

## APPENDIX A

### Research Methodology

This report is based on data from 387 interviews conducted with Milwaukee County residents. For analysis purposes, the county was divided into three parts: (1) the "inner city," the area cordoned off by law enforcement officials (between 1st and 27th streets, Juneau Avenue, and Capitol Drive), an area which includes the black ghetto; (2) the "outer city," the rest of the city of Milwaukee; and (3) the "suburbs," the county outside the city limits.

A probability sample of households was drawn from the Milwaukee City Directory and relevant suburban listings by the Sampling Section of the Wisconsin Survey Research Laboratory. A supplementary block sample was also drawn to check Directory errors that might arise from changing usage of structures since the compilation of the Directory. In order to assure an adequate number of black respondents, a higher sampling rate was utilized for the cordoned-off area: approximately one out of 140 housing units for the cordoned-off area and one out of 975 for the remainder of the county.

At each household, interviewers were instructed to list all persons living in the dwelling who were 16 years of age and older in the cordoned-off area, and 18 years of age and older in the rest of the sample. The age limit in the inner city area was lowered because it was felt that a significant population in the ghetto would be passed over if there was no representation of 16 and 17 year olds. Respondents within each household (typically, one to a household) were selected by reference to a "selection table" developed by Dr. Leslie Kish at The University of Michigan. Upon recommendation of Dr. Kish, the selection tables were appropriately modified to compensate for possible bias introduced because of the lower age limit in the Milwaukee sample (the tables are designed for use with populations aged 21 and higher). When respondents are grouped, this procedure yields a representative sample of the total population.

Table A shows the number of households chosen in each area, the number of completed interviews obtained, and the response rate of each group. This latter figure is determined by subtracting the number of addresses chosen, which turned out not to be dwelling units (e.g., abandoned houses, empty lots, churches, stores, etc.) from the total number of addresses, and dividing the resulting number into the number of completed interviews. Interviewers were instructed to make as many as six call-backs if necessary.

Table A

| Milwaukee Area         | Total Number of Addresses | Total Number of Non-Sample Units | Total Number of Housing Units Contacted | Total Number of Completed Interviews | Response Rate |
|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Inner city             | 354                       | 87                               | 267                                     | 193                                  | 70%           |
| Outer city             | 226                       | 28                               | 198                                     | 132                                  | 67%           |
| County outside of city | 94                        | 2                                | 92                                      | 62                                   | 67%           |

The distribution of black and white respondents in these areas is shown in Table B.

Table B

|                        | <u>Black</u> | <u>White</u> | <u>Total</u> |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Inner City             | 125          | 68           | 193          |
| Outer City             | 3            | 129          | 132          |
| County Outside of City | 0            | 62           | 62           |