

**Dallas County
Community Assessment:**

Community and Neighborhood Life

**Prepared for:
Dallas Women's Foundation**

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December 20, 2002

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY: COMMUNITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD LIFE

This volume focuses on the community and neighborhood life of respondents. Conditions measured include relationships within neighborhoods, housing conditions, and experiences of discrimination.

Respondents were asked how often they see or do things with other people outside the home each week. Eleven percent of respondents had no contacts with other people, 32.2 percent had 1 to 2 contacts; 29.9 percent had 3 to 5 contacts; 14.1 percent had 6 to 10 contacts, and 12.8 percent had 11 or more contacts.

Fifty-six percent of the respondents owned their home, 38.1 percent rented, and 5.8 percent reported living with family or friends. Thirteen percent of the respondents lived in a one-bedroom residence. Twenty-seven percent reported living in a two-bedroom home, 40.7 percent lived in a three-bedroom home, and 20.2 percent lived in a home with 4 or more bedrooms. Eight percent of the respondents had not moved in the past 12 months. Seventy percent said they had moved once, 15.6 had moved twice, and 6.1 percent had moved three or more times.

Nearly one-third (31.8 percent) of the respondents reported that the overall physical condition and quality of their house, apartment, or dwelling was excellent. Forty-eight percent rated their housing as good, 15.9 percent as fair, and 4.8 percent as poor. Fifty-nine percent of the respondents said that there was someone in their household who could do housing maintenance and make repairs. Calling the landlord (45.9 percent) or a professional repairman (37.0 percent) were the two most common options for those who did not have someone to make repairs.

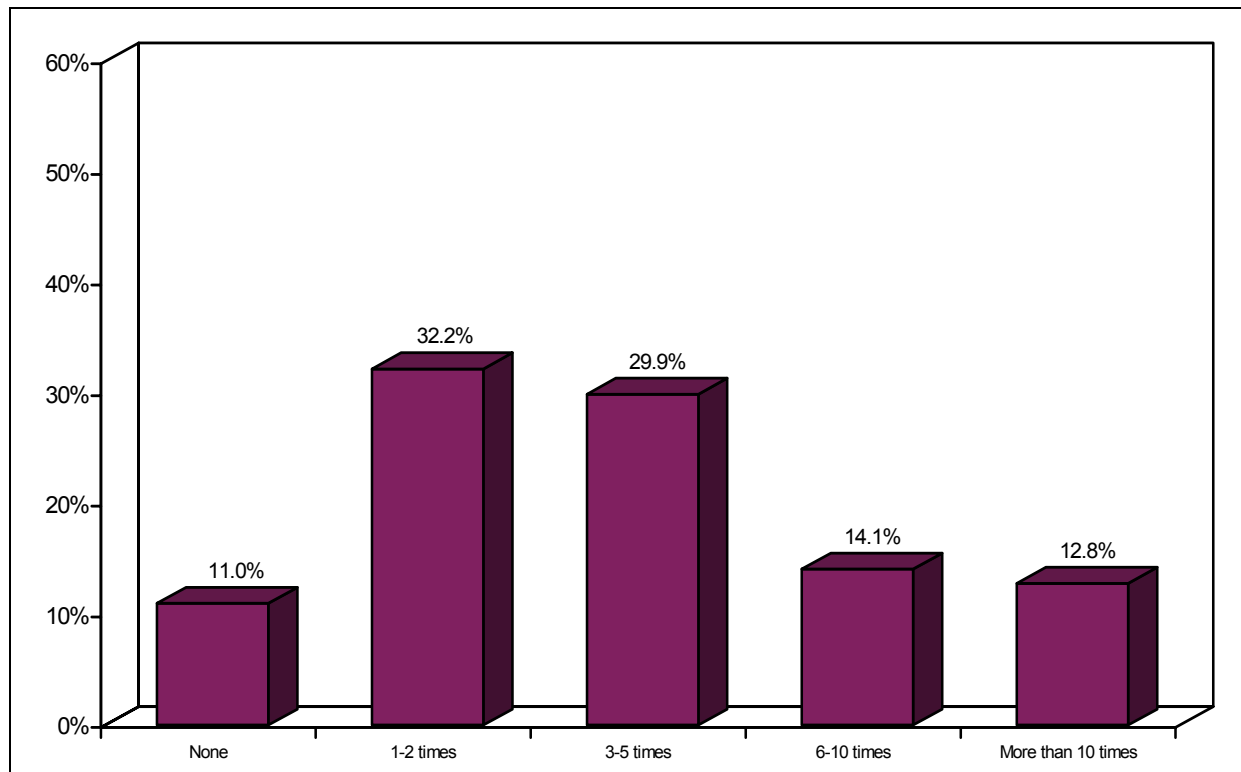
Nine percent of the respondents reported that they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency. Forty-eight percent of that group said that they had received housing assistance, and 67.1 percent of the respondents who had applied for assistance had also applied for Section 8 vouchers.

When asked if any female member of their household experienced problems with buying or renting a house or apartment in Dallas County, 8.9 percent of the respondents said they had experienced such a problem. Twenty-nine percent of those respondents reported that bad credit was the primary cause of the problem, followed by the inability to afford the rent or mortgage payment (18.4 percent), discrimination (16.2 percent), or they could not get a loan (11.8 percent).

When asked if any female member of their household had experienced discrimination in employment, at restaurants or retail stores, from police, from a government or public agency, in getting medical care, by a lending institution, or when obtaining housing, a greater percentage of respondents experienced discrimination in restaurants or retail stores (17.6 percent), and in employment (16.3 percent) than in the other situations. Race or ethnicity was the most common reason for discrimination in all of these situations.

Relationships within the Neighborhoods

Figure Q55
Frequency of Contact with People Outside the Home Each Week
(n=1,241)



- Respondents were asked how often they see or do things with other people outside the home each week. As shown in Figure Q55, 11.0 percent of respondents had no contacts with other people, 32.2 percent had 1 to 2 contacts; 29.9 percent had 3 to 5 contacts; 14.1 percent had 6 to 10 contacts, and approximately 12.8 percent had 11 or more contacts with other people outside their home each week.
- The percentage of respondents reporting no contacts generally decreased as the length of residence at their current address increased (see Table Q55).
- The frequency of contact differed by age of the respondent. Respondents age 61 or older generally had fewer contacts than respondents in other age groups.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported no contacts generally decreased as education and income increased, and varied with employment status.
- The percentages of the respondents reporting no contacts varied by marital status. Married respondents (9.7 percent) were least likely to report no contacts and separated respondents (30.2 percent) were most likely to report no contacts.
- Respondents with children (14.1 percent) were more likely to report no contacts outside the home than respondents without children (8.5 percent).

- The percentages of the respondents who reported no contacts with people outside the home varied with the number of people living in the household.
- A greater percentage of the respondents who reported no contact outside the home lived in multi-unit housing (14.2 percent) than other types of housing.
- Fourteen percent of renters reported no contacts with people outside the home compared to 10.0 percent of respondents living with family-friends and 9.1 percent of homeowners.
- Hispanic respondents (21.0 percent) were more likely to report having no contact with people outside the home each week than African American respondents (12.6 percent), white respondents (7.0 percent), or other ethnic group respondents (2.1 percent).
- Thirty-two percent of respondents from primarily Spanish-speaking households said they had no contact with others outside the home each week compared to 10.4 percent of respondents who speak English and Spanish equally in the home, and 8.0 percent of respondents from primarily English-speaking households.

Table Q55
Frequency of Contact with People Outside the Home Each Week
By Selected Demographics

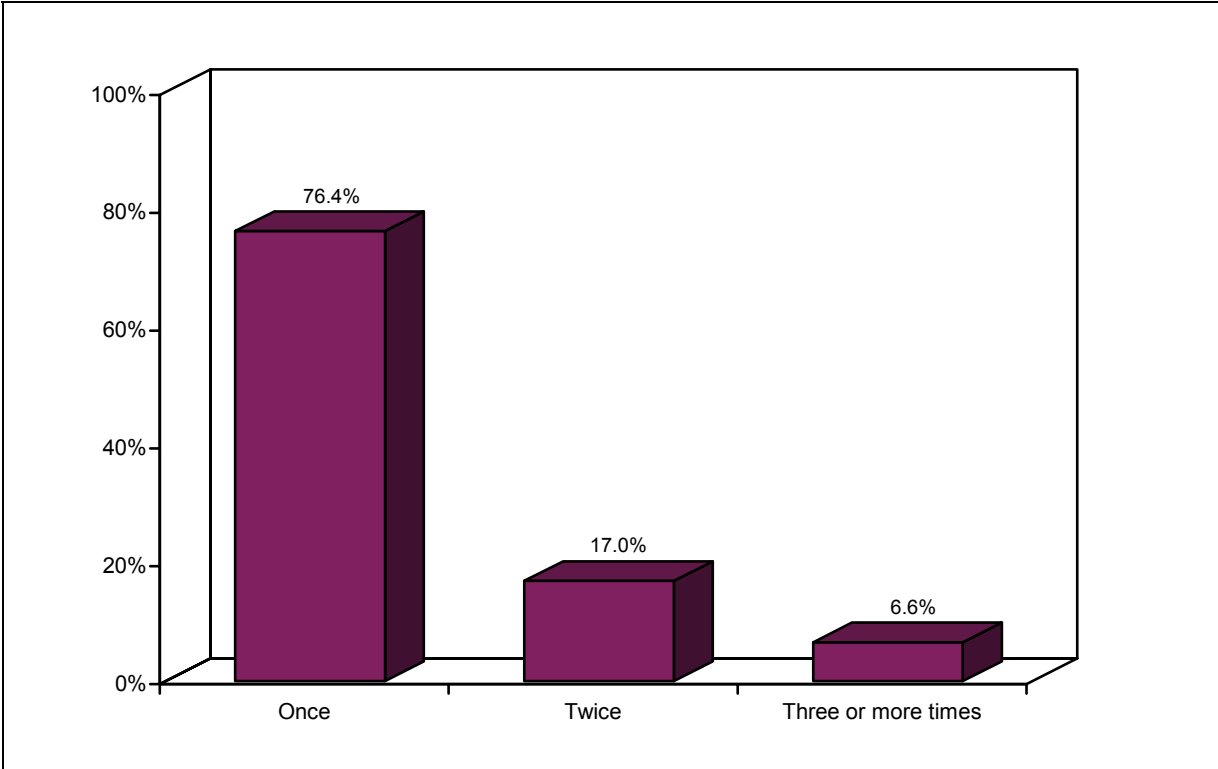
	Percentage responding				
	None	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 10 times	More than 10
Length of residence at current address					
Less than 6 months	16.7	20.6	36.5	12.7	13.5
6 months to 1 year	10.3	41.9	19.4	14.2	14.2
1 to 5 years	12.4	35.3	28.8	11.1	12.4
6 to 10 years	11.2	32.9	31.1	14.9	9.9
Over 10 years	7.2	28.0	33.1	18.2	13.5
Age of respondent					
18 to 25	9.7	37.5	26.4	11.1	15.3
26 to 35	11.6	37.2	28.4	14.4	8.4
36 to 45	14.8	33.7	25.0	13.3	13.3
46 to 60	10.4	29.8	32.1	14.7	13.0
61 to 70	7.5	21.5	37.6	14.0	19.4
Over 70	6.0	24.1	39.7	19.0	11.2
Education					
Less than high school	26.7	39.3	18.0	10.2	5.8
High school graduate/GED	10.2	32.9	31.5	13.2	12.2
Some college/technical school	7.7	31.7	31.4	15.7	13.5
College graduate	7.5	28.6	33.7	12.7	17.5
Graduate school or more	3.9	26.6	33.6	21.1	14.8
Employment status					
Employed full-time	11.3	35.0	26.6	13.9	13.2
Employed part-time	5.5	33.6	30.9	15.5	14.5
Unemployed	15.1	31.6	35.5	8.6	9.2
Retired	4.4	20.0	42.5	20.0	13.1
A student	7.3	24.4	36.6	17.1	14.6
A homemaker	15.6	34.7	24.0	14.4	11.4
Disabled or too ill to work	17.9	41.0	20.5	7.7	12.8

Table Q55 (continued)
Frequency of Contact with People Outside the Home Each Week
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding				
	None	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 10 times	More than 10
Annual household income					
Less than \$15,000	20.0	36.7	23.9	10.0	9.4
\$15,000 to \$30,000	16.1	34.3	29.9	11.8	7.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	6.2	32.7	34.2	15.3	11.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	7.3	30.3	27.3	22.4	12.7
Over \$75,000	5.9	27.6	31.7	13.1	21.7
Marital status					
Never married	11.9	33.0	27.3	13.1	14.8
Married	9.7	32.5	30.9	13.4	13.5
Divorced	9.8	35.3	27.5	17.6	9.8
Separated	30.2	32.6	25.6	7.0	4.7
Widowed	12.4	25.8	31.5	21.3	9.0
Living with someone	10.7	29.3	32.0	12.0	16.0
Children under 18 living in household					
Yes	14.1	38.1	23.6	12.3	11.9
No	8.5	27.6	35.0	15.6	13.4
Number of people living in household					
1	7.2	23.9	41.8	13.1	13.9
2	12.0	34.9	25.3	14.7	13.0
3	9.0	35.9	26.1	15.8	13.2
4 or more	16.8	36.2	24.1	12.2	10.7
Type of housing					
Single family home	9.4	30.6	32.2	15.6	12.2
Multi-unit	14.2	37.3	24.8	12.0	11.7
Duplex/townhouse	13.0	24.6	29.0	10.1	23.2
Mobile home/other	7.1	28.6	35.7	14.3	14.3
Own or rent home					
Own	9.1	29.6	33.4	14.8	13.1
Rent	14.0	36.4	24.0	13.4	12.1
Live with family-friends	10.0	30.0	34.3	12.9	12.9
Race or ethnicity					
White	7.0	28.7	33.9	17.0	13.5
African American	12.6	36.8	22.0	14.3	14.3
Hispanic	21.0	39.1	25.6	7.8	6.4
Other	2.1	25.0	35.4	8.3	29.2
Language spoken most at home					
English	8.0	30.9	31.7	15.3	14.2
Two languages spoken equally	10.4	31.3	29.2	12.5	16.7
Spanish	31.5	41.6	18.1	6.7	2.0

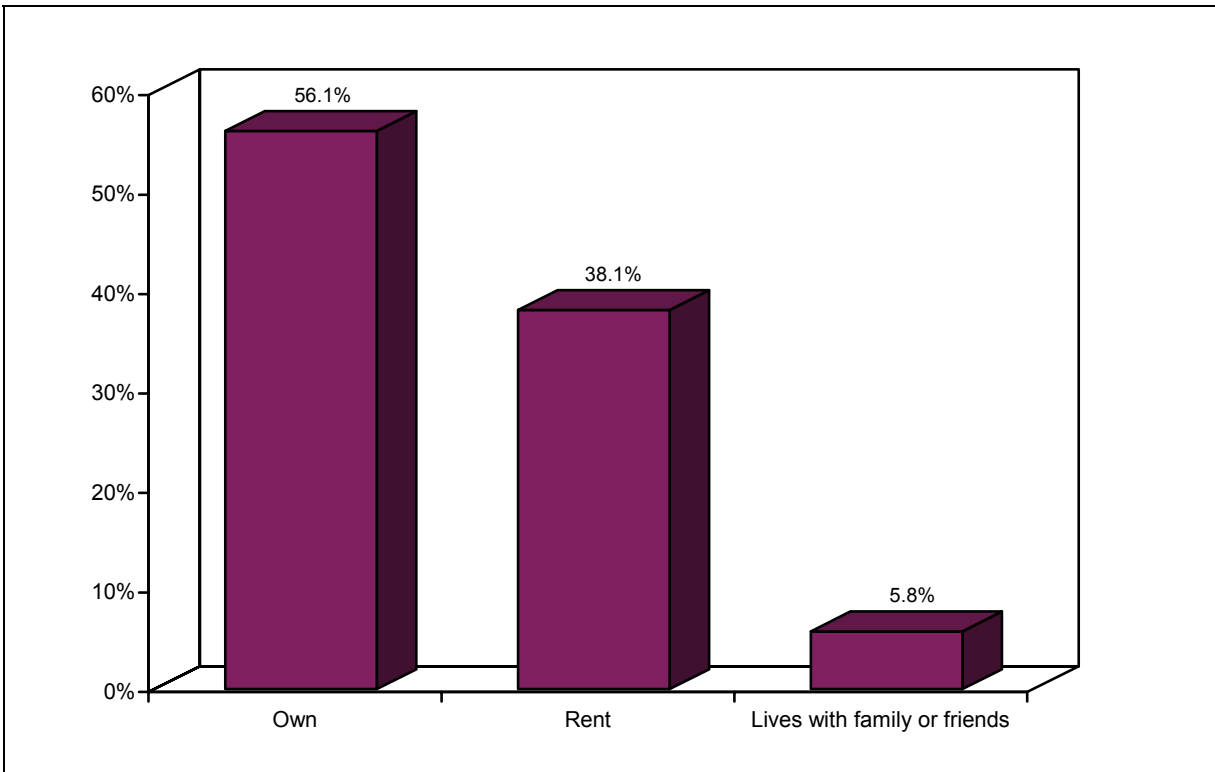
Neighborhood and Housing Conditions

Figure Q41A
Frequency of Moving in Past 12 Months
(n=261)



- Respondents who had lived at their current address for less than one year were asked how often they had moved in the past 12 months. As shown in Figure Q41A, 76.4 percent said they had moved once, 17.0 had moved twice, and 6.6 percent had moved three or more times in the past 12 months.

Figure Q43
Own, Rent, or Live with Family or Friends
(n=1,244)



- Respondents were asked whether they owned or rented their home, or currently lived with family or friends. As shown in Figure Q43, 56.1 percent of the respondents said that they owned their own home, 38.1 percent rented, and 5.8 percent reported living with family or friends.
- The percentages of respondents who owned their home increased as length of residence at their current address, age of the respondent, education, and annual income increased, and decreased as the number of persons living in the household increased (see Table Q43).
- Homeownership varied with employment status, ranging from a low of 33.3 percent for student respondents, and a high of 82.0 percent for retired respondents.
- Married (69.5 percent) and widowed respondents (67.4 percent) were more likely to own their home than divorced (48.0 percent), separated (39.5 percent), respondents living with someone (24.0 percent), or never married respondents (21.6 percent).
- Respondents with children (44.9 percent) were more likely to rent their home than respondents without children (32.8 percent).
- A greater percentage of white respondents (68.9 percent) reported they owned their home than respondents of other ethnic groups (52.1 percent), African American respondents (40.9 percent), and Hispanic respondents (38.2 percent).
- Homeownership was most common in the southeast area of Dallas County (75.5 percent) compared to other areas: southwest (64.4 percent), northeast (56.5 percent), northwest (53.0 percent), and central (47.4 percent).

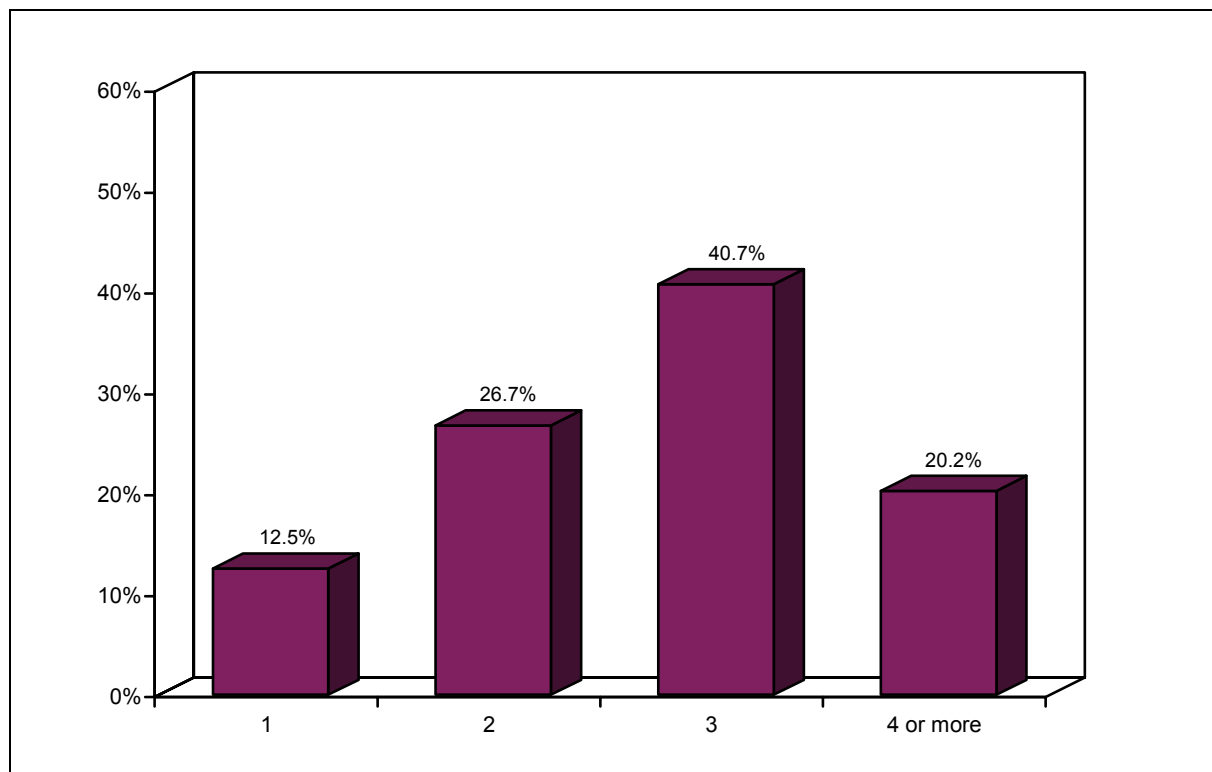
**Table Q43
Own, Rent, or Living with Family or Friends
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding		
	Own	Rent	Family/ Friends
Length of residence at current address			
Less than 6 months	21.1	69.5	9.4
6 months to 1 year	18.5	77.1	4.5
1 to 5 years	48.8	45.0	6.2
6 to 10 years	73.3	24.2	2.5
Over 10 years	87.3	6.6	6.1
Age of respondent			
18 to 25	19.7	65.7	14.6
26 to 35	40.9	54.8	4.4
36 to 45	61.7	34.1	4.2
46 to 60	72.5	24.2	3.3
61 to 70	75.8	21.1	3.2
Over 70	82.9	12.0	5.1
Education			
Less than high school	33.8	61.8	4.3
High school graduate/GED	52.0	37.8	10.1
Some college/technical school	55.8	38.1	6.1
College graduate	69.4	26.2	4.4
Graduate school or more	75.2	24.8	0.0
Employment status			
Employed full-time	57.0	39.3	3.7
Employed part-time	55.0	36.0	9.0
Unemployed	40.9	48.3	10.7
Retired	82.0	14.9	3.1
A student	33.3	46.2	20.5
A homemaker	50.3	46.7	3.0
Disabled or too ill to work	38.5	43.6	17.9
Annual household income			
Less than \$15,000	23.5	64.5	12.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	38.5	57.5	4.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	57.1	39.3	3.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	73.5	22.9	3.6
Over \$75,000	85.5	10.9	3.6
Marital status			
Never married	21.6	60.2	18.2
Married	69.5	28.8	1.7
Divorced	48.0	46.1	5.9
Separated	39.5	44.2	16.3
Widowed	67.4	25.8	6.7
Living with someone	24.0	68.0	8.0

Table Q43 (continued)
Own, Rent, or Live with Family or Friends
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding		
	Own	Rent	Family/ Friends
Children under 18 living in household			
Yes	50.2	44.9	4.9
No	60.9	32.8	6.4
Number of people living in household			
1	61.7	33.2	5.1
2	57.3	39.2	3.4
3	55.2	37.9	6.9
4 or more	49.9	40.6	9.5
Race or ethnicity			
White	68.9	26.8	4.3
African American	40.9	50.2	8.9
Hispanic	38.2	54.8	7.1
Other	52.1	43.8	4.2
Area of Dallas County			
Northwest	53.0	41.8	5.2
Northeast	56.5	38.3	5.2
Central	47.4	45.8	6.8
Southwest	64.4	28.4	7.2
Southeast	75.5	18.9	5.6

Figure Q44
Number of Bedrooms in Current Residence
(n=1,241)



- Respondents were asked how many bedrooms they had in their home. As shown in Figure Q44, 12.5 percent of the respondents said that they lived in a one-bedroom residence. Twenty-seven percent reported living in a two-bedroom home, 40.7 percent lived in a three-bedroom home, and 20.2 percent lived in a home with 4 or more bedrooms.
- As shown in Table Q44, the percentages of the respondents who reported living in a one-bedroom residence decreased as the length of residence at their current address, level of education, annual household income, and the number of people living in the household increased.
- Respondents ages 18 to 25 (25.3 percent) were more likely to report living in a one-bedroom residence compared to respondents of other ages.
- The number of bedrooms varied with employment status, ranging from a low of 6.2 for retired respondents to a high of 20.0 percent for student respondents.
- Respondents living with someone (26.7 percent) were more likely to say that they lived in a one-bedroom residence compared to respondents with other marital status.
- Sixteen percent of the respondents without children under 18 living in the household reported living in a one-bedroom residence compared to 8.1 percent of the respondents with children.
- Thirty-nine percent of the respondents living in multi-unit housing reported living in a one-bedroom residence compared to respondents living in other types of housing.

- A greater percentage of renters (31.1 percent) reported living in a one-bedroom residence than respondents living with family-friends (4.2 percent) or homeowners (0.7 percent).
- Respondents of other ethnic groups (30.5 percent) reported living in a one-bedroom residence more often than Hispanic (19.1 percent), African American (9.8 percent), or white respondents (9.4 percent).
- Seventeen percent of the respondents living in the northwest area of Dallas County reported living in a one-bedroom residence compared to 12.9 percent of respondents in the Central area, 11.7 percent in the northeast, 8.0 percent in the southwest, and 3.2 percent in the southeast area of Dallas County.

Table Q44
Number of Bedrooms in Current Residence
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	1	2	3	4 or more
Length of residence in Dallas County				
Less than 1 year	25.9	41.4	29.3	3.4
1 to 2 years	40.6	38.5	15.6	5.2
3 to 5 years	26.6	32.9	28.0	12.6
6 to 10 years	7.5	32.2	41.8	18.5
Over 10 years	6.4	22.1	46.7	24.7
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 6 months	33.6	32.8	25.0	8.6
6 months to 1 year	26.1	40.8	24.2	8.9
1 to 5 years	12.5	33.8	35.1	18.6
6 to 10 years	3.7	20.5	49.7	26.1
Over 10 years	2.3	11.1	57.3	29.2
Age of respondent				
18 to 25	25.3	38.2	25.8	10.6
26 to 35	11.6	37.1	39.4	12.0
36 to 45	8.1	25.4	40.0	26.5
46 to 60	9.8	15.5	48.5	26.3
61 to 70	14.0	16.1	45.2	24.7
Over 70	5.9	22.9	47.5	23.7
Education				
Less than high school	22.2	40.6	29.5	7.7
High school graduate/GED	13.9	28.5	45.1	12.5
Some college/technical school	9.2	23.7	49.9	17.3
College graduate	9.1	19.0	34.0	37.9
Graduate school or more	8.7	23.6	35.4	32.3

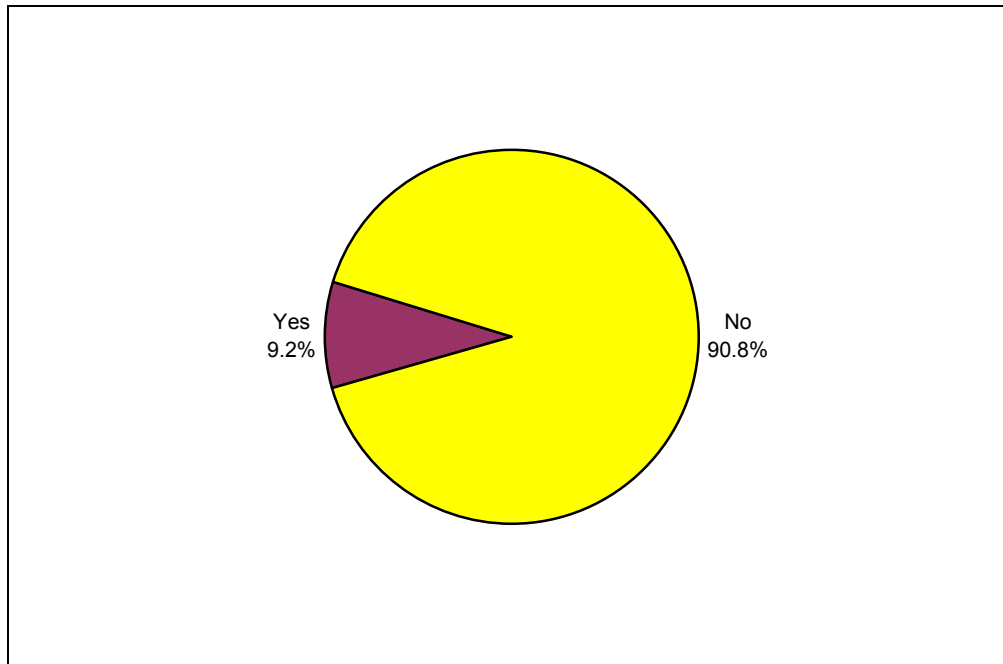
Table Q44 (continued)
Number of Bedrooms in Current Residence
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	1	2	3	4 or more
Employment status				
Employed full-time	10.0	26.5	42.7	20.8
Employed part-time	17.1	26.1	30.6	26.1
Unemployed	18.7	35.3	35.3	10.7
Retired	6.2	16.7	54.3	22.8
A student	20.0	27.5	30.0	22.5
A homemaker	15.4	28.4	34.3	21.9
Disabled or too ill to work	18.4	23.7	44.7	13.2
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	26.9	41.2	24.7	7.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.9	33.2	38.3	8.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	10.6	28.8	48.5	12.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.5	21.8	45.5	27.3
Over \$75,000	1.4	11.8	38.5	48.4
Marital status				
Never married	21.8	38.5	28.5	11.2
Married	7.6	21.2	44.1	27.1
Divorced	14.5	40.1	38.8	6.6
Separated	22.7	20.5	34.1	22.7
Widowed	13.3	24.4	47.8	14.4
Living with someone	26.7	29.3	33.3	10.7
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	8.1	29.5	40.6	21.8
No	16.0	24.5	40.7	18.8
Number of people living in household				
1	17.3	22.8	38.2	21.7
2	12.0	29.2	41.9	16.8
3	10.7	27.9	42.9	18.5
4 or more	3.7	25.9	42.0	28.4
Type of housing				
Single family home	0.9	11.3	56.1	31.7
Multi-unit	38.9	52.2	8.4	0.5
Duplex/townhouse	4.3	59.4	33.3	2.9
Mobile home/other	3.7	33.3	59.3	3.7
Own or rent home				
Own	0.7	14.6	53.5	31.2
Rent	31.1	45.3	20.8	2.8
Live with family-friends	4.2	22.5	45.1	28.2

Table Q44 (continued)
Number of Bedrooms in Current Residence
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	1	2	3	4 or more
Race or ethnicity				
White	9.4	20.5	43.8	26.2
African American	9.8	34.7	40.0	15.6
Hispanic	19.1	37.1	33.9	9.9
Other	26.5	18.4	38.8	16.3
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	16.9	26.5	32.1	24.5
Northeast	11.7	25.1	42.9	20.2
Central	12.9	35.7	41.0	10.4
Southwest	8.0	24.4	45.6	22.0
Southeast	3.2	17.0	59.5	20.2

Figure Q46A
Ever Applied for Housing Assistance from City or Government Agency
(n=1,247)



- Respondents were asked if they had ever applied for any housing assistance from the city or another government agency. Nine percent of the respondents reported that they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency (see Figure Q46A).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported that they had ever applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency decreased as length of residence at their current address, age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q46A).
- Forty-one percent of the respondents who were disabled or too ill to work reported applying for housing assistance compared to smaller percentages of the respondents with other employment status.
- Separated (18.6 percent) and never married (18.2 percent) respondents were more likely to report that they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency compared to respondents with different marital status.
- A greater percentage of respondents with children under 18 living in the household (12.7 percent) reported they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency compared to respondents without children under 18 living in the household (6.4 percent).
- Sixteen percent of the respondents who lived in multi-unit housing reported applying for housing assistance compared to 14.3 percent who lived in duplex/townhouse housing, 11.1 percent who lived in mobile home/other housing, and 5.8 percent who lived in single family homes.

- Renters (17.3 percent) were more likely to report applying for housing assistance than respondents who lived with family-friends (13.0 percent) or homeowners (3.3 percent).
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (24.3 percent) reported that they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency compared to white respondents (6.6 percent), Hispanic respondents (4.9 percent), and respondents of other ethnic groups (4.2 percent).
- Respondents living in the central area of Dallas County (16.4 percent) were more likely to say they had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency than respondents from the southwest (11.6 percent), southeast (10.4 percent), northeast (8.0 percent), or northwest (5.6 percent) areas of Dallas County.

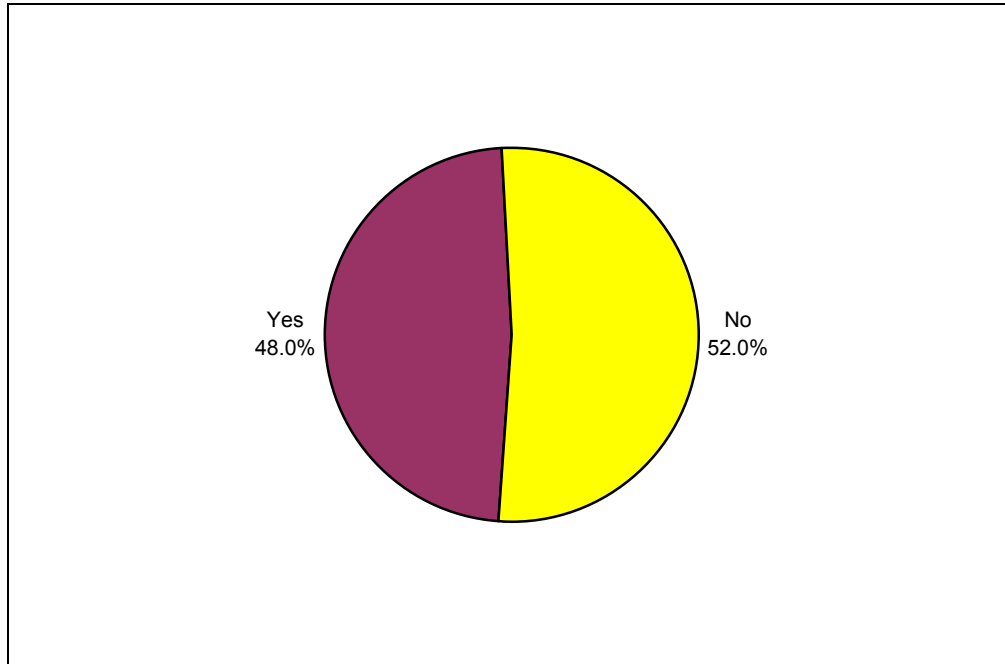
Table Q46A
Ever Applied for Housing Assistance from City or Government Agency
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	13.3	86.7
6 months to 1 year	18.5	81.5
1 to 5 years	9.9	90.1
6 to 10 years	7.5	92.5
Over 10 years	3.7	96.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	11.7	88.3
26 to 35	9.9	90.1
36 to 45	12.6	87.4
46 to 60	7.6	92.4
61 to 70	6.4	93.6
Over 70	2.5	97.5
Education		
Less than high school	11.5	88.5
High school graduate/GED	14.5	85.5
Some college/technical school	10.8	89.2
College graduate	3.2	96.8
Graduate school or more	0.8	99.2
Employment status		
Employed full-time	8.4	91.6
Employed part-time	6.4	93.6
Unemployed	11.4	88.6
Retired	6.2	93.8
A student	12.5	87.5
A homemaker	7.1	92.9
Disabled or too ill to work	41.0	59.0

Table Q46A (continued)
Ever Applied for Housing Assistance from City or Government Agency
By Selected Demographics

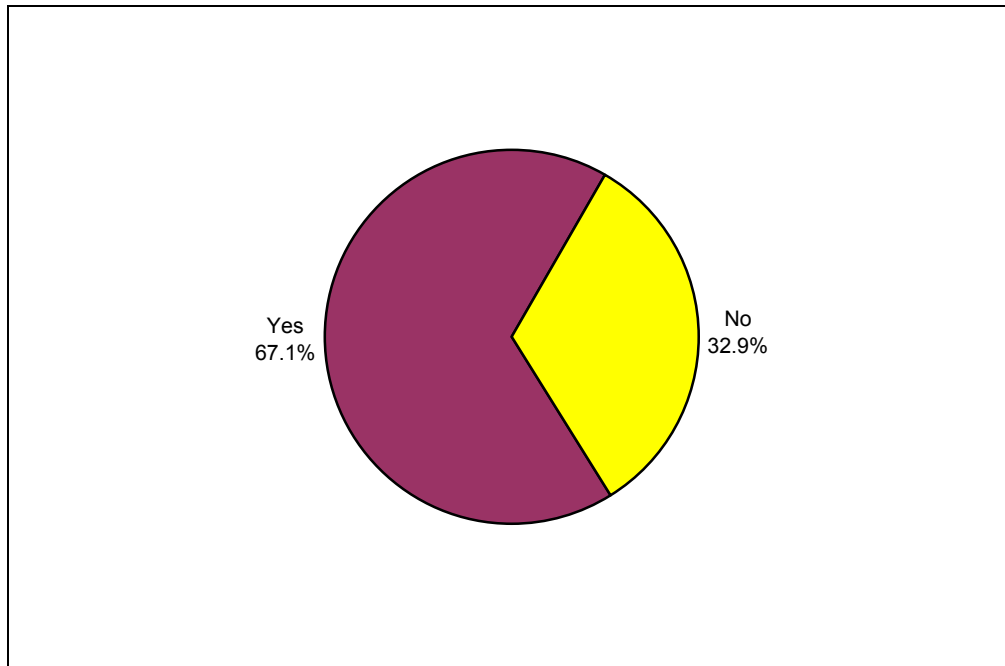
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	26.4	73.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	10.2	89.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	9.5	90.5
\$50,001 to \$75,000	2.4	97.6
Over \$75,000	1.4	98.6
Marital status		
Never married	18.2	81.8
Married	5.4	94.6
Divorced	13.2	86.8
Separated	18.6	81.4
Widowed	7.9	92.1
Living with someone	13.2	86.8
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	12.7	87.3
No	6.4	93.6
Type of housing		
Single family home	5.8	94.2
Multi-unit	15.5	84.5
Duplex/townhouse	14.3	85.7
Mobile home/other	11.1	88.9
Own or rent home		
Own	3.3	96.7
Rent	17.3	82.7
Live with family-friends	13.0	87.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.6	93.4
African American	24.3	75.7
Hispanic	4.9	95.1
Other	4.2	95.8
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	5.6	94.4
Northeast	8.0	92.0
Central	16.4	83.6
Southwest	11.6	88.4
Southeast	10.4	89.6

Figure Q46B
Ever Received Housing Assistance from City or Government Agency
(n=114)



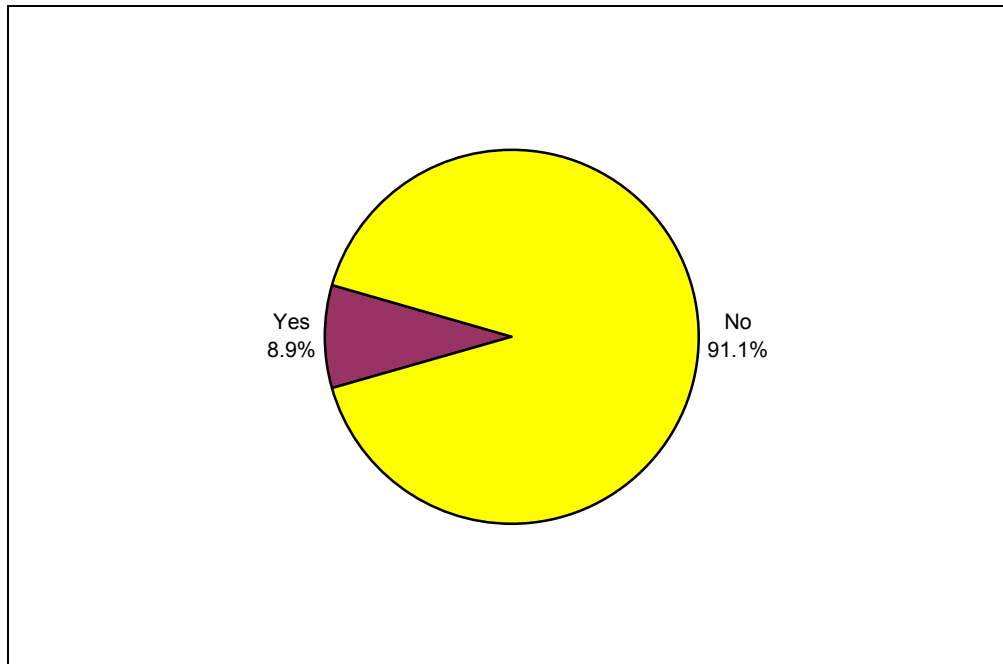
- Respondents who had applied for housing assistance from the city or another government agency were asked if they had received it. As shown in Figure Q46B, 48.0 percent of that group said that they had received housing assistance.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported receiving housing assistance from the city or another government agency decreased as the length of residence at their current address increased: less than 6 months (47.1 percent), 6 months to 1 year (72.4 percent), 1 to 5 years (44.2 percent), 6 to 10 years (33.3 percent), and over 10 years (23.1 percent).
- African American respondents (64.8 percent) were more likely to report that they had received housing assistance from the city or another government agency than white respondents (34.1 percent), Hispanic respondents (33.3 percent), or respondents of other ethnic groups (0.0 percent).

Figure Q46C
Ever Applied for Section 8 Vouchers
(n=52)



- Respondents who had applied for housing assistance were asked if they had ever applied for Section 8 vouchers. As shown in Figure Q46C, 67.1 percent of the respondents who had applied for assistance had applied for Section 8 vouchers.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Figure Q47
Problems Buying or Renting a House or Apartment in Dallas County
(n=1,247)



- Respondents were asked if they or any female member of their household experienced problems with buying or renting a house or apartment in Dallas County. Nine percent of the respondents said they had experienced such a problem (see Figure Q47).
- The percentage of respondents who reported they had problems with buying or renting a home generally declined as length of residence at their current address, age of the respondent, education, and annual household income increased (see Table Q47).
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (15.4 percent) were more likely to report problems with buying or renting a home than respondents with other employment status. Retired respondents (1.2 percent) were least likely to report problems.
- The percentages of the respondents who experienced problems with buying or renting a house or apartment varied by marital status. Widowed respondents were least likely (4.5 percent) and separated respondents were most likely (23.3 percent) to report that they experienced problems with buying or renting a house.
- Respondents with children (13.1 percent) were more likely to report problems buying or renting than respondents without children (5.5 percent).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported problems buying or renting increased as the number of people in the household increased.
- Twenty percent of respondents who lived in duplex/townhouse housing reported they experienced problems compared to 14.3 percent of those who lived in apartment/condo/senior living housing, 7.4 percent of those who lived in mobile home/other housing, and 5.4 percent who lived in a single-family home.

- Respondents who lived with family-friends (19.7 percent) were more likely to experience problems renting or buying a home in Dallas County than renters (15.2 percent) or homeowners (3.5 percent).
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (13.8 percent) reported they had experienced problems with buying or renting a house or apartment in Dallas County compared to Hispanic respondents (11.6 percent), respondents of other ethnic groups (8.7 percent), and white respondents (6.0 percent).

Table Q47
Problems Buying or Renting a House or Apartment in Dallas County
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	12.6	87.4
6 months to 1 year	13.5	86.5
1 to 5 years	12.1	87.9
6 to 10 years	5.0	95.0
Over 10 years	3.4	96.6
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	12.4	87.6
26 to 35	14.3	85.7
36 to 45	8.4	91.6
46 to 60	7.0	93.0
61 to 70	2.1	97.9
Over 70	2.5	97.5
Education		
Less than high school	13.0	87.0
High school graduate/GED	8.4	91.6
Some college/technical school	12.9	87.1
College graduate	3.6	96.4
Graduate school or more	2.3	97.7
Employment status		
Employed full-time	10.4	89.6
Employed part-time	6.3	93.7
Unemployed	13.2	86.8
Retired	1.2	98.8
A student	10.0	90.0
A homemaker	7.7	92.3
Disabled or too ill to work	15.4	84.6

Table Q47 (continued)
Problems Buying or Renting a House or Apartment in Dallas County
By Selected Demographics

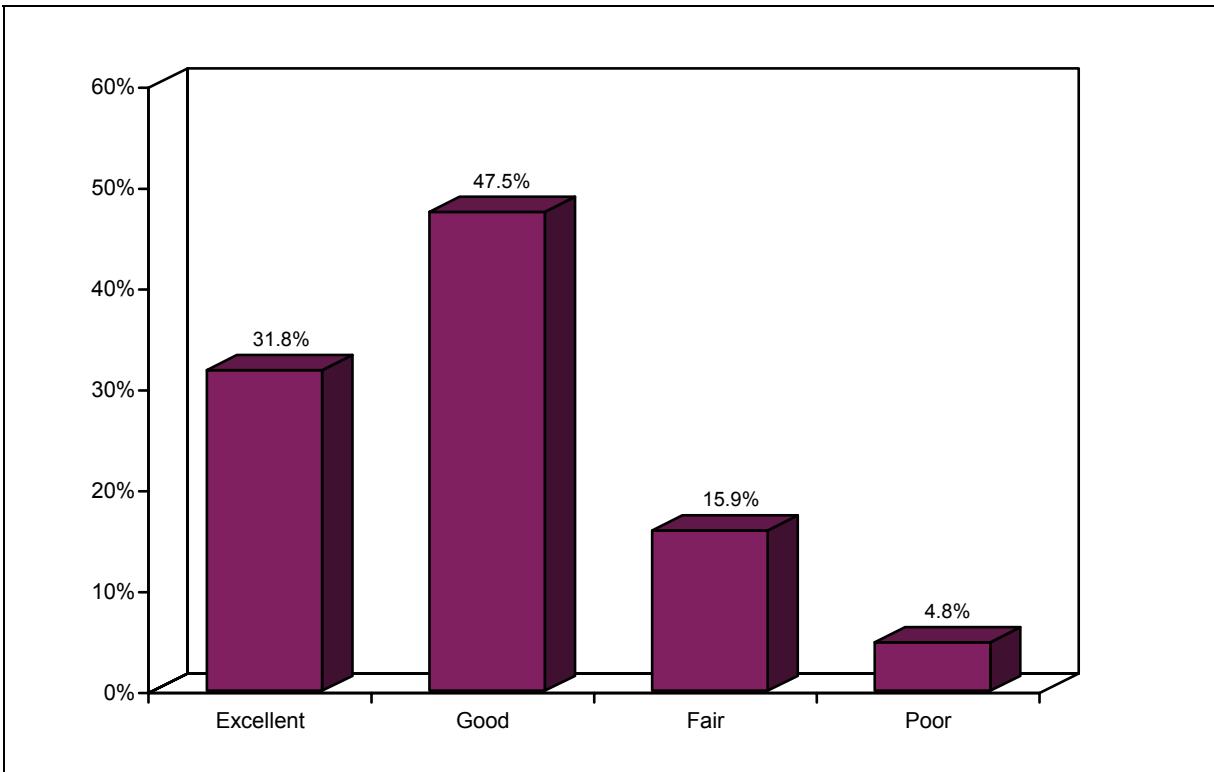
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	14.9	85.1
\$15,000 to \$30,000	13.2	86.8
\$30,001 to \$50,000	12.0	88.0
\$50,001 to \$75,000	6.6	93.4
Over \$75,000	1.8	98.2
Marital status		
Never married	10.2	89.8
Married	6.8	93.2
Divorced	13.8	86.2
Separated	23.3	76.7
Widowed	4.5	95.5
Living with someone	12.0	88.0
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	13.1	86.9
No	5.5	94.5
Number of people living in household		
1	6.3	93.7
2	7.3	92.7
3	8.9	91.1
4 or more	13.8	86.2
Type of housing		
Single family home	5.4	94.6
Multi-unit	14.3	85.7
Duplex/townhouse	20.0	80.0
Mobile home/other	7.4	92.6
Own or rent home		
Own	3.5	96.5
Rent	15.2	84.8
Live with family-friends	19.7	80.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	6.0	94.0
African American	13.8	86.2
Hispanic	11.6	88.4
Other	8.7	91.3

Table Q47A
Primary Cause of Problems Buying or Renting in Dallas County
(n=109)

Primary Cause	Percentage Responding
Bad credit	29.1
Unable to afford rent or payment	18.4
Discrimination	16.2
Could not get loan	11.8
No money for deposit	3.9
No drivers license or Social Security card	3.8
Not enough or no money for down payment	3.4
Marital status	2.4
No credit history	1.6
Rental unit or home to liking not available	1.3
Needed Section 8 housing	1.3
Transportation to work not available	0.2
Other	6.6

- Respondents that had experienced problems buying or renting a house or apartment in Dallas County were asked what the primary cause of the problem was. As seen in Table Q47A, 29.1 percent of respondents reported that bad credit was the primary cause of the problem.
- Bad credit was followed by inability to afford the rent or mortgage payment (18.4 percent), discrimination (16.2 percent), could not get a loan (11.8 percent), no money for deposit (3.9 percent), no drivers license or Social Security card (3.8 percent), no money for down payment (3.4 percent), marital status (2.4 percent), no credit history (1.6 percent), not finding a rental unit or home they liked (1.3 percent), needed Section 8 housing (1.3 percent), transportation to work not available (0.2 percent), or some other reason (6.6 percent).
- Other reasons given were language problems, taxes, a previous eviction on record, and no long-standing job. A complete list of these responses can be found in the Appendix.

Figure Q49
Physical Condition and Quality of Respondent's Home
(n=1,246)



- Respondents were asked whether the overall physical condition and quality of their house, apartment, or dwelling was excellent, good, fair, or poor. Excellent was the answer given by 31.8 percent of respondents (see Figure Q49). Forty-eight percent rated their housing as good, 15.9 percent as fair, and 4.8 percent as poor.
- The percentages of respondents who reported their home was in excellent condition varied with length of residence at their current address, and decreased as the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q49).
- Students (35.9 percent) were more likely to report that their housing was in excellent condition and unemployed respondents (21.7 percent) were least likely to report that their housing was in excellent condition.
- The percentage of respondents who reported the condition and quality of their home was excellent increased with education and annual household income.
- The percentage of respondents who reported their home was in excellent condition varied by marital status. Divorced respondents were least likely (24.2 percent) and married respondents were most likely (36.1 percent) to report that their home was in excellent condition.
- Respondents without children under 6 (34.9 percent) were more likely to say their home was in excellent condition than respondents with children under 6 (28.0 percent).

- Thirty-seven percent of respondents without a person age 60 or older living in their household reported that their home was of excellent quality and condition compared to 36.8 percent of respondents with a person age 60 or older living in the household.
- The percentage of respondents who said their home was in excellent condition varied by type of housing, from 22.6 percent of respondents residing in multi-unit housing to 37.0 percent of those residing in mobile home/other housing.
- A greater percentage of homeowners (37.5 percent) said their home was in excellent condition compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (34.8 percent) or renters (22.3 percent).
- Forty percent of white respondents said their home was in excellent condition compared to 25.8 percent of African American respondents, 20.4 percent of respondents of other ethnic groups, and 19.1 percent of Hispanic respondents.
- A greater percentage of respondents from primarily English-speaking households (35.2 percent) said the physical condition and quality of their home was excellent compared to respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally in the household (32.7 percent), and respondents from primarily Spanish-speaking households (7.3 percent).
- Respondents from the northwest area of Dallas County (39.8 percent) were more likely to say their home was in excellent condition compared to respondents from the southeast (34.9 percent), southwest (32.9 percent), northeast (31.3 percent), and central (16.0 percent) areas of Dallas County.

Table Q49
Physical Condition and Quality of Respondent's Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Length of residence at current address				
Less than 6 months	39.8	43.8	14.8	1.6
6 months to 1 year	25.6	47.4	18.6	8.3
1 to 5 years	32.8	46.0	15.0	6.2
6 to 10 years	25.0	48.8	22.5	3.8
Over 10 years	33.4	50.4	13.3	2.9
Education				
Less than high school	12.9	53.6	24.4	9.1
High school graduate/GED	26.7	50.3	16.9	6.1
Some college/technical school	32.7	47.4	15.5	4.4
College graduate	47.6	38.9	11.5	2.0
Graduate school or more	40.6	48.4	10.2	0.8

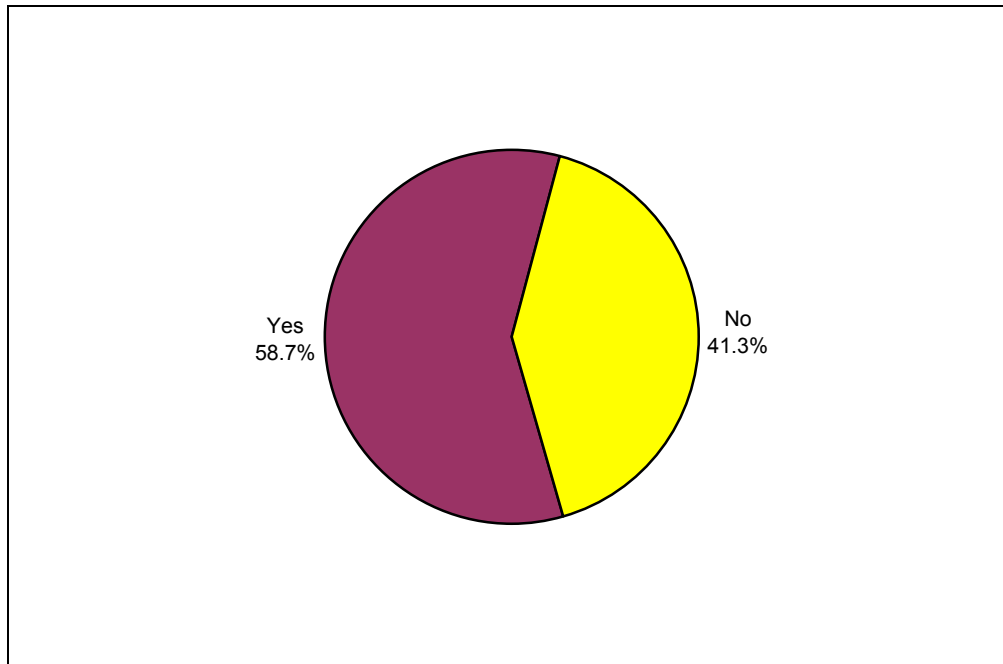
Table Q49 (continued)
Physical Condition and Quality of Respondent's Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Employment status				
Employed full-time	33.6	46.0	14.6	5.8
Employed part-time	35.1	45.9	17.1	1.8
Unemployed	21.7	55.9	16.4	5.9
Retired	33.7	52.8	12.3	1.2
A student	35.9	38.5	23.1	2.6
A homemaker	30.0	46.5	17.6	5.9
Disabled or too ill to work	25.0	36.1	33.3	5.6
Annual household income				
Less than \$15,000	15.9	47.8	23.6	12.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.1	50.8	25.0	5.1
\$30,001 to \$50,000	34.9	44.0	16.7	4.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	38.0	48.8	10.2	3.0
Over \$75,000	54.8	39.8	4.1	1.4
Marital status				
Never married	25.1	49.7	14.9	10.3
Married	36.1	47.9	12.7	3.3
Divorced	24.2	47.1	20.9	7.8
Separated	27.9	37.2	27.9	7.0
Widowed	34.8	43.8	20.2	1.1
Living with someone	21.3	50.7	25.3	2.7
Children under 18 living in household				
Yes	28.0	47.0	18.1	7.0
No	34.9	48.0	14.1	3.1
Number of people living in household				
1	39.5	46.6	12.3	1.6
2	30.6	47.1	17.9	4.5
3	26.8	46.0	18.7	8.5
4 or more	29.6	49.4	15.2	5.7
Type of housing				
Single family home	35.8	47.4	14.0	2.8
Multi-unit	22.6	49.6	19.1	8.6
Duplex/townhouse	32.9	41.4	17.1	8.6
Mobile home/other	37.0	37.0	25.9	0.0
Own or rent home				
Own	37.5	47.7	12.6	2.2
Rent	22.3	47.6	21.7	8.4
Live with family-friends	34.8	47.8	10.1	7.2
Race or ethnicity				
White	39.9	44.2	12.5	3.4
African American	25.8	44.4	20.4	9.3
Hispanic	19.1	55.1	20.8	4.9
Other	20.4	65.3	10.2	4.1

Table Q49 (continued)
Physical Condition and Quality of Respondent's Home
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding			
	Excellent	Good	Fair	Poor
Language spoken most at home				
English	35.2	45.5	14.9	4.4
Two languages spoken equally	32.7	38.8	22.4	6.1
Spanish	7.3	65.3	20.7	6.7
Area of Dallas County				
Northwest	39.8	43.4	13.3	3.6
Northeast	31.3	51.0	13.7	4.0
Central	16.0	46.8	27.6	9.6
Southwest	32.9	48.2	14.5	4.4
Southeast	34.9	45.8	16.1	3.2

Figure Q50
Someone in Household Does Housing Maintenance and Repairs
(n=1,247)



- Respondents were asked if there was someone in their household who can do housing maintenance and make repairs. As shown in Figure Q50, 58.7 percent answered “yes.”
- The percentages of the respondents who had someone in their household to do housing maintenance and repairs increased as the length of residence at their current address, education, annual household income, and the number of people living in the household increased (see Table Q50).
- The percentages of the respondents who reported there was someone in their household who could do housing maintenance and make repairs varied by age and ranged from a low of 48.9 percent of respondents age 61 to 70 to a high of 64.6 percent of respondents age 36 to 45.
- A greater percentage of homemakers (75.0 percent) said there was someone in the household who could do maintenance and make repairs compared to respondents of other employment status.
- Married respondents (72.8 percent) were more likely to report that there was someone in the household who could do housing maintenance and make repairs than respondents of other marital status.
- Respondents with children under 18 living in the household (63.7 percent) were more likely to have someone in the household who does maintenance and makes house repairs than respondents without children under 18 living in the household (54.5 percent).
- Respondents living in apartments/condos/senior living housing (45.0 percent) were less likely to have someone in the household who does maintenance and makes house repairs than respondents living in other types of housing.

- A greater percentage of homeowners (63.6 percent) reported there was someone who does maintenance and makes house repairs compared to respondents who lived with family-friends (56.3 percent) or renters (51.6 percent).
- Sixty-four percent of white respondents reported there was someone who does maintenance and makes house repairs compared to 59.0 percent of Hispanic respondents, 55.1 percent of respondents of other ethnic groups, and 42.9 percent of African American respondents.
- Respondents living in the southeast area of Dallas County (65.5 percent) were more likely to report that there was someone in the household who does maintenance and makes house repairs than respondents living in the southwest (63.1 percent), northeast (60.4 percent), northwest (58.6 percent), or central (48.6 percent) area of Dallas County.

Table Q50
Someone in Household Does Housing Maintenance and Repairs
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	59.8	40.2
6 months to 1 year	44.2	55.8
1 to 5 years	58.9	41.1
6 to 10 years	63.5	36.5
Over 10 years	62.4	37.6
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	58.5	41.5
26 to 35	55.6	44.4
36 to 45	64.6	35.4
46 to 60	63.2	36.8
61 to 70	48.9	51.1
Over 70	50.0	50.0
Education		
Less than high school	52.7	47.3
High school graduate/GED	55.7	44.3
Some college/technical school	59.2	40.8
College graduate	67.7	32.3
Graduate school or more	56.3	43.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	58.1	41.9
Employed part-time	59.5	40.5
Unemployed	56.0	44.0
Retired	50.6	49.4
A student	45.0	55.0
A homemaker	75.3	24.7
Disabled or too ill to work	48.7	51.3

Table Q50 (continued)
Someone in Household Does Housing Maintenance and Repairs
By Selected Demographics

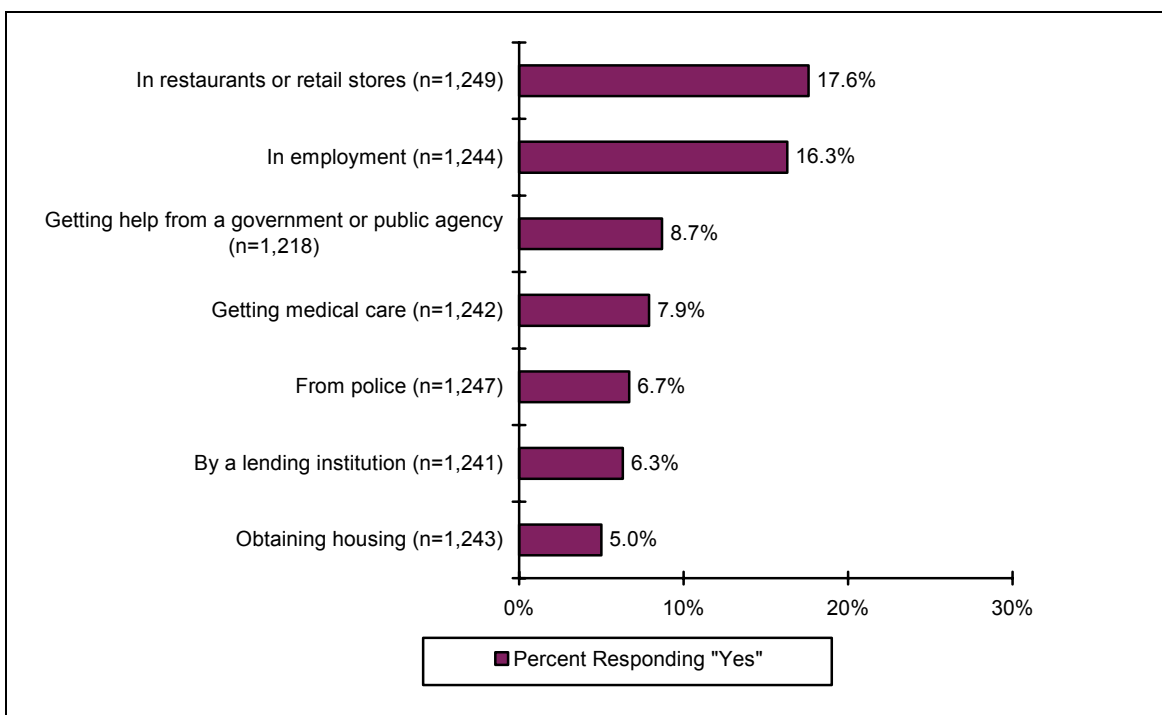
	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	45.4	54.6
\$15,000 to \$30,000	52.5	47.5
\$30,001 to \$50,000	58.3	41.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	69.3	30.7
Over \$75,000	73.3	26.7
Marital status		
Never married	37.1	62.9
Married	72.8	27.2
Divorced	35.8	64.2
Separated	51.2	48.8
Widowed	28.1	71.9
Living with someone	66.7	33.3
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	63.7	36.3
No	54.5	45.5
Number of people living in household		
1	55.3	44.7
2	57.5	42.5
3	62.4	37.6
4 or more	71.1	28.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	65.3	34.7
Multi-unit	45.0	55.0
Duplex/townhouse	51.4	48.6
Mobile home/other	70.4	29.6
Own or rent home		
Own	63.6	36.4
Rent	51.6	48.4
Live with family-friends	56.3	43.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	63.9	36.1
African American	42.9	57.1
Hispanic	59.0	41.0
Other	55.1	44.9
Area of Dallas County		
Northwest	58.6	41.4
Northeast	60.4	39.6
Central	48.6	51.4
Southwest	63.1	36.9
Southeast	65.5	34.5

Table Q50A
Who Makes Needed Housing Repairs
(n=504)

	Percentage Responding
Call the landlord	45.9
Call a professional repairman	37.0
Call a friend or relative to make repairs	12.7
Let the repair go until there is money to hire a professional repairman	4.0
Call the city or government agency	0.4

- Respondents who reported there was no one in the household who could do housing maintenance and repairs were asked what they did when repairs were needed. As shown in Table Q50A, 45.9 percent of the respondents said they would call the landlord, while 37.0 percent said they would call a professional repairman. Thirteen percent said they would call a friend or relative to make repairs. Four percent said they would let the repair go until there was money to hire a professional repairman. Less than one percent said they would call the city or government agency.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Figure Q17
Experienced Discrimination in Last 5 Years



- Respondents were asked if, in the past five years, they or any female members of their household experienced discrimination in employment, at restaurants or retail stores, from police, from a government or public agency, in getting medical care, by a lending institution, or when obtaining housing. As shown in Figure Q17, a greater percentage of respondents experienced discrimination in restaurants or retail stores (17.6 percent), and in employment (16.3 percent) than in other situations listed.

Experienced discrimination in restaurants or retail stores

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported they had experienced discrimination in restaurants or retail stores in the past 5 years. As shown in Table Q17C, the percentages of respondents who said they had experienced discrimination decreased with age and varied with education and annual household income.
- Disabled respondents or those too ill to work (33.3 percent) were most likely to report discrimination in restaurants or retail stores compared to those of other employment status. Retired respondents (5.0 percent) were the least likely to report discrimination.
- The percentage of respondents reporting discrimination in restaurants varied by marital status. Widowed respondents (9.0 percent) were least likely and never married respondents (11.5 percent) were most likely to report discrimination in restaurants.
- Twenty-three percent of respondents with children under 18 living in the household reported they had experienced discrimination while dining out or shopping compared to 13.2 percent of respondents without children under 18 living in the household.

- Respondents who rented their home (21.5 percent) and respondents who lived with family-friends were most likely (20.8 percent) to report experiencing discrimination in restaurants or retail stores.
- African American respondents (39.3 percent) were more likely to report discrimination in restaurants or retail stores than respondents of other ethnic groups (32.7 percent), Hispanic respondents (16.5 percent), or white respondents (9.7 percent).
- A greater percentage of respondents who spoke English and Spanish equally in the home (23.5 percent) reported they had experienced discrimination in restaurants or retail stores than respondents from primarily English-speaking households (18.5 percent) or respondents from primarily Spanish-speaking households (9.2 percent).

Table Q17C
Experienced Discrimination in Restaurants or Retail Stores in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	24.0	76.0
26 to 35	24.2	75.8
36 to 45	19.8	80.2
46 to 60	15.0	85.0
61 to 70	7.4	92.6
Over 70	2.5	97.5
Education		
Less than high school	11.1	88.9
High school graduate/GED	17.1	82.9
Some college/technical school	21.8	78.2
College graduate	16.7	83.3
Graduate school or more	19.5	80.5
Employment status		
Employed full-time	20.4	79.6
Employed part-time	14.3	85.7
Unemployed	15.9	84.1
Retired	5.0	95.0
A student	30.0	70.0
A homemaker	17.2	82.8
Disabled or too ill to work	33.3	66.7
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	17.0	83.0
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.1	80.9
\$30,001 to \$50,000	23.6	76.4
\$50,001 to \$75,000	19.2	80.8
Over \$75,000	12.7	87.3

Table Q17C (continued)
Experienced Discrimination in Restaurants or Retail Stores in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	26.4	73.6
Married	15.0	85.0
Divorced	19.7	80.3
Separated	23.3	76.7
Widowed	9.0	91.0
Living with someone	21.3	78.7
Children under 18 living in household		
Yes	23.0	77.0
No	13.2	86.8
Own or rent home		
Own	14.7	85.3
Rent	21.5	78.5
Live with family-friends	20.8	79.2
Race or ethnicity		
White	9.7	90.3
African American	39.3	60.7
Hispanic	16.5	83.5
Other	32.7	67.3
Language spoken most at home		
English	18.5	81.5
Two languages spoken equally	23.5	76.5
Spanish	9.2	90.8

Experienced discrimination in employment

- Sixteen percent of respondents reported that they or a female member of their household had experienced discrimination in employment in the last 5 years. As shown in Table Q17A, the percentage of respondents who said they had experienced employment discrimination was highest among respondents age 36 to 45 (19.8 percent) compared to other age groups.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported discrimination in employment varied with education and decreased as annual household income increased.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (25.6 percent) were more likely to report discrimination in employment than respondents of other employment status. Retired respondents (6.8 percent) were the least likely.
- The percentages also varied by marital status, from a high of 34.9 percent of separated respondents to a low of 10.5 percent of widowed respondents.
- Twenty-five percent of respondents who lived with family-friends reported they had experienced discrimination in employment compared to 17.9 percent of renters and 14.3 percent of homeowners.

- The percentage of respondents who reported discrimination in employment was highest among African American respondents (24.9 percent). The percentages reporting discrimination in employment among other ethnic groups were: 18.4 percent of respondents of other ethnicity, 15.5 percent of Hispanic respondents, and 13.6 percent of white respondents.

Table Q17A
Experienced Discrimination in Employment in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	17.1	82.9
26 to 35	15.9	84.1
36 to 45	19.8	80.2
46 to 60	19.5	80.5
61 to 70	9.7	90.3
Over 70	5.9	94.1
Education		
Less than high school	13.6	86.4
High school graduate/GED	18.2	81.8
Some college/technical school	20.4	79.6
College graduate	10.0	90.0
Graduate school or more	18.0	82.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	18.0	82.0
Employed part-time	18.9	81.1
Unemployed	22.7	77.3
Retired	6.8	93.2
A student	19.5	80.5
A homemaker	10.1	89.9
Disabled or too ill to work	25.6	74.4
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	20.3	79.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	19.0	81.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	17.9	82.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	18.6	81.4
Over \$75,000	9.5	90.5
Marital status		
Never married	20.9	79.1
Married	13.3	86.7
Divorced	19.9	80.1
Separated	34.9	65.1
Widowed	10.5	89.5
Living with someone	23.7	76.3

Table Q17A (continued)
Experienced Discrimination in Employment in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Own or rent home		
Own	14.3	85.7
Rent	17.9	82.1
Live with family-friends	25.0	75.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	13.6	86.4
African American	24.9	75.1
Hispanic	15.5	84.5
Other	18.4	81.6

Experienced discrimination from government or public agency

- Nine percent of respondents said they experienced discrimination in getting help from a government or public agency. As shown in Table Q17F, the percentages of respondents reporting discrimination from government or a public agency peaked at 14.2 percent of respondents ages 46 to 60.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (39.5 percent) were more likely to report discrimination in getting help from a government or public agency than respondents of other employment status. Retired respondents (1.9 percent) were the least likely.
- The percentage of respondents who reported discrimination from government or public agencies generally decreased as annual household income increased.
- The percentage of respondents reporting discrimination from government or public agencies varied by marital status. Separated respondents were most likely (24.4 percent) and respondents who were living with someone were least likely (6.8 percent) to report discrimination from government or public agencies.
- Sixteen percent of the respondents who lived with family-friends reported discrimination from government or public agencies compared to 11.9 percent of renters and 5.6 percent of homeowners.
- African American respondents (14.0 percent) reported discrimination from government or public agency more frequently than white respondents (8.0 percent), Hispanic respondents (7.4 percent), or respondents from other ethnic groups (2.1 percent).

Table Q17F
Experienced Discrimination Getting Help from Government/Public Agency
in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	6.0	94.0
26 to 35	9.2	90.8
36 to 45	9.1	90.9
46 to 60	14.2	85.8
61 to 70	2.2	97.8
Over 70	2.7	97.3
Employment status		
Employed full-time	8.7	91.3
Employed part-time	9.3	90.7
Unemployed	11.9	88.1
Retired	1.9	98.1
A student	12.5	87.5
A homemaker	4.2	95.8
Disabled or too ill to work	39.5	60.5
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	13.3	86.7
\$15,000 to \$30,000	11.4	88.6
\$30,001 to \$50,000	12.3	87.7
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.6	94.4
Over \$75,000	2.3	97.7
Marital status		
Never married	9.1	90.9
Married	7.1	92.9
Divorced	11.9	88.1
Separated	24.4	75.6
Widowed	7.1	92.9
Living with someone	6.8	93.2
Own or rent home		
Own	5.6	94.4
Rent	11.9	88.1
Live with family-friends	16.9	83.1
Race or ethnicity		
White	8.0	92.0
African American	14.0	86.0
Hispanic	7.4	92.6
Other	2.1	97.9

Experienced discrimination getting medical care

- Eight percent of respondents reported they experienced discrimination in getting medical care in the last 5 years. A greater percentage of respondents who had lived at their current address for 6 to 10 years reported they experienced discrimination in getting medical care in the last 5 years than those with more or less years of residency (see Table Q17E).
- The percentages of respondents reporting discrimination in getting medical care peaked at 12.5 percent of respondents ages 46 to 60.
- Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work (21.1 percent) were more likely to report discrimination in getting medical care while respondents employed full-time (6.3 percent) were least likely.

**Table Q17E
Experienced Discrimination Getting Medical Care in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	3.9	96.1
6 months to 1 year	7.7	92.3
1 to 5 years	6.2	93.8
6 to 10 years	11.9	88.1
Over 10 years	9.5	90.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	7.4	92.6
26 to 35	5.2	94.8
36 to 45	6.5	93.5
46 to 60	12.5	87.5
61 to 70	6.5	93.5
Over 70	6.0	94.0
Employment status		
Employed full-time	6.3	93.7
Employed part-time	6.4	93.6
Unemployed	10.0	90.0
Retired	8.1	91.9
A student	17.5	82.5
A homemaker	6.5	93.5
Disabled or too ill to work	21.1	78.9

Experienced discrimination from police

- Seven percent of respondents reported they had experienced discrimination from police in the last 5 years. Respondents who resided at their current residence for 6 months to 1 year were more likely to report they experienced discrimination from police than other respondents. The percentage of respondents who reported discrimination decreased as age and annual household income increased (see Table Q17B).
- Percentages who experienced discrimination from police varied by employment status. Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work were most likely (15.4 percent) and retired

respondents were least likely (0.6 percent) to report experiencing discrimination from the police.

- A greater percentage of separated respondents (14.0 percent) reported they experienced discrimination from the police than respondents of other marital status.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported discrimination by the police varied with the number of people living in the household: 1 (2.8 percent), 2 (7.9 percent), 3 (8.1 percent), and 4 or more (8.0 percent).
- African American respondents (14.3 percent) were most likely to report discrimination from police while white respondents (3.7 percent) were the least likely.
- Respondents who spoke both English and Spanish equally in the household (13.7 percent) reported discrimination from police more frequently than respondents who spoke English primarily (6.9 percent) and respondents who spoke primarily Spanish (4.5 percent) at home.

Table Q17B
Experienced Discrimination by Police in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	3.9	96.1
6 months to 1 year	12.1	87.9
1 to 5 years	6.1	93.9
6 to 10 years	8.9	91.1
Over 10 years	5.2	94.8
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	9.7	90.3
26 to 35	6.7	93.3
36 to 45	8.0	92.0
46 to 60	7.0	93.0
61 to 70	3.2	96.8
Over 70	0.9	99.1
Employment status		
Employed full-time	8.8	91.2
Employed part-time	5.4	94.6
Unemployed	7.3	92.7
Retired	0.6	99.4
A student	5.0	95.0
A homemaker	4.1	95.9
Disabled or too ill to work	15.4	84.6
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	7.7	92.3
\$15,000 to \$30,000	9.0	91.0
\$30,001 to \$50,000	8.4	91.6
\$50,001 to \$75,000	7.8	92.2
Over \$75,000	1.8	98.2

Table Q17B (continued)
Experienced Discrimination by Police in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Marital status		
Never married	12.8	87.2
Married	5.5	94.5
Divorced	7.4	92.6
Separated	14.0	86.0
Widowed	3.4	96.6
Living with someone	2.7	97.3
Number of people living in household		
1	2.8	97.2
2	7.9	92.1
3	8.1	91.9
4 or more	8.0	92.0
Race or ethnicity		
White	3.7	96.3
African American	14.3	85.7
Hispanic	7.4	92.6
Other	10.4	89.6
Language spoken most at home		
English	6.9	93.1
Two languages spoken equally	13.7	86.3
Spanish	3.3	96.7

Experienced discrimination by lending institution

- Six percent of the respondents reported that they had experienced discrimination by a lending institution in the past 5 years. As shown in Table Q17D, the percentages of the respondents who resided at their current residence less than one year (13.3 percent) were more likely to report they experienced discrimination by a lending institution in the past 5 years than other residents.
- The percentages of the respondents who reported discrimination by a lending institution decreased as age increased, and generally increased as education increased.
- Percentages who experienced discrimination by a lending institution varied by employment status. Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work were most likely (15.8 percent) and retired respondents were least likely (1.2 percent) to report experiencing discrimination by a lending institution.
- Divorced respondents (12.1 percent) were more likely to report discrimination by a lending institution and respondents who were living with someone were the least likely (1.3 percent).
- A greater percentage of African American respondents (12.2 percent) reported they had experienced discrimination by a lending institution in the past 5 years than respondents of other ethnic groups (10.2 percent), white respondents (5.1 percent), or Hispanic respondents (4.2 percent).

Table Q17D
Experienced Discrimination by Lending Institution in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	2.3	97.7
6 months to 1 year	11.0	89.0
1 to 5 years	6.4	93.6
6 to 10 years	6.9	93.1
Over 10 years	5.5	94.5
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	2.8	97.2
26 to 35	8.4	91.6
36 to 45	8.0	92.0
46 to 60	7.7	92.3
61 to 70	6.5	93.5
Over 70	0.8	99.2
Education		
Less than high school	3.4	96.6
High school graduate/GED	5.4	94.6
Some college/technical school	7.5	92.5
College graduate	5.2	94.8
Graduate school or more	11.2	88.8
Employment status		
Employed full-time	7.6	92.4
Employed part-time	2.8	97.2
Unemployed	8.7	91.3
Retired	1.2	98.8
A student	5.0	95.0
A homemaker	4.1	95.9
Disabled or too ill to work	15.8	84.2
Marital status		
Never married	7.4	92.6
Married	5.1	94.9
Divorced	12.1	87.9
Separated	9.3	90.7
Widowed	4.5	95.5
Living with someone	1.3	98.7
Race or ethnicity		
White	5.1	94.9
African American	12.2	87.8
Hispanic	4.2	95.8
Other	10.2	89.8

Experienced discrimination obtaining housing

- Five percent of the respondents reported that they had experienced discrimination when obtaining housing. As shown in Table Q17G, the percentages of the respondents who reported discrimination when obtaining housing decreased with length of residence at their current address, and annual household income. The percentages generally decreased as the age of the respondent increased.
- Percentages who experienced discrimination while obtaining housing varied by employment status. Respondents who were disabled or too ill to work were most likely (15.4 percent) and retired respondents were least likely (0.6 percent) to report experiencing discrimination when obtaining housing.
- Separated respondents (18.6 percent) were more likely and married respondents (3.1 percent) were least likely to encounter discrimination when obtaining housing.
- A greater percentage of respondents who lived in mobile home/other housing (14.8 percent) reported that they experienced discrimination when obtaining housing than respondents who lived in a different type of housing.
- Ten percent of respondents who lived with family-friends reported they experienced discrimination when obtaining housing compared to 8.9 percent of renters and 2.0 percent of homeowners.
- African American respondents (8.5 percent) were more likely to report that they had experienced discrimination when obtaining housing than respondents of other ethnic groups (8.2 percent), Hispanic respondents (4.2 percent), and white respondents (4.0 percent).

**Table Q17G
Experienced Discrimination Obtaining Housing in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics**

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Length of residence in Dallas County		
Less than 1 year	5.2	94.8
1 to 2 years	3.1	96.9
3 to 5 years	10.5	89.5
6 to 10 years	5.4	94.6
Over 10 years	4.3	95.7
Length of residence at current address		
Less than 6 months	8.7	91.3
6 months to 1 year	9.0	91.0
1 to 5 years	5.7	94.3
6 to 10 years	3.2	96.8
Over 10 years	1.7	98.3
Age of respondent		
18 to 25	4.1	95.9
26 to 35	7.9	92.1
36 to 45	7.3	92.7
46 to 60	3.4	96.6
61 to 70	1.1	98.9
Over 70	2.5	97.5

Table Q17G (continued)
Experienced Discrimination Obtaining Housing in Past 5 Years
By Selected Demographics

	Percentage responding	
	Yes	No
Employment status		
Employed full-time	5.7	94.3
Employed part-time	0.9	99.1
Unemployed	8.6	91.4
Retired	0.6	99.4
A student	5.0	95.0
A homemaker	3.6	96.4
Disabled or too ill to work	15.4	84.6
Annual household income		
Less than \$15,000	7.1	92.9
\$15,000 to \$30,000	6.3	93.7
\$30,001 to \$50,000	6.9	93.1
\$50,001 to \$75,000	5.5	94.5
Over \$75,000	1.4	98.6
Marital status		
Never married	5.6	94.4
Married	3.1	96.9
Divorced	10.7	89.3
Separated	18.6	81.4
Widowed	3.4	96.6
Living with someone	4.1	95.9
Type of housing		
Single family home	3.1	96.9
Multi-unit	7.8	92.2
Duplex/townhouse	7.2	92.8
Mobile home/other	14.8	85.2
Own or rent home		
Own	2.0	98.0
Rent	8.9	91.1
Live with family-friends	9.7	90.3
Race or ethnicity		
White	4.0	96.0
African American	8.5	91.5
Hispanic	4.2	95.8
Other	8.2	91.8

Table Q17AA
Primary Reason for Discrimination in Employment
(n=198)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	28.7
Being female	27.7
Being too old	11.6
Being or becoming pregnant	3.8
Physical disability	3.7
Weight	3.5
Race and being female	2.6
Lack of education	2.4
Poor/Economic status	2.2
Not being a US citizen	2.2
Language	2.1
Being too young	1.6
Sexual preference	1.0
Race and age	0.8
Sexual harassment	0.8
Supervisor problems	0.4
Other	4.9

- Respondents who reported discrimination in employment were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. As shown in Table Q17AA, race or ethnicity (28.7 percent), being female (27.7 percent), and being too old (11.6 percent) were the most common reasons. Three percent of the respondents gave both race and being female as the primary reason. Less than five percent of the respondents indicated any one of the remaining reasons listed.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17BB
Primary Reason for Discrimination by Police
(n=76)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	51.3
Being female	25.2
Race and being female	4.1
Being too young	3.9
A mental health problem	2.4
Appearance	2.2
Her relationship to someone else	1.9
Language	1.8
Her behavior	1.0
Lack of education	0.3
Other	5.8

- Respondents who reported discrimination by police were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. Over half of the respondents (51.3 percent) reported race or ethnicity as the primary reason (see Table Q17BB).
- One-quarter (25.2 percent) reported being female as being the primary reason of the discrimination. Four percent said that race and being female was the primary reason. Each of the other reasons listed were mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17CC
Primary Reason for Discrimination in Restaurants or Retail Stores
(n=212)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	52.2
Being female	15.4
Poor/Economic status	6.0
Language	4.8
Physical disability	3.2
Being too young	2.3
Weight	2.1
Appearance	2.0
Young and being female	1.8
Old and being female	1.6
Lack of education	1.5
Not being a US citizen	1.0
Sexual preference	0.9
Race and being female	0.9
Being too old	0.5
Race and economic status	0.4
Other reason	3.5

- Respondents who reported discrimination in restaurants or retail stores were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. As shown in Table Q17CC, race or ethnicity was given by 52.2 percent of the respondents. Fifteen percent responded that being female was the primary reason. One percent of the respondents said that race and being female was the primary reason.
- Poor/economic status was mentioned by 6.0 percent of the respondents. Other reasons were each mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17DD
Primary Reason for Discrimination by a Lending Institution
(n=73)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	35.1
Being female	31.3
Poor/Economic status	12.9
Being too old	5.5
Physical disability	3.0
Marital status (being single)	2.7
Not being a US citizen	2.0
Race and being female	2.0
Poor or no credit	1.4
Being too young	0.9
Appearance	0.9
Other	2.3

- Respondents who reported discrimination by a lending institution were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. As shown in Table Q17DD, race or ethnicity (35.1 percent), being female (31.3 percent), poor/economic status (12.9 percent), and being too old (5.5 percent) were given as the primary reasons. Two percent reported that both race and being female was the primary reason.
- Other reasons were mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17EE
Primary Reason for Discrimination Getting Medical Care
(n=92)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	21.4
Being female	21.0
No insurance	7.3
Poor/Economic status	6.4
Medicare or Medicaid not accepted	5.6
Physical disability	5.5
Language	5.3
Being too old	4.6
Weight	4.3
Medical history	3.9
Lack of education	2.9
Not being a US citizen	2.8
Being too young	1.8
A mental health problem	0.8
HMO not accepted	0.7
Race and being female	0.3
Other reason	5.5

- Respondents who reported discrimination getting medical care were asked to give the primary reason for that discrimination. As shown in Table Q17EE, race or ethnicity (21.4 percent) and being female (21.0 percent) were the most common reasons given. Less than one percent said that race and being female was the primary reason.
- Other commonly mentioned reasons included no insurance (7.3 percent), poor/economic status (6.4 percent), Medicare or Medicaid not accepted (5.6 percent), physical disability (5.5 percent), language (5.3 percent). Other reasons were each mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17FF
Primary Reason for Discrimination Getting Help from a Government or Public Agency
(n=92)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	29.0
Poor/Economic status	23.6
Being female	7.4
Physical disability	6.9
Being too young	6.2
Being too old	5.5
Made too much money	5.4
Not being a US citizen	5.1
Weight	2.0
Race and being female	2.0
A mental health problem	1.6
Language	0.8
Bureaucracy	0.5
Other	3.9

- Respondents who reported discrimination when getting help from a government or public agency were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. Twenty-nine percent of the respondents reported that race or ethnicity was the primary reason (see Table Q17FF). Being poor or economic status was reported by 23.6 percent of the respondents.
- Other commonly mentioned reasons included being female (7.4 percent), physical disability (6.9 percent), being too young (6.2 percent), being too old (5.5 percent), and not being a US citizen (5.1 percent). Other reasons were each mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

Table Q17GG
Primary Reason for Discrimination in Obtaining Housing
(n=55)

	Percentage Responding
Race or ethnicity	38.8
Poor/Economic status	20.4
Being female	12.7
Marital status (being single)	9.4
Not being a US citizen	4.0
Language	3.4
Being pregnant	3.4
Being too young	2.6
Other	5.3

- Respondents who reported discrimination while obtaining housing were asked to give the primary reason for the discrimination. Race or ethnicity (38.8 percent) and being poor or economic status (20.4 percent) were the two most common reasons (see Table Q17GG). Other commonly mentioned reasons included being female (12.7 percent) and marital status (9.4 percent). Other reasons were each mentioned by less than five percent of the respondents.
- There were no statistically significant differences among demographic groups.

APPENDIX: OPEN-ENDED RESPONSES

Q47A Primary Cause of Problems Buying or Renting in Dallas County

Application, could not pass
Asked for more than 5% down payment
Because of marital status
Being single needed to have more income than she had
Closing didn't go through
Did not meet income requirement
Didn't have social security
For being a single mother with 3 kids
Lack of credit history
Language problems
They told him that his income was not enough
Maintenance
Money they already had
No credit
No credit history
No drivers license
Had never leased in Dallas before
No long standing job
No social security number
Not sure if they should buy, they are illegal
Rent too high
Respondent says reason was she didn't make enough money the year before she tried
to get housing
Section 8 is very limited
Sometimes they do not take Section 8 vouchers
Taxes
The former owner wants to change the contract agreed upon in buying the house
They said because of the kids her husband did not make enough money.
Too expensive
Too many people per amount of room
Trying to place someone on the application with a previous eviction