the Housing Commission. Before the release of the survey, inhabitants of the five neighborhoods were sent a postcard alerting the residents to the coming housing survey as well as introducing the rehabilitation project with brief background information on the study.

Originally, surveys were administered in-person via door-to-door distribution. When residents responded to door knocking, they were given the option of completing the survey through the aid of the distributor, or to mail the survey once completed at a later date. Due to

scarcity of resources, however, this distribution method was soon abandoned, and the surveys were instead mailed to residents.

Neighborhood	Number of Surveys Received	Number of Surveys Sent Out	Return Rate Percentage
Green Hill	30	74	40.5%
Diamond Hill	21	55	38.1%
McCorkle Drive	18	44	40.9%
Walker Street	32	80	40.0%
Centerville	19	47	40.4%

II. Overview

Question Design

To start off our survey, we asked respondents simple questions leading up to characteristics of their home and recent repairs. Q1 and Q2 regard how long respondents have lived in Lexington (Q1) and how long they've lived in their current home (Q2). Q3 then moved on to ask about the age of the respondent's house. We found this question to be important to include because a house's age can be a strong indicator of its state of repair. Q4, Q5, Q6, and Q7 all regarded characteristics of the house in terms of number of habitable levels (Q4), the presence of a basement (Q5), the presence of a cellar (Q6), and the presence of an attic (Q7). Q8 and Q9 asked about the number of bathroom and bedrooms in a house. Number of rooms in a house can also be an indicator of its state of repair as homes that have more than 7 rooms can have higher likelihoods of disrepair according to Littlewood and Munro. We additionally asked if respondent rented out their house (Q10) keeping in mind that Threshold was only looking at owner occupied housing. Lastly, we asked individuals if their house had undergone repairs to necessity (Q11) or general repairs (Q12) as well as the years that they had undergone these repairs (Q11A and Q12A) and what these repairs were (Q11B and Q12B).

Overview of Responses

In our general questions, we asked respondents questions regarding how long they've lived in Lexington and their home as well as how old their house is as a primer for later questions regarding housing. Overall, we found that most respondents lived in Lexington for about 21-30 or 51-60 years (Figure 1) and lived in their house for about 41+ years (Figure 2). The tables and charts corresponding to the data in this section can be found in Appendix A. As for housing age, we found that houses were evenly split in the time that they were built between our 4 groups (prior to 1930, 1930-1959, 1960-1979, 1980-present). We did see a larger portion of respondents' houses were built 1930-1959 (30.7% in Figure 3).

We also asked respondents about characteristics of their home such as amount of habitable levels, if they had an attic, basement, or cellar, and number of bedrooms and bathrooms. Most respondents reported having one habitable level in their house (60% in Figure 4). Most respondent also reported having an attic (64.3% in Figure 7) while most also reported not having a basement (52.2% in Figure 5) or a cellar (77.7% in Figure 6). The amount of respondents who had a basement was split about evenly with a difference of only 4 respondents. Most respondents reported having one bathroom in their home (41.7% in Figure 8) with 2 bathrooms being the second most common response (34.2% in Figure 8). Additionally, most respondents reported having 3 bedrooms in their house (43.3% in Figure 9) with 2 or 4 bedrooms being the second most common response (26.7% and 20%, respectively in Figure 9). To confirm that all houses were owner-occupied, we asked if respondents rented out any part of their house to another person and 100% of respondents responded no (Figure 10).

Lastly, we asked respondents about recent repairs on their home in two categories: general repair and necessary repair. In our drafting of the survey, we thought of general repairs as including remodeling or repairs to smaller house items while necessary repairs would include

repairs to items of the house that couldn't be ignored such a repairs on the roof. Based on responses, respondents had the same understanding. For general repairs, about 7 people responded noting that their house had undergone remodeling or painting and a small group of about 4 noted having repairs of particular items such as their water line or heating. For necessary repairs, about 6 people responded noting that their roof had undergone repair. Overall, most respondents said that their house had undergone both general repair (67.3% in Figure 12) and necessary repair (65.6% in Figure 11). That said, it may just be that a larger proportion of individuals whose homes had undergone repair responded to the survey because the repair was salient in their minds. Our data supports this claim as most general and necessary repairs were made in 2017. It also may be that many homes in these five neighborhoods, and potentially all homes in Lexington, have undergone repair due to factors such as age. We did find that older houses reported repairs more than newer houses did. 83.3% of houses older than 1930 had undergone general repair (Figure 13). We saw the largest percentage of general repairs with houses built between 1930-1959 (75.9% in Figure 13). However, for necessary repair we saw a higher percentage of in houses older than 1930 (92.0% in Figure 14) than those built between 1930-1959 (71.0% in Figure 14).

Neighborhood Specific

In focusing on neighborhood specifics, we see interesting percentages. In housing age, we found that of houses built prior to 1930, Green Hill had the highest percentage (44.0% in Figure 15 and 16). Of houses built between 1930-1959, we found Centerville and McCorkle had higher percentages (19.4% and 19.4%, respectively in Figure 15 and 16). In the next time period, 1960-1979, we found that McCorkle and Walker Street had the highest percentages of houses (25.0% and 37.5%, respectively in Figure 15 and 16). Lastly, in the most recent category of

houses built between Diamond Hill between 1980 to the present, we found that Diamond Hill had the highest percentage (38.1% in Figure 15 and 16). Walker Street also had an above average rate of houses built in this year (28.6% in Figure 15).

We didn't see any interesting relationships relating to house characteristic by neighborhoods. However, we did find that Walker Street has the highest number of houses that only have one habitable level (30.3% in Figure 17) whereas Green Hill has the least (15.2% in Figure 17). These two neighborhoods are also the only two that respondents who indicated that their homes have three or more habitable levels. Additionally, we also see that Green Hill and Walker Street have the highest number of houses reported to have an attic (27.0% in Figure 19). However, the counts for basements weren't as interesting as most neighborhoods reported similar percentages of having a basement and not having a basement. Similarly, there wasn't any particularly notable about the relationship between neighborhoods and cellars. We did find that Walker Street had the highest percentage of houses without cellars (29.9% in Figure 20). As for bedrooms and bathrooms, this also showed no particularly interesting relationship.

We again saw an interesting relationship between neighborhoods and general and necessary repair. For instance, Green Hill and Walker Street reported high rates of houses that undergone general repair (27.6% in Figure 21), but Walker Street also had the highest percentage of houses that had not undergone general repair (30.8% in Figure 21). As for necessary repair, Green Hill showed the highest rate (30.8% in Figure 22) followed by Walker Street (25.6% in Figure 22). It is important to note however that both of these neighborhoods also have the largest percentages of old houses. We do not believe that these neighborhoods are places of disrepairs but rather that age of the houses is what causes this relationship.

Significant Findings and Conclusions

After reviewing the results of questions 1-12, we found that overall, older houses did report having undergone repairs at higher numbers. However, this also may be due to the fact that many of the houses in these five neighborhoods are older. Since the survey is limited to only these neighborhoods, it is hard to tell if we would still see a larger proportion of houses that have undergone repair in all areas of Lexington. Therefore, we can only draw conclusion about what is true within these neighborhoods rather than the larger Lexington community. Additionally, Green Hill show the highest percentage of old houses (45.8% in Figure 15 and 16) as well as the highest percentage of houses that have undergone necessary and general repair (30.8% and 27.6%, respectively in Figure 21 and 22). According to Littlewood and Munro, dwelling age is important especially in relations to the condition of the dwelling. They state, "dwelling age exerts the strongest influence on the condition of the dwelling: the probability of disrepair rises markedly with increasing age." Taking that into consideration along with our data, Green Hill seems to be the best choice for the Threshold Grant.

III. Housing Conditions

Question Design: Virginia Department of Housing Standards

Questions 14-17 addressed potentially problematic housing conditions in accordance with the Virginia Department of Housing and Community Development Affordable Housing Preservation Program Minimum Design, Construction, and Housing Rehabilitation Standards. The Virginia Department of Housing defines substandard housing as "a residential housing unit that lacks any of the following: a permanent, solid foundation, exemplifies a lack of structural integrity and weather tightness; lacks minimal insulation, has deficiencies in basic mechanical systems in that they do not meet current UBC, or evidences deferred maintenance to the

degree that the structure becomes subject to increased decay" (1). Question 14A addressed the positive drainage standard, which requires that all drainage on site should drain away from the house. Question 14B addressed the standard for driveways, which requires that deteriorated driveways be replaced. Question 14C, 14D, and 14E, addressed the stability standard. Question 14C addressed the requirement that the foundation of the home must be stable and not sinking. Question 14D addressed the requirement that the foundation of the home must be constructed out of concrete. Question 14E addressed the requirement that there should be no cracks in the walls and/or ceiling of the home. Question 14F and 14G addressed the siding material standard, which requires that there is no asbestos present in the home and that walls are treated with flame retardant chemicals. Question 14H addressed the painting and exterior walls standard, which requires that there is no lead-based paint present in the home. Question 14I addressed the structural integrity standard, which requires that there be no leaks in the home. Question 14J addressed the general electrical standard, which requires that all wires be covered in the home. Question 14K addressed the general plumbing standard to determine if the home has a water heater. Question 14L addressed the sewer line standard, which requires all homes to have a functional sewer line. Question 14M and 14N addressed cooling and heating in the home, two housing conditions not listed on the Virginia Department of Housing's standards. Question 14O addressed the structural integrity standard, which requires that there be no rot and/or mold in the home. Question 14P addressed appliance function, a standard not addressed by the Virginia Department of Housing. Questions 15A and 15B asked about the stability of the home and the condition of the roof to gather further information based off the structural integrity standard. Questions 16A and 16B asked how often people experience short circuits and sewage back up to gather further information on these conditions. Question 17A, 17B, and 17C asked if individuals

won $10,000 would they spend it on home repair, to assess if people felt like they needed to have their home repaired. Question 17B asked if people would spend the money on home repair, what would they spend it on. Answers to this question included spending the money on repairing structural issues in their home, or completely renovating an entire room, such as a kitchen or a bathroom. Question 17C asked if people chose not to spend the money on home repair, what would they spend it on. Answers to this question included saving the money or paying off student loans.

Percentage of Answers by all Respondents

For Question 14A, does your house ever experience flooding due to improper drainage, 16.7% of all respondents answered "yes" (Appendix B1, Figure 1). For Question 14B, does your house have a paved driveway, 64.2% of all respondents answered "no" (Appendix B1, Figure 2). For Question 14C, is the foundation of your house stable (not sinking), 30.8% of all respondents answered "no" (Appendix B1, Figure 3). For Question 14D, is the foundation of your house constructed out of concrete, 25.0% of all respondents answered "no" (Appendix B1, Figure 4). For Question 14E, are there any cracks in the walls and/or ceiling, 42.5% of all respondents answered "yes" (Appendix B1, Figure 5). For Question 14F, is there any asbestos currently in your home, 2.5% of all respondents answered "yes" (Appendix B1, Figure 6). For Question 14G, are your walls treated with flame retardant chemicals, 90.0% of all respondents answered "no" (Appendix B1, Figure 7). For Question 14H, is there any lead based paint currently present in your home, less than 1% of all respondents answered yes (Appendix B1, Figure 8). For Question 14I, are there any leaks in your house, 18.3% of all respondents answered "yes" (Appendix B1, Figure 9). For Question 14J, is there any exposed wiring in your house, 5.0% of all respondents answered "yes" (Appendix B1, Figure 10). For Question 14K, do you have hot water in your

house, 3.3% of all respondents answered “no” (Appendix B1, Figure 11). For Question 14L, does your property have a functional sewer line, 3.3% of all respondents answered “no” (Appendix B1, Figure 12). For Question 14M, is the cooling in your house sufficient to keep it cold during the summer, 16.7% of all respondents answered “no” (Appendix B1, Figure 13). For Question 14N, is the heating in your house sufficient to keep it warm during the summer, 5.0% of all respondents answered “no” (Appendix B1, Figure 14). For Question 14O, is there any evidence of rot and/or mold currently in your house, 15.0% of all respondents answered “yes” (Appendix B1, Figure 15). For Question 14P, are all your appliances working, 5.8% of all respondents answered “no” (Appendix B1, Figure 16).

For Question 15A, how would you describe the stability of the foundation of your house, most respondents answered “good,” at 48.3% (Appendix B1, Figure 17). For Question 15B, how would you describe the condition of your roof, most respondents answered “good,” at 44.2% (Appendix B1, Figure 18). For Question 16A, how often do you experience short circuits, most respondents answered “never,” at 54.2% (Appendix B1, Figure 19). For Question 16B, how often do you experience sewage backup, most respondents answered “never,” at 65.8% (Appendix B1, Figure 20). For Question 17A, if you won $10,000 in a lottery would you spend any of the money on housing improvements, 63.3% of all respondents answered “yes” (Appendix B1, Figure 21).

Percentages of Responses Broken Down by Neighborhood

For Question 14A, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” they have experienced flooding due to improper drainage, at 24.1% (Appendix B2, Figure 1). For Question 14B, Walker Street had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” they do not have a paved driveway, at 67.7% (Appendix B2, Figure 2). For Question 14 C, Green Hill had

the highest number of respondents answer “no,” the foundation of their home is not stable, at 37.8% (Appendix B2, Figure 3). For Question 14D, Walker Street had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” the foundation of their house is not constructed out of concrete For Question 14E, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” they do have cracks in the walls and/or ceiling of their home at 35.3% (Appendix B2, Figure 5). For Question 14F, Centerville had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” there is asbestos currently in their home, at 11.1% (Appendix B2, Figure 6). For Question 14G, Walker Street had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” their walls are not treated with flame retardant chemicals, at 25.9% (Appendix B2, Figure 7). For Question 14H, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” there is currently lead based paint in their home, at 3.6% (Appendix B2, Figure 8). For Question 14I, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” there are leaks in their home, at 28.6% (Appendix B2, Figure 9). For Question 14J, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” there are exposed wires in their home, at 10.3% (Appendix B2, Figure 10). For Question 14K, McCorkle Drive and Centerville had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” they do not have hot water in their home, at 11.1% (Appendix B2, Figure 11). For Question 14L, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” they do not have a functional sewer line, at 10.0% (Appendix B2, Figure 12). For Question 14M, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” the cooling in their house is not sufficient to keep their house cool in the summer, at 30.0% (Appendix B2, Figure 13). For Question 14N, Diamond Hill had the highest number of respondents answer “no,” the heating in their house is not sufficient to keep it warm in the winter, at 14.3% (Appendix B2, Figure 14). For Question 14O, Walker Street had the highest number of respondents answer “yes,” there is evidence of rot and/or mold in their home, at

19.4% (Appendix B2, Figure 15). For Question 14P, Green Hill had the highest percentage of respondents answer "no," not all their appliances are working, at 10.0% (Appendix B2, Figure 16).

For Question 15A, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer that they would describe the stability of the foundation of their home as extremely poor at 10.0% (Appendix B2, Figure 18). For Question 15B, Diamond Hill had the highest number of respondents answer that they would describe the condition of their roof as extremely poor, at 4.8% (Appendix B2, Figure 19). For Question 16A, Centerville had the highest number of respondents answer that they experience short circuits very often at 5.3% (Appendix B2, Figure 20). For Question 16B, Centerville had the highest number of respondents answer that they experience sewage backup very often, at 5.3% (Appendix B2, Figure 21). For Question 17A, Green Hill had the highest number of respondents answer that if they won $10,000 in a lottery, they would spend the money on housing improvements, at 77.8% (Appendix B2, Figure 22).

Significant Findings

Overall, it is significant that 64.2% of all respondents answered "no," they do not have a paved driveway. This finding shows that even though paved driveways are recommended by the Virginia Department of Housing Standards, the majority of people surveyed do not have paved driveways. A high number of individuals also reported having cracks in the walls and/or ceilings of their homes, at 42.5%. An extremely high percentage, 90%, of respondents answered that their walls are not treated with flame retardant chemicals. 63.3% of all respondents answered that if they won $10,000 in the lottery, they would spend a portion of that money on housing repair. This shows that there is significant desire to repair homes across all neighborhoods surveyed.

These findings suggest that the city should focus rehabilitation efforts on paving sideways, repairing cracks, and treating walls with flame retardant chemicals.

Without factoring in the number of responses from each neighborhood, Green Hill had the highest average number of problematic housing conditions reported. When factoring in the number of responses per neighborhood, there was no statistically significant difference in the average number of items indicated in Question 14A-14P by neighborhood (Appendix B2, Figure 17). This would suggest that while Green Hill did have the highest number of problematic housing conditions reported without factoring in number of responses, there is a need for housing repair across all neighborhoods. Green Hill also has the lowest overall income reported, and the highest percentage of people respond that if they won $10,000 in the lottery, they would spend at least some of this money on home repair. These findings suggest that the city should focus their rehabilitation efforts in the Green Hill neighborhood because it has the most problematic housing conditions without factoring in survey response number, the lowest overall income, and the most people reporting that they would like to renovate their homes.

IV. Neighborhood Questions

Question Design

The purpose of this section (Questions 18-25) of the survey was to gather more information about residents' general impressions of and experiences in their neighborhoods. Housing conditions do not exist independently of neighborhood factors, and thus it was also important to use this opportunity to learn more about the neighborhoods themselves. Question 18 asks if a resident's neighborhood has a generally used name and, if it does, what that name is. This question was asked to gauge shared neighborhood identity, which widespread knowledge of a name could indicate. Question 19 asks respondents to describe their neighborhood in three

words. This question was used to gather information on respondents' general impressions and opinions of their own neighborhoods. Question 20 asks residents if there are any things they would like to see change about their neighborhood and, if so, what they would like to see change. Question 21 asks residents if their neighborhood as a neighborhood watch program. While the existence of a program indicates overall neighborhood organization, knowledge of a program among the residents also shows whether or not communication systems are cohesive enough to create widespread awareness of neighborhood programs/activities. Question 22 asks respondents to indicate the frequency at which they communicate with their neighbors in person and through other means. This question was included in order to gauge social cohesion and general sociability in the neighborhoods. Question 23 asks residents if there are any places in their neighborhood that they frequently see their neighbors. If yes, Question 24A asks them to name the place (note: the question was meant to be 23A, but there was a typo in the survey. In order to keep all parts of the report consistent, it will just be referred to as 24A). This question was included to gather information on any frequently used neighborhood common spaces, or lack thereof. Shared spaces are essential to creating and maintaining community, and thus a good measure of neighborhood sociability. Question 24 asked residents how they would generally rate their neighborhood. Question 25 asked residents how they would rate their housing in comparison to that of their neighbors. These questions are meant to measure how residents view themselves in and in relation to their neighborhoods.

Breakdown of Answers

Figures for data in this section can be found in Appendix C. When asked if their neighborhood has a commonly used name, 39.3% of respondents said yes (Figure 1). Green Hill,

Diamond Hill, and Centerville are above the average, Green Hill having the highest rates, while McCorkle drive and Walker Street are below the average.

Does your neighborhood have a commonly used name?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
NO	11.1%	27.8%	46.7%	66.7%	11.8%
UNSURE	25.9%	22.2%	33.3%	16.7%	41.2%
YES	63.0%	50.0%	20.0%	28.0%	47.1%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

When asked to share the name of their neighborhoods, respondents gave a wide variety of answers. The most frequently named neighborhood was Diamond Hill (13 times), followed by Centerville/Mudtown (10 times) and Green Hill (8 times) (Figure 2). Many respondents also named particular streets to designate their neighborhood. A full list of responses can be found in Figure 2.

When asked to describe their neighborhood in three words, respondents answered in a wide variety of ways. The most frequent response was “quiet,” which was given by respondents 54 times. The second most frequent response was “friendly,” an answer given 21 times. Many answers given also involved the age of the neighborhood and its residents, the prominence of landlords and renters, and noise or danger from traffic. A full list of responses can be found in Figure 3.

When asked if there are things they would like to see change about their neighborhood, 58.3% of respondents said yes (Figure 4). Green Hill had the highest percentage with 77.3% and was the only neighborhood that responded yes significantly above average rates.

Is there anything you would like to see change about your neighborhood?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
NO	7.4%	27.8%	37.5%	34.5%	27.8%
UNSURE	14.8%	33.3%	6.3%	6.9%	22.2%
YES	77.3%	38.9%	56.3%	58.6%	50.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

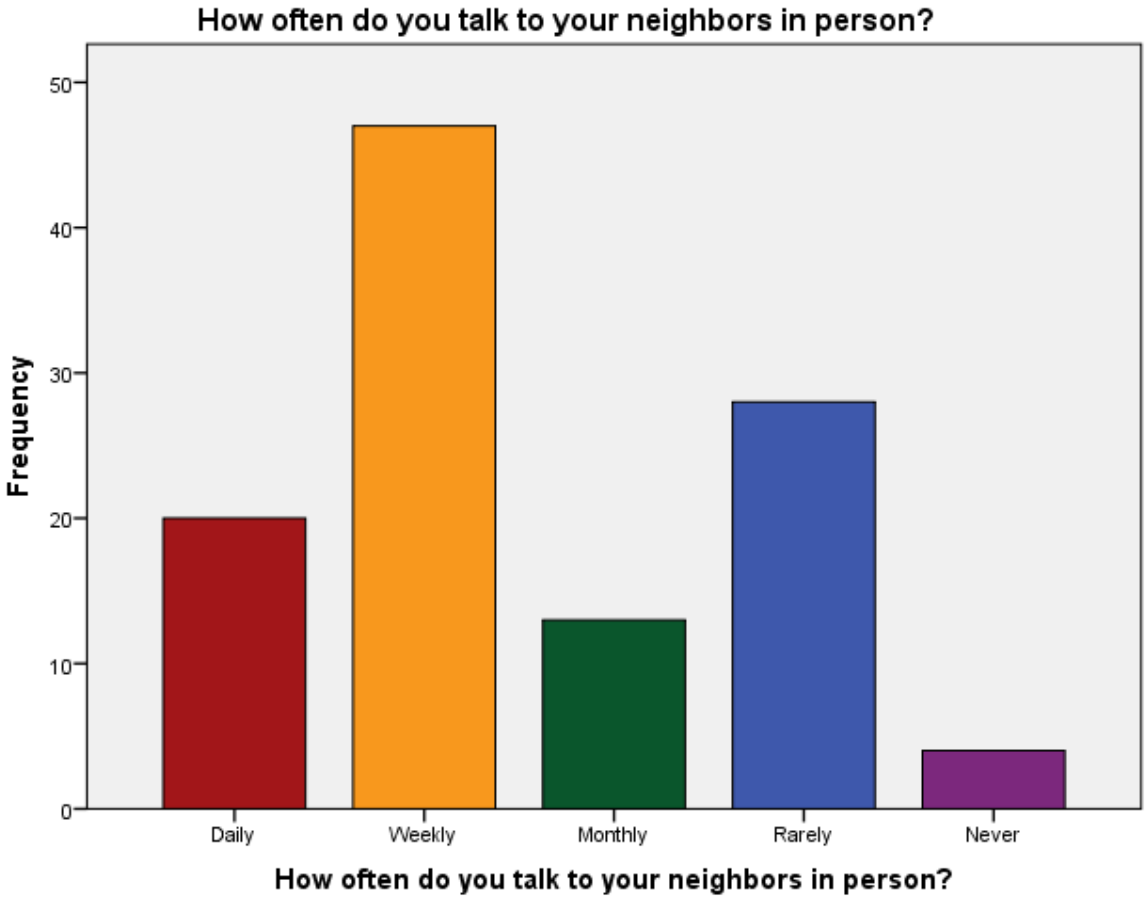
The respondents that indicated what they would like changed often focused on the upkeep of neighbors' yards and landlord involvement. Bad street repair and too many rentals were also often mentioned. A full list of responses can be found in Figure 5.

When asked if their neighborhood has a neighborhood watch program, 23.2% of respondents said yes (Figure 6). Green Hill and Diamond Hill were above average in a positive response and the rest of the neighborhoods were below average. However, they also had the highest rates of uncertainty, aside from Centerville which had the highest uncertainty at 41.2%.

Does your neighborhood have a neighborhood watch program?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
NO	14.3%	20.0%	94.1%	73.3%	41.2%
UNSURE	39.3%	35.0%	5.9%	23.3%	41.2%
YES	46.4%	45.0%	0.0%	3.3%	17.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Across neighborhoods, 59.8% of respondents talk to their neighbors in person daily or weekly, and only 28.6% talk to them rarely or never (Figure 7).

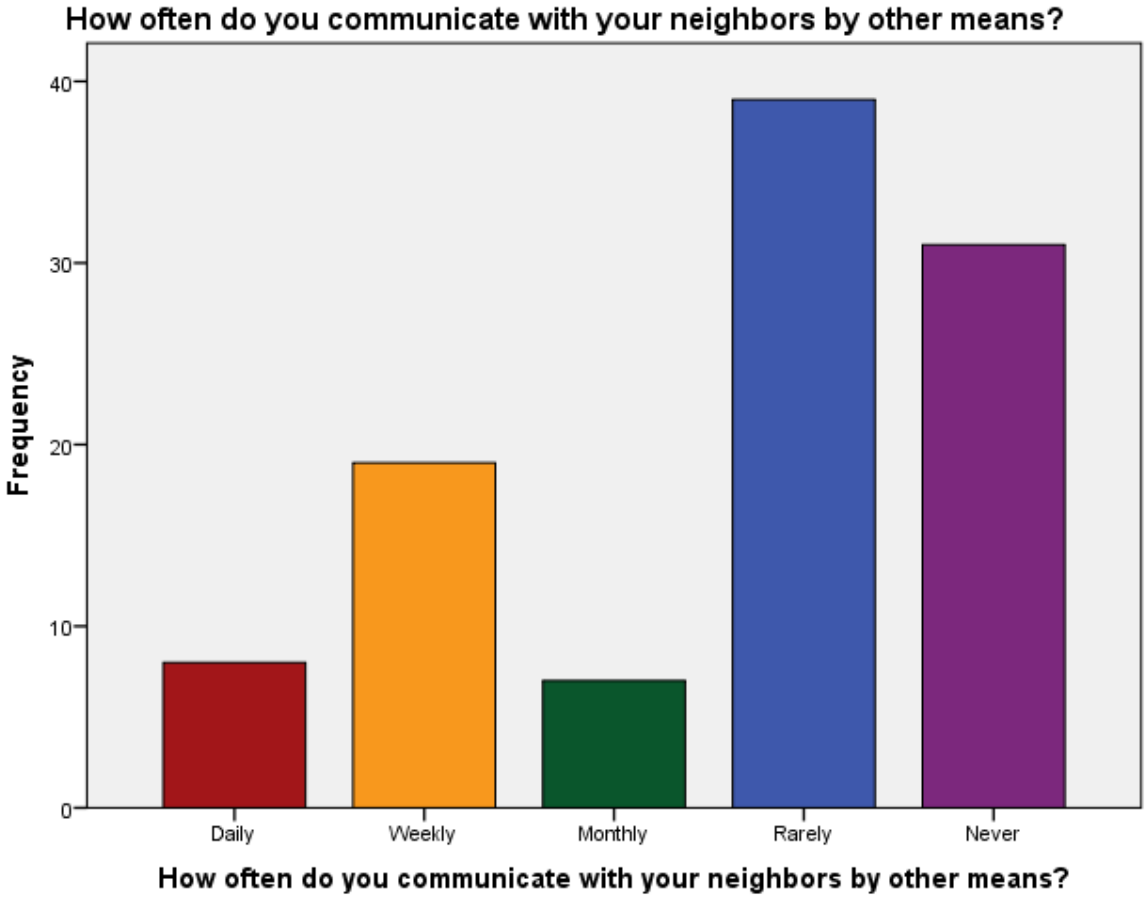


The distributions of responses within neighborhoods are similar across neighborhoods, the only real difference of note being that 72.2% of Centerville residents talk to their neighbors daily or weekly, putting them significantly above the average.

How often do you talk to your neighbors in person?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
Daily	17.2%	15.0%	13.3%	10.0%	38.9%
Weekly	41.4%	40.0%	46.7%	46.7%	33.3%
Monthly	10.3%	20.0%	6.7%	13.3%	5.6%
Rarely	24.1%	25.0%	33.3%	23.3%	22.2%
Never	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Responses when asked how often residents communicate with their neighbors by other means shows an opposite distribution, with 26.0% of respondents communicating with their neighbors through other means daily or weekly, and 67.3% doing so rarely or never.



In terms of neighborhood distributions, McCorkle Drive and Centerville have above average rates of daily or weekly communication by other means, putting Centerville significantly above average for both forms of communication. Walker Street and Green Hill fall below average. There is a wider variety between neighborhoods for alternative forms of communication than there is for face to face.

How often do you communicate with your neighbors by other means?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
Daily	3.7%	0.0%	14.3%	6.9%	18.8%
Weekly	14.8%	27.8%	21.4%	10.3%	25.0%
Monthly	14.8%	5.6%	0.0%	3.4%	6.3%
Rarely	40.7%	44.4%	42.9%	34.5%	25.0%
Never	25.9%	22.2%	21.4%	44.8%	25.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

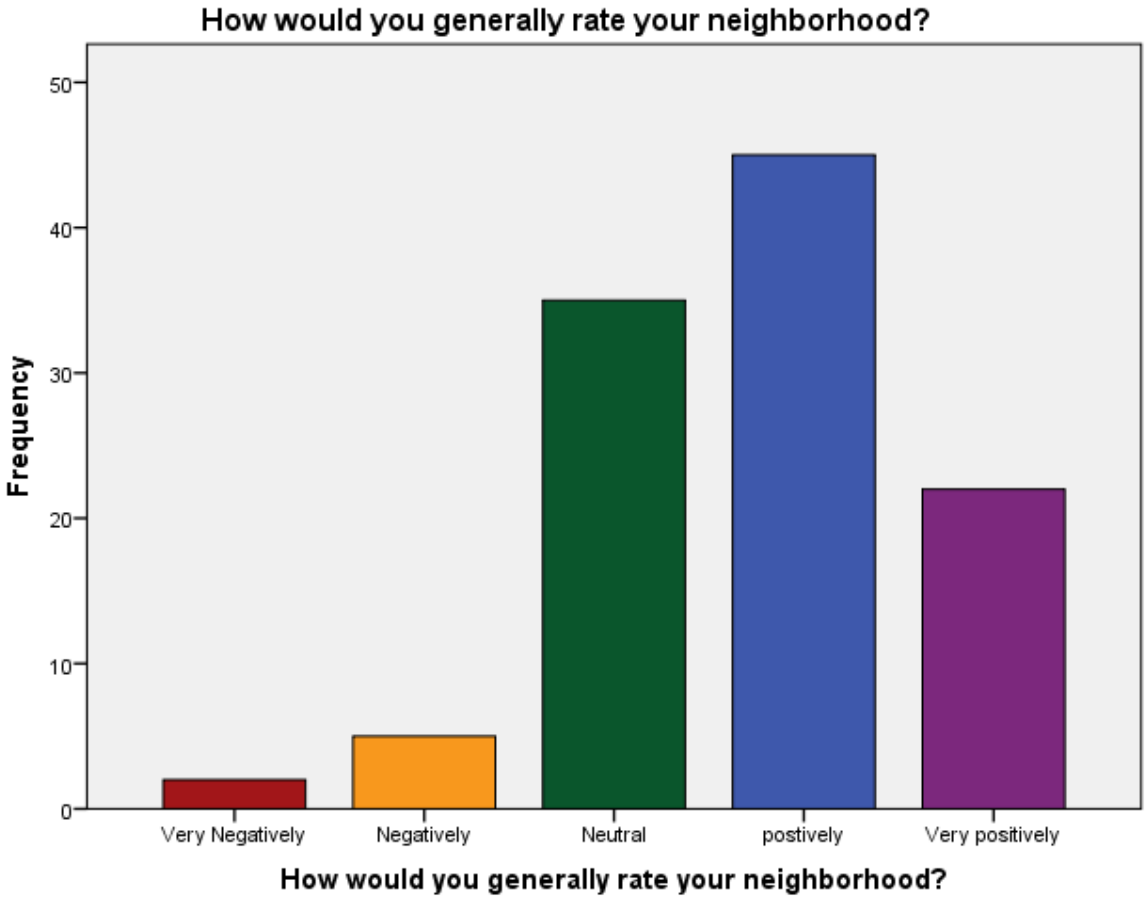
When asked if there is a place in their neighborhood where they regularly see their neighbors, 57.8% of residents responded yes (Figure 9). Centerville responded yes at the highest rate with 77.8%, McCorckle Drive residents also responding yes at above average rates.

Are there any places in your neighborhood where you often see your neighbors?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorckle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
NO	42.9%	52.6%	33.3%	48.3%	11.1%
UNSURE	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	11.1%
YES	57.1%	42.1%	66.7%	51.7%	77.8%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Most residents who responded yes said that they saw their neighbors on porches/in yards or at the grocery store. There were a couple responses that indicated shared common spaces, like a church, a park, or a particular street, but most just saw their neighbors outside. A full list of responses can be found in Figure 10.

Across neighborhoods, only 6.3% of residents generally rated their neighborhoods negatively or very negatively (Figure 11). 60.9% of respondents rated their neighborhood positively or very positively.



Walker Street had the highest rate of negative neighborhood ratings at 13.4% and Diamond Hill the highest rate of positive ratings at 79.1%, which is consistent with their overall high results on questions that indicate social cohesion.

How would you generally rate your neighborhood?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
Very negatively	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
Negatively	7.7%	0.0%	5.9%	6.7%	0.0%
Neutral	38.5%	21.1%	17.6%	30.0%	50.0%
Positively	38.5%	52.6%	47.1%	36.7%	33.3%
Very Positively	11.5%	26.3%	29.4%	20.0%	16.7%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

The majority of respondents (56.4%) rate their housing the same in comparison with that of their neighbors, 29.1% rating it better or much better, and 19.5% rating it worse or much

worse (Figure 12). Centerville is the only neighborhood in which more than average residents rated their housing as worse or much worse than that of their neighbors (29.4%). Green Hill had the most people rate their housing as better or much better than that of their neighbors (38.6%).

How would you rate your housing in comparison to that of your neighbors?

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Dr.	Walker Street	Centerville
Much worse	7.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Worse	7.7%	15.8%	0.0%	12.9%	29.4%
The same	50.0%	63.2%	64.7%	51.6%	58.8%
Better	30.8%	10.5%	23.5%	19.4%	11.8%
Much better	7.8%	10.5%	11.8%	16.1%	0.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Significant Findings

There is an overall consistency of the neighborhoods that fall on the top and the bottom of distributions across questions and sections, something that indicates both the efficacy of the different questions as a measure of social factors, and the relevance of neighborhood social conditions to housing conditions. Green Hill, for example, has the highest rate of respondents who would like to see something change about their neighborhood as a whole, and they are also the neighborhood that showed the worst housing conditions. Regardless, all neighborhoods showed high overall levels of satisfaction and sociability. Centerville consistently responded positively to questions about communication with neighbors, indicating a high level of sociability within that neighborhood in particular. Green Hill also is characterized by generally high positive responses in those areas.

Levels of sociability as measured by the different questions also varies significantly by age. Residents 70-79, for example, are more likely than average to talk to their neighbors daily or weekly, 76.2% of respondents saying they do so as opposed to 59.6 across age groups (Figure 14). Residents 80 and older are the mostly likely to talk to their neighbors rarely or never, 47.7%

responding that they do so as opposed to 27.9% across neighborhoods (Figure 14). Similar statistical distributions appear across Questions 22B and 23 (Figures 15 and 16). This indicates that older residents are more likely to be socially active and integrated up to 80, at which point they become more isolated. This could have a number of causes, including difficulty in mobility or disappearance of old social ties as people leave.

Residents that rated their housing better or much better were also more likely than average (57.7%) to respond yes, there are things they would like to see change about their neighborhood (Figure 13). In fact, all ten of the respondents who rated their housing as "much better" said they wanted to see things change. This indicates that neighborhood dissatisfaction is associated with nicer housing conditions.

How would you rate your housing in comparison to that of your neighbors? AND Are there things you would like to see change about your neighborhood?

	Much worse	Worse	The same	Better	Much better
No	50.0%	38.5%	33.3%	10.5%	0.0%
Unsure	0.0%	15.4%	18.3%	15.8%	0.0%
Yes	50.0%	46.2%	48.3%	73.7%	100.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

From free responses to where people often see their neighbors it is clear that, while there are high levels of neighbor communication, there are not many shared common spaces. This could be an impediment to developing more involved relationships with neighbors and more shared neighborhood events. Furthermore, many neighborhoods show inconsistency about knowledge of neighborhood watch programs, showing that there is not a well-developed communication system surrounding shared neighborhood programs and events.

Responses to the question, "Describe your neighborhood in 3 words" show the things that people tend to value in their neighborhoods. The most mentioned factor was noise level, both in the positive "quiet" response and in negative responses about traffic noise. The next most

mentioned factor in these responses is the disposition of the neighbors; many respondents described their neighbors as "friendly" or "good," indicating a value on neighbor characteristics and relationships when valuing the neighborhood as a whole. Therefore, while the physical conditions of the neighborhood are important, the social landscape of the neighborhood is an important factor as well.

Implications

There is a correlation between sociability, as measured by how often people communicate with and see their neighborhoods, and neighborhood satisfaction, indicating that facilitating social connections is one important way to improve neighborhoods. The oldest residents, 80 and older, demonstrate a need for better social integration and should be more targeted in this area. There is also a correlation on a neighborhood level between poor housing conditions and neighborhood dissatisfaction, indicating that affecting housing conditions can have an impact on more than just an individual level. High quality housing affects the entire neighborhood, solidifying and giving more weight to Threshold's mission.

Due to the lack of neighborhood common spaces, it is not possible with this survey to measure their effect on residents and neighborhoods. However, this survey has determined that there are not many shared common spaces, which indicates a possible area of improvement that, if targeted, could increase neighborhood sociability and thereby increase neighborhood satisfaction. This section makes clear that both the physical and social infrastructure of neighborhoods have large effects on social life, and therefore in the improvement of neighborhoods, neither one can be ignored.

V. Demographic and Background Questions

Question Design

The last section of the survey (questions 26-35) asked questions about the background of the respondent. The purpose behind these questions was to gain a better understanding of the five neighborhoods and the residents being surveyed. Questions were formulated to elicit a better sociological understanding of the populations being surveyed, as well as gain critical information for the Threshold Commission. Questions 26-32 addressed gender, age, race, ethnicity, marital status, education level, and professional employment status. Question 34 asked the respondent to list how many occupants live in the household and to write the relationship and age of each household member. Question 35 addressed household income.

Overview of Results

This section will address the results of questions 26-35 by breaking down the responses for each question into percentages. The purpose of this overview is to gain a general sense of the population being surveyed. Only the category with the highest percentage rate will be reported, but a full breakdown of responses for each question can be found in Appendix D1, Figures 1-9.

Question 26 showed that in terms of gender, the majority of respondents were female with 57.5% of all respondents answering "Female" (Appendix D1, Figure 1). For Question 27, asking about age, the highest percentage of respondents fell into the "60-69" age bracket with a total of 20.8% (Appendix D1, Figure 2). For race, Question 28, the majority of respondents were white with 53.3% of all respondents answering "White" (Appendix D1, Figure 3). For Question 29, asking for ethnicity, the majority of respondents were not of Hispanic or Latino origin with 57.5% of all respondents answering "Not of Hispanic or Latino Origin" (Appendix D1, Figure 4). For Question 30, marital status, the majority of respondents were married or in a domestic partnership with a total of 37.5% answering "Married or Domestic Partnership" (Appendix D1,

Figure 5). For education level, Question 31, the majority of respondents answered "High School Graduate, Diploma or Equivalent", for a total of 30.8% of all respondents (Appendix D1, Figure 6). For Question 32, professional employment status, the highest percentage of respondents marked "Retired" for a total of 39.2% (Appendix D1, Figure 7). For the total number of household occupants, Question 34, the highest percentage of respondents answered "1" for a total of 40% (Appendix D1, Figure 8). For Question 35, asking about household income, the highest percentage of respondents fell into the "$10,000-$19,000" bracket with a total of 16.7% (Appendix D1, Figure 9).

Results: Distribution by Neighborhood

This section will address the distribution of the results across the five surveyed neighborhoods. Analyzing this distribution is helpful in revealing trends within and across neighborhoods and provides specific information for each neighborhood in terms of resident age, resident income, resident race, etc. Only the most significant findings will be reported in this section, but a full breakdown of responses for each question by neighborhood can be found in Appendix D2, Figures 1-9. For purposes of the Threshold Commission, this analysis will help Threshold to target the neighborhoods with the most vulnerable populations and the neighborhoods with the most apparent need.

For age, Question 27, the Walker Street neighborhood had the highest number of respondents at 28.0% who answered that they were between 60-69 years of age, the most frequently answered age category. Further analysis on the distribution of results showed that 69.3% of respondents in Green Hill answered that they were 60 years or older (Appendix D2, Figure 2). Responses for Question 30, asking about marital status, showed that out of all the neighborhoods, Green Hill had the highest percentage of widowers at 30.8% (Appendix D2,

Figure 5). In terms of professional employment status, Question 32, Green Hill had the highest percentage out of all the neighborhoods for retired residents at 27.7% (Appendix D2, Figure 7). Additionally, within Green Hill specifically, 44.8% of Green Hill residents responded that they were retired which is a very notable number as it is almost half of the respondent pool. For total number of household members, Question 34, Green Hill had the highest occurrence of large households, with 50% of the four-person households being in Green Hill (Appendix D2, Figure 8). For income, Question 35, Green Hill had the highest percentage of individuals in the lowest income bracket; 44.4% of all respondents who answered that they made $10,000 or less came from Green Hill (Appendix D2, Figure 9).

Significant Findings

The analysis shows that in terms of demographics, the respondents living in the five neighborhoods were more likely to be elderly. Most respondents answered "60-69" years of age, with the second highest age category being "80 and older" (Appendix D1, Figure 2). Most of the respondents were female, 57.5%, and white, 53.3% (Appendix D1, Figure 1, Figure 3). In terms of education, most respondents answered that the highest level of education they had received was "High School Graduate, Diploma or Equivalent" (Appendix D1, Figure 6). For employment status, most residents answered "Retired" at 39.2% of all respondents, with the second highest category being "Employed Full Time" at 31.7% of all respondents (Appendix D1, Figure 7). Most of the respondents were the only person living in the home, with 40.0% of all respondents answering that their household size was "1" (Appendix D1, Figure 8). Out of all the respondents, the highest percentage of respondents answered that they made between $10,000-$19,000 (Appendix D1, Figure 9). A further breakdown can be found in Appendix D1, Figures 1-9.

As the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program specifies that homeowners must be low to moderate income, for the purposes of Threshold, Question 35, asking about income, contains the most significant findings. The Section 8 Income Limits for the City of Lexington outline limits which determine whether an individual qualifies as low income (Appendix D1, Figure 10). Section 8 gives limits for 1-Person households through 8-Person households, as well as details the income limits that qualify an individual as "extra low-income", "very low-income", and "low-income". To find how many households qualified as low-income households, an analysis was run to compare the number of household occupants with household income throughout the five neighborhoods. The breakdown of these results can be found in Appendix D1, Figure 11 which shows the number of households that fall within the Section 8 Low-Income Limits. The results are broken down by neighborhood and income level. It must be noted that the results may be inflated by a couple of households as the income ranges used on the survey did not align perfectly with the Section 8 limits. Within the analysis some income limits were rounded up or down to include households which may have fallen within the Section 8 limits. Out of the five neighborhoods, Green Hill had the highest number of households, 17 households, that qualified as low-income (Appendix D1, Figure 11). Green Hill additionally had the highest number of households that qualified as extremely low-income.

Conclusions

For the purposes of Threshold, the background and demographic data collected from the housing survey can be used to target which neighborhoods not only have the most need, but also the neighborhoods which have the highest percentage of vulnerable populations. After reviewing the results from Questions 26-35, Green Hill had one of the highest percentages of elderly residents, with 69.3% of respondents in Green Hill having answered that they were 60 years or

older (Appendix D2, Figure 2). Green Hill additionally had the highest percentage of widowers and retired residents, as well as having the highest percentage of individuals in the lowest income bracket. These findings suggest that Threshold should focus their rehabilitation efforts in the Green Hill neighborhood as it not only had the highest number of households qualifying as low-income households per the Section 8 Income Limits, but had a high percentage of vulnerable populations as well.

VI. Conclusions

Responses to the housing survey resoundingly indicate that Green Hill suffers from the greatest housing need and also houses the most vulnerable population of the five neighborhoods. Questions 1-12 reveal Green Hill has both the highest percentage of old houses (45.8%), and the highest percentage of houses that have undergone necessary repair (30.8%) and general repair (27.6%). Green Hill's incidence of both the greatest amount of old houses and the highest rates of repair suggests these older homes require greater amounts of rehabilitation, making Green Hill households most suitable for Thresholds rehabilitation project. Additionally, questions 14-17 show that Green Hill has the most problematic housing conditions as Green Hill residents report the desire to renovate their homes more frequently than the other four neighborhoods. The background and demographic data collected from questions 26-35 illustrate heightened vulnerability of Green Hill residents compared to the other neighborhoods studied. These questions reveal Green Hill has the highest elderly population, including the greatest number of both retirees and widows. Additionally, Green Hill respondents are both the most represented in the low-income bracket of all other neighborhoods studied and house the highest composition of residents who qualify for the Section 8 Income Limits.

Lastly, the correlation between sociability and neighborhood satisfaction suggests improving social cohesion among neighborhood residents could ameliorate neighborhood conditions. Questions 18-25 indicate a relationship between poor housing conditions and neighborhood dissatisfaction, suggesting that implementing shared common spaces, may initiate greater appreciation and therefore care for one's neighborhood.

Appendix A

General Questions Data

Figure 1: Lived in Lexington (Q1)

Years:	Percent:
10 or less	18.8%
11-20	7.7%
21-30	12.8%
31-40	9.4%
41-50	7.7%
51-60	12.8%
61-70	12.0%
71-80	9.4%
81 or more	9.4%

Figure 2: Lived in House (Q2)

Years:	Percent:
10 or less	27.1%
11-20	19.5%
21-40	25.4%
41 or more	28.0%

Figure 3: Age of House (Q3)

Age:	Percent:
Older than 1930	24.8%
1930-1959	30.7%
1960-1979	23.8%
1980-present	20.8%

Figure 4: Habitable Level of House (Q4)

Levels:	Percent:
One Level	60.0%
Two Levels	36.4%
Three or More Levels	3.6%

Figure 5: Presence of Basement in House (Q5)

Response	Percent:
No	52.2%
Yes	47.8%

Figure 6: Presence of Cellar in House (Q6)

Response	Percent:
No	77.7%
Yes	22.3%

Figure 7: Presence of Attic in House (Q7)

Response	Percent:
No	29.6%
Yes	70.4%

Figure 8: Number of Bathrooms in House (Q8)

Response	Percent
1.0	41.7%
1.5	11.7%
2.0	34.2%
2.5	3.3%
3.0	6.7%
3.5	0.8%
4.0	1.7%

Figure 9: Number of Bedrooms in House (Q9)

Response	Percent:
1	2.5%
2	27.5%
3	43.3%
4	20.0%
5	4.5%
6	0.8%
7	0.8%
8	0.8%

Figure 10: Renting of House (Q10)

	Percent
No	100.0%
Yes	0.0%

Figure 11: Repairs Due to Necessity (Q11)

	Percent
No	26.1%
Unsure	8.4%
Yes	65.6%

Figure 12: Repairs Due to General (Q12)

	Percent
No	23.0%
Unsure	9.7%
Yes	67.3%

Figure 13: Housing Age x General Repair

	No	Unsure	Yes	Total
1929 or older	8.3%	8.3%	83.3%	100%
1930-1959	17.2%	6.9%	75.9%	100%
1960-1979	13.6%	22.7%	63.6%	100%
1980 to present	45.0%	5.0%	50.0%	100%
Total	20%	10.5%	69.5%	100%

Figure 14: Housing Age x Necessary Repairs

	No	Unsure	Yes	Total
1929 or older	4.0%	4.0%	92.0%	100%
1930-1959	16.1%	12.9%	71.0%	100%
1960-1979	37.5%	12.5%	50.0%	100%
1980 to present	55.0%	0.0%	45.0%	100%
Total	26.0%	8.0%	66.6%	100%

Figure 15: Neighborhood x Housing Age

	Green Hill	Diamond Hill	McCorkle Drive	Walker Street	Centerville	
1929 or older	44.0%	8.0%	8.0%	28.0%	12.0%	
1930-1959	16.1%	12.9%	19.4%	32.3%	19.4%	
1960-1979	20.8%	12.5%	25.0%	37.5%	4.2%	
1980 to present	14.3%	38.1%	4.8%	28.6%	14.3%	
Total	23.8%	16.8%	14.9%	31.7%	12.9%	

Figure 16:
Neighborhood x
Housing Age

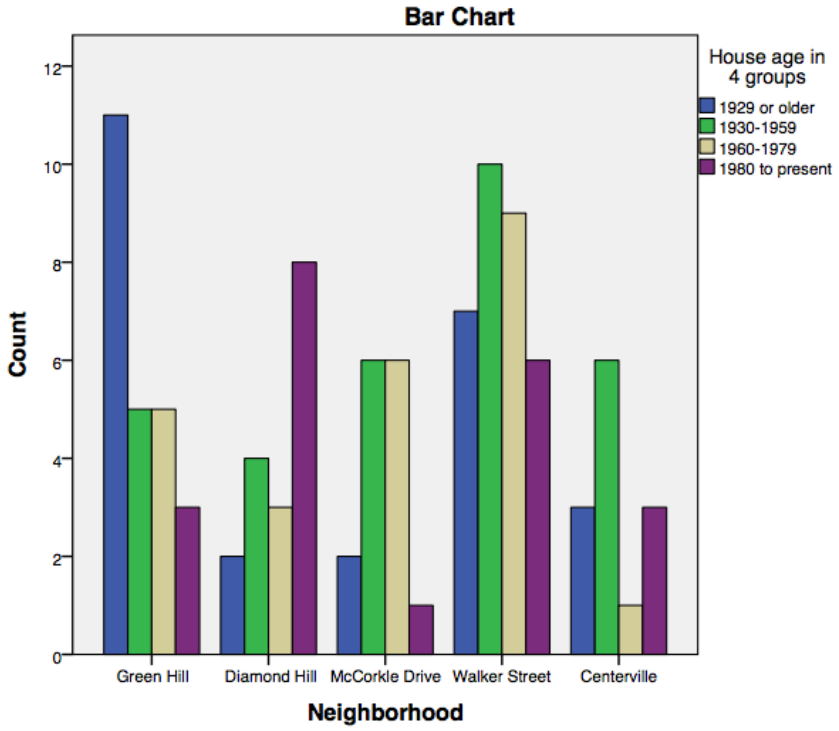


Figure 17: Neighborhood x Habitable Levels

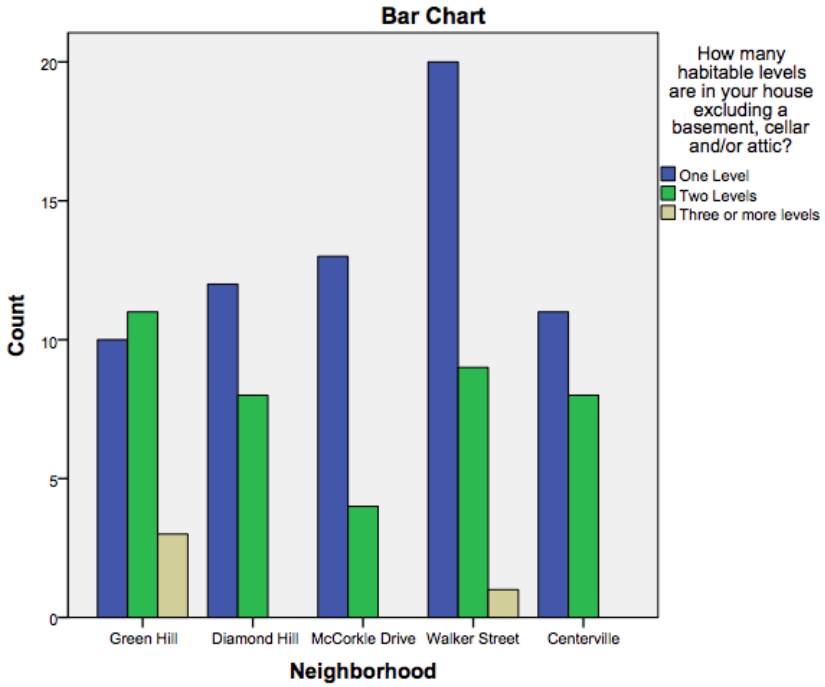


Figure 18: Neighborhood x Basements

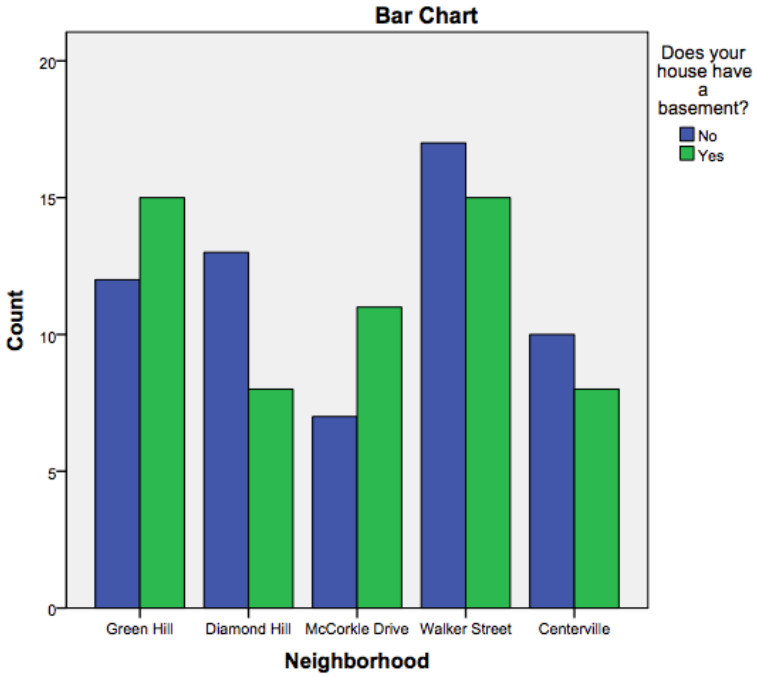


Figure 19: Neighborhood x Attics

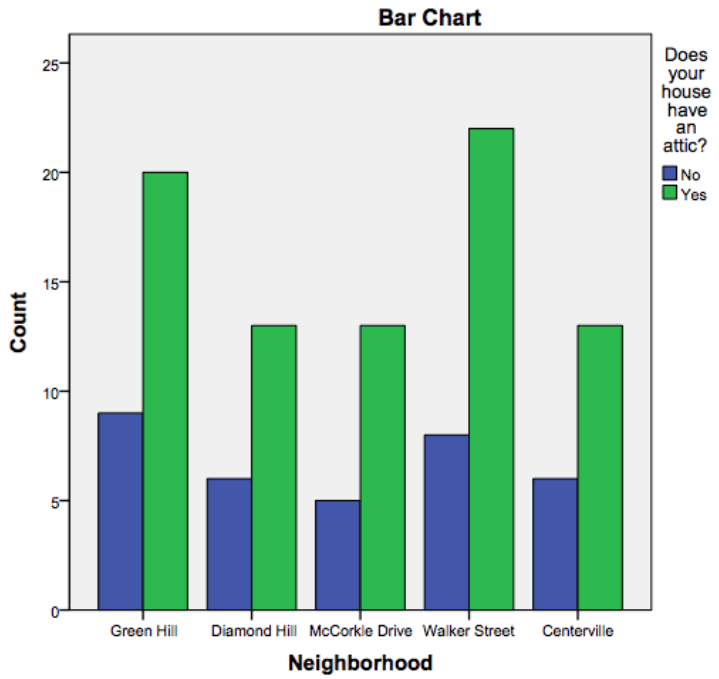


Figure 20: Neighborhood x Cellar

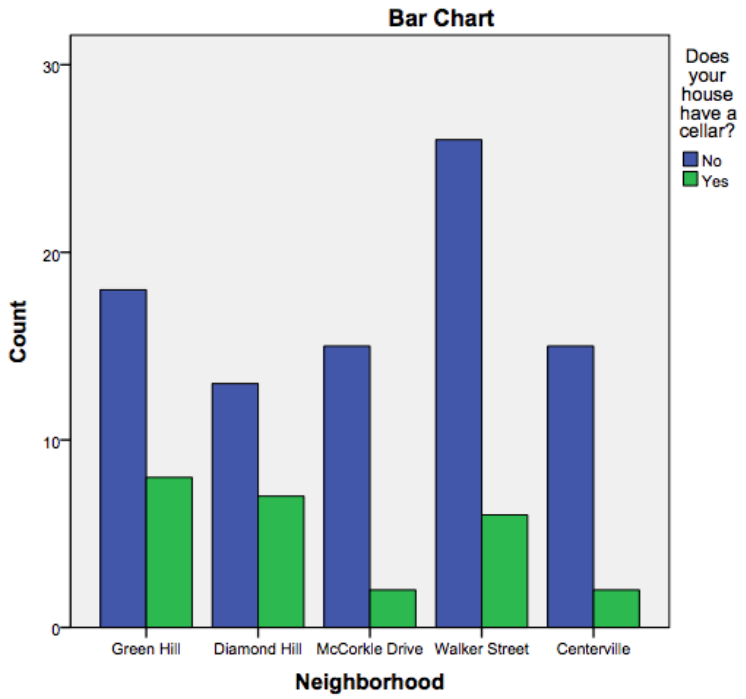


Figure 21: Neighborhood x General Repair

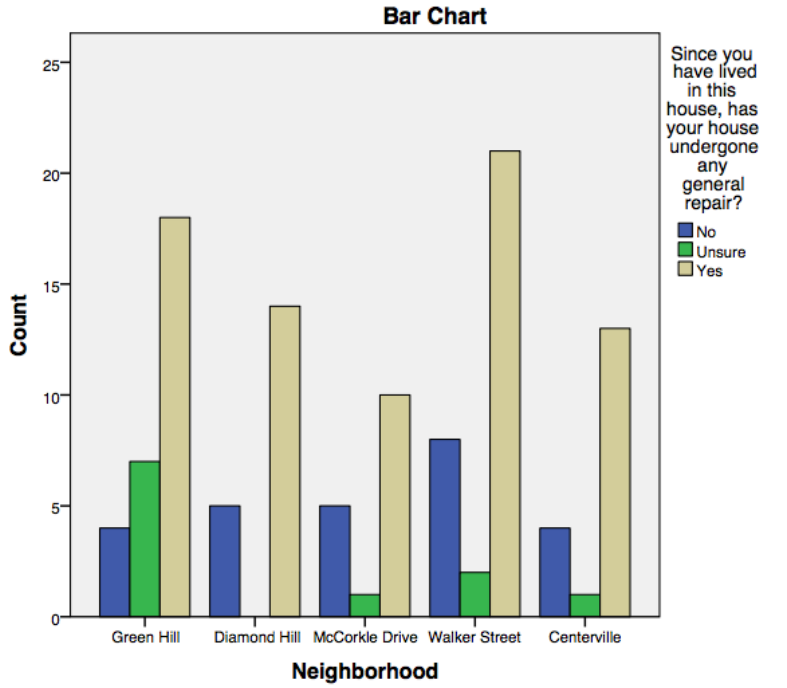
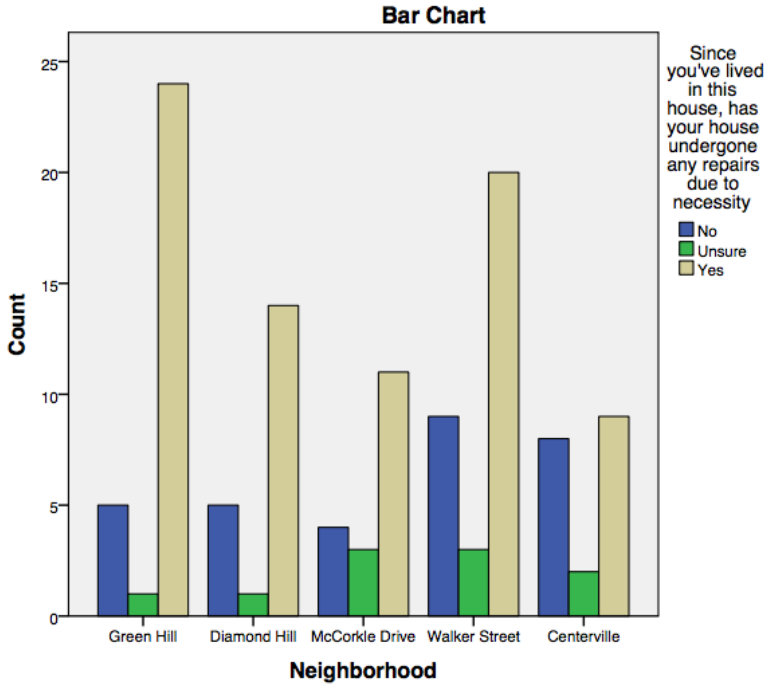


Figure 22 Neighborhood x Necessary Repair



Appendix B1: Percentages of Total Responses

Figure 1: Does Your House Ever Experience Flooding Due to Improper Drainage? (Q14A)

	Percent
NO	78.3%
YES	16.7%
MISSING	5.0%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 2: Does your House have a Paved Driveway? (14B)

	Percent
NO	64.2%
YES	30.8%
MISSING	5.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

Figure 3: Is the Foundation of your House Stable (not sinking)? (14C)

	Percent
NO	30.8%
YES	64.2%
MISSING	5.0%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4: Is the Foundation of your House Constructed out of Concrete? (14D)

	Percent
NO	25.0%
YES	68.3%
MISSING	6.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 5: Are there any Cracks in the Walls and/or Ceiling? (14E)

	Percent
NO	48.3%
YES	42.5%
MISSING	9.2%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 6: Is there any Asbestos Currently in your Home? (14F)

	Percent
NO	93.3%
YES	2.5%
MISSING	4.2%
TOTAL	100.0%

Figure 7: Are your Walls Treated with Flame Retardant Chemicals? (14G)

	Percent
NO	90.0%
YES	4.2%
MISSING	5.8%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 8: Is there any Lead Based Paint Currently Present in Your Home? (14H)

	Percent
NO	95.0%
YES	0.8%
MISSING	4.2%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 9: Are there any Leaks in Your House? (14I)

	Percent
NO	78.3%
YES	18.3%
MISSING	3.3%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 10: Is there any Exposed Wiring in Your House? (14J)

	Percent
NO	91.7%
YES	5.0%
MISSING	3.3%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 11: Do you have Hot Water in your House? (14K)

	Percent
NO	3.3%
YES	94.2%
MISSING	2.5%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 12: Does Your Property have a Functional Sewer Line? (14L)

	Percent
NO	3.3%
YES	95.0%
MISSING	1.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 13: Is the Cooling in Your House Sufficient to Keep it Cold During the Summer? (14M)

	Percent
NO	16.7%
YES	75.8%
MISSING	7.5%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 14: Is the Heating in Your House Sufficient to Keep it Warm During the Winter? (14N)

	Percent
NO	5.0%
YES	93.3%
MISSING	1.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 15: Is there any Evidence of Rot/Mold Currently in Your House? (140)

	Percent
NO	81.7%
YES	15.0%
MISSING	3.3%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 16: Are all of Your Appliances Working? (14P)

	Percent
NO	5.8%
YES	92.5%
MISSING	1.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 17: How Would You Describe the Stability of the Foundation of Your House? (15A)

	Percent
EXTREMELY POOR	3.3%
POOR	5.0%
UNSURE	24.2%
GOOD	48.3%
EXTREMELY GOOD	18.3%
MISSING	0.8%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 18: How Would You Describe the Condition of Your Roof? (15B)

	Percent
EXTREMELY POOR	2.5%
POOR	10.8%
UNSURE	15.0%
GOOD	44.2%
EXTREMELY GOOD	22.5%
MISSING	5.0%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 19: How Often Do you Experience Short Circuits? (Q16A)

	Percent
VERY OFTEN	0.8%
OFTEN	2.5%
SOMETIMES	7.5%
NOT OFTEN	33.3%
NEVER	54.2%
MISSING	1.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 20: How Often Do You Experience Sewage Backup? (Q16B)

	Percent
VERY OFTEN	1.7%
OFTEN	2.5%
SOMETIMES	10.0%
NOT OFTEN	19,2%
NEVER	65.8%
MISSING	0.8%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 21: If You Won $10,000 in a Lottery Would You Spend Any of the Money on Housing Improvements? (Q17)

	Percent
NO	9.2%
YES	63.3%
I'D RATHER NOT REPLY	15.8%
MISSING	11.7%
TOTAL	100%

Appendix B2: Percentage of Total Responses by Neighborhood

Figure 1: Does Your House Ever Experience Flooding Due to Improper Drainage? (Q14A)

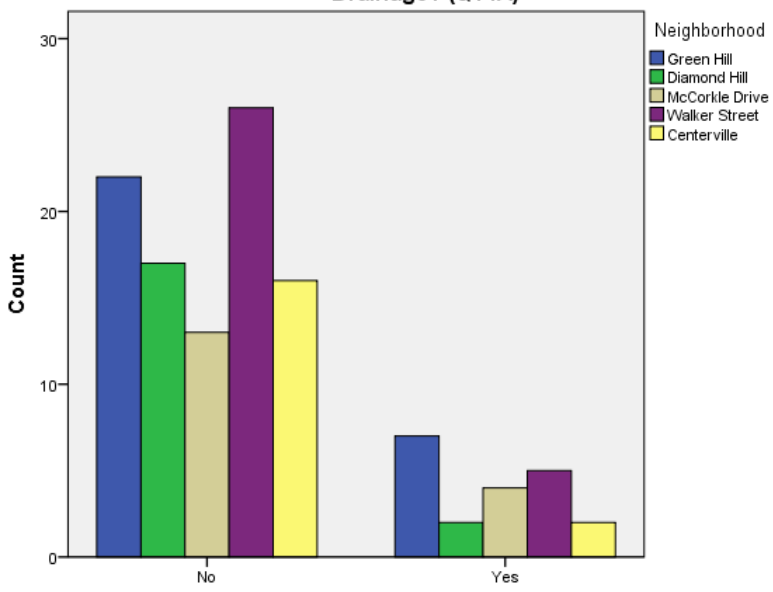


Figure 2: Do You Have a Paved Driveway? (Q14B)

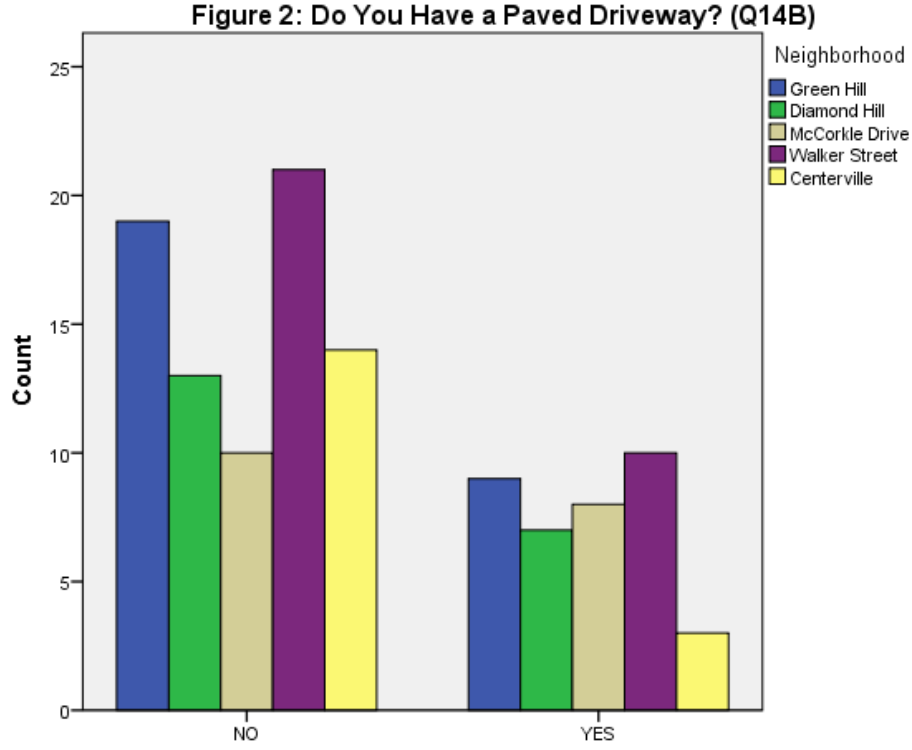


Figure 3: Is the Foundation of Your House Stable (Not Sinking)? (Q14C)

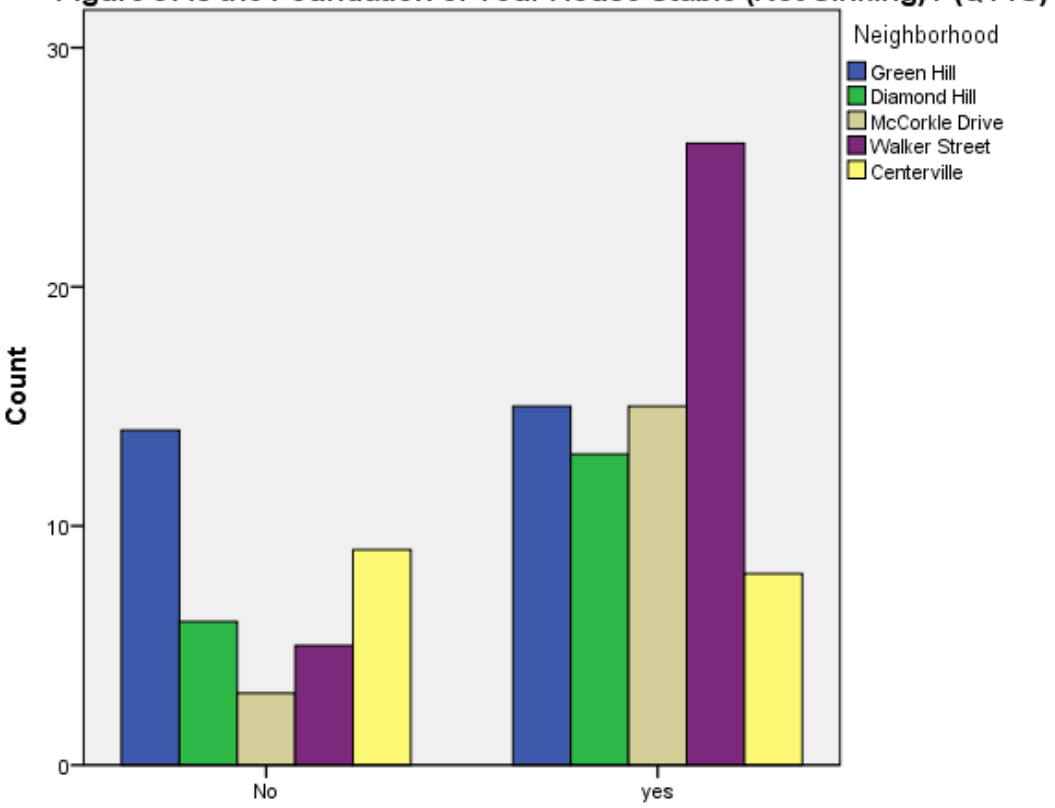


Figure 4: Is the Foundation of Your House Constructed out of Concrete? (Q14D)

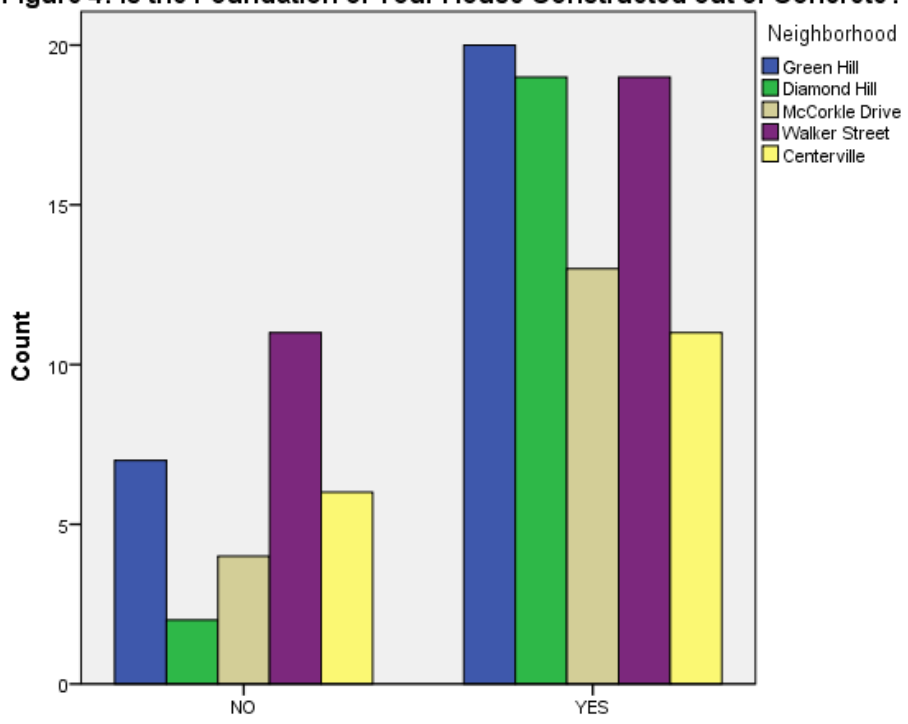


Figure 5: Are there Any Cracks in the Walls and/or Ceiling of Your Home? (Q14E)

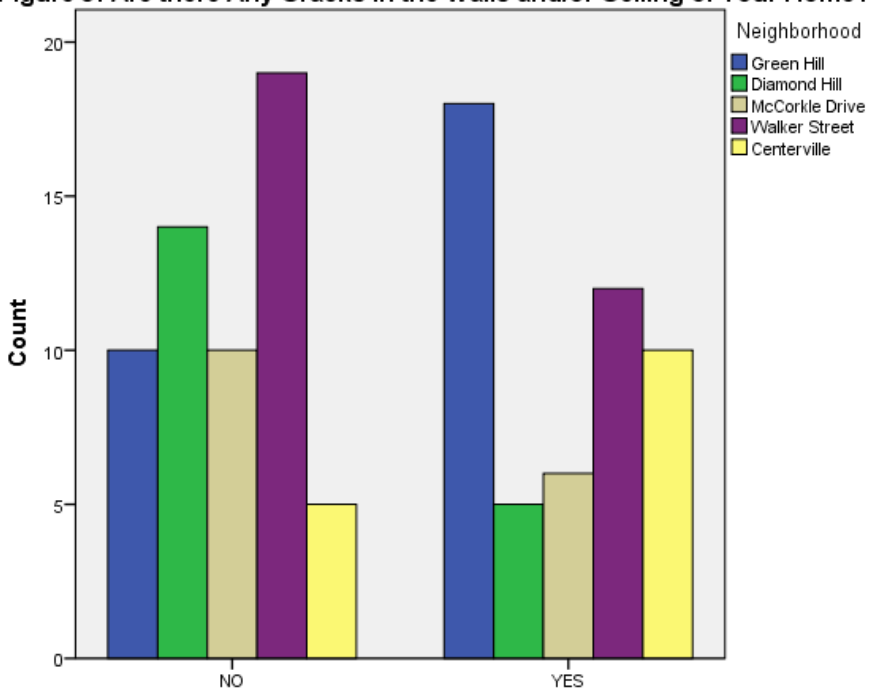


Figure 6: Is there Any Asbestos Currently in Your Home? (Q14F)

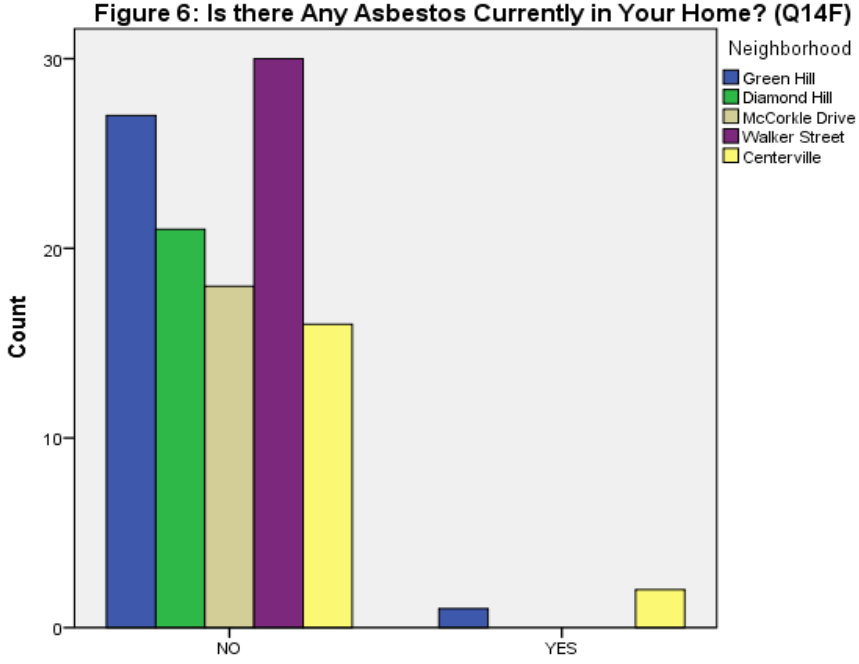


Figure 7: Are Your Walls Treated with Flame Retardant Chemicals? (Q14G)

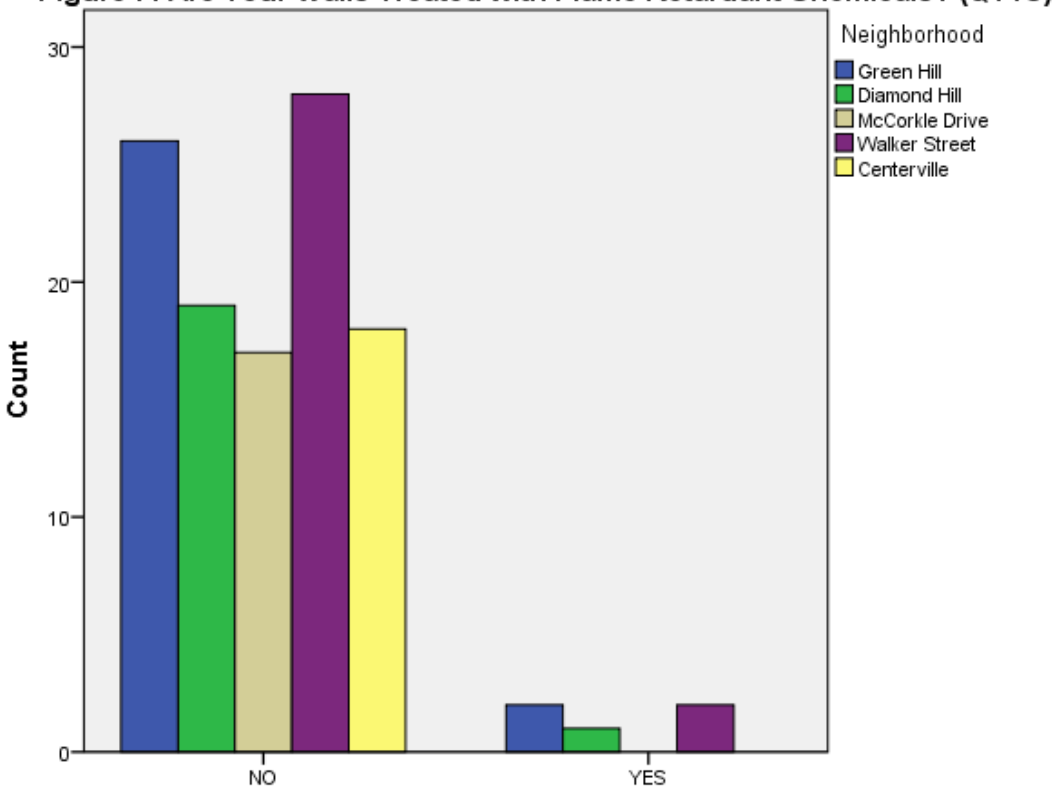


Figure 8: Is there any Lead Based Paint Currently in Your Home? (Q14H)

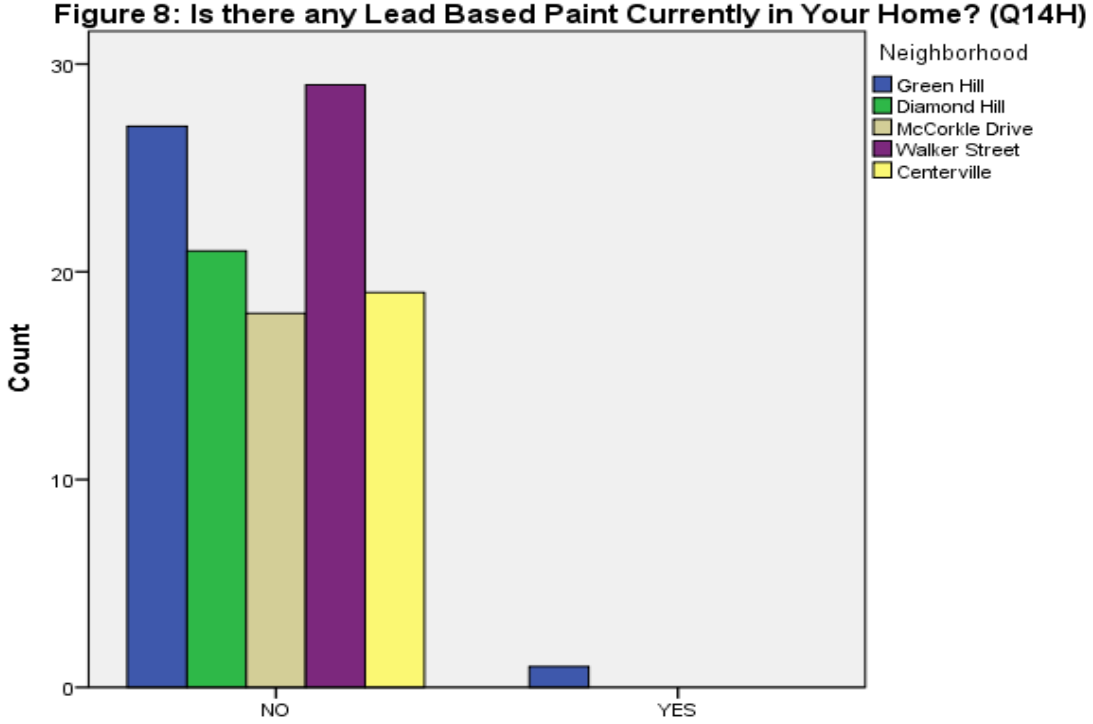


Figure 9: Are there any leaks in your Home? (Q14I)

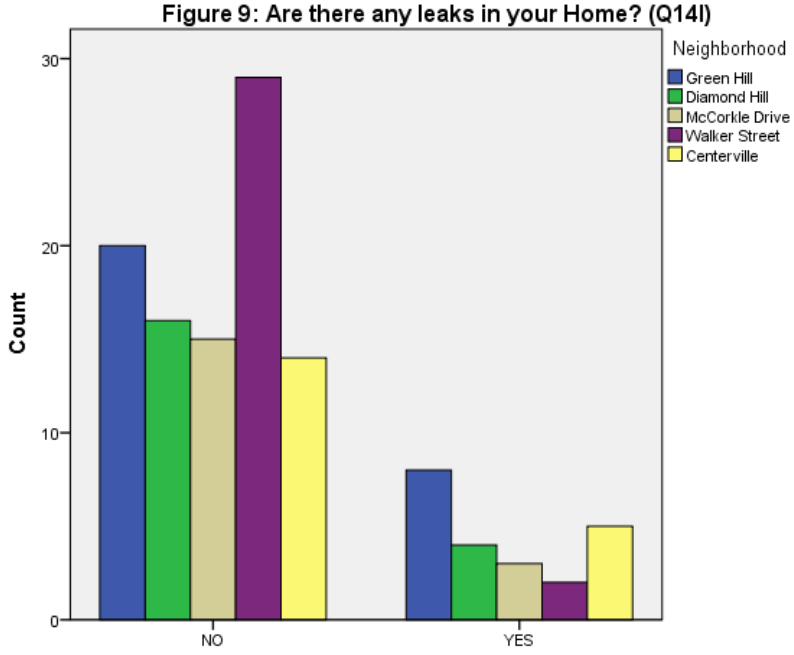


Figure 10: Is there any Exposed Wiring in Your Home? (Q14J)

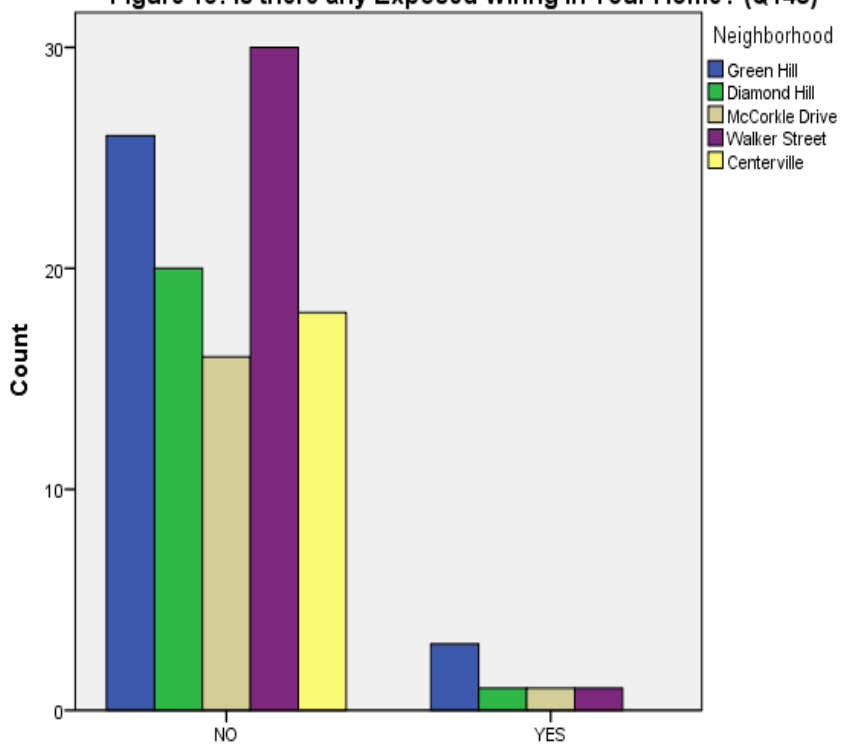


Figure 11: Do You have Hot Water in Your Home? (Q14k)

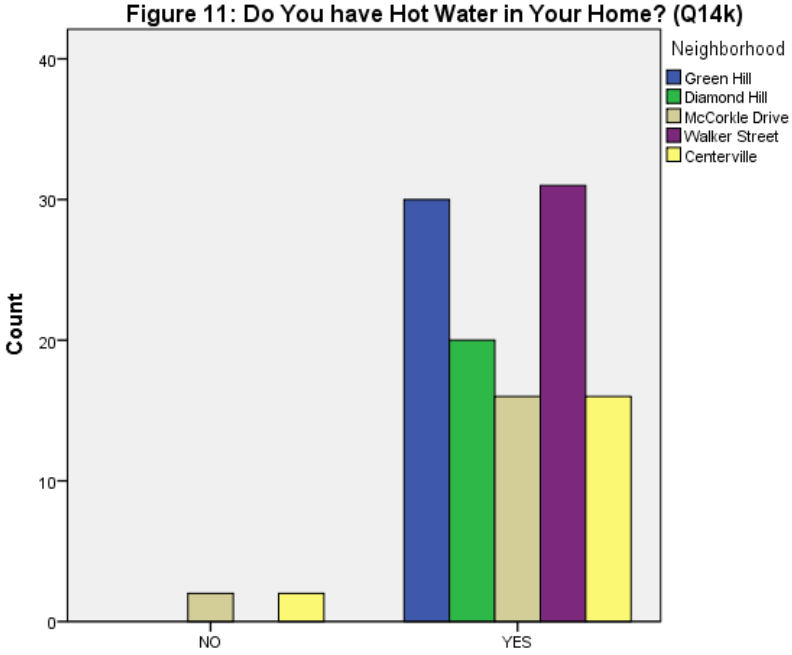


Figure 12: Does Your Property have a Functional Sewer Line? (Q14L)

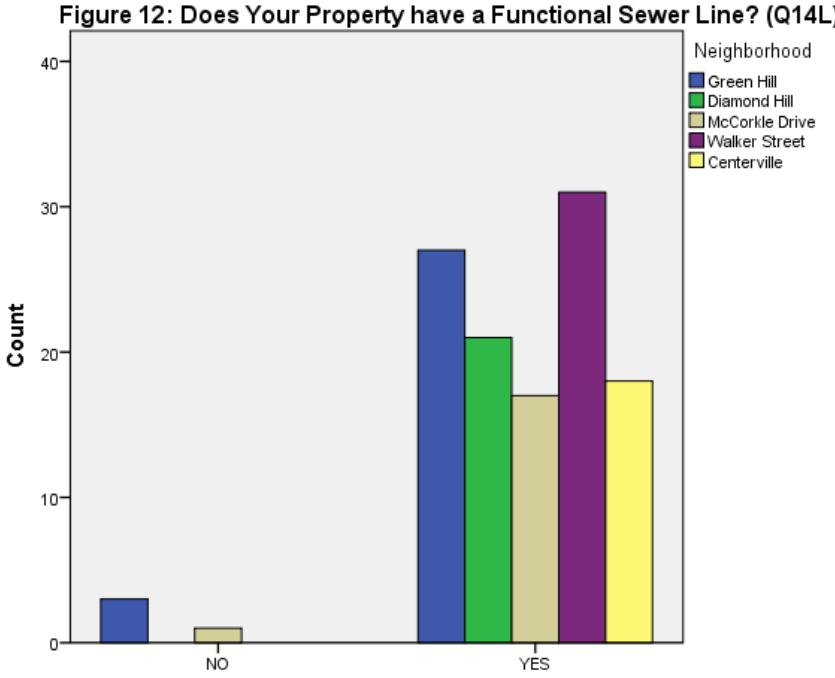


Figure 13: Is the Cooling Your House Sufficient to Keep Your House Cool in the Summer? (Q14M)

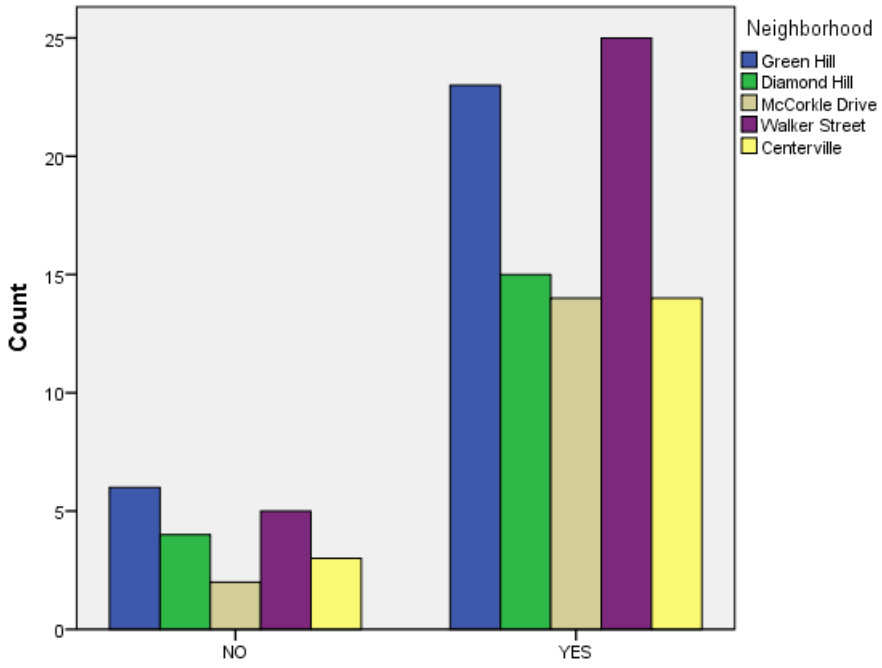


Figure 14: Is the Heating In Your House Sufficient to Keep Your House Warm in the Winter? (Q14N)

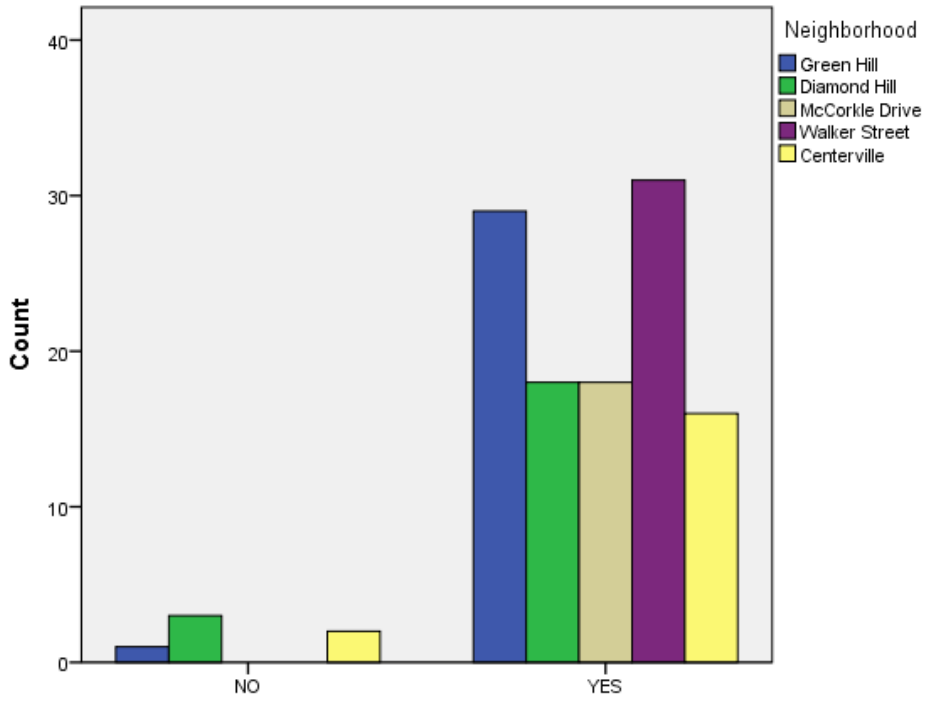


Figure 15: Is there Any Evidence of Rot and/or Mold in Your Home? (Q14O)

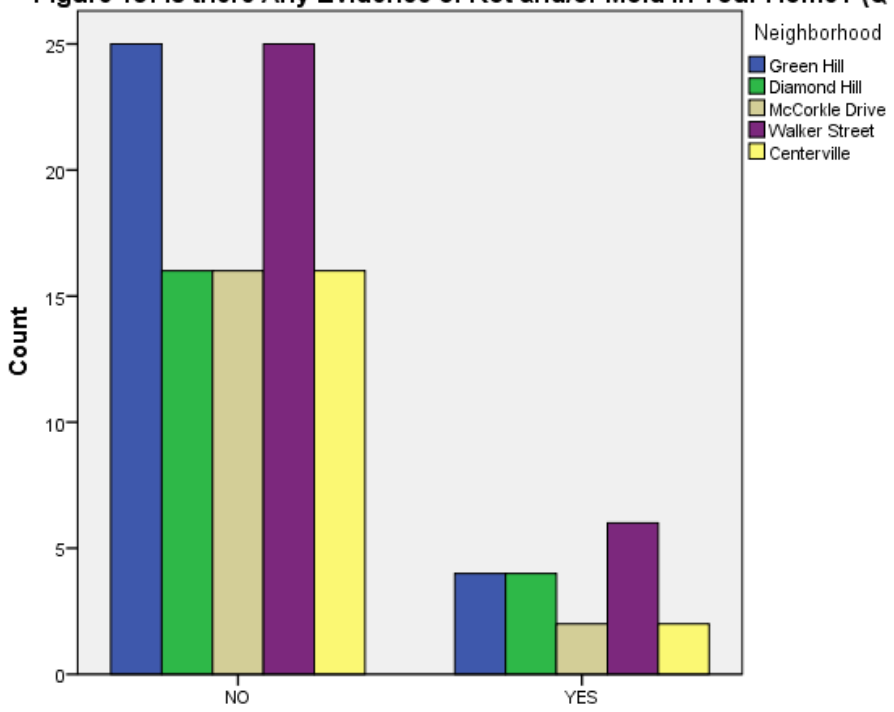


Figure 16: Are all of Your Appliances Working? (Q14P)

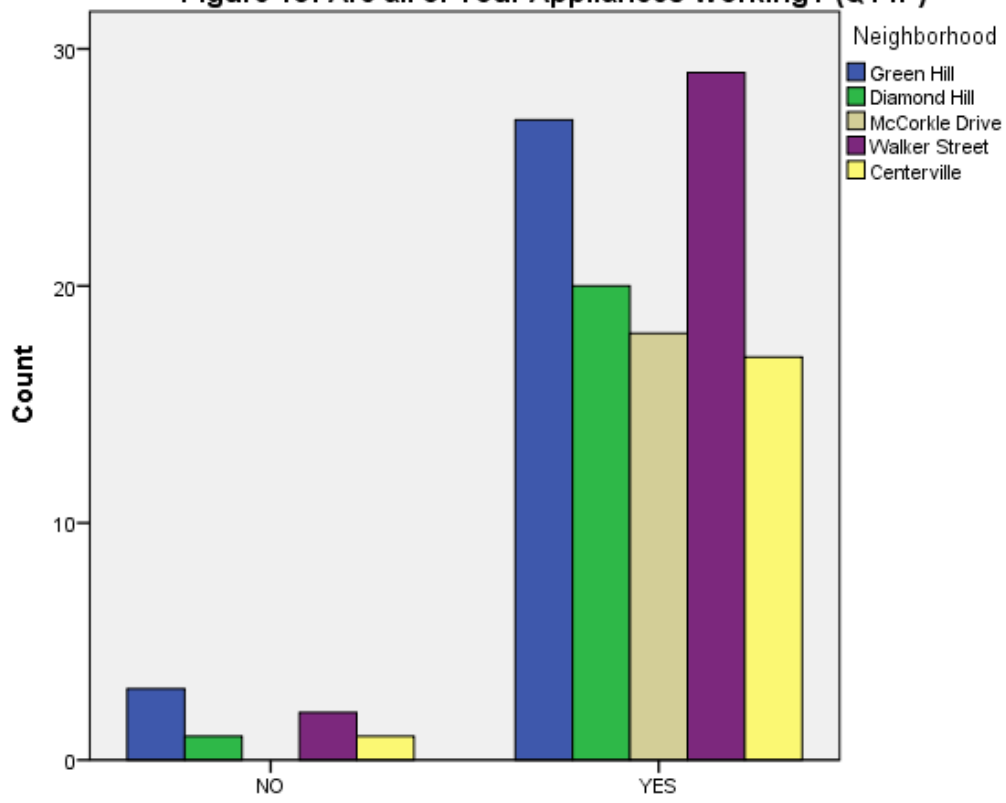


Figure 17: Average Number of Items Indicated in Question 14A-14P by Neighborhood

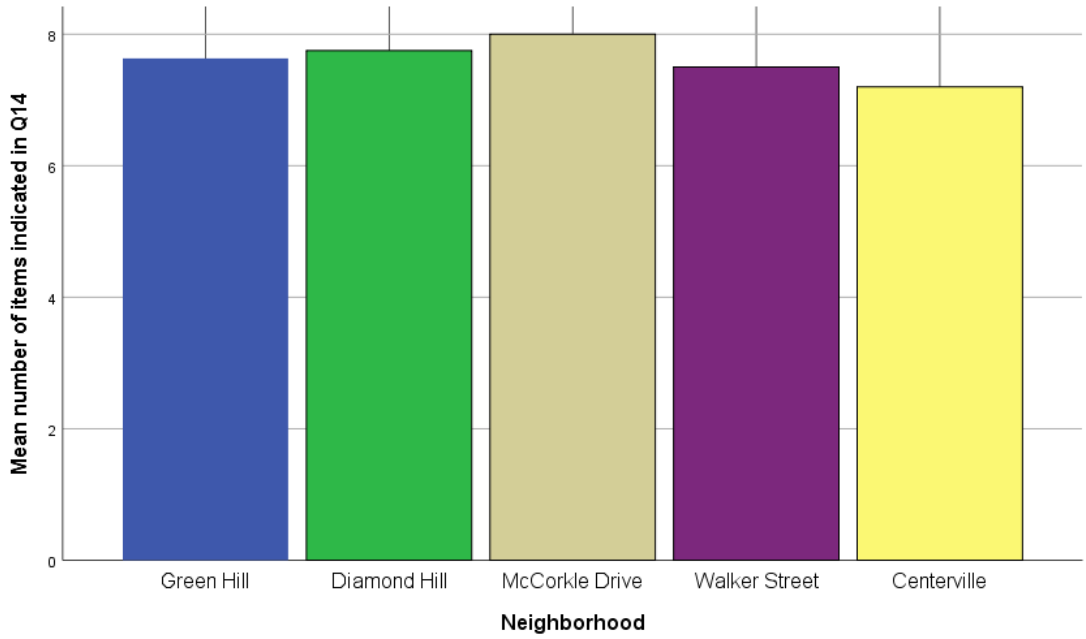


Figure 17A: Number of Surveys Received by Neighborhood

Neighborhood	Number of Surveys Received	Percentage out of Total Number of Surveys Received
Green Hill	30	25.0%
Diamond Hill	21	17.5%
McCorkle Drive	18	15.0%
Walker Street	32	26.7%
Centerville	19	15.8%

Figure 18: How would you describe the stability of the foundation of your house? (Q15A)

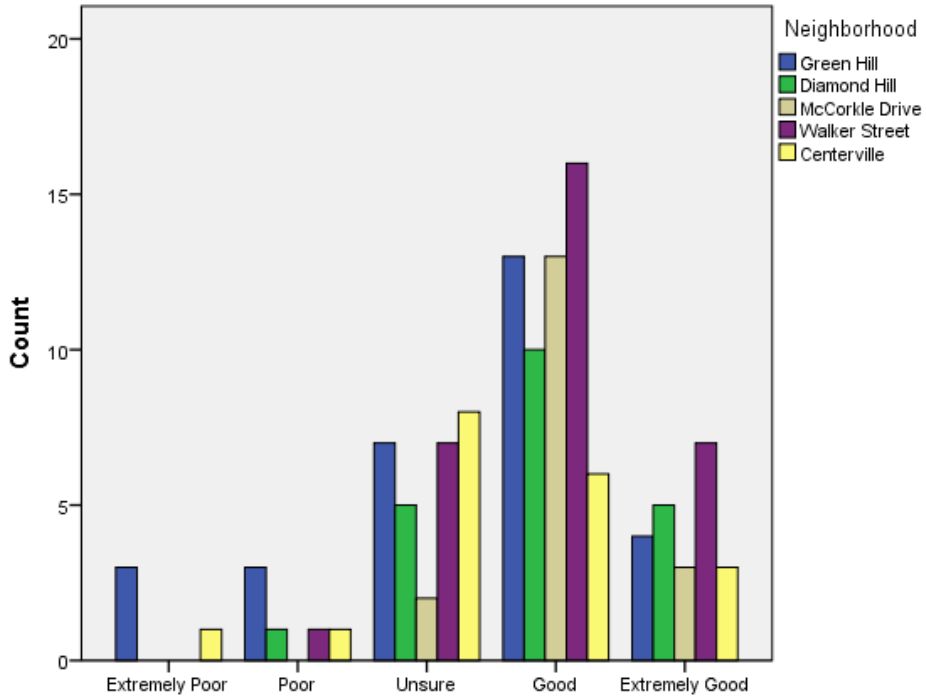


Figure 19: How would you describe the condition of your roof? (Q15B)

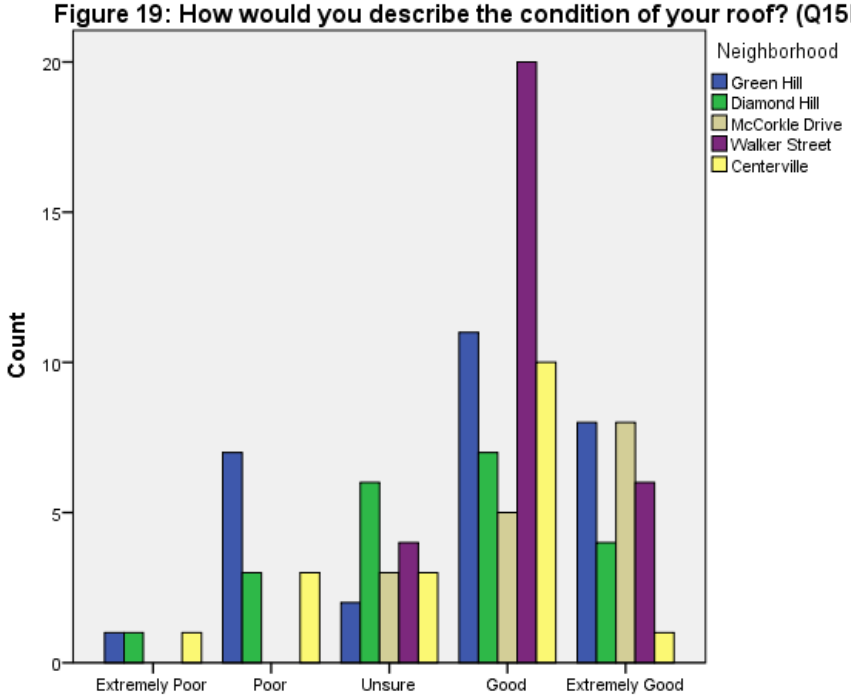


Figure 20: How often do you experience short circuits? (Q16A)

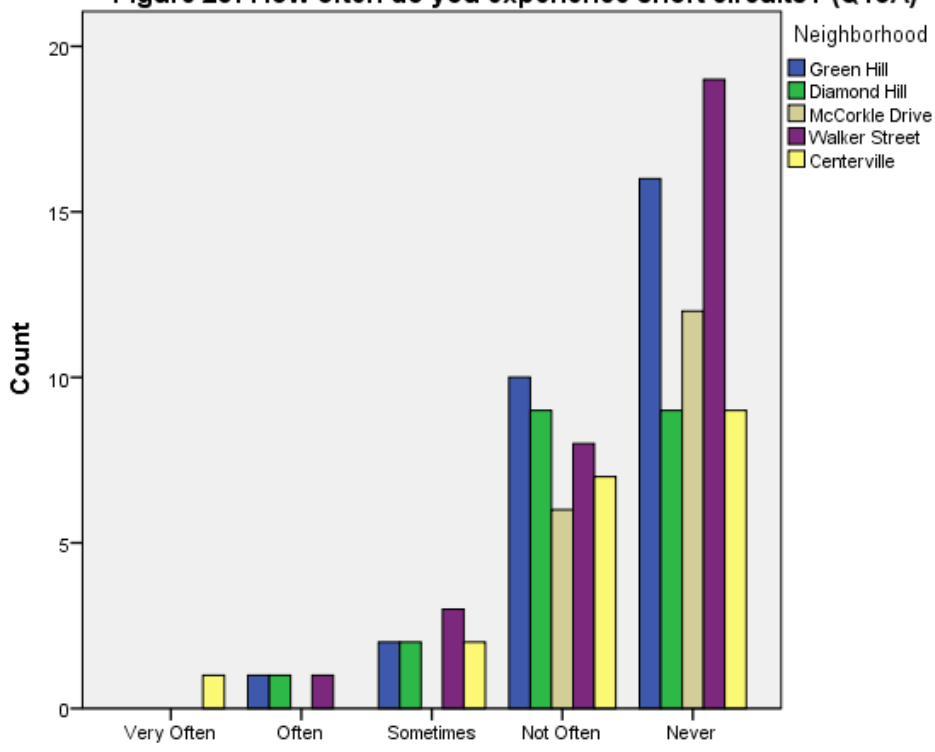


Figure 21: How often do you Experience Sewage Backup? (Q16B)

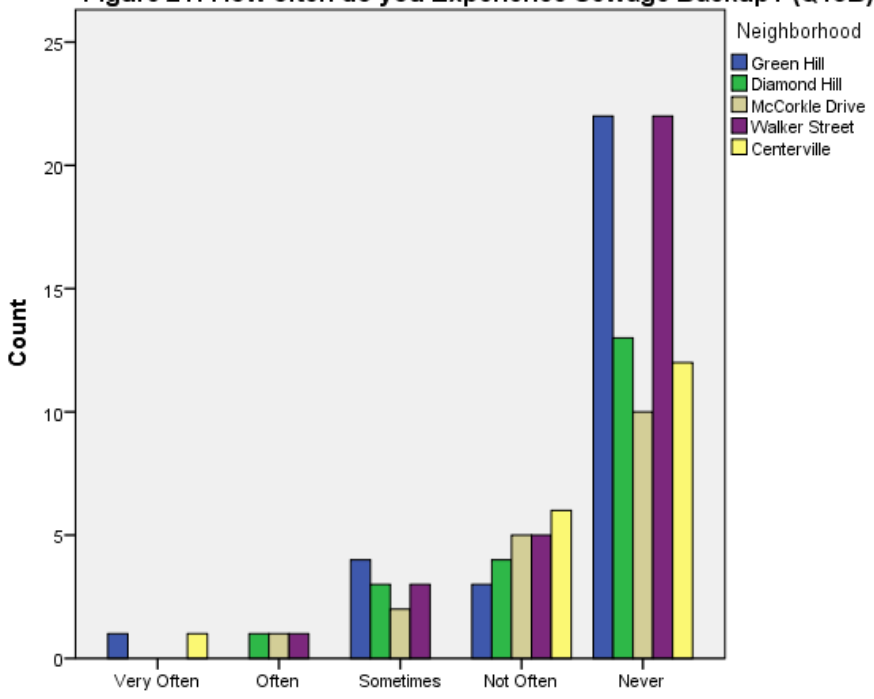
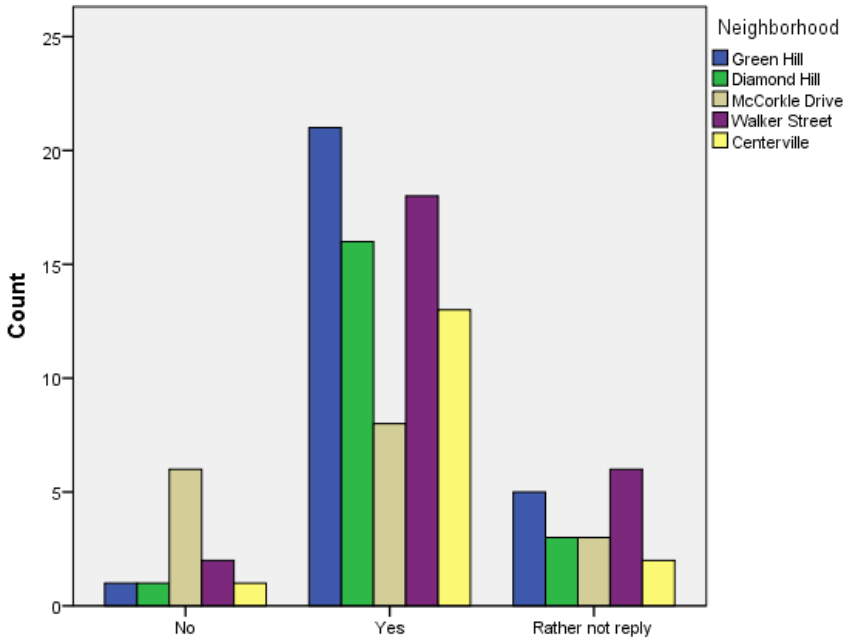


Figure 22: If you won $10,000 in a lottery would you spend any of the oney on housing improvements?



Appendix C

Figure 1

Does the neighborhood you live in have a generally used name?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	37	30.8	34.6	34.6
	unsure	28	23.3	26.2	60.7
	yes	42	35.0	39.3	100.0
	Total	107	89.2	100.0	
Missing	System	13	10.8		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 2

What is the name of your neighborhood?

Response	Frequency
Allen Ave.	1
cedar	1
Centersville- old name mudtown	1
Centerville	3
Centerville (mudtown)	1
Centerville/Mudtown	1
Christina	1
Diamond Hill	10
Diamond Hill Area	1
Diamond Street	1
Diamond/Green Hill	1
fiarview at least it was in the 60's not sure now.	1
Green Hill	4
Green Hill (Diamond Hill)	1
Green Hill	1
Green Hill (Marble Ln)	1

Lewis Street	1
Massie Street/Diamond Hill	1
McCorkle	1
Mud town historically	1
Mudtown	2
Mudtown/Centerville	1
Poor Side of Taylor St	1
Randolph St.	1
Summit Street	1
Thompson's Knoll	2
walker street	2

Figure 3

Describe your neighborhood in three words.

Response	**Frequency**
A bit shabby	1
absentee landlords	1
accessible	1
Affordable	1
aging	2
bad alley way	1
Blue collar	2
busy streets	1
caring	2
central location	2
clean	9
comfortable	3
community	1
Concerned	1
convenient	5
dangerous intersection corner of Hook Lane and McCorkle Drive	1
dead end street	2
Diminishing (due to expansion)	1

diverse	3
dogs barking or dog	1
elderly	2
excessive traffic	1
fair	1
family	4
Family Owned	1
friendly	21
friendly neighbors (look out for one another	1
Fun	1
giving	1
good	9
good location	1
good neighbors	6
Good place to live	1
Good with 2 major exceptions	1
Haiti	1
hear traffic from McCorkle drive and 11 bypass	1
helpful	1
historic	1
hoarders- another house	1
home	1
Ignored by city	1
interstate	1
keep to themselves	1
little communication	1
location	1
long-time residents	1
Lots of elderly and handicapped persons	1
Loud (traffic)	1
loving	1
low traffic	1
low-income	3

Many student rentals	1
mixed	2
mixed culture	1
modest	1
mostly elderly people	1
near downtown	1
Neat	1
Need decluttering	1
need yard cleaners	1
needs new asphalt	1
needs up keep	1
needs work (houses)	1
neighborhood	1
neighbors needs to clean a patch back yard	1
nice	7
no close friends nearby	1
no families	1
No sidewalks	1
Noisy	2
Noisy at night on weekend	1
not friendly	1
nothing for kids to do	1
often neglected	1
old	1
old houses	1
older	3
older homes	1
overgrown- one house	1
overlooked	1
owner owned	1
peaceful	5
pleasant	3
poor	1

porch-cleaners	1
pot holes water standing	1
Pretty	1
private	1
quiet	54
quiet (mostly)	1
quiet most of the time	1
quiet working/hobies/families/ SM cottage biz	1
racetrack	1
raise family	1
relaxed	1
rentals transient	1
renters	1
Residential	1
respectable	2
respectful	1
responsible	1
retired	1
retired service elderly/a few young	1
rice	1
safe	11
school neighbor	1
Secure	1
sex offender	1
short to cut to 60	1
small	2
Small lots	1
speed limit signs	1
stable	2
thru-way	1
tight knit	1
Too many rentrals	1
Too many W&L students	1

traffic	1
Traffic (too fast)	1
transient	1
trash	1
under rated	1
unfriendly	1
variety of people	1
Well Established	1
Working Class	1

Figure 4

Are there any things you would like to see change about your neighborhood?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	28	23.3	25.9	25.9
	unsure	17	14.2	15.7	41.7
	yes	63	52.5	58.3	100.0
	Total	108	90.0	100.0	
Missing	System	12	10.0		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 5

What would you like to see change?

Absent landlords should be responsible for landscape and appearance of property- street paved (repaved) one house should be DEMOLISHED
Affordable rent for young families
areas around houses decluttered of trash/odds and ends/proper up keep done
be more family orientated
Better living conditions
better services from pub. works- road conditions- nosiy neighbors- people not mowing loans
better street conditions and maybe sidewalks
better upkeep of yards, sidewalks, embankments, more homeowners vs. rentals, less unauthorized cars on streets (they are not residents)
cars parked away from my driveway enterance near pole
city take a more a close part in making sure that neighbors take care of their property

cleaner and paved streets

Do a better check on renters, prior to renting

eliminate duplexes

Fewer rentals more home owners

Fewer rentals, speed limit enforced, fraternities told to be quiet

fix walker street/ pave it!

Home improvements, properties better cleaned and maintained, more young families.

I like my neighborhood. Making the yards look nice.

I would like to see the traffic slowdown when trying to get in my driveway. Cars are always speeding on this street.

if possible, more parking spaces

install sidewalk, install fiber optic, pick up garabage during daylight hours!

kind of tired of the drug dealers

Landlord and tenants take better care of yards and houses. Less drugs.

less street parking speed limit enforcement

less traffic

lots of blowind trash in wooded areas

Major enforcement of slum lords not adequately maintainance thier properties, 1 house occupied but in deplorable condition, other house occupied and needs to be either have major mone to fix it or tear it down

many W&L fraternities which are loud, create litter, and park on property

more attention from city to alley way repair

more fruit trees less grass

more home owners living in their home, less rental and responsible absent landlords and the city getting on them to keep up their property!

needs new asphalt, speed limit signs

No sex offender!

noise ordenence from barking dogs, lawn grass thrown in street by mowers, end of street open water drain danger to kids

Owners living in their properties, less students using Massie as a parking lot, replanting of trees

Parking

Parking to close to corner too small for parking southside of street

parking, better city maintenance

people being able to afford repairs to make my street appearance better, speed limit signs

perception of neighborhood

prettier landscaping/ upkeep

rental upkeep by landlords would be nice

rented or abandoned houses cleaned up

repair street

Sidewalk, park, the place behind us condemned, a "blinking" dangerous intersection sign before you approach Hook and McCorkle- there is a dip in the road, cars approach and you cannot see- many wrecks

Sidewalks would be nice- also somewhere for neighbors to put trash on pick-up day, bins are everywhere.

sidewalks- curbing a speed bump after you cross houston st bridge coming into the city

sidewalks, owners need to remove junk from frontyards

slow down the traffic

some homes need repair, landscaping

something to be done about 2 uninhabited houses beside our propert

speed bumps on streets

street need retaring (repaving)

street paving of street

The city has ordinances to step in when grass and what not is/are overgrown. I think youcould do the same for the hoarding mess up the street that allows for an abundance of uncleanliness and stray animals and rodents. It's disgusting.

The large field in back of summit street is poorly maintained. The owner rarely mows it. I have to have the police locate & remind the owner every year in spring time.

the street signs correctly named, the city refuses to correct wrong label

There's a lot of thru traffic on Lewis St. I'd like for more people to use an alternative route.

to clean up junk cars and yards. lots of vehicles with expired tags and have been sitting for years. old lawn mowers that don't work infront yards.

to have a pedestrian walking lane

underground electric services, improved vehicular traffic patterns

unoccupied home repairs or torn down, hoader with non running card trash everywhere, one used as a warehouse with bathroom items on porch and 2 rundown house that need repairs

yards taken care of better

Figure 6

Does your neighborhood have a neighborhood watch program?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	53	44.2	47.3	47.3
	unsure	33	27.5	29.5	76.8
	yes	26	21.7	23.2	100.0
	Total	112	93.3	100.0	
Missing	System	8	6.7		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 7

How often do you talk to your neighbors in person?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	20	16.7	17.9	17.9
	Weekly	47	39.2	42.0	59.8
	Monthly	13	10.8	11.6	71.4
	Rarely	28	23.3	25.0	96.4
	Never	4	3.3	3.6	100.0
	Total	112	93.3	100.0	
Missing	System	8	6.7		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 8

How often do you communicate with your neighbors by other means?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Daily	8	6.7	7.7	7.7
	Weekly	19	15.8	18.3	26.0
	Monthly	7	5.8	6.7	32.7
	Rarely	39	32.5	37.5	70.2
	Never	31	25.8	29.8	100.0
	Total	104	86.7	100.0	
Missing	System	16	13.3		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 9

Are there any places in your neighborhood where you often see your neighbors?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	43	35.8	39.4	39.4
	unsure	3	2.5	2.8	42.2
	yes	63	52.5	57.8	100.0
	Total	109	90.8	100.0	
Missing	System	11	9.2		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 10

What place is it?

Response	Frequency
At their house	1
backyard	1
church	1
Driveways and yards	1
front porch	1
front porches	1
garden/backyard	1
grocery store	9
home	1
home store	1
in front yard	1
in passing	1
In the street or on the sidewalk in front of our homes.	1
In the street or on their way to W&L	1
in their yard	1
In their yards	1
in their yards and coming and going	1
In their yards or walking	1

kroger	1
Library/Community Table	1
local restuarnts/grocery stores	1
mowing my grass in the summer and spring (one neighbor)	1
my front porch	1
next door	2
on a oneway street	1
on the street	1
on the street walking/porch	1
on their property, on our deminishing sidewalks	1
our houses and streets	1
our respective yards or in the street	1
outside	2
outside, in the neighborhood	1
porches, driveway, church	1
Richardson Park	1
shopping	1
Street	1
street walking	1
the alley-its like a common area	1
walking around the street (dog, kids, etc.)	1
walking in the morning	1
walking on road (street)	1
walking on the street	1
Walking or on porches	1
walking-checking mailbox etc.	1
We knock on doors. We porch visit.	1
when walking or pass on street getting into their automobile	1
yard	1
yard/passing by	1

Figure 11

How would you generally rate your neighborhood?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	0	1	.8	.9	.9
	Very Negatively	2	1.7	1.8	2.7
	Negatively	5	4.2	4.5	7.3
	Neutral	35	29.2	31.8	39.1
	postively	45	37.5	40.9	80.0
	Very positively	22	18.3	20.0	100.0
	Total	110	91.7	100.0	
Missing	System	10	8.3		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 12

How would you rate your housing in comparison to that of your neighbors?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	much worse	2	1.7	1.8	1.8
	worse	14	11.7	12.7	14.5
	the same	62	51.7	56.4	70.9
	better	22	18.3	20.0	90.9
	Much better	10	8.3	9.1	100.0
	Total	110	91.7	100.0	
Missing	System	10	8.3		
Total		120	100.0		

Figure 13
How would you rate your housing in comparison to that of your neighbors? AND Are there things you would like to see change about your neighborhood?

	All Neighborhoods
No	26.7%
Unsure	15.4%
Yes	57.7%
Total	100.0%

Figure 14
How often do you talk to your neighbors in person?

	49 or younger	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and older	All groups
Daily	27.8%	20.0%	16.7%	9.5%	19.0%	18.3%
Weekly	22.2%	55.0%	41.7%	66.7%	19.0%	41.3%
Monthly	16.7%	10.0%	16.7%	4.8%	14.3%	12.5%
Rarely	22.2%	15.0%	25.0%	19.0%	42.9%	25.0%
Never	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	2.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 15
How often do you communicate with your neighbors by other means?

	49 or younger	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and older	All groups
Daily	11.1%	4.8%	0.0%	5.9%	10.5%	6.2%
Weekly	22.2%	23.8%	13.6%	35.3%	5.3%	19.6%
Monthly	0.0%	9.5%	9.1%	11.8%	0.0%	6.2%
Rarely	33.3%	28.6%	54.5%	5.9%	63.2%	38.1%
Never	33.3%	33.3%	22.7%	41.2%	21.1%	29.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Figure 16
Are there any places in your neighborhood where you often see your neighbors?

	49 or younger	50-59	60-69	70-79	80 and older	All groups
No	38.9%	42.1%	47.8%	30.0%	38.1%	39.6%
Unsure	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	2.0%
Yes	55.6%	57.9%	52.2%	70.0%	57.1%	58.4%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Appendix D1: Percentages of Total Responses

Figure 1: Gender (Q26)

	Percent
MALE	37.5%
FEMALE	57.5%
MISSING	5.0%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 2: Age (Q27)

	Percent
49 OR YOUNGER	15.0%
50-59	17.5%
60-69	20.8%
70-79	17.5%
80 AND OLDER	18.3%
MISSING	10.8%
TOTAL	100.0%

Figure 3: Race (Q28)

	Percent
WHITE	53.3%
BLACK OR AFRICAN AMERICAN	26.7%
NATIVE AMERICAN/AMERICAN INDIAN	3.3%
ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	2.5%
MULTIRACIAL	1.7%
OTHER	1.7%
MISSING	10.9%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 4: Ethnicity (Q29)

	Percent
HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN	1.7%
NOT OF HISPANIC/LATINO ORIGIN	57.5%
MISSING	40.8%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 5: Marital Status (Q30)

	Percent
SINGLE, NEVER MARRIED	13.3%
MARRIED OR DOMESTIC PARTNERSHIP	37.5%
WIDOWED	21.7%
DIVORCED	18.3%
SEPARATED	3.3%
MISSING	5.8%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 6: Education Level (Q31)

	Percent
NO HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA	10.0%
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE, DIPLOMA/EQUIVALENT	30.8%
SOME COLLEGE CREDIT, NO DEGREE	15.8%
TRADE/TECHINICAL/VOCATIONAL TRAINING	3.3%
ASSOCIATES DEGREE	5.0%
BACHELORS DEGREE	11.7%
PROFESSIONAL OF POST-GRADUATE DEGREE	14.2%
MISSING	9.3%
TOTAL	100.0%

Figure 7: Professional Employment Status (Q32)

	Percent
EMPLOYED FULL TIME (35 HOURS OR MORE)	31.7%
EMPLOYED PART TIME (LESS THAN 35 HOURS)	5.8%
SELF-EMPLOYED	5.0%
OUT OF WORK AND LOOKING FOR WORK	3.3%
A HOMEMAKER	3.3%
RETIRED	39.2%
UNABLE TO WORK	5.0%
MISSING	6.7%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 8: Total Number of Household Occupants (Q34)

	Percent
1	40.0%
2	28.3%
3	6.7%
4	8.3%
6	2.5%
9	0.8%
MISSING	13.3%
TOTAL	100%

Figure 9: Household Income (Q35)

	Percent
LESS THAN $10,000	7.5%
$10,000-$19,000	16.7%
$20,000-$29,000	15.8%
$30,000-$39,000	12.5%
$40,000-$49,000	10.0%
$50,000-$59,000	3.3%
$60,000-$69,000	6.7%
$70,000 OR MORE	8.3%
MISSING	19.2%
TOTAL	100%

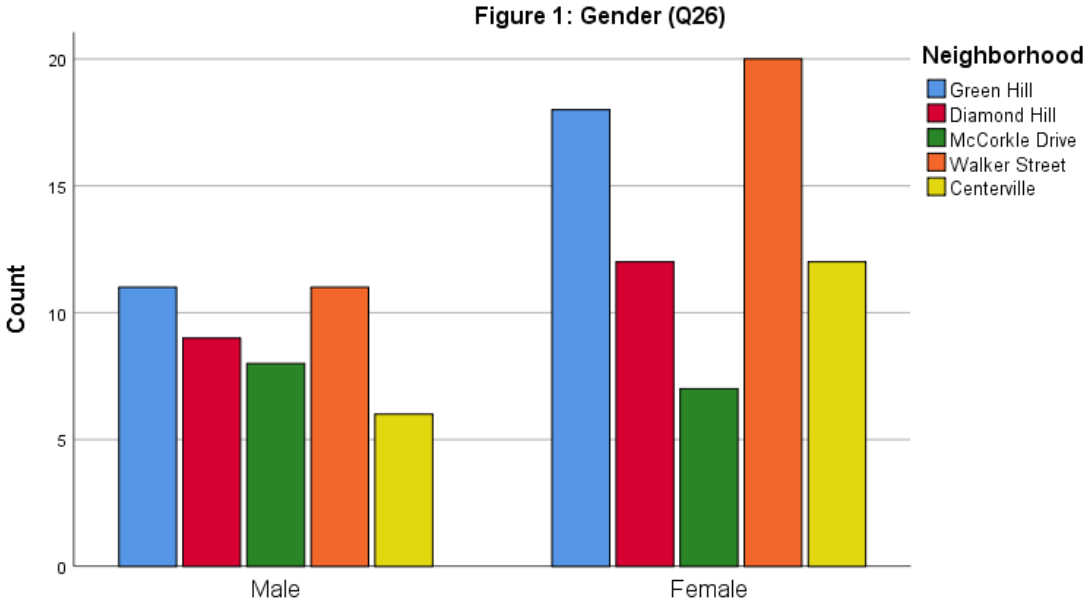
Figure 10: Section 8 Income Limits for Lexington City by Household Size

	1 Person	2 Person	3 Person	4 Person	5 Person	6 Person	7 Person	8 Person
Extra Low Income	$12,450	$16,020	$20,160	$24,300	$28,440	$32,580	$36,730	$39,100
Very Low Income	$20,750	$23,700	$26,650	$29,600	$32,000	$34,350	$36,750	$39,100
Low-Income	$33,150	$37,900	$42,650	$47,350	$51,150	$54,950	$58,750	$62,550

Figure 11: Number of Households within Section 8 Low-Income Limits

	Extremely Low-Income	Very Low-Income	Low-Income
GREEN HILL	8	8	17
DIAMOND HILL	5	7	10
MCCORKLE DR	1	1	3
WALKER ST	7	8	12
CENTERVILLE	5	5	7

Appendix D2: Distribution of Responses Across Neighborhoods



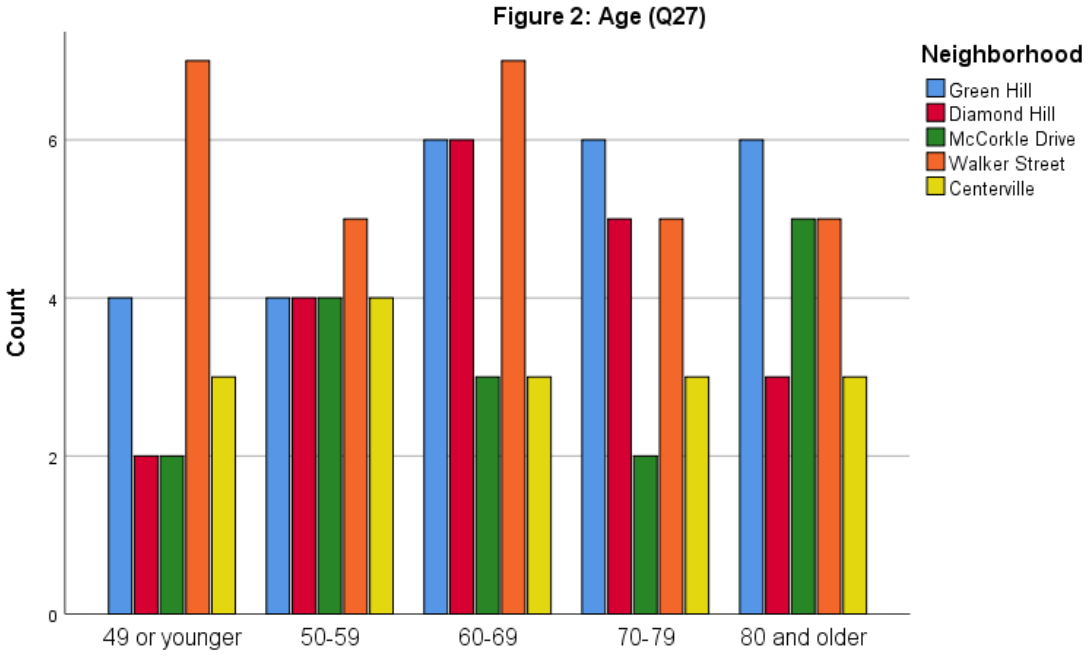


Figure 3: Race (Q28)

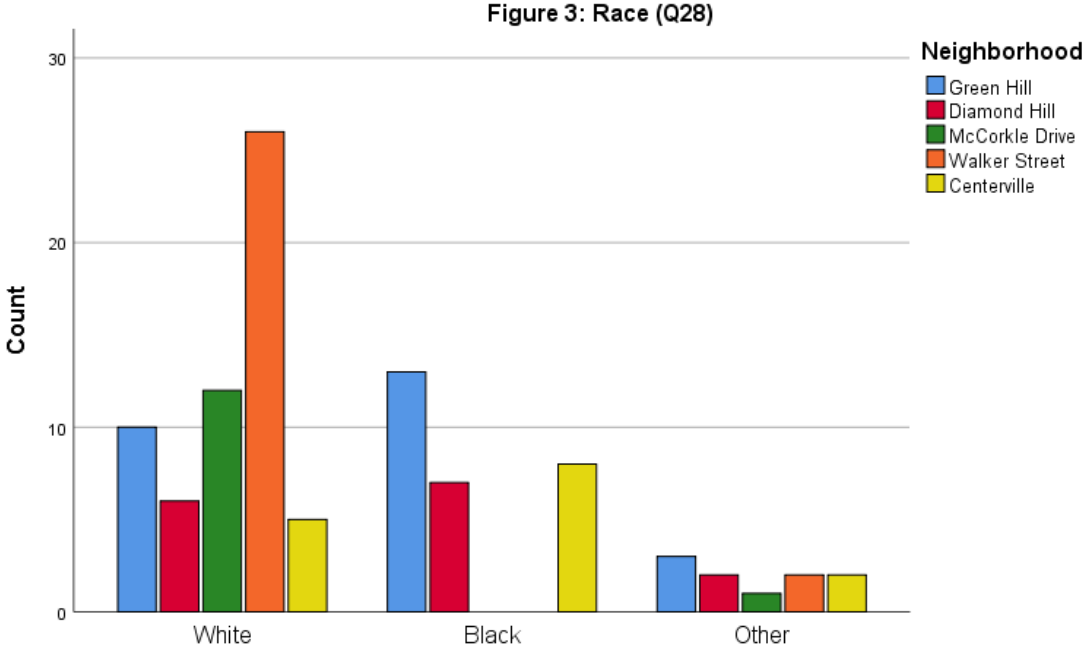


Figure 4: Ethnicity (Q29)

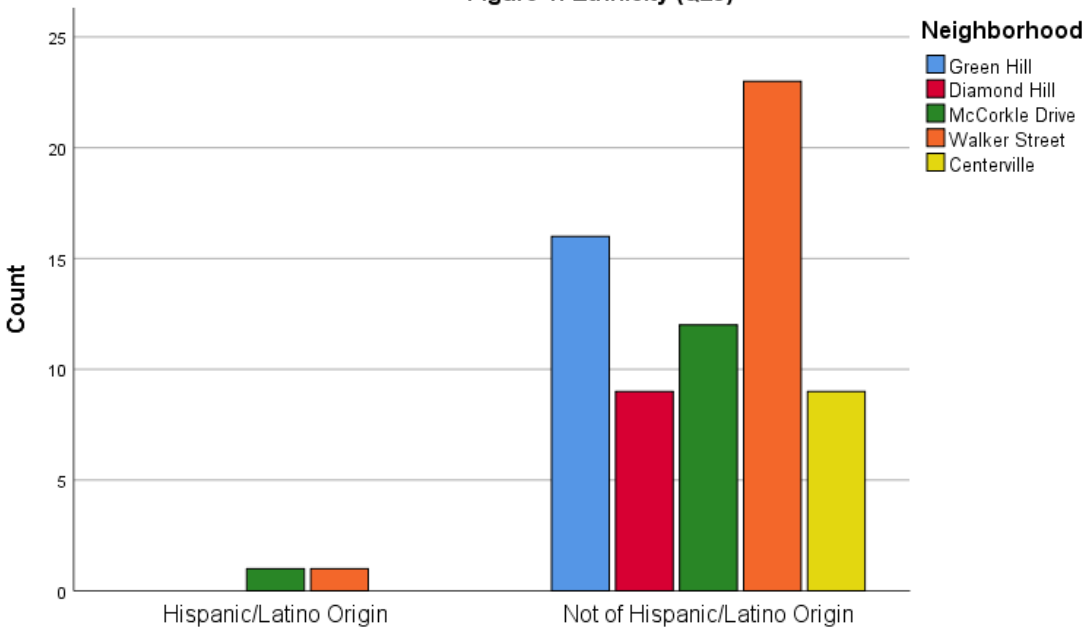


Figure 5: Marital Status (Q30)

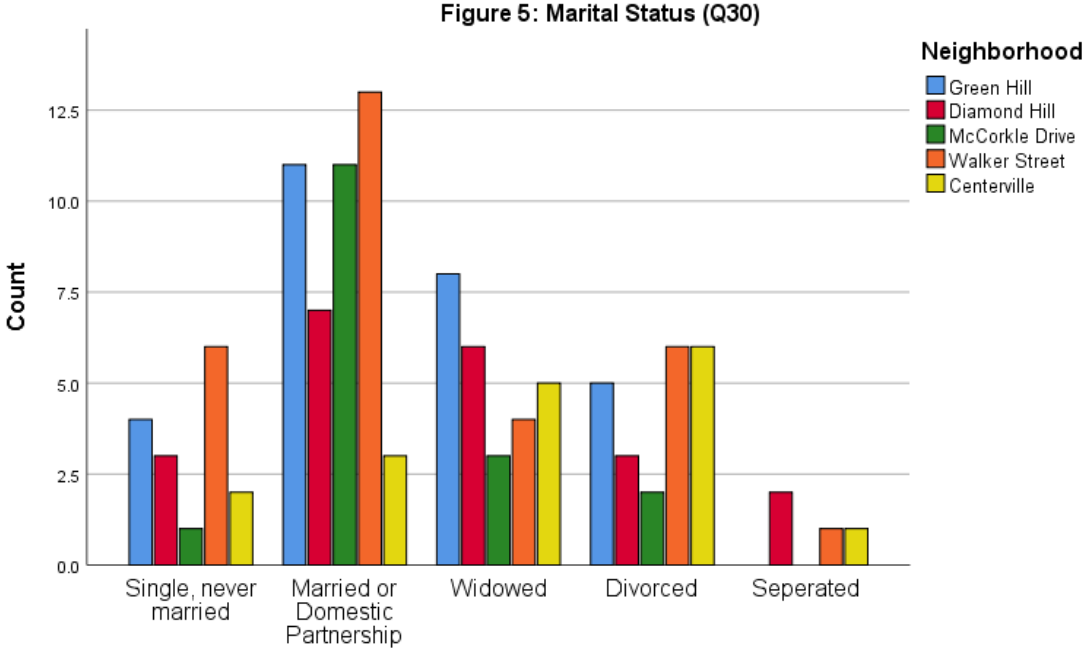


Figure 6: Education Level (Q31)

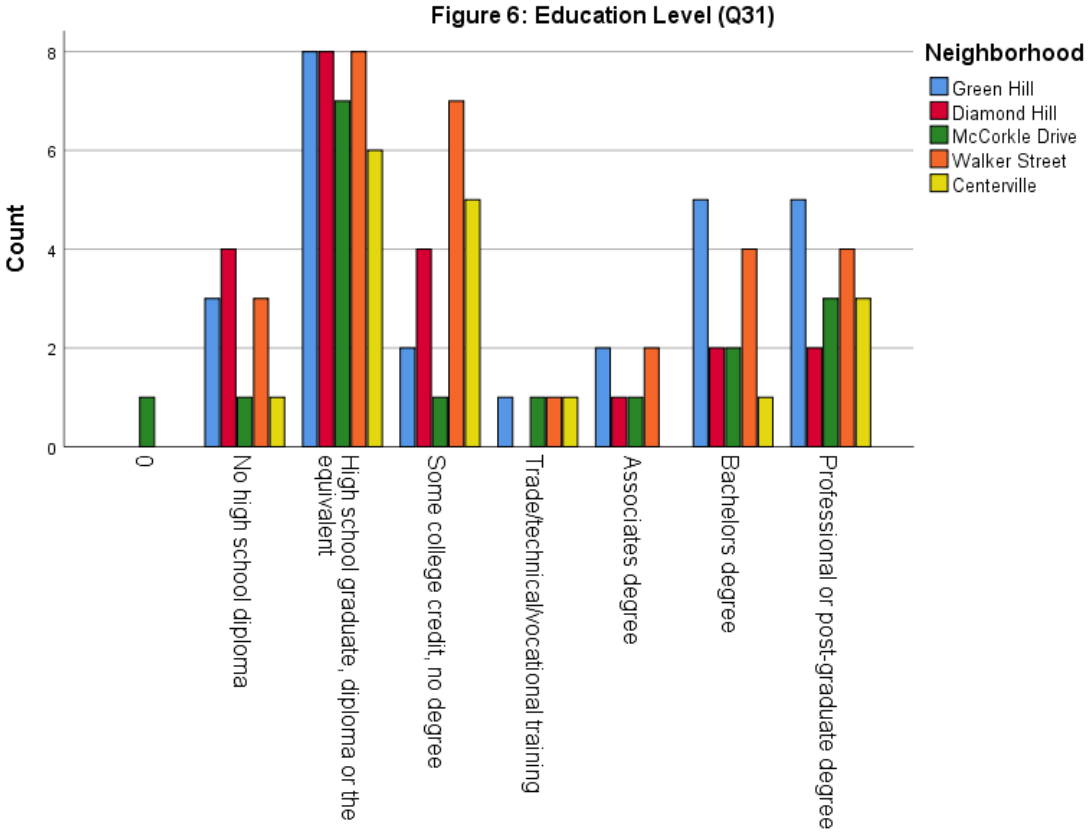


Figure 7: Professional Employment Status (Q32)

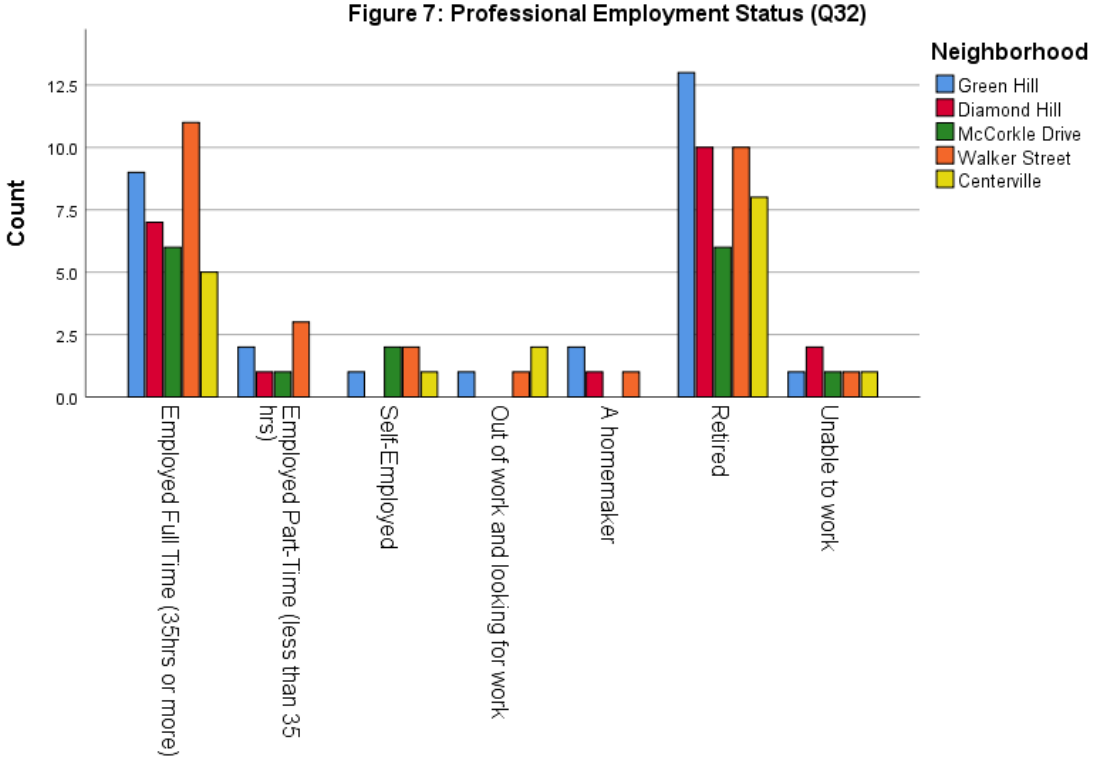


Figure 8: Total Number of Household Members (Q34)

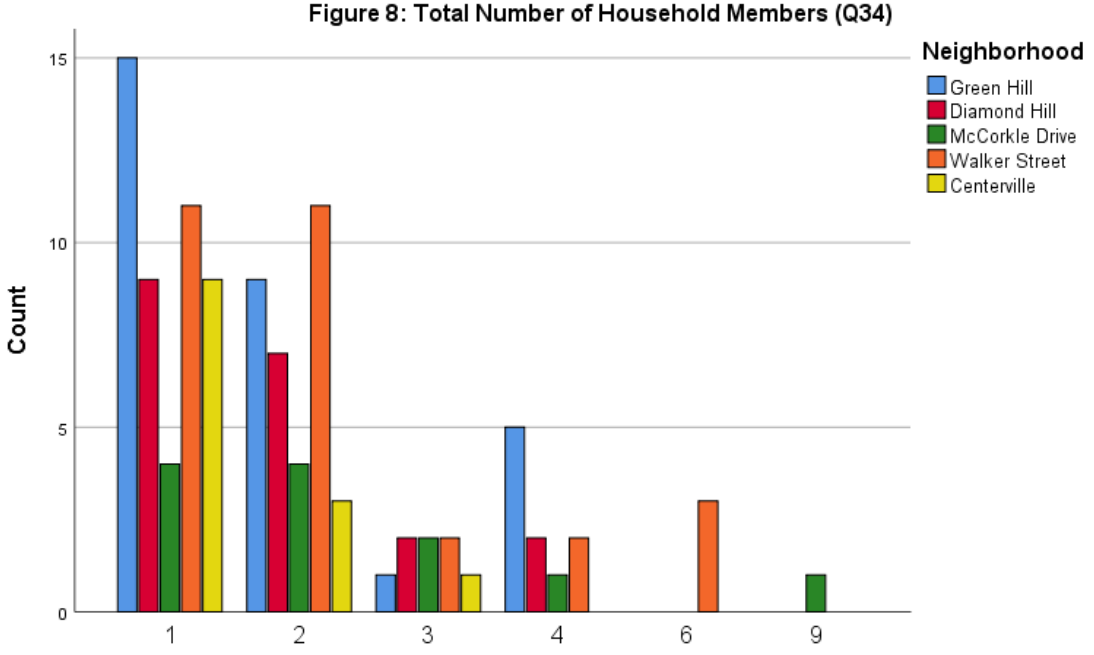


Figure 9: Household Income (Q35)