

NEIGHBORHOOD VIEWS ON NEW YORK CITY SERVICES

A Survey Among Residents

in Bedford Stuyvesant, Bay Ridge, and Tremont

A Research Report

Prepared for

VERA INSTITUTE OF JUSTICE

OPINION RESEARCH CORPORATION
Research Park
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FOREWORD

The Vera Institute of Justice conducted a pilot project designed to explore the possibility of establishing a communication and opinion research center. The overall purpose of the pilot project was to test the feasibility and value of gathering public opinion data on a systematic and scientific basis for use by city government officials in designing, implementing, and evaluating various programs and policies affecting the people of New York City.

The pilot project was made possible through a grant from the Fund for the City of New York. It was believed that the information on public perceptions of city policies and programs presently available to those responsible for their design and implementation was inadequate to the kind of management and leadership necessary in an American city in this period. The project was viewed not as a solution in and of itself, but as a way of developing and experimenting with a new information gathering tool of government.

Vera Institute commissioned Opinion Research Corporation to conduct the major portion of the survey contracted for under the pilot project. This report presents the findings of ORC's study in two parts.

Part I is comprised of data from interviews with a sample of 304 residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and 311 residents of Bay Ridge. The subjects covered in these interviews relate primarily to the views of people in these neighborhoods toward police service and drug addiction.

Part II of this report presents the findings of ORC's study conducted among a sample of 302 parents of children who attend elementary or intermediate school in the Tremont section of the Bronx. These interviews were devoted to the subjects of neighborhood health facilities and preschool programs, as well as issues related to the educational experience of children in the primary or intermediate public schools in the area.

ORC would like to take this opportunity to thank those who participated in these studies for their cooperation and to acknowledge the support and assistance provided throughout the project by those we worked closely with in the Bureau of the Budget and Vera Institute.

February 1970
Princeton, New Jersey

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ABOUT THE STUDY

Objectives

The goal of the overall project was to test the feasibility of a communication and opinion research center which would serve city government in a novel way by providing city officials with information that would not otherwise be available.

As part of the larger project, the surveys conducted by ORC were designed to make available to city officials information concerning the experiences and perceptions of selected subgroups of New York City residents on several topics.

More specifically, in Part I of the project the purpose was to compare the views of the predominantly black residents of Bedford Stuyvesant with those of white residents in Bay Ridge on such matters as:

1. Level of satisfaction with, and priorities placed on, various city services.
2. Degree of concern about various types of crime.
3. Attitudes toward police service and toward specific proposals aimed at improving police service to the community.
4. Concern over drug addiction and reaction to alternative ways of handling the problem.

The specific objectives of Part II of the ORC study included the following:

1. Exploring the knowledge and use of, as well as attitudes toward, neighborhood health facilities among a particular subgroup of area residents -- i.e., parents of young children in public school.
2. Determining parents' attitudes toward the experiences of their children in three specific public schools in the area with regard to curriculum, facilities, and teachers.
3. Examining parents' experience with and preferences for particular types of preschool programs.

Questionnaire Development

The identical questionnaire was used in Part I of the study consisting of interviews with residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge. In Part II a different questionnaire was used, with the exception of a few core questions that were used in Part I and repeated in Part II.

The largest direct input to the content of both questionnaires was provided by program planners in the Bureau of the Budget. This was done so that the interviews would provide information of direct relevance to those closely involved with the planning or implementation of specific policies or programs. It was found that the information desires and requirements of city officials far exceeded what could be covered within the scope of these surveys. It therefore became necessary to establish priorities on what information would be gathered, and this was done by Vera with the cooperation of the program planners in the Bureau of the Budget.

ORC took the information requirements submitted by Vera and the Bureau of the Budget and put them into technical questionnaire form. Each questionnaire was then extensively tested among residents of the survey neighborhoods to insure, insofar as possible, that the questions were unambiguous and clearly and neutrally worded. Two separate tests of two versions of the questionnaire were required in both Part I and Part II before finalizing the actual questionnaires used in these surveys. Such extensive testing was required in this case because the questions touched on sensitive areas, the survey neighborhoods included a high proportion of low income, less educated, and Spanish-speaking people, and there were problems connected with sampling procedures, as discussed in detail on page iii.

Interviewing

Interviewing was conducted in Bay Ridge during the period of October 16th through November 3rd. Interviewing in Bedford Stuyvesant took place from October 16th through November 5th. The interviews comprising Part II of the study were conducted in the Tremont section of the Bronx during the period December 6th through 27th. ORC's responsibilities included verification of at least a 10 per cent sample of each interviewer's assignment. The original plan was to have interviews with white respondents conducted by white interviewers and interviews with black respondents conducted by black interviewers. This plan was carried out except in a few integrated areas of Bedford Stuyvesant and the Tremont section of the Bronx. It was necessary in Part II of the project, conducted in Tremont, to translate the questionnaire into Spanish and conduct interviews with Spanish-speaking respondents in that language.

Sampling

Area probability sampling procedures were used in Part I of the study in both Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge. In a study which employs probability sampling techniques, each person in the universe (or total population to be surveyed) has a known probability of being interviewed. Results are therefore projectable to the total population being studied within a known margin of error.

Bedford Stuyvesant

The sample area of Bedford Stuyvesant lies between the core of the central Brooklyn ghetto and the Crown Heights area. The boundaries are: Kingston Avenue on the east, Atlantic Avenue on the north, Washington Avenue on the west, and Eastern Parkway on the south.

Bay Ridge

The boundaries in the sample area of Bay Ridge are: 16th Street on the east, Bay Ridge Parkway on the north, and the Shore Parkway on the west and south.

Part II of the survey in Tremont presented special sampling problems. The original plan was to interview a sample of parents of children in three selected schools (PS-6, PS-28, and IS-45) whose names and addresses would be taken from a complete roster of the school populations. Such a listing proved impossible to obtain for the purposes of this survey.

As an alternative it was decided to obtain interviews with a probability sample of residents in predesignated sections of the area in the following ratio: one-third of the interviews would be with a sample of the public at large, and two-thirds with either parent of a child in one of the three schools. The first test of the questionnaire showed, however, that this sampling plan would have to be modified to take into account differences in population density and extremely high clustering effects in the area. The sampling procedures were revised accordingly and a new test was undertaken. The results of this second test showed that the incidence of parents with children in one of the three designated schools was very low in the area. The combination of this low incidence with high clustering made the use of area probability sampling procedures unfeasible within the budgetary and time constraints of this particular project.

The sampling procedure which was finally agreed upon and used in Part II was that of a random quota sample of parents with children in one of the three designated schools. Areas comprising a square around each of the three schools were defined for the interviewers. They were then given starting points alternately at the inside and the outside boundaries throughout the squares.

The original plan was to match respondents to the ethnic breakdown of pupils in each school, according to figures provided by the Bureau of the Budget. This plan was abandoned (after consultation with Vera) in the IS-45 area because it proved very difficult to locate parents of a child in that particular school. No attempt was made to apportion the interviews between men and women respondents.

Approximate boundaries (as provided by the Bureau of the Budget) within which interviewing in each of the three school areas was conducted are as follows:

IS-45

Webster Avenue and 189th Street on the north, over to East Colgate (which is the street east from Bassford). East to 191st Street, over East 191st Street to Southern Boulevard, down Southern Boulevard to East 181st Street. West two blocks to Prospect Street, one block south to East 180th Street and east on East 180th Street to Webster Avenue.

PS-28

West from Webster Avenue on East 180th Street to Anthony Avenue. South one block to Burnside Avenue. West on Burnside to Jerome Avenue. South to East 176th Street. One block down to East 175th Street. Over to Clay Avenue. South on Clay Avenue and over the Cross Bronx Expressway to Webster Avenue, and north to 180th Street.

PS-6

East 174th Street and Southern Boulevard on the Eastern boundary. North on Southern Boulevard to East Tremont Avenue. East three blocks on East Tremont to Vyse Avenue. North on Vyse Avenue to East 180th Street. Over one block to Bryant Avenue and up to Bronx Park South. East on Bronx Park South to Bronx Park Avenue. Down four blocks to Wyatt Street. West one block on Wyatt and South on Sheridan Expressway to East 174th, and over to Southern Boulevard.

Cautionary note:

The sampling procedures used in Part II of the survey have an important bearing upon the interpretation of the data presented in this part of the study.

First, the reader should keep in mind that the findings relating to health care and preschool education are derived from interviews with a special subgroup of the population (parents of children in IS-45, PS-28, or PS-6), rather than with a sample of all area residents 19 years of age or older.

Second, findings relating to primary or intermediate school education are not projectable to the universes under study in the same statistical sense as they are in the case of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge where area probability sampling procedures were used. In part, this is because we lacked a precise definition of the universes, as we would have had, for example, if it had been feasible to obtain current lists of all parents with a child in IS-45, PS-28, and PS-6. Then too, the demographic breakdowns of the student populations, which were used as guidelines for quotas between black and Puerto Rican parents in the PS-28 and PS-6 areas, comprised the best estimates of program planners at the Bureau of the Budget, but were never purported to be entirely valid because the areas are in a stage of rapid transition.

In conclusion, although area probability sampling procedures were not used, every effort was made to minimize bias in the survey results through the use of a large number of interviewing start points throughout the areas and a detailed set of interviewer instructions eliminating bias resulting from the introduction of any choice on the part of the interviewer as to whom to interview. One further note is that interviewers reported they encountered a high rate of not-at-homes (interviewing was conducted during the Christmas season) and refusals (particularly among blacks). To the extent that the views of eligible respondents in these groups differ significantly from the views of the parents who were interviewed, there is an element of distortion introduced in the survey results.

Data Processing

After verification and quality checks were made by ORC, the information was taken from the questionnaires, entered on punched cards, and the data processed using an IBM 1130 computer.

The data were tabulated by various subgroups, as well as by totals from each of the survey areas. Where the number of cases in the subgroups do not add to the total respondents interviewed, it is because of nonresponse. Distribution among the subgroups is as follows:

PART I

Bedford Stuyvesant

Total	304
Men	115
Women	189
30 Years and Younger	89
Over 30 Years Old	212
High School Incomplete	146
High School Complete or Higher	131
Family Income Under \$6,000	177
Family Income \$6,000 and Over	101
Present Address Two Years or Less	89
Present Address Over Two Years	203
Children in Household	154
No Children in Household	149
Adult Male in Household	196
No Adult Male in Household	108
*Safe Neighborhood	108
*Unsafe Neighborhood	189
*Very Serious Drug Problem	141
*Less Serious Drug Problem	100
*Rate Police Excellent/Good	135
*Rate Police Fair/Poor	129

*Classifications based on attitudinal data obtained from respondents.

Bay Ridge

Total	311
Men	124
Women	187
40 Years and Younger	115
Over Forty Years Old	196
High School Incomplete	114
High School Complete or Higher	192
Family Income Under \$6,000	76
Family Income \$6,000 and Over	233
Present Address 5 Years or Less	106
Present Address Over 5 Years	204
Children in Household	130
No Children in Household	180
Adult Male in Household	272
No Adult Male in Household	39
*Safe Neighborhood	239
*Unsafe Neighborhood	68
*Very Serious Drug Problem	122
*Less Serious Drug Problem	137
*Rate Police Excellent/Good	200
*Rate Police Fair/Poor	77

*Classifications based on attitudinal data obtained from respondents.

PART II

Tremont

Total	302
Men	50
Women	251
IS-45	100
PS-28	102
PS-6	100
Black	91
Puerto Rican	170
Other	41
8th Grade or Less Education	130
Beyond 8th Grade Education	168
Family Income Under \$5,000	131
Family Income \$5,000 and Over	162
Present Address 1 Year or Less	78
Present Address 2 or 3 Years	103
Present Address 4 Years or More	116
Family's Usual Source of Medical Attention:	
Use Private Doctor	121
Use Fordham	93
Use Jacobi	25
Use Morrisania	18

All data from Parts I and II of the study that were tabulated by the subgroups listed on pages vi-viii have been provided in a separate book of computer tables.

Written Report

This report contains Opinion Research Corporation's analysis of the data from Parts I and II of the survey. A summary of the results and some implications for consideration precede the reporting of detailed findings from the study. A technical appendix at the end of the report gives the reader a guide to the statistical analysis of the survey data presented in Part I.

When considering Part II, one should take into account the different sampling procedures discussed earlier on pages iii-v. Attaching statistical significance to quantitative differences in Part II must be done with great care. We have indicated in our discussion throughout Part II where we believe real differences exist.

Tables presented in Part I of the report are primarily in terms of the views of total residents interviewed in Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge. In Part II, tables are shown primarily by three breakdowns -- the total of parents with children in each of the three schools. The sections of Part II related to preschool education and health care show the data analyzed by total parents interviewed, rather than by the three subgroups. Where they are considered meaningful, differences among various subgroups of respondents are discussed, but for further details the reader is referred to the separate book of complete computer tabulations.

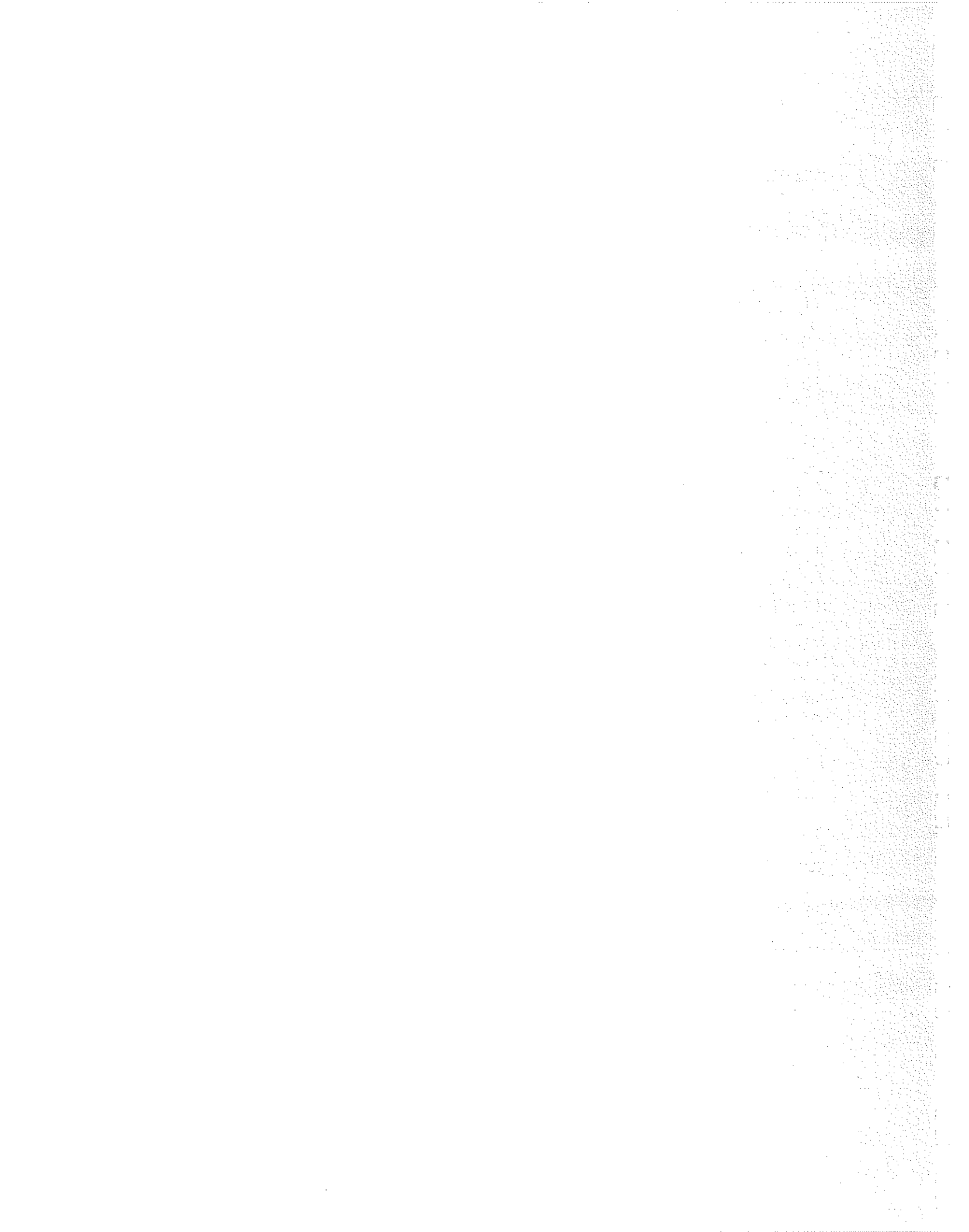
Throughout the report, where percentages total more than 100, it is because of multiple answers on the part of some respondents.

Percentages should be read across where per cent signs appear in the left-hand column. Percentages should be read down where per cent signs are shown at the top of the column.

In the tables, an asterisk is used to designate a percentage of less than one-half of one per cent.

The percentage base for total residents in Bedford Stuyvesant is 304; in Bay Ridge 311. A total of 302 interviews were conducted in Tremont, 100 with parents of children in IS-45, 102 with parents of children in PS-28, and 100 with parents of children in PS-6. Whenever data are presented for other subgroups in tabular form, the percentage base is shown in the tables.

Copies of the questionnaires used in the study are appended.



HIGHLIGHTS OF THE STUDY

Part I

In what ways do the views of residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge differ on city services?

In general, residents of Bay Ridge are less critical of the services provided by the city to their neighborhood than are people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant. The one exception is street cleaning, which is a sore point in Bay Ridge as well as Bedford Stuyvesant.

Although there are substantial differences in attitudes between the two communities, there is nothing like the polarization between blacks and whites in Newark, New Jersey. (The Newark data are included for purposes of comparison and are derived from an ORC survey conducted after the July 1967 riots which led to 23 deaths and property damage estimated at \$10.2 million.)

As in Newark, the fire department wins the most praise from residents of Bay Ridge and Bedford Stuyvesant for doing a good job.

About two-thirds of the people in Bay Ridge think the police department is doing a good or excellent job. In Bedford Stuyvesant, however, about as many people are critical of the overall job the police department is doing (41%) as think it is doing a good or excellent job in their neighborhood (46%).

There is fairly widespread support in both communities for higher salaries for nurses' aides, but not for other city employees, such as teachers, policemen, sanitation workers, social workers, or firemen.

Residents of Bay Ridge and Bedford Stuyvesant have quite different viewpoints on priorities among various city services. In Bay Ridge the chief concerns are with more police and improved hospital and medical care. There is also fairly widespread concern over keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses and reducing air pollution. By contrast, in Bedford Stuyvesant the chief concern is with cleaner streets. In Bedford Stuyvesant lowest priority is given to reducing air pollution, whereas in Bay Ridge most residents would prefer to cut back first on any additional money spent on welfare.

On balance, people who live in Bay Ridge are opposed to open enrollment at city colleges and to a proposal that the city adopt the state university system of college scholarships. In Bedford Stuyvesant these two issues split the community down the middle.

How fearful are people in each community of crime and what types of crime concern them most?

There is a dramatic difference between the communities of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge in terms of perceptions of neighborhood safety.

Although the incidence of victimization as reported in this survey is the same for both communities, 60% of residents in Bedford Stuyvesant characterize their area as either fairly or very unsafe compared to only 20% of those who live in Bay Ridge.

People who live in Bedford Stuyvesant are more inclined to see themselves as very likely victims of various types of crime than are people who live in Bay Ridge. The most striking difference between the two communities is in their perceptions of the likelihood of being mugged or robbed on the streets.

Crimes against the person.

About half the people in Bedford Stuyvesant think they are very likely to be a victim of a mugging or robbery (51%), compared to only 10% of the people in Bay Ridge. About a third of the people in Bedford Stuyvesant consider themselves very likely to be assaulted or raped (36%), versus 9% of Bay Ridge residents.

Property crimes.

In Bedford Stuyvesant, 47% of residents think they are very likely to have their house or apartment broken into. About as many (43%) think they are very likely to have property stolen outside their home. Comparable figures in Bay Ridge are 19% and 28% respectively.

Residents of both communities have taken a wide variety of precautions to protect themselves against crime. Consistent with their greater fear for personal safety, people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to report that they have installed special locks, that they walk faster on the streets at night, that they make sure someone stays in their apartment when they are away, and that their children are escorted back and forth to school.

In neither community is there widespread acceptance of the idea of private citizens taking on block patrol projects. Only about one person in five in either area is inclined to participate themselves in such a citizen's patrol or to pay for such additional community protection.

How do residents of Bay Ridge and Bedford Stuyvesant view local police service and how could the quality of service be improved?

Consistent with their higher level of dissatisfaction with police service, residents of Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to find fault with the way the police are allocating their time among a selected list of activities than are people who live in Bay Ridge. For example, most people in Bedford Stuyvesant want the police to spend more of their time trying to recover stolen property and assisting in health and accident emergencies. In Bay Ridge roughly a third of the public pick these activities as deserving of more police time.

Having the police spend less of their time on writing up parking tickets is an idea that wins fairly widespread acceptance in both Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge.

In Bedford Stuyvesant there is notable reluctance to criticize the way the police are handling their job. On such specifics as loafing, taking bribes, using too much force, being rude or disrespectful, and overlooking violations, there is a very high no response rate in Bedford Stuyvesant, whereas people in Bay Ridge are inclined to say that these are not serious problems in their area and do not happen with any degree of regularity.

Most people in both communities report that they have never actually witnessed a policeman overlooking an obvious crime nor do they think that the police treat some people differently from others. The issue of differential treatment by the police appears to be a sensitive one in Bedford Stuyvesant, however, as indicated by the fact that a third of the people in that community do not give any answer to the question.

Recent improvements in police service, such as increasing the number of policemen on patrol, have gone unnoticed by most of the residents in both communities. The fact that there are now more patrolmen during the day and at night is recognized by between one-fifth and one-quarter of the people in both areas.

There is a clear preference among people in both communities for having policemen patrol the area in cars, rather than on scooters or on foot.

Although most people know where their local police station is located, few have actually visited it during the past year. Most people in both communities have not heard of precinct house consolidation, but when explained, the proposal draws opposition from a majority of those who live in Bay Ridge. People in Bedford Stuyvesant are also more likely to oppose the idea than to favor it, but at the time of this survey it was not as sensitive an issue in Bedford Stuyvesant as it appears to be in Bay Ridge.

How concerned is the community with the problem of drug addiction and what would be the reaction to various local programs, such as the methadone project, aimed at helping solve the problem?

Despite the fact that more residents of Bedford Stuyvesant than of Bay Ridge say they have personally seen people they believe are addicted to hard drugs in the area, there is an equally high level of concern about the problem in both communities. About two-thirds of the residents in both areas think addiction to hard drugs is either a very serious or fairly serious problem in their own neighborhood. One of the reasons for concern is that people in both communities tend to see a direct link between the drug problem and crime in the neighborhood.

A high proportion of residents in Bedford Stuyvesant (40%) and Bay Ridge (66%) think that children are being exposed to drugs at neighborhood schools. By "drugs" people generally have in mind marijuana and tend to think that the exposure comes in junior high school if not before.

Majorities of the public in both communities are strongly in favor of information campaigns aimed both at school children and the public at large telling of the dangers of drug use. Just under half the public in both areas also "strongly favor" having a facility for treating drug addicts, even though it would be located in a neighborhood hospital.

The idea of treating drug addicts without institutionalizing them is a more controversial one in both areas. Even so, a proposal to have a neighborhood clinic where drug addicts could be treated on an out-patient basis wins more support than opposition in both communities. Having a place in the neighborhood where drug addicts could live and receive treatment is supported on balance by people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant and draws only slightly more opposition than support in Bay Ridge.

Awareness of the methadone treatment is fairly low in both Bedford Stuyvesant (29%) and Bay Ridge (34%). After being told what the methadone treatment is, very few people say they have ever heard of any bad effects from taking it. Moreover, a majority of the public in both areas think it would be a good idea to have a methadone program in their own neighborhood. Those who think it would not be such a good idea (10% in Bedford Stuyvesant and 22% in Bay Ridge) tend to base their objection on a feeling that it would draw addicts into the community and therefore pose some possible danger to the residents if the addict were free to come and go as he pleased.

Part II

What are the views of parents in Tremont toward various city services and how do their views compare with those of residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge?

Parents with children in IS-45, PS-28 or PS-6 give favorable ratings to the fire department, police department, and public health facilities in their neighborhood. Opinion is divided on how good a job is being done in the areas of public education and garbage collection. As in Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge, there is strong criticism of street cleaning.

As discussed earlier, blacks in Bedford Stuyvesant are more critical of these city services than whites who live in Bay Ridge. A similar difference in attitudes exists among parents in Tremont, with blacks showing a tendency to be less favorable toward city services than other parents (predominantly Puerto Rican).

Parents with children in PS-6 include the highest proportion of black respondents and, as a group, tend to be more critical of the public school system in the neighborhood than parents of children in either IS-45 or PS-28.

Although there is strong criticism of street cleaning by parents in Tremont, cleaner streets is not given particularly high priority among parents in relation to other services on which the city could spend money. At the time of the survey (before the recent fare increase) top priority was placed by parents on keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses and adding more elementary and secondary school programs. Services which parents rank next in order of importance are improved hospital and medical care, more police, and more low and middle income housing.

About six parents in ten choose "better park maintenance" as one of the services they would prefer to see cut back first if necessary.

Higher welfare payments is the most controversial item, as indicated by the fact that it is selected about as often as one of the services deserving of extra money as it is chosen as one which should be cut back first. (It should be noted that about a third of the parents are currently on welfare.)

Both black and Puerto Rican parents are inclined to favor a policy of open enrollment at city colleges. This is an issue which divides the community of Bedford Stuyvesant and is strongly opposed by residents of Bay Ridge.

* * *

In conclusion, a comparison of the views of these three groups (residents of Bay Ridge, Bedford Stuyvesant, and parents in Tremont) shows that each group holds a different view as to how well the city is serving their neighborhood and what city services deserve top priority. These differences lend support to the proposition that there is no city-wide consensus on policies and programs, but that each affected public has a different perspective and point of view depending upon its own experiences and judgment as to how the policy or program will benefit or harm its situation.

How do parents in Tremont view neighborhood health facilities and what are their attitudes toward various aspects of family health care?

As mentioned earlier, parents are inclined to take a favorable view of public hospitals and clinics in their neighborhood (47% rate them excellent or good compared to 33% rating them only fair or poor). There is no strong feeling among parents that health care available to them locally is significantly different from health care in the city as a whole.

Fordham Hospital is by far the best known and most widely used health facility in the neighborhood. Next are Lebanon and Jacobi, but neither is as well known or as widely used as Fordham.

Those who are familiar with the public hospitals in the neighborhood (Fordham, Jacobi, and Morrisania) correctly identify them as city-run. There is some confusion, however, about the private hospitals (Lebanon, Misericordia, and Royal). This is interesting in view of the fact that parents tend to think care in a private hospital is better than care in a public hospital.

Very few parents (6%) use what they consider to be a private neighborhood health facility when they need medical attention. About half the parents (46%) say that they or their family usually use a public health facility in the neighborhood when they need medical attention. About a third of the parents (34%) use a private doctor in the neighborhood. Convenience is cited more frequently as the reason for choosing a particular source of medical attention than either the quality of the care or service or the cost involved.

Over half the parents (57%) have a Medicaid card at the present time. Most of those who do not have a Medicaid card think that they are not eligible for one primarily because they make too much money. About half the parents report that someone in their family has sought medical attention in the past 30 days, and in most cases, the expense involved has been covered under Medicaid. The most common type of experience has been a visit to the office of a private doctor.

Parents show little reluctance to contact a doctor about a medical problem and think it is very important to see the same doctor every time medical attention is needed. Most would prefer to make an appointment in advance and mornings are preferred over afternoons, evenings, or weekends as the most convenient time to see a doctor or go to a clinic.

In addition to being satisfied with overall health care facilities in the neighborhood, parents give high ratings to various aspects of their particular family health care. On eight different aspects of family health care, figures run from 67% of parents very satisfied with the politeness of the doctors and nurses to 42% very satisfied with how long they have to wait before seeing the doctor. In each case, those who are not very satisfied appear to have only minor reservations.

The data suggest, but do not show conclusively, that parents who use Jacobi Hospital may be more satisfied with specific aspects of the care they receive there than are those who go to Fordham. Moreover, those who use a private doctor may be less satisfied than those who use either Fordham or Jacobi.

What are the attitudes of parents toward the experiences of their children in IS-45, PS-28, and PS-6?

Most parents are satisfied with the job the school is doing to educate their child. Seventy-four per cent of parents with a child in IS-45 and 71% of parents with a child in PS-28 rate the school excellent or good. Parents with a child in PS-6 are somewhat less enthusiastic, as indicated by the fact that 59% rate the school excellent or good.

Discipline appears to be something of a problem in PS-6. Nearly as many parents express dissatisfaction with the discipline at PS-6 (45%) as say they are very or fairly satisfied (54%). By comparison, parents with a child in either IS-45 or PS-28 are much more likely to say they are satisfied than dissatisfied with school discipline.

The vast majority of parents are quite satisfied with the cleanliness of school facilities, both inside and out. Satisfaction is particularly high among parents with a child in IS-45. Again, parents with a child in PS-6 are not quite as positive as other parents.

Parents generally give high marks to teachers, both in terms of the quality of teachers' training, and their ability to understand the child's individual needs. Again, there is a tendency for parents with a child in IS-45 to be most enthusiastic. Parents of a child in PS-6 are inclined to be slightly more critical of teachers' understanding than other parents.

Regardless of which school their child attends, most parents are of the firm belief that greater parent involvement with the operations of their child's school would improve the quality of education. A majority of parents report that they have been personally involved with the school system, primarily through consultations or conferences with their child's teacher.

The practice of talking to a school official about a child's progress is fairly widespread. From parents' testimony it would appear that meetings are held at least several times throughout the school year. They occur nearly as often at the request of the parent as at the request of the teacher or other school official.

Although parents express a high level of satisfaction with various aspects of their child's education, the data suggest that special consideration should be given to the problem of discipline in public schools at all levels. There are several findings in the study which bear upon this particular problem.

First, as pointed out above, parents are inclined to be less satisfied with discipline than they are with other factors, such as the cleanliness of school facilities and teachers' training.

A sizable minority of parents (ranging from 38% for IS-45 to 45% for PS-28) are of the opinion that the schools could take steps to improve their child's performance. Comments of these parents focus on the need for better discipline as well as more remedial or special programs, better textbooks and equipment, and better teachers in general. It is interesting to note in this connection that there is relatively little mention of the need for more teachers or smaller classes.

A somewhat smaller proportion of parents (ranging from 13% for IS-45 to 20% for PS-28) do not think that the high schools will do a good job of preparing their child either for college or a job after graduation. Half of these parents say that it is discipline problems which will prevent the high schools from doing a good job. Again, the data suggest that it is discipline problems, rather than overcrowding or unqualified teachers or program content, that give rise to concern.

One factor that may have a bearing on discipline is that the survey shows parents express a slight preference for male teachers over female teachers. Respondents were not asked to give their reasons, but some parents may feel that male teachers can maintain better discipline in the classroom than female teachers.

Parents are favorably disposed toward the idea of using teachers' aides who help out in the classroom but don't have any formal training as teachers. Some of those who support the idea say that it would help keep discipline in the school. Other reasons parents give for favoring the use of teachers' aides are that it would allow teachers more time to spend with the children, it would help children from different backgrounds adjust to school, and would improve school-community relations.

How do the views of black and Puerto Rican parents differ?

Black parents are inclined to be more critical of various city services in the neighborhood, including public health facilities and the public school system. As discussed above, blacks in Bedford Stuyvesant are more critical of city services than whites in Bay Ridge. In this case, however, the views of black parents are being compared with those of another minority -- Puerto Rican parents. The greater satisfaction expressed by Puerto Rican parents may in part be due to the fact that they have a lower family income and therefore lower expectations with regard to community services. Another possible explanation may be that they appear to be relative newcomers to the area (many of whom do not speak English) and are comparing services in New York City with those they have experienced in Puerto Rico.

Despite generally lower ratings of various aspects related to the public school system, black parents are more likely to say that their child is performing about as well as he can, rather than saying that there is something the schools could do to improve his performance. One possible explanation of this finding is that black parents may be more defensive about their child's performance and/or more sensitive to possible criticism of their child's accomplishments.

What has been parents' experience with preschool education and what are their preferences among particular types of programs?

Just over half of the parents interviewed have children eight years of age or younger. Among this group, a little over a third say that they have enrolled a child in a preschool program during the past two years. Most of these enrolled their child in kindergarten, rather than Head Start or Day Care. Data therefore should be taken in large part as referring to kindergarten, rather than other types of preschool programs.

The primary reasons given by parents for not enrolling their child in a preschool program are that the parents want to keep the child at home or he is believed to be ineligible. By far the most common reason for enrolling a child is to prepare him for regular school.

Virtually all parents were able to enroll their child in the program of their first choice and most are very pleased with how it has worked out.

Majorities of parents report that they are very satisfied with particular aspects of the program, such as the attitude of the teacher, the convenience of the hours, the convenience of the location, the supervision, and what the children are taught. Overcrowding appears to be the only drawback, but only 23% of the parents say that they are dissatisfied with the number of children in the preschool program.

Nearly three-fourths of the parents think that the quality of education would be improved if parents are involved in their child's preschool program. Despite this, only about one parent in four says he has been personally involved in his child's program.

There is no clear indication from the testimony of parents as to what would be the best time to schedule preschool programs. Nearly as many parents say that they would prefer a half day for the school year only as say they would prefer the program to run a full day for 12 months of the year. Very few parents (5%) say that they would send a child to a preschool program, even of the type they prefer, before the child is three years old. More commonly, parents say they would wait until the child was at least four.

Parents appear to be predisposed against using para-professionals to operate preschool programs and against locating them in a private home rather than a school or neighborhood center. This is the reverse of their attitudes toward using teachers' aides in the higher grade levels.

FINDINGS IN DETAIL

Part I

I.

DESCRIPTION OF THE SURVEY NEIGHBORHOODS:

BAY RIDGE

and

BEDFORD STUYVESANT

BEDFORD STUYVESANT IS A PREDOMINANTLY BLACK NEIGHBORHOOD; BAY RIDGE IS WHITE.

The distinct racial characteristics of the two communities should be borne in mind when comparing the survey results in the two areas throughout the report.

Ethnic Characteristics of Respondents

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
White	8%	100%
Black	83	0
Puerto Rican	7	0
Other nonwhite	1	0
Not reported	1	0

A MAJORITY OF RESIDENTS IN BOTH AREAS ARE MARRIED.

In Bedford Stuyvesant, however, there is a considerably higher proportion of respondents who are unmarried at the present time.

Respondents' Marital Status

"What is your current marital status? Are you . . .?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Married	55%	76%
Single, widowed, divorced, separated	43	24
Not reported	2	0

IN EACH COMMUNITY ABOUT HALF THE RESPONDENTS HAVE NO CHILDREN 18 YEARS OR YOUNGER LIVING AT HOME.

The incidence of families with four or more children at home is somewhat higher in Bedford Stuyvesant than in Bay Ridge.

Number of Children in Household

"How many children are there altogether who are 18 years of age or younger living here?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
No children	50%	58%
One child	15	14
Two children	12	14
Three children	10	9
Four children	6	3
Five children or more	7	2

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IN BOTH COMMUNITIES ABOUT SIX RESPONDENTS IN TEN ARE WOMEN.

	<u>Sex</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Men	38%	40%
Women	62	60

IT WOULD APPEAR THAT IF THE RESPONDENT IS A WOMAN, SHE IS MORE LIKELY TO BE THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT, RATHER THAN THE WIFE OF THE HEAD OF THE HOUSEHOLD AS IN BAY RIDGE.

Status of Respondent in the Household

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Respondent is head of household	67%	49%
Respondent is wife of head of household	23	43
Respondent is otherwise related to head	8	8
Respondent is not related to head	*	0
Not reported	2	0

RESPONDENTS' MEDIAN AGE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT IS 38. IN BAY RIDGE THE MEDIAN AGE OF RESPONDENTS IS 48.

Age

"What is your age?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
30 years of age or younger	29%	15%
31-40 years	28	22
41-50 years	19	19
51 years or older	23	44
Not reported	1	0

PROTESTANTS PREDOMINATE IN BEDFORD STUYVESTANT AND CATHOLICS
IN BAY RIDGE.

Religion

"What is your religious preference?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Protestant	69%	14%
Roman Catholic	18	77
Jewish	2	3
Other	2	4
None	5	2
Not reported	4	*

OVERALL, THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF RESPONDENTS IN BAY RIDGE IS HIGHER THAN IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT.

In Bay Ridge 36% of respondents did not complete high school, compared to 48% in Bedford Stuyvesant.

Education

"What was the last grade you completed in school?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Less than 8th grade	9%	6%
8th grade	11	13
High school - incomplete (9th - 11th grades)	28	17
High school completed (12th grade)	30	42
College - incomplete	9	9
College completed	3	5
Graduate work (no degree)	0	2
Graduate degree	1	4
Don't recall, not reported	9	2

MOST RESPONDENTS IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT REPORT AN ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME OF LESS THAN \$6,000. A MAJORITY IN BAY RIDGE PLACE THEIR FAMILY INCOME AT \$7,000 OR MORE.

Annual Household Income

"Please give me the letter which covers your total family income for 1968, before taxes. Include your own income and that of any members of your immediate family who are living with you."

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Under \$2,000 a year	5%	1%
\$2,000-\$2,999 a year	4	2
\$3,000-\$3,999 a year	7	5
\$4,000-\$4,999 a year	16	9
\$5,000-\$5,999 a year	27	7
\$6,000-\$6,999 a year	16	13
\$7,000-\$9,999 a year	12	23
\$10,000-\$14,999 a year	4	25
\$15,000-\$24,999 a year	0	8
\$25,000 and over a year	*	6
Not reported	9	1

59% (bracketed around Bedford Stuyvesant data from \$3,000-\$5,999)

62% (bracketed around Bay Ridge data from \$7,000-\$24,999)

RESPONDENTS IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THE CHIEF WAGE EARNER IS A BLUE-COLLAR WORKER. IN BAY RIDGE THE CHIEF WAGE EARNER IS APT TO BE A WHITE-COLLAR WORKER.

Note also that respondents in Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to be unemployed or on welfare than those in Bay Ridge.

Occupation of Chief Wage Earner

"What kind of work does the chief wage earner in this household do?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>		<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Professional, managers	11%	}	29%
Clerical, sales	10		15
	21%		44%
Craftsmen, foremen	10	}	14
Manual, service workers	36		17
	46%		31%
Retired, student, widow	9		19
Unemployed, on welfare	13		2
Housewife	0		0
Not reported	11		4

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BAY RIDGE IS AN AREA MADE UP PRIMARILY OF PRIVATE HOMES; BED-
FORD STUYVESANT IS COMPOSED LARGELY OF APARTMENTS.

Home Ownership

"Do you own or rent your home at this address?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Own home	9%	60%
Rent home	27	16
Rent apartment or co-op (or flat)	59	24
Not reported	5	*

*Less than 1/2%.

NEARLY HALF THE RESPONDENTS IN BAY RIDGE HAVE LIVED AT THEIR PRESENT ADDRESS FOR MORE THAN TEN YEARS. IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT, MOST RESPONDENTS HAVE LIVED AT THEIR PRESENT ADDRESS FOR FIVE YEARS OR LESS.

Length of Residence

"How long have you lived at this address?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
One year or less	19%	10%
Two years	10	6
Three to five years	30	18
Six to ten years	21	17
Over ten years	16	49
Not reported	4	*



II.

ATTITUDES TOWARD

CITY SERVICES

A LOOK AT ATTITUDES TOWARD NEIGHBORHOOD SERVICES SHOWS RESIDENTS OF BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MORE CRITICAL OF THE POLICE THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN BAY RIDGE; BOTH COMMUNITIES ARE PARTICULARLY DISSATISFIED WITH STREET CLEANING.

Residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge were asked to rate six services provided by the city in their neighborhood: the fire department, police department, garbage collection, street cleaning, public hospitals and clinics, and the public school system. Results are compared, where data are available, with those from a survey ORC conducted for the Governor's Select Commission to Study Civil Disorder in November and December 1967 among white and Negro residents of Newark and adjacent New Jersey communities.

This comparison shows that, in general, neighborhood services are rated higher by blacks in Bedford Stuyvesant than blacks in Newark and lower by whites in Bay Ridge than whites in Newark and vicinity. One possible explanation is that in Newark city services were perceived by both blacks and whites as being run primarily for the benefit of the white community, whereas in New York City they are not. It should also be borne in mind that interviews were conducted in the aftermath of the severe rioting which took place in Newark in July 1967.

As in Newark, the fire department stands out as the one toward which both communities are most favorable. It is rated excellent or good by 68% of residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and 82% of those who live in Bay Ridge.

The police department is rated next most highly by residents of both New York City communities, but it is on this issue that there is the biggest split between the views of the blacks in Bedford Stuyvesant and whites in Bay Ridge.

In Bedford Stuyvesant it is the women who are particularly critical of the police, despite the fact that they share the same viewpoint as men with regard to neighborhood safety and their own personal danger. (See Chapter III and detailed tabulations.) Only 37% of the women in Bedford Stuyvesant rate the police department's job excellent or good, compared to 60% of the men.

Majorities in both Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge are clearly dissatisfied with street cleaning. There is also considerable criticism, particularly in Bedford Stuyvesant, of the job the sanitation department is doing on garbage collection.

There are some indications that cleanliness of the streets has symbolic overtones in that dirt and litter on the streets might be viewed as the first signs that the neighborhood is deteriorating. In both communities there is a tendency for those who are critical of street cleaning to be more concerned about the safety of their neighborhood and the drug problem as well as more critical of the police department.

There is more criticism of the public school system and public hospitals or clinics in Bedford Stuyvesant than in Bay Ridge. Note that in Bay Ridge nearly half the residents give no opinion as to how well these services rate.

Rating of Neighborhood Services

"First, I'd like to know how you feel about various services in the neighborhood. For each one that I mention, please tell me how good a job you think it is doing."

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Newark Negroes</u>	<u>Newark & Vicinity Whites</u>
<u>Fire Department</u>				
Excellent	23% } 68%	33% } 82%	31% } 74%	45% } 91%
Good	45	49	43	46
Only fair	7 } 12%	6 } 6%	13 } 14%	3 } 3%
Poor	5	0	1	#
No opinion	20	12	12	6
<u>Police Department</u>				
Excellent	9% } 46%	13% } 65%	5% } 27%	28% } 75%
Good	37	52	22	47
Only fair	21 } 41%	19 } 25%	32 } 64%	18 } 21%
Poor	20	6	32	3
No opinion	13	10	9	4
<u>Garbage Collection</u>				
Excellent	6% } 40%	8% } 54%	4% } 48%	21% } 83%
Good	34	46	44	62
Only fair	23 } 57%	23 } 44%	26 } 46%	8 } 13%
Poor	34	21	20	5
No opinion	3	2	6	4
<u>Street Cleaning</u>				
Excellent	8% } 33%	6% } 36%	N.A. ^{1/}	N.A.
Good	25	30	N.A.	N.A.
Only fair	22 } 64%	29 } 62%	N.A.	N.A.
Poor	42	33	N.A.	N.A.
No opinion	3	2	N.A.	N.A.
<u>Public School System</u>				
Excellent	6% } 31%	5% } 33%	1% } 16%	14% } 53%
Good	25	28	15	39
Only fair	19 } 32%	12 } 19%	32 } 70%	15 } 26%
Poor	13	7	38	11
No opinion	37	48	14	21
<u>Public Hospitals, Clinics</u>				
Excellent	9% } 40%	7% } 33%	N.A.	N.A.
Good	31	26	N.A.	N.A.
Only fair	19 } 35%	10 } 21%	N.A.	N.A.
Poor	16	11	N.A.	N.A.
No opinion	25	46	N.A.	N.A.
Percentage base:	(304)	(311)	(267)	(527)

^{1/}N.A. signifies comparative data not available.

IN NEITHER COMMUNITY IS THERE A WIDESPREAD CONVICTION THAT MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES ARE UNDERPAID.

The views of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge residents on the salaries paid to various city service workers are compared in the table opposite with those of the public nationwide. The nationwide data are from a survey conducted for the ORC Public Opinion Index by telephone during October 1968.

Compared to the nation as a whole, there is very little support in either Bedford Stuyvesant or Bay Ridge for increasing the salaries of teachers, policemen, sanitation workers, or firemen.

In both Bay Ridge and Bedford Stuyvesant about half the respondents were shown a card listing the average salary made by people in each type of job before being asked whether they thought people were making too much, too little, or about the right amount. Other respondents in each area were asked their views without giving them this information. Results show that there is little or no difference between the opinions of those who are informed of the average salaries and those who answer based on their perceptions of what people in each job are paid. (For details, see footnote opposite and separate tabulations accompanying this report.)

Nurses' aides receive the most support from people in Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge for higher salaries. In reality their pay is far below the average salaries of the other city service workers listed.

In general, residents of Bay Ridge are more sympathetic to the demands of public employees for higher pay than are people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant. The exceptions are nurses' aides (who receive more support from people in Bedford Stuyvesant) and sanitation workers (who are a target for criticism by many Bay Ridge residents).

The fact that in Bay Ridge about one person in five thinks sanitation workers are paid too much is no doubt related to the dissatisfaction many people in that area have with regard to street cleaning and garbage collection. The reason Bedford Stuyvesant residents do not single out sanitation workers as receiving excessive salaries may well be related to the fact that there tends to be more criticism of city services in Bedford Stuyvesant and therefore less likelihood residents there would single out any particular group for criticism. By comparison, the data from Bay Ridge give a good indication of the intensity of the feelings of many residents of that area about the sanitation department's job.

Attitudes toward the pay scales of various city service workers are probably influenced by other factors besides the degree of satisfaction or dissatisfaction of residents with the services themselves. These other factors may include the degree to which people in the community identify with those who are performing the services and to which they can realistically aspire to similar positions themselves.

Salaries Paid to City Service Workers

"Next I'd like your feelings about the salaries made by various city service workers. As I name each job, please tell me whether you think people in that job are paid too much, too little, or about the right amount."^{1/}

	Per Cent Who Say People in Each Job Are Paid Too Much			Per Cent Who Say People in Each Job Are Paid Too Little		
	Bedford Stuyvesant	Bay Ridge	Public Nationwide	Bedford Stuyvesant	Bay Ridge	Public Nationwide
Teachers	6%	9%	3%	9%	23%	40%
Policemen	5%	4%	1%	11%	28%	59%
Sanitation workers	3%	19%	4%	21%	14%	30%
Social workers	2%	7%	N.A. ^{2/}	22%	33%	N.A.
Firemen	1%	5%	1%	13%	21%	49%
Nurses' aides	1%	3%	N.A.	54%	45%	N.A.
Percentage base:	(304)	(311)	(984)	(304)	(311)	(984)

("About right" and "No opinion" omitted)

^{1/}The above question was asked of 149 residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and 155 residents of Bay Ridge. The balance of respondents in each area were shown a card listing the average salary made by each type of city service worker. The salaries were listed as follows: firemen \$10,700; teachers \$10,000; policemen \$10,700; nurses' aides \$5,600; sanitation workers \$8,400; and social workers \$7,200. Data shown in the table above are combined results from the two subsamples in each area. The only case where there was a statistically significant difference between the results with the card and without it, was in the views of Bay Ridge residents toward pay for firemen. In Bay Ridge, 15% of those informed of the average salary of firemen think they are paid too little, compared to 27% of those who were not informed through the use of a card.

^{2/}N.A. signifies comparative data not available.

RESIDENTS OF BAY RIDGE AND BEDFORD STUYVESANT HAVE QUITE DIFFERENT VIEWPOINTS WITH RESPECT TO THE PRIORITIES ATTACHED TO VARIOUS CITY SERVICES.

Top priority in Bedford Stuyvesant is placed on cleaner streets, with more police ranking second. Beyond these, there is a tendency for opinion in Bedford Stuyvesant to be divided on which other services should receive any additional funds which might be made available.

In Bay Ridge, residents tend to select more police, improved hospital and medical care, keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses, and reducing air pollution as services most deserving of any extra funds.

Prime candidates for a cutback in Bedford Stuyvesant are: reducing air pollution, better park maintenance, higher welfare payments, and keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses.

In Bay Ridge the most popular target by far would be any plan to increase welfare payments if the city were cutting back because of rising costs.

A comparison of the data from the two areas shows that people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant attach greater importance than those who live in Bay Ridge to the following services: cleaner streets, better job training, more low and middle income housing, and prompter garbage collection.

Bay Ridge residents place a higher priority than those who live in Bedford Stuyvesant on: more police, improved hospital and medical care, keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses, reducing air pollution, and better park maintenance.

Note that "keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses" is selected by 25% of Bedford Stuyvesant residents as deserving of extra money and by another 25% of people in the same area as a prime target for a cutback. This indicates that this is a controversial issue. In such an instance, whatever stand the city takes is bound to provoke criticism from some segment of the community.

Priorities Among City Services

"Here is a list of city services. If New York City had extra money to spend, on which three of these services would you like to see the money spent?"

"Now suppose the city had to cut back on the money it could spend because of rising costs. Which three of these services do you think should be cut first?"

	<u>Spend Extra Money</u>		<u>Cut Back First</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Cleaner streets	49%	25%	4%	3%
More police	34	49	12	1
Improved hospital and medical care	29	44	5	1
Better job training	28	12	12	14
More low and middle income housing	26	17	8	24
Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses	25	36	25	16
Prompter garbage collection	25	12	6	6
More elementary and secondary school programs	23	23	5	5
Acceptance of all city high school graduates at community colleges	15	9	14	24
Higher welfare payments	7	2	28	62
Reducing air pollution	5	35	35	4
Better park maintenance	3	16	28	20
No opinion	10	1	29	11

(Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple mentions)

IN BAY RIDGE THERE IS STRONG OPPOSITION TO THE IDEA OF OPEN ENROLLMENT AT CITY COLLEGES.

Bedford Stuyvesant is sharply divided on the idea of accepting all New York City high school graduates who want to go to a city college, but Bay Ridge voices strong opposition.

Open Enrollment

"Do you think the city's colleges should accept all New York City high school graduates who want to go, or should they accept only those who meet certain entrance requirements?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Should accept all	44%	20%
Should accept only those who meet requirements	44	73
No opinion	12	7

A PLAN TO ADOPT THE STATE SYSTEM OF COLLEGE SCHOLARSHIPS SPLITS THE BEDFORD STUYVESANT COMMUNITY, BUT WINS MAJORITY SUPPORT IN BAY RIDGE.

College Scholarships

"The state university system charges a tuition of \$400 for all students, but supplies a scholarship to nearly all students whose family income is less than \$8,000. Would you be for or against a proposal to have New York City adopt the same plan for its city colleges?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
For	45%	52%
Against	41	35
No opinion	14	13

III.

PERCEPTIONS OF
NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY

MOST PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT CONSIDER THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD UNSAFE, BUT THE VAST MAJORITY IN BAY RIDGE THINK THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD IS AT LEAST FAIRLY SAFE.

There is a dramatic difference in the perceptions of Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge residents with regard to the safety of their neighborhoods.

As shown opposite, almost eight persons in ten who live in Bay Ridge think that their neighborhood is very or fairly safe.

In Bedford Stuyvesant, however, six persons in ten view their neighborhood as unsafe. Moreover, half of those who think it is unsafe characterize their area as "very unsafe."

As shown in the table below, in both communities people who think there is a very serious drug problem in their neighborhood (based on responses to question 28) are more likely to view it as unsafe than are those who think the drug problem is only fairly serious or not a serious problem (the latter two groups being combined for analytical purposes under the label "less serious drug problem" in the table below).

	<u>Percentage Base</u>	<u>Per Cent Who Say Their Neighborhood Is Fairly or Very Unsafe</u>
Bedford Stuyvesant:		
Very serious drug problem	(141)	76%
Less serious drug problem	(100)	43%
Bay Ridge:		
Very serious drug problem	(122)	35%
Less serious drug problem	(137)	11%

In Bedford Stuyvesant those whose family income is under \$6,000 are more likely to consider their neighborhood unsafe (70%) than are those with higher incomes (47%). It does not make a difference, however, whether the respondent is a man or woman.

Having an adult male in the household may make some people more secure, as evidenced by the fact that 39% of those who live in households where an adult man is present consider their neighborhood in Bedford Stuyvesant at least fairly safe, compared to 29% of those where no man is present. The number of cases is too small, however, to make this difference statistically significant. (There were 196 respondents in Bedford Stuyvesant with an adult male in the household and 108 with no man present. In Bay Ridge, only 39 respondents live in a household where no adult male is present.)

Bedford Stuyvesant residents tend to view their neighborhood as unsafe regardless of how they rate the police. In Bay Ridge, however, there is a correlation between how people rate the police and how safe they perceive their neighborhood.

Neighborhood Safety

"In general, do you think that the neighborhood where you and your family live is very safe, fairly safe, fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Very safe	7% } 30 } 37%	11% } 67 } 78%
Fairly safe		
Fairly unsafe	31 } 29 } 60%	16 } 4 } 20%
Very unsafe		
No opinion	3	2

ABOUT ONE FAMILY IN TEN IN BOTH BEDFORD STUYVESANT AND BAY RIDGE HAS BEEN A VICTIM OF A CRIME OVER THE PAST YEAR, ACCORDING TO THEIR OWN TESTIMONY.

Despite the fact that people in Bay Ridge perceive their neighborhood as safer than do residents of Bedford Stuyvesant, they are just as likely to say someone in their family has been victimized as people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

It should be noted that the incidence of victimization reported here should not be taken as a valid indication of the actual crime rate. For comparative purposes, it is of interest to note that a report submitted to The President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice concludes that slightly less than 20 per cent of households were criminally victimized in the country as a whole in 1966.^{1/}

Those who reported that someone in their family had been victimized during the past 12 months, were asked to describe the nature of the crime in their own words. The overwhelming proportion of crimes reported by respondents in both areas were property crimes. There were only four respondents in each area who described the crime as one involving mugging, assault, or child molestation.

In Bedford Stuyvesant most of the crimes people described were incidents involving someone breaking into their house or apartment.

In Bay Ridge there were proportionately more cases involving stolen cars and property stolen from parked cars.

^{1/}"Criminal Victimization In The United States: A Report of a National Survey," by Philip H. Ennis, National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, May, 1967, U.S. Government Printing Office, p. 5.

Reported Victimization

"Have you or any member of your family been a victim of a crime during the past 12 months?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	9%	11%
No	85	89
Not reported	6	*

PEOPLE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MUCH MORE LIKELY TO FEEL THEY ARE IN DANGER OF BEING MUGGED OR ASSAULTED THAN ARE THOSE WHO LIVE IN BAY RIDGE.

People in Bedford Stuyvesant perceive themselves as more likely to be the target of a personal assault (see table opposite) despite the fact that their testimony about their experience (as discussed on page 24) is no different from that of people who live in Bay Ridge.

In all likelihood it is crimes against the person, rather than property crimes, which engender the greatest fear or concern among the public. This is evidenced by the fact that residents of Bedford Stuyvesant are both much more likely to describe their neighborhood as unsafe and more inclined to feel in danger of a crime against their person than are people who live in Bay Ridge.

In further support is the fact that in Bedford Stuyvesant 67% of those who say their neighborhood is unsafe think they are very likely to be mugged or robbed in the street, compared to only 28% of those who think of their neighborhood as safe.

In Bay Ridge 76% of those who think their neighborhood is unsafe think it is at least fairly likely that they will be mugged or robbed on the street, compared to only 36% of those who say their neighborhood is safe.

It is noteworthy that in Bedford Stuyvesant men are just as likely to feel they may be the target of an assault as are women. In Bay Ridge, however, 44% of the women think they are at least fairly likely to be raped or assaulted, compared to 24% of the men. Men in Bay Ridge are also more likely to think their neighborhood is very safe (19%) than are women (6%).

As shown below, a comparison of the two areas in terms of the proportions of residents who think they are very likely to be a victim of each type of crime further illustrates the disparity in attitudes.

	Per Cent Who Say They Are <u>Very Likely to Be a Victim</u>	
	<u>Bedford</u> <u>Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay</u> <u>Ridge</u>
Mugging or robbery	51%	10%
Breaking into home or apartment	47%	19%
Theft of property outside the home	43%	28%
Assault or rape	36%	9%

Perceived Likelihood of Victimization

"Next, I'd like to know how likely you feel you are to be a victim of certain types of crime. As I read each one, please tell me whether you think it is very likely, fairly likely, fairly unlikely, or very unlikely to happen to you in this neighborhood."

	<u>Very or Fairly Likely</u>		<u>Very or Fairly Unlikely</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Being mugged or robbed in the street	78%	43%	18%	54%
Having your home or apartment broken into	71%	60%	26%	39%
Having property stolen outside your home, such as a car or bicycle	64%	63%	28%	34%
Being assaulted or raped	61%	34%	31%	61%

("No opinion" omitted)

PEOPLE IN BOTH COMMUNITIES HAVE TAKEN A VARIETY OF PRECAUTIONS TO PROTECT THEMSELVES AGAINST CRIME.

The most common precaution taken, among those listed in the table opposite, is that of keeping the house or apartment locked at all times. Others such as installing special locks, going out less frequently in the evening, and not going out alone at night are fairly widespread among residents of both areas.

People are least likely to say they have obtained a weapon for self-protection. In the survey ORC conducted in Newark after the riots, respondents were asked: "Since the riots, have you or your neighbors taken any steps to protect your household, such as getting weapons, or haven't you done anything like that?" Although the data are not strictly comparable, it is of interest that 4% of Negroes and 10% of whites responded that they had personally done so since the riots.

Consistent with their greater fear for personal safety, people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to report that they have installed special locks, that they walk faster on the streets at night, that they make sure someone stays in their apartment when they are away, and that their children are escorted to school.

As shown below, women seem particularly concerned about their safety on the streets in the evening. Men are far less likely to report that they take certain precautions for their own personal safety.

	Per Cent Who Say They Do			
	<u>Each Because of Concern About Crime</u>			
	Bedford		Bay	
	Stuyvesant		Ridge	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
Go out less frequently in the evening	40%	64%	33%	66%
Walk faster on the streets at night	33%	57%	19%	46%
Not go out alone at night	26%	50%	23%	68%
Use taxis or private cars rather than public transportation	15%	37%	19%	36%
Percentage base:	(115)	(189)	(124)	(187)

Actions in Response to Concern About Crime

"Here is a list of things people might do because of their concern about crime. Please look over the list and tell me the numbers of all those things you do because of a concern about about crime."

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Keep the house or apartment locked even when people are home	81%	77%
Have special locks or alarms to protect yourself and your property	55	40
Go out less frequently in the evening	54	50
Walk faster on the streets at night	46	33
Ask people to stay in your house or apartment when you go away on a trip	43	13
Not go out alone at night	40	47
Use the parks less during the evening	35	43
Use taxis or private cars rather than public transportation	28	28
Make sure your children have someone with them when they go back and forth to school	21	12
Use the parks less during the day	18	17
Have a weapon or other instrument of protection for yourself and your property	10	11
No opinion, no answer	6	4

(Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple answers)

PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MORE LIKELY TO FEEL THEIR NEIGHBORHOOD HAS BECOME LESS SAFE OVER THE PAST YEAR THAN ARE THOSE WHO LIVE IN BAY RIDGE.

Even in Bay Ridge, however, about a third of the residents think their neighborhood is less safe now than it was a year ago.

Change in Neighborhood Safety

"Compared to a year ago, do you think your neighborhood is more safe, less safe, or hasn't there been any change?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Less safe	51%	34%
No change	33	59
More safe	9	2
No opinion	7	5

As shown below, in both Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge those who are most likely to think their neighborhood is not as safe as it was a year ago are those who think the drug problem is very serious and who describe the area as unsafe. There also appears to be a tendency among women in Bay Ridge to be more sensitive to a deterioration in neighborhood safety.

	<u>Percentage Base</u>		<u>Per Cent Who Say Their Neighborhood Is Less Safe Than a Year Ago</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Very serious drug problem	(141)	(122)	66%	49%
Less serious drug problem	(100)	(137)	40%	27%
Unsafe neighborhood	(189)	(68)	62%	53%
Safe neighborhood	(108)	(239)	36%	30%
Women	(189)	(187)	50%	42%
Men	(115)	(124)	51%	26%

THE DOMINANT VIEW IN BOTH COMMUNITIES IS THAT THE JOB OF PATROLLING THE STREETS SHOULD BE LEFT ENTIRELY TO THE POLICE.

Only about one person in five in either Bedford Stuyvesant or Bay Ridge thinks it would be a good idea to have private citizens take on guard or patrol duties in the neighborhood.

Whether people think of their neighborhood as safe or unsafe does not appear to be a factor in their thinking on this issue (see detailed tabulations).

Block Patrols

"Some citizens have started block or tenant patrol projects, that is, they have a guard on regular patrol walking around the block. Do you think it is a good thing for private citizens to take on such guard duties or should these duties be left completely to the police?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Good for private citizens to patrol	21%	22%
Should be left completely to the police	62	73
No opinion	17	5

RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE IN EITHER AREA EXPRESS A WILLINGNESS TO TAKE PART THEMSELVES IN A BLOCK PATROL PROJECT OR TO PAY FOR A PRIVATE GUARD.

There is no marked difference between people in various sub-groups with regard to their views on block patrols.

Those who said they would be willing to pay for additional community protection were asked how much they would be willing to pay. While specific amounts were mentioned by a few people, there was no concensus on what they would pay and most people could not, or would not, name a specific figure.

Block Patrols

"If your neighbors asked you to participate in a citizens' patrol on your own free time, how willing would you be to do so -- very willing, fairly willing, not too willing, or completely unwilling?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Very willing	9% } 21%	4% } 21%
Fairly willing	12 }	17 }
Not too willing	25	22
Completely unwilling	38	51
No opinion	16	6

"Would you be willing or unwilling to pay for additional community protection such as having a uniformed watchman on your block from six in the evening to two in the morning?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Willing to pay	19%	21%
Unwilling to pay	54	67
No opinion	27	12

IV.

VIEWS ON
LAW ENFORCEMENT
and
POLICE SERVICE

MAJORITIES IN BOTH BEDFORD STUYVESANT AND BAY RIDGE THINK THE POLICE SHOULD SPEND MORE OF THEIR TIME ARRESTING NARCOTICS PUSHERS AND USERS.

Thus it would appear that residents of both communities place high priority on this aspect of law enforcement activities. It should be noted that the list of thirteen different police activities is certainly not comprehensive. Instead, the focus is on selected aspects of their job, with the major emphasis being on what could be considered crimes or activities which are less central to the policeman's job of protecting life and property. Viewed in this context, the emphasis on drug addiction is not surprising.

Reflecting their higher level of dissatisfaction with police service, residents of Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to find fault with the way the police are allocating their time among the activities listed than are people who live in Bay Ridge.

For example, majorities in Bedford Stuyvesant think the police should spend more time than they are now trying to recover stolen property and assisting in health and accident emergencies.

The fact that so many residents of both Bedford Stuyvesant (43%) and Bay Ridge (42%) think the police should spend less of their time on writing up parking tickets indicates fairly widespread acceptance of the concept of "meter maids."

Results show that the police department should expect some criticism in Bedford Stuyvesant for whatever action they take with respect to enforcing moving traffic regulations and running in prostitutes. This is indicated by the fact that in Bedford Stuyvesant about the same proportion of residents select each of these activities as one the police should spend more time on as select the same activity as one the police should spend less time on.

Allocation of Police Time

"Here is a list of activities on which police spend some of their time. Please look over the list and tell me the numbers of any activities on which you think the police in your neighborhood should spend more of their time."

"Looking at the list again, please tell me the numbers of any activities on which you think police in your neighborhood should spend less of their time."

	<u>Spend More Time</u>		<u>Spend Less Time</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Arresting narcotics pushers	73%	77%	3%	0%
Trying to recover stolen property	59	37	3	6
Arresting narcotics users	58	61	9	2
Assisting in health and accident emergencies	55	31	1	1
Quieting rowdy, noisy youth	40	40	11	6
Picking up public drunks and panhandlers	39	14	15	12
Breaking up street fights and barroom brawls	38	21	8	4
Enforcing moving traffic regulations	26	17	24	8
Running in prostitutes	25	14	20	6
Preventing illegal gambling	18	9	29	9
Tracking down sellers of dirty books and literature	18	32	30	6
Assisting in family disputes	16	3	29	33
Writing up parking tickets	11	5	43	42
None	16	6	27	37
No opinion	3	*	13	1

(Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple mentions)

ALTHOUGH PEOPLE WHO LIVE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MORE CRITICAL OF THE POLICE THAN THOSE WHO LIVE IN BAY RIDGE, MANY BEDFORD STUYVESANT RESIDENTS ARE RELUCTANT TO POINT OUT SPECIFIC AREAS OF BAD CONDUCT.

As shown on page 15, residents of Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to think the police department is doing an only fair or poor job (41%) than are those who live in Bay Ridge (25%).

To determine more information on what specific criticisms residents of each area might have related to police conduct, respondents were asked to rate the seriousness of each of six examples of misconduct and then to say how frequently each of these occurs in their neighborhood.

The various items of misconduct are shortened for ease of presentation in the table opposite. For the full wording, as read to respondents, see the questionnaire (question 53), included in the Appendix.

Overall, there appears to be little difference between the seriousness with which people view the problem in their area and the frequency with which they think each type of conduct occurs.

People who live in Bay Ridge think that none of the six items of misconduct is a serious problem or happens with any degree of regularity.

Those who live in Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to view various types of misconduct as a serious problem in their neighborhood. The high "no opinion" from residents in Bedford Stuyvesant could well be taken as an indication of much higher criticism on these issues than is evidenced by the actual data, particularly in view of the fact that the "no opinion" rates in response to questions covering other issues are relatively low.

In the pretest our interviewers reported that people in Bedford Stuyvesant were reluctant to voice specific criticisms of this nature about the police. In response, we moved this series of questions to a later part of the interview than it had been originally to ask it after rapport had been established between the respondent and the interviewer. We also added a reassurance to the respondent that his replies would be confidential. From the final results, however, it would appear that these precautions did not fully overcome hesitancy, or perhaps suspicion, on the part of many respondents.

Criticism of Police

"Now I'd like your feelings about various things policemen might be criticized for doing. How serious a problem do you think each of these is in your neighborhood? Remember, we need your honest opinions about these things and your name will not be connected in any way with what you say."

"Next, I'd like to know how often you think each of these problems occurs among police assigned to your neighborhood -- very often, fairly often, not very often, or never?"

	<u>Loafing</u>	<u>Overlook- ing Major Vio- lations</u>	<u>Bribes</u>	<u>Too Much Force</u>	<u>Overlook- ing Minor Vio- lations</u>	<u>Rude- ness</u>
Bedford Stuyvesant						
Very serious } Fairly serious }	25%	23%	18%	15%	15%	12%
Not serious	24	31	32	35	37	37
No opinion	51	46	50	50	48	51
Bay Ridge						
Very serious } Fairly serious }	15%	6%	9%	4%	13%	2%
Not serious	65	76	65	79	72	84
No opinion	20	18	26	17	15	14
Bedford Stuyvesant						
Very often } Fairly often }	14%	12%	11%	10%	8%	8%
Not very often	22	28	21	24	27	24
Never	11	10	11	13	13	13
No opinion	53	50	57	53	52	55
Bay Ridge						
Very often } Fairly often }	11%	3%	6%	3%	10%	1%
Not very often	30	26	23	23	30	20
Never	40	54	42	57	47	63
No opinion	19	17	29	17	13	16

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT OF SOME GROUPS BY THE POLICE APPEARS TO BE A SENSITIVE ISSUE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT, BUT NOT IN BAY RIDGE.

The vast majority of residents of Bay Ridge think the police do not single out certain groups or types of people for special treatment, but treat all people the same. About half the people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant agree, but the relatively high "no opinion" is indicative of the fact that this is a sensitive issue in this community, and the 15% who accuse the police of differential treatment is quite likely to understate the actual proportion of the community who holds this view.

Differential Treatment

"When police try to enforce the law in this neighborhood, do you think that they treat all people about the same or do they treat some people differently?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Treat all people the same	53%	82%
Treat some people differently	15	5
No opinion	32	13

Those who say they think the police treat some people differently were asked who they think are treated differently and then whether they are treated better or worse by the police. Comments of people from Bedford Stuyvesant show that racial discrimination is uppermost in their minds. In Bay Ridge some people think that those with power and influence get better treatment, while young people are not treated as well as others in the community.

"What people are treated differently by the police in this neighborhood?" "Are they treated better or worse than others?" (Asked only of those people who say police treat some people differently.)

The following comments are from people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

"If you don't have anything, or you don't represent anything, they treat you like dirt."

"Depends on who you are. Some people with influence are treated different."

"They are rougher on black people."

"Black people are usually considered guilty as soon as they are arrested."

"Police perform brutal acts that are not necessary on poor people."

"They do the best they can -- I think they try and it depends on the belligerence of the person. Black people seem to get more of the police brutality, but when you are black you get away with more than when you are white. They shouldn't have all this community uproar."

"The police are terrible on the black and Puerto Ricans."

"If the people are boisterous or standing up for their rights, they get their heads knocked off."

"Whites are treated better. They act like whites are people. They treat blacks like they are things."

"Whites get better treatment than blacks everywhere. They respond more quickly to white calls."

The comments below are from people in Bay Ridge.

"I think minority groups and kids with long hair are treated worse."

"Political people and professional people are treated better."

"If you are a friend of theirs you get treated better."

"The weaker children are taken advantage of. I think they are afraid of the leaders."

"The higher income people who have businesses in the area or are active in politics are treated better. The businessman pays off the police."

FEW PEOPLE FROM EITHER COMMUNITY REPORT THAT THEY HAVE ACTUALLY SEEN A POLICEMAN WHO OVERLOOKED AN OBVIOUS CRIME.

Note, however, that about one person in five in Bedford Stuyvesant gives no opinion on this question about the police overlooking obvious crime. This relatively high proportion giving no opinion on this particular question is probably indicative of a reluctance on the part of some respondents to volunteer this kind of information to the interviewer.

Typical complaints from people in both communities who say they have seen the police overlook an obvious crime are shown opposite. Inaction on the part of the police is attributed variously to laziness, fear, prejudice, bribery, and indifference.

Overlooking Obvious Crime

"In your own experience, have you ever seen a policeman who did not take action when it seemed obvious that a crime had been committed?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	7%	5%
No	71	92
No opinion	22	3

"Why do you think this happened?" (Asked only of those who say they have seen a policeman who overlooked an obvious crime.)

The following comments are from people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

"When there is a fight or something, they don't really seem to come."

"My sister saw some people with dope and she told a policeman and he told her to call the precinct."

"Friends is involved. They get friendly with the people after a while and then they turn their backs when something happens their friends are in."

"Because he did not want to be involved. Because the person was black and there would be a big uproar in the community."

"Saw a kid fiving a policeman around the corner and the policeman just took it."

"Because he was a white policeman with scores of Negroes around him."

"At the time it was a lone policeman and the crowd was too large. He waited for a patrol car."

"Once I was beaten up on Fulton Street and the policeman just stood by and laughed."

"A lady got robbed one night. She called the police, but they never showed up."

"They are too damn lazy to get up and do anything."

The comments below are from people in Bay Ridge.

"While I was in a certain area there were some Negroes rioting. The people were told not to interfere, but to rope off an area and let the Negroes rampage. The police did not follow instructions and did not rope off this area. In my opinion some police do not follow instructions because of a lack of willingness to become involved."

"Because he didn't want to bother with a child my age when I complained about something. I was about 14."

"I think the people don't want to prosecute the complaint and therefore the police can't handle all these calls when there will be no prosecution. It's part of the general apathy of people and police."

"The thing I am thinking of happened because the policeman in question did not want to spend his time in court."

"I have seen gangs of kids right across from the police station smoking, selling and generally out of their minds and nothing is done about them. If I can detect these kids, then I'm sure the police know about it."

FEW PEOPLE IN EITHER AREA REPORT ANY NOTICEABLE IMPROVEMENT IN POLICE SERVICE EITHER FROM THE FOURTH PLATOON INSTITUTED OVER THE PAST FEW MONTHS OR OTHER CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

The predominant view in both communities is that police service is the same now as it has been in recent years (see below), and that there is no noticeable difference in the number of patrolmen assigned to cover their area either during the day or at night over the past few months (see table opposite).

In actual fact, there has been a concerted effort to increase the number of patrolmen covering these communities, as well as others in the city.

As shown below, residents of Bedford Stuyvesant are more likely to see police service as having deteriorated in their neighborhood over the past several years than are people who live in Bay Ridge.

Change in Police Service

"Overall, do you think police service in this neighborhood has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same over the past several years?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Better	17%	16%
Worse	24	8
About the same	47	69
No opinion	12	7

Number of Patrolmen

"In the past few months have you noticed fewer patrolmen during the day, more patrolmen during the day, or haven't you noticed any change in the number of patrolmen?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
More	21%	23%
Fewer	15	14
No change	51	58
No opinion	13	5

"What about at night -- in the past few months have you noticed fewer patrolmen, more patrolmen, or haven't you noticed any change in the number of patrolmen at night?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
More	21%	24%
Fewer	16	13
No change	48	53
No opinion	15	10

IN BOTH BEDFORD STUYVESANT AND BAY RIDGE THERE IS A STRONG PREFERENCE FOR HAVING POLICEMEN PATROL THE AREA IN CARS, RATHER THAN IN SCOOTERS OR ON FOOT.

Preference in Police Service

"Which do you think can respond more quickly when needed in your neighborhood -- patrolmen on scooters or patrolmen in cars?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
In cars	69%	70%
On scooters	6	15
Makes no difference	14	11
No opinion	11	4

"If you had to choose between having policemen patrol this area in a car every 15 minutes or on foot every two hours, which would you choose?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
In cars every 15 minutes	69%	80%
On foot every 2 hours	11	16
Makes no difference	12	3
No opinion	8	1

MOST RESIDENTS IN BOTH COMMUNITIES KNOW WHERE THEIR LOCAL PRECINCT HOUSE IS AND THINK IT IS EASY TO GET THERE.

People who live in Bay Ridge are somewhat more knowledgeable about where their precinct house is than are residents of Bedford Stuyvesant.

Respondents were asked for the address of their local precinct house. The addresses given by people who believe they know its location were coded correct or incorrect and are shown in the first table below.

For the most part, those who incorrectly identify the location of the station house in their precinct give instead the address of a police station in an adjoining precinct.

Precinct House Location

"Do you happen to know where the police station is located in this precinct?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes, correct	63%	93%
Yes, incorrect	19	2
Don't know	18	5

The following question was asked only of those who say they know where the police station is located, whether or not they can give the correct address.

"Would you say it is easy for you to get from where you live to the police station in this precinct or not?" (Tabulated only for those who correctly locate the police station.)

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Easy to get to police station	95%	91%
Not easy to get to police station	3	7
No opinion	2	2
Percentage base:	(188)	(289)

Those who find it difficult to get to their local police station were asked to explain why they feel this way. Their comments show that, for some people, going to the precinct house involves either a long walk or taking one or more buses which may run infrequently. Some respondents also commented that if you need the police in a hurry, you would not consider going to the station house, but would telephone instead.

PRECINCT HOUSE CONSOLIDATION IS A MORE CONTROVERSIAL ISSUE IN BAY RIDGE THAN IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT.

In Bay Ridge about one resident in three has heard of a proposal to consolidate precincts, according to their own testimony, compared to only about one person in ten in Bedford Stuyvesant (see table opposite).

Despite the fact that the vast majority of people in Bay Ridge (90%) think the quality of police service is not influenced by the distance between one's home and the precinct house (see table below), there is still considerable opposition to consolidation, as shown opposite.

It is possible that people who oppose consolidation do so not because they are afraid they will be further away from the precinct house, but because they fear this will mean a reduction in service personnel. This kind of objection could perhaps be overcome by telling people that consolidation would enable the city to save money on overhead (building costs and administrative personnel) and that more money could then be allocated toward improving neighborhood safety and expanding the kinds of activities the public thinks deserve more attention (such as arresting narcotics pushers, see page 37).

Another possible explanation for opposition in Bay Ridge is that residents are concerned that any consolidation move would result in their precinct being combined with that of an adjoining black community. Some people in Bay Ridge might feel concerned about this for many reasons, including their having to go through a black neighborhood to get to the precinct house, having police personnel siphoned off from their area to one with a higher crime rate, and having their neighborhood serviced by policemen (perhaps black) with whom they are unfamiliar.

The fact that precinct house consolidation does not meet more widespread opposition in Bedford Stuyvesant is no guarantee that it will not become a subject of controversy at any time in the future. Indications are that opposition is relatively weak because so few people are aware of the proposal.

Precinct House Consolidation

"Do you think that people who live closer to a police station get better police protection than those who live farther away, or doesn't it make any difference?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Better service	16%	8%
No difference	68	90
Other	3	0
No opinion	13	2

Precinct House Consolidation

"Have you heard of a proposal to join neighboring precincts together and have them served by one police station?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	8%	32%
No	91	68
No opinion	1	0

"As you may know, law enforcement experts have said that joining precincts in this way would not lower the quality of police service, but some citizen groups have disagreed. Speaking for yourself, would you be for or against a proposal to join your precinct with a neighboring precinct and have them both served by one police station?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
For proposal	22%	23%
Against proposal	35	54
No opinion	43	23

FEW RESIDENTS IN EITHER BEDFORD STUYVESANT OR BAY RIDGE HAVE GONE TO THEIR LOCAL PRECINCT HOUSE IN THE PAST YEAR.

Those who had occasion to go to their local station house were asked why they went. Most people say they went to the police station to report a crime that had taken place. There are also a few people who say they went to obtain permits, such as for a gun, or to register their son in the P.A.L., or to file a report on an accident.

Visits to Precinct House

"Do you happen to have gone to the police station in your precinct for any reason during the past 12 months?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	12%	15%
No	85	85
No opinion	3	*

*Less than 1/2%.

V.

CONCERN OVER
DRUG ADDICTION

DRUG ADDICTION IS JUST AS LIKELY TO BE VIEWED AS A SERIOUS PROBLEM IN BAY RIDGE AS IT IS IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT.

About two residents in three in each neighborhood think drug addiction is at least a fairly serious problem in their area. As shown below, nearly half (46%) of those who live in Bedford Stuyvesant think drug addiction is a very serious problem in their neighborhood.

These data tie in with the conviction held by majorities in both areas that the police should spend more of their time arresting narcotics pushers and users (see page 37).

In both communities people who think their neighborhood is unsafe are far more likely to think drug addiction is a very serious problem.

In Bedford Stuyvesant 58% of those who think the neighborhood is unsafe think drug addiction is a very serious problem, compared to 30% of those who think their neighborhood is safe.

In Bay Ridge 68% of those who think their area is unsafe characterize the drug problem as very serious versus 32% of those who think their neighborhood is safe.

Seriousness of Drug Problem

"Next a few questions about addiction to hard drugs, such as heroin. How serious a problem do you think addiction to hard drugs is in this neighborhood -- very serious, fairly serious, or not serious?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Very serious	46% } 65%	39% } 68%
Fairly serious	19	29
Not serious	15	16
No opinion	20	16

ALTHOUGH CONCERN IS EQUALLY WIDESPREAD IN BOTH AREAS, PEOPLE IN BEDFORD STUYVESANT ARE MORE LIKELY TO SAY THEY HAVE SEEN PEOPLE THEY BELIEVE TO BE DRUG ADDICTS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD THAN ARE RESIDENTS OF BAY RIDGE.

In Bedford Stuyvesant nearly half the people report seeing at least several hard drug addicts in the neighborhood, compared to about a third of those who live in Bay Ridge.

Not surprisingly, the more concerned one is about the problem of drug addiction, the more likely he is to report having seen hard drug addicts in the neighborhood.

In Bay Ridge 46% of those 40 years of age and younger say they have personally seen people they believe to be drug addicts, compared to 24% of those over 40.

Visibility of Drug Addicts

"In your own experience how many persons have you seen in this neighborhood whom you believe are addicted to hard drugs -- a great many, several, just a few, or none?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>		<u>Bay Ridge</u>	
A great many	29%	}	13%	}
Several	18		19	
Just a few	13		23	
None	22		39	
No opinion	18		6	

MOST RESIDENTS OF BOTH COMMUNITIES SEE A DIRECT LINK BETWEEN THE PROBLEM OF DRUG ADDICTION AND THE AMOUNT OF CRIME IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Over a third of the people who live in each area say drug addicts are responsible for most of the crime that takes place in the community. Well over a majority think drug addicts commit at least some of the crime.

The more likely one is to see the neighborhood as unsafe and the problem of drug addiction a serious one, the more likely he is to believe addicts are responsible for much of the crime committed in the area.

In both communities people who have at least completed high school are more likely to relate drug addiction to the amount of crime than are people with less education. This would seem to indicate that people are making the connection between drug addiction and crime based upon what they have heard or read, rather than upon their direct personal experience.

Crime Committed by Drug Addicts

"Out of all the crime committed in this neighborhood, how much do you think is committed by drug addicts -- most, some, just a little, or none of the crime?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Most	39%	37%
Some	21	25
Just a little	9	11
None	5	10
No opinion	26	17

60% 62%

RELATIVELY FEW PEOPLE IN EITHER COMMUNITY THINK OF SCHOOLS AS A PLACE WHERE THEY HAVE SEEN DRUG ADDICTS; MOST OFTEN ADDICTS ARE SEEN ON THE STREETS OR STREET CORNERS.

To find out where people had seen drug addicts in their neighborhood respondents were asked an open-ended question to this effect and the interviewers used the categories shown below to precode the respondents' comments on the questionnaire. This technique is used to elicit a free, undirected response, but at the same time efficiently code the ideas volunteered into predetermined categories.

People seem to associate drug addicts almost automatically with streets and street corners. Note, however, that in Bedford Stuyvesant 16% of people asked, say they have seen drug addicts in their own apartment building. This means that in the area as a whole, over one person in ten believes he has seen drug addicts in his own building. (Being an area composed almost entirely of private homes, hardly anyone in Bay Ridge reports having seen a drug addict in his own building.)

Where Drug Addicts Are Seen

"Where, in your neighborhood, have you seen people you think are hard drug addicts?" (Asked of all respondents except those who say they have not seen drug addicts.)

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
On the streets/street corners	75%	75%
In my building	16	*
In parks	12	29
In subway stations	12	6
In other buildings where people live	12	4
In restaurants/bars	11	7
In vacant buildings	7	*
On school property/near schools	5	10
Other	16	9
No opinion	19	12
Percentage base:	(233)	(193)

(Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple answers)

WHEN ASKED DIRECTLY, MANY PEOPLE, PARTICULARLY IN BAY RIDGE, SAY THEY THINK CHILDREN ARE BEING EXPOSED TO DRUGS AT NEIGHBORHOOD SCHOOLS.

Two-thirds of the residents of Bay Ridge think children in the neighborhood are being exposed to drugs at school. In Bedford Stuyvesant two people in five think children are being exposed at school.

Those who think children are being exposed to drugs at school were asked at what grade level they think children are first being exposed and what drugs they are being exposed to.

The predominant view in both communities among those who think children are being exposed to drugs at school is that the exposure takes place before senior high school and that the children are being exposed to marijuana, rather than to "hard" drugs.

In the community as a whole, 14% of the residents of Bedford Stuyvesant and 21% of those who live in Bay Ridge think children are being exposed to drugs in elementary school.

Exposure to Drugs at School

"Do you believe children are being exposed to drugs at schools in this neighborhood, or not?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	40%	66%
No	21	15
No opinion	39	19

Exposure to Drugs at School

"At what grade level do you think children are first exposed -- elementary, junior high, senior high, or beyond senior high?"
 (Asked only of those who say they believe children are being exposed to drugs at neighborhood schools.)

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>		<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Elementary	36%	} 83%	32%
Junior high	47		55
Senior high	10		10
Beyond senior high	0		0
No opinion	7		3
Percentage base:	(122)		(207)

"Which drugs do you think they are being exposed to? (PROBE: marijuana; LSD (acid); Speed (methadrine); cocaine; heroin; hashish, or what)?" (Asked only of those who say they believe children are being exposed to drugs at neighborhood schools.)

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Marijuana	73%	68%
Heroin	18	8
LSD (acid)	12	18
Speed (methadrine)	8	17
Hashish	3	3
Cocaine	3	2
Other	6	13
No opinion	21	19
Percentage base:	(122)	(207)

(Percentages add to more than 100 because of multiple answers)

ON BALANCE, PEOPLE IN BOTH AREAS THINK IT IS NOT TOO HARD FOR A PARENT TO TELL WHETHER OR NOT HIS CHILD IS USING DRUGS.

About half the people in both communities think it is at least fairly likely that the parents will know if their child is using drugs or not. In both Bedford Stuyvesant and Bay Ridge, people with children of their own tend to think it is somewhat more likely that a parent will be able to tell if his child is on drugs.

Parents' Knowledge of Drug Use

"How likely do you think it is that parents know whether or not a child in their family is using drugs -- very likely, fairly likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Very likely	18%	19%
Fairly likely	33	36
	} 51%	} 55%
Not too likely	13	25
Not at all likely	13	9
	} 26%	} 34%
No opinion	23	11

ABOUT A THIRD OF THE PEOPLE IN BOTH COMMUNITIES SAY THEY HAVE SEEN OR HEARD ABOUT PEOPLE USING "SOFT" DRUGS IN THE AREA.

Those who say they have personally seen or heard of people in the area using "soft" drugs think the practice is fairly widespread among young people, particularly in Bedford Stuyvesant.

Use of "Soft" Drugs

"Do you happen to have seen or heard about persons in this neighborhood using other types of drugs such as marijuana, LSD or Speed?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	33%	36%
No	47	52
No opinion	20	12

"How many young people in this neighborhood do you think use such drugs as marijuana, LSD or Speed -- a great many, several, just a few, or none?" (Asked only of those who have seen or heard of persons in the neighborhood using "soft" drugs.)

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
A great many	56%	25%
Several	31	44
Just a few	10	26
None	0	0
No opinion	3	5
Percentage base:	(98)	(114)

EACH OF FIVE PROPOSALS TO COMBAT DRUG ADDICTION WINS FAIRLY WIDESPREAD SUPPORT FROM BOTH COMMUNITIES.

As shown in the table on the facing page, the only proposal which receives more opposition than support is "A place in this neighborhood where drug addicts could live and receive treatment," which is opposed, on balance, by Bay Ridge residents, but favored in Bedford Stuyvesant.

Information programs for school children and the public at large draw the strongest support and the least opposition.

At least three-fourths of the residents in each area also are in favor of having a special facility in a neighborhood hospital where drug addicts could receive treatment.

An outpatient clinic where drug addicts could receive treatment without hospitalization arouses more opposition, but even this proposal wins majority support from people in both communities.

The relative acceptance each of these proposals wins from the communities can be further illustrated by a comparison of the proportions who strongly favor each one, as shown below.

	Per Cent Strongly in Favor	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Information to school children	58%	72%
Information to the public	56%	59%
Hospital facility	45%	44%
Neighborhood house for addicts	38%	17%
Outpatient clinic	35%	26%

The more serious people think the problem of drug addiction is in the area, the more likely they are to favor the more controversial proposals.

Handling Drug Addiction

"Next I'm going to read you some ways that drug addiction could be handled. As I read each one please look at this card and tell me how you feel about having it in this neighborhood. Are you strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat opposed, strongly opposed, or doesn't it make any difference?"

	<u>Strongly/Somewhat in Favor</u>		<u>Somewhat/Strongly Opposed</u>	
	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
A program in neighborhood schools giving children information about the dangers of drugs	88%	94%	2%	1%
A public information campaign in this neighborhood about the dangers of drugs	83%	90%	4%	2%
A facility in a neighborhood hospital for treating drug addicts	76%	78%	11%	14%
A clinic in this neighborhood for treating drug addicts without putting them in the hospital	65%	61%	22%	29%
A place in this neighborhood where drug addicts could live and receive treatment	60%	40%	27%	48%

("Makes no difference" and "No opinion" omitted)

AWARENESS OF METHADONE WAS NOT WIDESPREAD IN EITHER AREA AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY.

In neither Bedford Stuyvesant nor Bay Ridge did more than a third of the public say they had ever heard of the methadone treatment.

This was true despite the fact that a methadone program was in operation at the time of the survey in a community adjacent to the sample area in Bedford Stuyvesant.

Awareness of Methadone

"Have you ever heard of a way of treating drug addicts by using something called methadone?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	29%	34%
No	65	64
No opinion	6	2

Those who said they had heard of the methadone treatment were asked to describe how it works. Most have a fairly good idea of how it works as indicated by their comments, a sample of which is shown opposite.

"From what you've heard how does this method of treatment work?" (Asked only of those who have heard of treating drug addicts by using methadone.)

The following comments are from people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

"It is to help them to withdraw from drugs, and it is given in place of the stronger drug."

"It's supposed to have similar effect as the drug the addict uses but helps to bring about a cure."

"Yes, as long as they don't give them too much. Gradual withdrawal. Lessens need for heroin. Then they get addicted to the methadone but that doesn't seem to be as bad."

"To reduce the craving for hard drugs."

"Give it to them for withdrawal; after a while they don't want the drugs, they want the methadone and have to work that out."

"It's a medicine almost like dope and they give it to you in small doses until you're cured."

"It's a good method; it reduces the urge and cuts down on the drug habit."

The comments below are from people in Bay Ridge.

"It's supposed to be a substitute for them. While they're withdrawing from whatever narcotics they are taking. I don't think it's methadone alone that will help. I think they need psychiatric help also."

"I guess it cuts down on the urge to take drugs. It takes away from them wanting it. Works against drugs. Makes them cut down."

"It satisfies their urge so they don't crave stronger drugs."

"I understand if they get this, they don't take drugs. If they do they get sick. I think it is a method of making the addict find drugs undesirable."

"Help them to taper off. Make it seem easier for them to taper off -- to disengage from it if they want to."

"I guess it cuts down on the urge to take drugs. It takes away from them wanting it. Works against drugs, makes them cut down."

"It's a medicine that is given the addict and it's supposed to take away their craving for drugs. In my opinion it does work, but the addicts then become addicted to the methadone and use this drug to help them get high."

VERY FEW PEOPLE IN EITHER AREA SAY THEY HAVE HEARD OF ANY BAD EFFECTS FROM TAKING METHADONE.

Bad Effects from Methadone

"Well, methadone is a man-made drug given free of charge to drug addicts. It stops the craving for and effect of heroin so that the addict can lead a more normal life.

"Now that I have described it, have you ever heard of any bad effects from taking methadone?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
Yes	3%	2%
No	83	94
No opinion	14	4

Those who said they had heard of bad effects from taking methadone were asked what they had heard. Their comments are shown opposite.

"What are they?" (Asked only of those who say they have heard of bad effects from taking methadone.)

The following comments are from people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

"Kills the taker's family life."

"Keeps you on the drugs, except with less desire."

"I heard a little boy died because he mistook it for something else."

"Just like dope."

"I know a person in a methadone program and he sells it to other people."

"Heard about it, but can't remember."

The comments below are from people in Bay Ridge.

"If not given under strict supervision, this drug can be fatal."

"It's too early to tell. It hasn't been tested long enough."

"If it's accessible to children, it would kill them."

"People on this drug go into stupors. They also have hallucinations. It is exactly like the other drugs, they are dependent upon it."

"Well, they are not willing to say. Some results are bad."

"A few died from this. I remember hearing something about it on TV. Some of the addicts who were on this died."

"The person I know who was on it got sick. Eventually, he went back on drugs anyway, but he was very sick during the treatment. I am against its use."

IN BOTH COMMUNITIES THERE IS FAIRLY BROAD SUPPORT OF THE IDEA OF HAVING A METHADONE PROGRAM OPERATING IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

On balance, people in both communities are in favor of having a local methadone program. Note, however, that people in Bay Ridge are more likely to voice opposition than are those who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

In Bay Ridge people who have graduated from high school or beyond are more likely to be against the idea of a local methadone program (29%) than are those with less education (12%).

Support for a Methadone Program

"In your opinion, would having a methadone program in this neighborhood to treat drug addicts be a good idea, or not such a good idea?"

	<u>Bedford Stuyvesant</u>	<u>Bay Ridge</u>
A good idea	61%	53%
Not such a good idea	10	22
No opinion	29	25

People who object to a methadone program in the neighborhood feel, by and large, that there would be some danger involved for the residents of the community. A few mention that they think addicts need to be placed in a hospital or other institution, rather than in a neighborhood center or be treated on an outpatient basis.

"Why do you think it wouldn't be a good idea?" (Asked only of those who think a methadone program in this neighborhood would not be such a good idea.)

The following comments are from people who live in Bedford Stuyvesant.

"It's too many addicts in one place. It's bad enough having them scattered, but nearby -- when you bring them together it's murder."

"It's against him and the community."

"People won't listen really. Have to educate them first."

"Because this is supposed to be a residential area. My suggestion is to have it on the outskirts of the city."

"Because I am scared."

"Because I oppose addicts being in this neighborhood. I think treatment should be done in an institution."

"It brings all the junkies together in one place."

"Neighborhood is bad enough as it is."

"Not so many drug addicts around this area."

The comments below are from people in Bay Ridge.

"I wouldn't want my kids to be in contact with drug addicts in the neighborhood."

"We don't have that many here that they need a center here, besides a center is no way to treat them. Most drug addicts need extensive care and should be sent away to a hospital that knows how to treat them."

"I don't think it is such a good idea, because I don't approve of the treatment."

"Don't think it would be effective, because it would be poorly administrated. Because most city programs are poorly handled."

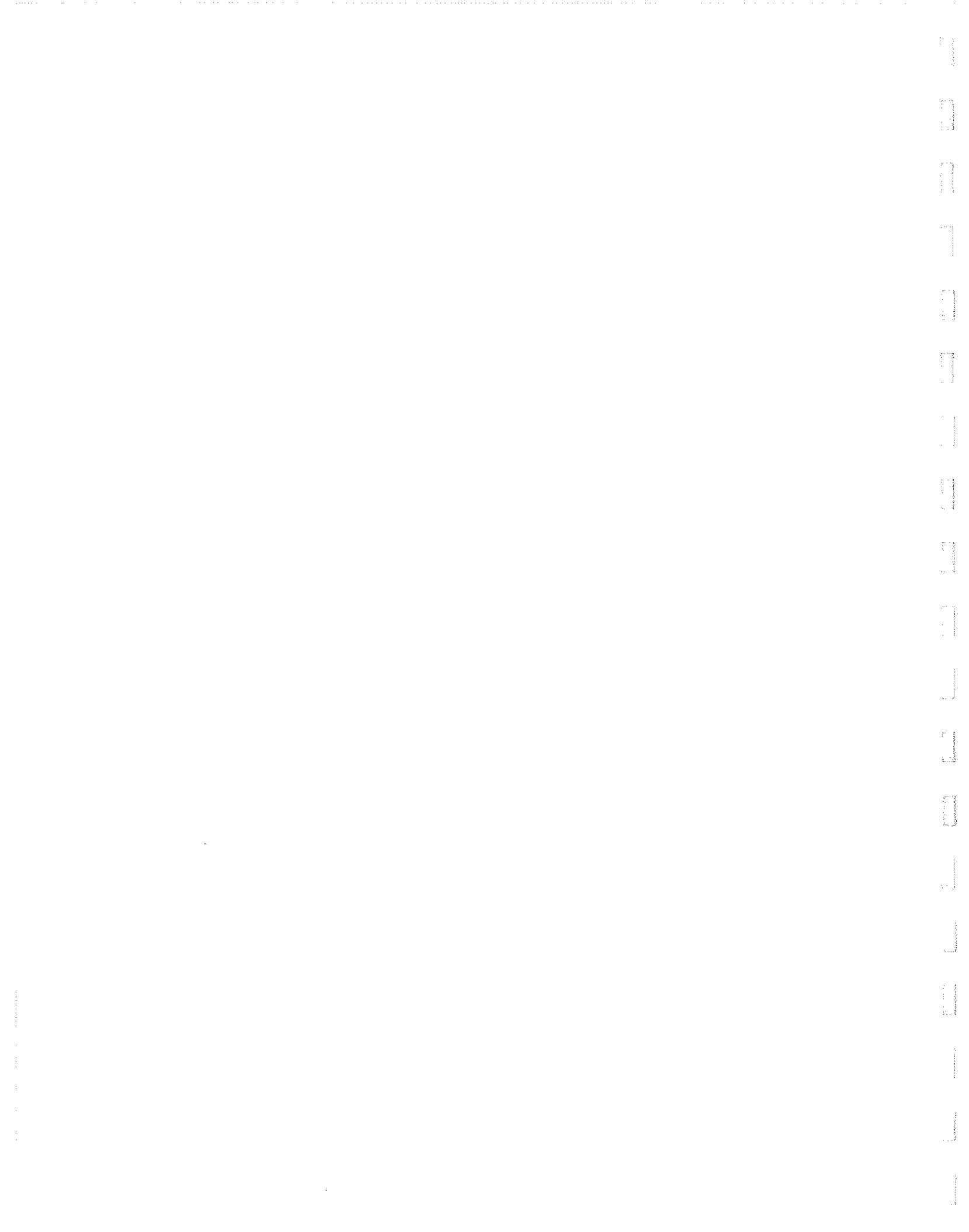
"I think they should be held someplace until they reach the cure. I don't feel they should roam around until they are off the drugs. Those who want methadone are better off in a secluded area where they can work on withdrawal."

"I don't think they should have it in a residential area. It brings the wrong element to the neighborhood. Addicts would come from all areas to take part in the program and the children in the area will be more exposed to drugs."

"I don't think addicts should be treated in the neighborhood where they live. That I feel for a fact. It is a bad policy to treat addicts close to their home."

"I don't like the idea of an open program for addicts in this area."

"A neighborhood center is no place to treat addicts. They need special doctors and special care."



FINDINGS IN DETAIL

Part II

I.

DESCRIPTION OF PARENTS
WITH CHILDREN IN IS-45, PS-6, AND PS-28

PUERTO RICANS PREDOMINATE AMONG THE PARENTS SURVEYED REGARDLESS OF WHICH SCHOOL THEIR CHILD ATTENDS.

Ethnic Characteristics of Respondents

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Puerto Rican	56%	64%	56%	49%
Black	30	20	42	28
White	10	13	0	17
Other#	4	3	2	6

#Predominantly Spanish speaking people from Cuba, the Dominican Republic, and other places in the West Indies.

THE VAST MAJORITY OF INTERVIEWS WERE CONDUCTED WITH MOTHERS.

It will be recalled that no attempt was made to apportion the number of interviews between men and women. Interviewers were instructed to talk with either parent.

		<u>Sex</u>		
	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Men	17%	14%	16%	20%
Women	83	85	84	80
Not reported	*	1	0	0

PARENTS WITH CHILDREN IN IS-45 TEND TO BE OLDER THAN THOSE WITH CHILDREN IN PS-6 OR PS-28.

It seems quite likely that some children in all schools are living with a grandmother or other guardian older than the child's parents.

Age

"What is your age?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Under 30 years of age	20%	5%	28%	26%
30 - 39 years	45	41	48	45
40 - 49 years	24	38	12	23
50 years or older	11	16	11	6
Not reported	*	0	1	0

PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN IS-45 TEND TO LIVE IN HOUSEHOLDS OF AT LEAST SIX PEOPLE, WHEREAS PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN PS-6 AND PS-28 LIVE PREDOMINANTLY IN FOUR OR FIVE PERSON HOUSEHOLDS.

Number of Persons in the Household

"Altogether, how many people live in this household?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Fewer than four people in the household	14%	7%	21%	15%
Four people	21	19	21	23
Five people	27 } 48%	22 } 41%	29 } 50%	28 } 51%
Six people	14	16	14	13
Seven people	8 } 37%	14 } 52%	4 } 26%	7 } 34%
Eight or more people	15 } 37%	22 } 52%	8 } 26%	14 } 34%
Not reported	1	0	3	0

MANY PARENTS APPEAR TO BE RELATIVE NEWCOMERS TO THE AREA.

About one parent in four has been at his current address one year or less; roughly three in four have been there five years or less.

Length of Residence

"How long have you lived at this address?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
One year or less	26%	25%	25%	27%
Two years	16	19	14	15
Three - five years	37	29	46	37
Six - ten years	14	16	11	15
Over ten years	5	11	0	5
Not reported	2	0	4	1

MANY PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN IS-45, PS-6, AND PS-28 HAVE NOT BEEN EDUCATED BEYOND THE EIGHTH GRADE.

Education

"What was the last grade you completed in school?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Less than 8th grade	32%	41%	36%	19%
8th grade	11	12	8	14
High school - incom- plete (9th - 11th grades)	32	30	33	31
High school - com- pleted (12th grade)	21	14	20	27
Some college or be- yond	3	1	2	8
Don't recall, not re- ported	1	2	1	1

THERE IS QUITE A RANGE IN FAMILY INCOME, BUT VERY FEW CHILDREN IN ANY OF THE THREE SCHOOLS LIVE IN FAMILIES EARNING \$10,000 OR MORE A YEAR.

Annual Household Income

"Please give me the letter which covers your total family income for 1968, before taxes. Include your own income and that of any members of your immediate family who are living with you."

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Under \$2,000 a year	3%	1%	6%	2%
\$2,000 - \$2,999 a year	11	6	13	13
\$3,000 - \$3,999 a year	10	14	10	6
\$4,000 - \$4,999 a year	20	22	25	13
\$5,000 - \$5,999 a year	20	27	12	22
\$6,000 - \$6,999 a year	13	13	8	19
\$7,000 - \$9,999 a year	13	13	7	19
\$10,000 and over	7	2	13	5
Unclassifiable#	3	2	6	1

As shown in the table below, Puerto Rican respondents have lower family incomes than black respondents.

	<u>Puerto Rican Parents</u>	<u>Black Parents</u>
Under \$5,000 a year	56%	27%
\$5,000 - \$9,999 a year	41	53
\$10,000 and over	2	12
Unclassifiable#	1	8

#When respondents refused to answer, interviewers were instructed to estimate the annual family income. Respondents in this category did not answer, nor did interviewers make an estimate of their family income.

A FAIRLY HIGH PROPORTION OF RESPONDENTS REPORT THAT THEY ARE ON WELFARE.

Occupation of Chief Wage Earner

"What kind of work does the chief wage earner in your household do?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Professional, managers	6%	4%	5%	11%
Clerical, sales	10	8	7	14
Craftsmen, foremen	9	5	17	4
Manual, service workers	38	41	28	44
Retired, student, widow	3	3	4	3
On welfare	31	35	36	21
Unemployed	2	4	2	1
Not reported	1	0	1	2

II.

ATTITUDES TOWARD CITY SERVICES

ON BALANCE, PARENTS ARE FAVORABLE TOWARD THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, POLICE DEPARTMENT, AND PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES, BUT ARE CRITICAL OF STREET CLEANING. OPINION IS DIVIDED ON THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM AND GARBAGE COLLECTION.

The table opposite shows parents' rating of various services in the neighborhood.

The fire department is rated best, being considered excellent or good by about eight parents in ten.

Parents are also more likely to praise the job being done by the police department and public hospitals and clinics than they are to give them an unfavorable rating.

There is strong criticism of street cleaning, as indicated by the fact that about six parents in ten say it is only fair or poor.

Opinion is split on the public school system and garbage collection with about the same proportion of parents rating each service excellent or good as rating it only fair or poor.

Analysis of the data by racial characteristics of respondents shows that blacks have a tendency to be less favorable toward city services than other parents. (See Detailed Tabulations.)

As shown in the table below, parents with children in PS-6 tend to be more critical of the public school system in the neighborhood than are parents of children in the other two schools.

	Rate the Public School System in the Neighborhood as . . .	
	<u>Excellent or Good</u>	<u>Only Fair or Poor</u>
IS-45 Parents	61%	33
PS-28 Parents	50%	42
PS-6 Parents	40%	59

("No opinion" omitted)

Rating of Neighborhood Services

"First, I'd like to know how you feel about various services in the neighborhood. For each one that I mention, please tell me how good a job you think it is doing."

	<u>Total Parents</u>			
	Excellent	Good	Only Fair	Poor
Fire Department	47%	32	8	3
Police Department	22%	30	19	19
Public School System	16%	34	27	18
Garbage Collection	22%	26	20	29
Public Hospitals, Clinics	19%	28	16	17
Street Cleaning	18%	21	25	36

("No opinion" omitted)

PARENTS PLACE TOP PRIORITY ON KEEPING THE 20¢ FARE ON SUBWAYS AND BUSES AND ADDING PROGRAMS FOR ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLCHILDREN. LOWEST PRIORITY IS PLACED ON IMPROVING PARK MAINTENANCE.

Nearly half the parents choose "keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses" as one of the three services on which they would like to see New York City spend any extra available money. # Adding more elementary and secondary school programs is just about as popular with parents.

Ranking next in priority are: improved hospital and medical care, more police, and more low and middle income housing, each selected by about one parent in three as deserving of extra money.

Better park maintenance is least popular with parents and is the service selected most frequently by far as one which should be cut first. Reducing air pollution is also considered expendable by a sizable minority of parents (37%).

Higher welfare payments is the most controversial item, as indicated by the fact that about as many people select it as one on which extra money should be spent (24%) as select it as one which should be cut back first (30%). Although feelings do not run as strongly, there is the same pattern of response with respect to better job training and acceptance of all city high school graduates at community colleges.

Note that although there is considerable criticism of street cleaning in the neighborhood (see page 9), only about one parent in five selects it as one of the three services most deserving of extra money.

#Note: Interviewing was conducted before the increase in subway fares was announced.

Priorities Among City Services

"Here is a list of city services. If New York City had extra money to spend, on which three of these services would you like to see the money spent?"

"Now suppose the city had to cut back on the money it could spend because of rising costs. Which three of these services do you think should be cut first?"

	Total Parents	
	Spend Extra Money	Cut Back First
Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses	(48%)	14%
More elementary and secondary school programs	(41)	7
Improved hospital and medical care	34	9
More police	34	12
More low and middle income housing	34	16
Higher welfare payments	(24)	(30)
Prompter garbage collection	19	6
Cleaner streets	19	7
Better job training	15	19
Acceptance of all city high school graduates at community colleges	15	22
Reducing air pollution	8	(37)
Better park maintenance	3	(62)
No opinion	2	9

(On this table and others where percentages add to more than 100 it is because of multiple mentions.)

ON BALANCE, PARENTS FAVOR A POLICY OF OPEN ENROLLMENT AT CITY COLLEGES.

Open Enrollment

"Do you think the city's colleges should accept all New York City high school graduates who want to go, or should they accept only those who meet certain entrance requirements?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Should accept all	58%
Should accept only those who meet requirements	34
No opinion	8

III.

APPRAISAL OF NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH FACILITIES

PRIVATE HOSPITALS ARE GENERALLY PREFERRED OVER PUBLIC FACILITIES, BUT THE VOTE AMONG PARENTS IS NOT OVERWHELMING.

About half the parents think that a patient would receive better care in a private hospital. Note, however, that about one parent in three thinks that public hospitals provide equivalent or better care.

Comparison of Public and Private Hospitals

"In general, do you think the care a patient receives is better in a public -- that is city-run -- hospital, better in a private hospital, or doesn't it make any difference?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Better in a private hospital	56%
Better in a public hospital	12
No difference	22
	} 45%
No opinion	10

NO CLEAR TREND IS EVIDENT TO PARENTS IN CONDITIONS AT CITY HOSPITALS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS. AS MANY PARENTS THINK CONDITIONS HAVE BECOME WORSE AS THINK THEY HAVE IMPROVED. A SIMILAR PROPORTION REPORTS NO NOTICEABLE CHANGE.

Perceived Change in City Hospitals

"Would you say that city hospitals in general are better, worse, or about the same as they were two years ago?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Better	28%
Worse	26
About the same	25
No opinion	21

Those who report having noticed a change in city hospitals were asked to tell in their own words what they believe to have gotten better or worse over the past two years. The chief factor referred to was the quality of service, regardless of whether people thought city hospitals had improved or deteriorated. None of the other factors, such as general appearance, cost of service, amount of red tape, etc., was mentioned by as many as one parent in ten.^{1/}

^{1/}The questionnaire administered to parents in Tremont included several open-end, "free-response" questions to elicit reasons behind respondents' attitudes or opinions. Interviewers were instructed to code respondents' comments into predetermined categories, printed on the questionnaire, where appropriate, and to record all miscellaneous comments verbatim. The miscellaneous comments were grouped into one category, labeled "Other" in tables shown on several of the following pages.

THERE IS NO STRONG FEELING AMONG PARENTS THAT HEALTH CARE IN TREMONT IS EITHER MUCH BETTER OR MUCH WORSE THAN HEALTH CARE IN THE CITY AS A WHOLE.

About as many parents think health care is better in their neighborhood, as think it is worse compared to the city as a whole.

Comparison of City-Wide and Neighborhood Health Care

"Compared to New York City as a whole, would you say the health care available to people in your neighborhood, is better, worse, or about the same?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Better	20%
Worse	25
About the same	38
No opinion	17

FORDHAM IS BY FAR THE BEST KNOWN LOCAL HEALTH FACILITY TO PARENTS IN TREMONT.

Mentioned next most frequently are Bronx Hospital (Lebanon), and Jacobi Hospital.

No other hospital is mentioned by as many as one parent in ten.

Knowledge of Local Health Facilities

"What are the names of some of the health facilities in your general neighborhood?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Fordham Hospital	59%
Bronx Hospital (Lebanon)	19
Abraham Jacobi Hospital	15
Misericordia Hospital	8
Morrisania Hospital	8
Royal Hospital	4
Other [#]	20
Don't know	6

For each hospital mentioned, respondents were asked whether they think it is a public or private facility. As shown in the table below, the public hospitals are by and large correctly identified as such. There is some confusion, however, about the private hospitals, Lebanon, Misericordia, and Royal.

"As far as you know, is _____ a public -- that is, city-run -- health facility, or is it a private facility?" (Asked only of those who named each particular facility.)

	<u>Total Mentions^{1/}</u>	<u>Public Facility</u>	<u>Private Facility</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
Fordham Hospital	177	(167)	7	3
Bronx Hospital (Lebanon)	57	27	(21)	9
Abraham Jacobi Hospital	46	(34)	7	5
Morrisania Hospital	24	(21)	1	2
Misericordia Hospital	23	18	(2)	3
Royal Hospital	12	3	(3)	6

[#]Such as: Montefiore, Child Health Station, Einstein College of Medicine.

^{1/}These numbers are actual respondents, not percentages.

MOST PARENTS SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD, PRIMARILY BECAUSE IT IS MORE CONVENIENT TO DO SO.

About a third of the parents say that they use a private doctor in the neighborhood. Nearly half the parents say that they usually go to a public neighborhood health facility when they need medical attention. Fordham is used much more often (by 93 parents) than Jacobi (25), Morrisania (18), or any of the other hospitals in the neighborhood.

Use of Local Health Facilities

"Where do you or your family usually go when you need medical attention?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Public neighborhood health facility	46%
Private doctor in this neighborhood	34
Private neighborhood health facility	6
Public hospital or clinic, in other part of the city	6
Private doctor in some other part of the city	6
Private hospital in other part of the city	6
Other	4
No opinion	4

As shown in the table below, convenience is the chief reason given for selecting a particular source of medical attention.

"Why do you usually go there when you need medical attention?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
More convenient/easy to get there/in the neighborhood	49%
Better care/service	25
Know the doctor/always used that doctor/always went there	15
Lower cost/accept Medicaid, Blue Cross card/care there covered by my insurance/free care	9
Faster service	7
Other [#]	7
No opinion	7

[#]Such as: "Recommended by a friend"; "Fordham will just let you sit there"; "Just not to go into the clinics."

ONLY A FEW PARENTS REPORT HAVING MADE A RECENT CHANGE IN WHERE THEY GO FOR MEDICAL CARE; HARDLY ANYONE WAS FORCED TO DO SO BECAUSE OF OVER-CROWDING.

The overwhelming majority of parents say that they have not recently changed where they go for medical care. Most of those who did make a change say that it was their own personal choice to do so.

Reasons for Change in Where People Go for Medical Care

"Have you recently changed where you go for medical care?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Yes	9%
No	88
Not reported	3

"Why did you change?" (Asked only of those 9% of total parents who say that they have recently changed where they go for medical care.)

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Personal choice/preference	5%
Other hospital filled/other doctors too busy	1
Needed special treatment not available elsewhere	1
Other [#]	2

#Such as: "Old doctor recently died"; "I moved to this neighborhood and they wouldn't take me in the old place."

THE OVERWHELMING PROPORTION OF THOSE WHO BELIEVE THEY ARE ELIGIBLE FOR MEDICAID REPORT THAT THEY NOW HAVE A MEDICAID CARD.

About one parent in four believes he is not eligible, primarily because the family is making too much money.

Eligibility for Medicaid

"Do you now have, or are you eligible to have, a Medicaid card?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Yes have Medicaid card now	57%
Yes, eligible but no card	9
Not eligible	28
Don't know	6

"Why aren't you eligible for a Medicaid card?" (Asked only of those who say they are not eligible.)

	<u>Parents Who Are Not Eligible</u>
I'm working/make too much money	64%
Have other insurance	19
I'm too young/only for older people	2
Other#	11
No opinion	7
Percentage base:	(85)

Most of the 27 parents who say they are eligible for a Medicaid card, but don't have one now, say they never got around to applying for one. One parent said he does not have a card because he did not want to provide all the required information, and a few said their old card had expired or their application was in process.

#Such as: "I wish I knew. They took us off and then the children and we are a family of 10."; "Not a permanent resident in the country."

NEARLY HALF OF THE PARENTS REPORT THAT MOST OF THEIR MEDICAL EXPENSES ARE COVERED UNDER MEDICAID.

Note that although 57% of parents say that they have a Medicaid card, only 45% say that most of their medical expenses are covered under Medicaid.

One parent in ten says that most of his medical expenses are covered under Medicare. In this connection it should be noted that five of the 302 respondents (2%) are 65 or older.

How Medical Expenses Are Paid

"Are most of your medical expenses covered under Medicare, Medicaid, some other insurance program, paid by you or your family, or received free of charge?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Medicaid	45%
Paid by respondent or family	25
Other insurance	19
Medicare	10
Free of charge	3
Don't know	4

ABOUT HALF OF THE PARENTS REPORT THAT SOMEONE IN THEIR FAMILY HAS SOUGHT MEDICAL ATTENTION IN THE PAST THIRTY DAYS; IN MOST CASES THE EXPENSE INVOLVED HAS BEEN COVERED UNDER MEDICAID.

As shown opposite, the most common type of experience has been a visit to the office of a private doctor. Note that about as many parents report that someone in their family went to an emergency room as say they have talked to a doctor on the telephone or gone to a clinic in a hospital.

Medicaid is used by those who are covered to pay for all types of medical expenses. The kinds of expenses paid by the individuals themselves are likely to be those involved with telephone calls and office visits.

Experience with Medical Care in the Past Thirty Days

"Have you or any other member of your family sought medical attention of any kind over the past thirty days?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Yes	44%
No	56

Experience with Medical Care in the Past Thrity Days

"Over the past thirty days, how many times, if any, did you or anyone else in your family . . .?" (Tabulated for those in families which have sought medical attention over the past thirty days.)

	<u>Per Cent of Parents Who Have Sought Each Kind of Medical Attention at Least Once in Past Thirty Days</u>	<u>Average Number of Times Each Kind of Medical Attention Has Been Sought</u>
Visit the office of a private doctor	25%	2.6
Go to a clinic in a hospital	13%	1.5
Talk to a doctor on the telephone	11%	2.4
Go to an emergency room	11%	1.6
Go to a clinic not in a hospital	4%	1.7

"How was this paid for -- by Medicare, Medicaid, other insurance, paid by you or your family, or wasn't there any charge?" (Asked for each kind of medical attention sought at least once over the past thirty days.)

	<u>Private Doctor's Office</u>	<u>Hos- pital Clinic</u>	<u>Tele- phone Call to Doctor</u>	<u>Emer- gency Room</u>	<u>Out- patient Clinic</u>
Medicaid	36	23	14	21	5
Self or family	25	4	13	5	3
Medicare	8	5	3	2	1
Other insurance	7	3	3	3	0
No charge	0	3	0	1	2
No answer	1	0	1	1	0
Total mentions ^{1/}	(77)	(38)	(34)	(33)	(11)

^{1/}These numbers are actual respondents, not percentages.

MOST PARENTS REPORT THAT THEY ARE CONCERNED ENOUGH TO CONTACT THE DOCTOR AT THE FIRST SIGN OF TROUBLE.

Three parents in ten say that they don't contact the doctor until the problem has continued for some time, and they are concerned that it might be serious. About one parent in ten waits until he knows for sure that the problem is serious before calling the doctor.

Note that it is not clear from the question wording whether the respondent is being asked about seeking medical attention for himself or for a child or some other family member for whom he is responsible. It could be hypothesized that someone is much more likely to contact a doctor about someone else's medical problem (such as a child's) than he is about his own.

When A Doctor Is Contacted About a Medical Problem

"When do you usually contact the doctor about a medical problem -- at the first sign of trouble, after the problem has continued for some time and you are concerned that it might be serious, or do you wait until you know for sure that the problem is serious?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Contact doctor at the first sign of trouble	56%
After problem has continued and might be serious	30
Know the problem is serious	9
No opinion	5

THERE IS A STRONG PREFERENCE AMONG PARENTS FOR SEEING THE SAME DOCTOR EVERY TIME MEDICAL ATTENTION IS NEEDED.

Importance of Seeing the Same Doctor

"How important do you think it is to see the same doctor every time you need medical attention -- very important, fairly important, or not important?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Very important	77%
Fairly important	8
Not important	11
No opinion	4

FEW PARENTS EXHIBIT A PREFERENCE FOR EVENING VISITS TO A DOCTOR OR CLINIC.

About half the parents say that they would prefer to see a doctor or go to a clinic in the morning. Those who prefer going in the evening find it more convenient primarily because they work during the day.

When People Prefer to See a Doctor or Go to a Clinic

"If you had a choice, when would you most prefer to see a doctor or go to a clinic -- mornings, afternoons, evening, or on weekends?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Mornings	49%
Afternoons	20
Evenings	11
On weekends	7
No difference	9
No opinion	4

"Why would you prefer to go in the evening?"
(Asked only of those who say they prefer evenings.)

	<u>Parents Who Prefer Evenings</u>
I work during the day	50%
Can leave the children with someone/babysitter avail- able	26
Other#	15
No opinion	0

Percentage base: (34)

#Such as: "It's less crowded than any other time"; "Because the doctors are usually in surgery during the morning hours."

PARENTS WOULD RATHER MAKE AN APPOINTMENT IN ADVANCE TO SEE A DOCTOR THAN GO WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT.

Preference for Appointment in Advance

"Would you prefer to make an appointment in advance to see a doctor, or to go without an appointment?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Appointment in advance	62%
Go without an appointment	29
No opinion	9

PARENTS ARE WELL SATISFIED WITH VARIOUS ASPECTS OF THEIR FAMILY HEALTH CARE.

At least half of the parents report they are very satisfied with six out of the eight dimensions of health care they were asked about (see table opposite). As many as four parents in ten say they are very satisfied with the other two aspects -- how long you have to wait before you can see a doctor and the cost of the service.

In each case, those who are not very satisfied appear to have only minor reservations. The most aggravating factor seems to be the length of time people have to wait before they can see a doctor, but even this dimension is at least fairly satisfactory to seven parents in ten.

Analysis of the results by subgroups of the survey population points up two differences worth noting.

First, Puerto Ricans are inclined to be more satisfied with each dimension of their family health care than are blacks.

Second, there are indications that the level of satisfaction may be higher among patients of Jacobi Hospital than among those who go to Fordham. As there are only 25 respondents who use Jacobi and 93 who use Fordham, differences cannot be considered statistically significant. The data further indicate that those who use a private doctor have a slight tendency to be less satisfied than those who use either Fordham or Jacobi.

Satisfaction with Family Health Care

"Next, I'd like to know how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with various aspects of the health care you and your family usually receive. As I read each one, please look at this card and tell me if you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied."

	Total Parents			
	<u>Very Satis- fied</u>	<u>Fairly Satis- fied</u>	<u>Fairly Dissat- isfied</u>	<u>Very Dissat- isfied</u>
The politeness of the doctors and nurses	67%	18	5	4
The ability of the doctors and nurses	63%	21	3	7
The overall care you receive	61%	22	5	7
The general appearance of the place you go	57%	28	3	6
The time it takes to fill out forms and give information	54%	21	9	8
The number of seats where you have to wait	50%	26	8	9
The cost of the service	44%	24	6	10
How long you have to wait before you can see a doctor	42%	29	9	14

("No opinion" omitted)

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IV.

PARENTS' VIEWS ON THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILD

NO CLEAR CHANGE IN THE QUALITY OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD IS EVIDENT TO PARENTS OF CHILDREN IN IS-45, PS-6, OR PS-28.

There are some indications, however, that parents of children in the two elementary schools may be somewhat more pessimistic than parents of children in IS-45.

Analysis of the results by demographic breakdowns shows that black parents are more likely to think that public schools have gotten worse (41%) than are Puerto Rican parents (18%).

Perceived Change in the Quality of Neighborhood Schools

"Over the past few years, do you think the public schools in your neighborhood have gotten better, gotten worse, or hasn't there been any change?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Better	29%	25%	20%
Worse	22	36	31
No change	35	25	24
No opinion	14	14	25

PARENTS SHOW A STRONG PREFERENCE FOR INCLUDING GRADES KINDERGARTEN THROUGH SIXTH IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL.

This is the choice of most parents in all demographic subgroups.

What Grades Parents Think Should Be

Included in Elementary School

"Which grades do you think should be included in elementary school -- kindergarten through fourth, kindergarten through fifth, or kindergarten through sixth?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Kindergarten through 4th grade	7%	13%	3%
Kindergarten through 5th	7	4	8
Kindergarten through 6th	71	72	84
No difference	6	2	1
No opinion	9	9	4

MOST PARENTS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE JOB THE SCHOOL IS DOING TO EDUCATE THEIR CHILD.

Regardless of which school their child attends, a majority of parents rate it excellent or good. Note, however, that the level of dissatisfaction tends to be higher among parents with children in PS-6.

Among Puerto Rican parents, 31% rate their child's school excellent, as compared to only 16% of black parents.

Overall Rating of Child's School

"Overall, how good a job do you think the school is doing to educate your child -- excellent, good, only fair, or poor?"#

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Excellent	24% } 74%	26% } 59%	27% } 71%
Good	50 }	33 }	44 }
Only fair	21 } 24%	26 } 36%	20 } 26%
Poor	3 }	10 }	6 }
No opinion	2	5	3

#If the respondent has more than one child in IS-45, PS-6 or PS-28, the questions apply only to the oldest child in that school.

ABOUT HALF THE PARENTS WHO ARE DISSATISFIED WITH THEIR CHILD'S SCHOOL SAY THAT THEY HAVE NOT EVEN CONSIDERED VARIOUS ALTERNATIVES TO THE LOCAL PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

Parents who rate the school their child attends only fair or poor were asked whether they had considered sending the child to a private or parochial school, moving to another part of the city, or moving out of the city altogether. Caution should be used when interpreting the results because a wide variety of factors# would bear on these questions apart from how good a job the parent thinks the school is doing of educating one particular child.

Alternatives to Public Schools in the Neighborhood

"Have you ever considered sending your child to a private or parochial school?"

"Have you ever considered moving your family to another part of the city?"

"Have you ever considered moving out of the city altogether?"

	<u>Percentage</u> <u>Base^{1/}</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>	<u>Don't</u> <u>Know</u>
Sending child to a private or parochial school	(86)	49%	51	0
Moving to another part of the city	(86)	37%	50	13
Moving out of the city altogether	(86)	29%	57	14

^{1/}The above questions were asked of those who rate their child's school only fair or poor.

Follow-up questions were asked of those who say they had considered each of the alternatives listed above. Most of the parents who say they have considered sending their child to a private or parochial school do not specify any particular school but say they have thought of parochial schools in general. Various parts of the city are mentioned by those who say they have considered moving, for example, Manhattan, Queens, or other places in the Bronx. Puerto Rico, Virginia, Boston, and New Jersey are among the places mentioned by the people who have considered moving out of the place altogether.

#Such as job opportunities or family living in other parts of the country.

PARENTS WITH A CHILD IN IS-45 OR PS-6 TEND TO BE SATISFIED WITH THEIR CHILD'S PERFORMANCE; OPINION IS SPLIT AMONG PARENTS WITH A CHILD IN PS-28.

Black parents tend to be more satisfied with their child's performance than Puerto Rican parents. Among black parents, 62% say their child is doing as well as he or she can, compared to 44% of Puerto Rican parents.

Satisfaction with Child's Performance

"Do you think that your child is performing about as well as (he/she) can in basic subjects, such as reading and math, or is there something the schools could do to improve (his/her) performance?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
As well as (he/she) can	57%	55%	44%
Something schools could do	38	41	45
No opinion	5	4	11

Those who say they think there is something the schools could do to improve their child's performance in basic subjects were asked to comment on what they would like to see the schools do. A variety of steps are mentioned, including better discipline, more special programs, better equipment, and better teachers.

What Schools Could Do to Improve Performance

"What would you like to see the schools do?" (Asked only of those who say there is something the schools could do to improve their child's performance in basic subjects.)

	<u>Parents Who Say There Is Something Schools Could Do</u>
More/better discipline	38%
More remedial/special programs	25
Better textbooks/equipment	19
Better teachers	18
More teachers/smaller classes	5
Other#	6
No opinion	5

Percentage base: (125)

#Such as: "I think they should be in school more of the time."

PARENTS LEAN STRONGLY TOWARD HAVING THE SCHOOLS PREPARE THEIR CHILD FOR COLLEGE, RATHER THAN IMMEDIATE EMPLOYMENT.

This preference for college training runs through all demographic subgroups.

Preference for College Preparation
or for Immediate Employment

"As far as this particular child is concerned, would you prefer that the schools prepare (him/her) for college or for a job after graduation?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
For college	65%	72%	77%
For a job	26	18	17
No opinion	9	10	6

ABOUT ONE PARENT IN FIVE THINKS THE HIGH SCHOOLS WILL NOT DO A GOOD JOB OF PREPARATION, CHIEFLY BECAUSE OF DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS.

Although most parents have a positive view toward the high schools, several parents think that discipline and other problems will prevent the high schools from doing a good job. Although the number of cases is very small, it should be noted that "unqualified teachers" is cited far more frequently by parents of children in PS-6 than by parents of children in either of the other two schools.

Extent and Nature of Dissatisfaction with High Schools

"As far as you know, do you think the high schools will do a good job of preparation, or not such a good job?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Good job	63%	57%	57%
Not such a good job	13	19	20
No opinion	24	24	23

"Why won't they do such a good job?" (Asked only of those who say the high schools will not do such a good job of preparation.)

	<u>Parents Who Say High Schools Will Not Do Such a Good Job</u>
Discipline problems	50%
Overcrowding	23
Unqualified teachers	21
Not enough choice in the program/ inflexible program	19
Racial problems/discrimination	12
Other [#]	4
No opinion	4

Percentage base: (52)

Puerto Rican parents tend to be more optimistic about the preparation their children will get in high school than black parents, but it is interesting to note that not a single black parent cites racial discrimination as a reason why they think the high schools will not do such a good job.

#Such as: "I think they're pushing the children too fast. Instead of keeping a child in the same grade, they'll pass him on."

DISCIPLINE APPEARS TO BE SOMETHING OF A PROBLEM IN PS-6.

Among parents of children in PS-6, nearly as many parents express dissatisfaction with school discipline as say they are very or fairly satisfied. By contrast, the overwhelming majority of parents are at least fairly satisfied with discipline in IS-45. In PS-28 discipline does not appear to be a particularly serious problem, but is of concern to nearly a third of parents.

Puerto Rican parents do not seem to be as upset about school discipline as black parents, evidenced by the fact that 49% of Puerto Rican parents say they are very satisfied with school discipline, compared to 21% of black parents.

Satisfaction with School Discipline

"How satisfied are you with the discipline in the school your child attends now -- very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Very satisfied	58%	22%	37%
Fairly satisfied	25	32	29
Fairly dissatisfied	5	16	6
Very dissatisfied	11	29	24
No opinion	1	1	4

	58%	22%	37%	} 66%
	25	32	29	
	5	16	6	} 30%
	11	29	24	

IN NONE OF THE SCHOOLS ARE PARENTS PARTICULARLY UPSET ABOUT LACK OF CLEANLINESS OF SCHOOL FACILITIES, BUT IT APPEARS TO BE MORE OF A PROBLEM IN PS-6 THAN IN EITHER OF THE OTHER TWO SCHOOLS.

In PS-6 parents tend to characterize the inside of the school building and the school yard as fairly clean, whereas in the other two schools (particularly IS-45) parents are inclined to say they are very clean. Even in the case of PS-6, it is only about one parent in four who describes either the inside of the school building or the school yard as dirty.

Again, it is Puerto Rican parents who are more inclined to say school facilities are very clean.

Cleanliness of School Facilities

"In your opinion, is the inside of the school building very clean, fairly clean, fairly dirty, or very dirty?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Very clean	73%	33%	48%
Fairly clean	22	43	39
Fairly dirty	1	9	8
Very dirty	2	13	5
No opinion	2	2	0
	} 95%	} 76%	} 87%

"What about the school yard -- do you think it is very clean, fairly clean, fairly dirty, or very dirty?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Very clean	67%	23%	48%
Fairly clean	21	48	33
Fairly dirty	1	14	12
Very dirty	5	13	5
No opinion	6	2	2
	} 88%	} 71%	} 81%

PARENTS TEND TO BE MORE ENTHUSIASTIC ABOUT THE TRAINING TEACHERS HAVE RECEIVED THAN ABOUT HOW WELL TEACHERS UNDERSTAND THEIR CHILD'S INDIVIDUAL NEEDS.

Parents of children in IS-45 are again those who are inclined to be most positive. Neither the adequacy of teacher training or attention to a particular child's needs appears to be much of a problem in IS-45.

On balance, parents of children in PS-28 and PS-6 are also at least fairly satisfied with their child's teachers' training and ability to understand the child's individual needs. Nevertheless, there are minorities (ranging from 16% among parents with children in IS-45 to 35% among parents with children in PS-6) who say that teachers do not have a proper understanding of their child's individual needs.

Although Puerto Rican parents are more likely than black parents to say their child's teachers are very well trained, there is not as great a difference between the two groups with respect to teachers' understanding.

Parents' Evaluation of Their Child's Teachers

"How well trained do you think your child's teachers are -- very well trained, fairly well trained, not too well trained, or poorly trained?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Very well trained	68%	50%	49%
Fairly well trained	20	28	29
Not too well trained	4	11	7
Poorly trained	1	4	2
No opinion	7	7	13
	88%	78%	78%
	5%	15%	9%

"How well do you think the teachers understand your child's individual needs -- very well, fairly well, not too well, or not at all well?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Very well	51%	24%	33%
Fairly well	27	36	33
Not too well	8	24	18
Not at all well	8	11	6
No opinion	6	5	10
	78%	60%	66%
	16%	35%	24%

MORE PARENTS PREFER MALE TEACHERS THAN FEMALE TEACHERS, BUT
 MANY PARENTS DON'T CARE ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.

Preference for Male Vs. Female Teachers

"If you had a choice, would you prefer that your child
 be taught by male teachers or female teachers?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Male teachers	35%	46%	38%
Female teachers	25	20	24
Doesn't matter	39	29	37
No opinion	1	5	1

REGARDLESS OF WHICH SCHOOL THEIR CHILD ATTENDS, THE OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF PARENTS THINK THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION WOULD BE IMPROVED IF THERE WERE GREATER PARENT INVOLVEMENT WITH SCHOOL OPERATIONS.

Many parents (Puerto Ricans more than blacks) feel strongly that more parent involvement would improve the quality of education.

Greater Parent Involvement in the Quality of Education

"Do you think it would make any difference in the quality of education if parents were more closely involved with the operation of their child's school?" (IF YES: What difference would it make?)#

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Positive -- feels strongly	52%	54%	53%
Positive	34	35	35
Negative	4	2	2
Negative -- feels strongly	1	1	1
No difference	8	7	8
No opinion	1	1	1

#Interviewers were instructed to use the precodes listed above to record the intensity of respondents' feelings as well as whether their comments reflect a positive or negative view. The comments themselves were not recorded.

THE CHIEF MODE OF PARENT INVOLVEMENT CURRENTLY IS THROUGH CONSULTATION WITH TEACHERS.

In each school, over half the respondents report that they have been personally involved through consultation, conferences, etc., with teachers.

Between a fifth and a quarter of the respondents say that they have been personally involved during the past year through the PTA.

Fewer than a third of parents report no personal involvement with the school system in any of these ways during the past year.

Parents' Involvement with the School System

"In which of these ways, if any, have you been personally involved with the school system during the past year?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Through consultations, conferences, etc., with teachers	60%	57%	58%
Through the PTA, or Parent-Teachers' Association	21	23	25
As a member of an independent community organization involved in public education	5	5	3
As a member of a local school board	2	1	0
None, no answer	27	29	28

THE PRACTICE OF TALKING TO A SCHOOL OFFICIAL ABOUT A CHILD'S PROGRESS IS FAIRLY WIDESPREAD; MEETINGS ARE HELD FREQUENTLY AND NEARLY AS OFTEN AT THE REQUEST OF THE PARENT AS AT THE REQUEST OF A SCHOOL OFFICIAL.

It will be noted that a higher proportion of parents report that they or someone in their household talked to a teacher or other school official about their child in the last school year than said that they had been personally involved through consultations, conferences, etc., with teachers. This discrepancy can be accounted for by the fact that the respondent himself may not have been involved but someone else in the family, such as the husband or wife, as the case may be, or an older child who speaks better English than either of the parents.

Family Involvement with School Officials

"Did you or anyone else in the household talk to a teacher or other school official about your child during the last school year?"#

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Yes	63%	75%	74%
No	35	24	22
Don't know	2	1	4

"About how often did this occur -- as often as once a month, several times during the year, or only once?" (Asked only of those in families where someone talked to a teacher or school official about their child.)

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
As often as once a month	32%	26%	14%
Several times	33	51	64
Only once	35	20	19
Don't know	0	3	3
Percentage base:	(63)	(75)	(76)

"Was this meeting (Were these meetings) held at your own request or at the request of someone connected with the school?" (Asked only of those in families where someone talked to a teacher or school official about their child.)

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
My request	32%	33%	33%
School request	44	49	41
Both	19	16	22
No opinion	5	2	4
Percentage base:	(63)	(75)	(76)

#If respondents asked what was meant by "the last school year," interviewers told them it included all of the 1968-1969 school year as well as part of the current school year.

THE IDEA OF USING TEACHERS' AIDES TO HELP OUT IN THE CLASSROOM IS FAIRLY WIDELY KNOWN AND DRAWS MUCH MORE SUPPORT FROM PARENTS THAN OPPOSITION.

Most parents^{1/} are familiar with the concept of teachers' aides and think it is a good idea to use them to help out in a classroom.

Those who think it is a good idea cite a variety of reasons, primarily that it allows teachers more time to spend with the children and helps children from different backgrounds to adjust to school. This latter benefit, having to do with children's adjustment to school, appeals particularly to Puerto Rican parents.

The chief reason people give for being opposed to the idea is that they believe teachers' aides are not sufficiently trained and are unqualified to help out in the classroom.

Attitudes Toward Teachers' Aides

"In general, would you say that using such teachers' aides is a good idea, or not such a good idea?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
Good idea	51%	66%	65%
Not such a good idea	31	19	10
No opinion	18	15	25

"Why do you feel that way?" [Asked only of those who think using teachers' aides is a good idea (60% of parents), or not such a good idea (20% of parents).]

<u>Good Idea</u>	<u>Total Parents</u>
Allows teachers more time to spend with children	31%
Helps children from different backgrounds adjust to school	22
Helps keep discipline in school	13
Improves school-community relations	9
Other	*
No opinion	2
<u>Not Such a Good Idea</u>	
Unqualified/not sufficiently trained	17%
Ineffective/don't do any good	3
Other	*
No opinion	1

^{1/}The proportion who say they have heard of "teachers' aides who help out in the classroom but don't have any formal training as teachers" is 55% for IS-45 parents; 70% for PS-6 parents; and 64% for PS-28 parents.

ACCORDING TO THEIR PARENTS, MANY CHILDREN, PARTICULARLY THOSE IN PS-6, NEVER PARTICIPATE IN RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS RUN BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The chief reason parents give for why their child doesn't participate is that the parents are unaware of the existence of such programs.

Participation in Recreational Programs After School Hours

"How often does your child take part at school in recreational programs after school hours?"

	<u>IS-45</u>	<u>PS-6</u>	<u>PS-28</u>
More than once a week	31%	7%	16%
Once a week	11	8	9
About once a month	6	6	7
Less than once a month	1	3	6
Never	42	74	57
Don't know	9	2	5

"Why doesn't your child take part in these programs?" (Asked only of those 58% of total parents who say their child never takes part.)

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Don't know of, don't have any such programs	23%
Unsafe for child	11
No need for such programs/not interested	6
Timing is not convenient	5
Insufficient discipline	3
Not conveniently located/hard to get there	1
Programs aren't good	1
Other#	5
No opinion	1

#Such as: "Does not go because it's his first year in school"; "I don't like them to participate because they learn bad things."

V.

ATTITUDES TOWARD PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS

VERY FEW FAMILIES TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS OTHER THAN KINDERGARTEN.

Just over half of the parents have children eight years of age or younger. Among this group, a little over a third say that they have enrolled a child in a preschool program during the past two years.

Out of the 67 parents who have enrolled a child in a preschool program at some point during the past two years, only one parent enrolled the child in a private program. Out of the remaining 66, 45 children were enrolled in kindergarten only, one in prekindergarten and kindergarten, one in nursery school and kindergarten, one in Head Start and kindergarten, four in Head start, and one in Day Care. There were also 13 children enrolled in public programs, but the parents did not specify which program.

Participation in Preschool Programs

"Are there any children eight years of age or younger living in this household?"

	<u>Total Parents</u>
Yes	59%
No	41

"Have you enrolled a child in a preschool program such as nursery school, kindergarten, Head Start, or Day Care at any time over the past two years?" (Asked only of those who say they have children eight years of age or younger living in their household.)

	<u>Parents with Children Eight Years or Younger</u>
Yes	38%
No	62

Percentage base: (177)

THE PRIMARY REASONS GIVEN BY PARENTS FOR NOT ENROLLING THEIR CHILD IN A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM ARE THAT THE PARENTS WANT TO KEEP THE CHILD AT HOME OR HE IS BELIEVED TO BE INELIGIBLE.

Puerto Rican parents are most likely to say that they want to keep their children at home. Ineligibility of the child for the program is the reason given by most black parents who have not enrolled a child. It is likely that those who say their child is not eligible are thinking primarily in terms of kindergarten and the fact that their child has not yet reached kindergarten age. Awareness of the availability of other programs, such as Head Start and Day Care, appears to be low.

Reasons for Not Enrolling a Child in a Preschool Program

"What are some of the reasons your child hasn't (children haven't) been enrolled in a preschool program?" (Asked only of those who say they have children eight or younger who have not been enrolled in a preschool program during the past two years.)

	<u>Parents Who Have Not Enrolled Eligible Children</u>
I want to keep my children home	28%
Not eligible for program/waiting list	28
Don't know of such a program	10
No need for child care outside the home	4
No need for educational preparation outside the home	3
Hours are inconvenient	3
Location is inconvenient	1
Available programs are poorly run	1
Other#	6
No opinion	21

Percentage base: (110)

#Such as: "No birth certificate and the school wouldn't accept the child",
"When the child was old enough to go, I was pregnant and it was too difficult to take her there."

BY FAR THE MOST COMMON REASON GIVEN BY PARENTS FOR ENROLLING A CHILD IN A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM IS TO PREPARE HIM FOR REGULAR SCHOOL.

When interpreting the data below and on following pages, the reader should bear in mind that most of the responses apply to kindergarten.

Why Children Are Enrolled in Preschool Programs

"Why did you enroll (your child/this particular child) in a preschool program?"#

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
To prepare child for regular school	70%
Good experience for child	30
Necessary so parents could work	5
Child wanted to go	2
Other	5
No opinion	6
Percentage base:	(66)

VIRTUALLY ALL PARENTS WERE ABLE TO ENROLL THEIR CHILD IN THE PROGRAM OF THEIR FIRST CHOICE.

Only four parents would have preferred another program. Two of these preferred Head Start, but there was no opening for their child. The other two parents would have preferred a private school; one of these said she didn't know of any private schools and the other gave no reason as to why her child was unable to attend a private program.

Preference Among Preschool Programs

"Was this particular program your first choice or did you prefer some other program?"#

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Yes, first choice	92%
No, preferred other	8

#These questions and the following questions reported in this chapter were all asked only of the 66 parents who had enrolled a child in a public preschool program over the past two years. If more than one child had been enrolled, the questions apply only to the youngest child currently enrolled.

MOST PARENTS ARE VERY PLEASED WITH THE PRESCHOOL PROGRAM THEIR CHILD ATTENDS.

Level of Overall Satisfaction
with Child's Preschool Program

"How satisfied are you with the overall program for your child -- very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Very satisfied	62%
Fairly satisfied	27
	} 89%
Fairly dissatisfied	6
Very dissatisfied	3
	} 9%
No opinion	2

OVERCROWDING APPEARS TO BE THE ONLY DRAWBACK TO THE CURRENT PROGRAM, BUT EVEN THIS PROBLEM IS NOT VIEWED AS SERIOUS BY MOST PARENTS.

Parents show a high level of satisfaction with various aspects of their child's preschool program. The number of children in the program is the only factor which is not considered very satisfactory to more than half the parents. However, only 23% of parents say they are fairly or very dissatisfied with the number of children, by which in all likelihood they mean that there are too many children in the program.

Satisfaction with Various Aspects of Child's Program

"Next I'd like to know how satisfied you are with various aspects of your child's program. As I read each one, please tell me if you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?"

	Preschool Parents			
	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>
The attitude of the teacher	71%	21	3	2
The convenience of the hours	71%	12	1	14
The convenience of the location	68%	15	9	6
The supervision	61%	27	4	2
What the children are taught	57%	21	12	5
The number of children	45%	24	12	11

("No opinion" omitted)

ALTHOUGH THEY BELIEVE THAT PARENT INVOLVEMENT IMPROVES THE QUALITY OF A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM, MOST PARENTS HAVE NOT BEEN INVOLVED IN THEIR CHILD'S PROGRAM.

Only one parent in ten thinks that the quality of education would not be improved if parents are involved in their child's preschool program. Nevertheless, about three parents in four have not been personally involved. Note that involvement in preschool programs is much lower than involvement by the parents in the schools attended by their older children.

The fifteen parents who were involved either had consultations with the teachers, assisted in taking children on trips, or helped out in the classroom.

Parent Involvement in Preschool Programs

"Do you think the quality of education is improved, or not improved, if parents are involved in their child's preschool program?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Improved	73%
Not improved	10
No opinion	17

"Are (were) you involved in the preschool program your child attends (attended)?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Yes	23%
No	76
Not reported	1

OPINIONS OF PARENTS ARE SHARPLY DIVIDED AS TO WHEN PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS
COULD BE MOST CONVENIENTLY SCHEDULED.

None of the various alternatives presented is considered most convenient by more than about a third of the parents. Having a program that would run for a half day during the school year only is almost as popular as a program that would run for the full day throughout the year. The only program which draws only a very small vote is one that would operate any day or hours the parent might want someone to look after the children.

Preference Among Alternative Preschool Programs

"This card describes various times preschool programs could be scheduled. Which one would be most convenient for you?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
A full day for twelve months of the year	35%
A half day for the school year only	29
A full day for the school year only	18
A half day for twelve months of the year	12
Any day or hours I might want someone to look after my children	3
No opinion	3

VERY FEW PARENTS WOULD CONSIDER SENDING A CHILD TO A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM BEFORE THREE YEARS OF AGE.

More commonly, parents say they would wait until the child was at least four years old. Moreover, about a third of the parents say their child would have to be five or six before they would enroll him in a preschool program.

Earliest Age at Which a Child
Would Be Enrolled in a Preschool Program

"If a good program of the type you prefer were available to you, what is the earliest age at which you would send a child?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Six months or younger	1% } 5%
One year	2 }
Two years	2 }
Three years	18
Four years	35
Five years	27 } 36%
Six years or older	9 }
No opinion	6

PARENTS APPEAR TO BE PREDISPOSED AGAINST USING PARA-PROFESSIONALS TO OPERATE PRESCHOOL PROGRAMS AND AGAINST LOCATING THEM IN A PRIVATE HOME RATHER THAN A SCHOOL OR NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER.

These new concepts find only minority support among parents who have enrolled children in a preschool program during the past two years. One possible explanation for parents' predisposition against these proposals is that they are predominantly parents of children enrolled in kindergarten, that their primary motivation was to prepare the child for regular school, and that they are very satisfied with their child's program as it was or is now operating.

Acceptance of Preschool Programs Run by Para-Professionals

"If the type of program you prefer were operated by a group of specially trained mothers or community residents rather than by certified teachers, would this be acceptable to you or not?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Acceptable	30%
Not acceptable	45
No difference	8
No opinion	17

Parents who think this above approach is acceptable mention benefits connected with discipline, the safety of the children, and the learning experience. Out of the thirty parents who think it would not be acceptable, 27 say that it would harm the children's learning experience.

Acceptance of Operating Preschool Programs in a Private Home

"If the type of program you prefer were operated in a private home rather than in a school or neighborhood center, would this be acceptable to you or not?"

	<u>Preschool Parents</u>
Acceptable	26%
Not acceptable	53
No difference	9
No opinion	12

Parents cite a variety of reasons for finding it acceptable to operate such a program in a private home, primarily that it would be safer and would provide a better learning experience for the children. Those who are opposed to the idea say that it would be less safe, the learning experience would not be as good for the child, and that the children would have more room and better equipment at school.

TECHNICAL APPENDIX

SAMPLING TOLERANCES

The sampling method employed in Part I of this study was designed to give a representative cross section of the adult public (19 years of age or older) in the survey neighborhood in Bay Ridge and Bedford Stuyvesant. All survey results, however, are subject to some variation arising from the fact that findings are based on a sample rather than on interviews with all members of the survey population. The size of the sample, as well as the level of the survey percentages, affect possible sample variations, as illustrated in the table below.

Size of Sample on Which Survey Result Is Based	Approximate Sampling Tolerances for a Survey Percentage at or Near These Levels (95 in 100 Confidence Level)				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
300	4%	6%	6%	7%	7%
250	5%	6%	7%	8%	8%
200	5%	7%	8%	8%	9%
150	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
100	7%	10%	11%	12%	12%
50	10%	14%	16%	17%	17%

For example, on the question, "In general do you think that the neighborhood where you and your family live is very safe, fairly safe, fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?" Thirty per cent of respondents from Bedford Stuyvesant said that they think their area is fairly safe. In this case, the sampling tolerance based on 304 interviews is plus or minus 6%. In other words, the chances are 95 in 100 that if all residents of the survey area in Bedford Stuyvesant had been interviewed, rather than just a sample of them, the proportion saying that their area is fairly safe would be between 36% and 24% (30% ± 6%).

Sampling tolerances are involved in the comparison of different sub-groups of a sample and in the comparison of results between two different samples, as well as in the reliability of a single survey percentage. A difference between two samples or subgroups must be of at least a certain size to be considered statistically significant rather than as having occurred simply through chance. The table below is a guide to the sampling tolerances applicable to the comparisons made in Part I of this study.

Size of Samples Compared	Approximate Sampling Tolerances for Differences Between Two Survey Percentages at or Near These Levels				
	10% or 90%	20% or 80%	30% or 70%	40% or 60%	50%
300 - 300	6%	8%	9%	10%	10%
200	7%	9%	10%	11%	11%
100	9%	11%	13%	14%	14%
50	11%	15%	17%	18%	19%
200 - 200	7%	10%	11%	12%	12%
100	9%	12%	14%	15%	15%
50	12%	16%	18%	20%	20%
100 - 100	10%	14%	16%	17%	17%
50	13%	17%	19%	21%	21%
50 - 50	15%	20%	22%	24%	25%

For example, 30% of respondents in Bedford Stuyvesant characterize their neighborhood as fairly safe, compared to 67% of respondents in Bay Ridge. This difference is statistically significant, since there are 95 chances in 100 that any difference of 9 percentage points or more for these two groups of 304 and 311 interviews represents an actual difference in opinion at these levels and is not due to chance.

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METROPOLITAN SURVEY I

I'm working on a survey for Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. We're doing a survey about services in this neighborhood and I'd like to get your thoughts on a few questions. This survey is completely confidential and your name will not be used in any way or identified with what you say.

First, I'd like to know how you feel about various services in the neighborhood. For each one that I mention, please tell me how good a job you think it is doing. For instance, take the fire department -- would you say it's doing an excellent, good, only fair, or poor job of providing service in this neighborhood. (ASK FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
1. Fire department	1	2	3	4	5
2. Street cleaning	1	2	3	4	5
3. Public school system	1	2	3	4	5
4. Garbage collection	1	2	3	4	5
5. Public hospitals, clinics	1	2	3	4	5
6. Police department	1	2	3	4	5

HAND RESPONDENT CARD A

7. Here is a list of City services. If New York City had extra money to spend, on which three of these services would you like to see the money spent? I'll read the services listed on the card and you can tell me the numbers next to your three choices.

	<u>Q. 7</u>	<u>Q. 8</u>
1. Prompter garbage collection	1	1
2. Cleaner streets	2	2
3. More police	3	3
4. More elementary and secondary school programs	4	4
5. Improved hospital and medical care	5	5
6. Acceptance of all City high school graduates at community colleges	6	6
7. Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses	7	7
8. Higher welfare payments	8	8
9. Better park maintenance	9	9
10. Reducing air pollution	10	10
11. Better job training	11	11
12. More low and middle income housing	12	<u>12</u>

8. Now suppose the City had to cut back on the money it could spend because of rising costs. Which three of these services do you think should be cut first? Just tell me the numbers.

TAKE BACK CARD A

9. Next I'd like your feelings about the salaries made by various City service workers. As I name each job, please tell me whether you think that people in that job are paid too much, too little, or about the right amount.

	<u>Too</u> <u>Much</u>	<u>Too</u> <u>Little</u>	<u>About</u> <u>Right</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Opinion</u>
Firemen	1	2	3	4
Teachers	1	2	3	4
Policemen	1	2	3	4
Nurses' aides	1	2	3	4
Sanitation workers	1	2	3	4
Social workers	1	2	3	4

Now on a different subject.

10. Do you think the City's colleges should accept all New York City high school graduates who want to go, or should they accept only those who meet certain entrance requirements?

- 1 SHOULD ACCEPT ALL
- 2 SHOULD ACCEPT ONLY THOSE WHO MEET REQUIREMENTS
- 3 NO OPINION

11. The state university system charges a tuition of \$400 for all students, but supplies a scholarship to nearly all students whose family income is less than \$8,000. Would you be for or against a proposal to have New York City adopt the same plan for its City colleges?

- 1 FOR
- 2 AGAINST
- 3 NO OPINION

Now, on a different subject.

12. In general, do you think that the neighborhood where you and your family live is very safe, fairly safe, fairly unsafe, or very unsafe?
- 1 VERY SAFE
 - 2 FAIRLY SAFE
 - 3 FAIRLY UNSAFE
 - 4 VERY UNSAFE
 - 5 NO OPINION

13. Compared to a year ago, do you think your neighborhood is more safe, less safe, or hasn't there been any change?
- 1 MORE SAFE
 - 2 LESS SAFE
 - 3 NO CHANGE
 - 4 NO OPINION

14. Next, I'd like to know how likely you feel you are to be a victim of certain types of crime. As I read each one, please tell me whether you think it is very likely, fairly likely, fairly unlikely, or very unlikely to happen to you in this neighborhood.

	<u>Very Likely</u>	<u>Fairly Likely</u>	<u>Fairly Unlikely</u>	<u>Very Unlikely</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Being mugged or robbed in the street	1	2	3	4	5
Having your home or apartment broken into	1	2	3	4	5
Having property stolen outside your home, such as a car or bicycle	1	2	3	4	5
Being assaulted or raped	1	2	3	4	5

Now a few questions about the police station in your precinct.

15. Do you think that people who live closer to a police station get better police protection than those who live farther away, or doesn't it make any difference?
- 1 BETTER SERVICE
 - 2 NO DIFFERENCE
 - 3 OTHER _____
 - (Specify)
 - 4 NO OPINION

16. Do you happen to have gone to the police station in your precinct for any reason during the past 12 months?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 16, ASK):

17. Why did you happen to go there? (IF RESPONDENT MADE MORE THAN ONE VISIT IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS, ASK REASONS FOR EACH VISIT.)

--	--

18. Do you happen to know where the police station is located in this precinct?

- 1 _____

(Address)
- 2 DON'T KNOW

(IF APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF POLICE STATION IS KNOWN ON Q. 18, ASK):

19. Would you say it is easy for you to get from where you live to the police station in this precinct or not?

- 1 EASY TO GET TO POLICE STATION
- 2 NOT EASY TO GET TO POLICE STATION
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "NOT EASY TO GET TO POLICE STATION" ON Q. 19, ASK):

20. Why isn't it easy for you to get there? (PROBE: What does the trip involve?)

--	--

- 21. Have you heard of a proposal to join neighboring precincts together and have them served by one police station?
 - 1 YES
 - 2 NO

- 22. As you may know, law enforcement experts have said that joining precincts in this way would not lower the quality of police service, but some citizen groups have disagreed. Speaking for yourself, would you be for or against a proposal to join your precinct with a neighboring precinct and have them both served by one police station?
 - 1 FOR PROPOSAL
 - 2 AGAINST PROPOSAL
 - 3 NO OPINION

- 23. Some citizens have started block or tenant patrol projects, that is, they have a guard on regular patrol walking around the block. Do you think it is a good thing for private citizens to take on such guard duties or should these duties be left completely to the police?
 - 1 GOOD FOR PRIVATE CITIZENS TO PATROL
 - 2 SHOULD BE LEFT COMPLETELY TO THE POLICE
 - 3 NO OPINION

- 24. If your neighbors asked you to participate in a citizens' patrol on your own free time, how willing would you be to do so -- very willing, fairly willing, not too willing, or completely unwilling?
 - 1 VERY WILLING
 - 2 FAIRLY WILLING
 - 3 NOT TOO WILLING
 - 4 COMPLETELY UNWILLING
 - 5 NO OPINION

- 25. Would you be willing or unwilling to pay for additional community protection such as having a uniformed watchman on your block from six in the evening to two in the morning?
 - 1 WILLING TO PAY
 - 2 UNWILLING TO PAY
 - 3 NO OPINION

(IF "WILLING TO PAY" ON Q. 25, ASK):

- 26. How much a week would you be willing to pay?
 - 1 _____
(Per Week)
 - 2 DON'T KNOW

HAND RESPONDENT CARD C

27. Here is a list of things people might do because of their concern about crime. Please look over the list and tell me the numbers of all those things you do because of a concern about crime. (READ ITEMS ON THE LIST TO RESPONDENT IF NECESSARY.)

	<u>DO THIS</u>
1. Go out less frequently in the evening	1
2. Make sure your children have someone with them when they go back and forth to school	2
3. Use taxis or private cars rather than public transportation	3
4. Keep the house or apartment locked even when people are home	4
5. Use the parks less during the day	5
6. Use the parks less during the evening	6
7. Ask people to stay in your house or apartment when you go away on a trip	7
8. Walk faster on the street at night	8
9. Have special locks or alarms to protect yourself and your property	9
10. Have a weapon or other instrument of protection for yourself and your property	10
11. Not go out alone at night	11

TAKE BACK CARD C

Next a few questions about addiction to hard drugs, such as heroin.

28. How serious a problem do you think addiction to hard drugs is in this neighborhood -- very serious, fairly serious, or not serious?

1 VERY SERIOUS
2 FAIRLY SERIOUS
3 NOT SERIOUS
4 NO OPINION

29. In your own experience how many persons have you seen in this neighborhood whom you believe are addicted to hard drugs -- a great many, several, just a few, or none?

1 A GREAT MANY
2 SEVERAL
3 JUST A FEW
4 NONE → SKIP TO Q. 31
5 NO OPINION

30. Where, in your neighborhood, have you seen people you think are hard drug addicts? (INTERVIEWER: ASK IN OPEN END MANNER, BUT USE ALL CATEGORIES THAT APPLY TO PRECODE RESPONSES.)

1 ON THE STREETS/STREET CORNERS

2 IN MY BUILDING

3 IN OTHER BUILDINGS WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

4 IN VACANT BUILDINGS

5 IN RESTAURANTS/BARS

6 IN SUBWAY STATIONS

7 ON SCHOOL PROPERTY/NEAR SCHOOLS

8 IN PARKS

9 OTHER (Specify) _____

10 NO OPINION

31. Out of all the crime committed in this neighborhood, how much do you think is committed by drug addicts -- most, some, just a little, or none of the crime?

- 1 MOST
- 2 SOME
- 3 JUST A LITTLE
- 4 NONE
- 5 NO OPINION

32. Do you happen to have seen or heard about persons in this neighborhood using other types of drugs such as marijuana, LSD or SPEED?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 32, ASK):

33. How many young people in this neighborhood do you think use such drugs as marijuana, LSD or SPEED -- a great many, several, just a few, or none?

- 1 A GREAT MANY
- 2 SEVERAL
- 3 JUST A FEW
- 4 NONE
- 5 NO OPINION

34. Do you believe children are being exposed to drugs at schools in this neighborhood, or not?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 34, ASK):

35. At what grade level do you think children are first exposed -- elementary, junior high, senior high, or beyond senior high?

- 1 ELEMENTARY
- 2 JUNIOR HIGH
- 3 SENIOR HIGH
- 4 BEYOND SENIOR HIGH
- 5 NO OPINION

36. Which drugs do you think they are being exposed to? (PROBE: Marijuana, LSD (acid), Speed (methadrine), cocaine, heroin, hashish, or what? Any others?)

- 1 MARIJUANA
- 2 LSD (ACID)
- 3 SPEED (METHADRINE)
- 4 COCAINE
- 5 HEROIN
- 6 HASHISH
- 7 OTHER _____

(Specify)

8. NO OPINION

37. How likely do you think it is that parents know whether or not a child in their family is using drugs -- very likely, fairly likely, not too likely, or not at all likely?

- 1 VERY LIKELY
- 2 FAIRLY LIKELY
- 3 NOT TOO LIKELY
- 4 NOT AT ALL LIKELY
- 5 NO OPINION

HAND RESPONDENT CARD D

38. Next I'm going to read you some ways that drug addiction could be handled. As I read each one please look at this card and tell me how you feel about having it in this neighborhood. Are you strongly in favor, somewhat in favor, somewhat opposed, strongly opposed, or doesn't it make any difference?

	<u>Strongly In Favor</u>	<u>Somewhat In Favor</u>	<u>Somewhat Opposed</u>	<u>Strongly Opposed</u>	<u>Makes No Difference</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
1. A public information campaign in this neighborhood about the dangers of drugs	1	2	3	4	5	6
2. A program in neighborhood schools giving children information about the dangers of drugs	1	2	3	4	5	6
3. A facility in a neighborhood hospital for treating drug addicts	1	2	3	4	5	6
4. A clinic in this neighborhood for treating drug addicts without putting them in the hospital	1	2	3	4	5	6
5. A place in this neighborhood where drug addicts could live and receive treatment	1	2	3	4	5	6

TAKE BACK CARD D

39. Have you ever heard of a way of treating drug addicts by using something called methadone?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 39, ASK):

40. From what you've heard how does this method of treatment work? (PROBE: What does it do? What is its effect on drug users?)

--	--

Well, methadone is a man-made drug given free of charge to drug addicts. It stops the craving for and effect of heroin so that the addict can lead a more normal life.

41. Now that I have described it, have you ever heard of any bad effects from taking methadone?
- 1 YES
 - 2 NO
 - 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 41, ASK):

42. What are they? (PROBE: Anything else?)

--	--

43. In your opinion, would having a methadone program in this neighborhood to treat drug addicts be a good idea, or not such a good idea?
- 1 A GOOD IDEA
 - 2 NOT SUCH A GOOD IDEA
 - 3 NO OPINION

(IF "NOT SUCH A GOOD IDEA" ON Q. 43, ASK):

44. Why do you think it wouldn't be a good idea?

--	--

Now, about police service.

45. Overall, do you think police service in this neighborhood has gotten better, gotten worse, or stayed about the same over the past several years?
- 1 BETTER
 - 2 WORSE
 - 3 ABOUT THE SAME
 - 4 NO OPINION

Next, a few questions about regular police patrol in your neighborhood.

46. In the past few months have you noticed fewer patrolmen during the day, more patrolmen during the day, or haven't you noticed any change in the number of patrolmen?
- 1 FEWER PATROLMEN
 - 2 MORE PATROLMEN
 - 3 NO CHANGE
 - 4 NO OPINION

47. What about at night -- in the past few months have you noticed fewer patrolmen, more patrolmen, or haven't you noticed any change in the number of patrolmen at night?
- 1 FEWER PATROLMEN
 - 2 MORE PATROLMEN
 - 3 NO CHANGE
 - 4 NO OPINION

48. Which do you think can respond more quickly when needed in your neighborhood -- patrolmen on scooters or patrolmen in cars?
- 1 ON SCOOTERS
2 IN CARS
3 MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
4 NO OPINION
49. If you had to choose between having policemen patrol this area in a car every 15 minutes or on foot every two hours, which would you choose?
- 1 IN CAR EVERY 15 MINUTES
2 ON FOOT EVERY 2 HOURS
3 MAKES NO DIFFERENCE
4 NO OPINION
50. When police try to enforce the law in this neighborhood, do you think that they treat all people about the same or do they treat some people differently?
- 1 TREAT ALL PEOPLE THE SAME
2 TREAT SOME PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY
3 NO OPINION

(IF "TREAT SOME PEOPLE DIFFERENTLY" ON Q. 50, ASK):

51. What people are treated differently by the police in this neighborhood?

--	--

52. Are they treated better or worse than others?

1 BETTER
2 WORSE
3 NO OPINION

53. Now I'd like your feelings about various things policemen might be criticized for doing. How serious a problem do you think each of these is in your neighborhood? Remember, we need your honest opinions about these things and your name will not be connected in any way with what you say. First take accepting bribes or payoffs. In your neighborhood is this problem very serious, fairly serious, or not serious? (ASK FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Very Serious</u>	<u>Fairly Serious</u>	<u>Not Serious</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Accepting bribes or payoffs	1	2	3	4
Overlooking major violations of the law, such as robberies or muggings	1	2	3	4
Using more force than necessary	1	2	3	4
Loafing while on duty	1	2	3	4
Overlooking minor violations of the law, such as parking or traffic violations	1	2	3	4
Being rude or disrespectful	1	2	3	4

54. Next, I'd like to know how often you think each of these problems occurs among police assigned to your neighborhood -- very often, fairly often, not very often, or never? (ASK FOR EACH ITEM.)

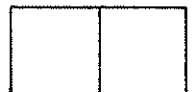
	<u>Very Often</u>	<u>Fairly Often</u>	<u>Not Very Often</u>	<u>Never</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
Accepting bribes or payoffs	1	2	3	4	5
Overlooking major violations of the law, such as robberies or muggings	1	2	3	4	5
Using more force than necessary	1	2	3	4	5
Loafing while on duty	1	2	3	4	5
Overlooking minor violations of the law, such as parking or traffic violations	1	2	3	4	5
Being rude or disrespectful	1	2	3	4	5

55. In your own experience, have you ever seen a policeman who did not take action when it seemed obvious that a crime had been committed?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 55, ASK):

56. Why do you think this happened?



HAND RESPONDENT CARD E

57. Here is a list of activities on which police spend some of their time. Please look over the list and tell me the numbers of any activities on which you think the police in your neighborhood should spend more of their time. (READ ITEMS ON THE LIST TO RESPONDENT IF NECESSARY.)

	<u>More Time</u>	<u>Less Time</u>
1. Assisting in family disputes	1	1
2. Quieting rowdy, noisy youth	2	2
3. Picking up public drunks and panhandlers	3	3
4. Breaking up street fights and barroom brawls	4	4
5. Enforcing moving traffic regulations	5	5
6. Writing up parking tickets	6	6
7. Preventing illegal gambling	7	7
8. Running in prostitutes	8	8
9. Tracking down sellers of dirty books and literature	9	9
10. Arresting narcotics users	10	10
11. Arresting narcotics pushers	11	11
12. Trying to recover stolen property	12	12
13. Assisting in health and accident emergencies	13	13
NONE	14	14

58. Looking at the list again, please tell me the numbers of any activities on which you think police in your neighborhood should spend less of their time.

TAKE BACK CARD E

Now just a few questions for background purposes.

59. Have you or any member of your family been a victim of a crime during the past 12 months?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO
- 3 NO OPINION

(IF "YES" ON Q. 59, ASK):

60. What was the nature of the crime(s)?

|

--	--

61. What is your current marital status?
Are you . . .
- 1 MARRIED
2 SINGLE, WIDOWED,
DIVORCED, SEPARATED
62. Altogether how many people live in
this household?
-
63. Are there any children 18 years of age
or younger living in this household?
- 1 YES
2 NO
3 DON'T KNOW

(IF "YES" ON Q. 63, ASK):

64. How many are there altogether
who are 18 years of age or
younger living here?
- 1 ONE 4 FOUR 7 SEVEN
2 TWO 5 FIVE 8 EIGHT OR MORE
3 THREE 6 SIX 9 DON'T KNOW

65. What are the ages of the children 18 years or younger? Please give me the
ages of the boys and girls separately. First, boys (CIRCLE AGES). Now,
girls (CIRCLE AGES).

BOYS			GIRLS		
X NO BOYS	6 YEARS	11 YEARS	X NO GIRLS	6 YEARS	11 YEARS
1 ONE YEAR OR YOUNGER	7 YEARS	12 YEARS	1 ONE YEAR OR YOUNGER	7 YEARS	12 YEARS
2 YEARS	8 YEARS	13 YEARS	2 YEARS	8 YEARS	13 YEARS
3 YEARS	9 YEARS	14 YEARS	3 YEARS	9 YEARS	14 YEARS
4 YEARS	10 YEARS	15 YEARS	4 YEARS	10 YEARS	15 YEARS
5 YEARS		16 YEARS	5 YEARS		16 YEARS
		17 YEARS			17 YEARS
		18 YEARS			18 YEARS

66. What is your religious preference?
(PROBE: ARE YOU PROTESTANT, CATHOLIC,
JEWISH, OR WHAT?)
- 1 PROTESTANT
2 ROMAN CATHOLIC
3 JEWISH
4 OTHER (Specify) _____
5 NONE
67. What was the last grade
you completed in school?
- 1 LESS THAN 8TH GRADE
2 8TH GRADE
3 HIGH SCHOOL - INCOMPLETE
(9TH - 11TH GRADES)
4 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED
(12TH GRADE)
5 COLLEGE - INCOMPLETE
6 COLLEGE COMPLETED
7 GRADUATE WORK (NO
DEGREE)
8 GRADUATE DEGREE
9 DON'T RECALL

(IF RESPONDENT IS NOT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ASK):

68. What was the last grade
of school completed by
the head of the house-
hold?
- 1 LESS THAN 8TH GRADE
2 8TH GRADE
3 HIGH SCHOOL - INCOMPLETE
(9TH -- 11TH GRADES)
4 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED
(12TH GRADE)
5 COLLEGE - INCOMPLETE
6 COLLEGE COMPLETED
7 GRADUATE WORK (NO
DEGREE)
8 GRADUATE DEGREE
9 DON'T RECALL
69. What is your age?

_____ YEARS (IF REFUSED,
ESTIMATE)

70. Do you own or rent your home at this address?

- 1 OWN HOME
- 2 RENT HOME
- 3 RENT APARTMENT OR CO-OP (OR FLAT)

71. How long have you lived at this address? _____

YEARS

72. What kind of work does the chief wage earner in this household do? (If unemployed, what is usual occupation?) _____

73. What kind of business is that? What do they make or do? _____

PLEASE CIRCLE:	1 OWNS BUSINESS, HIRES OTHERS	2 SELF-EMPLOYED, HIRES NOBODY
	3 WORKS FOR SOMEONE ELSE	4 OTHER: _____

HAND RESPONDENT CARD F

74. For statistical purposes, we need to know your family income for 1968. Please give me the letter which covers your total family income for 1968, before taxes. Include your own income and that of any members of your immediate family who are living with you. Just give me the letter. (IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ESTIMATE): _____

- 1 A
- 2 B
- 3 C
- 4 D
- 5 E
- 6 F
- 7 G
- 8 H
- 9 I
- 0 J

TAKE BACK CARD F

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER

75. 1 MAN
2 WOMAN

76. 1 WHITE
2 BLACK
3 PUERTO RICAN
4 OTHER NONWHITE

BE SURE TO CIRCLE COLOR. IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN, YOU MAY JUDGE BY APPEARANCE OR WRITE IN YOUR BEST DESCRIPTION.

77. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER FROM INFORMATION ON INTERVIEW FACE SHEET

- 1 RESPONDENT IS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
- 2 RESPONDENT IS WIFE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
- 3 RESPONDENT IS OTHERWISE RELATED TO HEAD
- 4 RESPONDENT IS NOT RELATED TO HEAD

78. Number of minutes required to complete interview _____

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____ CODE # _____

*CANDI Associates Inc.
66 Court St, Suite 608
Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201*

I certify that this is an honest interview taken in accordance with my instructions.

DATE: _____ (Signature) _____

CARD A

1. Prompter garbage collection
2. Cleaner streets
3. More police
4. More elementary and secondary school programs
5. Improved hospital and medical care
6. Acceptance of all City high school graduates at community colleges
7. Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses
8. Higher welfare payments
9. Better park maintenance
10. Reducing air pollution
11. Better job training
12. More low and middle income housing

1	Introduction
2	Mathematical Preliminaries
3	Linear Algebra
4	Calculus
5	Differential Equations
6	Probability and Statistics
7	Complex Analysis
8	Topology
9	Group Theory
10	Number Theory
11	Real Analysis
12	Functional Analysis
13	Partial Differential Equations
14	Integral Equations
15	Mathematical Physics
16	Mathematical Economics
17	Mathematical Biology
18	Mathematical Chemistry
19	Mathematical Engineering
20	Mathematical Finance
21	Mathematical Linguistics
22	Mathematical Psychology
23	Mathematical Sociology
24	Mathematical Anthropology
25	Mathematical Archaeology
26	Mathematical History
27	Mathematical Philosophy
28	Mathematical Aesthetics
29	Mathematical Art
30	Mathematical Music
31	Mathematical Architecture
32	Mathematical Design
33	Mathematical Fashion
34	Mathematical Food
35	Mathematical Games
36	Mathematical Puzzles
37	Mathematical Riddles
38	Mathematical Trivia
39	Mathematical Quizzes
40	Mathematical Challenges
41	Mathematical Problems
42	Mathematical Exercises
43	Mathematical Projects
44	Mathematical Research
45	Mathematical Discoveries
46	Mathematical Innovations
47	Mathematical Breakthroughs
48	Mathematical Milestones
49	Mathematical Landmarks
50	Mathematical Monuments
51	Mathematical Memorials
52	Mathematical Museums
53	Mathematical Galleries
54	Mathematical Libraries
55	Mathematical Archives
56	Mathematical Collections
57	Mathematical Exhibitions
58	Mathematical Festivals
59	Mathematical Conferences
60	Mathematical Seminars
61	Mathematical Workshops
62	Mathematical Symposia
63	Mathematical Colloquia
64	Mathematical Lectures
65	Mathematical Courses
66	Mathematical Programs
67	Mathematical Institutes
68	Mathematical Centers
69	Mathematical Labs
70	Mathematical Offices
71	Mathematical Departments
72	Mathematical Schools
73	Mathematical Universities
74	Mathematical Academies
75	Mathematical Societies
76	Mathematical Associations
77	Mathematical Clubs
78	Mathematical Groups
79	Mathematical Teams
80	Mathematical Organizations
81	Mathematical Foundations
82	Mathematical Structures
83	Mathematical Frameworks
84	Mathematical Models
85	Mathematical Theories
86	Mathematical Concepts
87	Mathematical Principles
88	Mathematical Laws
89	Mathematical Rules
90	Mathematical Axioms
91	Mathematical Postulates
92	Mathematical Assumptions
93	Mathematical Hypotheses
94	Mathematical Conjectures
95	Mathematical Speculations
96	Mathematical Theories
97	Mathematical Philosophies
98	Mathematical Worldviews
99	Mathematical Perspectives
100	Mathematical Outlooks

CARD B

FIREMEN	\$10,700
TEACHERS	\$10,000
POLICEMEN	\$10,700
NURSES' AIDES	\$5,600
SANITATION WORKERS	\$8,400
SOCIAL WORKERS	\$7,200

CARD C

1. Go out less frequently in the evening
2. Make sure your children have someone with them when they go back and forth to school
3. Use taxis or private cars rather than public transportation
4. Keep the house or apartment locked even when people are home
5. Use the parks less during the day
6. Use the parks less during the evening
7. Ask people to stay in your house or apartment when you go away on a trip
8. Walk faster on the street at night
9. Have special locks or alarms to protect yourself and your property
10. Have a weapon or other instrument of protection for yourself and your property
11. Not go out alone at night

CARD D

STRONGLY IN FAVOR

SOMEWHAT IN FAVOR

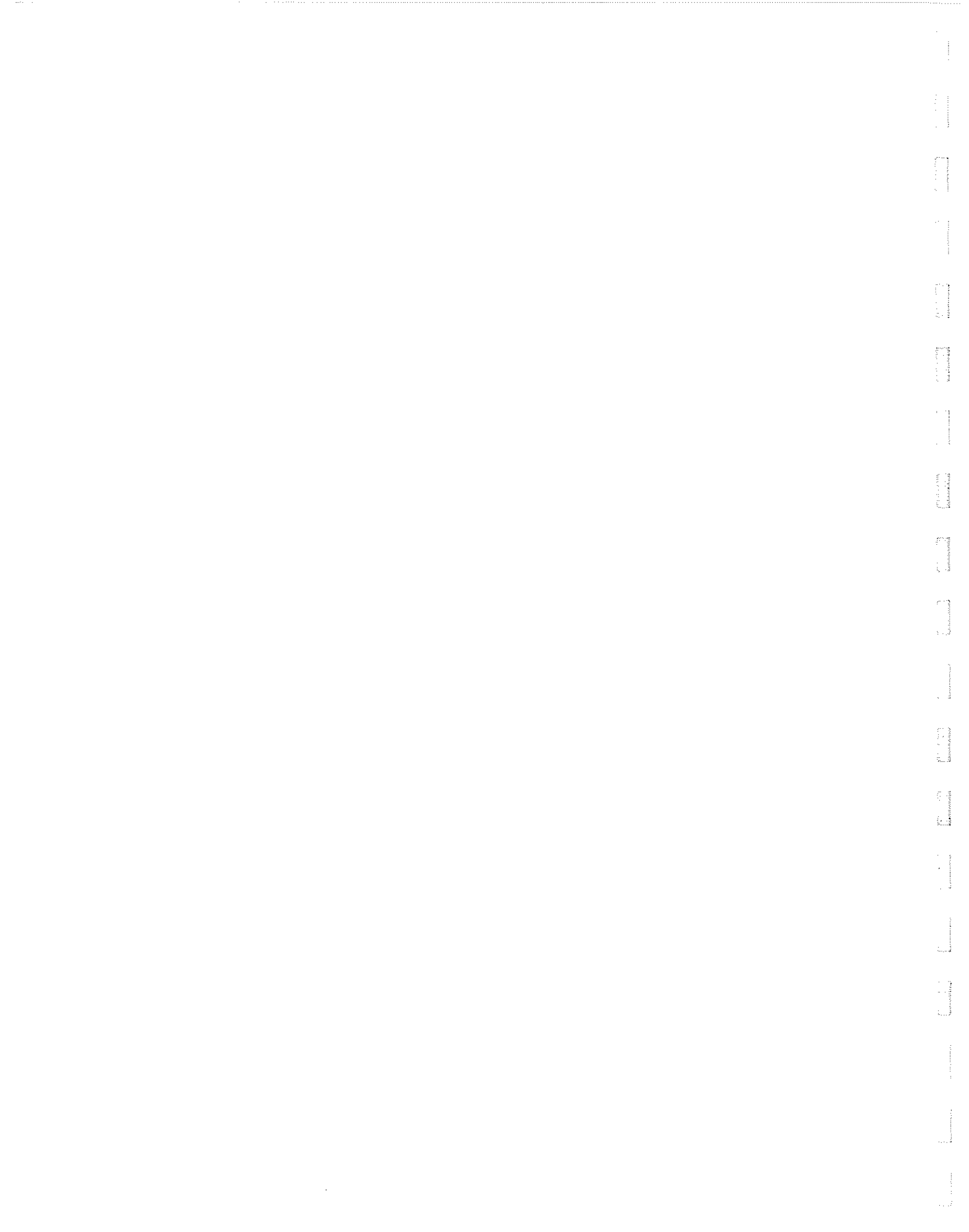
SOMEWHAT OPPOSED

STRONGLY OPPOSED

MAKES NO DIFFERENCE

CARD E

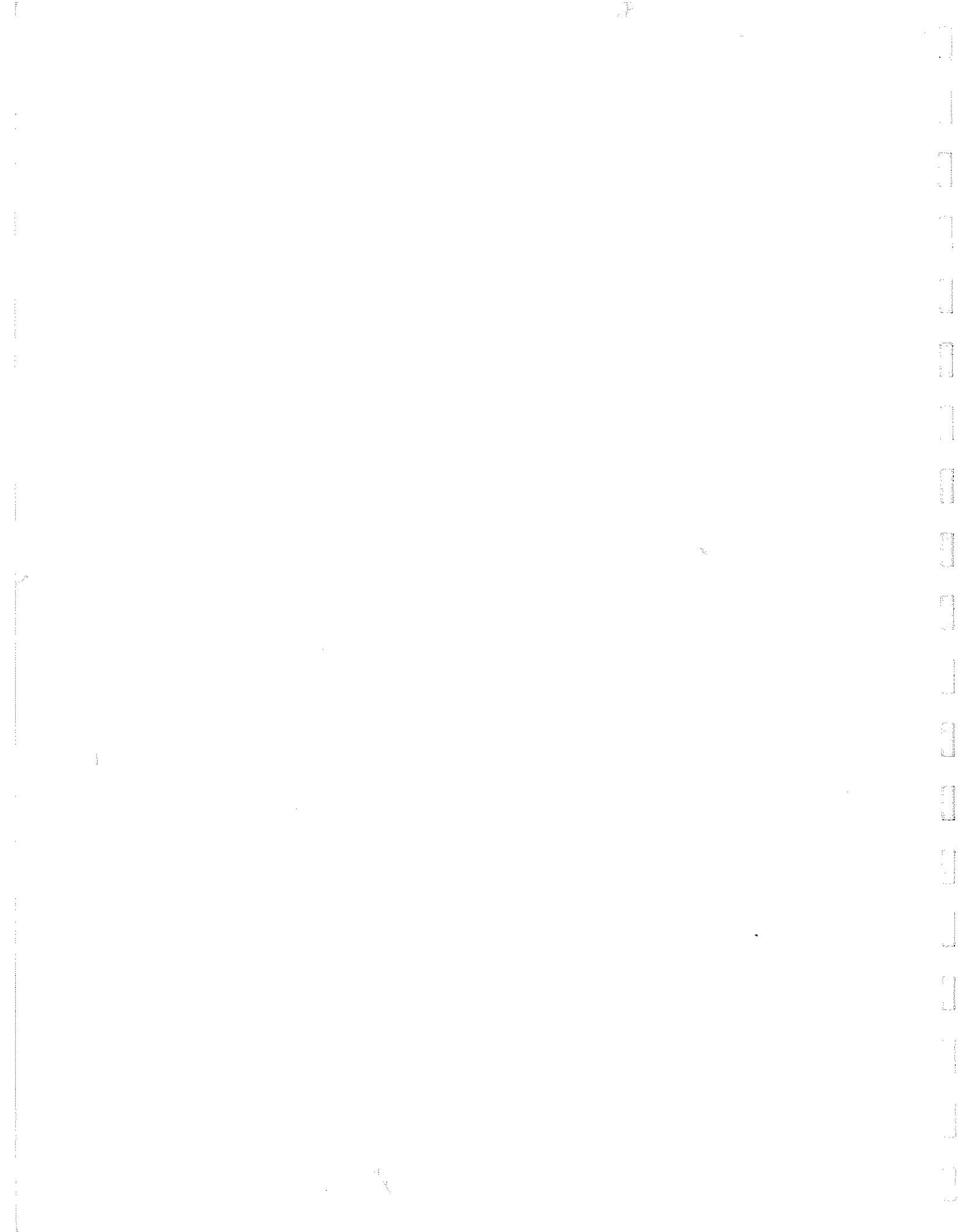
1. Assisting in family disputes
2. Quieting rowdy, noisy youth
3. Picking up public drunks and panhandlers
4. Breaking up street fights and barroom brawls
5. Enforcing moving traffic regulations
6. Writing up parking tickets
7. Preventing illegal gambling
8. Running in prostitutes
9. Tracking down sellers of dirty books and literature
10. Arresting narcotics users
11. Arresting narcotics pushers
12. Trying to recover stolen property
13. Assisting in health and accident emergencies



CARD F

YEARLY FAMILY INCOME

A. Under \$2,000 a year	or	A. Under \$39.00 a week
B. \$2,000 - \$2,999 a year	or	B. \$39.00 to \$57.50 a week
C. \$3,000 - \$3,999 a year	or	C. \$58.00 to \$77.00 a week
D. \$4,000 - \$4,999 a year	or	D. \$77.25 to \$96.00 a week
E. \$5,000 - \$5,999 a year	or	E. \$96.25 to \$115.50 a week
F. \$6,000 - \$6,999 a year	or	F. \$115.75 to \$134.50 a week
G. \$7,000 - \$9,999 a year	or	G. \$135.00 to \$192.50 a week
H. \$10,000 - \$14,999 a year	or	H. \$193.00 to \$287.50 a week
I. \$15,000 - \$24,999 a year	or	I. \$288.00 to \$480.00 a week
J. \$25,000 and over a year	or	J. \$481.00 or more a week



METROPOLITAN SURVEY II

I'm working on a survey for Opinion Research Corporation of Princeton, New Jersey. We're doing a survey about services in this neighborhood and I'd like to get your thoughts on a few questions. This survey is completely confidential and your name will not be used in any way or identified with what you say.

First, I'd like to know how you feel about various services in the neighborhood. For each one that I mention, please tell me how good a job you think it is doing. For instance, take the fire department -- would you say it's doing an excellent, good, only fair, or poor job of providing service in this neighborhood. (ASK FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Excellent</u>	<u>Good</u>	<u>Only Fair</u>	<u>Poor</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
1. Fire department	1	2	3	4	5
2. Street cleaning	6	7	8	9	0
3. Public school system	1	2	3	4	5
4. Garbage collection	6	7	8	9	0
5. Public hospitals, clinics	1	2	3	4	5
6. Police department	6	7	8	9	0

HAND RESPONDENT CARD A

7. Here is a list of City services. If New York City had extra money to spend, on which three of these services would you like to see the money spent? I'll read the services listed on the card and you can tell me the numbers next to your three choices.

	<u>Q. 7</u>	<u>Q. 8</u>
1. Prompter garbage collection	1	1
2. Cleaner streets	2	2
3. More police	3	3
4. More elementary and secondary school programs	4	4
5. Improved hospital and medical care	5	5
6. Acceptance of all City high school graduates at community colleges	6	6
7. Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses	7	7
8. Higher welfare payments	8	8
9. Better park maintenance	9	9
10. Reducing air pollution	10	10
11. Better job training	11	11
12. More low and middle income housing	12	<u>12</u>

8. Now suppose the City had to cut back on the money it could spend because of rising costs. Which three of these services do you think should be cut first? Just tell me the numbers.

9. Do you think the City's colleges should accept all New York City high school graduates who want to go, or should they accept only those who meet certain entrance requirements?

- 1 SHOULD ACCEPT ALL
- 2 SHOULD ACCEPT ONLY THOSE WHO MEET REQUIREMENTS
- 3 NO OPINION

Now, on a different subject.

10. Compared to New York City as a whole, would you say the health care available to people in your neighborhood is better, worse, or about the same?

- 1 BETTER
- 2 WORSE
- 3 ABOUT THE SAME
- 4 NO OPINION

11. In general, do you think the care a patient receives is better in a public -- that is City-run -- hospital, better in a private hospital, or doesn't it make any difference?

- 1 BETTER IN A PUBLIC HOSPITAL
- 2 BETTER IN A PRIVATE HOSPITAL
- 3 NO DIFFERENCE
- 4 NO OPINION

12. Would you say that City hospitals in general are better, worse, or about the same as they were two years ago?

- 1 BETTER
- 2 WORSE

3 ABOUT THE SAME	} SKIP TO Q.14
4 NO OPINION	

(IF "BETTER" OR "WORSE" ON Q. 12, ASK):

13. What has gotten (better/worse) over the past two years? (PROBE: Anything else?)

(INTERVIEWER: ASK IN OPEN-END MANNER, BUT USE CATEGORIES TO PRECODE RESPONSES.)

- 1 QUALITY OF SERVICE/OVERALL CARE/TREATMENT IN GENERAL
- 2 GENERAL APPEARANCE/CLEANLINESS/CONDITION OF FACILITIES
- 3 COST OF SERVICE
- 4 ABILITY/COMPETENCE OF DOCTORS/NURSES
- 5 POLITENESS/INTEREST OF DOCTORS/NURSES
- 6 NUMBER OF DOCTORS/NURSES AVAILABLE
- 7 WAITING TIME BEFORE SEEING A DOCTOR/GETTING MEDICAL ATTENTION
- 8 NUMBER OF SEATS WHERE YOU HAVE TO WAIT
- 9 TIME IT TAKES TO FILL OUT FORMS/GIVE INFORMATION/AMOUNT OF RED TAPE
- 0 OTHER (Specify) _____

X NO OPINION

14. What are the names of some of the health facilities in your general neighborhood? (PROBE: Any others?) (INTERVIEWER: ASK IN OPEN-END MANNER BUT USE CATEGORIES TO PRECODE RESPONSES.)

	<u>Public Facilities</u>	<u>Private Facilities</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
1 FORDHAM HOSPITAL	1	2	3
2 BRONX HOSPITAL (LEBANON)	1	2	3
3 MISERICORDIA HOSPITAL	1	2	3
4 ABRAHAM JACOBI HOSPITAL	1	2	3
5 MORRISANIA HOSPITAL	1	2	3
6 ROYAL HOSPITAL	1	2	3
OTHER (Specify):			
7 _____	1	2	3
8 _____	1	2	3
9 _____	1	2	3

ASK FOR EACH FACILITY NAMED ABOVE:

15. As far as you know, is _____ a public -- that is City-run -- health facility, or is it a private facility?
16. Where do you or your family usually go when you need medical attention? (INTERVIEWER: ASK IN OPEN-END MANNER BUT USE CATEGORIES TO PRECODE RESPONSES.)

- 1 PRIVATE DOCTOR IN THIS NEIGHBORHOOD
- 2 PRIVATE DOCTOR IN SOME OTHER PART OF THE CITY
- 3 PRIVATE NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH FACILITY NAMED IN Q. 15 (Specify): _____
- 4 PUBLIC NEIGHBORHOOD HEALTH FACILITY NAMED IN Q. 15 (Specify): _____
- 5 PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN OTHER PART OF THE CITY (Specify): _____
- 6 PUBLIC HOSPITAL OR CLINIC IN OTHER PART OF THE CITY (Specify) _____
- 7 OTHER _____
- 8 NO OPINION

17. Why do you usually go there when you need medical attention? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 MORE CONVENIENT/EASY TO GET THERE/IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD
- 2 BETTER CARE/SERVICE
- 3 LOWER COST/ACCEPT MEDICAID, BLUE CROSS CARD/CARE THERE COVERED BY MY INSURANCE/FREE CARE
- 4 KNOW THE DOCTOR/ALWAYS USED THAT DOCTOR/ALWAYS WENT THERE
- 5 FASTER SERVICE
- 6 OTHER (Specify) _____
- 7 NO OPINION

HAND RESPONDENT CARD "B"

18. Next, I'd like to know how satisfied or dissatisfied you are with various aspects of the health care you and your family usually receive. As I read each one, please look at this card and tell me if you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied. (ASK FOR EACH ITEM):

	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
1. The ability of the doctors and nurses	1	2	3	4	5
2. How long you have to wait before you can see a doctor	1	2	3	4	5
3. The general appearance of the place you go	1	2	3	4	5
4. The number of seats where you have to wait	1	2	3	4	5
5. The politeness of the doctors and nurses	1	2	3	4	5
6. The time it takes to fill out forms and give information	1	2	3	4	5
7. The cost of the service	1	2	3	4	5
8. The overall care you receive	1	2	3	4	5

TAKE BACK CARD "B"

19. How important do you think it is to see the same doctor every time you need medical attention -- very important, fairly important, or not important?
- 1 VERY IMPORTANT
2 FAIRLY IMPORTANT
3 NOT IMPORTANT
4 NO OPINION
20. If you had a choice, when would you most prefer to see a doctor or go to a clinic -- mornings, afternoons, evenings, or on week-ends?
- 1 MORNINGS
2 AFTERNOONS
3 EVENINGS
4 ON WEEKENDS
5 NO DIFFERENCE
6 NO OPINION

(IF "PREFER EVENINGS" ON Q. 20, ASK):

21. Why would you prefer to go in the evening?
(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 I WORK DURING THE DAY
2 CAN LEAVE THE CHILDREN WITH SOMEONE/BABY-SITTER AVAILABLE
3 OTHER (Specify) _____

- 4 NO OPINION

22. Would you prefer to make an appointment in advance to see a doctor, or to go without an appointment?
- 1 APPOINTMENT IN ADVANCE
2 GO WITHOUT AN APPOINTMENT
3 NO OPINION
23. Do you now have, or are you eligible to have, a Medicaid card?
- 1 YES, HAVE MEDICAID CARD NOW
2 YES, ELIGIBLE BUT NO CARD
3 NOT ELIGIBLE
4 DON'T KNOW

(IF "ELIGIBLE, BUT NO CARD" ON Q. 23, ASK):

24. Why don't you have a Medicaid card? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 TOO MUCH TROUBLE/RED TAPE/NEVER GOT AROUND TO IT
2 DOESN'T HELP MUCH/BENEFITS ARE TOO LOW
3 OTHER (Specify) _____

- 4 NO OPINION

(IF "NOT ELIGIBLE" ON Q. 23, ASK):

25. Why aren't you eligible for a Medicaid card? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 I'M WORKING/MAKE TOO MUCH MONEY/ONLY FOR POOR PEOPLE
- 2 I'M TOO YOUNG/ONLY FOR OLDER PEOPLE
- 3 HAVE OTHER INSURANCE/COVERED ELSEWHERE
- 4 OTHER (Specify) _____
- 5 NO OPINION

26. Are most of your medical expenses covered under Medicare, Medicaid, some other insurance program, paid by you or your family, or received free of charge?

- 1 MEDICARE
- 2 MEDICAID
- 3 OTHER INSURANCE
- 4 PAID BY RESPONDENT OR FAMILY
- 5 FREE OF CHARGE
- 6 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 7 DON'T KNOW

27. Have you recently changed where you go for medical care?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

(IF "YES" ON Q. 27, ASK):

28. Why did you change? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 PERSONAL CHOICE/PREFERENCE
- 2 HAD TO CHANGE TO HAVE COST COVERED BY MY INSURANCE/ONLY PLACE THAT WOULD ACCEPT ME UNDER BLUE CROSS, MEDICAID, ETC.
- 3 NEEDED SPECIAL EQUIPMENT, TREATMENT NOT AVAILABLE ELSEWHERE
- 4 ONLY PLACE THAT HAD ROOM FOR ME/OTHER HOSPITAL FILLED/ OTHER DOCTORS TOO BUSY
- 5 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 6 NO OPINION

29. When do you usually contact a doctor about a medical problem -- at the first sign of trouble, after the problem has continued for some time and you are concerned that it might be serious, or do you wait until you know for sure that the problem is serious?

- 1 CONTACT DOCTOR AT FIRST SIGN OF TROUBLE
- 2 AFTER PROBLEM HAS CONTINUED AND MIGHT BE SERIOUS
- 3 KNOW THAT PROBLEM IS SERIOUS
- 4 NO OPINION

30. Have you or any other member of your family sought medical attention of any kind over the past 30 days?

- 1 YES
 - 2 NO
- SKIP TO GREEN QUESTIONNAIRE

31. Over the past 30 days, how many times, if any, did you or anyone else in your family talk to a doctor on the telephone? (ASK FOR EACH KIND OF MEDICAL ATTENTION LISTED BELOW AND RECORD NUMBER OF TIMES IN SPACE PROVIDED.)

	<u>Number of Times</u>	<u>Medicare</u>	<u>Medicaid</u>	<u>Other Insur- ance</u>	<u>Self or Family</u>	<u>No Charge</u>
1. Talk to a doctor on the telephone	_____	1	2	3	4	5
2. Visit the office of a private doctor	_____	1	2	3	4	5
3. Go to an emergency room	_____	1	2	3	4	5
4. Go to a clinic in a hospital	_____	1	2	3	4	5
5. Go to a clinic not in a hospital	_____	1	2	3	4	5

ASK FOR EACH KIND OF MEDICAL ATTENTION SOUGHT ONE OR MORE TIMES OVER THE PAST 30 DAYS:

32. How was this paid for -- by Medicare, Medicaid, other insurance, paid by you or your family, or wasn't there any charge? _____

INTERVIEWER: GO ON TO GREEN QUESTIONNAIRE.

ELEMENTARY AND INTERMEDIATE EDUCATION

Now on a different subject.

- 1. How many children do you have in (PS-6/PS-28/IS-45)?
(INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE SCHOOL.)

(Number of Children)

(INTERVIEWER: IF RESPONDENT HAS MORE THAN ONE CHILD IN ONE OF THESE THREE SCHOOLS, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE OLDEST CHILD IN THAT SCHOOL.)

- 2. Let's talk about your (oldest) child in (PS-6/PS-28/IS-45). What grade is he or she in?

1 _____ GRADE

- 3. Overall, how good a job do you think the school is doing to educate your child -- excellent, good, only fair, or poor?

- 1 EXCELLENT
- 2 GOOD
- 3 ONLY FAIR
- 4 POOR
- 5 NO OPINION

SKIP TO Q. 7

(IF "ONLY FAIR" OR "POOR" ON Q. 3, ASK):

- 4a. Have you ever considered sending your child to a private or parochial school?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

(IF "YES", ASK):

- 4b. What school?

- 5a. Have you ever considered moving your family to another part of the City?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

(IF "YES", ASK):

- 5b. Where?

- 6a. Have you ever considered moving out of the City altogether?

- 1 YES
- 2 NO

(IF "YES", ASK):

- 6b. Where?

- 7. Over the past few years, do you think the public schools in your neighborhood have gotten better, gotten worse, or hasn't there been any change?

- 1 BETTER
- 2 WORSE
- 3 NO CHANGE
- 4 NO OPINION

8. Which grades do you think should be included in elementary school -- kindergarten through 4th, kindergarten through 5th, or kindergarten through 6th?
- 1 KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 4TH
 - 2 KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 5TH
 - 3 KINDERGARTEN THROUGH 6TH
 - 4 NO DIFFERENCE
 - 5 NO OPINION
9. Do you think that your child is performing about as well as (he/she) can in basic subjects, such as reading and math, or is there something the schools could do to improve (his/her) performance?
- 1 AS WELL AS (HE/SHE) CAN
 - 2 SOMETHING SCHOOLS COULD DO
 - 3 NO OPINION

(IF "SOMETHING SCHOOLS COULD DO" ON Q. 9, ASK):

10. What would you like to see the schools do? (PROBE: Anything else?)
(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 MORE/BETTER DISCIPLINE
- 2 BETTER TEXT BOOKS/EQUIPMENT
- 3 MORE REMEDIAL/SPECIAL PROGRAMS
- 4 BETTER TEACHERS
- 5 OTHER (Specify): _____

6 NO OPINION

11. As far as this particular child is concerned, would you prefer that the schools prepare (him/her) for college or for a job after graduation?
- 1 FOR COLLEGE
 - 2 FOR A JOB
 - 3 NO OPINION
12. As far as you know, do you think the high schools will do a good job of preparation, or not such a good job?
- 1 GOOD JOB
 - 2 NOT SUCH A GOOD JOB
 - 3 NO OPINION

(IF "NOT SUCH A GOOD JOB" ON Q. 12, ASK):

13. Why won't they do such a good job? (PROBE: Any other reasons?)
(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 DISCIPLINE PROBLEMS
- 2 OVERCROWDING
- 3 RACIAL PROBLEMS/DISCRIMINATION
- 4 UNQUALIFIED TEACHERS
- 5 NOT ENOUGH CHOICE IN THE PROGRAM/INFLEXIBLE PROGRAM
- 6 OTHER (Specify): _____

7 NO OPINION

REFER RESPONDENT TO CARD "B".

14. How satisfied are you with the discipline in the school your child attends now -- very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
- 1 VERY SATISFIED
 - 2 FAIRLY SATISFIED
 - 3 FAIRLY DISSATISFIED
 - 4 VERY DISSATISFIED
 - 5 NO OPINION

TAKE BACK CARD "B".

15. In your opinion, is the inside of the school building very clean, fairly clean, fairly dirty, or very dirty?
- 1 VERY CLEAN
 - 2 FAIRLY CLEAN
 - 3 FAIRLY DIRTY
 - 4 VERY DIRTY
 - 5 NO OPINION
16. What about the schoolyard -- do you think it is very clean, fairly clean, fairly dirty, or very dirty?
- 1 VERY CLEAN
 - 2 FAIRLY CLEAN
 - 3 FAIRLY DIRTY
 - 4 VERY DIRTY
 - 5 NO OPINION

Next, a few questions about teachers.

17. How well trained do you think your child's teachers are -- very well trained, fairly well trained, not too well trained, or poorly trained?
- 1 VERY WELL TRAINED
 - 2 FAIRLY WELL TRAINED
 - 3 NOT TOO WELL TRAINED
 - 4 POORLY TRAINED
 - 5 NO OPINION
18. How well do you think the teachers understand your child's individual needs -- very well, fairly well, not too well, or not at all well?
- 1 VERY WELL
 - 2 FAIRLY WELL
 - 3 NOT TOO WELL
 - 4 NOT AT ALL WELL
 - 5 NO OPINION
19. If you had a choice, would you prefer that your child be taught by male teachers or female teachers?
- 1 MALE TEACHERS
 - 2 FEMALE TEACHERS
 - 3 DOESN'T MATTER
 - 4 NO OPINION
20. Did you or anyone else in the household talk to a teacher or other school official about your child during the last school year?
- 1 YES
 - 2 NO
 - 3 DON'T KNOW

(IF "YES" ON Q. 20, ASK):

- 21a. About how often did this occur -- as often as once a month, several times during the year, or only once?
- 1 AS OFTEN AS ONCE A MONTH
 - 2 SEVERAL TIMES
 - 3 ONLY ONCE
 - 4 DON'T KNOW
- 21b. Was this meeting (Were these meetings) held at your own request or at the request of someone connected with the school?
- 1 MY REQUEST
 - 2 SCHOOL REQUEST
 - 3 BOTH
 - 4 NO OPINION

22. Have you heard of teachers' aides who help out in the classroom but don't have any formal training as teachers? 1 YES
2 NO
23. In general, would you say that using such teachers' aides is a good idea, or not such a good idea? 1 GOOD IDEA
2 NOT SUCH A GOOD IDEA
3 NO OPINION ———SKIP TO Q. 25
24. Why do you feel that way? (PROBE: Any other reasons?) (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

GOOD IDEA	NOT SUCH A GOOD IDEA
1 IMPROVES SCHOOL-COMMUNITY RELATIONS	1 UNQUALIFIED/NOT SUFFICIENTLY TRAINED
2 HELPS CHILDREN FROM DIFFERENT BACKGROUNDS ADJUST TO SCHOOL	2 INEFFECTIVE/DON'T DO ANY GOOD
3 ALLOWS TEACHERS MORE TIME TO SPEND WITH CHILDREN	3 OTHER (Specify): _____ _____
4 HELPS KEEP DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOL	4 NO OPINION
5 OTHER (Specify): _____ _____	
6 NO OPINION	

25. In which of these ways, if any, have you been personally involved with the school system during the past year? (READ EACH ITEM.)

↓
Involved

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Through consultations, conferences, etc. with teachers | 1 |
| 2. Through the PTA, or Parent-Teachers' Association | 2 |
| 3. As a member of a local school board | 3 |
| 4. As a member of an independent community organization involved in public education | 4 |

26. Do you think it would make any difference in the quality of education if parents were more closely involved with the operations of their child's school? (IF YES: What difference would it make?) (INTERVIEWER: USE PRECODES TO RECORD INTENSITY OF RESPONDENT'S FEELINGS AS WELL AS WHETHER THEIR COMMENTS REFLECT A POSITIVE OR NEGATIVE VIEW.)
- 1 NO DIFFERENCE
 - 2 POSITIVE - FEELS STRONGLY
 - 3 POSITIVE
 - 4 NEGATIVE
 - 5 NEGATIVE - FEELS STRONGLY

Now a few questions about other programs run by the Board of Education.

27. How often does your child take part at school in recreational programs after school hours? (PROBE: More than once a week, once a week, about once a month, less than once a month, or never?)
- 1 MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK
 - 2 ONCE A WEEK
 - 3 ABOUT ONCE A MONTH
 - 4 LESS THAN ONCE A MONTH
 - 5 NEVER
 - 6 DON'T KNOW

(IF "NEVER" ON Q. 27, ASK):

28. Why doesn't your child take part in these programs? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 DON'T KNOW OF, DON'T HAVE ANY SUCH PROGRAMS
- 2 NOT CONVENIENTLY LOCATED/HARD TO GET THERE
- 3 TIMING IS NOT CONVENIENT
- 4 NO NEED FOR SUCH PROGRAMS/NOT INTERESTED
- 5 PROGRAMS AREN'T GOOD
- 6 INSUFFICIENT DISCIPLINE
- 7 UNSAFE FOR CHILD
- 8 OTHER (Specify): _____

-
- 9 NO OPINION

Now, on a different subject.

29. Are there any children 8 years of age or younger living in this household?

1 YES
2 NO — SKIP TO BACKGROUND QUESTIONS, WHITE PAPER

(IF "CHILDREN 8 OR YOUNGER" ON Q. 29, ASK):

30. Have you enrolled a child in a preschool program such as nursery school, kindergarten, Head Start, or day care at any time over the past two years?

1 YES — SKIP TO YELLOW QUESTIONNAIRE
2 NO

(IF "NO" ON Q. 30, ASK):

31. What are some of the reasons your child hasn't (children haven't) been enrolled in a preschool program? (PROBE: Any other reasons?) (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 I WANT TO KEEP MY CHILDREN HOME/BETTER CARE AT HOME
 - 2 NO NEED FOR CHILD CARE OUTSIDE THE HOME
 - 3 NO NEED FOR EDUCATIONAL PREPARATION OUTSIDE THE HOME
 - 4 DON'T KNOW OF SUCH A PROGRAM/NO SUCH PROGRAM EXISTS
 - 5 HOURS ARE INCONVENIENT
 - 6 LOCATION IS INCONVENIENT
 - 7 NOT ELIGIBLE FOR PROGRAM/WAITING LIST
 - 8 AVAILABLE PROGRAMS ARE POORLY RUN
 - 9 OTHER (Specify): _____
- _____
- 0 NO OPINION

INTERVIEWER: IF NO CHILD IN PRESCHOOL, SKIP TO BACKGROUND QUESTIONS, WHITE PAPER.

PRESCHOOL QUESTIONNAIRE

INTERVIEWER: ASK FOR EACH CHILD ENROLLED IN A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM BEGINNING WITH THE YOUNGEST CHILD.

1. What specific program does (did) your (youngest) child attend?

	<u>Name of Program</u>	<u>Public</u>	<u>Private</u>	<u>Don't Know</u>
1.	Child #1 _____ (Youngest)	1	2	3
2.	Child #2 _____	1	2	3
3.	Child #3 _____	1	2	3
4.	Child #4 _____	1	2	3
5.	Child #5 _____	1	2	3

(ASK FOR EACH PROGRAM NAMED ABOVE.)

2. As far as you know, is that a public program, or a private program?

(IF MORE THAN ONE CHILD IN PRESCHOOL, ASK ONLY ABOUT THE YOUNGEST CHILD CURRENTLY ENROLLED IN A PRESCHOOL PROGRAM.)

3. Why did you enroll (your child/this particular child) in a preschool program?
(PROBE: Any other reasons?) (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 NECESSARY SO PARENTS COULD WORK
- 2 TO PREPARE CHILD FOR REGULAR SCHOOL
- 3 GOOD EXPERIENCE FOR CHILD
- 4 CHILD WANTED TO GO
- 5 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 6 NO OPINION

4. Was this particular program your first choice or did you prefer some other program?

- 1 YES, FIRST CHOICE } SKIP TO Q.7
2 NO, PREFERRED OTHER

(IF "PREFERRED OTHER" ON Q. 4, ASK):

5. What program did you prefer?

(IF ANOTHER PRESCHOOL PROGRAM MENTIONED ON Q. 5, ASK):

6. Why was your child unable to attend that particular program?
(INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 COST TOO MUCH/WE COULD NOT AFFORD IT
- 2 ONLY FOR POOR PEOPLE/WE ARE WORKING AND THEY WOULD NOT ACCEPT OUR CHILD
- 3 EXCLUDED FOR RELIGIOUS REASONS
- 4 TOO FULL/NO OPENING FOR OUR CHILD/WOULD HAVE HAD TO WAIT
- 5 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 6 NO OPINION

(IF "FIRST CHOICE" ON Q. 4, ASK):

7. Were you able to enroll your child immediately in the program of your choice or did you have to wait?

- 1 ABLE TO ENROLL IMMEDIATELY
- 2 WAIT TO ENROLL

REFER RESPONDENT TO CARD "B".

8. How satisfied are you with the overall program for your child -- very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?
- 1 VERY SATISFIED
2 FAIRLY SATISFIED
3 FAIRLY DISSATISFIED
4 VERY DISSATISFIED
5 NO OPINION
9. Next I'd like to know how satisfied you are with various aspects of your child's program. As I read each one, please tell me if you are very satisfied, fairly satisfied, fairly dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied? (ASK FOR EACH ITEM.)

	<u>Very Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Satisfied</u>	<u>Fairly Dissatisfied</u>	<u>Very Dissatisfied</u>	<u>No Opinion</u>
1. The convenience of the hours	1	2	3	4	5
2. The convenience of the location	1	2	3	4	5
3. The supervision	1	2	3	4	5
4. The number of children	1	2	3	4	5
5. What the children are taught	1	2	3	4	5
6. The attitude of the teacher	1	2	3	4	5

TAKE BACK CARD "B".

10. Are (were) you involved in the preschool program your child attends (attended)?
- 1 YES
2 NO

(IF "YES" ON Q. 10, ASK):

11. How are (were) you involved? (PROBE: What do (did) you do?) (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 CONSULTATIONS, CONFERENCES, ETC. WITH TEACHERS
2 ASSIST IN TAKING CHILDREN ON TRIPS, OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES
3 SERVE AS TEACHER AIDE/HELP IN CLASSROOM
4 HELP PLAN THE PROGRAM
5 OTHER (Specify): _____
6 NO OPINION

12. Do you think the quality of education is improved, or not improved, if parents are involved in their child's preschool program?
- 1 IMPROVED
2 NOT IMPROVED
3 NO OPINION

HAND RESPONDENT CARD "C".

13. This card describes various times preschool programs could be scheduled. Which one would be most convenient for you?

- 1. A full day (8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.) for twelve (12) months of the year
- 2. A full day (8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.) for the school year only
- 3. A half day for twelve (12) months of the year
- 4. A half day for the school year only
- 5. Any day or hours I might want someone to look after my children

TAKE BACK CARD "C".

14. If a good program of the type you prefer were available to you, what is the earliest age at which you would send a child?

- 1 6 MONTHS OR YOUNGER
- 2 ONE YEAR
- 3 TWO YEARS
- 4 THREE YEARS
- 5 FOUR YEARS
- 6 FIVE YEARS
- 7 SIX YEARS OR OLDER
- 8 NO OPINION

15. About how much a week, if anything, would you be willing to pay for the kind of program you prefer?

- 1 _____
(A WEEK)
- 2 NOTHING
- 3 DON'T KNOW

16. If the type of program you prefer were operated by a group of specially trained mothers or community residents rather than by certified teachers, would this be acceptable to you or not?

- 1 ACCEPTABLE
- 2 NOT ACCEPTABLE
- 3 NO DIFFERENCE
- 4 NO OPINION

— SKIP TO Q. 18

17. Why do you feel that way? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 DISCIPLINE
- 2 SAFETY
- 3 EDUCATION/THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE
- 4 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 5 NO OPINION

18. If the type of program you prefer were operated in a private home rather than in a school or neighborhood center, would this be acceptable to you or not?

- 1 ACCEPTABLE
- 2 NOT ACCEPTABLE
- 3 NO DIFFERENCE
- 4 NO OPINION

SKIP TO
BACKGROUND
QUESTIONS

19. Why do you feel that way? (INTERVIEWER: DO NOT READ PRECODES.)

- 1 DISCIPLINE
- 2 SAFETY
- 3 EDUCATION/THE LEARNING EXPERIENCE
- 4 OTHER (Specify): _____
- 5 NO OPINION

Now just a few questions for background purposes.

1. What was the last grade you completed in school?
- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1 LESS THAN 8TH GRADE | 5 COLLEGE - INCOMPLETE |
| 2 8TH GRADE | 6 COLLEGE COMPLETED |
| 3 HIGH SCHOOL - INCOMPLETE (9TH - 11TH GRADES) | 7 GRADUATE WORK (NO DEGREE) |
| 4 HIGH SCHOOL COMPLETED (12TH GRADE) | 8 GRADUATE DEGREE |
| | 9 DON'T RECALL |

2. What is your age?

_____ YEARS (IF REFUSED, ESTIMATE)

3. Altogether how many people live in this household? _____

4. How long have you lived at this address?

_____ YEARS

5. What kind of work does the chief wage earner in your household do? (INTERVIEWER: USE OCCUPATION SHEET PROVIDED IN YOUR INSTRUCTIONS TO MAKE SURE YOU CIRCLE THE RIGHT CATEGORY.)

- 1 PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL
- 2 MANAGERS, OFFICIALS, PROPRIETORS
- 3 CLERICAL WORKERS
- 4 SALES WORKERS
- 5 CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, ETC.
- 6 OPERATIVES, ETC.
- 7 SERVICE WORKERS
- 8 LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM AND MINE
- 9 ON WELFARE
- 0 RETIRED, STUDENT, WIDOW (NO CHIEF WAGE EARNER)
- X UNEMPLOYED
- Y OTHER (Specify): _____

HAND RESPONDENT CARD "D".

6. For statistical purposes, we need to know your family income for 1968. Please give me the letter which covers your total family income for 1968, before taxes. Include your own income and that of any members of your immediate family who are living with you. Just give me the letter. (IF DON'T KNOW OR REFUSED, ESTIMATE): _____

- | | |
|-----|-----|
| 1 A | 6 F |
| 2 B | 7 G |
| 3 C | 8 H |
| 4 D | 9 I |
| 5 E | 0 J |

TAKE BACK CARD "D".

INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER:

- 7. 1 MAN
- 2 WOMAN

- 8. 1 WHITE
- 2 BLACK
- 3 PUERTO RICAN
- 4 OTHER

BE SURE TO CIRCLE COLOR. IF YOU ARE NOT CERTAIN, YOU MAY JUDGE BY APPEARANCE OR WRITE IN YOUR BEST DESCRIPTION.

9. INTERVIEWER: CIRCLE APPROPRIATE ANSWER
FROM INFORMATION ON
INTERVIEW FACE SHEET

- 1 RESPONDENT IS HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
- 2 RESPONDENT IS WIFE OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD
- 3 RESPONDENT IS OTHERWISE RELATED TO HEAD
- 4 RESPONDENT IS NOT RELATED TO HEAD

Number of minutes required to complete interview _____

NAME OF INTERVIEWER _____

I certify that this is an honest interview taken in accordance with my instructions.

(Signature)

PUBLIC SCHOOL # _____ LOCATION # _____

RESPONDENT'S NAME _____

ADDRESS _____ TELEPHONE # _____

CARD "A"

1. Prompter garbage collection
2. Cleaner streets
3. More police
4. More elementary and secondary school programs
5. Improved hospital and medical care
6. Acceptance of all City high school graduates at community colleges
7. Keeping the 20¢ fare on subways and buses
8. Higher welfare payments
9. Better park maintenance
10. Reducing air pollution
11. Better job training
12. More low and middle income housing

CARD "B"

1. VERY SATISFIED
2. FAIRLY SATISFIED
3. FAIRLY DISSATISFIED
4. VERY DISSATISFIED

CARD "C"

1. A full day (8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.)
for twelve (12) months of the year
2. A full day (8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.)
for the school year only
3. A half day for twelve (12) months of
the year
4. A half day for the school year only
5. Any day or hours I might want someone
to look after my children

CARD "D"

YEARLY FAMILY INCOME

A. Under \$2,000 a year	or	A. Under \$39.00 a week
B. \$2,000 - \$2,999 a year	or	B. \$39.00 to \$57.50 a week
C. \$3,000 - \$3,999 a year	or	C. \$58.00 to \$77.00 a week
D. \$4,000 - \$4,999 a year	or	D. \$77.25 to \$96.00 a week
E. \$5,000 - \$5,999 a year	or	E. \$96.25 to \$115.50 a week
F. \$6,000 - \$6,999 a year	or	F. \$115.75 to \$134.50 a week
G. \$7,000 - \$9,999 a year	or	G. \$135.00 to \$192.50 a week
H. \$10,000 - \$14,999 a year	or	H. \$193.00 to \$287.50 a week
I. \$15,000 to \$24,999 a year	or	I. \$288.00 to \$480.00 a week
J. \$25,000 and over a year	or	J. \$481.00 or more a week