

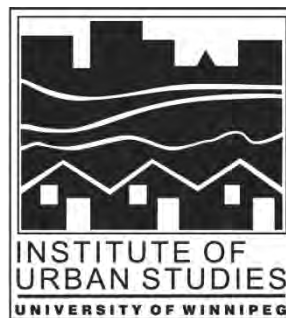
# **The Roosevelt Park Project**

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**by Ralph R. Kuropatwa  
1971**

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**The Institute of Urban Studies**





THE UNIVERSITY OF  
WINNIPEG

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**THE ROOSEVELT PARK PROJECT**

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The Institute of Urban Studies is an independent research arm of the University of Winnipeg. Since 1969, the IUS has been both an academic and an applied research centre, committed to examining urban development issues in a broad, non-partisan manner. The Institute examines inner city, environmental, Aboriginal and community development issues. In addition to its ongoing involvement in research, IUS brings in visiting scholars, hosts workshops, seminars and conferences, and acts in partnership with other organizations in the community to effect positive change.

THE ROOSEVELT PARK PROJECT

Prepared for  
The Institute of Urban Studies  
The University of Winnipeg

by  
Professor Ralph R. Kuropatwa

March 1, 1971

THE ROOSEVELT PARK PROJECT:

SHORT - FORM EVALUATION

(1) Introductory Remarks

These preliminary comments are designed to serve as a short-form evaluation of the pilot project of the Institute of Urban Studies of the University of Winnipeg in the Roosevelt Park area of the City of Winnipeg.

It is emphasized that this initial, short report is only a partial evaluation in which the total available material, currently being shaped into a full evaluation, has here been most selectively used to produce an introductory document. As such a document, it is to be expected that the project will be examined and described in a relatively brief manner -- with all the generalization, loss of detail, and lack of comprehensiveness that such brevity makes so difficult to avoid.

The full report, which is expected to be completed and ready for presentation on March 29th, 1971, is a far more comprehensive document; some indication of that comprehensiveness is indicated by the approved research worksheet #3, which has been added as Appendix A to this short-form evaluation.

Inevitably these reports are very much the creatures of their author. And the implications of that may be worthy of some brief mention. On the one hand, the author brings some credits to bear upon the evaluation. These would include certain academic and professional skills, together with a basic knowledge of the Roosevelt Park area derived from previous work experiences within its boundaries. On the other hand, the author also infers from some debits related to the evaluation, in so far as all his data is "secondary". That is, none of the information contained within the evaluations are the result of products of his own personal involvement

in the work of the project. While this detachment may lead to some desirable degree of objectivity in performing the evaluation itself, it also tends to lose the emotional textures and nuances which, predictably played, and continue to play, a significant part in the unfolding of the project. Remote observation can only identify the grossest outcomes of numerous interactions between those individuals engaged in the various aspects of the project.

In short, based upon the advantages and disadvantages brought to them by their author, the evaluations cannot altogether escape a tone of "informed distance".

This short-form evaluation may be structurally sub-divided as follows:

- (a) introductory remarks, designed to place the short-form evaluation into some helpful kind of perspective for its readers;
- (b) a description of the stated goals and purposes of the Institute's involvement in the area;
- (c) a description and raw analysis of what happened in the course of the project;
- (d) a brief evaluative summary of the events and processes constituting the project;
- (e) a presentation of a number of suggested alternative interventions and action research instruments that might have served the Institute's purposes in their work within the Roosevelt Park area -- and that might prove to be desirable in future community projects undertaken by the Institute.
- (f) a presentation of a limited number of interim proposals regarding, generally, the development of useful interventive and action research tools, and, more specifically, the possible alternatives for continued Institute involvement in the Roosevelt Park area.

(2) Purpose of IUS Involvement in the Area

The purpose of the Institute's involvement in the Roosevelt Park Area -- indeed an important reason for the Institute's entire existence -- is grounded in discontent. The Federal (Hellyer) Task Force showed that urban development and redevelopment in this country were not proceeding satisfactorily along lines clearly formed by the integration of political sensitivity to urban needs, the rational mobilization of resources, the logical deployment of administrative and professional skills, as well as the maximum consultation with, and decision-making by, the residents of urban localities. Without all these factors being present and intelligently integrated, there became evident a need to pursue some new and different ways of redeveloping our urban communities. One such mode of pursuit is the pilot or demonstration project; of which the Institute's project in the Roosevelt Park area is one illustration.

In addition, the cancellation of Federal funds invested in traditional urban renewal plans and programs made even more necessary the widest possible experimentation with new approaches and new techniques. There was also some provision made for earmarking Federal funds to be invested in such experimentation.

The Institute was highly attuned to these developments, and one need only examine the public position assumed by the Institute (as in the speeches of its director) to very quickly see that the Roosevelt Park project is one specific reflection of this general concern that new and and imaginative means must be tested if urban communities are to be involved in their own development, and if effective economic and social standards are to result from public or private enterprise in the contemporary Canadian city.

If the ultimate ground of the project is in the sense of "the time is ripe for change", the simplest purpose of the project is experimentation. The project is quite clearly, in essence, a part of the Institute's orientation toward trying out new methods, testing new approaches, and experimenting with new styles of urban redevelopment. The term and model used by the Institute to capsule this same phenomenon is 'action research'.

In a memorandum drafted by the Institute in the Fall of 1969, the particular elements considered appropriate for experimentation included: (a) a process of community participation in the planning and preparation of redevelopment programs; (b) a process of recruiting and involving private professionals and entrepreneurs in the preparation and implementation of a community's plans; (c) a pursuit of different ways of making low-cost housing available; (d) a pursuit of different techniques for rehabilitating present housing; (e) a pursuit of means for rebuilding community services and facilities, and; (f) a pursuit of ways in which educational and social service programs might be rationalized.

The purpose of the Institute's involvement is best articulated in a short quote from that same memo: "In effect, such an experimental program would be an attempt at fully integrated community renewal on a pilot project scale."

The selection of the Roosevelt Park area for such a pilot project was very simply based upon that area falling into the designated boundaries of the City of Winnipeg's Urban Renewal Area #2; and thereby demonstrating a public recognition of the need for renewal and redevelopment to take place in that locality.

In addition to the Institute's general statement of its aims in the Roosevelt Park pilot project (as being the redevelopment of a community

through applied or action research), the Institute also made clear the kind of process it intended to undertake and the role that the Institute expected to play in that process. In the most general of terms, the process would involve the Institute in entering the area, probing its characteristics together with its residents, and, again with the area's residents, developing and assisting in the implementation of strategies for redevelopment. An accurate technical phrase for describing the process would be to call it "community-centered problem solving".

The Institute saw itself playing a number of crucial roles in this process, including initiator, co-ordinator, resource "mart", and evaluator. Most specifically, and strenuously, the Institute stated that, as an operating principle, it would continuously attempt to bring together all the relevant components of effective redevelopment. These components were to include the residents of the area; the financial training, organizing and other resources of the Institute itself; the various levels of government and their appropriate departments; the social service agencies, private and public, that served the area; the various private professional and business persons that were willing and capable of bringing relevant competencies to the area's residents; the University community, including academics for consultation and students for field work.

Once again, the 1969 memo probably best articulated the self-perception of the IUS:

"The role of a university-sponsored institute such as IUS is to be the catalytic agent, the innovative agent and the co-ordinating agent in developing better solutions to urban redevelopment that can subsequently be usefully employed on a large scale by both government, private industry and neighbourhood groups and individuals".



The Institute also set out to test certain hypotheses regarding community redevelopment via the Roosevelt Park project. These hypotheses included the greater effectiveness of developing representative neighbourhood action groups as opposed to developing narrower interest groups within the community. The project also set out to test the validity of the "alliance" of representative neighbourhood action groups with private and professional third partner, such as IUS, which are characterized by their independence from governments and other established interests. This model would facilitate the examination of the effectiveness of the Institute itself; particularly in its role of functionary under the general sponsorship of an urban University.

Another proposition which the project would test was the notion of "anticipatory planning". Community action programs have overwhelmingly taken the form of community groups, with some form of external assistance, coming together and mobilizing themselves in order to react to a particular plan or decision initiated by some level of government or certain private developers. Anticipatory planning is the attempt to assist a community to organize itself in such a way as to encourage the community action groups to assume the initiatives in planning thereby forcing governments to respond to the community's wishes, rather than vice versa.

Traditional community programs have also been characterized by a breadth of target and diffusion of resources. The Roosevelt Park project included an effort by the Institute to concentrate all available resources -- including a pool of voluntary expertise and the economies therein implied -- in order to achieve immediate, limited, tangible goals.

It may be important to add, at this point in the report, that the project is being evaluated according to these criteria set out within the aims and self-perceived tasks of the Institute, and not according to any other, more universal set of criteria. That is, the evaluation sets out to answer the question: "To what extent has the Roosevelt Park pilot project been successful, in terms of the expectations of it contained in its origination?" There has been no effort made to judge whether the project was 'good' community organization, social work, or community development.

### (3) The Project: A Brief History

Despite the brevity and therefore the incompleteness of this report's historical and descriptive material, we will include enough to show that the project has basically undergone four distinct phases. Each phase has been characterized by a particular quality, such as the participating group of dominant interest, or an especially interest-dominating task.

The four phases are:

- (a) An initial phase of preparation;
- (b) A phase in which the community action group was developed;
- (c) A phase dominated by the sub-project of the apartment block;
- (d) The present phase.

The project began with a great deal of IUS time, effort, energy, and resources invested in preparing for the most useful entry of the Institute into the area. That is, an Institute entry most likely to stimulate the establishment of a local citizens' group capable of identifying its wants, developing and pursuing strategies necessary for achieving these wants, and utilizing available resources while increasing its autonomy.

One of the very first steps, of course, was the development of a

proposal by IUS which outlined the anticipated nature of the pilot project. The proposal was presented to the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, who subsequently agreed to provide the requisite funds for carrying out the pilot project in the Roosevelt Park area.

This preparatory phase is very much characterized by a continuous round of discussions, consultations, and conversations. Not surprisingly, the IUS staff figure prominently in these discussions. It would be next to impossible, as well as unnecessary, to try and fully catalogue each and every contact made by these means. What does emerge however, and is of great importance, is the three-directional effort of the discussions. These three directions consisted of: (a) the recruiting and developing of a technical committee: (b) the earliest probes into the area, including the use of IUS-trained students, and, (c) the contacting of persons, government authorities, and social agencies which were currently active and interested in the social and economic status of the Roosevelt Park area. For the sake of clarity it should be pointed out that these three directions were not part of an accidental, random sort of process. Rather it was a deliberate and planned part of the project itself; as can be seen from the proposal which gave rise to the project.

The technical committee represented a resource pool of expertise in a number of competencies, including architecture, law, economics, mortgage and financing, and CMHC procedures. All of the initial recruiting of the technical committee's members was done on an individual basis. Eventually the group got off the ground, as a group, and met as the technical committee. It is interesting to note here (by way of premature comment) that the technical committee members had all had ample exposure to discussion of the problems, needs, and possible strategies related to the project. This

may very well have reinforced the "expertness" of the committee's members. If this was the case, and communicated itself on the first major contact between the technical committee and the residents, it could be partly responsible for the consequent reports of the discomfort and unreadiness felt by some residents.

From November, 1969 through to about February 1970, a number of university students were carefully trained, and then sent out by the IUS to make contact with members of the community, and collect relevant data. The care with which the students were trained in this preparation phase of the project really cannot be overemphasized. The Institute did not welcome every student volunteer; rather it demanded some clear commitment from the students, and exercised selectivity in its choice of student staff. These volunteers were then trained specifically for the study of the area. They were taught to seek out personal relationships with people in the community, in addition to the use of interviews and questionnaires for surveying the area. In order to assist the development of personal skills for the student volunteers, their training included the use of role-playing situations and VTR equipment.

While recruiting of the technical committee and training of the volunteer fieldworkers continued, the Institute attempted to make the best use of its entry into the area by systematically contacting public and private agency and government officials. These included the Honourable Robert Andras, Central Mortgage and Housing, the Provincial departments of Health and Social Services and Municipal Affairs, the City of Winnipeg Committee and Department of Housing and Urban Renewal, Peoples' Opportunity Services, St. Andrews Church, Community Welfare Planning Council, Children's Air Society, and Neighbourhood Service Centres.

These contacts usually resulted in meetings between IUS and the other parties. The IUS entry was nevertheless misunderstood by a number of agencies.

In addition to the efforts described, there was also some direct, though largely random, contact between IUS staff members and local residents. These contacts were made in shops and restaurants, as well as at private residences.

The product of the preparatory phase was a public meeting, on March 6, 1970 at the Hugh John Macdonald School. The meeting was called, and publicized, as an opportunity for the Institute to report its findings and share these with the people of the area. About two hundred people attended that meeting. The meeting was chaired by the IUS fieldworker. The meeting was divided into two parts. In the first part, six technical advisors spoke to the people about the area, and about their discipline. After a coffee break, the meeting reconvened for questions and discussion. Mounting frustration was expressed by some members of the audience. At last, the meeting agreed to the establishment of a steering committee to co-ordinate the activities and involvement of the neighbourhood people with the resources (such as IUS) available to them.

From that point on, the focus of the project is very much the history and development of the Steering Committee; later to become the People's Committee. The details of the group processes constituting that history properly belong to the full evaluation and are not covered in this report. For our present purposes we merely want to make a brief note of the following: The People's Committee engaged in a lively series of discussions regarding the problems of their area; they set out, with increasing clarity, the concerns and goals of the residents, and; they worked out a philosophy

of action leading to an ability to develop and select strategies. While a great deal of energy was invested in the performance of group tasks - such as issuing a community newsletter - the crucial, fragile, painstaking processes of building a social group also took up much of the available energy, effort and time.

The next highlight in the life of the project begins on April 23, 1970 when the People's Committee discuss a newspaper ad asking for tenders to demolish twenty buildings impeding the Cumberland Street extension. The idea which received approval in principle at that meeting, was that it may be preferable to move these homes rather than demolish them. Once again, the detailed description and analysis of this phase of the project belongs to the full evaluation. This phase represents a very active portion of the People's Committee's life. A great deal of their energies and talents are focussed on what becomes, "moving the apartment block". Most important of all the Committee now has a tangible accomplishment. The People's Committee has tackled an entire project, from beginning to end, and its members have demonstrated that they can tackle whatever needs to be done - approaching Metro; discussion and negotiation with Metro, the Province, and the City; presenting a series of briefs; and finally, of course, moving the apartment block.

Particular difficulties for the People's Committee resulted from their unsettled relationship with the City of Winnipeg. At first, the City proved to be very uncooperative. For example, the City would not initially provide the requisite land for the Committee. Also, the City appointed a City Steering Committee of its own. The City then insisted upon recognizing only the Committee, of its own selection, as that citizen group with which it would consult regarding local renewal and redevelop-

ment plans. The People's Committee was then presented with a choice between relating to the City Politicians and administrators through the City Steering Committee, or insisting upon recognition of the People's Committee itself as a viable and representative citizens' organization, for matters relating to the Roosevelt Park area. The People's Committee chose the latter, confronted the City, and won recognition on its own terms.

New problems confront the Committee in relation to the block. They must now deal with the matter of purchasing (ownership), managing the property, renting out the suites and so on.

In contrast to most comparable urban citizen groups in the United States, what is particularly remarkable about the People's Committee is its present condition. Despite the fragility of the group-building processes (under the inordinate buffeting they have received), despite the tremendous demands placed upon the Committee by the struggle for and current administration of the apartment block, the Committee has been able to: (a) survive; (b) continually maintain some interest in the broad issues relevant to the entire neighbourhood, and (c) show a real vitality in coming up to fight the next big issue, the utilization of the City's newly acquired Midland Railway property.

As a final note, in this highly abbreviated history of the project, it must be pointed out that, throughout the project there have always been full-time IUE persons assigned to working with the people's Committee. Thus, while it is quite accurate to record the achievements of the Committee, it should not be ignored that the requisite skills of organization and resource mobilization have been continually available to the local citizens. The significance of that observation will become quite clear when we enter the next section of the report; namely the evaluation of the process.

(4) Evaluation of Project

The processes and events which constituted the demonstration project may be accurately described as having the methodological form of "Unorthodox problem solving". Problem solving methods, in the traditional or orthodox sense, are generally characterized by a few major steps. The names of the steps vary according to the authors charged with delineating the problem-solving process, as well as with the particular discipline undertaking problem-solving responsibilities - social work, community development, social planning, and so on. However, despite the wide variation in terminology, the steps of the problem-solving process can broadly be described as being the following: (i) STUDY, (ii) DIAGNOSIS, (iii) SELECTION OF APPROPRIATE STRATEGIES, (iv) IMPLEMENTATION OF STRATEGIES, and (v) EVALUATION. Put very simply these problem-solving steps acknowledge that, in order to do something constructive about a problematic or disturbing condition, there are a number of actions that have to be performed. And these typically include a phase in which relevant facts are collected; a phase in which these facts are collectively expected to yield some answer as to what it is, precisely that is responsible for the existence and maintenance of the undesirable condition; a phase in which the methods, appropriate to improving the situation, are determined and decided upon; a phase in which these methods are applied to the situation, and; a phase in which the preceding procedures are examined in the light of their effectiveness and appropriateness - a phase that asks the questions; 'has the job been done?', 'are we doing the right kind of things?'

If these are the broad steps or phases which characterize the problem-solving process, as generally understood, then there is one additional, and highly significant quality attached to the nature of the process. That is, the process, constituted of a set of steps, is also characterized by the



fact that these steps are sequential in character, and not haphazard or random. One step follows another. One phase is the prerequisite for another. This is such an obvious characteristic of the process that it very understandably becomes taken for granted. But to take the rigid sequence of the process for granted is to miss the most significant unorthodoxy of the demonstration project.

The project was based upon an idea of 'action research'. The history of the project demonstrates the methodological inheritance of that idea. If the regular problem-solving intervention contains the previously described sequence of phases, then the Roosevelt Park pilot project contains at least two full sequences of problem-solving steps. First, there is the testing of the Institute itself as an instrument for "developing better solutions to urban redevelopment". Second, there is the application of the problem-solving process to specific, local issues; issues such as the utilization of residential buildings, the future uses of the Midland Railway property, the intricacies of incorporation, the struggle to be recognized and consulted by local government, and so on. Both these processes are exercises in the solving of problems. Both are distinct as separate and identifiable processes. Each process and problem would appear to be totally legitimate, in its own right.

To quickly summarize: the Roosevelt Park demonstration project basically pursued two strands of problem-solving. Generally, it was the problem of finding new ways to redevelop a locality that served as the target for the Institute's efforts. It was specific conditions of the locality that served as the problems which the People's Committee sought to solve. Now, while these two strands may be relatively simple to separate analytically, they are very tightly interlocked in reality - especially since the problems

to which the community action group addresses itself in fact represent the content of the Institute's experiments in form.

This is not to suggest that the Institute or its staff did not, or does not, care about the difficulties faced by the people resident in the project area. Rather, it merely acknowledges that while the Institute is seeking methods that might be applied to any urban neighbourhood, the People's Committee has priorities which rank such universal interventive techniques somewhat low - but ranks local, tangible accomplishments very high.

As a result, any evaluation of this project must include reference to a minimum of three areas. First, there must be some assessment made regarding the effectiveness of the problem-solving process pursued by the Institute, with regard to exploring interventive forms. Second, there must be some assessment made regarding the effectiveness of the problem-solving process pursued by the Institute and the People's Committee with regard to finding material, tangible solutions to local difficulties. And third, and very important, there must be some assessment made regarding the degree to which the two described processes of problem-solving are compatible and mutually reinforcing - rather than being in conflict and mutually hampering.

Once again, the indepth assessments of all three of the above facets of the project await the full evaluation. In the context of a summarized evaluation the following major points should be introduced at this time:

- among the 'ways' tested by the Institute the two which stand out in terms of apparent effectiveness are, (a) total community preparation, and (b) total community resource mobilization. As described in the history of the project, the Institute was very deliberate in its initial stage of preparation. The various elements which would go into making up the project (residents, staff, students, experts) underwent maximum possible exposure to one another. Hazarding a generalization, it was found that, the greater the mutual familiarization, the greater the mutual task

achievement. This is probably most clear in the case of the members of the People's Committee and their working relationship with the IUS field staff. Equally, it can be argued that mutual task achievement fell as mutual familiarization fell; and this is probably most clear in the difficulties faced by the Technical Committee upon their first exposure to the residents of the project area. In short, total community preparation is optimum when mutual familiarization is maximum.

The Institute was also very deliberate in its efforts at mobilizing the total resources available to the target community. It is more difficult to assess this part of the process than the matter of familiarization. Compared to many community action programs in the United States, under the GEO legislation, the Roosevelt Park demonstration project took exceptional pains to avoid 'confrontations', and stressed throughout the desirability of co-operative activity among the various parties - residents, local government, senior governments, private organizations, technical experts, etc. Although this attempt at total community harnessing failed, the attempt is assessed as effective because it did seem to guarantee that the project, and the residents' committee, were never isolated, never completely without institutional supporters and sympathizers, never trapped into 'fighting the whole world'.

An additional 'way' pursued by the Institute was the continued and concentrated input invested in the process of group building. This particular input cannot be overemphasized. Without it the committee of residents would have folded under the various pressures to which it was exposed. Despite its very clear importance in the history of the project, however, the group building process is peculiarly difficult to assess. On

the one hand the group building process must be credited with the very survival of the Committee. On the other hand, one would have to estimate that, given the removal of that input, the Committee would probably collapse under, even relatively mild, pressure. It would be most accurate to say that, to date, the group building process is incomplete.

At the same time, the work of the Institute would also have to be evaluated according to the criterion of the degree to which local leadership was developed. Unlike, for example, the members of the steering Committee appointed by the City of Winnipeg, the members of the People's Committee were not previously involved in community groups concerned with the tackling of local problems. A number of local leaders have very clearly emerged from the People's Committee, and its activities, which (this evaluation maintains) are specific indications of the effectiveness of the project.

In addition, a number of relevant, local social service agencies, public and private, have reacted to the entry of the IUS project in the area. Their reactions have been ambivalent. Some entrenchment has taken place, by which the agencies have sought to maintain some monopoly of interventive mandate. This included agency support for the City Steering Committee in preference to the People's Committee. But on the other hand, these same social service agencies have imitated aspects of the Institute's project, including the use of VTR. To paraphrase the American community organizer, Saul Alinsky, it would appear that the IUS project in Roosevelt Park has to some extent, encouraged some social service agencies to "do the right things for the wrong reasons."

- With regard to finding tangible solutions to local difficulties, the People's Committee has two very clear accomplishments to serve as examples

and confirmation of its ability to influence the making of public decisions. First, there is the committee's successful battle for recognition from the municipal government. Second, there is the highly visible achievement of the apartment block's move to, and establishment on, Ross Avenue.

The immediate means for both these accomplishments were not especially dramatic or new. The Committee simply appeared to "get in there" and fight. However, the experiences of similar committees across North America, in similar circumstances, suggest that success is not at all that readily assured. This evaluation suggests that the accomplishments of the committee are based upon three factors; (a) the growth of local leadership via the medium of the committee; (b) the activities of the Institute, particularly in group building, resource mobilization, and community familiarization, and (c) the absence of an American urban syndrome, in which the term 'urban crises' is often just a code word for problems with blacks in city slums - as a result, even the resistance to the Committee by the local government is at much less of a "gut" level than is the case in the larger American cities.

The degree to which the pursuits of IUS and the pursuits of the People's Committee were, and are, compatible is an extremely difficult matter to discuss definitively. To begin with, there does not appear to be any clear acknowledgement, by either party, that the pursuits are different, or indeed that they should be different. Rather, very much like other, roughly equivalent urban programs, an undefined amount of emotional volatility and suspicion seems to have been present - both within the Institute within the Committee, and between the Committee and the Institute. Whatever the extent of that emotionally charged suspiciousness, there existed enough to make more difficult an already complex task. It is the conclusion of

this evaluation that these emotional obstacles were not based predominantly upon personality clashes, but that these were only symptomatic of an inevitable confusion - a confusion resulting from a failure to distinguish between the properly "narrow" ends of the residents' group and the properly far more inclusive concerns with methodologies, as well as ends, characteristic of the Institute's participation in the project. The fact is that the two concerns are compatible and mutually reinforcing. Unfortunately, the failure to acknowledge and clarify this led to some confusion; which in turn led to some mistrust. One consequence of the preceding seems to have been a masking of the actual compatibility existing between the two problem-solving processes.

(5) Other Action Research Instruments

There are a great many numbers of ways in which the study of an urban community may be organized and undertaken. In the Roosevelt Park project, an important first step was the door-to-door survey, guided by a schedule of questions, and undertaken by a number of university students. Although the survey served well enough as one more initiator of contact between the Institute and the residents of the project area, the survey schedule itself did suffer from some absence of organizing principles. In other words, despite the fairly comprehensive nature of the data sought, and found, the survey schedule itself did lack a certain conceptional tightness that, had it been present, might easily have generated a more effective and accurate measuring tool.

However, this point should be kept in context. The most important functions required to be performed during the study phase were certainly facilitated by the survey. In addition, there were other contracts made which more than made up for any conceptual weakness in the formulation of

the survey schedule. For example, IUS staff went into the high schools in the area and talked to the young people of Roosevelt Park about what they thought of and what they might do, concerning the conditions of their neighbourhood. These contacts resulted in the establishment of a Youth Committee which, among other things, worked on the field office and the apartment block.

An important and interesting result of the survey was the discrepancy noted between the community profile found by IUS, and the community profile found by the Social Service Audit. The Institute found the community character considerably more positive than did the Social Service Audit. The IUS concluded that the people of Roosevelt Park did care about what was happening to them; and the achievements of the People's Committee would seem to confirm that conclusion.

Not wishing to attempt a comprehensive presentation of all the conceptual tools available only one approach has been selected as a suggested tool for phase one of the project's cycle. That is, as we look toward new approaches for setting out on the initial study of the target area the following, highly modified model is offered for consideration.

The model suggested essentially helps us to develop a relevant "inventory" of data on our target community. The model was developed by Passonneau (1966).

Passonneau divides all the data considered necessary for knowing a community well enough to intelligently plan change, into these three categories; population characteristics, environmental characteristics, and the presence of public goods and services. The Passonneau Inventory is extremely demanding in terms of statistical sources in all of these categories. For information, the slightly modified inventory is presented below:

### Population Characteristics

- |                          |                               |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) average age           | 2) variation from average age |
| 3) sex distribution      | 4) income per household       |
| 5) educational levels    | 6) ethnicity                  |
| 7) length of residence   | 8) occupational distribution  |
| 9) employed labour force | 10) school enrollment         |
| 11) population density   | 12) family sizes.             |

### Environmental Characteristics

- 1) total residential income per unit of land area
- 2) public capital investment
- 3) percentage of land covered by buildings
- 4) average building height
- 5) average variation from the average building height
- 6) amount and type of non-residential use
- 7) average age of buildings
- 8) distance from centroid of population

### Subcategories of Public Goods and Services

- 1) educational facilities
- 2) recreational and cultural facilities
- 3) public transportation
- 4) social services
- 5) health care services
- 6) police protection and legal counsel services
- 7) fire, ambulance, and other emergency services
- 8) parks, playgrounds, and landscaping - as in boulevards, trees
- 9) municipal amenities: water, heating, power, sewage, garbage



Obviously, the Institute's most immediate community-study needs would be met by using the population characteristics, the categories of public goods and services, and only a few of the environmental characteristics, such as amount and type of non-residential land and building use. In addition, the Passonneau Inventory ignores some of the more typical observations we would want to make, including; housing standards, crowding of residents in homes, range of rentals being paid, ratio of tenants to homeowners, and so on. Of most value, of course, is the general division of characteristics into the social (human), environmental (physical), and public (institutional) categories.

In addition, Warren's community model (1963) is exceptionally useful in determining factors such as the autonomy of the community with which one is working. From Warren's model a community check-list can be developed and one such list will be suggested in the full evaluation.

A particularly useful model is that of Clark and Hopkins (1969). Among other things, Clark and Hopkins offer a listing of what characterizes a relatively effective community program, and this listing could, with ease, be transformed into a monitoring and evaluative tool - as will be demonstrated in the full evaluation. For our present information, the characteristics listed are as follows:

- (1) A clear statement of purposes, definitions and goals of community action.
- (2) Actual programs which seemed relevant to and compatible with the stated community action purposes and goals.
- (3) Effective, strong, and articulate staff leadership, generally backed by a sophisticated board with some base of realistic power.

- (4) Some form of involvement or representation of the poor on the policy-making or staff level.
- (5) An early confrontation with the local political apparatus and progress toward the working out of an acceptable accommodation by which the community action program is permitted to operate either with minimum political interference and with integrity or with the political apparatus as an ally actively protecting the integrity and effectiveness of the anti-poverty program.
- (6) Some early evidence of actual positive changes in the conditions of the poor or evidence that through the activities of the program the poor have learned or developed methods and techniques by which to help themselves in the future.

In using the Clark-Hopkins model for evaluation, the Roosevelt Park project was found to score consistently at a high level. The details of such scoring will be elucidated in the full evaluation.

(6) Interim Proposals

-That IUS recycle the familiarization sequence in such a way that there is, in effect, a continuing training of (i) field staff, (ii) project area residents, (iii) technical resource persons.

- that IUS maintain their total community resource mobilization sequence in order to maximize community support (and comprehension) for the project.

- that IUS maintain their group building input to prevent collapse of the People's Committee.

- that IUS proceed to clarify the distinctions and the compatibility between its goals and the goals of community groups who are consumers of the Institute's services.

- that IUS proceed to test a variety of inventory and assessment tools, including Passonneau, Warren, and Clark-Hopkins (extensive elaboration of these and many other instruments appears in the full evaluation).

- that IUS institute an ongoing monitoring scheme. This would enormously facilitate evaluation of any project at any time.

- that IUS now pursue the development of local leadership in the same project area, through channels other than the People's Committee. It would be an error to allow IUS and the People's Committee to become monogamously tied to one another.

- that IUS identify a sample of the project area's population for the purpose of accurately testing the feelings and responses of the community. Such population sampling techniques have been developed by corporations for marketing purposes, and there is every reason to assume that these same techniques, appropriately modified, will usefully serve the purposes of the Institute in its work in any community.

APPENDIX A

ROOSEVELT PARK PROJECT - WORKSHEET #3

PART I

(1) History and Background of Area

a) File B material:

Midland Railway

Lord Selkirk Park Redevelopment Scheme

Gerson Study, 1957

City of Winnipeg Study of Urban Renewal Area No. 2, 1968

Canada, Urban Studies mimeo

City of Winnipeg, Housing Survey, 1955

City of Winnipeg, Urban Renewal Area No. 2, Interim Report, 1966

Winnipeg General Hospital, Manitoba Medical Review, 1960

b) Social history of area and its socio-economic profile

c) Social Service Audit material

d) Reports and evaluations, briefs and assessments of relevant social agencies

e) Examination of the processes of social change related to the area; rural - urban draft, migration of Indians and Metis, immigration of Italian, Portuguese and other peoples; historical review of settlement and mobility patterns of various minorities which have been significant in the area, such as Slavs, Jews, Anglo-Saxons, etc.

f) Impact of various economic factors including industry, distribution, "Fruit Row"; as well as past, present and proposed physical changes such as the proposed bridge.

g) Brief to the Federal Task Force by City, endorsing participation; also, general impact of governments on area: Federal, Provincial, Metropolitan, and Municipal

- h) Problem areas: population, demography and ethnicity; housing; poverty; education; juvenile and adult crime (index of social disorganization); transportation, industry, "ecology; and employment (physical economy); financing and jurisdictional handicaps; government and voluntary agencies' record for "reform".
  - i) Areas of strengths: positives of living in the area; sense of community? cultural vitality?, etc.
  - j) Bringing material up to date, December 1970 - this may include Provincial Government's proposed changes in local government for Greater Winnipeg.
- (2) History of Interventions and Planning other than IUS and People's Committee
- (a) As in file B (see section (1) above)
  - (b) general examination of Social Service and Welfare systems and their involvements (public and private sponsorship).
  - (c) Analysis of urban renewal efforts by City and Metro.
  - (d) Federal government involvement, including Task Force
  - (e) Provincial government interest and involvement, including upcoming legislation re changes in local government
  - (f) Data from Social Service Audit
  - (g) Review of trends in nature of interventions: centralization and decentralization, "planning" and participation
  - (h) Data from voluntary social agencies and organizations, including Neighbourhood Service Centre, St. Andrews Church, MacLeans Mission, St. John Bosco.

(3) History of People's Committee

## a) File A material:

History and Operation of IUS

History of Project Aaea

History of, and reasons for, the interest of IUS in Project Area

Objectives of Project

Planning of Project

Developing a Demonstration Project: the steps

Technical Committee

Arranging IUS entry with government authorities

Contacting established agencies in designated area

Contacting the citizen-residents in the area

Establishing a Field Office

Experiences of field staff in relating to other groups and agencies in the area

Experiences of People's Committee in relating to other groups and agencies in the area

Experiences of field staff in relating to public officials

Experiences of People's Committee in relating to public officials

Relations between field staff and Technical Committee

Relations between People's Committee and Technical Committee

Relations between Field Staff and IUS

Relations between People's Committee and IUS

Procedures and Activities: home visiting, newsletter, moving of apartments.

Mimeo of "Informal History of People's Committee"

## b) Examination of concepts behind project, including neighbourhood corporation concept

## c) Resources used by IUS: funding, financial support from CMHC; use of VTR

## d) Role of technical committee, and evaluation of effectiveness

- e) Assessment of tangible accomplishments
- f) Evaluation of IUS personnel involved in project
- g) Nature of IUS involvement: approaches, purpose, planning, process, resources; concept of university-based research centre and university involvement in social change within the community
- h) developing a dynamic model of interdependencies between the significant components: IUS, People's Committee, City, CMHC, social agencies, media, etc.

## PART II

### 4) Literature regarding Concepts Available and Used

- a) as in File B, see Part I, (1) a.
- b) as in reports on OEO work: Clark & Hopkin, Aleshire, Morns and Rein, Kramer, Moynihan et al.
- c) as in newspaper clippings for Canada and U.S.
- d) examining tensions between physical planning and social planning; between administrative convenience and people's needs.
- e) Analysis of single-interest groups vs representative neighbourhood groups
- f) concepts of community and community organization: Warren, Ross, Cloward and Piven, Arensberg and Kimball et al.
- g) New concepts: the challenge of finding new ways of performing the requisite tasks in urban change and development; assessment of the roles private and professional groups and institutions may play in the performance of such tasks; developing new forms of urban management.

h) general concepts re urbanization

(5) Comparative Urban Work in Other Cities

- a) as by Cassidy, Lithwick and Plagnet et al
- b) as above, in (4)
- c) comparing the existing forms of urban management in other Canadian and U.S. Cities, model cities, typologies of city planning.
- d) comparing some demonstration projects in other cities, as these projects relate to, or resemble, the IUS and People's Committee activities in Winnipeg.
- e) Attempt to glean a beginning model of effective and ineffective interventions in the urban context, with the purpose of assisting the effort at intelligently assessing the project in Roosevelt Park.
- f) developing an evaluative system useful in measuring "success" of projects in urban development and redevelopment.

PART III

(6) Assessment of Project as a Whole

- a) Evaluation of conflict and/or consensus with other groups
- b) models and systems for evaluation of effectiveness of social action.
- c) perceptions of project by People's Committee, other residents of area, IUS, professionals, technical committee, of other projects in the literature (as in OEO programs).



- d) questions raised as to whether new forms for people-planning are emerging; role of private professional organization; third party alliance concept.

(7) Assessment of Apartment Block as Innovation

- a) As above, with specific forms and concentration on the apartment block as a tangible achievement.

PART IV

(8) Lessons Learned

- a) Concepts reinforced or rejected, modified or learned
- b) comparison with neighbourhood development corporations: RFK, Kahn, Citizens' Advice Bureau (UK)
- c) role and function of technical committee in project
- d) assessment of new ways of undertaking urban redevelopment
- e) emphasis on differential functions of public and private resources, technical experts, professionals, residents, enabling personnel, etc.
- f) problem of identifying the "crunch": that is, that situation, or series of situations, critical to productive participation of residents in controlling the urban developments within their own neighbourhoods.

(9) The Emerging Future

- a) Quo Vadis for Project: the beginning or the end?
- b) Questions raised by Project regarding urban planning process.

- c) Development of a model or set of criteria by which to measure at what point in self-development a community finds itself; and indicators re interventive options open to a People's Committee, a professional Institute, other private sources (University, Business), and the various levels of government.
- d) recommendations re issue of rational planning in the urban context and its relationships to decentralized community control plus "alliance" of professional and private third-parties with representative neighbourhood action groups.

DEMONSTRATION PROJECT SURVEY RESULTS

SAMPLE SIZE = 421 responses

|                                 | <u>Numerical Response</u> | <u>%</u> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| 1. Ownership-tenant ratio:      |                           |          |
| a. Owner                        | 140                       | 33.25%   |
| b. Tenant                       | 281                       | 66.75%   |
| 2. Area of residence:           |                           |          |
| a. North Midland Railway        | 60                        | 14.25%   |
| b. Isabel to Sherbrook          | 196                       | 46.56%   |
| c. Isabel to Ellen              | 83                        | 19.71%   |
| d. Ellen to Princess            | 82                        | 19.48%   |
| 3. Length of residence in area: |                           |          |
| a. less than one month          | 15                        | 3.56%    |
| b. 1 - 3 months                 | 29                        | 6.89%    |
| c. 3 - 6 months                 | 29                        | 6.89%    |
| d. 6 months to one year         | 21                        | 4.99%    |
| e. 1 - 2 years                  | 47                        | 11.16%   |
| d. 2 - 5 years                  | 82                        | 19.48%   |
| f. more than 5 years            | 194                       | 46.08%   |
| g. don't know                   | 4                         | .095%    |
| 4. Rent-ownership:              |                           |          |
| a. owned                        | 137                       | 32.54%   |
| b. being bought                 | 4                         | .095%    |
| c. rented                       | 274                       | 65.08%   |
| d. leased                       | 1                         | .002%    |
| e. don't know                   | 5                         | .01%     |
| 5. (if rented) Landlord source: |                           |          |
| a. private landlord             | 262                       | 62.23    |
| b. public landlord              | 9                         | .02      |
| c. not rented                   | 6                         | .01      |
| d. don't know                   | 144                       | 34.20    |

|  | <u>Numerical Response</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| 6. (if rented) Desire for home ownership:                                  |                           |          |
| a. yes   | 128                       | 30.40%   |
| b. no  | 88                        | 20.90%   |
| c. don't know  | 203                       | 48.22%   |
| 7. (Where applicable) Number of places lived in during the last two years: |                           |          |
| a. more than 3 places  | 13                        | 3.09%    |
| b. two to 3 places   | 57                        | 13.54%   |
| c. one place only  | 51                        | 12.11%   |
| d. No answer   | 300                       | 71.26%   |
| 8. (Where applicable) Length of time spent at each place:                  |                           |          |
| a. less than 6 months  | 12                        | 2.85%    |
| b. 6 months to 1 year  | 21                        | 4.99%    |
| c. 1 - 2 years   | 28                        | 6.65%    |
| d. 2 years or more   | 43                        | 10.21%   |
| e. No answer   | 317                       | 75.30%   |
| 9. Reason for moving: (major reason for actually moving):                  |                           |          |
| a. lower rents   | 29                        | 7.0%     |
| b. opportunity to buy house (cheap housing costs)                          | 19                        | 5.0%     |
| c. urban renewal dislocation and/or expropriation                          | 25                        | 6.0%     |
| d. job relocation  | 18                        | 4.0%     |
| e. friends and/or relatives in the area                                    | 4                         | 1.0%     |
| f. general dislike of former neighbourhood                                 | 11                        | 3.0%     |
| g. Other   | 139                       | 33.0%    |
| h. No answer   | 176                       | 42.0%    |
| 10. Reason present area was selected as a residence: (major reason only)   |                           |          |
| a. lower rents   | 68                        | 16.2%    |
| b. cheap housing (opportunity to buy)                                      | 44                        | 10.5%    |
| c. friends, relatives, etc. live in area                                   | 41                        | 10.0%    |

|  | <u>Numerical Response</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| 10. (continued)  |                           |          |
| d. job relocation  | 48                        | 11.4%    |
| e. general dislike of former neighbourhood               | 6                         | 1.90%    |
| f. only place available at the time                      | 31                        | 7.0%     |
| g. (general convenience of downtown location)            | 122                       | 29.0%    |
| h. No answer   | 62                        | 15.0%    |
| 11. Number of friends and relatives living in this area: |                           |          |
| a. most  | 63                        | 15.0%    |
| b. some  | 86                        | 20.0%    |
| c. only a few  | 122                       | 29.0%    |
| d. none  | 121                       | 29.0%    |
| e. don't know  | 29                        | 7.0%     |
| 12. Number of neighbours known:                          |                           |          |
| a. most  | 82                        | 19.0%    |
| b. some  | 77                        | 18.0%    |
| c. only a few  | 130                       | 31.0%    |
| d. none  | 97                        | 23.0%    |
| e. don't know  | 37                        | 9.0%     |
| 13. Where do your children play:                         |                           |          |
| a. Roosevelt Playground                                  | 52                        | 12.4%    |
| b. Hugh John Macdonald School                            | 7                         | 2.0%     |
| c. Sacre Coeur Ecole                                     | 3                         | 1.0%     |
| d. Victoria Albert                                       | 7                         | 2.0%     |
| e. Dufferin School                                       | 6                         | 1.0%     |
| f. Dufferin Park   | 10                        | 2.0%     |
| g. West-End Community Club                               | 6                         | 1.0%     |
| h. Old St. Andrews' Boys' Club, Community organizations  | 1                         | .20%     |
| i. remains at home                                       | 40                        | 10.0%    |
| j. other   | 12                        | 3.0%     |
| k. No answer   | 277                       | 66.0%    |

|  | <u>Numerical Response</u> | <u>%</u> |
|--|---------------------------|----------|
| 14. Organization household members belong to:<br>(major one only)  |                           |          |
| a. church (eg. Old St. Andrew's)   | 126                       | 30.0%    |
| b. ethnic (eg. Italian, Chinese)   | 26                        | 6.0%     |
| c. community (eg. West End)  | 17                        | 4.0%     |
| d. clubs (eagles Club, etc.)   | 40                        | 10.0%    |
| e. other   | 23                        | 5.0%     |
| f. No answer   | 189                       | 45.0%    |
| 15. People have talked about Urban Renewal in this area for a long time. Do you<br>a. have any suggestions or ideas for Urban Renewal in the area? |                           |          |
| a. Yes   | 279                       | 66.0%    |
| b. No  | 137                       | 33.0%    |
| c. No answer   | 5                         | 1.0%     |
| b. If yes, needed improvements are:  |                           |          |
| a. housing   | 170                       | 40.0%    |
| b. recreational  | 53                        | 13.0%    |
| c. streets and traffic   | 20                        | 5.0%     |
| d. services (garbage pick-up)  | 4                         | 1.0%     |
| e. commercial development  | 13                        | 3.0%     |
| f. service centres (day care nurseries, etc. or<br>Multi-service centers)  | 3                         | 1.0%     |
| g. Social (remove drunk, Indians, kids)  | 14                        | 3.0%     |
| h. education   | 2                         | 1.0%     |
| i. employment opportunity  | 0                         | 0.0%     |
| j. other   | 4                         | 1.0%     |
| k. no answer   | 138                       | 33.0%    |
| 16. a. Do you have any objections to Urban Renewal in the area?  |                           |          |
| a. yes   | 43                        | 10.0%    |
| b. no  | 372                       | 88.0%    |
| c. no answer   | 6                         | 2.0%     |

|   | <u>Numerical Response</u> | <u>%</u> |
|---|---------------------------|----------|
| 16. b. if yes, objections are:  |                           |          |
| a. expropriation  | 5                         | 1.0%     |
| b. dislocation  | 16                        | 4.0%     |
| c. depreciation of property values  | 2                         | 1.0%     |
| d. dislike of public housing  | 4                         | 1.0%     |
| e. fear of unknown and/or government  | 5                         | 1.0%     |
| f. other  | 12                        | 3.0%     |
| g. no answer  | 377                       | 90.0%    |
| 17. Would you be willing to discuss these suggestions and or objections with other residents in the area? |                           |          |
| a. yes  | 245                       | 58.0%    |
| b. no   | 145                       | 34.0%    |
| c. no answer  | 31                        | 7.0%     |
| 18. Sex of household head   |                           |          |
| 1. male   | 321                       | 76.0%    |
| 2. female   | 97                        | 23.0%    |
| 3. no answer  | 3                         | 1.0%     |
| 19. Age of household head:  |                           |          |
| a. 25 years or less   | 34                        | 8.0%     |
| b. 26 -35 years   | 66                        | 16.0%    |
| c. 36 - 45 years  | 73                        | 17.0%    |
| d. 46 - 55 years  | 72                        | 17.0%    |
| e. 56 - 65 years  | 64                        | 16.0%    |
| f. more than 66 years   | 88                        | 21.0%    |
| g. no answer  | 23                        | 5.0%     |
| 20. Marital status.   |                           |          |
| a. single   | 81                        | 19.0%    |
| b. married  | 212                       | 50.0%    |
| c. widowed  | 67                        | 16.0%    |
| d. divorced   | 5                         | 1.0%     |
| e. separated  | 36                        | 9.0%     |
| f. common law   | 8                         | 2.0%     |
| g. unwed mother   | 1                         | .2%      |
| h. no answer  | 11                        | 2.8%     |

## 21. Occupations:

|                                  |     |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|
| a. businessman                   | 14  | 3%  |
| b. professional                  | 11  | 3%  |
| c. blue collar                   | 8   | 2%  |
| d. <sup>un-</sup> skilled labour | 109 | 26% |
| e. skilled labour                | 88  | 21% |
| f. unemployed and welfare        | 61  | 14% |
| g. retired                       | 88  | 21% |
| h. other (student, housewife)    | 22  | 5%  |
| i. no answer                     | 20  | 5%  |

## 22. Ethnic origin of household head:

|                           |    |     |
|---------------------------|----|-----|
| a. anglo saxon            | 90 | 21% |
| b. french                 | 43 | 10% |
| c. ukrainian              | 41 | 10% |
| d. polish                 | 17 | 4%  |
| e. german                 | 31 | 7%  |
| f. Italian & portuguese   | 44 | 10% |
| g. chinese and oriental   | 19 | 5%  |
| h. scandaniavian          | 11 | 3%  |
| i Native (Indian & Metis) | 30 | 7%  |
| j. hungarian              | 6  | 1%  |
| k other Europeans         | 17 | 4%  |
| l other                   | 40 | 10% |
| m no answer               | 32 | 8%  |

## 23. household size:

|                     |     |     |
|---------------------|-----|-----|
| 1 person            | 110 | 26% |
| 2 persons           | 75  | 18% |
| 3 persons           | 50  | 12% |
| 4 - 5 persons       | 70  | 17% |
| more than 5 persons | 104 | 25% |
| no answer           | 12  | 3%  |

## 24. No. of children per household:

|                |    |     |
|----------------|----|-----|
| 1 only         | 55 | 13% |
| 2 children     | 45 | 11% |
| 3 - 5 children | 75 | 18% |



## 24. continued

|                      |     |     |
|----------------------|-----|-----|
| more than 5 children | 25  | 6%  |
| no answer            | 221 | 52% |

## 25. Total household income:

|                      |     |       |
|----------------------|-----|-------|
| 1. under \$3000      | 163 | 38.7% |
| 2. \$3000 - \$3,999  | 49  | 11.6% |
| 3. \$4000 - \$4,999  | 41  | 9.7%  |
| 4. \$5,000 - \$5,999 | 31  | 7.3%  |
| 5. \$6,000 - \$6,999 | 21  | 4.9%  |
| 6. \$7,000 and over  | 26  | 6.1%  |
| 7. No answer         | 90  | 21.3% |

## 26. Ownership related to area:

|                             |    |     |
|-----------------------------|----|-----|
| 1. north of Midland Railway | 27 | 19% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherboook      | 57 | 41% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen          | 33 | 24% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess        | 23 | 16% |

## 27. Tenants related to area:

|                             |     |     |
|-----------------------------|-----|-----|
| 1. north of Midland Railway | 33  | 12% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook      | 139 | 49% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen          | 50  | 18% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess        | 59  | 21% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess        | 59  | 21% |

## 28. Tenants related to Ownership desire:

|              |     |     |
|--------------|-----|-----|
| 1. yes       | 128 | 46% |
| 2. no        | 88  | 31% |
| 3. no answer | 65  | 23% |

CORRELATIONS

1. Ownership-tenant ratio related to area:

| <u>AREA</u>              | <u>OWNERS</u> |          | <u>TENANTS</u> |          |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------|----------------|----------|
|                          | <u>No.</u>    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> |
| 1. North Midland Railway | 27            | 45%      | 33             | 55%      |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook   | 57            | 29%      | 139            | 71%      |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen       | 33            | 40%      | 50             | 60%      |
| 4. Ellen to Princess     | 23            | 28%      | 59             | 72%      |

2. Length of residence related to area:

| <u>AREA</u>            | <u>1 Year or Less</u> |          | <u>1 - 2 Years</u> |          | <u>2 - 5 Years</u> |          | <u>More Than 5 Years</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|------------------------|-----------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                        | <u>No.</u>            | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>         | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>         | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>               | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
|                        | 1. North Midland      | 10       | 17%                | 5        | 8%                 | 13       | 22%                      | 32       | 53%              | 0        |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 48                    | 24%      | 21                 | 11%      | 38                 | 19%      | 88                       | 45%      | 1                | 1%       |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 16                    | 19%      | 9                  | 11%      | 12                 | 14%      | 43                       | 52%      | 3                | 4%       |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 20                    | 24%      | 12                 | 15%      | 19                 | 23%      | 31                       | 38%      | 0                | 0%       |

3. Number of places lived in related to area:

| <u>AREA</u>            | <u>Number of Places lived in: (last 2 years):</u> |          |                     |          |                     |          |                  |          |
|------------------------|---|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                        | <u>3 Places or More</u>                           |          | <u>2 - 3 Places</u> |          | <u>1 Place Only</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|                        | <u>No.</u>  | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>          | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>          | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
| 1. North Midland       | 2   | 3%       | 3                   | 5%       | 1                   | 2%       | 54               | 90%      |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 10  | 5%       | 27                  | 14%      | 28                  | 14%      | 131              | 67%      |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 1   | 1%       | 14                  | 17%      | 6                   | 7%       | 62               | 75%      |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 0   | 0%       | 13                  | 16%      | 16                  | 20%      | 53               | 64%      |

4. Length of residence area related to number of places lived in:

| <u>LENGTH OF RESIDENCE</u> | <u>3 Places or More</u> |          | <u>2 - 3 Places</u> |          | <u>1 Place Only</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                            | <u>No.</u>              | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>          | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>          | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
|                            | 1. 1 yr. or less        | 13       | 14%                 | 43       | 46%                 | 9        | 10%              | 29       |
| 2. 1-2 Years               | 0                       | 0%       | 10                  | 21%      | 9                   | 19%      | 28               | 60%      |
| 3. 2-5 Years               | 0                       | 0%       | 1                   | 1%       | 12                  | 15%      | 69               | 84%      |
| 4. More Than 5 Years       | 0                       | 0%       | 3                   | 2%       | 21                  | 11%      | 170              | 87%      |
| 5. No. Answer              | 0                       | 0%       | 0                   | 0%       | 0                   | 0%       | 4                |          |

5. Area Lived in related to Reasons for living in area:

| AREA                   | REASON FOR LIVING IN AREA |     |                          |     |                           |     |                 |     |                           |    |                                  |     |       |     |           |     |
|------------------------|---------------------------|-----|--------------------------|-----|---------------------------|-----|-----------------|-----|---------------------------|----|----------------------------------|-----|-------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                        | Lower Rents               |     | Opportunity to buy house |     | Urban Renewal Dislocation |     | Job Re-location |     | Friends/Relatives in area |    | General Dislike of Neighbourhood |     | Other |     | No Answer |     |
|                        | No.                       | %   | No.                      | %   | No.                       | %   | No.             | %   | No.                       | %  | No.                              | %   | No.   | %   | No.       | %   |
| 1. North Midland       | 6                         | 10% | 8                        | 13% | 8                         | 13% | 7               | 12% | 1                         | 2% | 4                                | 7%  | 17    | 28% | 9         | 15% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 32                        | 16% | 17                       | 9%  | 17                        | 9%  | 32              | 16% | 3                         | 2% | 19                               | 10% | 55    | 27% | 21        | 11% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 13                        | 16% | 14                       | 17% | 9                         | 11% | 6               | 7%  | 1                         | 1% | 5                                | 6%  | 22    | 26% | 13        | 16% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 16                        | 20% | 5                        | 6%  | 7                         | 9%  | 3               | 4%  | 1                         | 1% | 3                                | 4%  | 28    | 34% | 19        | 22% |

6. Area Lived in related to number of friends in the area:

| AREA                   | NO. OF FRIENDS AND RELATIVES ALSO LIVING IN THE AREA |     |      |     |            |     |      |     |           |     |
|------------------------|--|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                        | Most   |     | Some |     | Only a few |     | None |     | No Answer |     |
|                        | No.  | %   | No.  | %   | No.        | %   | No.  | %   | No.       | %   |
| 1. North Midland       | 16   | 27% | 7    | 12% | 15         | 25% | 19   | 31% | 3         | 5%  |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 27   | 14% | 43   | 22% | 62         | 32% | 52   | 26% | 12        | 6%  |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 11   | 13% | 17   | 21% | 19         | 23% | 25   | 30% | 11        | 13% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 9  | 11% | 19   | 23% | 26         | 32% | 25   | 30% | 3         | 4%  |

7. Area Lived in related to number of neighbours known in area:

| AREA                   | NO. OF NEIGHBOURS KNOWN IN THE AREA |     |      |     |            |     |      |     |           |     |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----|------|-----|------------|-----|------|-----|-----------|-----|
|                        | Most                                |     | Some |     | Only a few |     | None |     | No Answer |     |
|                        | No.                                 | %   | No.  | %   | No.        | %   | No.  | %   | No.       | %   |
| 1. North Midland       | 18                                  | 30% | 6    | 10% | 14         | 23% | 17   | 28% | 5         | 9%  |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 30                                  | 15% | 37   | 19% | 67         | 34% | 49   | 25% | 13        | 7%  |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 14                                  | 17% | 16   | 19% | 26         | 31% | 14   | 17% | 13        | 16% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 20                                  | 24% | 18   | 22% | 23         | 28% | 17   | 21% | 4         | 5%  |

8. Area Lived in related to location of children's play area:

|                        | LOCATION OF CHILDREN'S PLAY AREA |          |                             |          |                           |          |                               |          |                  |          |               |          |                 |          |                |          |                |          |              |          |                  |          |  |  |
|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|--|--|
|                        | <u>Roosevelt Park</u>            |          | <u>H.J.Macdonald School</u> |          | <u>Sisler High-School</u> |          | <u>Victoria Albert School</u> |          | <u>D. School</u> |          | <u>D.P.M.</u> |          | <u>W.E.C.C.</u> |          | <u>O.St.A.</u> |          | <u>at home</u> |          | <u>Other</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |  |  |
|                        | <u>No.</u>                       | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                  | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>      | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>   | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |  |  |
| 1. North Midland       | 1                                | 2%       | 0                           | 0%       | 0                         | 0%       | 1                             | 2%       | 4                | 7%       | 9             | 15%      | 0               | 0%       | 0              | 0%       | 9              | 15%      | 3            | 5%       | 33               | 55%      |  |  |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 37                               | 19%      | 2                           | 1%       | 1                         | 1%       | 0                             | 0%       | 2                | 1%       | 1             | 1%       | 4               | 2%       | 0              | 0%       | 19             | 10%      | 3            | 2%       | 127              | 65%      |  |  |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 12                               | 14%      | 0                           | 0%       | 2                         | 2%       | 3                             | 4%       | 0                | 0%       | 0             | 0%       | 2               | 2%       | 0              | 0%       | 5              | 6%       | 4            | 5%       | 55               | 66%      |  |  |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 2                                | 2%       | 5                           | 6%       | 0                         | 0%       | 3                             | 4%       | 0                | 0%       | 0             | 0%       | 0               | 0%       | 1              | 1%       | 7              | 9%       | 2            | 2%       | 62               | 76%      |  |  |

9. Area lived in related to organization or association belonged to:

|                        | ORGANIZATION OR ASSOCIATIONS: |          |               |          |                   |          |                                    |          |              |          |                  |          |
|------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|--------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                        | <u>Church</u>                 |          | <u>Ethnic</u> |          | <u>Commun-ity</u> |          | <u>Club (service or fraternal)</u> |          | <u>Other</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|                        | <u>No.</u>                    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>        | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                         | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>   | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
| 1. North Midland       | 14                            | 23%      | 3             | 5%       | 4                 | 7%       | 2                                  | 3%       | 3            | 5%       | 34               | 7%       |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 63                            | 32%      | 12            | 6%       | 8                 | 4%       | 18                                 | 9%       | 12           | 6%       | 83               | 42%      |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 31                            | 37%      | 7             | 8%       | 2                 | 2%       | 4                                  | 5%       | 2            | 2%       | 37               | 45%      |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 18                            | 22%      | 4             | 5%       | 3                 | 4%       | 16                                 | 20%      | 6            | 7%       | 35               | 43%      |

10. Area lived in related to resident's opinion of needed improvements:

| AREA                   | RECOMMENDED IMPROVEMENTS |     |            |     |                   |    |          |    |                       |    |                 |    |        |    |           |    |                 |    |       |    | No. | Answer |
|------------------------|--------------------------|-----|------------|-----|-------------------|----|----------|----|-----------------------|----|-----------------|----|--------|----|-----------|----|-----------------|----|-------|----|-----|--------|
|                        | Housing                  |     | Recreation |     | Streets & Traffic |    | Services |    | Community Development |    | Service Centres |    | Social |    | Education |    | Employ. Opport. |    | Other |    |     |        |
|                        | No.                      | %   | No.        | %   | No.               | %  | No.      | %  | No.                   | %  | No.             | %  | No.    | %  | No.       | %  | No.             | %  | No.   | %  |     |        |
| 1. North Midland       | 32                       | 53% | 3          | 5%  | 3                 | 5% | 1        | 2% | 1                     | 2% | 0               | 0% | 2      | 3% | 0         | 0% | 0               | 0% | 1     | 2% | 17  | 28%    |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 88                       | 45% | 22         | 11% | 10                | 5% | 1        | 1% | 5                     | 3% | 2               | 1% | 9      | 5% | 0         | 0% | 0               | 0% | 3     | 2% | 56  | 29%    |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 27                       | 33% | 14         | 17% | 5                 | 6% | 0        | 0% | 7                     | 8% | 0               | 0% | 1      | 1% | 1         | 1% | 0               | 0% | 0     | 0% | 28  | 34%    |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 23                       | 28% | 14         | 17% | 2                 | 2% | 2        | 2% | 0                     | 0% | 1               | 1% | 2      | 2% | 1         | 1% | 0               | 0% | 0     | 0% | 37  | 45%    |

11. Area lived in related to age of Household Head:

| AREA                   | AGE OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD |     |             |     |             |     |             |     |             |     |               |     |     |     | No Answer |   |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|-------------|-----|---------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|---|
|                        | 25 yrs or less        |     | 26-35 Years |     | 36-45 Years |     | 46-55 Years |     | 56-65 Years |     | 66 Yrs & Over |     |     |     |           |   |
|                        | No.                   | %   | No.         | %   | No.         | %   | No.         | %   | No.         | %   | No.           | %   | No. | %   | No.       | % |
| 1. North Midland       | 5                     | 8%  | 8           | 13% | 12          | 20% | 11          | 18% | 10          | 17% | 11            | 18% | 3   | 5%  |           |   |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 21                    | 11% | 41          | 21% | 31          | 16% | 34          | 17% | 22          | 11% | 39            | 20% | 6   | 3%  |           |   |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 3                     | 4%  | 12          | 14% | 14          | 17% | 13          | 16% | 18          | 22% | 12            | 14% | 11  | 13% |           |   |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 5                     | 6%  | 5           | 6%  | 16          | 20% | 14          | 17% | 15          | 18% | 26            | 32% | 1   | 1%  |           |   |

12. Area Lived in related to marital status of Household Head

| AREA                      | MARITAL STATUS |          |                |          |              |          |                 |          |                        |          |                       |          |                         |          |                  |          |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------|--------------|----------|-----------------|----------|------------------------|----------|-----------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
|                           | <u>Single</u>  |          | <u>Married</u> |          | <u>Widow</u> |          | <u>Divorced</u> |          | <u>Separat-<br/>ed</u> |          | <u>Common<br/>Law</u> |          | <u>Unwed<br/>Mother</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|                           | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>   | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>      | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>             | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>            | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>              | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
| 1. North Midland          | 2              | 3%       | 40             | 67%      | 9            | 15%      | 0               | 0%       | 6                      | 10%      | 1                     | 2%       | 0                       | 0%       | 2                | 3%       |
| 2. Isabel to<br>Sherbrook | 40             | 20%      | 108            | 55%      | 31           | 16%      | 1               | 1%       | 14                     | 7%       | 1                     | 1%       | 1                       | 1%       | 0                | 0%       |
| 3. Isabel to<br>Ellen     | 11             | 13%      | 37             | 45%      | 15           | 18%      | 2               | 2%       | 11                     | 13%      | 0                     | 0%       | 0                       | 0%       | 7                | 8%       |
| 4. Ellen to<br>Princess   | 28             | 34%      | 27             | 33%      | 12           | 15%      | 2               | 2%       | 5                      | 6%       | 6                     | 7%       | 0                       | 0%       | 2                | 2%       |

13. Area lived in related to occupation of Household Head

| AREA                      | OCCUPATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD |          |                           |          |                        |          |                        |          |                           |          |   |          |                |          |   |          |                  |          |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|---------------------------|----------|---|----------|----------------|----------|---|----------|------------------|----------|
|                           | <u>Business</u>              |          | <u>Pro-<br/>fessional</u> |          | <u>Blue<br/>Collar</u> |          | <u>Un-<br/>Skilled</u> |          | <u>Skilled<br/>Labour</u> |          | <u>Unemploy-<br/>ed and<br/>Welfare</u> |          | <u>Retired</u> |          | <u>Other<br/>(student/<br/>housewife)</u> |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |
|                           | <u>No.</u>                   | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>             | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>             | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                              | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                                | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |
| 1. North Midland          | 4                            | 7%       | 0                         | 0%       | 1                      | 2%       | 12                     | 20%      | 18                        | 30%      | 12                                      | 20%      | 9              | 15%      | 2   | 3%       | 2                | 3%       |
| 2. Isabel to<br>Sherbrook | 3                            | 2%       | 9                         | 5%       | 5                      | 3%       | 55                     | 28%      | 45                        | 23%      | 23                                      | 12%      | 38             | 19%      | 12  | 6%       | 6                | 3%       |
| 3. Isabel to<br>Ellen     | 5                            | 6%       | 2                         | 2%       | 1                      | 1%       | 22                     | 27%      | 15                        | 18%      | 9                                       | 11%      | 13             | 16%      | 5   | 6%       | 11               | 13%      |
| 4. Ellen to<br>Princess   | 2                            | 2%       | 0                         | 0%       | 1                      | 1%       | 20                     | 24%      | 10                        | 12%      | 17                                      | 21%      | 28             | 34%      | 3   | 4%       | 1                | 1%       |

14. Area lived in related to household size:

| AREA                   | HOUSEHOLD SIZE: |     |         |     |         |     |         |     |           |     |           |    |
|------------------------|-----------------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|---------|-----|-----------|-----|-----------|----|
|                        | 1               |     | 2       |     | 3       |     | 4-5     |     | More than |     | No Answer |    |
|                        | Person          |     | Persons |     | Persons |     | Persons |     | Persons   |     | No Answer |    |
|                        | No.             | %   | No.     | %   | No.     | %   | No.     | %   | No.       | %   | No.       | %  |
| 1. North Midland       | 4               | 7%  | 13      | 22% | 7       | 12% | 12      | 20% | 21        | 35% | 3         | 5% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 42              | 21% | 43      | 22% | 29      | 15% | 42      | 21% | 37        | 19% | 3         | 2% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 23              | 28% | 10      | 12% | 6       | 7%  | 11      | 13% | 27        | 33% | 6         | 7% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 41              | 50% | 9       | 11% | 8       | 10% | 5       | 6%  | 19        | 23% | 0         | 0% |

15. Area lived in related to total household income:

| AREA                   | TOTAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME |     |                |     |                |     |                |     |                |    |              |     |            |     |
|------------------------|------------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|----|--------------|-----|------------|-----|
|                        | Under \$3000           |     | \$3000-\$3,999 |     | \$4000-\$4,999 |     | \$5000-\$5,999 |     | \$6000-\$6,999 |    | Over \$7,000 |     | No. Answer |     |
|                        | No.                    | %   | No.            | %   | No.            | %   | No.            | %   | No.            | %  | No.          | %   | No.        | %   |
| 1. North Midland       | 22                     | 37% | 8              | 13% | 5              | 8%  | 7              | 12% | 5              | 8% | 2            | 3%  | 11         | 18% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 80                     | 41% | 24             | 12% | 21             | 11% | 14             | 7%  | 12             | 6% | 19           | 10% | 25         | 13% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 19                     | 23% | 11             | 13% | 13             | 16% | 5              | 6%  | 1              | 1% | 2            | 2%  | 32         | 39% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 42                     | 51% | 6              | 7%  | 2              | 2%  | 5              | 6%  | 3              | 4% | 3            | 4%  | 21         | 26% |

16. Area lived in related to ethnic origin of household head:

| AREA                   | ETHNIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD |     |        |     |           |     |        |    |        |     |                      |     |                    |     |          |    |                         |     |           |    |                |    |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|-----|--------|-----|-----------|-----|--------|----|--------|-----|----------------------|-----|--------------------|-----|----------|----|-------------------------|-----|-----------|----|----------------|----|
|                        | Anglo-Saxon                     |     | French |     | Ukrainian |     | Polish |    | German |     | Italian & Portuguese |     | Chinese & Oriental |     | Scandin. |    | Native (Indian & Metis) |     | Hungarian |    | Other European |    |
|                        | No.                             | %   | No.    | %   | No.       | %   | No.    | %  | No.    | %   | No.                  | %   | No.                | %   | No.      | %  | No.                     | %   | No.       | %  | No.            | %  |
| 1. North Midland       | 7                               | 12% | 3      | 5%  | 2         | 3%  | 0      | 0  | 4      | 7%  | 6                    | 10% | 0                  | 0   | 3        | 5% | 7                       | 12% | 0         | 0  | 1              | 2% |
| 2. Isabel to Sherbrook | 50                              | 26% | 24     | 12% | 19        | 10% | 8      | 4% | 18     | 10% | 23                   | 12% | 2                  | 1%  | 3        | 2% | 14                      | 7%  | 4         | 2% | 11             | 6% |
| 3. Isabel to Ellen     | 15                              | 18% | 7      | 8%  | 13        | 16% | 2      | 2% | 6      | 7%  | 13                   | 16% | 3                  | 4%  | 2        | 2% | 3                       | 4%  | 2         | 2% | 3              | 4% |
| 4. Ellen to Princess   | 18                              | 22% | 9      | 11% | 7         | 9%  | 7      | 9% | 3      | 4%  | 2                    | 2%  | 14                 | 17% | 3        | 4% | 6                       | 7%  | 0         | 0% | 2              | 2% |

con't

| Other |     | No. Answer |     |
|-------|-----|------------|-----|
| No.   | %   | No.        | %   |
| 18    | 30% | 9          | 15% |
| 11    | 6%  | 9          | 5%  |
| 3     | 4%  | 11         | 13% |
| 8     | 10% | 3          | 4%  |

17. Respondent's Objections to or fears of Urban renewal related to Ownership-tenant ratio:

| OBJECTIONS TO URBAN RENEWAL:         | HOME OWNERS |      | TENANTS |      |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------|---------|------|
|                                      | No.         | %    | No.     | %    |
| 1. Expropriation                     | 5           | 100% | 0       | 0%   |
| 2. Dislocation                       | 7           | 44%  | 9       | 66%  |
| 3. Depreciation of Property Values   | 2           | 100% | 0       | 0%   |
| 4. Dislike of Public Housing         | 0           | 0%   | 4       | 100% |
| 5. Fear of Unknown and/or government | 4           | 80%  | 1       | 20%  |
| 6. Other                             | 3           | 25%  | 9       | 75%  |
| 7. No. Answer                        | 119         | 32%  | 258     | 68%  |



18. Respondent's willingness to discuss with other residents related to ownership-tenant ratio:

| <u>WILLINGNESS TO DISCUSS</u> | <u>HOME OWNERS</u> |          | <u>TENANTS</u> |          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------|----------|
|                               | <u>No.</u>         | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>     | <u>%</u> |
| 1. Yes                        | 92                 | 38%      | 153            | 62%      |
| 2. No                         | 43                 | 30%      | 102            | 70%      |
| 3. No. Answer                 | 5                  | 16%      | 26             | 84%      |

19. Total Household Income related to Ethnic Origin of Household Head:

| <u>INCOME</u>    | <u>ETHNIC ORIGIN:</u> |          |                  |          |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|------------------|-----------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------|----------|---------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|---------------------|----------|------------------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|--|--|
|                  | <u>Anglo-Saxon</u>    |          | <u>French</u>    |          | <u>Ukrainian</u> |          | <u>Polish</u> |          | <u>German</u> |          | <u>Italian &amp; Portuguese</u> |          | <u>Chinese &amp; Oriental</u> |          | <u>Scandinavian</u> |          | <u>Native (Indian &amp; Metis)</u> |          | <u>Hungarian</u> |          | <u>Other Europeans</u> |          |  |  |
|                  | <u>No.</u>            | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                      | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                    | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>          | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>                         | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>             | <u>%</u> |  |  |
| 1. Under \$3000  | 55                    | 34%      | 16               | 10%      | 13               | 8%       | 4             | 2%       | 10            | 6%       | 2                               | 1%       | 3                             | 2%       | 4                   | 2%       | 13                                 | 8%       | 3                | 2%       | 9                      | 6%       |  |  |
| 2. \$3000-\$3999 | 9                     | 18%      | 7                | 14%      | 4                | 8%       | 3             | 6%       | 4             | 8%       | 2                               | 4%       | 2                             | 4%       | 3                   | 6%       | 4                                  | 8%       | 2                | 4%       | 4                      | 8%       |  |  |
| 3. \$4000-\$4999 | 4                     | 10%      | 5                | 12%      | 2                | 5%       | 1             | 2%       | 4             | 10%      | 11                              | 27%      | 4                             | 10%      | 1                   | 2%       | 5                                  | 12%      | 0                | 0%       | 1                      | 2%       |  |  |
| 4. \$5000-\$5999 | 2                     | 6%       | 3                | 10%      | 5                | 16%      | 4             | 13%      | 3             | 10%      | 7                               | 23%      | 0                             | 0        | 0                   | 0        | 0                                  | 0%       | 1                | 3%       | 1                      | 3%       |  |  |
| 5. \$6000-\$6999 | 3                     | 14%      | 1                | 5%       | 2                | 10%      | 1             | 5%       | 3             | 14%      | 6                               | 29%      | 2                             | 10%      | 0                   | 0%       | 0                                  | 0%       | 0                | 0%       | 0                      | 0%       |  |  |
| 6. Over \$7000   | 7                     | 27%      | 2                | 8%       | 3                | 12%      | 1             | 4%       | 2             | 8%       | 4                               | 15%      | 2                             | 8%       | 3                   | 12%      | 0                                  | 0%       | 0                | 0%       | 1                      | 4%       |  |  |
| 7. No. Answer    | 10                    | 11%      | 9                | 10%      | 12               | 13%      | 2             | 2%       | 5             | 6%       | 12                              | 13%      | 6                             | 7%       | 0                   | 0%       | 8                                  | 9%       | 0                | 0%       | 1                      | 1%       |  |  |
|                  | <u>Other</u>          |          | <u>No Answer</u> |          |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | <u>No.</u>            | <u>%</u> | <u>No.</u>       | <u>%</u> |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 22                    | 13%      | 9                | 6%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 2                     | 4%       | 3                | 6%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 2                     | 5%       | 1                | 2%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 4                     | 13%      | 1                | 3%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 2                     | 10%      | 1                | 5%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 0                     | 0%       | 1                | 4%       |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |
|                  | 8                     | 9%       | 16               | 19%      |                  |          |               |          |               |          |                                 |          |                               |          |                     |          |                                    |          |                  |          |                        |          |  |  |

20. Ownership-tenant ratio related to ethnic origin of household head:

| OWNER-TENANT | ETHNIC ORIGIN   |     |        |     |                |     |        |    |        |     | Italian<br>& Portu-<br>guese | Chinese<br>& Orien-<br>tal | Scandin<br>avian | Native<br>(Indian<br>&<br>Metis | Hungarian | Other<br>European |     |     |     |    |    |    |
|--------------|-----------------|-----|--------|-----|----------------|-----|--------|----|--------|-----|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------|---------------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|----|----|
|              | Anglo-<br>Saxon |     | French |     | Ukrain-<br>ian |     | Polish |    | German |     |                              |                            |                  |                                 |           |                   |     |     |     |    |    |    |
|              | No.             | %   | No.    | %   | No.            | %   | No.    | %  | No.    | %   | No.                          | %                          | No.              | %                               | No.       | %                 | No. | %   | No. | %  |    |    |
| 1. Owners    | 14              | 10% | 7      | 5%  | 24             | 17% | 10     | 7% | 18     | 13% | 28                           | 10%                        | 9                | 6%                              | 1         | 1%                | 0   | 0%  | 2   | 1% | 6  | 4% |
| 2. Tenants   | 76              | 27% | 36     | 13% | 17             | 7%  | 7      | 2% | 13     | 5%  | 16                           | 6%                         | 10               | 4%                              | 10        | 4%                | 30  | 11% | 4   | 1% | 11 | 4% |

| Other |     | No Answer |    |
|-------|-----|-----------|----|
| No.   | %   | No.       | %  |
| 5     | 12% | 6         | 4% |
| 25    | 9%  | 26        | 9% |

21. Ethnic Origin of Household Head related to length of residence in the area:

| ETHNIC ORIGIN                 | LENGTH OF RESIDENCE   |     |                |     |                |     |                      |     |            |    |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------|-----|----------------------|-----|------------|----|
|                               | Less than<br>one year |     | 1 - 2<br>Years |     | 2 - 5<br>Years |     | more than<br>5 years |     | No. Answer |    |
|                               | No.                   | %   | No.            | %   | No.            | %   | No.                  | %   | No.        | %  |
| 1. Anglo-Saxon                | 22                    | 24% | 11             | 12% | 18             | 20% | 39                   | 44% | 0          | 0  |
| 2. French                     | 13                    | 30% | 10             | 23% | 6              | 14% | 14                   | 33% | 0          | 0  |
| 3. Ukrainian                  | 4                     | 10% | 1              | 2%  | 10             | 24% | 26                   | 63% | 0          | 0  |
| 4. Polish                     | 1                     | 6%  | 1              | 6%  | 2              | 12% | 13                   | 76% | 0          | 0  |
| .German                       | 1                     | 3%  | 1              | 3%  | 9              | 29% | 20                   | 65% | 0          | 0  |
| 6. Italian &<br>Portuguese    | 6                     | 14% | 11             | 25% | 8              | 18% | 18                   | 41% | 1          | 2% |
| 7. Chinese &<br>Oriental      | 6                     | 32% | 2              | 11% | 3              | 16% | 8                    | 42% | 0          | 0% |
| 8. Scandinavian               | 4                     | 37% | 1              | 9%  | 1              | 9%  | 5                    | 45% | 0          | 0% |
| 9. Native (Indian &<br>Metis) | 19                    | 63% | 4              | 13% | 5              | 17% | 2                    | 7%  | 0          | 0% |
| 10. Hungarian                 | 2                     | 33% | 0              | 0   | 0              | 0   | 4                    | 67% | 0          | 0% |
| 11. Other Europeans           | 0                     | 0   | 2              | 12% | 4              | 24% | 11                   | 65% | 0          | 0% |
| 12. Other                     | 8                     | 20% | 2              | 5%  | 7              | 18% | 23                   | 58% | 0          | 0% |

22. Ethnic Origin of household head related to respondent's willingness to organize:

| ETHNIC ORIGIN                 | WILLINGNESS TO ORGANIZE: |     |     |     |           |     |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----------|-----|
|                               | YES                      |     | NO  |     | NO ANSWER |     |
|                               | No.                      | %   | No. | %   | No.       | %   |
| 1. Anglo-Saxon                | 53                       | 59% | 33  | 37% | 4         | 4%  |
| 2. French                     | 25                       | 58% | 14  | 33% | 4         | 9%  |
| 3. Ukrainian                  | 28                       | 68% | 10  | 25% | 3         | 7%  |
| 4. Polish                     | 10                       | 59% | 7   | 41% | 0         | 0   |
| 5. German                     | 19                       | 61% | 9   | 29% | 3         | 10% |
| 6. Italian &<br>Portuguese    | 28                       | 64% | 13  | 30% | 3         | 6%  |
| 7. Chinese &<br>Oriental      | 9                        | 47% | 6   | 32% | 4         | 21% |
| 8. Scandinavian               | 6                        | 55% | 4   | 45% | 0         | 0%  |
| 9. Native (Indian<br>& Metis) | 15                       | 50% | 12  | 40% | 3         | 10% |
| 10. Hungarian                 | 2                        | 33% | 3   | 50% | 1         | 17% |
| 11. Other Europeans           | 11                       | 65% | 6   | 35% | 0         | 0   |
| 12. Other                     | 26                       | 65% | 13  | 33% | 1         | 2%  |
| 13. No. Answer                | 13                       | 41% | 14  | 44% | 5         | 15% |