GROUP HOMES FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED: AN INVESTIGATION OF NEIGHBORHOOD PROPERTY IMPACTS

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A study prepared for the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities 44 Holland Avenue, Albany Thomas A. Coughlin, Commissioner Grateful acknowledgement is made to the three research assistants (Stuart Breslow, Michael Schill and David Schultz) who collected and processed the field study data. The research effort has also benefitted from assistance provided by staff members. of the Office of Mental Retardation and by numerous city and municipality officials in the sample communities.

The group home Impact study was carried out during the period May through August 1978, in 42 communities within tea New York State cities which had experienced sitings of group homes for mentally retarded people. A matched sample of an additional 42 neighborhoods was selected for comparison purposes within the ten cities. Field observation of sites accompanied the collection of socio-economic and housing data for the communities and property transaction data for neighboring properties coded by their distance from the group home or control site. In all,

data on 754 property transactions were analyzed in the vicinity of group homes and 326 in the control areas. Of these totals, 92 neighbors of group homes and 89 neighbors of control sites experienced before and after sales relative to the establishment of the homes so that property value trends could be analyzed. Similarly, 153 neighboring properties of group homes and 178 neighboring properties of control sites were sold in the twelve month period following the establishment of the homes, so that property turnover rates could be analyzed. Findings of the analyses are summarized below and explained in greater detail within the body of the report.

The analysis of the siting of group homes for the mentally retarded in ten New York upstate and down state communities has indicated:

- 1 No evidence of neighborhood "saturation," i.e., over-representa tion within any given type of community or city;
- 2 Generally, the group homes are consistent with, and compatible with, neighboring properties in type and size of structure.

- 3 Generally, group home function is not conspicuous;
- 4 Group hone maintenance is generally better than surrounding properties (e.g. outward appearance, landscaping, etc.); and
- 5 Group home residents generally are not visible or noticeable from the street.

With respect to the impact of group homes on surrounding properties:

- 1 Property values in communities with group homes had the same increase (or decrease) in market prices as in matched control areas;
- 2 Proximity of neighboring properties to a group home did not signi ficantly affect their market values;
- 3 The immediately adjacent properties did not experience property value declines; and
- 4 Establishment of the group homes did not generate a higher degree of neighboring property turnover than in the matched control.

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Introduction

The success of programs designed to return mentally handicapped people to their community of origin in a least restrictive setting Is highly dependent upon community reaction to the siting of residential facilities. Communities which are already stratified by life cycle groupings, socio-economic status and race are concerned with maintaining or reinforcing relative homogeneity of population within their communities. Zoning and other land use planning efforts focus on excluding the "non-conforming" land uses which threaten neighborhood stability and the maintenance of quality of residential life.

The inner and outer suburbs of metropolitan areas have been especially prone to exclusionary zoning practices. It is primarily these areas which have had a serious under representation of mentally handicapped people among their residents. Considerable research points to the fact that upwardly mobile middle class families have found it most difficult in the past to keep their mentally handicapped members at home. These are communities, as well, in which a very considerable proportion of the family assets are tied up in the home. The price of these homes must increase, at least a: the inflationary rate, for the family to enjoy financial peace of mind. These communities are also "family oriented", so that non-traditional or non-intact family constellations are assumed to be detrimental to neighborhood social well-being.

The attitude of a community toward the placement of a group home for handicapped people in its midst is a highly complex matter to unravel. A detailed and comprehensive study involving a sample survey of households, community groups and leaders and public officials would normally be necessary in order to acquire sufficient depth of detailed information to cause the expected impact. Instead, a tradition has developed in impact studies which

focus upon property values and property turnover rates as key indicators of the strength of community attitudes toward the establishment of group houses which become translated into household relocation decisions. If, for example, the group home siting is perceived as a "normal" event, then the occupants in the residences are accepted neutrally, or as assets to the community and neighborhood in the same manner as a traditional family. The group home's entry into the neighborhood would not trigger off unanticipated relocation decisions by neighbors, and purchase price of new homes would not be affected significantly by the addition of the group hone. Property values and turnover rates would be affected solely by general marketplace considerations.

If, on the other hand, neighborhood reactions are severely negative, then announcement of the group home siting might be accompanied by precipitous decisions to move away and sell residential properties even at a reduced price. The neighborhood spillover effect could be measured by the decline in sale prices below anticipated values, i.e. at a relative loss in comparison to comparable neighborhoods not experiencing such sitings. The use of these indicators is assumed, therefore, to be a catchall of the behavioral response of neighbors and, therefore, a reasonably sensible barometer of impacts. These measures have disadvantages associated with their use as indicators but a careful and rigorous analysis of property value effects over a cross-section of different kinds of communities can provide a valuable information stream which is useful to guide officials who site facilities as well as resident groups in the relevant communities."

Literature Review

The literature contains two previous studies which had important influence on the direction the current project took. The-first is Michael Dear's, Ph.D. dissertation published as "Impact of Mental Health Facilities on Property Values" (Community Mental Health Journal, 1977) and the second is, "The Effect of Siting Group Homes on the Surrounding Environs" by Stuart Breslow (Unpublished, 1976).

The Dear study sought empirically to test the popular perception that mental health facility siting led to a decline in surrounding property values.

Two propositions were set down:

Proposition 1. The introduction of a mental health facility in a neighborhood will have a detrimental impact on property transactions | | ' | ' | in the neighborhood: (a) The number of transactions will increase; (b) The value of transactions will decrease.

Proposition 2.. That any impact, if it can be attributed to the facility will decline with increased distance from that facility.

Dear chose a representative sample of 12 small outpatient centers in Philadelphia to test these propositions. He defined neighborhoods around these facilities (six block radius) and established control areas free from social service facilities. Dear then collected data on property transactions and conducted a field survey in these defined areas.

Dear found, with respect to Proposition 1, that while there was some increase in property market activity in the impact areas, the anticipated decline in property value did not materialize. He concluded that 'the effect on property value of mental health facility location is indeterminate." With respect to the second propostion, Dear concluded that "The general insignificance of the distance variable suggests that mental health facilities were not primarily responsible for the property market movements in their vicinity.

The Breslow study similarly sought to test the perception that mental health facility siting has a detrimental effect on surrounding property value. Breslow selected a sample of 17 community-based mental health facilities in White Plains, reflecting different levels of facility saturation and a variety of community types. Following Dear, impact neighborhood (on a smaller two to three block scale) and controls were defined and data on property transactions were obtained from the local Real Estate Directory.

property transactions were obtained from the local Real Estate Directory.

Further, a field survey of all facilities was conducted.

Property values for six months before and three years after each facility opened were charted. The general trend of property values was found to be upward (undiscounted for inflation). The rate of property turnover in the sample areas six months before and three years after each facility opened was compared with the rate of turnover for similar periods in the control areas. The results of this analysis were found to be "interesting but inconclusive" primarily because of the divergent rates of turnover in the two control areas.

Overall, the continued rise in property values indicated, according to Breslow, that families with similar socio-economic backgrounds were continuing to buy homes in the communities in which facilities were located. Breslow concluded that "The effect of siting residential facilities is not negative. Communities can absorb a limited number of group homes without noticeable or measurable property or transaction effects."

Other studies were of lesser importance in the current project design.

These included:

"The Influence of Halfway Houses and Foster Care Facilities Upon Property Values," City of Lansing (Michigan) Planning Department

October 1976

"Effects of Halfway Houses on Neighborhood Crime Races and Property Values: A Preliminary Study," Judith Hecht, Department of Corrections, District of Columbia, 1970.

"The Social Impact of Group Homes A Study of Small" Residential Service Programs in First Residential Areas," Eric Knowie and Ronald Baba, Green Bay (Wisconsin) Planning Commission, 1973.

Objectives and Goals

The study of property impacts is designed to provide a core comprehensive analysis over a wider range of communities than has been carried out in previous attempts. The study builds upon the earlier work by this investigator in Westchester County, New York, and in the Philadelphia metropolitan area. The focus of this study is a more concentrated one, however, with our attention limited to the siting of group homes for the mentally retarded within a representative set of New York State communities.

More specifically, the objectives of the study are to:

- 1) determine the impact of Recently sited group homes on the property value and property turnover rates of neighboring residences;
- 2) provide documentation of property impacts across a sample of New York State communities which differ in terms of life cycle characteristics of residents, socio-economic status and ethnic and/or racial composition;
- 3) provide a summary of property impact studies which had been-carried on elsewhere and are documented in the research literature.

• Selection of Sample Communities

Sample communities have been selected which are considered to be representative of neighborhoods in which group homes have been sited in the past several years, as well as likely types of neighborhoods to be targeted in the future. The plan was to have the sample survey over-represent communities which are suburban and with single family use of housing, to focus on neighborhoods which are predominantly in the middle income category and to weight the study more heavily on "Down State", Long Island and the more suburban zones of New York City. Preference was also given to communities in which there are already at least two to three group homes, to avoid the bias of unique incidents. The list of communities includes the following:

Syracuse (3)

Ringston (3)

Valley Stream (2)

Brooklyn (17)

Albany (2)

Buffalo (6)

Hempstead (2)

Bronx (9)

Yonkers. (3)

This sample includes ten Communities which had a total of 32 homes as of March 19, 1978, as reported by the DMR computer directory.

TABLE 1: Population and Housing Conditions In Group Home and Control Neighborhoods 1970 Census Tract Data)

Guide to data columns:

- Column I: City identification
 - 2: Neighborhood identification
 - 3; Percent population Black (I decimal)
 - 4: Percent households which are female headed
 - 5: Percent population Spanish Speaking
 - 6: Median school years completed (I decimal)
 - 7: Percent in same house 1965 as 1970
 - 8: Median family Income
 - 9: Percent duelling units which are owner-occupied
 - 10: Percent dwelling units which are renter-occupied
 - 11: Median dwelling unit value
 - 12: Median dwelling unit rent
 - 13: Percent dwelling units built before 1939
 - 14: Neighborhood for group home (=1) or control home (=0)

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Procedures

The first stage of data collection involved fieldwork in each of the neighborhoods where a group home was located. The facility and all buildings within one block radius (two-block area) were identified and plotted on a map. The type of housing unit in which the facility was located, the type of neighboring land use (single-family, apartment, commercial, etc.). and the physical condition of the properties in the impact area were noted. in the mapping. Any unique features of the group home were noted, and its relative conspicuousness was evaluated on a scale from one to five. The facility's physical condition relative to the surrounding structures was evaluated on a similar scale. Photographs were taken of the facility and the surrounding area.

Demographic information on the impact areas and the sample communities was gathered by using data from census tracts in the 1970 Census of population and Housing. Such data as median family income, the percentage of 3lacks in the tract, and median school years completed were recorded.

The second stage of research involved the identification of control areas based upon census date, land use, and maps which indicated areas of facility saturation. Information relating to each census tract in which a facility was located was extracted from the <u>United States Census of Population and Housing.</u>

(1970). Controls were chosen which closely mirrored the socioeconomic, geographic and physical characteristics of the neighborhoods containing the group residence. Finally, all controls were chosen in such a fashion as to avoid areas of saturation by community residences or other social service facilities, (pnce a control area had been identified, one house was designated

purposes of mapping surrounding buildings which fell within a one-block radius.

As community residence and control neighborhoods were identified, mapped, and evaluated, data was collected concerning property assessments and transactions. Each property within a one block radius of the facility or control was traced to find all sales in the area from January of the year preceding the facility's opening (i.e. if a facility opened on 3/75, data would be collected from 1/74). For properties sold during this time period, sales before the opening were traced back to 1967 for comparability. Nominal sales or sales within a family were discounted.

Certain group homes were not included in the final analysis. Such homes were omitted because they were located next to apartment complexes or other rental dwellings, making it impossible to accurately gauge the effect of the facility on property transactions, prices, and turnover rates within the . impact area.

Finally, information was gathered, where available, about opposition and controversy surrounding the opening of facilities, from newspaper accounts and from discussions with those responsible for the siting of group homes.

Data Sources

The study attempted to gauge the magnitude of neighborhood reaction to the siting of an MS group home, assuming that such reaction would evidence itself in the real property market. Records of real property transactions were located for each of the ten study cities. In some instances the records were found in city or county offices, while in others privately published Real Estate Directories were utilized. Comparable data were available from both sets of sources—location of transaction date, sales price, and the names of seller and buyer (the last two to eliminate intra-family sales), and assurances were received that both were complete records of property activity. The sources for each of the cities is as follows:

Upstate	Dow	n state	
Albany	Real Estate Directory	Bronx	City Register
Troy	County Clerk	Brooklyn	Real Estate Directory
3uffalo	County Clerk	Yonkers	Real Estate Directory
Syracuse	Real Estate Directory	Hempstead	Block and Lot Register)
Kingston	City Register	Valley Stream	Block and Lot(Register)

Assessed valuation for each of the properties in the study and control areas were also obtained from local assessors' offices. The use of such data has been limited, due to the highly political nature of assessments.

In all instances when outside contact was necessary to obtain data, the confidentiality of the study was maintained.

Statistical Analysis

regression model. A regression equation was estimated for the neighboring properties surrounding each group home: a separate equation was estimated for the control area. The dependent variable in the first regression model was the change in market price of properties in the vicinity of the group home (or control site) divided by the number of months between successive transactions, i.e. the increase (or decrease) in purchase price of the property per month. Transactions are included only if sales of property occurred both after and before establishment of the group home. For the control area, a comparable date was used to preserve the match of transactions. The dependent variable in this first model was the distance as measured by the number of houses away from the group home or its control (measured from 1 to 30} The equation thus estimates the "effect of proximity to the group home on the change of value of neighboring properties," as measured by sales price. The regression equations are then compared: group home impact versus control area impact. The coefficient for the distance variable indicates the additional increase (or decrease) per month in property price for each unit of distance away from the group home or control site. The hypothesis of no impact would be confirmed in this model if the distance coefficient for both group home and control were not significantly different from one another; or if the distance coefficient for the group home did not depart significantly from zero.

Property Turnover Rates

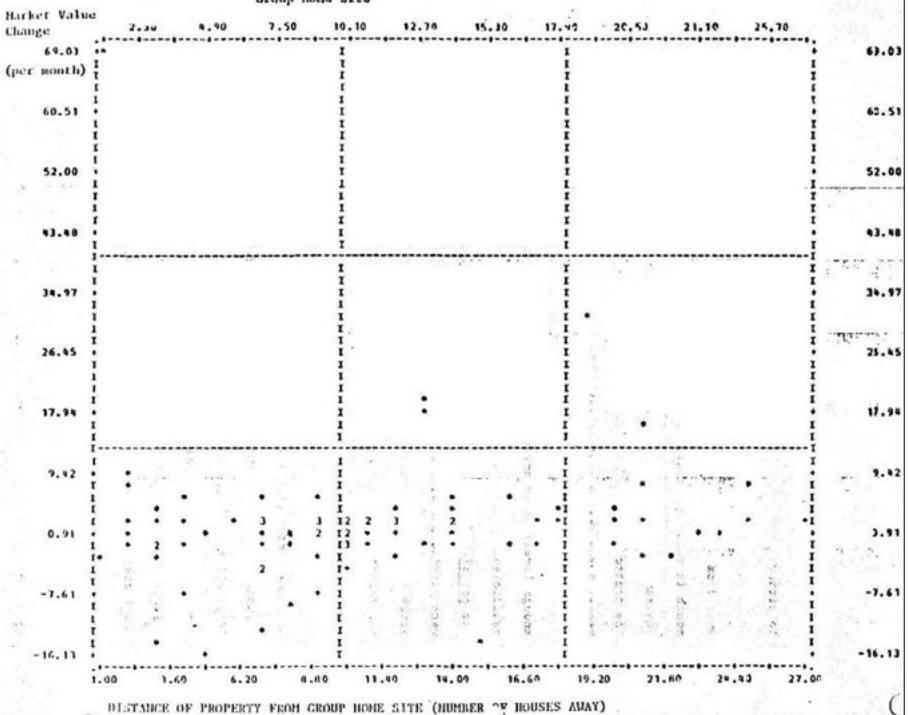
A second type of analysis has been carried out for observing property turnover rates in the area neighboring the group home as compared to the control area. For this analysis, the tally has been made of the proportion of residences in the relevant areas which have been sold during the period covering twelve months after the establishment of the group home in comparison to the same twelve month period in the control area for each of four distance zones around the group home or control site. This analysis is designed to measure the impetus toward a relocation decision sparked by establishment of a nearby group home. The hypothesis to be tasted is that property turnover rates are the same near the group home as in the control area.

Findings

The correlation and regression analyses do not support the assertion of group home impact on neighborhood property values. Degree of proximity to either group homes or control hones has no significant effect on property value changes. Properties next door, across the street, or a few doors away from a group home have basically the same increase (or decrease) per month in value (as measured by sales prices) as properties farther away. The same is true, of course, for properties close to, or far away from, the control sites. The plots are quite explicit (Figure 1 for group homes; Figure 2 for the control sites). The simple correlations indicate no significant relationships (r= .09 and r=.08), positive in value, but at low enough levels as to not differ significantly from zero. The regression coefficients yield the same findings-the slopes are slightly positive, but not significantly different from one another or from zero. The analyses were carried out with the subgroups of properties experiencing before and after transactions (with respect to establishment of the group home); with the expectation that this sample is unbiased with respect to proximity effects.

Property turnover rates reveal a similar pattern with respect Co the distance factor (Table 2). For the twelve month period following estab lishment of a group home, no greater proportion of adjoining properties were sold than those farther away. Transaction rates around group homes were equivalent to those around the "cummy" control property. The more detailed analysis (sea data lists in the Appendix) revealed that even in those cases of high turnover of nearby properties, sales prices were consistsnt with the prevailing neighborhood trend of market values.

FIGURE 1: Scattergraph of Market Value Change (per month) and Distance of Property to Group Home Site



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FIGURE 2: Scattergraph of Market Value Change (per month) and Distance of Property to Control Home Site

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TABLE 2 : Property Turnover Rates Within 12 Months
Following the Establishment of Group Homes
and Controls, by Distance Zones

		Distance	from the	lome		
	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21 or more	TOTAL
Group Home Neighborhoods	39	47	38	13	. 16	153
Control Home Neighborhoods	45	58	39	19	17	178
TOTAL	84	105	77	32	. 33	331

TAPLE 3 : ! ROPERTY TURNOVER

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TABLE 3 : PROFERTY TURNOVER (CONTINUED)

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N. STOI!	701 702 703	3 0 3	4.3 0 9.3	0	_	35,400		0 2.1 2.9 6 1.4	- 26,000 26,000	23,600
Y RA CUSE	301 802 803	6 1 4	6.7 2 5.7 4.6	3 5.7	25000	25500	21 2	5.9 36.0	15,000	17,100
SVFFALO	701	15 15 11 31	5.2 3 5.7 1 1,5 3 1.3 6.7	3 1.7	20,000	3 7,30 0 2 1,40 0 2 7 3 0 0 4,30 0 3 3,70 0	16 2	7.1 3 0.5 8.5 2 8.2 2.1 2 2.6	15000 21500 21000 11,950 22,000	21,500

The index = the foof properties sold the number of months the group home has been open x 100. It is thus useful for comparing turnover from urea to area. The nedian index number is 38.25 for group hones, 42.85 for controls

TABLE 4 : Guide to Neighborhood Codes

Valley Stream

001-53 South Cottage Street - group home 002-70 McKeon Avenue - group home 003-47 North Cottage Street - control

Hempstead

101-48 Crowell Street - control 102-536 Front Street - group home

Brooklyn

- 201-1121 East 96th Street group home 202- 305 Garfield Place - group home 203- 225 Brooklyn Avenue - group home 204- 310 67th Street -205- 341 10th Street -206- 216 Ovington Avenue 207- 67 Clifton Place -208- 525 Clinton Avenue - " **209- 217** Clinton Avenue - " 210- 808 Marcy Avenue -211- 479 East 29th Street - " **212-** 627 East 31st Street - " 213- 856 East 35th Street - control 214- 100 Quincy Street - control
- Yonkers

303-2 Crotty Avenue, 1 Borcher Avenue - group home

304-224 Devoe Avenue - control

215- 400 Fifth Street - control

305-199 Park Avenue - group home

306- 77 Locust Hill Avenue - group home

307-216 Woodworth Avenue - control

Bronx

- 402-726 Kelly Street group home
- 403-2214 University Avenue control
- 404-1668 Grand Avenue group home
- 405-1128 Sherman Avenue group home 406-3769 Barnes Avenue group home
- 407- 200 Castle Hill Avenue group home
- 408-2222 Quimby Avenue control

Albany

- 501-499 Myrtle Avenue group home
- 502-314 South Manning Boulevard group home
- 503-4 Marshall Avenue control
- 304- 26 Killean Park control
- 505-51 Lincoln Avenue group home

TABLE 4: Guide to Neighborhood Codes (cont'd]

Troy **601-** 54 Maple Avenue group home 602-131 Sixth Avenue -603-567 Third Avenue -11 11 604- 27 Brunswick Road 605- 21 First Street -606-365 Fourth Avenue - control 607- 21 Detroit Avenue - control Kingston 701-307 Washington Avenue - group home 702-153 Wall Street - group home 703-67 Wurt3 Street - group-home 704-103 Henry Street - control 705-136 Bruyn Avenue - control Syracuse 801-1617 Court Street - group home 802-158 Highland Avenue - group home 803-1701 James Street - group home 804- 505 Kirkpatrick Avenue - control 805- 305 Edwards Avenue - control Buffalo 901-2496 Delaware Avenue - group home 902- 5 Granger Place - group home 903- 434 Linwood Avenue - group home 904- 119 Halbert Street - group home 905- 138 Wesley Avenue - control 906- 150 Buffum Street - group home

907- 159 Reiman Street - control

THE SAMPLE NEIGHBORHOODS

Note: All data on population and housing characteristics reflect 1970 Census figures, except as noted.

TABLE 5 : List of Photographs

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1 - Christopher Residence, 70 McKeon Avenue, Valley Stream - side view
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                                                         - front view
3 - Nassau #1, 536 Front Street, Hempstead
4 - Nassau #4, 53 South Cottage Street, Valley Stream - 3ide view
                         11
                                " " - front view
6 - Mulrooney Manor, 479 East 27th Street, Brooklyn
7 - St. Christopher's, 225 Brooklyn Avenue, Brooklyn
8 - Bay Ridge Hostel, 310 67th Street, Brooklyn
9 - Adult Retardates Home, 1121 East 96th Street, Brooklyn
10 - Carl Fenichel Residence, 627 East 31st Street, Brooklyn - side view
                            п п
                                   11
12 - New Hope Group Home, 525 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn
13 - Garfield Manor, 305 Garfield Place, Brooklyn
14 - Catholic Guardian Society, 2i7 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn
15 - Young Adult #6, 341 10th Street, Brooklyn
16 - Colony South Brooklyn Homes, 67 Clifton Place, Brooklyn
17 - Bronx Developmental Services Halfway House, 726 Kelly Street
19 - Graham-Windham Home, 3769 Barnes Avenue, Bronx
20 - 1668 Grand Avenue, Bronx
21 - Reverend Kenneth Folkes Group Home, 1128 Sherman Avenue, Bronx
22 - Westchester #4, 2 Crotty Avenue, Yonkers
23 - Westchester #3, 1 Corcher Avenue, Yonkers
24 - Westchester #4, 2 Crotty Avenue - rear view
25 - Westchester #3, 1 3orcher Avenue - rear view
26 - Cromwell Towers, 77 locust Hill Avenue, Yonkers
27 - 199 Park Avenue, Yonkers
28 - 314 South Manning 3oulevard, Albany
29 - 499 Myrtle Avenue, Albany
30- - 51 Lincoln Avenue, Albany
31 - Rensselaer County A.R.C., 21 First Street, Troy
32 - 131 Sixth Avenue, Troy
33 - 27 Brunswick Road, Troy
34 - 567 Third Avenue, Troy
35 - PEOPLE Services to the Retarded Adult, Inc., 2496 Delaware Ave., Buffalo
36-5 Granger Place, Buffalo
37 - 150 Buffum Place, Buffalo
38 - Elmer Lux Hostel, 119 Halbert Street, Buffalo
39 - PEOPLE Services to the Retarded Adtflt, Inc., 434 Linwood Ave., Buffalo
40 - 307 Washington Avenue, Kingston
41 - 153 Wall Street, Kingston
42 - 67 Wurts Street, Kingston
43 - Onondaga County A.R.C., 158 Highland Avenue, Syracuse
               11 11
                          1617 Court Street, Syracuse
45 - Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, 1701 James Street, Syracuse
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Valley Stream

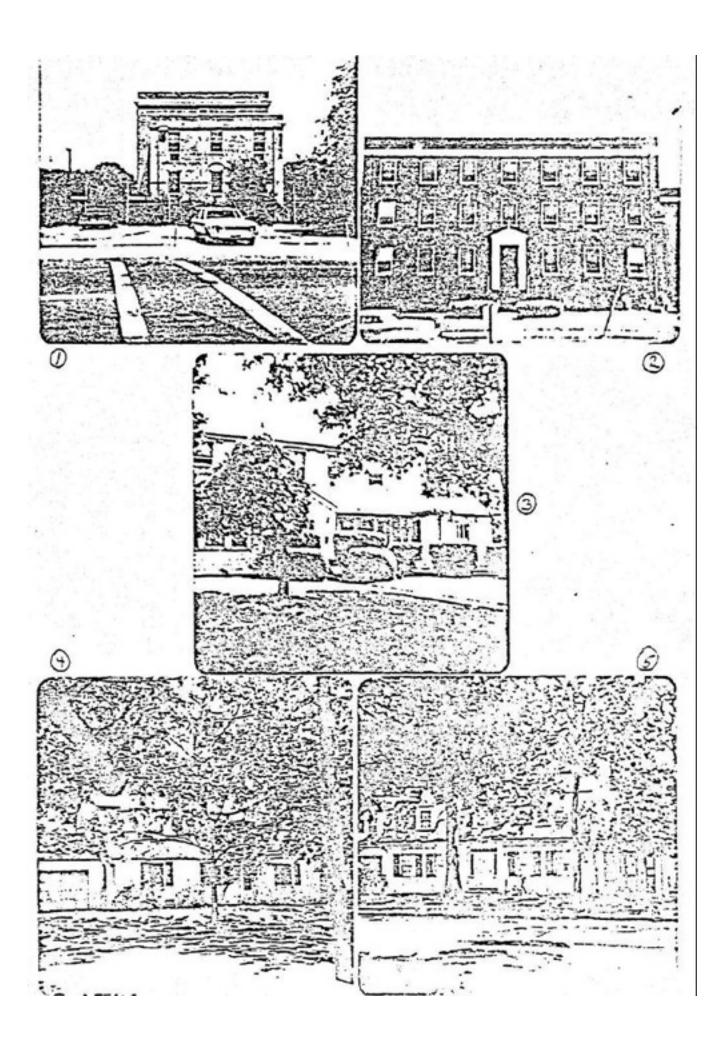
Valley Stream, located in Nassau County, with a population of 40,413 (0.17. Black and 2% Hispanic) has a median family income of \$13,517. 38.2% of all housing units in the town were built before 1940, and 83% are owner occupied, with a median value of \$27,700. Two group homes housing a total of 21 persons are located in Valley Stream.

The Christopher Residence opened at 70 McKeon Avenue in May 1974, following considerable community opposition, which evaporated and changed to a feeling of neighborhood support during the first year the home was in operation. The facility which serves 12 individuals is located in a small apartment house structure on the corner of Central Avenue, across the street from a church and parochial school. It is in the same physical condition as the surrounding one-family houses, but is somewhat conspicuous as the only apartment structure in the impact area and because of the adjacent parking area. The census tract in which the Christopher Residence is located has no 3lacks and is 1.1% Hispanic. -Median family income is \$12,788 and 75.9% of the housing structures are owner occupied. The median value of these units is \$27,200 and 38.7% were built before 1940.

In the 49 months since the Christopher Residence opened there have been 8 sales (8.5% of the surrounding properties) in the impact area, with 15 sales (16.9% of the properties) in the control area during the same period.

The second facility in Valley Stream, Nassau #4, located at 53 South Cottage Street is in the same census tract as the Christopher Residence. The home opened in February 1978, despite strong community opposition. It is situated in a large single-family comer house with a capacity of 9, and is highly inconspicuous. The facility is in somewhat worse physical condition

than the surrounding one- and two-family houses, as indicated by a broken, boarded-up window at the front of the building. There have been no transactions in the impact area in the five months since Nassau #4 has opened, as - compared with 4 transactions (4.5% of all surrounding properties) during the same period in the control area.



(Hempstead)

Hempstead, a town of 39,411 people, is 35.87. Black and 3.4% Hispanic and median family income is \$11,504. Half the homes in Hempstead are owner occupied, with a median value of \$23,800. 34.3% of all housing structures were built before 1940. Two group homes with a total capacity of forty are located in Hempstead.

Nassau #1, which houses nine persons, opened in May 1970, at 536 Front

Street accompanied by strong village opposition. The facility is in a singlefamily dwelling which is totally inconspicuous and which is in the same physical
condition as the surrounding one- and two-family houses. The home is

Indistinguishable from several doctors' offices located on the same block. The
census tract in which Nassau #1 is located is 5% Black and 1.57. Hispanic.

Median family income in the area is \$12,924 and 347. of the housing units were
built before 1940. 52% of all housing units are owner occupied, with a median
value of \$24,300. Twenty-nine sales (45.37. of the surrounding properties)
have taken place in the impact area in the 98 months in which Nassau #1 has
been open, as compared with 43 sales comprising 44.37. of the properties which
took place in the control area in the same period.

T.R.Y.A. Hostel opened at 14 Elk Street in September 1974. The home has a capacity of 31 and is situated in an apartment house which is in slightly worse condition than the surrounding structures. This group home was not included in the study because it was surrounded almost entirely by apartment dwellings and other rented structures.

Brooklyn

Brooklyn, the largest of New York's five boroughs, has a population of 2,602,012, which is 25.17. Black and 15.17. Hispanic. Median family income in the Borough is \$7,246. 69.37. of the housing units were built before 1940 and 23.2% are owner occupied, with a median value of \$25,400. Seventeen group facilities with a total capacity of 186 are located in Brooklyn.

The Adult Retardates Home opened without any community opposition at 1121 East 96 Street, in December 1974. The facility is in a new structure which can house 26 persons and which is in slightly better physical condition than the surrounding one- and two-family houses. Because it is a new building with an unusual architectural style, because it has a parking area next to it and has a small sign on the door, the home is rather conspicuous. The Adult Retardates Home is situated in a census tract which is 0.17. Black and 2.1% Hispanic. Median family income in the area is \$11,621 and 76.87. of the housing units were built before 1940. 47.5% of these units were owner occupied, with a median value of \$21,700. Sales of 12 properties, or 12.1%. of the impact area, have occurred in the 43 months since the Adult Retardates Home was opened, as compared with sales of 18 properties, or 20° of the control area during the 3ame period.

Garfield Manor, at 305 Garfield Place, opened in November 1972, in one of a series of multiple family attached, two-story browns tones in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn. The facility, which was opened without any real controversy after extensive community education, can house ten persons. It is in the same physical condition as the surrounding houses but is rather conspicuous because of the Garfield Manor sign visible in front of the building. The census tract in which Garfield Manor is located is 3% Black and 0.7%

Hispanic, and the median family income of \$14,500, the highest of any impact area in Brooklyn. 92.8% of the housing units were built before 1940. 20% of the houses are owner occupied, with a median value of \$46,300, the highest of the downstate areas.

Thirty-four sales, comprising 35.8% of the properties have occurred in the impact area in the 68 months Garfield Manor has been open. During the same period, 31 sales comprising 31.3% of the properties in the control area have taken place.

St. Christopher's of Brooklyn is a residence with a capacity of ten, located at 225 Brooklyn Avenue, across from St. Gregory's Church. The home, which is situated in an apartment house, opened in September 1977, to some minor community opposition. It resembles the surrounding two-story,' multiple family brownstones, and is somewhat conspicuous only because of added fire escapes. St. Christopher's is located in a census tract which has a median family income of \$7,851, and which is 87.3% Black and 9.2% Hispanic. 80% of the structures are renter occupied at a median price of \$90 per month, and 73.4% were built before 1940. Sales of five properties, of 5.17. of the impact area, have occurred in the ten months St. Christopher's has bean open, as compared with eight transactions during that period in the control area, or 8.1% of the properties.

The Bay Ridge Hostel at 310 67th Street opened in a two-family house in the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn, in June 1970, the first such facility to open in the Borough., The residence which has a capacity of 12, is in the same physical condition as the other two-family houses in the neighborhood and is relatively inconspicuous. The 3ay Ridge Hostel is in a census tract which is 0.1% 31ack and 0.2% Hispanic. Median family income in the tract is \$9,625 and the median value of the owner occupied houses, which make up 21.5% of all

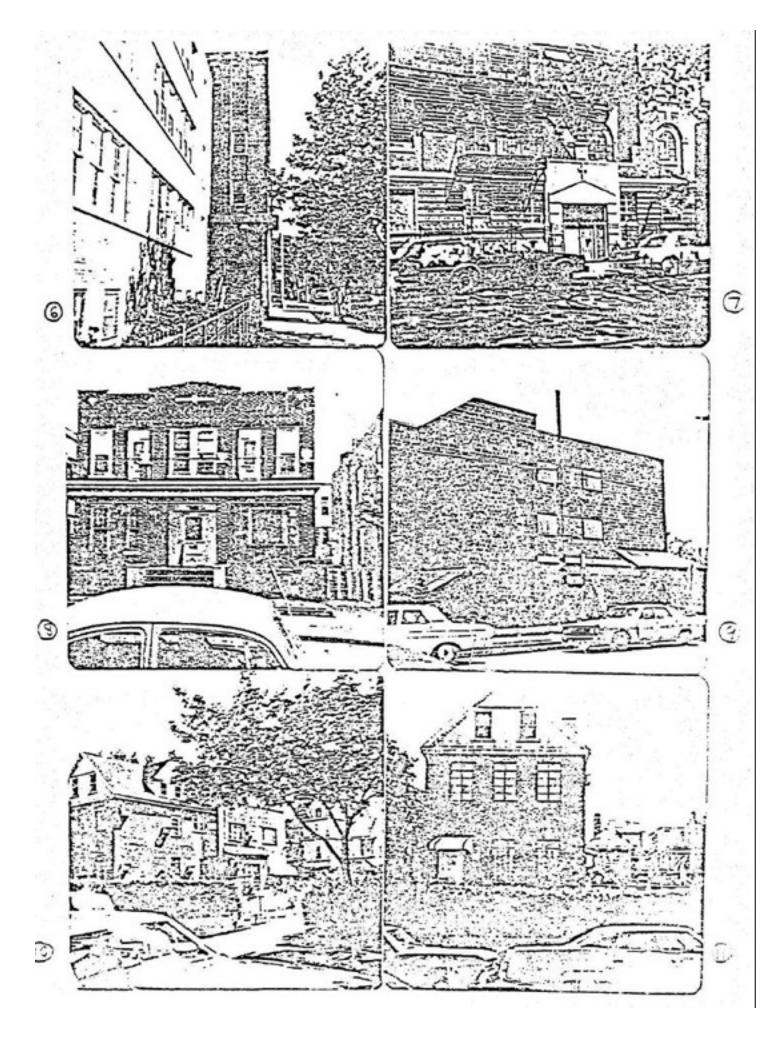
the unit, is \$22,800. 77.67. of all the houses were built before 1940. .

Twenty-one sales (29.2% of the properties) have occurred in the impact area in the 96 months since the Bay Ridge Hostel opened. Thirty-five sales. (38.9% of the properties) took place in the control area during the same period.

The Ovington Hostel opened in December 1977, at 216 Ovington Avenue in Bay Ridge, accompanied by some community opposition. The facility, located in a single family browns tone dwelling, has a capacity of seven. It is in the same condition as the surrounding structures and is indistinguishable from them. Some residents were seen standing outside their home, however, making the home somewhat conspicuous. The Ovington Hostel is in a census tract which is 0.1% Black and 2% Hispanic and which has a median family income of \$9,974. 82.8% of the housing units are renter occupied at a value of \$85 per month, and 85.6% were built before 1940. Seven sales (7.2% of the properties) have taken place in the impact area in the seven months since the Ovington Hostel opened. Five sales (5.17. of the properties) occurred in the control area during the same period.

Young Adult #6 opened in an apartment house at 341 10th Street, in the Park Slope section of Brooklyn, in June 1977.. The communal home which has a capacity of fifteen, is inconspicuous. The apartment house in which Young Adult #6 is located is in somewhat better physical condition than the surrounding multiple family units. It is in a census tract which is 4.67.

31ack and 6.4% Hispanic. Median family income is \$9,980, and 21.7% of the homes are owner occupied, with a median value of \$15,800. 82.7% of the structures were built before 1940. Since Young Adult #6 opened, 5 sales (5.1% of the properties) have taken place in the impact area. Ten sales (10.1% of the properties) occurred in the control area during the same 13-month period.



Colony South Brooklyn Homes opened without community opposition at 67 Clifton Place, in the Bedford Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, in June 1977. The facility, which has a capacity of ten, is situated in an inconspicuous multiple family dwelling which is in somewhat better condition than the other structures in the Impact area, which are mostly run-down and deteriorating multiple family and apartment buildings. The home is in a census tract which, has a median family income of \$6,370 and which is 91.3% Black and 8.07.

Hispanic. Owner occupied buildings, which make up 15.4%, of all structures have a median value of \$13,100, the lowest of any downstate impact area. 79.3% of the structures are renter occupied, with a median rent of \$81 per month, and 88.3% were built before 1940. Seven sales (7.1% of the properties') have occurred in the impact area in the 13 months since Colony South Brooklyn Homes opened, while 6 sales (6.1% of the properties) occurred in the control area during that time.

| The New Hope Group Home opened in a single family dwelling at 525 Clinton Avenue in November 1977. The facility, which houses 12 persons, is in much better physical condition than the surrounding stores and multiple family dwellings, many of which are deteriorating. The large "New Hope" sign on the front of the building, the long driveway, and the newness of the building make the home extremely conspicuous. New Hope is located in a census tract which is 65.6% 31ack and 12.8% Hispanic. Median family income in the tract is \$6,920 and 86.9% of the housing units are renter occupied, at a median rent of \$87 per month. 77.1% of the units were built before 1940. In the eight months since the New Hope Group Home was opened, four transactions (4.4% of the properties)have taken place in the impact area. Five sales (5.17, of the properties) took place during that period in the central area.

- 34-The Catholic Guardian Society opened at 217
Clinton Avenue in April 1977. to some minor community opposition which was subsequently resolved. The facility, which has a capacity of 4, is in one of a series of multiple dwellings, next to St. Joseph's College and several large new apartment buildings (Clinton Hill Apartments). The home is inconspicuous and is in the same physical condition as neighboring structures. It is in a census tract where median family income is \$9,313 and where 90.4% of all housing units are renter occupied at a median price of \$105 per month. 65.3% of the houses were built before 1940, and the population of the tract is 39.6% Black and 5.1% Hispanic. Six sales (6.1% of the properties) have taken place in the impact area- in the 15 months since the Catholic Guardian Society opened, as compared with 10 sales (10.1% of the properties) in the control area during that time.

The 3edford Stuyvesant Community Mental Health Center opened in June 1977, without any real community opposition. The facility, located in a two family dwelling on S08 Marcy Avenue, has a capacity of eight. It is completely inconspicuous and is in the same physical condition as the surrounding multiple ... family units and apartment buildings. The home is located in a census tract which is 7.3% Hispanic and 95.5% 3lack. The median family income is \$5,130 and 86.1% of the housing units are renter occupied. 90.3% of all the units were built before 1940. Four sales (4.2% of the properties) have occurred in the impact area in the 13 months since the Bedford Stuyvesant CMHC opened. Six sales comprising 6.1% of the properties in the control area have taken place in the same period.

Mulrooney Manor, at 479 East 29th Street, opened to little opposition in July 1975. The facility is located in a convent -like apartment building with a capacity of 15, next to the St. Jerome's School. It is inconspicuous and is in the same condition as the one - and cwo-family houses on East 29th Street

and the apartments on the crossblocks. Mulrooney Manor is in a census tract which has a median family income of \$9,812 and which is 7.6% Black and 12.2% Hispanic. 82.6% of the housing units were built before 1940. 18.1% are owner occupied with a median value of \$21,300 while 80% are rented at a median rate of \$84 per month. Twenty-seven sales (27.6% of the properties) have occurred in the 36 months Mulrooney Manor has been open. Sixteen sales (17.8% of the properties) occurred in the control area in the same period.

The Carl Fenichel Residence at 627 East 31st Street, opened in November 1977, and has been the subject of continuous opposition by at least seven local block associations. The facility, a single family dwelling with a capacity of eight, is in slightly better physical condition than the surrounding one- and two-family houses, and is somewhat conspicuous because of its long driveway and different structure type. It is located in a census tract which is 1.4% Black and 1.2% Hispanic. Median family income is \$11,211 and 56% of the housing units, were built before 1940. 11.2% of the houses are owner occupied, with a median value of \$28,600, and 83.7% are renter occupied, with a median rate of \$122 per month. Four sales (4.3% of the properties) have taken place in the eight months since the Carl Fenichel Residence opened. Two sales (2.2% of the properties) occurred in the control area curing that time.

Five facilities were omitted from the study because they were located in a neighborhood of large apartment buildings or other rented properties.

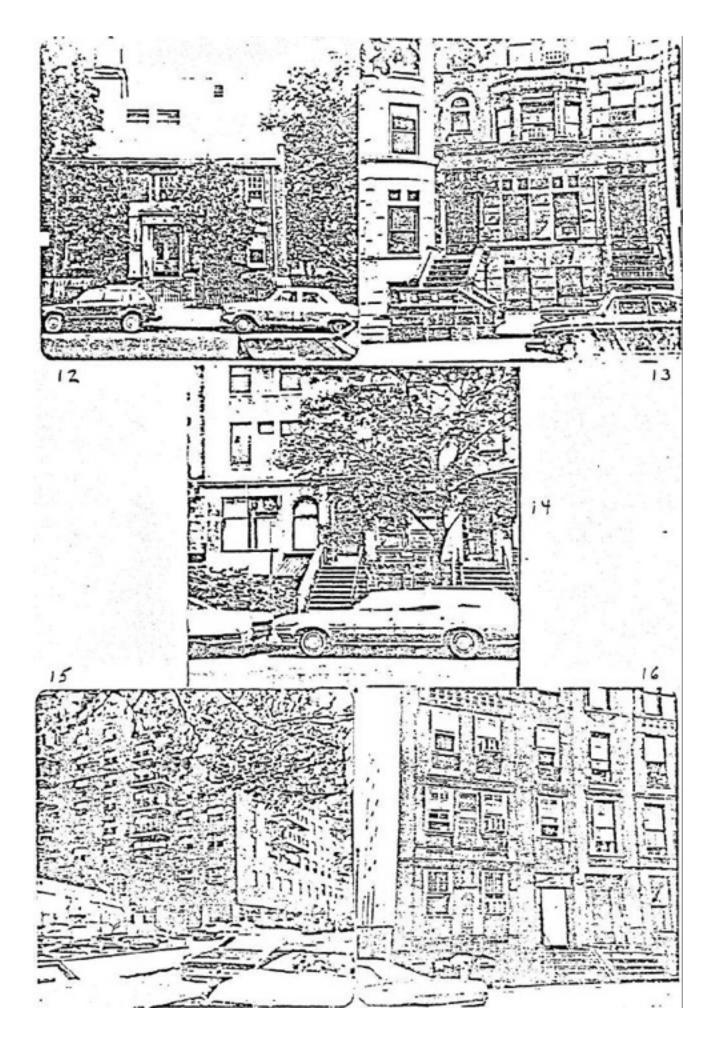
-Starrett City #1 at 185 Ardsley Loop and Starratt City #2 at 225 Van

Dalia Street. Each of these facilities was omitted because it was located in
the Starrett City apartment complex.

--The Marcus Garvey Residence at 470A Chester Street, which opened in a single family attached unit with a capacity of 13, was dropped because it

was part of a rental complex.

--Two facilities in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn, at 2920 West 21st Street and at 2970 West 24th Street, were omitted because they were in large apartment buildings adjoining a deteriorated area of Mermaid Avenue.



The Bronx, the fourth largest borough *in* New York City, has a population of 1,471,701 of which 24.37. is Black and 27.77. is Hispanic. 63.82 of all housing units in the Bronx were built before 1940, and 13.9% are owner occupied, with a median value of \$24,000. 33.3% are rented at a median rate of \$87 per month. The median income of families in the Bronx is \$6,814. Nine group homes with a capacity of 123 are located in the 3ronx.

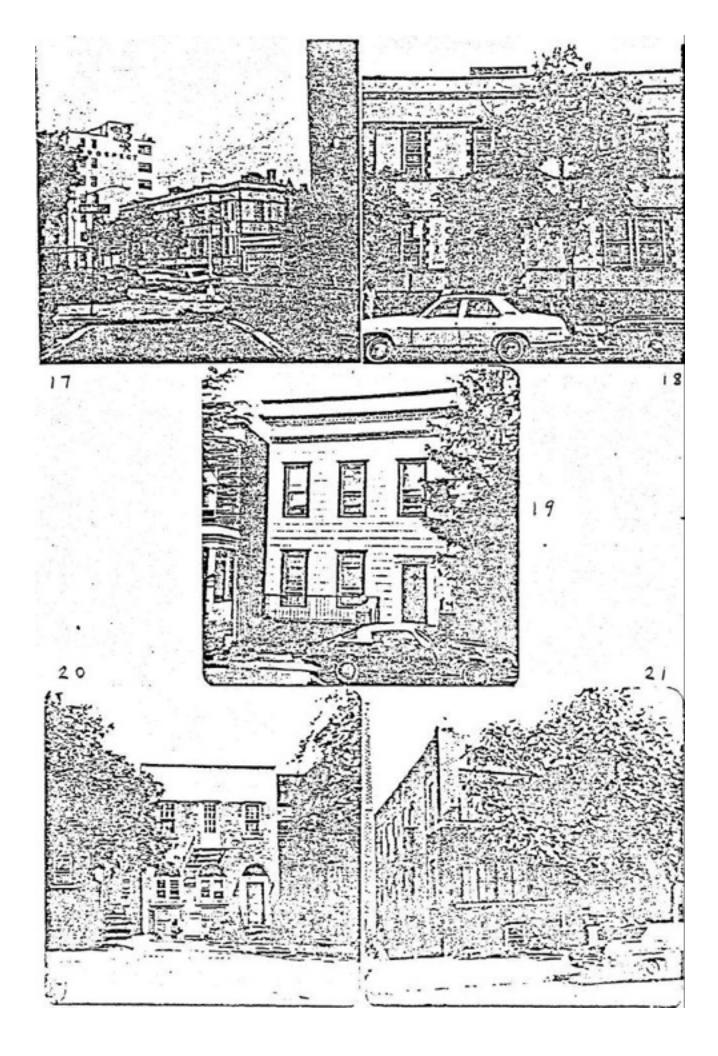
The Bronx Developmental Services Halfway House, which houses eight persons, opened without community opposition in May 1976. The facility, at 726 Kelly Street, in the South Bronx, is situated in a multiple family dwelling with unusual architecture next to a hospital, making it somewhat conspicuous. The home is in slightly better physical condition than the surrounding multiple family and apartment dwellings. It is located in a • census tract which is 35.5% Black and 63.6% Hispanic. The median family income of \$4,556 is the lowest of any downstate impact area. 90.5% of the housing units in the tract are renter occupied at a median rate of \$76 per month. 74.2% of the units were built before 1940. One transaction comprising 1.6% of the properties has occurred in the impact area in the 26 months since the Bronx Developmental Services Halfway House opened. Seven sales of 14% of the properties took place in the control area during that time.

The residence at 1663 Grand Avenue opened with some community opposition in April 1978. The facility, located in a single-family dwelling with a capacity of 8, is in somewhat better condition than the surrounding multiple-family and apartment dwellings, many of which are deteriorating. It is also somewhat conspicuous because of special wooden guards in the second floor

windows not present in other structures. 1668 Grand Avenue is located in a census tract which is 37.1% Black and 34.6% Hispanic. 97.3% of the housing units are rented at a median rate of \$87 per month, while 80.4% were built before 1940. Median family income in the tract is \$7,600. One sale comprising 1.3% of the propertie s, has occurred in the impact area in the three months 1668 Grand Avenue has been open, as compared with one sale comprising 21, of the properties in the control area during the same period.

The Reverend Kenneth Folkes Group Home opened to no opposition in July 1976, at 11 28 Sherman Avenue. The facility is in a single family dwelling with a capacity of 10, surrounded immediately by one - and two-family houses and slightly further away by apartment buildings. The home is inconspicuous and is in slightly better physical condition than the surrounding structures. - It is located in a census tract whose dwellings are 94.3% renter occupied, at a median rent of \$93 a month. 77.1% of the dwellings were built before 1940. Median fanily income in the tract is \$7,079 and the population is 39.6% Slack and 27.4% Hispanic. Four sales of (10.3% of the) properties have taken place in the impact area during the 24 months the Folkes Group Home has been open, as compared with 7 sales of (14% of the) properties in the control area during the same period.

The Graham-Windham Home, located on 3769 Barnes Avenue at the corner of East 219th Street opened in Williamsbridge, a northern section of the Bronx, in October 1977. The facility, a single family dwelling with a capa city of seven, has a similar structure and is in the same physical condition as the surrounding one - and two-family structures. The home is rather con - • spicuous, however, because of its fire escape, special wooden attachments on the second floor windows, and numerous folding chairs in the back of the home, where several residents were visible. The Grsham - Vindhan Home is in a census



tract which is 60.5% Black and 8.3% Hispanic, with a median family income of \$9,655. 37.9% of the housing units are owner occupied, with a median value of \$21,600, and 63.7% of the structures were built before 1940. There have been four sales of (4.1% of the) properties in the impact area in the eight months since the Graham-Windham Home opened. Seven sales of (7.17. of the) properties occurred during the same period in the control area.

The Castle Hill School, a single story school building housing. 43 persons, was opened on 800 Castle Hill Avenue in June 1973. The facility is in the same physical condition as the surrounding one- and two-family houses, and is somewhat conspicuous because it is a school with a parking lot next to it. The Castle Hill School i3 located in a census tract whose population is 7.47. Black and 18.8% Hispanic, with a median family income of \$10,425. 52.9% of all housing units were built before 1940, and 46% are owner occupied with a median value of \$24,900.

Twenty-three sales (23.2% of the properties) have occurred in the 61 months since the Castle Hill School opened. Thirty sales (30.3% of the properties) occurred in the control area during that period.

Four other facilities in the Bronx were omitted from the study because they were situated in apartment buildings in areas where almost all the other buildings were apartment dwellings as well. The four facilities were Young Adult #9, which opened at 40 West Moshulo parkway, Puerto Rican Family Institute Community Residence #1, which opened at 725 Garden Street, and two facilities in the Michaelangelo Apartments in the South Bronx—GLIE Group Home at 225 East 149th Street, and the Michaelangelo Residence at 245 East 149th Street

Yonkers

Two of the facilities in Yonkers, Westchester #3 at 1 Borcher Avenue, and Westchester #4 at 2 Crotty Avenue, are located on adjacent streets at the corner of Central Avenue, and back on each other. Both homes were thus considered to be within one impact area. The facilities were both opened in December 1975, without any community opposition or controversy. , They are located in single family dwellings having capacities of nine and eight, | •... respectively, and are in the same physical condition as the surrounding one-and two-family homes. They are in the same immediate neighborhood as Yonkers •Raceway and Westchester #3 is situated across the street from a police station. They are located in a census tract which is 0.1% Black and 1.1% Hispanic. Median family income in the tract is \$14,237, the second highest of any down-state impact area. 48.57. of the dwellings were built before 1940, and 67.47. are owner occupied with a median value of \$37,000. Twelve sales comprising 12.27. of all properties in the impact area have taken place in the 31 months Westchester #3 and #4 have been open. Ten sales comprising 127. of the properties in the control area have taken place during the same period.

The third facility in Yonkers is a single family dwelling at 199 Park

Avenue, opened in December 1976. The facility, which has a capacity of nine,
is somewhat conspicuous because it is a large house with a long driveway, and,
unlike most of the other homes, is hidden by trees. Though the

facility is immediately surrounded by a vacant lot and an apartment building, the area consists of one- and two-family houses, several of which house doctors' offices. The residence is in somewhat poorer physical condition than the surrounding well-cared-for dwellings, and was opened only after community opposition was reduced. 199 Park Avenue is located in a census tract whose population is 9.2% Black and 2.1% Hispanic. 66.87. of the structures in the tract were built before 1940, and 19.77. are owner occupied, with a median value of \$17,800. Median family income in the area is \$9,366. During the 19 months the facility has been open there have been five sales in the impact area, comprising 6.5% of all the properties. Ten sales occurred in the control area during the same time, comprising 12% of the properties in that area.

The fourth facility is located within Cromwell Towers, a modem apartment at 77 Locust Hill Avenue. The facility, which houses four persons, was opened in August 1975, without any community opposition. It is located in an area of multiple family and apartment dwellings, some of which are run down and in extremely bad condition. Since it is located inside the modern building, the facility is both inconspicuous and in much better condition than the surrounding buildings. Cromwell Towers is located in a census tract with a median family income of \$9,845, and with a population which is 25.37. Black and 6.9% Hispanic. 86.3% of the housing units are rented and 84.9% were built before 1940. Seven sales, comprising 11.1% of all the properties, have taken place in the impact area in the 23 months the facility has been open. Sales of 8 properties, or 10.5% of the properties in the control area, have taken place in the same period.

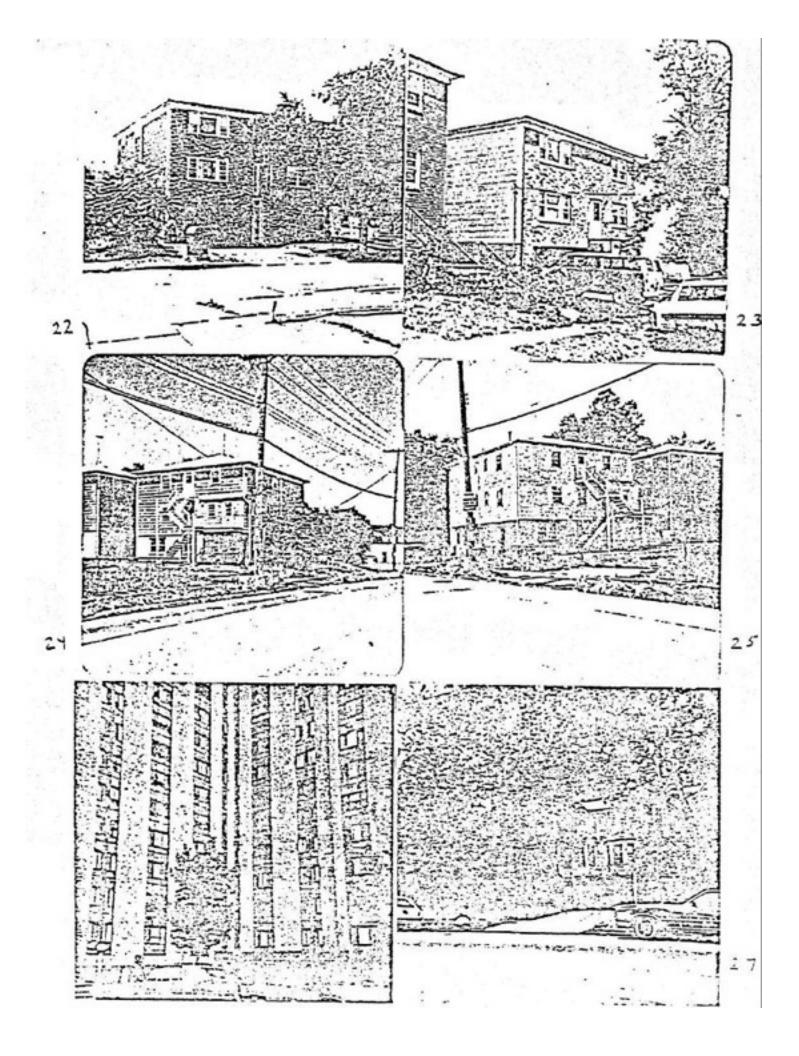
Albany

Albany is the capital of New York State as well as its sixth largest city. 12.2% of its population of 115,781 is Slack and 0.67. persons of Spanish language. The median family income is \$9,947. Seventy five percent of the homes in Albany were constructed before 1940 and 38% of the buildings are owner occupied. Two community residences for the mentally retarded are located within the city's boundaries, while one is in the adjacent suburb of Colonie.

The group home located at 499 Myrtle Avenue opened in November 1972. The neighborhood in which the facility is 3.7% Black and 1.8% Hispanic. The median family income is \$6,834 and 81% of the structures in the neighborhood " were built before 1940. Only 29% of the homes in the area are owner occupied.

Most of the residential buildings within a one-block radius of the group home are two-story, multiple family dwellings. Across the street from the community residence is the Capital District Psychiatric Canter, a state-run facility that extends for about one block. The community residence, with a capacity of 16, is a three-story brick apartment house. Although its architecture differs from surrounding buildings, it is not conspicuous as a group home residence. No controversy accompanied the opening of the Myrtle Avenue facility; in fact, press coverage was favorable including a feature article about the facility. Since the facility opened in 1972, eight houses in a one-black radius from the group home were sold or 10.87. of all homes in the area. In the control area, 11 homes were sold or 12.1% of the housing stock.

The group home located at 314 South Manning Boulevard, opened in July 1976, with a capacity of 16. The census tract which includes Manning Boulevard



is 1% black and 0.6% Hispanic. The median family income is \$9,661. 65.8% of the houses in the census tract were built before 1940 and 44% of the homes are owner occupied.

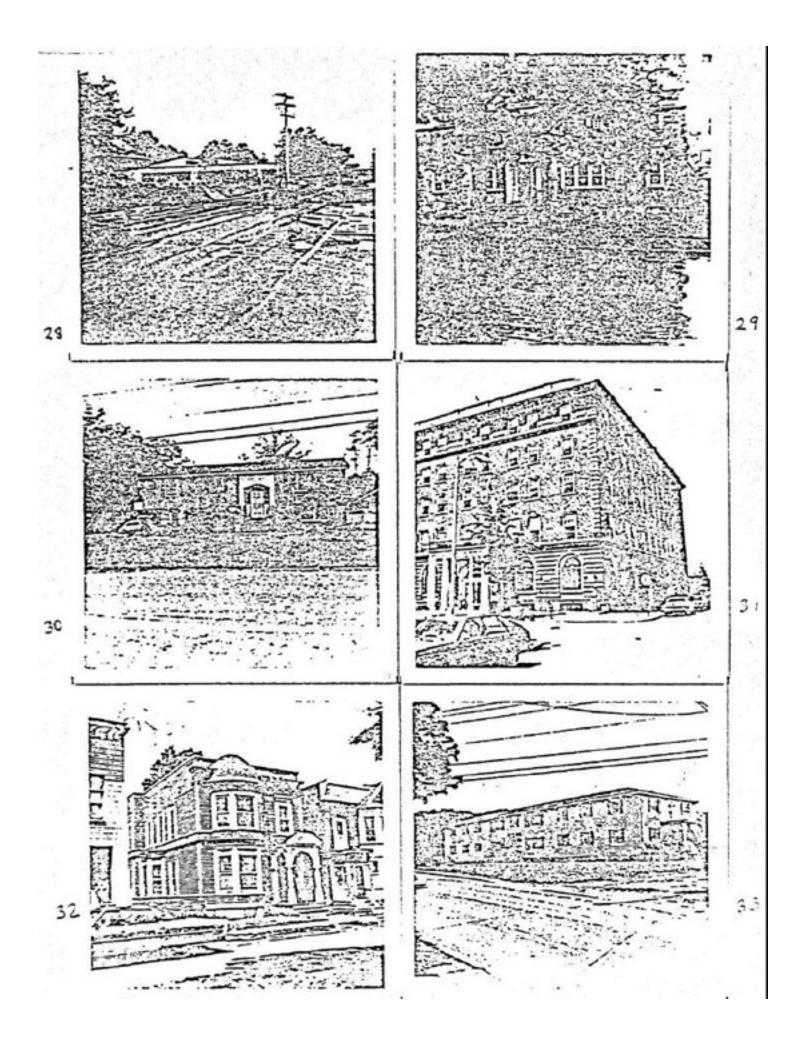
Most residential homes in the one block radius from the facility are single family dwellings. The facility itself is located off Manning Boulevard, behind the United Cerebral Palsy Treatment and Education Center. The group home is almost entirely concealed from the view of passing traffic.

Across the street from the U.C.P. facility, is St..Peter's. Hospital and the Villa Mary Immaculate Nursing Home. Like the facility on Myrtle Avenue, no controversy surrounded the siting and opening of the South Manning 3oulevard community residence. Plans for a second facility in the area, however, were shelved following community opposition. Since the facility opened in 1976, three houses in a one block radius from the group home were sold or 8.9% of all homes in the area. In the control area, five homes were sold or 5.5% of the housing stock.

The facility at 51 Lincoln Avenue is located in the village of Colonie. Situated between the larger urban centers of Albany and Schenectady, the village has a population of approximately 10,000. Many of the structures were built recently with only 17.1% built before 1940. Two percent of all persons in the Colonis census tract are black while 0.6% are Hispanic. The median family income is \$12,263. Almost 90% of the homes are owner occupied.

Most homes in the Lincoln Avenue area are single family structures. The hostel at 51 Lincoln Avenue is architecturally similar to most of the buildings in the vicinity and rather inconspicuous. In terms of public and community relations, the facility has been a success, stirring up no controversy and maintaining a close and cooperative relationship with

neighbors. A recent feature in a local newspaper pointed to the Colonie Residence as a model of facility-cotnnunity coexistence. Since the facility opened in 1975, eight houses in a one block radius from the group home were sold or 8.67. of all homes in the area. In the control area, three houses were sold or 5.7% of the housing stock.



Troy

Troy is the thirteenth largest city in New York State and forms the third part of the Albany-Schenectady-Troy capital district region. Troy has a population of 69,913 residents of whom 4.6% are Black and 0.6% are Hispanic. The median family income for the city is \$9,111. 81% of the buildings in Troy were built before 1940 and only 40% are owner occupied. Five community residences for the mentally retarded are located in the city of Troy.

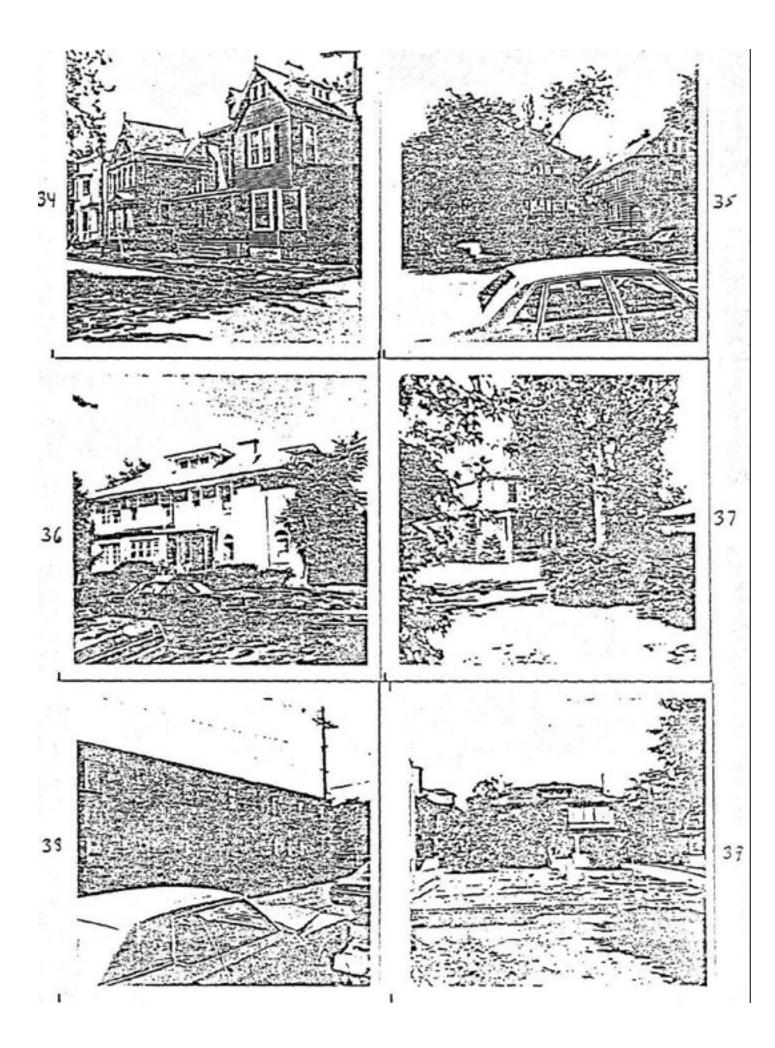
The Rensselaer County Association for Retarded Children has operated a residence (capacity, 15) inside the Y.W.C.A. at 21 First Street since February 1974. The group home is located close to the Hudson River in the downtown section of the city. Surrounding buildings include commercial establishments, professional office buildings, apartment buildings, and dormitories of a nearby college. The population of the census tract is 16.67. Black and 0.6% Hispanic. The median income is \$7,344. 88.4% of the structures in the area were built before 1940 and only 9.3% are owner occupied. No controversy surrounded the opening of this residence. Since the facility opened in 1974, five houses in a one block radius from the group home were sold or 17.9% of all homes in the area. In the control area, three houses were sold or 8.27. of the housing stock. In January 1975, a second community residence opened in Troy at 54 Maple Avenue with a capacity of six. The population of the census tract in which Maple Avenue is located is 1.7% Black and 0.5% Hispanic. The median income is \$9,840. Just over half of the homes were built before 1940 and over 507. are owner occupied. All of the surrounding buildings are either single or multiple family residences. The group home building is inconspicuous with no physical characteristics distinguishing its architecture or condition.

No controversy surrounded the initial opening of the Maole Avenue acility, but neighborhood opposition flared when a second facility was

proposed for a location less than ten houses away. Petitions and letters were circulated among community residents and the proposed hostel at 2 Alder Avenue never opened. An angered neighbor attempted to get an injunction in state Supreme Court to prohibit the facility at 54 Maple Avenue from operating. The court suit was dismissed. Sines the facility opened in 1975, six houses or 9.2% of all homes were sold in a one block radius from the group home. In the control area, three houses were sold or 7.7% of the housing stock.

A third home opened in January, 1976 at 27 Brunswick Road with a capacity of 12. The Brunswick Road section of Troy is located in the far eastern portion of the city near its border with the town of Brunswick. The population of the census tract in which Brunswick Road is located is 0.9% Black and 1.27. Hispanic. The median family income is \$9,821. 89.77. of the buldings in the area were built before 1940 and 467. are owner occupied. Almost all of the surrounding structure are large, single family homes along Brunswick Road, a major thoroughfare. The group residence at 27 Brunswick Road is highly conspicuous. Not only is its address out of sequence, but is i3 also located on the even numbered side of the street. In addition, its architecture resembles that of a motel. No controversy surrounded either the siting or the operation of the 3runswick Road facility.

In July, 1976, the Troy A.R.C. opened its fourth group home at 131 Sixth Avenue with a capacity far eight individuals. The population of the census tract including Sixth Avenue has no 31acks and 0.4% Hispanics. The median family income is \$9,745. 977. of the homes were constructed before 1940 and less than half of them are owner occupied. The facility at 131 Sixth Avenue was inconspicuous, having architecture and appearance similar to most other homes in the neighborhood. No controversy surrounded the opening or operation of the facility. Since the facility opened in 1976, eight houses, or 11.6% of



all homes in one block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area one house or 2.67. of the housing stock was sold.

The hostel at 567 Third Avenue, opened in June 1977, with a capacity of eight. The population of the census tract which includes Third Avenue is 1.9% Black and has no Hispanics. The median family income is \$10,154. 94% of the buildings in the neighborhood were built before 1940 and only 427. are owner occupied. Almost all of the structures in a one block radius from the facility are two family homes. The building in which the group home is located is inconspicuous.

Although the Troy Zoning Board eventually approved the hostel siting, the action came after intense controversy and community opposition with community residents circulating petitions and holding public hearings. Since the facility opened in 1977, one house or 3% of all homes in a one block radius from the group home was sold. In the control area, no houses were sold since June 1977.

Buffalo

Buffalo has a population of 482,768, ranking it as the second largest city in New York State. 20.4% of Buffalo's population is Black and 1.67. is Hispanic. The median family income for the city is \$8,804. 85.7% of the structures were built before 1940, with only 42* of the buildings owner occupied. Six group homes for the mentally retarded are located in Buffalo. For the purposes of this study, only five of the six group homes are examined, as one is located on the city line.

The first group home was opened in January 1971, at 5 Granger Place, with a capacity of 11. The census tract which includes Granger Place has a population which is 0.4% Black and 1.8% Hispanic. The median income of the area is \$8,816. Approximately 75% of the buildings were built before 1940, while only 40% of the homes are owner occupied.

Most of the homes in a one-block radius from the group home are multiple family dwellings, although a few single-family houses are also present. Except for a rear fire escape and several chairs on the front porch, the group home is inconspicuous. Its physical condition is roughly the same as all homes on the street. No controversy or neighborhood opposition has occurred involving either the siting or the operation of the facility. Since the facility opened in 1971, 15 houses, or 35.7% of all homes in a one-block radius from the group home, were sold. In the control area, 16 houses were sold, or 27.1% of the housing stock.

PEOPLE Services to the Retarded Adult Inc. opened a group residence in 3uffalo in October 1975, at 2496 Delaware Avenue, with a capacity of 11. 0.9% of the population of the census tract in which the hostel is located is Black, while there are no Hispanics. The median family income

is \$9,887. Eighty percent of the homes were built before 1940, with over half of the homes in the area owner occupied. Although most of the buildings along Delaware Avenue are commercial in nature, the side streets are exclusively residential dotted with both one and two-family homes.

Except for a sign out front saying "Don't Park In the Driveway," no other physical attribute distinguishes the facility from neighboring buildings. No controversy accompanied the opening of the facility, though in October 1976, Assemblyman William 3. Hoyt spoke out against the saturation of halfway houses in the Delaware Avenue area. This led to cooperative efforts by private social service agencies to avoid future area over saturation. Since the facility opened in 1975, 5 houses of (5.2% of) all homes in a one-block radius from the group hone were sold. In the control area, 9 homes were sold or 9.7% of the housing stock.

The Elmer Lux Hostel at 119 Halbert Street was opened in September 1973, by United Cerebral Palsy with a capacity of 20 individuals. 14.9% of the population in the relevant census tract is Black and 1.57 is Hispanic. The median family income is \$8,816. Seventy-five percent of the buildings were built before 1940, and well over half of the houses in the census tract are owner occupied.

Most of the structures in the area are one and two-family homes although many of the buildings immediately surrounding the hostel are industrial. The Elmer Lux Hostel is across the street from the United Cerebral Palsy Center. The U.C.P. building is clearly marked and conspicuous. The hostel's architecture is similar to the U.C.P. building and different from nearby residential structures. A wire fence surrounding the group residence makes

it even more conspicuous. No controversy accompanied the opening of this hostel. Since the facility opened in 1973, 31 houses or 31.3% of all homes in a one-block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area, 12 houses were 3old or 12.971 of the housing stock.

In December 1975, PEOPLE Services opened a community residence at 434 Linwood Avenue, with a capacity of 15. 1.8% of the population in the census tract is Black and there are no Hispanics. The median income is \$13,373 and 71% of the homes were built before 1940. Only about 25 % of the build ings in this neighborhood are owner occupied.

Virtually all the buildings within a one block radius of the group home are either single or multiple family residences. Many of the larger structures have doctors. or dentists' offices located on the lower floors. The building that houses the group home does not differ from surrounding structures in any way which makes it conspicuous. No controversy surrounded the opening of the facility. Since the facility opened in 1975, 11 houses or 11.57. of all homes in a one block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area, 5 homes were sold or 8.57. of the housing stock.

In December 1976, a fifth hostel opened in Buffalo at 150 Buffum Place, with a capacity of 10. In the census tract that includes Buffum Place there are no Blacks and 2% of the population is Hispanic. The median family income in the tract is \$9,577. '83.5% of the homes were built before 1940 and over half are owner occupied.

Most of the buildings in the one block radius from the facility are one family homes. Except for a large fire escape, no physical aspects of 150 Buffum Place distinguish it from surrounding homes. PEOPLE Services encountered substantial community opposition during the siting and opening of the • facility. South 3uffalo, where the residence is located, is a small, close-

knit community. Neighbors fought the hostel opening through zoning battles and petitions. The hostility was highly visible and was reflected in a number of articles in the morning newspaper. Since the facility opened in 1976, 3 houses or 6.7% of all homes in a one block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area, 2 homes or 2.2% of the housing stock were sold.

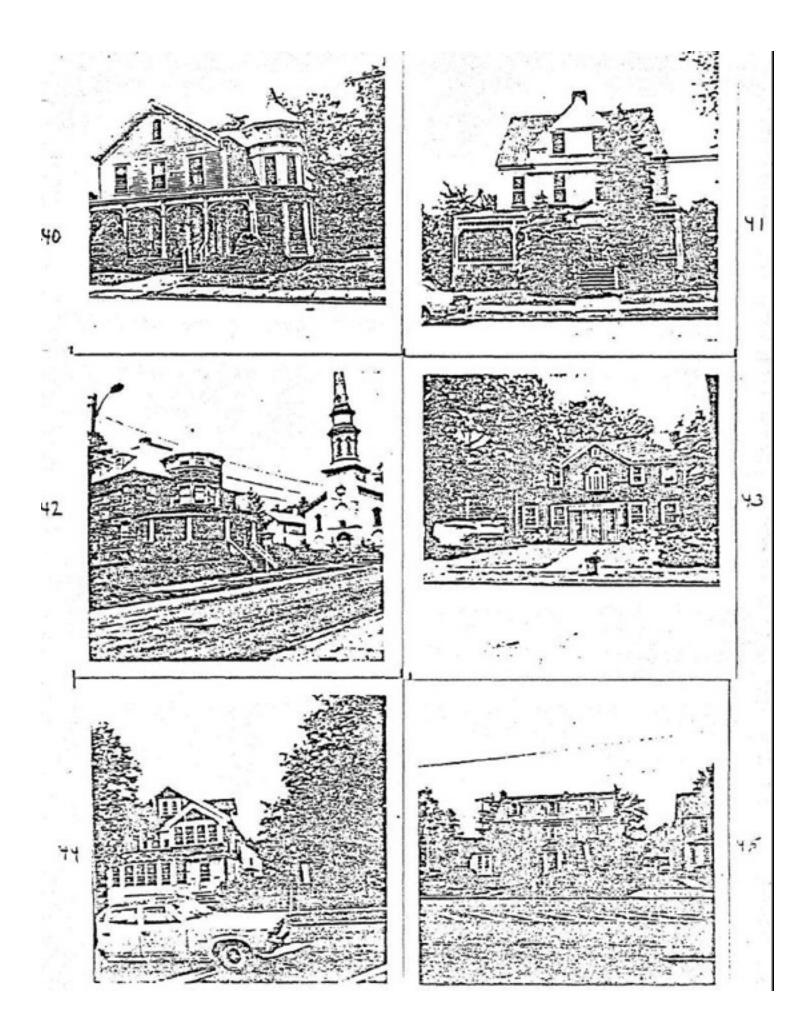
Kingston

Kingston, with a population of 25,544, is the 33rd most populous city in New York State. 7.3% of its population is Black and 1% is Hispanic. The median family income is \$8,974. 50.37, of all buildings were constructed before 1940, and almost 60% of the buildings in Kingston are owner occupied. In September 1976, the Ulster County Association for Retarded Children opened three group homes for the mentally retarded.

The first of the homes is located at 307 Washington Avenue with a capacity of eight. Most of the buildings in a one-block radius from the group home are single-family dwellings, although a nursing home is located one block away. No controversy surrounded the siting or operation of the group home. Since the facility's opening in 1976, three homes or 4.3% of all homes in a one-block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area no houses have been sold in the same time period.

The second residence is located at 153 Wall Street, and has a capacity of nine. Except for one small store, all of the buildings in a one-block radius from the group home are either one or two family dwellings. The group home, itself, is located in a multiple family residence. No controversy has surrounded either the siting or the operation of the community residence. Since the facility opened no houses in a one-block radius from the group home have been sold. In a control area four houses were sold, or 12.97. of the housing stock.

The third group home is located at 67 Wurts Street, and has a capacity of eight. Most of the structures in a one-block radius from the group home are residential dwellings. The community residence is located on a comer facing a vacant church on one side and a park on the other. Several homes



in the area are in deteriorated condition. Again, no controversy surrounded the opening or operation of the group home. Since its opening in 1976, three houses, or 9.3% of all homes in a one block radius have been sold. In a control area, four homes, or 12.9%, of the housing stock were sold in the same time period.

Syracuse

Syracuse, with a population of 197,208, is the fifth most populous city in New York State. 10.8% of its population is Black and 1.1% is Hispanic.

The median family income is \$9,246. 70.8% of the buildings were built before 1940, with 42% of the structures in the city owner occupied. Three group homes for the mentally retarded operate in the city.

In July 1972, the Onondaga County Association for Retarded Children opened a hostel at 158 Highland Avenue with a capacity of nine. The census tract which includes Highland Avenue is 0.3% Black and has no Hispanics. The median family income is \$8,399 and 88.5% of the buildings in the area were built before 1940. In addition, less than half of the homes in the tract are owner occupied.

Most of the buildings in the one block radius from the group home are single and multiple family houses. In addition, several parking lots of office buildings on an adjacent street are located on Highland Avenue, The group home at 158 Highland Avenue, is bounded on one side by a parking lot for the Teachers' Association and on the other by a lot for the Central City Business Institute. Except for an orange fire escape, the building which houses the group residence is relatively inconspicuous. The building was at one time a dormitory for students at the Central City Business Institute. When the A.R.C. opened the group home, there was no community opposition. Since the facility opened in 1972, nine homes, or 25.77. of all houses in a one block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area 21 houses were sold, or 25.9% of the housing stock.

In June 1976, the A.R.C. opened its second group home at 1617 Court Street, with a capacity of eight. The population in the census tract that

includes Court Street is 0.17. Black and has no Hispanics. The median family income is \$9,246 and 77.2%, of the homes were built before 1940. In addition, over 75% of the homes in the census tract are owner occupied.

Moat of the buildings in the one block radius from the facility are either single or multiple family dwellings. Adjacent to the residence, however, Is the United Cerebral Palsy Center. This building is conspicuous in that it has slides, picnic tables, parking lots, and signs. The group home, however, - has no overt characteristics to identify it. No controversy surrounded the opening or operation of the Court Street facility. Since the facility opened in 1976, six houses or 6.7% of all homes in a one-block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area, six homes were sold, or 7.4% of the housing stock.

In July 1977, an organization called Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse opened a group home at 1701 James Street with a capacity of eight. The census tract which includes James Street is 0.6% 31ack and has no Hispanics. The median income is \$9,932. Eighty-one percent of the structures were built before 1940, with over 60% of the homes owner occupied.

Most of the homes in the James Street area are spacious, single family dwellings with several used for professional offices. The facility at 1701 James Street resembles the other buildings on the street but for a large driveway and fire escape. Except for some minor zoning trouble, the facility did not arouse community opposition. Since the facility opened in 1977, four houses, or 4.6% of all homes in a one-block radius from the group home were sold. In the control area, two homes were sold, or 2.57 of the housing stock.

Primary Data for Group Home and Control Home Neighborhoods

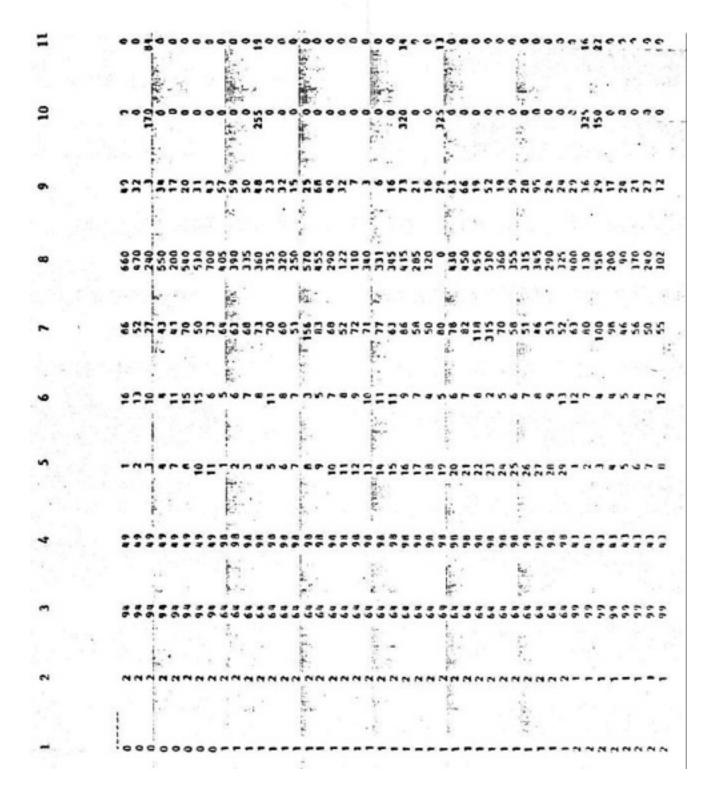
Examples of Field Survey Instruments Maps of Sample

Neighborhoods

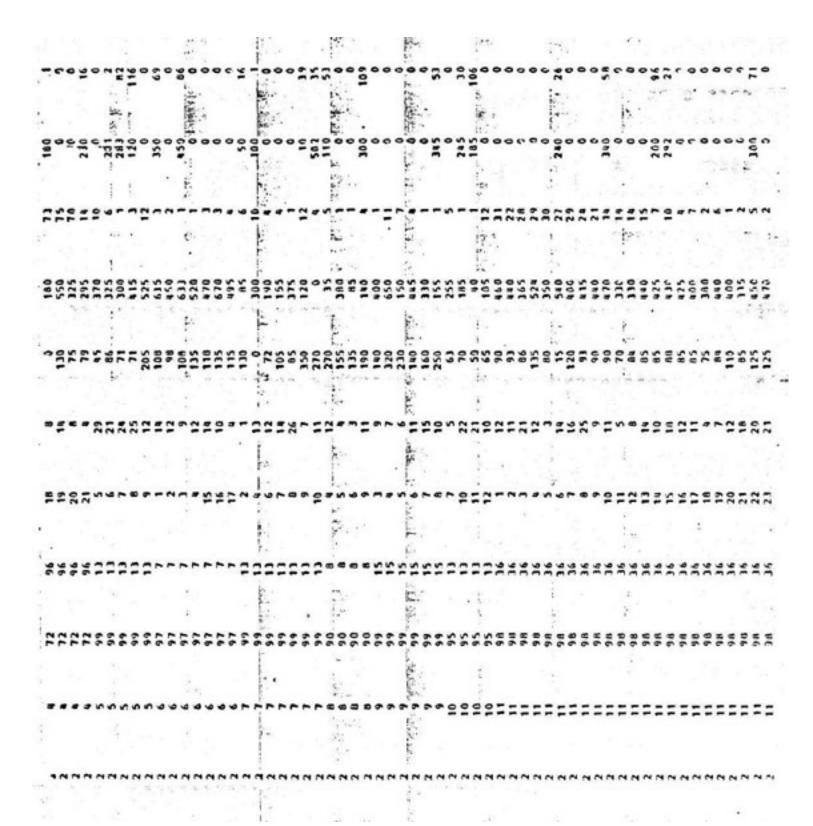
TABLE 6 : Primary Data - Group Homes

Guide to Data Columns

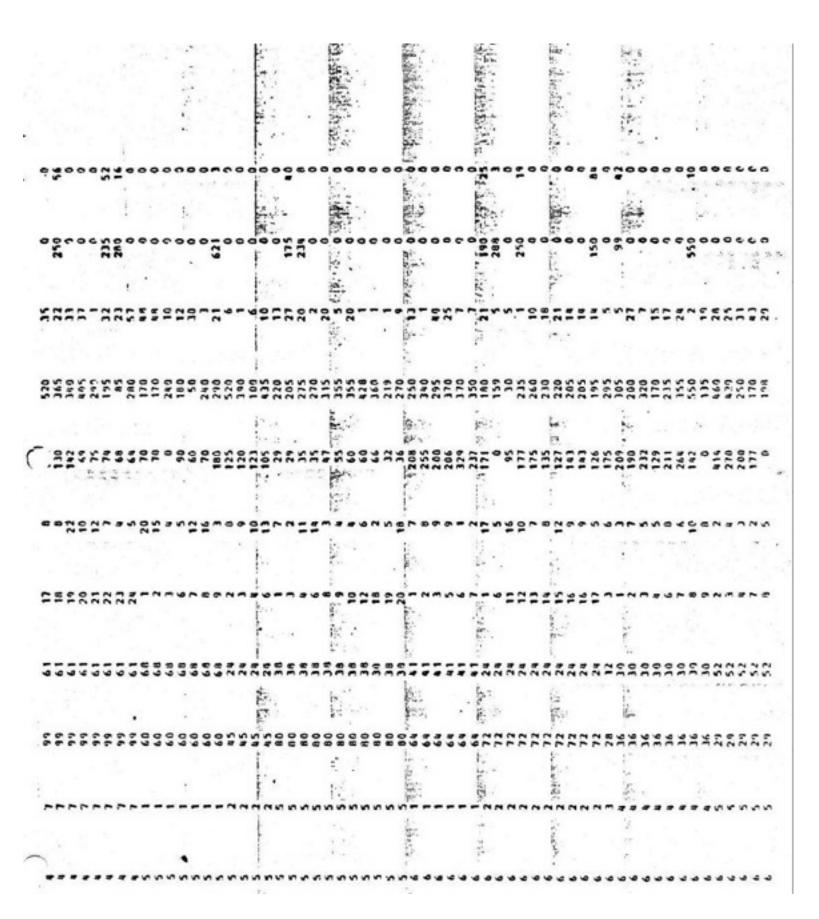
- Column 1: City Identification
 - 2: neighborhood identification
 - 3: Number of properties in the neighborhood
 - 4: Number of months the group home has been open
 - 5: Property identifier
 - 6: Distance of the property from the group home
 - 7: Assessed valuation of the property (in hundreds of dollars)
 - 8: Price of sale after opening of group home (in hundreds of dollars)
 - 9: Number of months after opening of group home in which sale occurred
 - 10: Price of sale before opening of group home (In hundreds of dollars)
 - 11: Number of months before opening of group home in which sale occurred

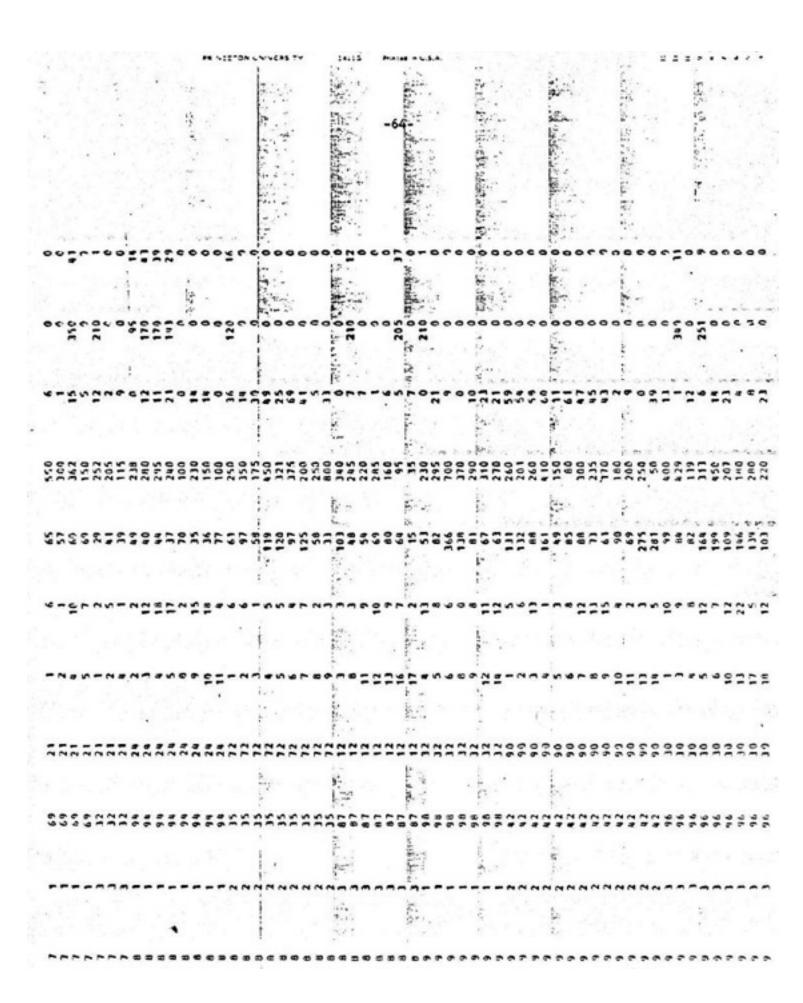


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Guide to Data Columns

- Column I: City Identification
 - 2: Neighborhood Identification
 - 3: Number of properties In the neighborhood
 - A: Number of months control area Is under study
 - 5: Property Identifier
 - 6: Distance of property from control home
 - 7: Assessed valuation of the property (In hundreds of dollars)
 - 8: Price of sale after opening date of control area (In hundreds of dollars)
 - 9: Number of months after opening date of control area In which sale occurred
 - 10: Price of sale before opening date of control area (In hundreds of dollars)
 - 11: Number of months before opening date of control area In which sale occurred
 - 12: City and neighborhood code of group home neighborhood with witch control corresponds

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EXAMPLE OF A: FIELD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE	CITY: Br. AY
1. Facility Name: Grahan Wadhan Hone	
2. Facility Address: 376 1 8 1/10 A.c.	Telephone: 812-1157
3. Facility Location: Lot #: 1	lock #: 4666
4. Occupancy Characteristics:	marked & the
	appartment house
Other (or comments):	
6. Neighboring Land Use:	attachaesh, fire escape
1- Institutional- 1 4- Ind	ustrial -4
2- Office - 2 (5)- Res 3- Commercial - 3 6- Vac	idential- ()
Comments: locates or corner in largely one	Tony Keightonhand
7. Physical Condition Relative to Surrounding Stru	ctures
1 2 3 4 5 much better same much worse	
Identification (Photo) Code: Censu	s Tract Code: 390 396
	g Code:
opened 10/31/77 fa	cil. ty in 390



