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16. Abstract <p>This study analyzes the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of highway relocatees displaced under the 1968 and 1970 Relocation Programs. Four classifications are used in a comparative analysis as follows: (1) type of relocatee (residential versus business or institutional), (2) type of relocation program (1968 versus 1970), (3) population of urban location, and (4) ethnic background. The sample consists of 444 relocatees. Of these, 76 percent were residential; 70 percent relocated under the 1970 Program; 60 percent lived in urban areas over 100,000 population; and 75 percent were Anglos.</p> <p>The findings indicate that the opinions and attitudes of residential relocatees were more favorable than those of business or institutional relocatees. The classification by type of program indicates that both the 1968 and 1970 programs produced similar attitudes toward the two relocation programs and toward the relocation experience. The classifications according to population of urban location and race reveal few significant differences in relocatee characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes.</p>					
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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF ATTITUDES, OPINIONS, EXPERIENCES
AND CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGHWAY RELOCATEES

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Research Report 159-3F
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An Analysis of Attitudes of Relocates Under
the 1970 Relocation Assistance Program

Sponsored by
State Department of Highways and Public Transportation
in Cooperation with the
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U.S. Department of Transportation

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Texas Transportation Institute
Texas A&M University
College Station, Texas

PREFACE

The authors want to express their appreciation to members of the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation for their assistance in this study. Mr. L. E. Clarke and Mr. Arthur B. Grace, Jr. of the Right of Way Division gave valuable assistance and guidance in the study. Assistance in data collection was given by personnel of various districts.

Mr. Jack Staples of the Federal Highway Administration has provided guidance and assistance in the study.

Other members of the Texas Transportation Institute were helpful. Mrs. Karen Baltuskonis typed and prepared the report for publication.

The contents of this report reflect the views of the authors who are responsible for the facts and the accuracy of the data presented herein. The contents do not necessarily reflect the official views or policies of the Federal Highway Administration. This report does not constitute a standard, specification, or regulation.

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of highway relocatees displaced under the 1968 and 1970 Relocation Programs. Four classifications are used in a comparative analysis as follows: (1) type of relocatee (residential versus business or institutional), (2) type of relocation program (1968 versus 1970), (3) population of urban location, and (4) ethnic background.

The sample consists of 444 relocatees. Of these, 76 percent were residential; 70 percent relocated under the 1970 Program; 60 percent lived in urban areas over 100,000 population; and 75 percent were Anglos.

The findings indicate that the opinions and attitudes of residential relocatees were more favorable than those of business or institutional relocatees. The classification by type of program indicates that both the 1968 and 1970 programs produced similar attitudes toward the two relocation programs and toward the relocation experience. The classifications according to population of urban location and race reveal few significant differences in relocatee characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes.

Key Words: highways, relocatees, relocation, program, attitudes, opinions, experiences, characteristics, and differences.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study evaluates the effectiveness of the 1968 and 1970 relocation assistance programs by analyzing and comparing the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of relocatees recently displaced by urban and rural highway projects in Texas. More specifically, this is a comparative analysis of relocatees classified in four different ways: (1) type of relocatee (residential versus business or institutional), (2) type of relocation program (1968 versus 1970), (3) population of urban location, and (4) ethnic background.

The sample consists of 444 relocatees (336 residential and 108 business and institutional) interviewed in three separate surveys beginning in 1972. Nearly 30 percent were relocated under the 1968 program and the remainder under the 1970 program. About 60 percent were located in urban areas with populations of over 100,000 people. About 50 percent owned their facilities and nearly 50 percent were under 40 years old. Last, about 75 percent of the relocatees were Anglos, and the remainder were Blacks, Mexican-Americans, or of Oriental descent.

Summary of Findings

The findings of the individual surveys, submitted in separate reports, leave little doubt that the 1968 and 1970 relocation programs have gone far in meeting their goals. Also, a large majority of the relocatees rated the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation (SDHPT) very favorably in the administration of these programs.

The findings of this comparative study are summarized according to the classifications mentioned above.

Type of Relocatee

The primary results obtained from a classification of the relocatees according to type of relocatee are as follows:

- (1) Business relocatees were more likely than residential relocatees to have the following characteristics or experiences:
 - (a) Anglos.
 - (b) Over 50 years old.
 - (c) Occupants of original facilities for longer period.
 - (d) Require more time to move.
 - (e) Recipients of larger moving payments.
 - (f) Recipients of smaller total relocation payments.
- (2) Business relocatees were more likely than residential relocatees to have the following opinions or attitudes:
 - (a) Be opposed to highway improvements.
 - (b) Feel more powerless to influence the SDHPT.
 - (c) Believe that their replacement facilities were of poorer quality.
 - (d) Prefer longer moving times.
 - (e) Consider financial aid as the most helpful and needed service.
 - (f) Think that their moving payments were inadequate.
 - (g) Think that their financial conditions had worsened.
 - (h) Suggest larger moving payments.
 - (i) Suggest that other types of relocation payments be made.
 - (j) Give the relocation program a lower rating.
 - (k) Have mixed emotions concerning the entire relocation experience.

These findings indicate that the opinions and attitudes of business relocatees were less favorable than those of residential relocatees.

Type of Program

The results obtained by classifying the relocatees by type of program are as follows:

- (1) Relocatees of the 1970 Program were more likely than relocatees of the 1968 Program to have the following characteristics and experiences:
 - (a) Anglos.
 - (b) Owners of their original facilities.
 - (c) Residents of smaller urban areas.
 - (d) Occupants of higher valued original facilities.
 - (e) Occupants of original facilities for shorter period.
 - (f) Have earlier knowledge of the proposed highway improvement.
 - (g) Obtain news of the required move from neighbors, friends, or businessmen.
 - (h) Require more time to move (only business relocatees).
 - (i) Recipients of larger moving payments.
 - (j) Recipients of smaller total relocation payments.
- (2) Relocatees of the 1970 Program were more likely than relocatees of the 1968 Program to have the following opinions and attitudes:
 - (a) Consider financial aid as the most helpful and needed service.
 - (b) Suggest that other relocation payments be made.
 - (c) Be opposed to highway improvements.

These findings show no significant differences in the relocatees' overall attitudes toward the relocation programs or entire relocation experiences (two key variables of the analysis). In other words, both programs produced essentially the same end results. Had the differences in payments and services been greater between the two programs, the overall attitudes might have been significantly different.

Population of Urban Location

The results obtained by classifying the relocatees by population of urban location are as follows:

- (1) Relocatees of smaller urban areas were more likely than relocatees of larger urban areas to have the following characteristics and experiences:
 - (a) Anglos or Mexican-Americans.
 - (b) Owners of their original facilities.
 - (c) Occupants of original facilities for shorter periods of time.
 - (d) Occupants of lower valued original facilities.
 - (e) Relocatees under the 1968 Program.
- (2) Relocatees of the small urban areas were more likely than relocatees of larger urban areas to have the following opinions and attitudes:
 - (a) Consider financial aid the most helpful service.
 - (b) Be more pleased to receive news of the required displacement.

The results of the study show that there were few significant differences in relocatee characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes due to size of the urban location.

Ethnic Background

Finally, the results obtained by classifying the relocatees by ethnic background are as follows:

- (1) Anglos were more likely than Blacks and Mexican-Americans to have the following characteristics and experiences:
 - (a) Older.
 - (b) Owners of their original facilities.
 - (c) Occupants of original facilities of higher value.
 - (d) Occupants of original facilities for longer periods of time.
 - (e) Have earlier knowledge of the proposed highway improvements.
 - (f) Take some sort of action toward these improvements.
 - (g) Obtain news of the required move from neighbors, friends, or businessmen.
 - (h) Recipients of larger moving payments.
- (2) Anglos and Mexican-Americans were more likely than Blacks to have the following opinions and attitudes:
 - (a) Consider financial aid as the most helpful and needed service.
 - (b) Feel powerless to influence the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation's decisions.

There were no significant differences in the relocatees' overall attitudes toward the two relocation programs or toward the entire relocation experience by ethnic background.

Recommendations

The above findings indicate that the principal problem area is the significant differences in the experiences, opinions, and attitudes of business and institutional relocatees as compared to residential relocatees.

Consequently, all of the following recommendations are directed toward ameliorating this problem:

- (1) Greater effort should be made to convince affected businesses that they can have an influence on highway planning.
- (2) Greater effort should be made to assist business relocatees to determine all of their searching and moving expenses.
- (3) Legal authorization should be obtained to reimburse business relocatees for all reasonable losses incurred during and after the move. Even though it is difficult to estimate these losses, the relocatees should be entitled to reimbursement.
- (4) Business relocatees should be given a minimum moving time of 180 days in lieu of the present 90-day minimum.

These recommendations are similar to those given in the report of the business survey (2).

To develop procedures for implementing the above recommendations, additional research on relocatees should be conducted to determine the following:

- (1) Long-range problems of business relocatees.
- (2) Procedures for estimating all the relocation costs, including profit loss, to business relocatees.
- (3) Effects of highway displacement as a reason for business failures.

IMPLEMENTATION STATEMENT

The findings of this study will enable state and federal agencies to make a critical evaluation of the 1970 Uniform Relocation Assistance Program's effect on the attitudes, opinions, and experiences of various types of highway relocatees. Although much progress has been made to reduce the adverse effects of highway displacements, this study indicates that some problems remain. Implementation of these findings should be at the federal and state levels.

At the federal level, the law should be changed to provide business relocatees the following:

- (1) Payment for all reasonable losses incurred during and after move.

At the state level, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation should put forth greater effort to:

- (1) Convince affected business relocatees that they can have an influence on highway planning.
- (2) Assist business relocatees to determine all of their searching and moving expenses.
- (3) Increase the minimum moving time to 180 days in lieu of the present 90 days minimum.

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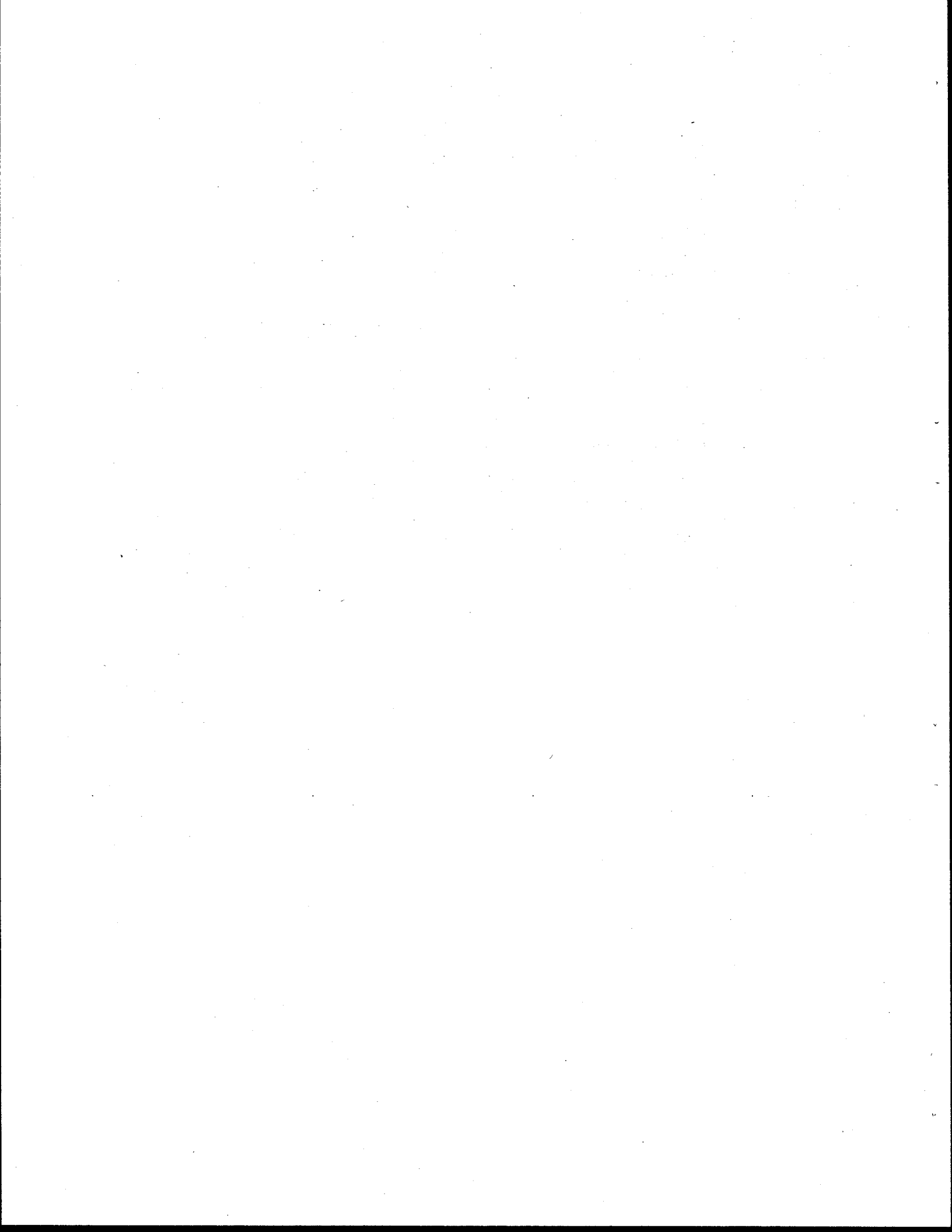
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INTRODUCTION

Purpose of Study

The expanded relocation assistance program as provided by the Federal Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970 and by parallel state legislation is designed to alleviate hardships of residential, business, institutional, and farm relocatees displaced by right-of-way acquisitions. The 1970 Act provides for a liberal increase in the level of relocation assistance over and above that provided by the 1968 Federal Aid Highway Act. Both the level of service and the size of payments were increased significantly. The Texas relocation program has been operated under the provisions of the 1970 Act since January 8, 1971.

Recognizing the need to evaluate the effectiveness of these relocation programs, the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, (SDHPT), in cooperation with the Federal Highway Administration, authorized the Texas Transportation Institute to conduct three surveys of relocatees relocated under one of these programs. The first survey included only residential relocatees located in Houston and Austin, Texas, and the results were published in 1973 (1). Most of these relocatees were relocated under the 1968 relocation program. The second survey again included only residential relocatees, but they were from Edinburg, San Angelo, Wichita Falls, Waco, and Fort Worth. Also, this survey included only relocatees relocated under the 1970 relocation program, and the results were published in 1974 (2). The third survey included only business and institutional relocatees relocated under the 1970 relocation program, and the survey included reloca-

tees from Austin, Waco, Wichita Falls, Texarkana, Fort Worth and Dallas. The results were published in 1975 (3).

An analysis of the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of relocatees included in the above described surveys has been performed to determine the extent of differences between the following classifications of relocatees: (1) type of relocatee (residential versus business or institutional), (2) type of relocation program (1968 versus 1970), (3) population of urban location, and (4) ethnic background of relocatee. The results of the comparable analyses are presented in this report. These results should help identify some of the remaining problem areas that should receive additional attention. By combining the data from three surveys, the results are based on a larger sample of relocatees possessing more diverse characteristics and relocation experiences.

Generally, the results of the individual surveys reveal that a large majority of relocatees, regardless of type, rated the State Department of Highways and Public Transportation very favorably on the administration of these relocation programs.

Sample Characteristics

Figure 1 shows the location of most of the 444 sampled relocatees. A small number of relocatees were displaced from highway projects in counties not identified in Figure 1. Such projects were in or near small towns. Highway projects that displaced a large number of relocatees were sampled to keep the cost of the study to a minimum. The percentage of relocatees randomly sampled in each project ranged from 33 to 100 percent.

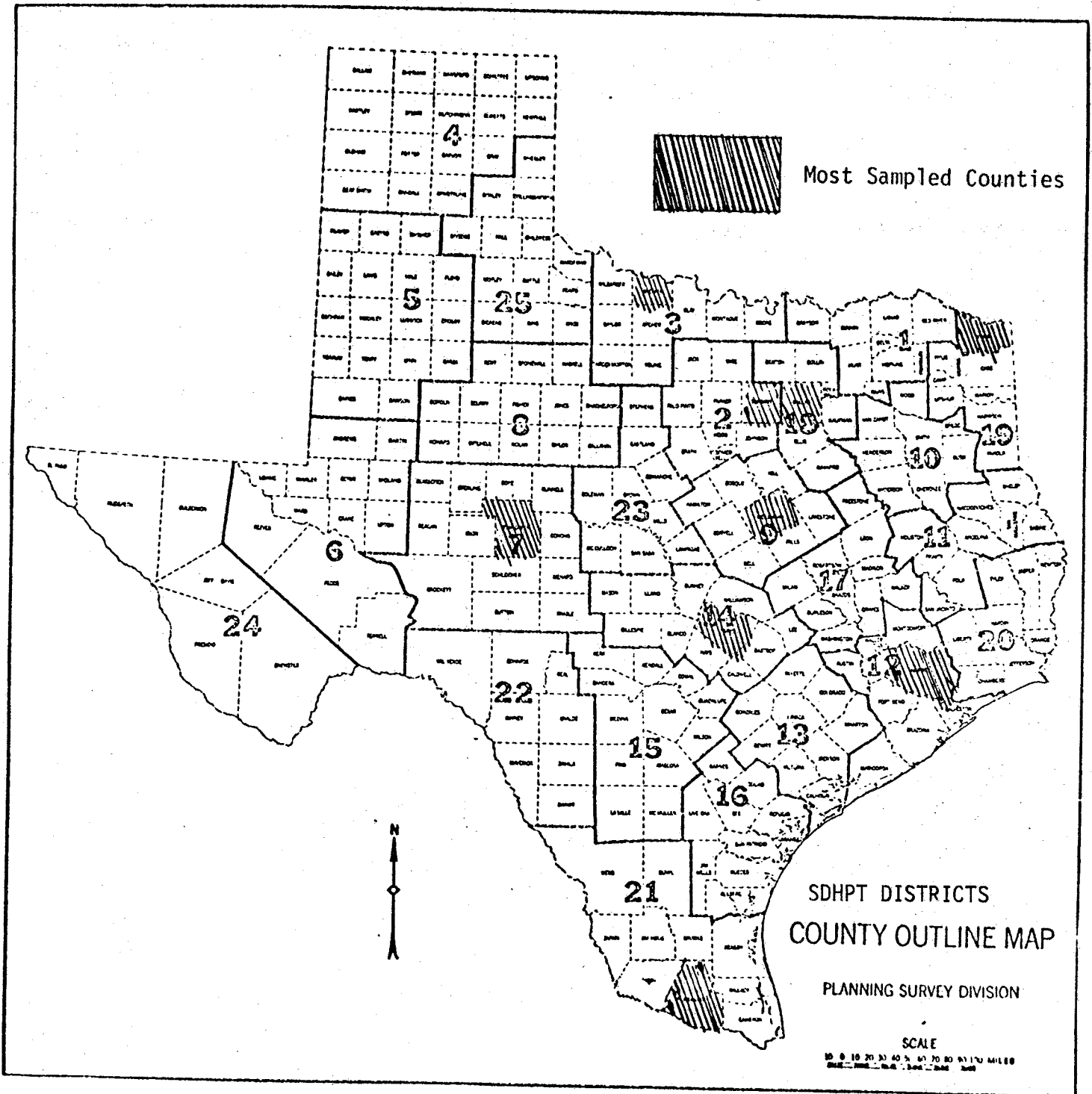


Figure 1. Map of Texas showing counties which had most of the sampled relocatees of selected SDHPT Districts.

A detailed description of the sample characteristics of relocatees of the three surveys is presented in the previously published reports (1,2,3). However, Table 1 presents selected characteristics of relocatees contacted and interviewed in person by survey. Also, Appendix Tables 1 and 2 present additional information by survey.

Method of Analysis

Statistically significant differences in the attitudes, opinions, experiences, and characteristics of the four types of relocatees are determined through the use of a Chi-square (χ^2) test. Although the tables presented in this report show relative (percentage) frequency distributions, the χ^2 test is made on the absolute (count) frequency distributions which are not shown.

If the computed χ^2 value exceeds the critical χ^2 value for some level of probability, say the .05 level, the observed frequencies resulting from a cross-classification of two variables (e.g., type of relocatee versus type of program) differ significantly from corresponding theoretical frequencies. This means that the observed differences are greater than can be reasonably attributed to chance alone, and suggests that the two variables are not independent of each other. Therefore, inferences can be made to explain the results.

The .05 probability level is used in this study. For practical reasons, the computed χ^2 values are not presented in this report. Also, only those cross-classifications that produced logical relationships are presented in this report. Appendix Table 3 shows the variables considered in this comparative analysis.

Table 1
Selected Characteristics of Relocates, by Survey

Variable/ Characteristic	Survey			Total No.=444
	1 No.=171	2 No.=165	3 No.=108	
	-----Percent-----			
Type of Relocatee				
Resident	100	100	0	76
Business/Institution	0	0	100	24
Type of Program				
1968	75	0	0	29
1970	25	100	100	71
Population of Urban Location				
Less than 50,000 ^a	0	21	15	12
50,000 - 74,999	0	13	9	7
75,000 - 99,999	0	42	21	21
100,000 - 499,999	44	24	30	33
500,000 or more	56	0	25	27
Tenure of Real Property				
Owner	50	58	43	51
Tenant	50	42	57	49
Age of Head/Interviewee ^b				
Less than 40 years	30	31	20	28
40 - 49	20	22	19	20
50 - 59	25	19	30	24
60 - 69	12	15	15	14
70 or more	13	13	16	14
Ethnic Background of Head/Interviewee ^b				
Anglo	56	83	97	76
Black	33	2	1	14
Other	11	15	2	10

^aInclude a few relocates in rural towns.

^bSurvey 3 has interviewee data.

COMPARISONS BY TYPE OF RELOCATEE

Of the four comparisons made of the respondent relocatees, the comparison of residential relocatees with business or institutional relocatees reveals the most significant differences in attitudes, opinions, experiences and characteristics. The presentation of these differences is divided into two categories: (1) characteristics and experiences and (2) opinions and attitudes. Also, the seven institutional relocatees and 101 business relocatees are combined and reported as business relocatees.

Characteristics and Experiences

Comparisons of the characteristics of residential relocatees and business relocatees, shown in Table 2, reveal that a higher proportion of the business relocatees (interviewees) were Anglos and over 50 years old. Also, none of the business relocatees were relocated under the 1968 Program, whereas, 38 percent of the residential relocatees were relocated under that program (Table 2).

Comparisons of the various experiences of the two types of relocatees indicate that the business relocatees were better informed of the proposed highway improvement and the relocation program prior to official notification of available relocation assistance than were the residential relocatees (Table 3). This finding is partially explained by a higher proportion of the business relocatees attending hearings concerning the proposed highway (Table 3). Also, business relocatees were more likely than residential relocatees to be first informed of the required move through a source other than a Department (SDHPT) official.

Table 2

Characteristics of Heads of Households or Interviewees and
Type of Program, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/ Characteristic	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No. = 336	Business ^a No. = 108	Total No. = 444
-----Percent-----			
Ethnic Background			
Anglo	69	97	75
Black	18	1	14
Other	13	2	11
Age of Head of House/Interviewee			
Less than 40 years	31	20	29
40 - 49 years	21	19	20
50 - 59 years	22	30	23
60 or more years	26	31	28
Type of Program			
1968 program	38	0	29
1970 program	62	100	71

^aIncludes seven institutions or nonprofit organizations.

Table 3

Experiences Pertaining to Highway Improvement, Prior Knowledge of Relocation Program, and How Informed of Required Move, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Experience	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business ^a No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Time Knew About Highway Improvement ^b			
Less than 1 year	32	12	27
1 to 3 years	39	19	34
3 or more years	19	63	30
Didn't remember	10	6	9
Actions Taken Toward Highway Improvement ^b			
Attended hearings/meetings	8	17	10
Other actions	2	6	3
Took no actions	90	81	88
Prior Knowledge of Relocation Program ^{b c}			
Yes	12	62	24
No	36	31	35
Didn't remember/not applicable	52	7	41
How First Informed of Required Move			
Neighbor, friend, businessman	26	70	37
Texas Highway Department	31	4	24
Landlord	17	0	13
News media	9	6	8
Other sources	16	4	13
Didn't remember	1	16	5

^aIncludes seven institutions or nonprofit organizations.

^bBefore being given official notification of available relocation assistance.

^cSome took more than one action, causing the percentages to add up to over 100.

As might be expected, business relocatees were more likely to receive higher moving payments than residential relocatees (Table 4). It usually costs more for the business relocatee to move than the residential relocatee. However, the business relocatee usually received less in combined relocation payments than did the residential relocatee (Table 4). Most of the residential relocatees received an additional relocation payment which assisted them in purchasing or renting replacement facilities. Such was not the case for business relocatees. (See Appendix Table 4 for mean, median, minimum, and maximum values of the continuous variables presented in Tables 3 and 4 in the text.)

The actual time span taken for moving was longer for the business relocatees than for the residential relocatees (Table 4). Therefore, the former may have been under more pressure to meet the official 90 day moving time limit than the latter. However, the SDHPT granted all requests for extensions regardless of the type of relocatee.

Significant differences in the above characteristics and experiences of the two types of relocatees indicates why they had different opinions and attitudes with respect to the highway improvement, the whole relocation program, and entire relocation experience.

Opinions and Attitudes

The opinions and attitudes of the business relocatees differed considerably from those of the residential relocatees. They had different opinions concerning their preferred moving times, changes in quality of their facilities, adequacy of their moving payments, and the effects of

Table 4

Experiences Pertaining to Time In Original Facilities, Actual Moving Time, and Relocation Payments, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Experience	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business ^a No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Time Occupied Original Facilities			
Less than 1 year	12	2	9
1 to 5 years	31	20	29
5 to 10 years	14	37	19
10 or more years	43	41	43
Actual Moving Time^b			
Moved before notified	9	3	8
Less than 3.5 months	32	23	30
3.5 - 6.4 months	29	20	27
6.5 or more months	26	51	32
Not determined	4	3	3
Total Moving Payment			
Less than \$200	8	28	13
\$200 - \$499	91	19	73
\$500 - \$999	1	17	5
\$1,000 or more	0	36	9
Total Relocation Payment			
Less than \$500	17	42	23
\$500 - \$999	18	18	18
\$1,000 - \$2,999	49	26	44
\$3,000 or more	16	14	15

^aIncludes seven institutions or non-profit organizations

^bTime lapse between date of notification of Relocation Assistance and date moved from original property.

the move on their financial positions (Table 5). More of the business relocatees preferred to have longer moving times than did the residential relocatees. (See Appendix Table 4 for mean, median, minimum and maximum values.) On the other hand, more of the residential relocatees indicated that the quality of their facilities had improved than did the business relocatees. More of the residential relocatees indicated that their moving payments were adequate and that their financial positions had improved than did the business relocatees.

The relocatees differed in their opinions as to the helpfulness of the relocation services rendered, the services needed, and their suggestions for improving the financial assistance program (Table 6). More of the business relocatees than residential relocatees indicated that the most helpful relocation service was of a financial nature. The same was true concerning the need for additional services. Consequently, more of the business relocatees than residential relocatees suggested that higher moving and other types of relocation payments should be made.

Several important differences were detected in attitudes. Prior to official notification of available relocation assistance, more of the business relocatees were opposed to the proposed highway improvement than were the residential relocatees (Table 7). Yet, a much higher percentage of the business relocatees took no action because they felt powerless to influence the THD than did the residential relocatees. Attending public hearings apparently did not help them overcome this helpless feeling.

Although no significant differences were detected in the relocatees' attitudes (reactions) toward the actual displacement news, they did have

Table 5

Opinions on Change in Quality of Facilities, Adequacy of Moving Payment, Financial Effects of Move, and Preferred Moving Time, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Opinion	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Adequacy of Moving Payment			
Too much	4	0	3
About right	42	73	50
Not enough	2	26	8
Didn't know/not applicable	52	1	39
Change in Quality of Facilities			
Much improved	43	19	38
Somewhat improved	26	19	23
About same	19	22	20
Somewhat worsened	8	15	10
Much worsened	4	1	3
Didn't know/not applicable	0	24	6
Preferred Moving Time			
Less than 4 months	54	44	52
4 - 6 months	28	49	33
7 or more months	10	0	7
Didn't know	8	7	8
Effect on Financial Position			
Much improved	5	2	4
Somewhat improved	20	5	16
About the same	42	41	41
Somewhat worsened	25	26	25
Much worsened	7	3	6
Didn't know/not applicable	1	23	8

Table 6

Opinions of Relocation Services Rendered or Needed and Suggestions for Improving Program of Financial Assistance, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Opinion	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business ^a No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Services Most Helpful ^b			
Financial Assistance	34	53	39
Helpfulness of SDHPT Personnel	28	8	23
Other services	13	0	10
Didn't know/no response	27	38	30
Services Needed ^b			
More information/personal assistance	15	8	13
Financial assistance	1	19	6
Other services	11	4	9
Didn't know/no response	74	69	73
Suggestions for Improving Program of Financial Assistance ^b			
Higher property payment	8	6	8
Higher moving payment	5	10	7
Other relocation payments	0	25	6
Other suggestions	14	5	12
Didn't know/no response	73	58	70

^aIncludes seven institutions or non-profit organizations.

^bSome respondents gave more than one answer, causing the percentage to add up to over 100.

Table 7

Attitudes Toward Highway Improvement and Reasons for Inactivity Toward Highway and Reaction Toward Displacement News, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Attitude/ Reason	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business ^a No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Attitude Toward Highway Improvement ^b			
In favor	30	35	31
Indifferent	32	9	26
Against	32	48	36
Didn't know	6	8	7
Why Took No Action Toward Improvement ^{bc}			
Felt powerless to influence SDHPT	9	46	18
Indifferent	9	11	9
Too busy/job policy	1	20	6
Other reasons	3	5	4
Didn't know/no response/not applicable		18	63
Why Reacted as Did to News of Dis- placement ^c			
Like old facilities/location	30	0	23
Inconvenience of move	15	2	12
Thought move would be beneficial	10	6	9
Other reasons	22	2	17
Didn't know/no response	35	91	48

^aIncludes seven institutions or non-profit organization.

^bPrior to notification of available relocation assistance.

^cSome gave more than one reason, causing the percentages to add up to over 100.

different reasons for their reactions (Table 7). The resident relocatees were more likely to mention their preference for the old facilities or location and inconvenience of the move than were the business relocatees.

Residential relocatees expressed more positive opinions and attitudes toward the highway improvement and the level of relocation assistance provided than did the business relocatees. It was not a surprising to find that their attitudes were different toward the relocation programs and the overall relocation experience. The residential relocatees were more likely to give the relocation programs, as administered by the SDHPT, a higher rating than were the business relocatees. This may be due to the different levels of financial assistance paid to the two types of relocatees (Table 8). Also, the business relocatees were more apt to have mixed emotions toward the relocation experience than were the residential relocatees.

The above differences indicate that a residential relocatee was more likely to be positive toward being displaced and relocated than a business relocatee. Such differences also indicate that a higher level of financial assistance to the business relocatees might have helped them to have more positive attitudes toward the relocation programs and the relocation experience. The 1970 Program does not authorize payment to business relocatees for additional costs incurred as a result of purchasing a comparable replacement facility. Nor does it provide payment for losses in income and profits due to the move.

Table 8

Attitudes Toward Relocation Program and Relocation
Experience, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Attitude	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident No.=336	Business ^a No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Attitude Toward Relocation Program			
Very Good	38	3	30
Good	43	41	42
So-so	12	44	20
Bad	4	6	4
Very bad	3	4	3
Didn't know	0	2	1
Attitude Toward Relocation Experience			
Very upset	11	10	11
Mildly upset	13	14	14
Had mixed emotions	16	31	20
Mildly pleased	19	25	21
Very pleased	40	18	33
Didn't know	1	2	1

^aIncludes seven institutions or nonprofit organizations.

COMPARISONS BY TYPE OF RELOCATION PROGRAM

The essential difference between the 1968 and 1970 Relocation Programs is that the latter provides greater financial aid, especially to residential relocatees. The 1970 Program provides for expanded moving payments and dislocation allowances. It provides for higher maximum supplemental housing payments to owners and tenants. It provides payment for increased interest expenses resulting from a change in mortgages and payment for incidental expenses incurred in the purchase of a replacement home. Last, it provides for expansion of the relocation services.

This section of the report presents those differences in relocatee characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes which may be attributable to type of relocation program.

Characteristics and Experiences

Significant differences between the characteristics of relocatees of the two programs are revealed in a few instances. More respondent relocatees of the 1970 Program than of the 1968 Program were Anglos and owners (Table 9). Those of the 1970 Program lived in higher valued original facilities than those of the 1968 Program, and more of those relocated under the 1970 Program were located in smaller urban areas than those relocated under the 1968 Program. The fact that all of the respondents of the 1968 Program were residential relocatees influences the results of program comparisons given below.

So far as their experiences are concerned, significant differences between the two groups of relocatees are identified for several variables. The relocatees of the 1970 Program knew about the planned highway improvement

Table 9

Characteristics of Heads of Households or Interviewees, Value
of Original Facilities, and Population of Urban Location

Variable/Characteristic	Type of Program		
	1968 No.=128	1970 No.=316	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Ethnic Background			
Anglo	49	87	75
Black	38	3	14
Other	13	10	11
Tenure of Original Facilities			
Owner	43	54	51
Tenant	57	46	49
Value of Original Property ^a			
Less than \$5,000	9	9	9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	62	20	32
\$10,000 or more	28	20	22
Not determined/Not applicable	1	51	37
Population of Urban Location			
Less than 75,000 ^b	0	27	19
75,000 - 99,999	0	29	21
100,000 - 499,999	50	26	33
500,000 or more	50	18	27

^aBased on estimated value for relocation purposes. If not available, the recommended appraised value was used. Business or institutional property values were considered as not applicable.

^bIncludes a few relocatees in or near rural towns.

for a longer period of time (attributed to business relocatees) than those of the 1968 Program (Table 10). This was true in spite of the fact that relatively more of the latter group had occupied their original facilities 30 or more years (Table 10). However, more of the relocatees of the 1970 Program than those of the 1968 Program first received information of the required move indirectly through a neighbor, friend or businessman prior to official notification by the SDHPT (Table 10).

Direct relocation experiences found significant differences with respect to the length of actual moving times, size of moving payment, and size of total relocation payments (Table 11). The 1970 Program relocatees took more time to move (attributed to business relocatees) than those relocated under the 1968 Program. Also, 1970 relocatees received higher moving payments and lower total relocation payments than 1968 relocatees. (For mean, median, minimum, and maximum values for the continuous variables of Tables 9, 10, and 11, see Appendix Table 5.)

Opinions and Attitudes

The respondents relocated under the two successive programs did differ in their opinions concerning the relocation services provided or needed by them and the suggestions for improving the financial program assistance (Table 12). Relocatees of the 1970 Program considered the most helpful relocation service provided by them to be financial assistance, whereas, those of the 1968 Program considered the cooperative attitude of SDHPT personnel to be the most helpful service (Table 12). The relocatees of the two programs also differed concerning the additional relocation services

Table 10

Experiences Pertaining to Time Occupied Original Facilities,
Time Knew About Highway Improvement, and How Informed
of Required Move, by Type of Program

Variable/Experience	Type of Program		
	1968 No.=128	1970 No.=316	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Time Occupied Original Facilities			
Less than 1 year	9	9	9
1 to 5 years	30	27	28
5 to 10 years	10	23	19
10 to 30 years	29	34	33
30 or more years	22	7	11
Time Knew About Highway Improvement ^a			
Less than 1 year	34	25	27
1 to 3 years	37	33	34
3 to 5 years	9	24	20
5 or more years	14	8	10
Didn't remember	6	10	9
How First Informed of Required Move			
Neighbor, friend, businessman	24	41	36
Texas SDHPT	32	20	25
Landlord	19	11	13
News media	5	10	8
Other	18	12	13
Didn't remember	2	6	5

^aPrior to notification of available relocation assistance.

Table 11

Experiences Pertaining to Actual Moving Times and
Relocation Payments, by Type of Program

Variable/Experience	Type of Program		
	1968 No.=128	1970 No.=316	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Actual Moving Time ^a			
Moved before notified	9	7	8
Less than 3.5 months	38	26	29
3.5 - 6.4 months	34	23	27
6.5 or more months	19	39	32
Not determined	0	5	4
Total Moving Payment			
Less than \$200	19	10	13
\$200 - \$499	81	71	73
\$500 - \$999	0	7	5
\$1,000 or more	0	12	9
Total Relocation Payment			
Less than \$500	13	28	23
\$500 - \$999	20	17	18
\$1,000 - \$2,999	52	40	44
\$3,000 or more	15	15	15

^aTime lapse between date of notification of relocation assistance and date moved from original property.

Table 12

Opinions Concerning Relocation Services Provided or Needed
and Suggestions for Improving Program of Financial
Assistance, by Type of Program

Variable/Opinion	Type of Program		
	1968 No.=128	1970 No.=316	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Services Most Helpful ^a			
Financial assistance	9	50	39
Helpfulness of SDHPT personnel	47	13	23
Other services	16	7	10
Didn't know/no response	30	30	30
Services Needed ^a			
More information/personal assistance	27	8	13
Financial assistance	0	8	6
Other services	17	6	9
Didn't know/no response	59	78	73
Suggestions for Improving Program of Financial Assistance ^a			
Higher property payment	8	8	8
Higher moving payments	11	5	7
Other relocation payments	0	9	6
Other suggestions	16	10	12
Didn't know/no response	66	71	70

^aSome gave more than one answer, causing the percentages to add up to over 100.

needed (Table 12). As far as suggestions are concerned, more of the 1968 Program relocatees suggested higher moving payments than did the 1970 relocatees. On the other hand, the 1970 relocatees suggested that a broader range of payments be allowed.

The two groups of relocatees had different attitudes toward the proposed highway improvement and the displacement news (Table 13). The 1970 relocatees were more opposed to the highway improvement but more pleased with the displacement news than the 1968 relocatees. It is difficult to understand why relocatees could oppose the highway improvement and also be pleased to receive news that they would be displaced. This conflict is partially explained by their reasons for reacting as they did toward the displacement news. More of the 1968 Program relocatees preferred their original facilities or locations than did the 1970 Program relocatees (Table 13).

Although the two groups of relocatees had different opinions of the relocation services and attitudes toward the highway improvement and displacement news, their attitudes were similar with respect to the rating of the two programs and the reactions toward the entire relocation experience.

Table 13

Attitudes Toward Highway Improvement and Displacement News
With Reasons, by Type of Program

Variable/Attitude/Reason	Type of Program		
	1968 No.=128	1970 No.=316	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----		
Attitude Toward Highway Improvement			
In Favor	27	33	31
Indifferent	38	22	27
Against	28	39	36
Didn't remember	7	6	6
Attitude Toward Displacement News			
Very upset	39	23	27
Mildly upset	31	22	25
Filled with mixed emotions	17	29	25
Mildly pleased	2	11	9
Very pleased	8	12	11
Didn't remember	3	3	3
Why Reacted as Did to Displacement News ^a			
Liked old facilities/location	52	11	23
Inconvenience of move	20	8	12
Thought move would be beneficial	6	10	9
Other reasons	28	12	16
Didn't know/no response	16	61	48

^aSome respondents gave more than one answer, causing the percentages to add up to over 100.

COMPARISONS BY POPULATION OF URBAN LOCATION

Since the respondent relocatees lived in areas differing in size (population), comparisons are made to determine if characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes differed by the population of the urban location in which they lived. The population of urban locations in which the respondent relocatees resided range from under 10,000 to over 500,000.

The relocatees were originally divided into six population size groups for cross-classification purposes. The first group contained relocatees who resided in or near the rural towns. Preliminary testing revealed no significant differences in relocatee characteristics, experiences, or other predictive factors among the three groups in urban locations with populations of less than 75,000. Therefore, the number of groups was reduced to four for final comparisons.

Characteristics and Experiences

Table 14 shows that relocatee characteristics such as ethnic background, tenure of original facilities, and value of original properties were significantly different by population of urban location. The percentage of Black relocatees was greater in the larger urban areas than in the smaller urban areas. Also, the percentage of tenant relocatees was greater in the larger areas than in the smaller areas. Nevertheless, the percentage of relocatees who occupied higher valued original properties was greater in the larger areas than in the smaller areas.

Table 14

Characteristics of Heads of Households or Interviewees and
Tenure, Value, Length of Occupancy of Original
Facilities, by Population of Urban Location

Variable/ Characteristic	Population of Urban Location				Total No.=444
	Less than 75,000 ^a No.=84	75,000- 99,999 No.=92	100,000- 499,999 No.=147	500,000- or more No.=121	
	-----Percent-----				
Ethnic Background					
Anglo	69	97	80	58	75
Black	5	0	9	36	14
Other	26	3	11	6	11
Tenure of Original Facilities					
Owner	71	41	48	48	51
Tenant	29	59	52	52	49
Value of Original Facilities^b					
Less than \$5,000	23	9	6	5	9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	30	30	31	34	32
\$10,000 or more	15	23	30	40	28
Not determined/ Not applicable	32	38	33	21	31
Time Occupied Original Facilities					
Less than 5 years	25	49	42	31	38
5 to 10 years	24	20	23	12	19
10 to 30 years	46	28	27	31	32
30 or more years	5	3	8	26	11

^aIncludes a few relocatees in rural towns.

^bBased on estimated value for relocation purposes. If not available, the recommended appraised value was used. These values were used only for residential relocatees.

With respect to the length of occupancy of original facilities, a greater percentage of the relocatees were long-time occupants (30 or more years) in the larger urban areas than in the smaller areas (Table 14). (For mean, median, minimum, and maximum values of the continuous variables of Table 14, see Appendix Table 6.)

Significant differences in relocatee experiences by size of urban area are not presented here, because the variations show no logical patterns in which to derive inferences.

Opinions and Attitudes

The respondent relocatees differed very little in their opinions and attitudes among population groups. In fact, they differed only in their opinions of the most helpful relocation service and in their attitudes toward the displacement news (Table 15). Financial assistance was considered to be the most helpful service by those in smaller urban areas and the helpfulness of SDHPT personnel by those in larger urban areas. Also, relocatees in smaller urban areas were more likely to be pleased to hear the displacement news than were relocatees in larger urban areas.

The above results indicate that the SDHPT administered the relocation programs in a uniform manner between urban areas or highway districts. This conclusion is justified although the ethnic background and tenure of the relocatees differed significantly among the population groups.

Table 15

Opinions of Relocation Services Rendered and Attitudes Toward Displacement News, by Population of Urban Location

Variable/Opinion/ Attitude/Reason	Population of Urban Location				Total No.=444
	Less than 75,000 ^a No.=84	75,000 99,999 No.=92	100,000- 499,999 No.=147	500,000 or more No.=121	
	-----Percent-----				
Services Most Helpful ^b					
Financial Assistance	55	64	31	17	39
Helpfulness of SDHPT personnel	6	9	33	33	23
Other services	11	7	7	15	10
Didn't know/no response	29	21	32	36	30
Attitude Toward Displacement News					
Very upset	30	21	28	31	27
Mildly upset	19	23	29	25	25
Filled with mixed emotions	22	27	29	22	25
Mildly pleased	15	15	6	2	9
Very pleased	13	11	5	15	11
Didn't know	1	3	3	5	3

^aIncludes a few relocatees in rural towns

^bSome respondents gave more than one answer, causing the percentage to add up to over 100.

COMPARISONS BY ETHNIC BACKGROUND

Finally, the characteristics, experiences, opinions, and attitudes of the respondent relocatees were compared by ethnic background of their heads of households or interviewees. Such comparisons seem to be worthwhile and timely in view of the current emphasis on equal treatment under the law regardless of race, sex, or religion.

Characteristics and Experiences

Significant ethnic differences by type of relocatee, program, and population of urban location are presented in Tables 2, 9, and 14. Significant ethnic differences in age of heads of households or interviewees, tenure of original facilities, and value of original facilities are shown in Table 16. The older relocatees were more likely to be Anglo than the younger relocatees, and the Anglo relocatees were more likely to be owners than the Black or Mexican-American relocatees (Table 16). Also, the Anglo relocatees were more likely to be occupants of higher valued original facilities as well as to be occupants of the original facilities for longer periods than the others (Table 16).

Table 17 shows that Anglo relocatees were better informed than other relocatees because a greater proportion of them knew about the proposed highway longer, attended hearings or meetings concerning the highway, and heard of the required move from the landlord. Furthermore, Anglo relocatees received higher moving payments than Black or Mexican-American relocatees (Table 17). This is probably due to the fact that most of the business relocatees were Anglos who received higher moving payments than residential relocatees and that Anglo residents usually had

Table 16

Characteristics of Heads of Households or Interviewees, Tenure of Original Facilities and Value of Original Property, Time Occupied Original Facilities, by Ethnic Background

Variable/Characteristic	Ethnic Background ^a			
	Anglo No.=337	Black No.=60	Other No.=47	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----			
Age ^a				
Less than 40 years	25	32	47	29
40 - 49 years	19	27	23	20
50 - 59 years	25	23	19	23
60 or more years	31	18	11	28
Tenure of Original Facilities				
Owner	54	37	45	51
Tenant	46	63	55	49
Value of Original Property ^b				
Less than \$5,000	5	18	30	9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	24	58	53	32
\$10,000 or more	32	22	8	28
Not determined/not applicable	39	2	9	31
Time Occupied Original Facilities				
Less than 1 year	9	10	9	9
1 to 5 years	26	32	38	28
5 to 10 years	20	15	17	19
10 to 30 years	36	15	30	33
30 to more years	9	28	6	11

^aHead of household or interviewer.

^bBased on estimated value for relocation purposes. If not available, the recommended appraised value was used. These values were used only for resident relocatees.

Table 17

Experiences Pertaining to Time Knew About Highway Improvement, Actions Toward Highway Improvement, How Informed to Required Move, and Total Moving Payment, by Ethnic Background

Variable/Experience	Ethnic Background ^a			Total No.=444
	Anglo No.=337	Black No.=60	Other No.=47	
-----Percent-----				
Time Knew About Highway Improvement ^a				
Less than 1 year	23	38	42	27
1 to 3 years	35	39	28	34
3 to 5 years	24	5	9	20
5 or more years	10	8	6	10
Didn't remember	8	10	15	9
Actions Taken Toward Highway Improvement ^b				
Attended hearings/meetings	13	2	4	10
Other actions	3	3	0	3
Took no actions	85	95	96	87
How First Informed of Required Move				
Neighbor, friends, businessman	30	17	33	29
SDHPT	20	44	30	24
Landlord	23	17	13	21
News media	9	0	11	8
Other	12	20	13	13
Didn't remember	6	2	0	5
Total Moving Payment				
Less than \$200	12	17	17	13
\$200 - \$499	71	83	81	74
\$500 or more	17	0	2	13

^aHead of House or Interviewee.

^bBefore notified of available relocation assistance.

more furniture to move than other residents. (For mean, median, minimum, and maximum values of the continuous variables in Tables 16 and 17, see Appendix Table 7.)

Opinions and Attitudes

Due to differences in the characteristics and experiences of the relocatees by ethnic background, one might expect considerable differences in their opinions and attitudes. However, the results shown in Table 18 reveal significant differences involving only a few of the opinion and attitude variables.

A higher percentage of the Mexican-Americans than of the Anglos or Blacks considered the property payment to be adequate (Table 18). On the other hand, relatively more Anglos and Mexican-Americans than Blacks considered financial assistance as the most helpful or needed relocation service (Table 18). However, in the case of needed services, all three ethnic groups mentioned the need for information or personal assistance more frequently than any other service.

Although there were no differences in the three groups' attitudes toward the highway improvement and toward the displacement news, they did differ in their reasons for taking no actions regarding the highway and for reacting as they did toward the displacement news (Table 18). In the former case, relatively more Anglos and Mexican-Americans than Blacks felt powerless to influence the SDHPT. In the latter case, relatively more of the Blacks preferred their old facilities or location.

Finally, there were no differences among ethnic groups in relocatee attitudes toward the relocation programs, as administered by the State

Table 18

Opinions Concerning Adequacy of Property Payment, Relocation Services, and Reasons for No Action Toward Highway Improvement and Reaction Toward Displacement News, by Ethnic Background

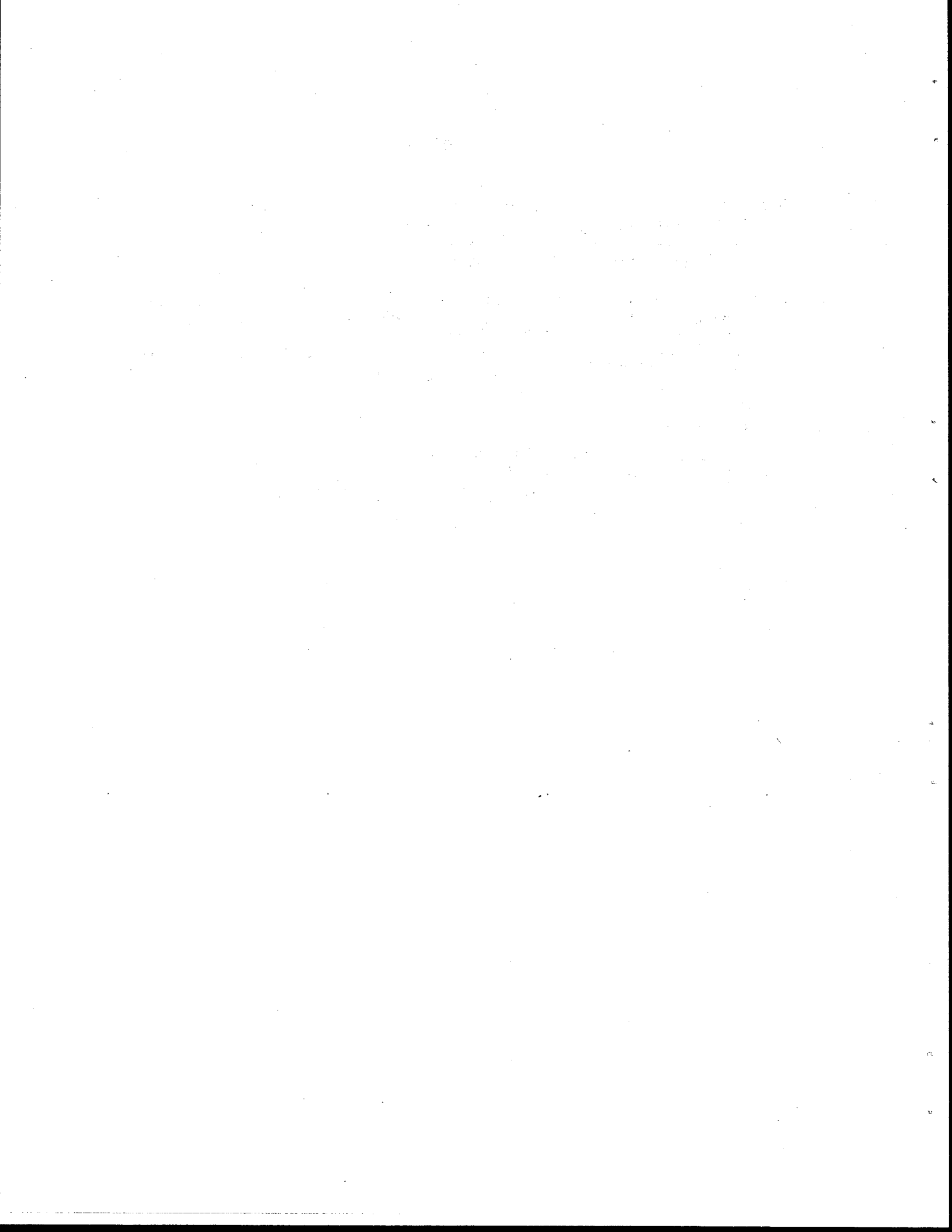
Variable/Opinion/Attitude	Ethnic Background			
	Anglo No.=337	Black No.=60	Other No.=47	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----			
Adequacy of Property Payment				
Enough	15	3	28	15
Not enough	17	3	4	14
Didn't know/not applicable	68	94	68	71
Services Most Helpful ^a				
Financial Assistance	42	12	47	39
Helpfulness of SDHPT Personnel	20	42	23	23
Other services	9	18	4	10
Didn't know/no response	31	30	26	30
Services Needed ^a				
More information/personal assistance	11	30	11	13
Financial assistance	7	0	4	6
Other services	9	13	9	9
Didn't know/no response	74	58	79	73
Why Took No Action Toward Highway Improvement				
Felt Powerless to influence SDHPT	21	3	15	18
Indifferent	11	0	9	9
Too busy / job policy	7	2	2	6
Other reasons	4	0	6	4
Didn't know/no response/not applicable	57	95	68	63
Why Reacted as Did Toward Displacement News ^a				
Liked old facilities/location	17	60	17	23
Inconvenience of move	10	20	13	12
Thought move would be beneficial	10	5	4	9
Other reasons	16	18	17	16
Didn't know/no response	54	13	53	48

^aDue to multiple answers, the percentages may add up to over 100.

Department of Highways and Public Transportation, and the entire relocation experience. These two variables were considered to be the most important in determining differences in the attitudes of relocatees.

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- (2) Buffington, Jesse L., Meuth, Hugo G., Schafer, Dale L., Pledger, Roy, and Bullion, Clyde, Attitudes, Opinions, and Experiences of Residents Displaced by Highways Under the 1970 Relocation Assistance Program, Research Report 159-1, Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, June, 1974.
- (3) Buffington, Jesse L., Schafer, Dale L., and Bullion, Clyde, Attitudes, Opinions, and Experiences of Business and Institutional Relocates Displaced by Highways Under the 1970 Relocation Assistance Program, Research Report 159-2, Texas Transportation Institute, Texas A&M University, College Station, Texas, November, 1974.



APPENDIX - Miscellaneous Tabular Data

Appendix Table 1
Miscellaneous Characteristics of Relocates, by Survey

Characteristic	Relocates by Survey			
	1 No.=171	2 No.=165	3 No.=108	Total No.=444
	-----Percent-----			
Employment Status of Head of House				
Full time	73	73	0	56
Part time	5	4	0	3
Not employed, not retired	9	5	0	5
Retired	13	18	0	12
Not applicable	0	0	100	24
Household Income				
Less than \$2,000	8	14	0	8
\$2,000 - \$3,999	16	20	0	14
\$4,000 - \$5,999	12	12	0	9
\$6,000 - \$7,999	15	10	0	9
\$8,000 - \$9,999	18	8	0	10
\$10,000 or more	27	31	0	22
Not obtained	4	5	0	3
Not applicable	0	0	100	25
Highway System				
Interstate	9	21	35	20
State	91	79	65	80
Type of Taking				
Whole taking	100	64	43	72
Partial taking	0	36	50	26
Not determined	0	0	7	2
Value of Whole Property^a				
Less than \$5,000	8	17	0	9
\$5,000 - \$9,999	49	34	0	32
\$10,000 - \$14,999	42	16	0	22
\$15,000 or more	1	15	0	6
Not determined	0	18	100	31
How Acquired				
Negotiation	70	82	47	69
Condemnation	30	18	47	30
Not determined	0	0	6	1
Time Occupied Facilities				
Less than 1 year	9	15	2	9
1 to 5 years	27	35	19	28
5 to 10 years	11	17	38	20
10 to 30 years	31	32	33	32
30 or more years	22	1	8	11

^aFor Surveys 1 and 2, the value given for relocation purposes was used instead of the approved appraised value where possible.

Appendix Table 2

Mean, Median, Minimum, and Maximum Values for
Selected Variables by Survey

Variable	Relocates by Survey			
	1	2	3	4
	----- Number -----			
Age of Head/Interviewee (Years)				
Mean	49	48	53	50
Median	49	48	52	50
Minimum	22	22	21	21
Maximum	86	85	80	86
Number of relocatees	171	165	108	444
Time Occupied Facilities (Years)				
Mean	22	9	12	15
Median	11	5	9	8
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	72	36	60	72
Number of relocatees	171	165	108	444
Value of Whole Property (Dollars)^a				
Mean	9,112	9,663	-	9,356
Median	8,600	8,450	-	8,544
Minimum	2,500	1,391	-	1,391
Maximum	26,806	37,500	-	37,500
Number of relocatees	171	136	-	307
Total Relocation Payment (Dollars)				
Mean	1,777	1,877	2,062	1,884
Median	1,640	1,410	688	1,394
Minimum	115	175	20	20
Maximum	5,300	11,700	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	171	165	108	444
Total Moving Payment (Dollars)				
Mean	270	371	2,010	731
Median	250	375	500	350
Minimum	115	165	20	20
Maximum	450	600	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	171	165	108	444
Time Knew About Highway (Months)				
Mean	26	20	35	26
Median	12	12	36	24
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	168	192	168	192
Number of relocatees	162	140	162	404

Appendix Table 2 (Continued)

Variable	Relocates by Survey			
	1	2	3	4
	----- Number -----			
Actual Moving Time (Months)				
Mean	5	5	9	6
Median	4	4	7	4
Minimum ^b	-9	-19	-2	-19
Maximum	18	28	33	33
Number of relocatees	171	152	105	428
Preferred Moving Time (Months)				
Mean	6	5	5	5
Median	3	3	6	3
Minimum	1	1	3	1
Maximum	120	90	6	120
Number of relocatees	167	142	101	410

^a For Surveys 1 and 2, the value given for relocation purposes was used instead of the approved appraised value.

^b Some relocatees moved prior to notification of available relocation assistance.

Appendix Table 3

List of Variables Considered in Comparative Analysis

Variable Number	Variable Name
1	Survey
2	Highway System
3	Type of Relocatee
4	How Acquired Property
5	Type of Taking
6	Population of Urban Location
7	Disposition of Original Improvements
8	Type of Program
9	Tenure Before Relocation
10	Tenure After Relocation
11	Employment Status
12	Age of Head of House/Interviewee
13	Household Income
14	Ethnicity of Head of House/Interviewee
15	Time Occupied Original Facilities
16	Total Relocation Payment
17	Total Moving Payment
18	Time Knew of Highway Improvement
19	How First Informed of Required Move
20	Actions Before Notified to Move
21	Reasons for No Action Toward Highway
22	Actual Moving Time
23	Preferred Moving Time
24	Attitude Toward Displacement News
25	Why Reaction to News
26	Attitude Toward Highway Before Notified of Relocation Assistance
27	Attitude Toward Highway After Notified of Relocation Assistance
28	Adequacy of Original Property Payment
29	Change in Quality of Facilities
30	Preference of Location
31	Prior Knowledge of Relocation Program
32	Adequacy of Moving Payments
33	Relocation Services Most Helpful
34	Relocation Services Needed
35	Change in Financial Condition
36	Attitude Toward Relocation Program
37	Attitude Toward Relocation Experience

Appendix Table 4

Mean, Median, Minimum, and Maximum Values for Selected Variables, by Type of Relocatee

Variable/Statistic	Type of Relocatee		
	Resident	Business	Total
	-----Number-----		
Time Knew About Highway Facilities (Months)			
Mean	23	35	26
Median	12	36	24
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	192	168	192
Number of relocatees	302	102	404
Time Occupied Original Facilities (Years)			
Mean	15	12	15
Median	8	9	8
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	72	60	72
Number of relocatees	336	108	444
Actual Moving Time (Months)^a			
Mean	5	9	6
Median	4	7	4
Minimum	-19	-2	-19
Maximum	28	33	33
Number of relocatees	323	105	428
Preferred Moving Time (Months)			
Mean	6	5	5
Median	3	6	3
Minimum	1	3	1
Maximum	3	6	3
Number of relocatees	309	101	410
Total Moving Payment (Dollars)			
Mean	320	2,010	731
Median	322	500	350
Minimum	115	20	20
Maximum	600	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	336	108	444
Total Relocation Payment (Dollars)			
Mean	1,826	2,062	1,884
Median	1,594	688	1,394
Minimum	115	20	20
Maximum	11,700	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	336	108	444

^aThe negative values represent those who moved prior to notification of relocation assistance.

Appendix Table 5

Mean, Median, Minimum, and Maximum Values for Selected Variables, by Type of Program

Variable/Statistic	Type of Program		
	1968	1970	Total
	-----Number-----		
Value of Original Property (Dollars)			
Mean	8,412	10,031	9,356
Median	7,968	9,836	8,544
Minimum	2,500	1,391	1,391
Maximum	26,806	37,500	37,500
Number of relocatees	128	179	307
Time Occupied Original Facilities (Years)			
Mean	20	13	15
Median	10	8	8
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	71	72	72
Number of relocatees	128	316	444
Time Knew About Highway Improvement (Months)			
Mean	25	27	26
Median	12	24	24
Minimum	1	1	1
Maximum	168	192	192
Number of relocatees	120	284	404
Actual Moving Time (Months)			
Mean	4	6	6
Median	4	5	4
Minimum ^a	-10	-19	-19
Maximum	18	33	33
Number of relocatees	128	390	428
Total Moving Payment (Dollars)			
Mean	229	935	731
Median	250	400	350
Minimum	115	20	20
Maximum	380	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	128	316	444
Total Relocation Payment (Dollars)			
Mean	1,785	1,924	1,884
Median	1,618	1,213	1,394
Minimum	115	20	20
Maximum	5,300	22,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	128	316	444

^aThe negative values represent those who moved prior to notification of relocation assistance.

Appendix Table 6

Mean, Median, Minimum, and Maximum Values for Selected Variables, by Population of Urban Location

Variable/Statistic	Population of Urban Location				Total
	Less than 75,000	75,000- 99,999	100,000- 499,999	500,000 or more	
	-----Number-----				
Value of Original Facilities (Dollars)					
Mean	7,720	9,283	10,037	9,679	9,356
Median	6,800	8,900	8,925	10,125	8,544
Minimum	1,391	2,400	2,500	4,129	1,391
Maximum	37,500	18,800	33,850	26,806	37,500
Number of relocatees	57	57	98	95	307
Time Occupied Original Facilities (Years)					
Mean	14	9	11	25	15
Median	10	5	6	14	8
Minimum	1	1	1	1	1
Maximum	52	42	72	72	72
Number of relocatees	84	92	147	121	444

Appendix Table 7

Mean, Median, Minimum, and Maximum Values for Selected Variables,
by Ethnic Background

Variable/Statistic	Ethnic Background			
	Anglo	Black	Other	Total
	-----Number-----			
Time Knew About Highway Improvement (Months)				
Mean	29	18	18	26
Median	24	12	11	24
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	192	120	154	192
Number of relocatees	310	54	40	404
Time Occupied Original Facilities (Years)				
Mean	14	22	13	15
Median	8	7	6	8
Minimum	1	1	1	1
Maximum	72	72	72	72
Number of relocatees	337	60	47	444
Total Moving Payment (Dollars)				
Mean	869	262	339	731
Median	375	250	285	350
Minimum	20	115	115	20
Maximum	22,500	475	2,500	22,500
Number of relocatees	337	60	47	444
Total Relocation Payment (Dollars)				
Mean	1,815	1,921	2,326	1,884
Median	1,210	1,473	1,725	1,394
Minimum	20	115	340	20
Maximum	22,500	5,300	11,700	22,500
Number of relocatees	337	60	47	444

