

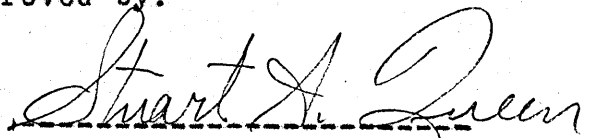
"The Relation of Mobility and Segregation to Social Maladjustment
in an Urban Community - Kansas City, Missouri.

by


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A. INTRODUCTION.

Sociology has always interested itself in the causes of family and group disorganization. While the intimate relation between individual and group disintegration has often been pointed out, we are definitely limiting ourselves in this study to group analysis in an attempt to isolate and evaluate the factors that contribute to social maladjustment. Our problem is a collective one and we are chiefly concerned with that factor which seems to be most frequently connected with pathological group conditions, and therefore appears to be the most important. Innumerable studies have been made which point out the importance of income and racial differences, and educational deficiencies. Not so long ago social workers stressed the economic side of social pathology above all others. Periodically we are called upon to witness the degrading influence which the presence of the foreign born has upon our social organization! Educators are now stressing the value of more thorough and adequate schooling as the solution of our social ills. Only recently did Park call attention to the fact that transiency and instability of individuals and groups, and lack of social contacts may be an important cause of maladjustment.*

We are not endeavoring to delve into the remote and intricate causes of social pathology or of the pathological conditions which are made apparent by this particular study. We are merely attempting to analyse collectively the social phenomenon present in an endeavor to bring out the important concomitant factors of social maladjustment and to discover the effects of mobility and transiency thereon.

1. Preliminary Survey of the Field.

In making a study of the relation of mobility and segregation of population, and the prevalence of social problems in Kansas City, Missouri, a preliminary survey was made of what is familiarly known as West District. This district lies west of Main Street, and north of Thirty-first Street, and extends to the State Line and the Missouri River. (See Map I.)

West District has always been a problem to social workers in Kansas City. Many of the applications for aid, financial and otherwise, come from this district, the number being larger in proportion to its size than in other sections of the city.

* Park, Robert E. The City (Suggestions for the Investigation of Human Behavior in a City Environment.) Chap.I, Chicago 1925.

A survey made by the Board of Public Welfare in 1913* showed that a proportionately larger number of individuals arrested for crimes of varying degree lived on the West Side. Police officials still consider the northern section the heart of the underworld. The Visiting Nurses Association has found sickness and poor health to be very prevalent; and the Housing Committee of the Consumers' League reports poor housing conditions for the district as a whole.

On the basis of these general facts, a survey was made to discover the incidence of these and other types of unwholesome social conditions. Also an attempt was made to find out whether these conditions were concentrated in certain localities, or were evenly distributed throughout the whole district.

Map I was made from data obtained from the records of the Kansas City Provident Association. It shows the distribution of families served by that organization for the year September 1, 1923 to September 1, 1924. It is easily seen that by far the greater number of families needing help were located in the section north of the railroad tracks, which shall be referred to as the northern section of West District. There is also a decided concentration of these families in the neighborhood extending from Twelfth and Fifteenth Streets and from Summit to Broadway. Reference to the map shows that on the other hand there were few families applying for aid in the southern section of the district.

Map II represents the distribution of venereal disease. These data were taken from the records of the Infectious Disease Department of the Health Conservation Association. They are cases reported by all hospitals and clinics of a public nature. Many infected individuals do not have any medical attention, and others consult private physicians who do not report to the Health Conservation Association, so the data are not all inclusive. However we have as representative a group of cases as could be collected from all available sources.

We find that there are a great many more cases in the northern section than in the southern - but that the distribution is more concentrated in certain localities in contrast to the more even distribution of dependent families. In the southwest portion of this section, just north of the railroad tracks and south of Observation Park, we find the frequency to be especially high. These cases are mostly from the Mexican Colony (see Map IV). The frequency of Mexican cases is due to several factors:

1. The incidence of venereal disease is very high in these families. Experience shows that the lax marital relations in this group, due in part to overcrowding of housing condition, are responsible for the spread of the disease.

* A Social Prospectus of Kansas City, Missouri, 1913.

2. As a rule the Mexican families are so poor that they cannot afford a private physician and are therefore forced to rely on free clinics for their medical care, and therefore a higher percentage are recorded with the Health Conservation Association.

3. The Guadeloupe Clinic and the Mexican Christian Mission located in this district, which have avowed missionary aims, stimulate medical attention for such diseases.

4. Their success is due in a large measure to the homogeneity of the group, which makes it easier to discover and insist on the treatment of the disease.

Data were collected from the Tuberculosis Committee of the Health Conservation Association. Obviously a majority of infected individuals do not have medical attention, and are not registered with the association. The data were so inadequate that a separate map was not made. The precinct maps show the tuberculosis distribution in the two precincts (see Maps V and VI). The cases were more frequent in the northern section than in the southern, and a good many cases were found to be in the Mexican Colony.

Map III shows the location of racial groups. The Mexican Colony has already been indicated. It is interesting to note that there are few negroes living in this district, and that their settlements are small and widely scattered.

Map IV shows the various social institutions in the district. There are a great many more institutions in the northern section, and they were so situated, for the most part, in recognition of the more complex social problems prevalent in that area. With the exception of the two large downtown churches (The Catholic Cathedral and the Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Church) the churches were organized with the definite purpose of meeting an "obvious" need. These churches are, in most cases, branches of larger churches located in the residential sections of Kansas City. The two day nurseries, the Social Center, and the clinics are supported in whole or in part by the Council of Social Agencies, receiving their funds from the Community Chest. They were so located as to meet as adequately as possible the exigencies of the West Side.

Unfortunately neither police nor juvenile court records were available for this study. In gauging delinquency and crime we must rely on the opinions of the police, of social workers who have worked in this district for some time, and on the opinions of those living in the district itself. The police still consider the northern section as the center of the underworld; it harbors many criminals and contains many of their resorts and hiding places. Social workers have found that

drunkenness, immorality and petty crimes are prevalent throughout the same section, whereas in the southern section there is less delinquency and crime. The opinions of those living in the two sections support these general conclusions.

As a result of this brief survey of West District we felt justified in coming to the conclusion that the northern section presents a great many more social problems than the southern.

2. Choice of Two Precincts for Comparison and Study.

In order to examine the difference in the two sections more carefully, it was decided to select a representative area in each section for more intensive study.

The fourteenth precinct of the first ward was chosen for the northern section, and the fourth precinct of the second ward for the southern. These two precincts shall be referred to as B and A respectively. They were chosen for the following reasons:

1. They are small in size and comparable in area.
2. Being political units, data regarding the voting population are available.
3. Each precinct is representative of its section in that A has few social problems as has been shown above - whereas B has a high rate of delinquency, dependency, venereal disease and tuberculosis, as has already been pointed out.
4. It was estimated that A and B had approximately the same income per family, thus discarding the economic differences as far as income is concerned.
5. It was also estimated that their plane of living was approximately the same.
6. It was thought that they were populated by native born whites, thus eliminating the possibility of foreign born and racial difficulties.

Maps V and VI show the distribution of the various social maladjustments by family, for A and B, as was pointed out in the general survey. These data were taken from the same sources. These maps also show the configuration of the two precincts (for their relation in regard to the entire district see preceding maps).

3. The Problems Defined.

Having two precincts of the same race, nationality and economic status, the one presenting varied and far reaching social problems, we have attempted to find out:

1. How the precincts differed in essential family and group make up.
2. The relation between these differences and the social problems presented.
3. Why these maladjusted families were concentrated in B rather than A.

4. Methods Used.

Two methods were used in this study. An historical study was made of West District with a view to delineating as closely as possible the various steps in its development in order to trace the probable causes of its present state. In this connection real estate men were interviewed as to the change in property values, the different uses to which the land has been put, and also the probable future trends affecting its social status. School teachers, clergymen, and social workers who had worked in the district for several years were also consulted as to the varying social transitions accompanying the economic changes.

Secondly, a house to house canvass was made to determine the character of the population of precincts A and B. This canvass was made by students having a printed schedule to be made out at the time of the investigation. The schedule was intended to record the salient factors in the make up of the families visited (see copy of schedule attached).

There are of course disadvantages in both these methods and errors of some magnitude. It was practically impossible to secure answers to all of the questions on the schedule. This inability was due in some cases to the poor memory of the individuals interviewed, and also to their reluctance to answer some of the questions of a rather personal nature. Personal bias has entered into the information obtained by these schedules. For instance people are apt to overestimate their educational attainment. Therefore the facts regarding educational attainment will show a higher grade placement attained than exists in reality. This is also true in connection with income, transiency, ownership and other factors measured by this study. This means that in a good many cases the information is overestimated. Hence the errors are largely those of understatement. In all probability conditions are somewhat worse than this study shows, safeguarding the study in this respect and making the findings more reliable in that they do not over rate the social problems presented.

Approximately one hundred and fifteen schedules were made out for each precinct, and on the whole it is believed that we have a fairly representative group from each section. The majority of these schedules were made out within three months, from

March to May 1925, inclusive. At this time of the year there is neither a maximum or minimum of employment or transiency, making the facts more reliable in this regard.

B. DATA REGARDING FAMILY AND GROUP COMPOSITION

1. Race and Nationality.

Both districts are composed predominantly of native whites. Table I. There are no negroes living in either precinct. In A 6% of the individuals are foreign born, and only 3% in B. The countries represented are Germany, France, Hungary and Ireland. All of these individuals have lived in the United States for a considerable period of time, and most of them have been in the country over twenty-five years. The foreign born are present in small numbers, have lived in the United States for a long time, and are of races and nationalities which it is assumed are easily assimilated. The elements of race and nationality cannot be considered as contributory to the social problems prevalent in B.

2. Family Make Up.

Precinct A varies a great deal more in age, as a group, than does B. The median age in B is a little over three years higher than in A. The semi interquartile range is 9.9 as compared with 13.9 respectively. Table II. There are 428 individuals in A as compared with 310 in B, whereas the number of families investigated was approximately the same. This is due to the larger number of children and old people in A than in B, as is shown by the semi interquartile range.

Table III shows that the median size family in A is composed of 4.1 individuals as compared with 2.8 individuals in B. In A the median family lives in a median of 5.1 rooms, as compared with 2.7 rooms in B. Table IV indicates that 54% of the families in A live in single dwellings, while 98% of the families in B live in multiple dwellings, with a median of 6.2 families to each dwelling. Table V.

In A 28% of the married couples have no children (Table VI), and the remaining 72% have a median of 2.9 children per family. Table VII. In B 49% of the married couples have no children (Table VI) and 51% have a median of 2.3 children per family. Table VII. There are more families where the mother is the breadwinner in A than in B. Table VI.

Summary.

It is evident then that in precinct B the families are somewhat older than in A. In A there are more children and old folks and consequently the families are larger. In Precinct B approximately 50% of the married couples have no children, however, each of the remaining 50% has almost as many children as the average family in A. It was noticed that the married couples without children in B were older than those in A. In other words the younger couples in A had not been married so long, and had not had time to have children or settle down to home life. This would lead one to suppose that the families in B did not intend to have children as a rule until later in life. Also, being a rooming house district, we would expect a concentration of families having no children, as such establishments frequently discriminate against families with children, refusing to rent rooms to them. Another factor which might have some bearing in this regard is the higher incidence of venereal disease in Precinct B than in A, undoubtedly causing sterility in many cases. In B families live in multiple dwellings and do not have as many rooms per family, their housing conditions are therefore more congested.

3. Economic Status.

a. Income.

The results of the tabulation of wage distributions for the family head in the two precincts are as follows. Precinct A has a median wage of \$34.50 per week, which exceeds B by almost \$5.00 per week (Table VIII). On the other hand there are more members of the family working in B than in A and these other members in B have a slightly higher median wage. This coupled with the fact that there are fewer children in B and the families are therefore smaller, tends to balance this difference. Table IX shows that in B there is a median wage of \$34.90 per family of 3.8 individuals.

Precinct B has a higher median wage per week than has A, and the families are smaller in B. The income level for both precincts compares most favorably with the average income of wage earners throughout the United States which has been estimated at \$1,382 per year per family, or approximately \$26.00 per week per family.*

Data were collected in connection with the number of weeks lost per year, in an attempt to find the difference in average yearly income. The answers to this question were such that it was impossible to tabulate them as the majority in each precinct did not know how many weeks had been lost during the year. This was especially true of Precinct B in which 30% of the returns failed to give this information. It is safe to

*Queen and Mann "Social Pathology", p. 254.

assume that if the individual had not missed many weeks he would have remembered the actual number; and that in most cases they had lost so many weeks that they were uncertain as to precise number of weeks lost during the year. This added to the fact that the returns which were tabulated showed more unemployment in B than in A, would suggest that while B has a slightly higher potential income per week, the number of weeks lost per year would counterbalance this difference; and in all probability would reduce the average yearly income to the same as that in A. Therefore it is believed that the two precincts have approximately the same annual income per family.

b. Ownership.

A comparison of the two precincts in regard to ownership of homes, furniture, and other property, reveals some interesting contrasts. In A 33% of the families own their own homes as compared with only 10% in B. Almost 85% of the families in A own their furniture as compared with 35% in B. Ownership of other property does not show so marked a difference - 14% in A and 10% in B owning property of some kind or other. The difference in the two districts in regard to ownership is consistent throughout.

c. Insurance.

There is more insurance carried in A than in B. This is especially true of the men and children. On the other hand there are more insured women in B than in A. The difference is probably of little significance. In both precincts the policies are of the industrial type. The premiums are paid weekly - and the benefits at death. Accident policies are few, contrary to all suppositions.

Summary.

The significant fact here is that while there is approximately the same income in the two precincts, the families in precinct A have accumulated a great deal more property than the families in B. We have noticed that the families in A are somewhat younger than those in B, yet they evidence more thrift as far as ownership of homes, furniture and other property is concerned. This difference is most significant. The families in B evidently spend their money as fast as they make it, and this fact in itself would account for the higher degree of dependency. When a crisis comes they would have no resources on which they could rely. Having no property it is almost impossible to obtain credit, and so they are forced to apply to their relatives or a charity organization for aid. Observation shows that families of this type do not as a rule keep in touch with their relatives because of their transient nature. While they live more expensively than families in A, their actual standard of living is not so high.

4. Mobility.

a. Physical mobility.

i. As indicated by place of birth.

Table I shows that 72% of the adults in A were born in Missouri and Kansas - as compared with 59% in B. On the whole the adults in A were born in the Kansas City trade area - the overwhelming majority having been born in Kansas and Missouri, and most of these were born in the two Kansas Cities. This would indicate that the adults in A came from families which had lived in this section of the country and were more or less stable. Almost half of the adults in B came from families which did not live in the immediate Kansas City trade area, and many are from states at a considerable distance. The significant difference here is in the background of the families of the two precincts - in B we already have a predisposition to mobility.

ii. As indicated by length of residence.

Table XII reveals a marked difference as far as the city and time of longest residence is concerned. In A 68% of the families had lived in Kansas City longer than in any other city; the median length of residence for the group being 19 years. In B only 44% had lived in Kansas City longer than in any other town; and the median residence in Kansas City was 17.5 years. These figures show that the majority of the families in B have lived longer in other cities than they have lived in Kansas City, the opposite is the case in Precinct A.

Table XIII shows the length of residence in house, district and city. Approximately 50% of the families in B had lived less than one year in the house in which they were living at the time of the investigation; the median length of residence for this group was two months. In A 30% of the families had lived in the house less than one year, with a median length of residence 6.5 months. This shows a great deal more moving from house to house in B, and also a shorter period of residence in any one house. The same is true of the length of residence in the district and city. 35% of the families in B had lived in the district and 10% in the city less than one year, as compared with 15% and only 2% in A during the same time. Three times as many families in A had lived in the house over two years, and almost twice as many had lived in the district over two years also. The median length of residence in the city for A was 13.8 years as compared with 7.4 years for B. The difference in the two districts is consistent throughout in the matter of residence.

Summary.

The facts regarding the city of longest residence are apt to be somewhat misleading. In making out the schedule the families gave the city in which they had lived longest only. It is quite possible then to underestimate the actual amount of inter-city transiency, as it was impossible to find out whether the families had lived in the city intermittently, or for several consecutive years. It is a well known fact that many families whose breadwinner is engaged in seasonal occupations travel quite extensively during the spring and summer months. The majority return to a certain city during the winter months of slack employment, and that particularly is referred to by them as their legal residence. We have then a minimum estimate of inter-city transiency; and we can assume that the families in B are a great deal more mobile than the tables show. This assumption is based on the facts which we have already learned about their family make up. The families are small, have few children, and are not tied down by ownership of property.

The most significant difference is in the movement from house to house and district to district within the city; or intra-city transiency. Precinct B has a higher degree of inter-city transiency than A, but comparatively speaking intra-city transiency is still more evident.

We have already seen that in the family make up in B there are factors conducive to physical mobility, due to the removal of limitations to transiency. Evidence has thrown light upon the superficiality of their mode of living, and we have now established the fact that in B we have a high degree of intra-city transiency. The combination of these elements, with our previous knowledge of the prevalency of venereal disease, dependency, crime and other social problems would enable us to conclude that in this specific case intra-city transiency and social maladjustment are closely related concomitant factors.

iii. As indicated by Occupation and Employment.

The question of seasonal employment enters into this phase of transiency to a great extent. The majority of the wage earners in the two precincts are day laborers; this is especially true of B. In A there are several wage earners holding minor office positions - but on the whole the two precincts are composed of unskilled workmen. A classification by trades and occupations is impossible because of the nature of the answers returned.

We may assume that employment conditions affect A and B alike, and that any difference in employment and occupational transiency is due to a change of residence, or to the personal efficiency of the individual worker.

A comparison of the data shown in Table XIV indicates that the wage earners in A have been in their various occupations for an average of 5.3 years as compared with 4.8 years for B. The fact that the difference is slight may be expected when we realize that the wage earners are unskilled in both precincts. There is a more significant difference in the average length of time in present employment. In A there is a median of 3.3 years as compared with 1.9 years in B. Table XV compares district transiency with employment transiency. In A the median length of residence for those who have lived in the precinct less than one year, is ten months. The median length of employment for the same group is three years. Similarly in B the median length of residence for those who have lived in the precinct less than one year is 6.9 months - and the median length of time in present employment is 1.5 years.

Data collected on the number of jobs held during the year showed a slightly higher degree of occupational transiency in B. These data are unreliable for the same reason indicated in connection with the number of weeks lost. Many of the individuals investigated were unable to state definitely how many jobs they had held during the year; indicating that they had at least held several. We have then a minimum estimate of occupational transiency as far as the number of jobs held during the year is concerned.

Summary.

These facts indicate that there is more labor turnover in B; the difference in length of time in present employment is quite significant when we take into consideration the type of work these wage earners are engaged in. We also find that families are apt to change their residence more frequently than they do their employment, substantiating our observations on intra-city transiency. Families in B are much more transient than those in A in every respect, and this difference is consistent in each of the elements measured in this study.

iv. As Indicated by Reregistration of the Voting Population.

Statistics obtained from the Board of Election Commissioners of Kansas City, Mo., indicates that the population of Precinct B is much more transient and mobile than Precinct A.

In Precinct B 517 votes registered in September 1924, 141 reregistered in September 1925, and the canvass showed that 267 individuals had moved out of the precinct during that time. In A 408 registered in 1924, 70 reregistered in 1925, and only 43 had moved from the precinct during the year. In other words six times as many families are moving in and out

of Precinct B than A.

The political population of Precinct B is numbered at 391 as compared with 435 for Precinct A. Actually, the population is greater in B; which would indicate that individuals in A are more interested in government and citizenship.

b. Social Mobility.

By social mobility is meant the number and intensity of social contacts an individual has with the community or group in which he lives. By number we mean the frequency of membership in communal organizations and by intensity the degree of active participation in the functions of those organizations. Table XVI shows the membership in organizations for the families in the two precincts.

Membership in unions shows a very slight difference, 39% of the men in A, and 36% in B being affiliated with the various organizations. The low percentage might well be expected as Kansas City is noted as a weak union town. Membership in the various unions is not so significant for the same reason; the spirit of co-operation and support is lacking, and reduces the value of the union as a social asset considerably.

On the other hand lodge membership is an important factor in social mobility. It means a great deal more than mere membership; it is practically speaking the only possibility of "Social" life for individuals of this class. It takes the place of the club in the more wealthy man's existence. The lodges have their dances, parties and programs which not only develop initiative and self expression - but also afford a medium through which the members can broaden their acquaintance. Repeated contact with the members of the other chapters in the city enables individuals to broaden their outlook quite considerably. Besides the social nature of the lodge it has its business advantages; and most chapters have a mutual aid plan which is evidenced by the benefit funds maintained to help those members who are in distress. The lodge is a definite factor in the social cohesion of a group.

In A 45% of the men are members of lodges, as compared with 27% in B. The number of women who hold membership is negligible in both instances. Families in A have then, wider and more intense social contacts of beneficial nature than those in B so far as lodges are concerned.

The church is also a fundamental social factor in communities of this type. Its religious program is in most instances supplemented by a social program which makes it somewhat of a social center. Women's clubs and men's societies are numerous

and usually well attended by the members of the church. Some of the churches on the West Side - notably the West Side Baptist Church - have playground facilities with full time play supervisors; and also free music instructors - and other facilities of that kind which make it possible for the members to enjoy privileges which they could not have under other circumstances.

In A 78% of the adults are members of churches and 56% of this number attend services regularly; while in B only 48% are members and only 28% of them are regular in attendance. This difference is most significant in the light of social mobility and relative stability.

The table for minors (ages 12 - 21 years) shows that 79% of the minors in A are members of churches and 78% of them attend regularly; while 90% are members in B but only 63% attend with any degree of regularity. This would seem to indicate that the children in A are receiving more religious training than those in B.

Summary.

In these three social contacts that we have definitely been able to evaluate we find that A is consistently more interested in its social organizations. The families have wide contacts, and are more interested in community affairs. We would naturally expect this to be the case, for having located more or less permanently in the precinct, they are more apt to strive co-operatively for its betterment. On the other hand we cannot expect the families in B to be so well oriented - or to have as great a concern for communal welfare, because of their transient nature.

5. Educational Attainment.

Table XVII shows the educational attainment of the individuals in the two precincts. All numbers above and to the right of the dividing line represent individuals who were normal or accelerated according to the position relative to the dividing line. All numbers below the line represent those that were retarded in school. Table XVII shows only those individuals who were out of school at the time the investigation was made. There is quite a significant difference in average educational attainment - 83% of the individuals in B were retarded as compared with 46% in A. In A the grade placement for both men and women was uniformly higher than in B, and exceeds B by almost half a grade. In both precincts the women are slightly more advanced than the men. This is doubtless due to the fact that in the last generation the men were often taken out of school at an early age in order to supplement the family income.

Table XVIII shows the educational attainment for those who were in school at the time of the investigation. The significant fact here is not in the percentage retarded - but in the fact that in A a greater number are allowed to go on to Junior High - and regular High School. On the other hand the children in B are taken out of school when they reach the eighth grade. However the data were inadequate for Precinct B and little weight can be attached to these findings. It is interesting to note that that is the tendency in the transient precinct.

C. SUMMARY OF DATA IN PART B.

Precinct B has a slightly larger income per week per family than Precinct A. This difference is counteracted by increased employment transiency in B which reduces the yearly income to approximately the same level.

Both precincts are composed of native whites, which means that the social problems prevalent in B cannot be attributed to a foreign born or colored population.

We have also noted a slight difference in the educational attainment of the adults in the two groups. Their grade placement differed by half a grade - however the percentage of retarded individuals in B is slightly higher than in A. Too much weight cannot be given to these results as the school standards of the last generation were by no means uniform, and great strides have been made since their time towards universal schooling. It is unfair to judge these individuals in the light of present day critics. A much more important study from the scholastic standpoint would be one dealing with the school history of the individuals - knowledge regarding the regularity of school attendance, number of transfers to other schools, reasons for leaving school, and general attitudes of parents and pupils - would be more valuable in this regard than mere grade placement. However, these data cannot be obtained.

These three factors are comparatively constant for both precincts, and therefore cannot be considered as contributing to social maladjustment in B. It is evident that there are other differences in group make up that are more important in gauging social problems than those of race and nationality - income - and educational attainment. While the results of this study apply mainly to the precincts analysed, they suggest too much emphasis has been laid on these three factors as contributing to social maladjustment in the past.

The significance of a family's economic status does not lie in the amount of income, so much as in the uses to which that income is put. In precinct B the income is as high if not a little higher than in precinct A, and yet we have also a higher degree of dependency. We find that the families are more superficial in their mode of living and do not invest in homes or other property, which would be a stable nucleus around which to build family life. Their resources are limited in this respect.

The most significant difference is in the transient nature of the families in B. The adage that "A rolling stone gathers no moss" is applicable in this case, especially in regard to economic resources and helpful social contacts. We find that

the majority of the families in B have no children, in most cases both man and wife work. They live in furnished rooms in a congested district, and have no furniture or personal effects. All these factors are conducive to a roving existence.

An interesting distinction has been made between inter and intra-city transiency, and we have noted that intra-city transiency is even more marked than the movement from city to city. The reasons for this type of mobility are speculative. Possibly the families move from house to house in order to escape payment of rent. Maybe they are undesirable tenants and are frequently evicted; or they might be of the type that is not satisfied with a stationary existence and obeys the urge to move from one district to another within the city. Whatever the cause, it is evident when we consider the nature of the social problems in B, that intra-city transiency is closely related to social maladjustment and is not conducive to good citizenship. Whether it is a more disorganizing factor than inter-city transiency remains to be seen, and might well be a subject for further study.

In contrast to Precinct B, Precinct A is composed of larger families, and is decidedly more stable as far as residence and employment are concerned. Many own their own homes, and almost all own their own furniture. Another striking distinction is in the degree of social mobility evidenced in the two precincts. There is more stable communal interest in A than in B. With this group we find few families having to call on charity for aid, and still less crime and venereal disease. We may conclude then that group ties are necessary to family stability and good citizenship; that thrift and an accumulation of property are essential to successful family existence.

Transiency implies economic instability, and a resultant reduction in income; it necessitates living in furnished rooms so that ownership of furniture is not only unnecessary, but also a handicap, it presupposes numerous superficial contacts and also an obvious lack of the type of contacts that are educational and broadening in nature. It results in a slight regard of an individual's responsibility to the local group and as corresponding moral degeneration. Economic and social disintergration are bound to follow, and an increase in social problems is the result.

These indications of social maladjustment in family and group life are the product of a transient existence; and while contributing to transiency in themselves they must be considered the result and not the cause of this phenomenon.

This study would indicate that elements of race and nationality, income and educational attainment are not as important concomitant factors of social maladjustment as has hitherto been supposed. In fact serious social instability may be present where these factors are comparatively "normal". On the other

hand transiency and subsequent lack of social mobility are more important in this regard - and evidence an underlying condition that needs adjustment.

D. DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY OF WEST DISTRICT.

1. Description.

West District may be divided into three sections. The northern and southern sections have already been mentioned; the third is known as the "West Bottoms" or the Central Industrial District. (See Map I.)

The West Bottoms is composed of flat territory stretching from the mouth of the Kaw or Kansas River - and the banks of the Missouri River to the "Bluff" on the east. This section is used almost entirely for industrial purposes - mainly because of the configuration of the land, and its accessibility to the railroad tracks and terminals. In this section the large wholesale houses, packing houses, round houses and freight depots are located. There are very few dwellings here except in the extreme northwest portion which borders on the state line, and is inhabited by negroes.

The northern section we have already described as that area lying north of the railroad tracks and bounded on the west by the "Bluff" and on the east by Main Street. The extreme northern portion along the banks of the Missouri River is also a wholesale and manufacturing district. Small business concerns and retail houses are distributed throughout the whole area, and concentrate around 12th and Main Streets. This immediate vicinity is the down town business district. Just north of the Union Station is another small wholesale area.

The neighborhood bordering on 12th St. and extending north to 9th and south to 18th is a transient district in which there are many tenement houses, apartments, and old dwellings converted into rooming houses. In the southwest - centering around Observation Park - there is a poor residential section inhabited by day laborers.

The southern section, south of the railroad tracks, is chiefly a poor residential section, also inhabited by day laborers. Business has encroached along Southwest Boulevard; and the section's general proximity to the West Bottoms, and the down town business district makes it undesirable as a residential quarter. It differs from the northern section in that it is not transient in its nature. It is composed of single dwellings occupied by a poor but stable class of workmen.

2. History.

Thirty-five years ago the Central Industrial District was a thriving retail center. The old Union Station was located here at that time, and small places of business, catering

to the travelling public, were situated in its immediate vicinity. At that time the "Bluff" overlooking the "Bottoms" was the best residential district in town, and was known as "Quality Hill". "Quality Hill" extended from Summit to Central, and from 9th to 18th Streets.

The reasons for the gradual degeneration of this residential section are many - and the evolutionary process of the decomposition of a select district, gives some helpful clues to the concentration of social problems in this section.

As the "West Bottoms" increased in value as an industrial district there was a corresponding decrease in the desirability of "Quality Hill" as a residential area. The stockyards located in the Bottoms and attracted many subsidiary factories. Industrialists realizing the value of the land commenced to build other factories and warehouses. Naturally the dust, smoke and stench from these concerns greatly diminished the residential qualities of the most exclusive section at that time.

"Quality Hill" was not a restricted area and industry and business gradually encroached on all sides. With the change of the retail center to 12th and Main Streets came an influx of smaller concerns relying on their proximity to the business district for their trade.

The final blow to the "Hill" as a residential section of any caste came with the moving of the Union Station to its present location at 24th and Main Streets. This meant that the district was surrounded on three sides by railroad tracks; was hemmed in by business houses; and furthermore was surrounded by the squalid houses of the laborers who located in this section in order to be close to their places of work.

About that time the new residential sections were being opened up "out south". New High Schools were being built in the outlying districts and the residents of "Quality Hill" found themselves cut off from all secondary educational facilities. The combination of all these factors resulted in the sale of the old mansions and an exodus to the new additions in the finer suburban sections.

These large houses were to be had at a comparatively low price, for at this stage in the decomposition of the district, property values were low. Individuals purchased these homes as an investment, remodeled them, and converted them into rooming houses. Used in this manner they yielded a high profit to their owners.

The southern section has not undergone this process of degeneration. It has always been a residential section of the poorer sort - composed chiefly of single dwellings. Business has not encroached to the extent that it has in the northern section,

due probably to its hilly configuration, which is not suited to the location of industrial plants. While it is near enough to the down town business district to be undesirable as a residential section, it is far enough away as yet to escape the natural results of the encroachment of business. This last fact has held the land and property values on about the same level for years - and has been one of the chief causes for the stability of this section.

At present land and property values in West District are on the increase although not in proportion to certain other sections of the city. Closely bordering on the business district, just south and west of 12th and Main Streets, there is a rapidly developing hotel and apartment area of the finest sort. These new buildings are as fine as can be found anywhere in the city. They cater to travellers, and business men who prefer to be close to their place of business.

Just south of this hotel area small factories - laundries - garages and other concerns of that general nature, are building. Real estate men predict that the entire district north of the railroad tracks will be utilized in this manner in the near future. The reasons for this development are as follows. Land values are not as high here as in those neighborhoods directly bordering on the railroad tracks. These small concerns do not ship in carload lots and so do not have to be accessible to railroad tracks. On the other hand they have immediate access by motor transportation to the freight depots and express offices which are necessary for the import and export of their goods. The cheapness of the land and its proximity to the existing resources make it desirable for this new development. Kansas City's inevitable development as an industrial and commercial city will mean a further rise in the land values, and a corresponding decrease in the use of the land for dwelling and residential purposes.

The southern section on the other hand seems to be safe from the wholesale encroachment of business for a few more years at least. No doubt the bottoms immediately to the west and north will eventually become industrial centers, however this transition is not likely to occur until the northern section has been fully developed. Furthermore its proximity to the Penn Valley Park makes it attractive as a residential area of a poorer sort, and the new zoning ordinance has classified it as an apartment district.

3. Conclusion.

The reason for the segregation of a transient group in B rather than in A is obvious in the light of the history of West District. It is the inevitable result of development

and transition in any expanding city. The change from a residential-to a rooming house - to a business district is always accompanied by such problems as exist in B.

With the expansion of a city the residential districts which were on the outskirts of the small town in a few years are in the heart of the business district. As the transition is a slow one and business does not immediately displace the old residences, these houses are left standing for several years. They are a good means of investment as they may be bought cheaply, remodeled at a small cost, and rented to ten or fifteen families at a time. In the place of the old residential district we have a rooming and tenement house section. Naturally this rooming house district renting furnished rooms attracts a transient group. We have already pointed out the close relation between transiency and social maladjustment so that the reason for the segregation of social problems in a transient district is obvious.

Precinct B is essentially a transient neighborhood as has already been pointed out. It is composed almost entirely of multiple dwellings renting furnished rooms. Transient people without furniture - and who do not intend to locate permanently take rooms in B.

Precinct A on the other hand, being composed of single dwellings, does not have the facilities to house transient families. There are few furnished rooms for rent. We can safely say then that the reason for the concentration of social problems in B lies in the transient character of the district, and the transient nature of the people it attracts.

F. APPENDIX.

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T A B L E I

Birthplace of persons over 21 years of age for whom schedules were returned.

| <u>State</u> | A | % | B | % |
|---|------------|------|------------|------|
| Missouri | 242 | } 72 | 112 | } 59 |
| Kansas | 47 | | 25 | |
| Illinois | 10 | | 16 | |
| Ohio | 8 | | 12 | |
| Kentucky | 12 | | 5 | |
| Nebraska | 11 | | 5 | |
| Indiana | 10 | | 8 | |
| Colorado | 9 | | | |
| Iowa | 7 | | 8 | |
| New York | | | 5 | |
| Oklahoma | | | 8 | |
| Texas | | | 5 | |
| Total in states having less than 5 | 36 | | 13 | |
| Total | 398 | | 232 | |
| <u>Foreign States</u> | | | | |
| Ireland | 17 | | 4 | |
| Germany | 9 | | 2 | |
| France | | | 1 | |
| Hungary | | | 1 | |
| Total | 26 | | 8 | |

T A B L E II

Age and sex distribution of persons for whom schedules were returned.

| Age in years. | A | | | B | | |
|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| 0 - 4 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 14 | 15 | 29 |
| 5 | 21 | 24 | 45 | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| 10 | 21 | 32 | 53 | 7 | 8 | 15 |
| 15 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 9 | 9 | 18 |
| 20 | 16 | 16 | 32 | 8 | 17 | 25 |
| 25 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 24 | 22 | 46 |
| 30 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 13 | 22 | 35 |
| 35 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 21 | 20 | 41 |
| 40 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 13 | 12 | 25 |
| 45 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 9 | 12 | 21 |
| 50 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 8 | 6 | 14 |
| 55 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| 60 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 0 | 4 |
| 65 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 70 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| 75 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 80 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Totals | 198 | 230 | 420 | 148 | 162 | 310 |
| M | 26.5 | 25.8 | 26.1 | 29.6 | 30.4 | 29.7 |
| Q₁ | 12.2 | 11.9 | 12.1 | 15. | 20.1 | 16.1 |
| Q₃ | 40.8 | 36.1 | 40.5 | 39.7 | 40.2 | 36. |
| Q | 14.3 | 12.1 | 13.9 | 12.3 | 10. | 9.9 |

T A B L E III

Number of rooms per size of family.

| No. of rooms | B | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|---|----|-------|
| | Size of family. | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 18 |
| 2 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 52 |
| 3 | 3 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | 24 |
| 4 | | 4 | 2 | 3 | 3 | | | | | | 12 |
| 5 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| Total | 9 | 58 | 19 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 112 |

M_x 2.8

M_y 2.7

Q_{1x} 2.3

Q_{1y} 2.

Q_{3x} 3.8

Q_{3y} 3.5

A

| No. of rooms | A | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|--------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|
| | Size of family. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | |
| 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 2 | | 6 | | | | | | | | | | 6 |
| 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 10 |
| 4 | | 4 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | | | | | | 29 |
| 5 | | 7 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 2 | | | | | 26 |
| 6 | | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | 14 |
| 7 | | | 1 | 5 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 1 | 10 |
| 8 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 9 | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 3 | 24 | 19 | 27 | 11 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 98 |

M_x 4.1

M_y 5.1

Q_{1x} 2.8

Q_{1y} 4.2

Q_{3x} 5.

Q_{3y} 6.1

T A B L E IV

Type of dwellings occupied by families for whom schedules were made out.

| Type | A | % | B | % |
|-------------------|-----|----|-----|----|
| Single dwelling | 75 | 64 | 2 | 2 |
| Multiple dwelling | 42 | 36 | 112 | 98 |
| Total | 117 | | 114 | |

T A B L E V

Number of families in dwellings occupied by the families for whom schedules were made out.

| Number of families per house: | A | B |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|
| 1 | 75 | 3 |
| 2 | 21 | 9 |
| 3 | 3 | 8 |
| 4 | 12 | 10 |
| 5 | 4 | 20 |
| 6 | | 21 |
| 7 | | 0 |
| 8 | | 2 |
| 9 | | 0 |
| 10 | | 11 |
| 11 | | 26 |
| Total | 110 | 110 |
| M | 1.7 | 6.2 |
| Q ₁ | 1.3 | 4.5 |
| Q ₃ | 2.3 | 10.8 |

T A B L E VI

Family Composition.

| | A | B | Total |
|---------------------------------|----|----|-------|
| Married couple without children | 33 | 57 | 90 |
| Woman with children | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Single men | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Single women | 7 | 17 | 24 |

T A B L E VII

Number of children per family.

| Number of children | A | B | Total |
|--------------------|----|----|-------|
| 1 | 21 | 16 | 37 |
| 2 | 31 | 16 | 47 |
| 3 | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| 4 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| 5 | 4 | 3 | 7 |
| 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 7 | 1 | | 1 |
| 8 | 0 | | 0 |
| 9 | 1 | | 1 |
| Total | 82 | 44 | 126 |

M

Q₁

Q₃

T A B L E V I I I

Wages per week of head of household and other members of the family who are working.

| Wage Scale per week | A | | B | |
|------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|
| | Head of Household | Others | Head of Household | Others |
| 0-4.99 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 10 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| 15 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 20 | 6 | 3 | 13 | 12 |
| 25 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 4 |
| 30 | 27 | 0 | 16 | 3 |
| 35 | 21 | 2 | 18 | 1 |
| 40 | 13 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 45 | 3 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| 50 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 0 |
| 55 and over | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 91 | 29 | 95 | 37 |
| M | 34.5 | 18.7 | 29.8 | 20.6 |
| Q ₁ | 30.2 | 10.2 | 25.3 | 16.7 |
| Q ₃ | 39.7 | 27.2 | 41.1 | 24.4 |

T A B L E IX

Wages per week per size of family.

A

| Wages per week. | Size of family. | | | | | | | | | | | Total | |
|-----------------|-----------------|----|----|----|----|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|-----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | | |
| 0-4.99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| 15 | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| 20 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| 25 | | 2 | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | 10 |
| 30 | | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 26 |
| 35 | | 6 | 5 | 6 | 3 | | | | | | | | 20 |
| 40 | | 4 | 3 | 5 | 2 | | | | | | | | 14 |
| 45 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 50 | | | 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 7 |
| 55 | 1 | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| 60 | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | | | 4 |
| 65 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 70 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 85 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 90 above | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| Total | 5 | 27 | 25 | 25 | 14 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | | 105 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------|------|
| M_x | 3.8 | | | | | | | M_y | 35.3 |
| Q_{1x} | 2.7 | | | | | | | Q_{1y} | 30.2 |
| Q_{3x} | 4.4 | | | | | | | Q_{3y} | 42.7 |

T A B L E IX

Wages per week per size of family.

B

Size of Family.

| Wages per week 0-4.99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Total. |
|--------------------------|------|----|----|----|---|---|---|---------------|
| 5 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | 2 |
| 10 | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 15 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 2 | | | 8 |
| 20 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | 11 |
| 25 | | 5 | | 2 | | | | 7 |
| 30 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 1 | | | | 13 |
| 35 | 1 | 5 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 9 |
| 40 | | 10 | 2 | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 16 |
| 45 | | 7 | 1 | | | | | 8 |
| 50 | | 5 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | | 12 |
| 55 | | 4 | | | | | | 4 |
| 60 | | 2 | | | | | | 2 |
| 65 | | 3 | 1 | | | | | 4 |
| 70 | | | | 1 | | | | 1 |
| 75 | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | | | | | | | | |
| 85 | | | | | | | | |
| 90 above | | | | 2 | | | | 2 |
| Total | 9 | 54 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 100 |
| M_x | 2.75 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | M_y 39.4 |
| Q_{1x} | 2.2 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Q_{1y} 27.1 |
| Q_{3x} | 3.7 | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | Q_{3y} 50. |

T A B L E X

Number owning home, furniture and other property.

| Home | A | | Non-Owners | B | | Non-Owners |
|----------------|--------|-----|------------|--------|-----|------------|
| | Owners | | | Owners | | |
| | 43 | 33% | 74 | 12 | 10% | 105 |
| Furniture | 99 | 84% | 18 | 41 | 35% | 75 |
| Other Property | 16 | 14% | 97 | 12 | 10% | 104 |

T A B L E XI

Number of individuals carrying insurance for whom schedules were made out.

| | A | | | B | | |
|----------------|-------------|-----|-------|-------------|-----|-------|
| | M (over 21) | F | Total | M (over 21) | F | Total |
| Policy Holders | 91 | 38 | 129 | 65 | 55 | 120 |
| Non-holders | 32 | 80 | 112 | 30 | 60 | 90 |
| Total | 123 | 118 | 241 | 95 | 115 | 210 |

| | Under 21 | | | | | |
|----------------|----------|----|-------|----|---|-------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total |
| Policy Holders | 18 | 29 | 47 | 10 | 7 | 17 |
| Non-holders | 35 | 33 | 68 | | | |
| Total | 53 | 62 | 115 | 10 | 7 | 17 |

T A B L E X I I

City of longest residence and length of residence - K.C. and others.

| No. of years | A | | | B | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|--------|-------|------|--------|-------|-----|----|-----|------|
| | K.C. | Others | Total | K.C. | Others | Total | | | | |
| 1 -less than 5. | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | | | | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 6 | 10 | 16 | | | | |
| 10 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 9 | 12 | 21 | | | | |
| 15 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 14 | 20 | | | | |
| 20 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 3 | 11 | | | | |
| 25 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 4 | 2 | 6 | | | | |
| 30 | 20 | 2 | 22 | 6 | 7 | 13 | | | | |
| Total | 75 | 68% | 34 | 32% | 109 | 42 | 44% | 52 | 56% | 94 |
| M | 19 | | 15 | | 18 | 17.5 | | 15 | | 15.7 |

T A B L E XIII

Length of Residence in House, District, City and United States.

| Time in months | A | | | | B | | | |
|----------------|---------|----------|-----------|------|----------|----------|------|----------|
| | House | Dist. | City | U.S. | House | Dist. | City | U.S. |
| 0-1 | 3 | 2 | | | 16 | 6 | | 1 |
| 1 | 1 | 0 | | | 7 | 4 | | 1 |
| 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 0 |
| 3 | 1 | 1 | | | 5 | 2 | | 0 |
| 4 | 2 | 2 | | | 5 | 5 | | 0 |
| 5 | 5 | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | | 1 |
| 6 | 8 | 3 | 1 | | 10 | 5 | | 2 |
| 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 2 |
| 8 | 9 | 4 | 1 | | 4 | 4 | | 3 |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | 3 | 3 | | 0 |
| 10 | 1 | 1 | 0 | | 5 | 3 | | 2 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | | 0 |
| 12-15 | 15 | 13 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 15 | | 3 |
| 15-18 | 0 | | | | 2 | 2 | | 1 |
| 18-21 | 2 | | | | 6 | 5 | | 1 |
| 21-24 | 0 | | | | 0 | 0 | | 0 |
| 24-36 | 11 | 5 | 4 | | 5 | 12 | | 11 |
| 36-48 | 8 | 15 | 12 | | 4 | 10 | | 8 |
| 48-60 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 6 | | 8 |
| 60-120 | 20 | 23 | 19 | | 13 | 14 | | 19 |
| 120-180 | 5 | 9 | 19 | | 3 | 7 | | 19 |
| 180-240 | 3 | 8 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 1 | | 7 |
| 240-300 | 3 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 3 | | 8 |
| 300-above | 9 | 12 | 26 | 11 | 1 | 1 | | 10 |
| Total | | | | | | | | |
| M | 2.7 yrs | 4.8 yrs. | 13.8 yrs. | | 1.6 yrs. | 3.2 yrs. | | 7.4 yrs. |

T A B L E X I V

Length of time in Present Occupation and Present Employment.

| Time in yrs. | A | | B | |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | Occupation | Employment | Occupation | Employment |
| 0-1 | 12 | 24 | 11- | 28 |
| 1 | 16 | 13 | 11 | 18 |
| 2 | 10 | 22 | 7 | 9 |
| 3 | 10 | 10 | 12 | 6 |
| 4 | 7 | 7 | 13 | 6 |
| 5 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 5 |
| 6 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 3 |
| 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| 8 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 5 |
| 10 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 0 |
| 11 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| 12 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| 15 | 3 | 2 | 1 | |
| 16 | 0 | | | |
| 17 | 0 | | | |
| 18 | 3 | | | |
| 19 | 0 | | | |
| 20 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 21 above | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| M | 5.3 | 3.3 | 4.8 | 1.9 |
| Q1 | 3.2 | 1.5 | 2.5 | .8 |
| Q3 | 10.5 | 6.1 | 9.6 | 5.1 |

T A B L E X V

District Transiency and Present Employment.

A
Years in Present Employment.

| Month in district. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 over | Total. |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---------|--------|
| 0-1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 1 |
| 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 7 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | 3 |
| 9 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 8 |
| Total | 3 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | | | | 3 | 18 |

M_x 10 months

M_y 3 years.

T A B L E XVI

Membership in Union, Church and Lodge.
(Over 21 yrs. of age)

| | A | | | B | | | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|-----|---------|--------|-----|--------|--------|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total. | |
| UNION | | | | | | | |
| Membership | 49 39% | 0 | 49 | 36 36% | 1 | 37 | |
| Non-membership | 79 | X | 79 | 61 | X | 61 | |
| Total | 128 | | 128 | 97 | 1 | 98 | |
| LODGE | | | | | | | |
| Membership | 57 45% | 2 | 59 | 26 27% | 4 | 30 | |
| Non-membership | 69 | X | 69 | 69 | X | 69 | |
| Total | 126 | 2 | 128 | 95 | 4 | 99 | |
| CHURCH | | | | | | | |
| Membership | 90 | 98 | 188 78% | 37 | 56 | 93 40% | |
| Non-membership | 36 | 17 | 53 | 57 | 54 | 111 | |
| Total | 126 | 115 | 241 | 94 | 110 | 204 | |
| CHURCH ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 55 | 79 | 134 56% | 21 | 37 | 58 28% | |
| Not regular | 67 | 37 | 104 | 72 | 74 | 146 | |
| Total | 122 | 116 | 238 | 93 | 111 | 204 | |

T A B L E XVI (Cont'd)

Membership in Church - and also Church Attendance.
(Ages 21-12)

| | A | | | B | | | | |
|--------------------------|----|----|-------|----|----|-------|----|-----|
| | M | F | Total | M | F | Total | | |
| CHURCH | | | | | | | | |
| Membership | 22 | 36 | 79% | 58 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 90% |
| Non-membership | 9 | 7 | | 16 | 4 | 3 | 7 | |
| Total | 31 | 43 | | 74 | 11 | 7 | 18 | |
| CHURCH ATTENDANCE | | | | | | | | |
| Regular | 20 | 31 | 78% | 51 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 63% |
| Not regular | 2 | 5 | | 7 | 3 | 3 | 6 | |
| Total | 22 | 36 | | 58 | 11 | 7 | 18 | |

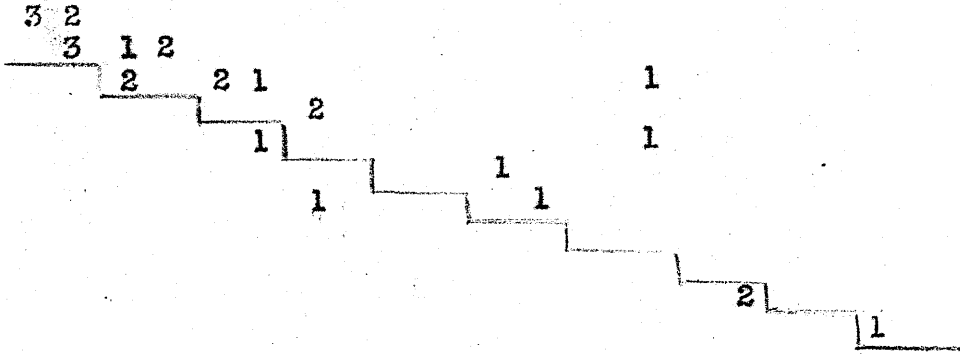
T A B L E XVIII

B

Age and Grade of those Individuals who were still going to School at the Time of the Investigation.

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F |

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19



Total 28 - 18%
Retarded

T A B L E X V I I I

Age and Grade of those Individuals who were still going to
School at the Time of the Investigation.

A

| Grade | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 |
|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Left | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F | M F |
| 6 | 6 3 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | 1 | | 1 2 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 9 | | 1 | 2 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | | | 1 | | 2 | 1 2 | | | | | | |
| 11 | | | | | | 1 2 | 1 | | | | | |
| 12 | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 1 | 2 | | | | |
| 13 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | 1 | |
| 14 | | | | | 1 | | 1 1 | 1 1 | 1 | | | |
| 15 | | | | | | | | | 2 | | 2 1 | |
| 16 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 2 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 |

Total 62

Retarded 19%

T A B L E XVII

Age and Grade Left School of those Individuals Who Were Out of School at the Time of the Investigation.

B

| Grade Left | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | | Totals | | | | |
|------------|----------------|--------------|---|----------------|-----|---|----------------|-----|---|----------------|----|------------|----------------|------|----|----------------|------|---|----|----|--------|-----|----|-----|---|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | T | | | | |
| 8 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | | |
| 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 10 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| 12 | 2 | | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 5 | 9 | |
| 13 | | | 3 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 4 | 6 | 10 | |
| 14 | | | | 1 | | | 4 | 1 | 4 | 10 | 2 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 14 | 24 | |
| 15 | | 1 | | 1 | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 12 | 25 | 37 | |
| 16 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 16 | 16 | 32 | |
| 17 | | | | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | | 1 | | 2 | | 8 | 11 | 19 | |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 4 | 5 | 10 | |
| 19 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 0 | 2 | 2 | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 22 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0 | 1 | 1 | |
| Totals | M | 2 | | 4 | | 3 | | 11 | | 10 | | 17 | | 4 | | 7 | | 1 | | 3 | | 62 | 90 | 152 | |
| | F | 1 | | 2 | | 6 | | 8 | | 20 | | 18 | | 8 | | 6 | | 1 | | 10 | | 90 | | | |
| | T | 3 | | 6 | | 9 | | 19 | | 30 | | 45 | | 12 | | 13 | | 2 | | 13 | | 152 | | | |
| | | 83% retarded | | | | | | | | | | In college | | | | | | | | | | M | 3 | F | 1 |
| Median | M _x | 8 | | F _x | 8.3 | | T _x | 8.2 | | M _y | 16 | | F _y | 15.7 | | T _y | 15.8 | | | | | | | | |

T A B L E X V I I

Age and Grade Left School of Those Individuals who were Out of School at the Time of the Investigation.

| Grade Left | A | | | | | | | | | | | | M | F | T | | |
|------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | | | | | |
| Age Left | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | T | | |
| 8 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 9 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| 10 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 11 | | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 12 | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 13 | | | | | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | | | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| 14 | | | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 32 |
| 15 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 4 | 1 | | |
| 16 | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| 17 | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 6 | | 6 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| 18 | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 19 | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| 20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | |
| 21 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | |
| M | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 32 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 88 | 98 | 186 | | |
| F | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 31 | 16 | 9 | 3 | 13 | 98 | | | | |
| T | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 17 | 21 | 63 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 25 | 186 | | | | |

56% retarded.

In college M 1 F 0

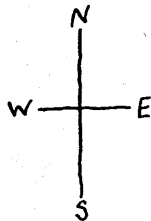
| | M _x | T _x | T _x | M _y | F _y | T _y |
|--------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Median | 8.4 | 8.7 | 8.6 | 16. | 16.1 | 16.1 |

MISSOURI RIVER

WEST DISTRICT I

WEST BOTTOMS

(CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DIST)



EACH DOT REPRESENTS ONE FAMILY REGISTERED WITH PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION FROM SEPT 1ST 1923 TO SEPT 1ST 1924.

TERRACE PARK

8th ST

12th ST

WEST

B

SUMMIT ST

GREADWAY

MAIN ST

OBSERVATION PARK

SOUTHWEST BLVD

BLVD

26th ST

UNION STA

SOUTHWEST BLVD

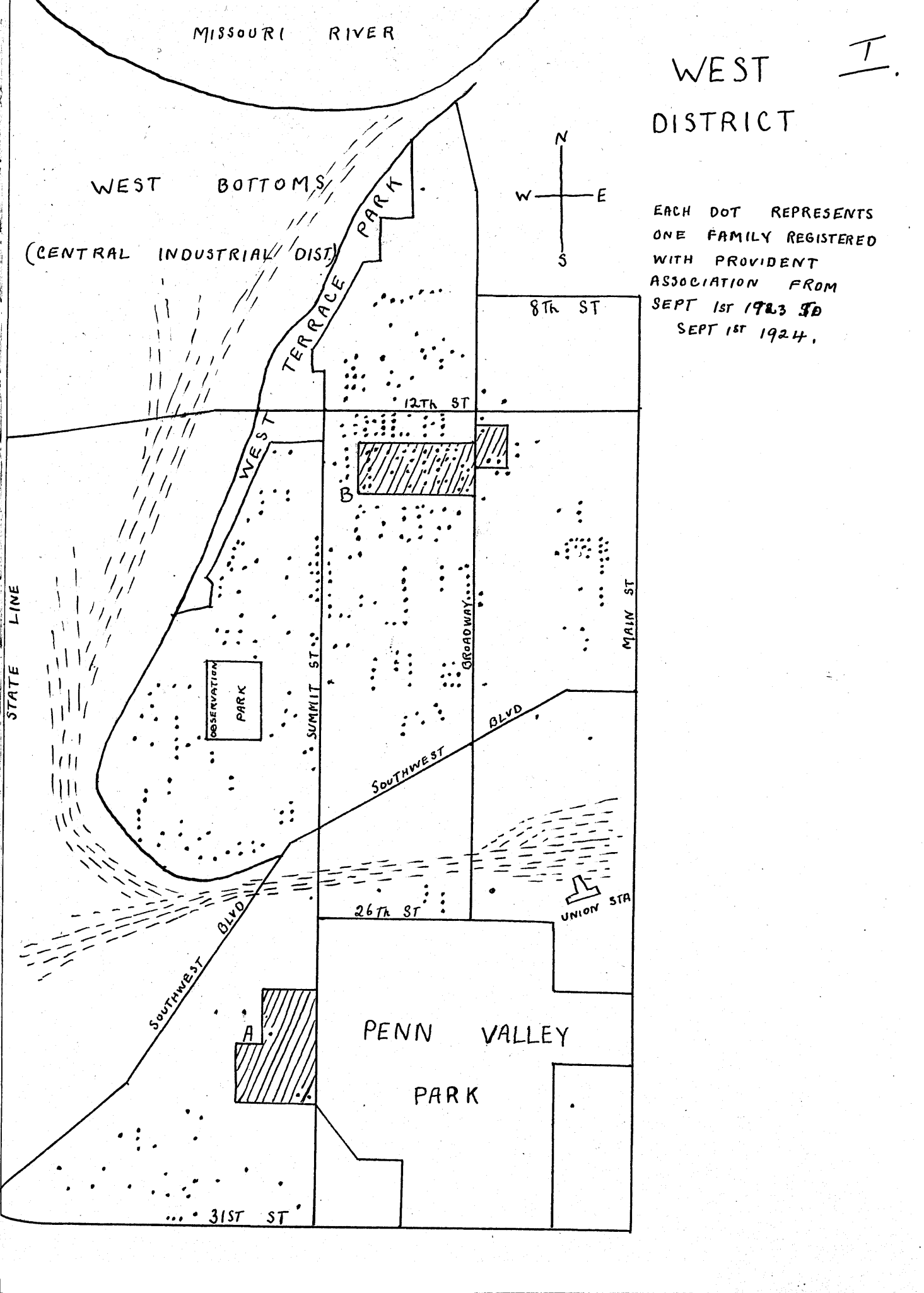
A

PENN VALLEY

PARK

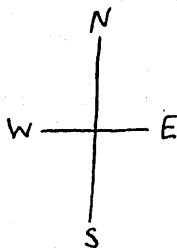
31st ST

STATE LINE

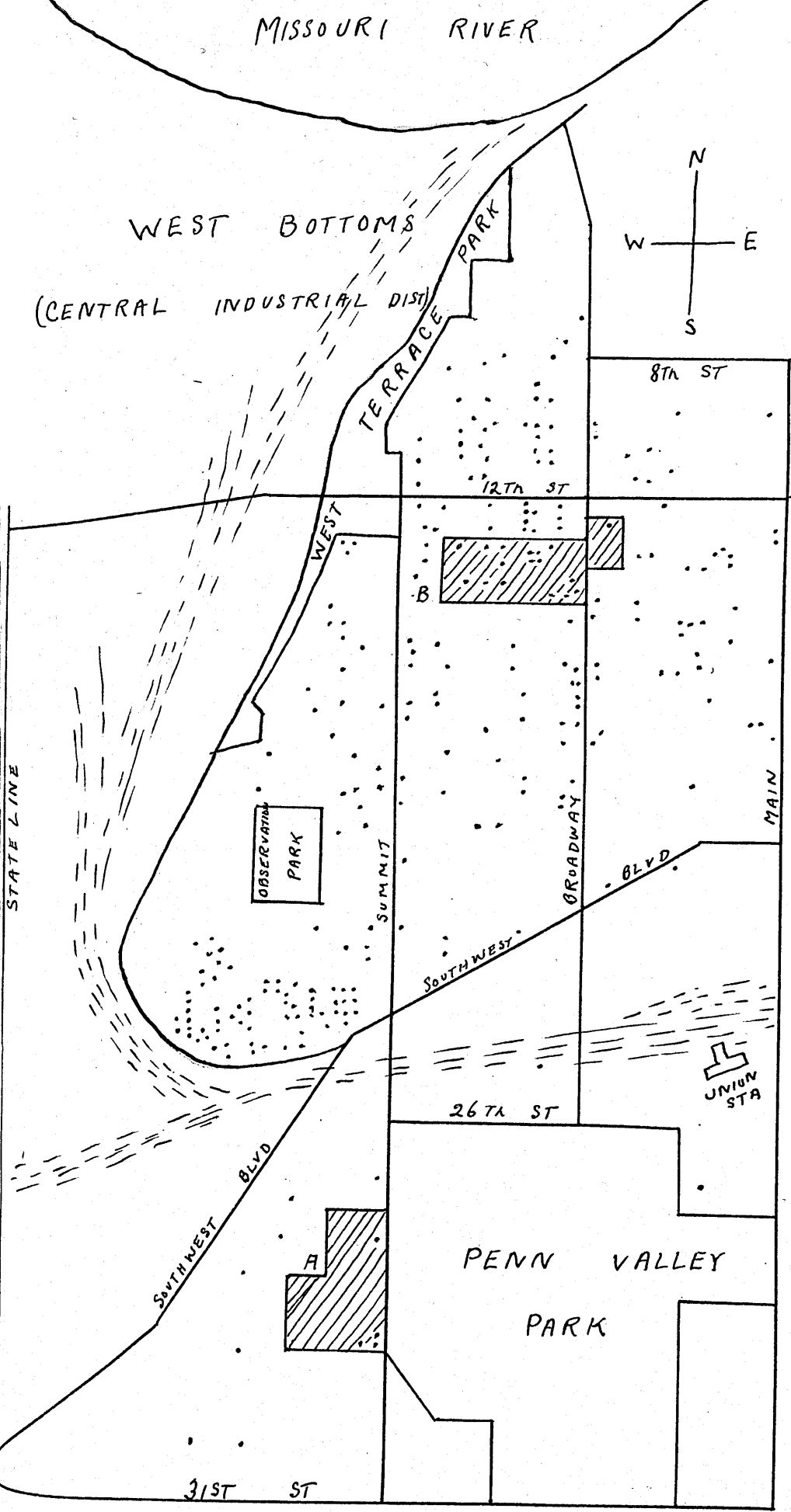


MISSOURI RIVER

WEST II DISTRICT



EACH DOT REPRESENTS
ONE VENEREAL DISEASE
CASE ALL CLINICS
REPORTING.

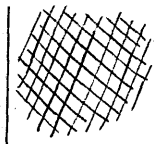
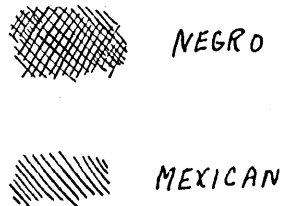
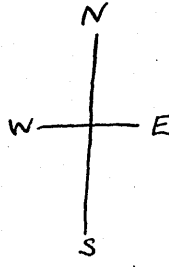


MISSOURI RIVER

WEST DISTRICT III

WEST BOTOMS

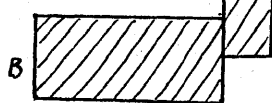
(CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL DIST)



TERRACE PARK

8TH ST

12TH ST



B

STATE LINE

OBSERVATION PARK

SUMMIT

BROADWAY

MAIN

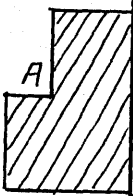
SOUTHWEST

BLVD



UNION STA

26TH ST



A

PENN VALLEY

PARK

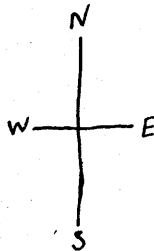
31ST



MISSOURI RIVER

IV

WEST DISTRICT



WEST BOTTOMS

(CENTRAL INDUSTRIAL) DIST.

TERRACE PARK

8TH ST

12TH ST

WEST

SUMMIT

BROADWAY

MAIN

BLVD

SOUTHWEST

UNION STA

26TH ST

SOUTH WEST

PENN VALLEY

PARK

31ST ST

- T THEATRE
- + CHURCH
- SCHOOL
- ▲ CLINIC
- MISSION
- ◇ DAY NURSERY

STATE LINE

OBSERVATION PARK

B

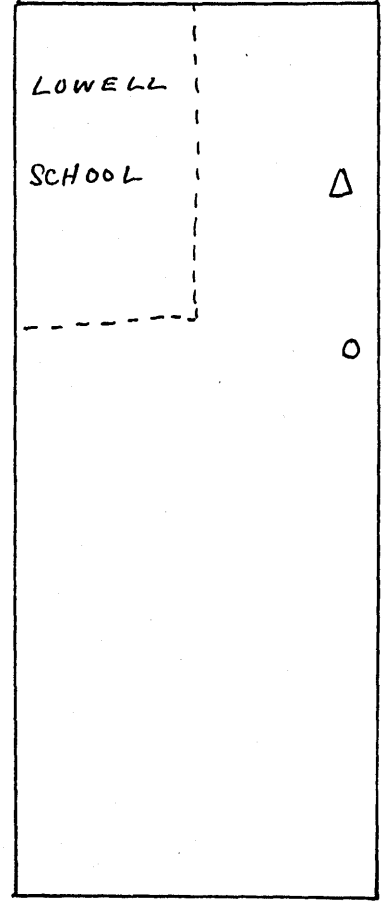
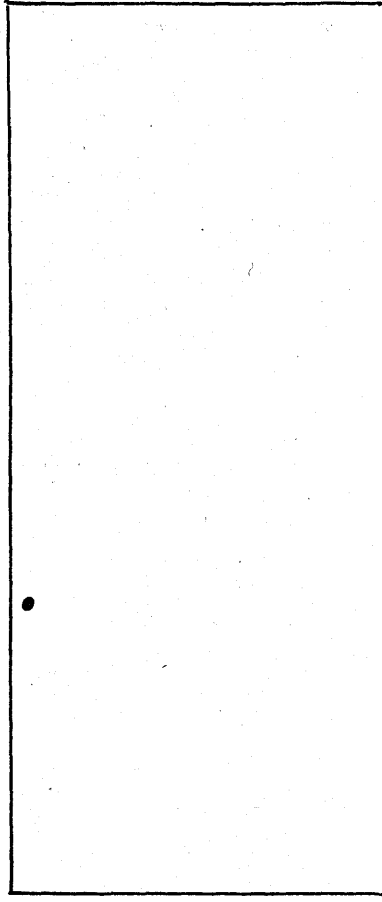
A

27 TH ST

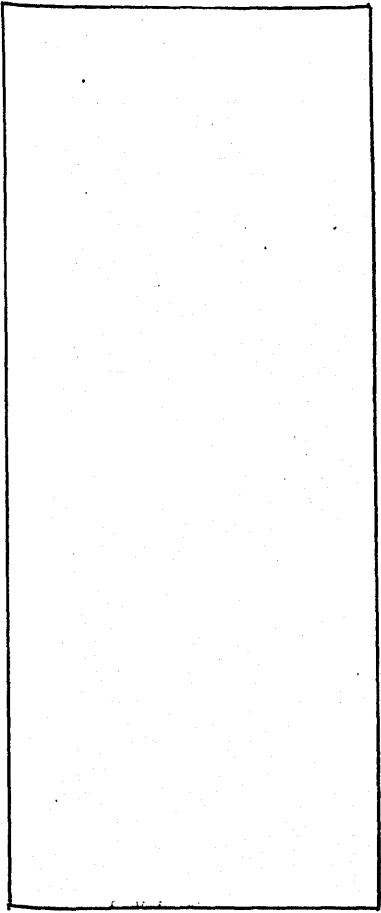
V

PRECINCT A

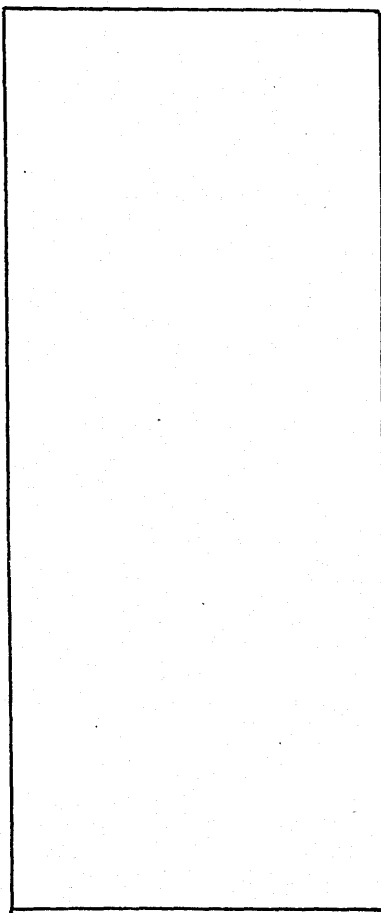
- P. A. CASES
- △ V. D. CASES
- T. B. CASES.



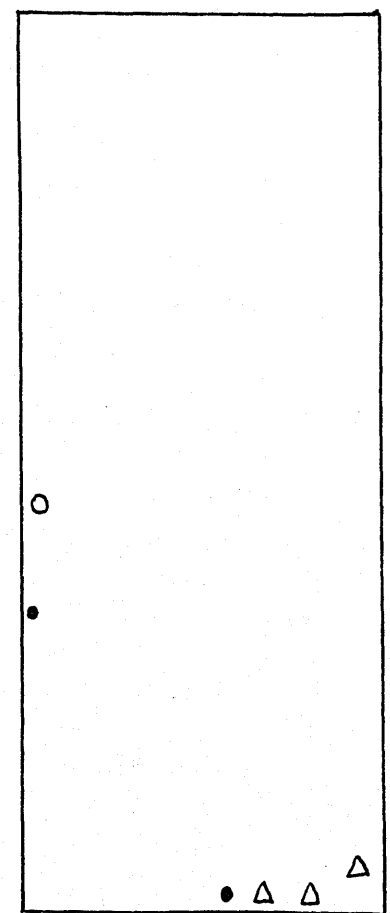
28 TH ST



BELLE VIEW



MADISON



SUMMIT

29 TH ST

VI PRECINCT B

- P. A. CASES.
- △ V. D. CASES.
- T. B. CASES.

