

A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN  
SELECTED ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES  
AND COMMUNITY MINDEDNESS IN  
AN APARTMENT COMPLEX  
IN OKLAHOMA

By

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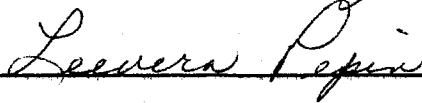
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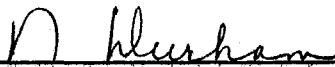
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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

The wind blows through a small town, stirring dust and moving tumbleweeds. The houses stand vacant; the people are gone; the town is deserted. Automatically we picture a scene from yesteryear, a western settlement missed by the railroad, or deserted by miners who moved on to other places. These towns, as we know from history, had sprung up over night and vanished as soon as they were no longer needed.

However, what is being described here is not a "ghost town" of the years past, but a retirement village deserted today. Instead of rotten hitching posts, we see cracked cement; instead of weathered picket fences, we see golf courses taken over by weeds; instead of flapping shutters telling their disgust, we see new homes standing in silent shock.

Factors which caused these retirement villages to spring up over night were a new awareness of the number of people in the 65 and over age group, and a publicized

demand for housing for the aged. The 1960 United States Census figures showed a total of 16,559,580 persons 65 or over and reported an expected increase of 30 million by the year 2000 (Musson and Heusinkveld, 1963). It was further noted that the elderly were included in two of the three groups of American people particularly affected by the housing problem (Schussheim, 1969). The people were present and the need was there.

Therefore, prompt attempts were made to build special housing for this group known as "the aged." Government agencies, private builders, and religious organizations all started building. They developed many types of housing especially for the elderly. Types included everything from high-rise apartment complexes in the heart of the city to private retirement villages, which were relatively self-sufficient units, isolated from established communities. Some were successful and some were not.

#### Statement of Problem

The old frontier towns were deserted because they were no longer needed; however, this is not true of the current day "ghost town." The number of elderly has continued to increase; therefore, the need for housing for the elderly has increased proportionately. Why then, when

the need for housing for the elderly still exists, have some developments been deserted? Why does a village stand forlorn?

By no means, have all the housing projects that have failed been only isolated villages. Some deserted dwellings were located in the heart of the city, and some in the suburbs. The present study is designed to discover if a relationship exists between the community mindedness of the inhabitants of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and the continuation of success of a housing project.

#### Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to determine whether selected architectural features in an apartment complex are related to the community mindedness of the occupants living in them. It is apparent that design features which contribute to community mindedness must be determined so that these may be incorporated into plans for future apartment complexes.

#### Limitations of the Study

Limitations imposed upon the study are as follows:

1. The study is limited to a measure of only those architectural features indicated by the questionnaire:

Large Windows  
Sidewalks  
Laundry Houses  
Front Door in Common Entry  
Parking Facilities  
Location of Complex  
First Floor Apartments  
Second Floor Apartments  
Mailbox in Entry  
Closed Streets

2. The study is limited to apartment dwellers in the selected Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex in Oklahoma City.

#### Definitions of Terms

In the study, the following terms are important:

1. Community refers to a group of people living together in some identifiable territory and sharing a set of interests embracing their lifeways (Abrams, 1971).
2. Community Mindedness implies more than geographical propinquity. It requires some identification of the members with the area and each other and some self-consciousness as a social entity (Abrams, 1971).
3. Apartment is a single room or set of rooms occupied as a dwelling. In general usage, an apartment is rented living space that is part of a multi-family structure, as opposed to a

house, which connotes something owned and free-standing or at least with a private entrance (Abrams, 1971).

4. Home is the place or region where something is native or most common (The American College Dictionary, 1961).
5. Architectural Feature refers to a prominent part of the buildings plan, design, construction, or decorative treatments.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In order to answer the questions concerning the failure of retirement communities, one must go to the source of the discontentment, the elderly occupants themselves. Areas reviewed include dissatisfaction with the segregated communities, desire for integrated communities, dismay because of the absence of young people and children, and concern over the aged person's health.

#### Segregated Communities

Mumford (1956) while viewing quarters for the aged said, "This city for the aged and poor is set apart from the rest of the town; though it has beauty and order, it lacks animation; at best it is only a handsome ghetto" (pp. 192). To normalize old age, we must restore the old to the community.

The Management Committee of the National Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials with the cooperation of the Public Housing Administration recommended that the

aged should not be isolated within a project or within the larger community (McGuire, 1957). Their independent accommodations in a housing project should take into account proximity to and availability of necessary project facilities and community resources (McGuire, 1957). The principles adopted were to encourage older persons to live independently as long as possible and to refrain from segregating them into large communities of their own (Nicholson, 1957).

Gerontologists reported that old folks hated to be cut off from the cross section of ages that make up regular communities (Time, 1962). Newsweek (1963) referred to these segregated communities as "Geriatric ghettos" with organized social-directed aging (pp. 84).

The constant togetherness and sameness are not always appealing, even to the elderly. "The only retirement community they'll ever get me into," says a New York widow, "is a graveyard" (Newsweek, 1964, pp. 112).

Reverent Baker reports, "What we're doing in these segregated retirement villages is building completely abnormal communities. It's frightening." The difficulties of adjustment to life in an isolated and cloistered retirement community should be considered (Davidson, 1965, pp. 21). Communities specially designed for older people

have a homogenized character (Fortune, 1966).

There were oldsters who viewed with dismay the thought of living out their years in a "ghetto of the aged" (Time, 1966, pp. 43). "I don't think I could stand living en masse. I enjoy people individually not collectively, and I don't like organized games and entertainment" (Wilkinson, 1968, pp. 33). The so-called retirement village has created isolated congregates of the elderly that inevitably push beyond the capacity the available nursing and hospital facilities (Harger, 1971).

#### Integrated Communities

Cole (1956) found that older persons indicate definite preferences for housing that is located and properly related to the going-on activities in the community. They not only want to be in the center of things, but they want to feel that they are an active part of community life. The elderly in good health function best as individual members of a normal community (Cole, 1957).

Marie McGuire (1957) suggested in considering a site, that the neighborhood not be an area exclusively for the aging, but a typical residential neighborhood, with shops, churches, libraries, recreation, and established health and welfare services in close proximity. Here the elderly

residents can enjoy each others companionship and yet not be cut off from the kind of society, with people of all ages, in which they have lived most of their lives (Davidson, 1965). The oldsters preferred to remain in the "hurly-burly of the megalopolis" where they could be close to kin and culture (Time, 1966, pp. 45).

### Young People and Children

The old folks like children and younger couples, but not twenty-four hours a day (Nickolson, 1957). Architect Robert Anshen describes the isolation of these retirement communities and misses the time when "people of all ages of life were aware of the delights and differences of people of different ages" (Ray, 1963, pp. 95).

Individuals doubted that they would want to live as senior citizens with only other senior citizens. They would miss being around younger people because they are needed to keep the older person "on the beam" (Davidson, 1965, pp. 18). Friggins (1966) was told by an elderly women, "Some days I could cry for the sight of some young people and children" (pp. 157). Mixing with people will give one the pleasure and power that comes from sharing, helping, planning, loving, working, and even arguing (Harvest Years, 1970a).

One of the advantages of the elderly person living in any hometown is the local contact with all age groups (Harvest Years, 1970b). Close contact between the young and old has helped both generations break down their stereotyped views of the other (Kassman, 1971).

### Health

The residents of the retirement village said bitterly, "All we do here is to wait for each other to die, and each time we ask ourselves: 'Who will be next?' What we want is a touch of life" (Mumford, 1956, pp. 192). The aged probably live longer and are happier if they remain in familiar surroundings near their families and friends in a residential neighborhood they know (Cole, 1957).

In the same way that an older person's confidence in his health can be undermined by those around him, so can his entire philosophy of life. Dr. Maurice Linden (Levin, 1959, pp. 65) said, "Often our senior citizens become old because they think they are old, because they are told over and over that when youth is gone, there is nothing to live for." The physical letdown (in the later years) is largely mental. Frustration, discouragement, unhappiness, and fear are the hazards that lead to loss of appetite, insomnia, and then to physical breakdown (Levin,

1959, pp. 65). Marie McGuire, executive director of the San Antonio Housing Authority, says, "All but a few of 16 million Americans over 65 are simply waiting to die" (Castan, 1960, pp. c).

Involvement prevents the unfortunate tendency to withdrawal (Musson and Heusinkveld, 1963). Some experts are against such segregated communities, believing "senility is a contagious disease" (Ray, 1963, pp. 92).

Loneliness is often the heaviest burden the aged have to carry (Christian Century, 1965). The elderly reported, "We've never been so depressed in our lives, with nothing but old people around. It is very disturbing to make new friends and then have them die shortly thereafter" (Davidson, 1965, pp. 24).

The aged have the same problems in any community, but in closed communities one just gets a bigger dose of everything. There is more illness, senility, death, retirement, fears, frustrations, and widows (Friggens, 1966). One 83 year old lady puts it this way, "One feels so shut away from life" (Lange, 1971, pp. 35).

Those advocating segregated living have maintained that the aged prefer to be by themselves, away from the confusion of community life, close to the companionship of contemporaries, and served by special facilities. The

amount of segregated housing of various types which has been built is itself a demonstration of this influence of this school of thought (Langford, 1964).

In contrast, many authorities question segregation by age. They protest the concept of removing the aged from normal neighborhoods where they may have contacts with young and old, maintain normal interests and responsibilities, and use available facilities (Langford, 1964).

Although practice still sometimes favors more isolated locations, there has been a general reversal in thinking, with the criteria for good housing now being how well it provides for participation in community activity. As a result of this shift in attitude, comfort, ease, and activity have been accepted as the dominant desires influencing the location of housing (Langford, 1964). Sensitive to criticism, some developers of retirement villages are now admitting non-retired couples over 50 and others a sprinkling of still younger residents (Friggens, 1966).

Both Rosow and Mumford suggest ways to give the elderly privacy but not seclude them from normal community life. Rosow (1961) advocates a concentration of older people in the community, a concentration which is insulated from rather than separated from the community. This keeps

the elderly person away from the confusion of community life, close to the companionship of the contemporaries, and yet supplies contact with young and old and maintains normal interests and use of available facilities.

Mumford (1956) supports proportional distribution. He feels that the normal age distribution in the community as a whole should be maintained. This means that there should be from five to eight people over 65 years of age in every 100 people, so that a neighborhood unit of 600 people would have between 30 and 40 elderly persons. "Any large-scale organization of habitations for the aged, which upsets this proportion, should be avoided" (Mumford, 1956, pp. 193).

Right now in our current housing practices, there are "large-scale organization" which upsets the proportion of the elderly. Current practices include zoning laws, local codes, urban development, and suburban development.

Frequently, zoning laws prohibit one-family houses, apartment houses, row houses, and free-standing housing from being built side by side. Under zoning ordinances, it is impossible to give either the young or the old the kind of occupational and environmental variety that both a super-block and neighborhood unit should have (Mumford, 1956).



Although local codes offer hope for improved quality of housing, they may, at the same time, pose a threat to the economic position of the aged (Langford, 1964). If codes are enforced, aged owners may be faced with financial hardships. For those with limited incomes, making changes necessary to conform to codes may be virtually impossible.

Since many aged families and individuals live in the older sections of the cities where housing may be deteriorating, redevelopment proposals tend to affect an unusually large proportion of them. Problems have been created as a result of financial, social, and psychological losses which are sustained when the aged are uprooted or have their environment changed (Langford, 1964).

Often suburban development in postwar years has tended to discourage older-aged persons as residents. New suburban developments have been geared to the needs of young families, and as a result, the proportion of retired people has been very low (Langford, 1964). The older person moving into the suburbs is faced with several problems. The houses are too large, the cost of housing is too high, apartments are generally not built, the development may be outside the network of public transportation, and local facilities are well beyond walking distance. Housing

practices such as these cause the elderly couple or person to live separate from the young couples and children.

Old age is something that we have to deal with right now as an emergency. It is a problem, partly because it is something that we have been afraid of, partly because it is something that our economy has not been prepared for. Therefore, there is the need to think temporarily of the whole aging population as a population that is special, a special category (Lee, 1962).

However, one must remember that special refers to distinct or particular and is a matter of recognition, not location. The elderly person can be special anywhere and does not need to be separated into a segregated community to be given special attention.

Sidney Spector of the Housing and Home Finance Agency, parent agency of FHA, estimates that about 10 percent, or 1.8 million, of the nation's 18 million elderly, prefer isolated and segregated living among their own age group (Davidson, 1965). This leaves an estimated 90 percent, or 16.2 million, of the nation's 18 million elderly who do not prefer isolated and segregated living.

In all concepts related to the location of the aged, the fallacy lies not in the concept itself but in the attempt to apply it to the aged population as a whole. If

this estimate is correct, then planning housing for the elderly should be geared to 10 percent segregated communities, and 90 percent of our efforts should go to enabling people to grow ancient in peaceful, unregulated, familiar surroundings. Alexander Kira sums up this idea as follows:

"The aged are a very varied and very diverse group. They have every kind of need, they have every kind of problem, they are everywhere. They also have every kind of housing problem and every kind of housing need. The problem is not one of separating the aged from the rest of us or mixing them up with the rest of us. The problem is not one of public versus private housing. It is not a matter of individual homes or apartments. All these are important parts of the total need. There is room for and a market for every one of these" (Langford, 1964, pp. 33).

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

In order to discover if a relationship exists between selected architectural features and community mindedness of a housing project, this study enlisted the participation of the occupants of the 110 units of the Mayfair Heights Apartments located in Oklahoma City. This particular complex was chosen because it is an established unit of over 25 years, the apartments are located near facilities and conveniences, and a high percentage of the occupants are elderly or retired.

#### Procedure

In achieving the purpose of this study, these steps were taken:

1. A sample population was selected in Oklahoma City.
2. Permission was requested to survey the sample population.
3. A questionnaire was developed to measure the community mindedness of the apartment occupants.
4. The questionnaire was pretested.

5. A letter of introduction along with the questionnaire was sent each respondent in the sample.
6. A follow-up was delivered.
7. Data were tabulated, analyzed, and conclusions were drawn.

In the following paragraphs, a discussion of the procedures in this study will be discussed in detail.

#### Development of Instrument

The instrument evolved as a series of developmental steps. While reviewing the architectural aspects of the Mayfair Heights Apartments, a list of these features which might contribute to community mindedness was completed.

They included:

1. Large windows
2. Sidewalks
3. Laundry houses
4. Front door in common entry
5. Parking facilities
6. Location of complex
7. First floor apartments
8. Second floor apartments
9. Mailbox in entry
10. Closed street

There were open-end questions in addition to descrip-

tive statements. These questions were concerned with the occupant's sex and age, marital status, length of residence in the apartment, acquaintances among neighbors, in addition to the above. Before distribution, the questionnaire was pretested with diverse age groups for clarity.

#### Procedure for Obtaining Data

Permission was requested from Reece Investment Company, owners of the Mayfair Heights Apartments, to survey the occupants of the apartment complex. After permission was granted, the questionnaire along with a letter of introduction was distributed by the researcher to each unit. Addressed envelopes were provided for return of the questionnaire by mail. Two weeks later a follow-up was delivered by the researcher to each unit to encourage residents who had not filled out the form to do so.

#### Analysis of Data

Frequency counts and percentages were obtained on the general information questions. In addition, frequency counts were obtained for the residents association or disassociation with the contribution of each of the specific architectural features to community mindedness.

Charts were made for each of the architectural

features included in the questionnaire indicating frequency of response. The score which occurred most frequently was the indicator of feeling toward community mindedness or structural design.

## CHAPTER IV

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

Information was secured through the use of a questionnaire. Of the 110 questionnaires delivered to residents of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex, 46 were returned. One response, that of the manager, was not tabulated, due to his position influencing the number of acquaintances that he has. The remaining 45 questionnaires were usable for this study.

Survey information from the open-end questionnaire was tabulated to gain a composite knowledge of the population. Analysis of the data in terms of the most frequently occurring response led to information on relationships among selected architectural features and community mindedness. Findings regarding community mindedness are presented in five parts: (1) length of occupancy, (2) number of acquaintances in their apartment building, (3) number of acquaintances in the total apartment complex, (4) area considered "home," and (5) other.



### General Information on the Population

There were 45 individuals participating in the study. Of this total, 5 were male and 40 were female. The age group which appeared with the greatest frequency was between 65-75 years of age. Forty-two percent of the total population falls in the 65 and over age group.

The marital status of single appeared with equal frequency along with the marital status of widow (each with 18 of total 45 responses). This shows 80% to be single or widows. It was further found that 75.6% of the occupants resided alone (34 of 45). Table I presents a summary of the age, marital status, and with whom the respondents reside.

TABLE I

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS ACCORDING TO  
AGE, MARITAL STATUS, AND WITH  
WHOM RESPONDENTS RESIDE

Characteristic		Number	Percent
Age	18-25	6	13.33
	25-35	3	6.67
	35-45	1	2.22
	45-55	9	20.00
	55-65	7	15.56
	65-75	10	22.22
	75-85	8	17.78
	85-over	<u>1</u>	<u>2.22</u>
		N=45	100.00
Marital Status	Single	18	40.00
	Married	8	17.78
	Widow	18	40.00
	Widower	<u>1</u>	<u>2.22</u>
		N=45	100.00
Reside	Alone	34	75.56
	Spouse	8	17.78
	Relative	2	4.44
	Friend	0	0.00
	Other	<u>1</u>	<u>2.22</u>
		N=45	100.00

### Large Windows

The first architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the large windows (Figure 1). The windows are casement type and are located in rows along the side of the buildings and are used to form the corners of the buildings. However, the location of the windows may vary with the shape of the building and apartment.



Figure 1. Large Windows

Length of Occupancy

Table II presents the responses of residents regarding the large windows in relation to the length of occupancy. Sunshine and fresh air ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy (40 of 45). Of these, those living there one to three years (14 of 14), those living there three to five years (2 of 2), and those living there ten years and over (8 of 8) all responded to the utilitarian purpose of the windows of sunshine and fresh air. However, of those living there five to ten years the enjoyed responses were most frequent for closeness to neighbors. Having to clean the windows ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents of all lengths of occupancy (7 of 45), and was most frequent among those living there ten years and over (3 of 8).

TABLE II

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LARGE WINDOWS  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
Large Windows	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because of						
the excellent view	3	3	1	4	3	14
closeness to neighbors	2	3	0	7	4	16
sunshines and fresh air	10	14	2	6	8	40
other	5	0	0	2	1	8
Do not enjoy because of						
fear of intruders	0	1	0	0	0	1
having to clean them	1	1	0	2	3	7
glare and drafts	0	2	0	1	0	3
other	2	0	0	0	1	3

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table III presents the responses of residents regarding the large windows in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building. Sunshine and fresh air ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of the residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in their building (40 of 45). All residents, who know none of the occupants in their apartment building, responded only to the utilitarian purpose of the windows of sunshine and fresh air (2 of 2). Those knowing one to six acquaintances in their building all ranked second the enjoyment of closeness to neighbors; while those knowing all occupants in their building ranked second the enjoyment of the excellent view (4 of 11). Having to clean the windows ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents of all categories (7 of 45) and was most frequent among those knowing three or four of the occupants in their building (5 of 17).

TABLE III

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LARGE WINDOWS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
Large Windows	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because of						
the excellent view	0	2	5	3	4	14
closeness to neighbors	0	1	9	3	3	16
sunshine and fresh air	2	8	15	6	9	40
other	0	3	2	0	3	8
Do not enjoy because of						
fear of intruders	0	0	1	0	0	1
having to clean them	0	1	5	1	0	7
glare and drafts	1	0	1	0	1	3
other	0	1	1	0	0	3

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table IV presents the responses of residents regarding the large windows in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex. Sunshine and fresh air ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in the total complex (40 of 45). All residents, who know none of the occupants in the total complex, responded only to the utilitarian purpose of the windows of sunshine and fresh air (3 of 3). Those knowing five to 10 acquaintances and those knowing 10 to 25 acquaintances ranked second the enjoyment of closeness to neighbors, and third the excellent view. Having to clean the windows ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents of all categories (7 of 45) and was most frequent among those knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex (6 of 30).



TABLE IV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LARGE WINDOWS  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
Large Windows	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because of				
the excellent view	0	8	6	14
closeness to neighbors	0	9	7	16
sunshine and fresh air	3	28	9	40
other	0	6	1	8
Do not enjoy because of				
fear of intruders	0	1	0	1
having to clean them	0	6	1	7
glare and drafts	1	1	1	3
other	0	1	1	2

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table V presents the responses of residents regarding the large windows in relation to the area considered "home." Of the total responses indicating area considered as "home," all categories of residents responded to the enjoyment of sunshine and fresh air most frequently. The first four categories indicated the closeness of neighbors as second. Those, who considered "home" as northwest Oklahoma City, indicated the excellent view as second (5 of 8). Those, who regarded all of greater Oklahoma City as home, ranked second both closeness to neighbors and the excellent view (each 3 of 7).

Those indicating area considered as "home" being their apartment building made no response to not enjoyed features as did those indicating all of greater Oklahoma City as area considered as "home." The remaining categories all responded most frequently that they did not enjoy cleaning the large windows.

TABLE V

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LARGE WINDOWS  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
Large Windows	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because of						
the excellent view	14	1	8	3	5	3
closeness to neighbors	15	2	9	7	4	3
sunshine and fresh air	37	2	16	10	7	7
other	8	1	2	4	1	2
Do not enjoy because of						
fear of intruders	1	0	0	0	0	0
having to clean them	7	0	5	1	2	0
glare and drafts	3	0	0	0	1	0
other	3	0	1	0	0	0

Other

Eleven of the residents had responses other than those given on the questionnaire for windows. Eight responses involved enjoyed features. They were:

1. feel closer to outdoors (3 responses)
2. do not feel closed in and isolated
3. circulation of air
4. can "spy" on neighbors
5. casement windows are safe (2 responses)

Three responses involved not enjoyed features. They were:

1. "hate" casement windows
2. "hate" venetian blinds
3. street light shines in.

## Sidewalks

The second architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the sidewalks (Figure 2). The concrete sidewalk and curb join along the edges. They extend the length of the building, curve to form the corners and continue to the parking facilities.



Figure 2. Sidewalks

Length of Occupancy

Table VI presents the responses of residents regarding the sidewalks in relation to the length of occupancy. Not having to walk in the street ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy (41 of 45). Those living there three to five years responded with equal frequency to encourage to go walking (1 of 2). Those living there under one year ranked second encourage to go walking (4 of 11) while all other categories of residents ranked second easier to visit my neighbors.

The fact that the sidewalks are slick in the winter and hot in the summer ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents (8 of 45) followed by the cracks being dangerous (6 of 45).

TABLE VI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SIDEWALKS  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
Sidewalks	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
do not have to walk in street	11	12	1	9	8	41
encourage to go walking	4	3	0	5	2	14
easier to visit my neighbors	2	7	1	7	7	24
other	1	0	1	0	0	2
Do not enjoy because						
not wide enough	0	1	0	1	0	2
cracks are dangerous	0	2	0	2	2	6
slick and hot	2	2	0	2	2	8
other	1	1	0	0	0	2

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table VII presents the responses of residents regarding the sidewalks in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building. Not having to walk in the street ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in their building (41 of 45). All residents, who know none of the occupants in their building, indicated they enjoyed not having to walk in the street (2 of 2) and did not indicate any other responses enjoyed or not enjoyed. Those knowing one or two occupants in their building responded most frequently to not having to walk in the street (9 of 9) and ranked second encourage to go walking (2 of 9).

Those knowing three or four occupants and those knowing all occupants responded most frequently to not having to walk in the street and ranked second easier to visit my neighbors. Those knowing five or six occupants responded most frequently to easier to visit my neighbors (6 of 6) and ranked second not having to walk in the street (5 of 6).

The fact that the sidewalks are slick in the winter and hot in the summer ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents (8 of 45) followed by the cracks being dangerous (6 of 45).



TABLE VII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SIDEWALKS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Sidewalks	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
do not have to walk in street	2	9	15	5	10	41
encourage to go walking	0	2	7	1	4	14
easier to visit my neighbors	0	1	11	6	6	24
other	0	1	0	0	1	2
Do not enjoy because						
not wide enough	0	0	2	0	0	2
cracks are dangerous	0	0	3	1	2	6
slick and hot	0	1	6	0	1	8
other	0	1	1	0	0	2

Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table VIII presents the responses of residents regarding the sidewalks in relation to the number of acquaintances in total complex. Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently not having to walk in the street (3 of 3) and made no other responses to enjoyed features. Those knowing five to 10 occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently not having to walk in the street (27 of 30) and ranked second, easier to visit neighbors (14 of 30). Those knowing 10 to 25 occupants in the total complex indicated with equal frequency not having to walk in the streets and easier to visit neighbors (each 10 of 11).

Residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex indicated most of the responses to not enjoyed features; first being that they are slick and hot (1 of 30) and ranked second the cracks are dangerous (5 of 30).

TABLE VIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SIDEWALKS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
Sidewalks				
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
do not have to walk in street	3	27	10	40
encourage to go walking	0	10	4	14
easier to visit my neighbors	0	14	10	24
other	0	2	0	2
Do not enjoy because				
not wide enough	0	2	0	2
cracks are dangerous	0	5	1	6
slick and hot	1	7	0	8
other	0	1	0	2

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table IX presents the responses of residents regarding the sidewalks in relation to the area considered "home." Of the total responses indicating area considered as "home," all categories of residents responded to not having to walk in the street most frequently. Those indicating their apartment building as "home" responded equally to encourage to go walking and easier to visit my neighbors (each 2 of 2). All other categories of residents ranked second easier to visit my neighbors.

More responses to not enjoyed features were given by those who considered "home" as their apartment unit and no responses were made to not enjoyed features by those who considered "home" as their apartment building. The most frequently indicated not enjoyed response was that the sidewalks are slick in winter and hot in summer.

TABLE IX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SIDEWALKS  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
Sidewalks	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
do not have to walk in street	38	2	15	12	6	7
encourage to go walking	13	2	5	6	3	3
easier to visit my neighbors	23	2	14	9	4	4
other	2	1	1	1	1	1
Do not enjoy because						
not wide enough	2	0	0	0	1	0
cracks are dangerous	6	0	3	3	0	0
slick and hot	8	0	3	3	1	1
other	2	0	0	0	1	0

Other

Two of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for sidewalks. One response involved an enjoyed feature. It was that the sidewalks are good for neighborhood children and older people. One response involved a not enjoyed feature. It was that rain water stands in spots on the sidewalks.

### Laundry Houses

The third architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the laundry houses (Figure 3). The laundry houses are separate brick structures located behind the apartment buildings at the end of the parking facilities.

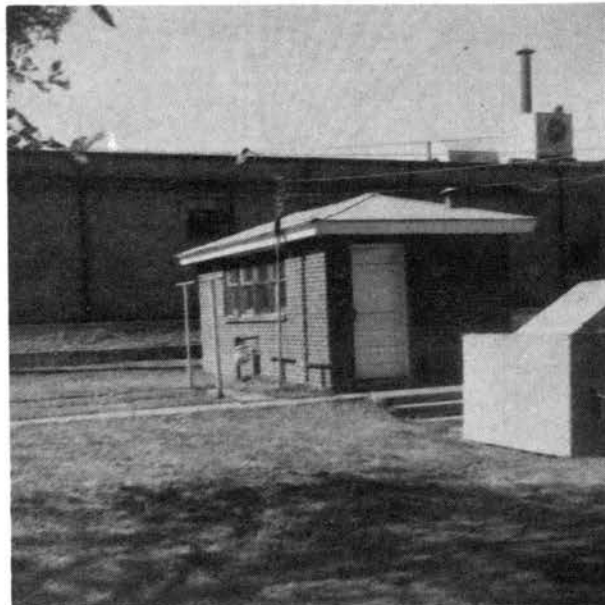


Figure 3. Laundry Houses

Length of Occupancy

Table X presents the responses of residents regarding the laundry houses in relation to the length of occupancy.

Close to apartments ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy (14 of 45). Those living there under one year responded most frequently to close to the apartments (6 of 11) and second ranked the enjoyment of several machines (2 of 11). Those living there five to 10 years and those living there 10 years and over responded most frequently to close to the apartments and ranked second being able to visit with occupants. Those living there three to five years made no responses to enjoyed features.

The most responses from not enjoyed features came from those living there one to three years. They indicated that the machines do not always work (7 of 14).



TABLE X

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LAUNDRY HOUSES  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Laundry Houses	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	6	1	0	4	3	14
visit with occupants	0	0	0	2	1	3
several machines	2	1	0	1	0	4
other	0	4	0	1	1	6
Do not enjoy because						
machines do not work	3	7	0	2	2	14
have to carry laundry	2	3	1	0	0	6
afraid of losing clothes	0	0	0	0	1	1
other	1	5	0	1	1	8

Number of Acquaintances in Building

Table XI presents the responses of residents regarding the laundry houses in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

According to the enjoyed responses of residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in their building close to apartments ranked first (14 of 45). One resident, who knows none of the occupants in the building, indicated no response other than close to apartments (1 of 2). Those knowing one or two occupants ranked second the enjoyment of using several machines (2 of 9), and those knowing three or four occupants ranked second with equal frequency the enjoyment of several machines and visiting with occupants (each 1 of 17). One resident knowing five or six occupants ranked second the enjoyment of visiting with occupants and the category other (each 1 of 6). Those knowing all the occupants in their building ranked second the category other (2 of 11).

The fact that the machines do not always work ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of all residents (14 of 45), with those knowing three or four occupants in their building indicating this category most frequently.

TABLE XI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LAUNDRY HOUSES  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Laundry Houses	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	1	4	3	2	4	14
visit with occupants	0	0	1	1	1	3
several machines	0	2	1	0	1	4
other	0	0	3	1	2	6
Do not enjoy because						
machines do not work	0	2	5	3	4	14
have to carry laundry	0	2	3	0	1	6
afraid of losing clothes	0	0	0	1	0	1
other	0	1	3	2	2	8

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XII presents the responses of residents regarding the laundry houses in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in total complex indicated most frequently they enjoyed the laundry houses being close to the apartments (13 of 44) and they ranked second the category other (6 of 44). Residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in total complex indicated most frequently they did not enjoy the laundry houses because the machines do not always work (13 of 44) and ranked second the category other (8 of 44).

TABLE XII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LAUNDRY HOUSES  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Laundry Houses	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
close to apartment	1	8	4	13
visit with occupants	0	2	1	3
several machines	1	2	1	4
other	0	5	1	6
Do not enjoy because				
machines do not work	0	11	2	13
have to carry laundry	0	4	1	5
afraid of losing clothes	0	1	0	1
other	0	7	1	8

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XIII presents the responses of residents regarding the laundry houses in relation to the area considered "home."

Of the total responses indicating area considered as "home," all categories of residents responded to the enjoyment of the closeness of the laundry houses most frequently. Those indicating their apartment unit as "home" and those indicating the complex and shopping center as "home," ranked second the category other. Those indicating their apartment building as "home" and those indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" responded with equal frequency to closeness to apartments, visit with occupants and several machines.

More responses to not enjoyed features were given by those who considered "home" as their apartment unit and no responses were made to not enjoyed features by those who considered "home" as their apartment building. The most frequently indicated not enjoyed response was that the machines do not always work.

TABLE XIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LAUNDRY HOUSES  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Laundry Houses	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	14	1	4	4	1	1
visit with occupants	3	1	2	2	1	0
several machines	3	1	1	2	1	0
other	6	0	2	3	0	0
Do not enjoy because						
machines do not work	14	0	4	3	3	1
have to carry laundry	6	0	1	2	2	0
afraid of losing clothes	1	0	1	0	0	1
other	7	0	2	0	3	1

Other

Fourteen residents had responses other than those given on the questionnaire for laundry houses. Six responses involved an enjoyed feature. It was that there is a commercial laundry close by that is "handier." Eight responses involved not enjoyed features. They were:

1. equipment is out of date (3 responses)
2. too few washers and dryers (3 responses)
3. not kept up well (2 responses)



### Door Arrangement

The fourth architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the door arrangement (Figure 4). Each building has a front and back door which lead to a common entry. The entry contains the stairway and the doors to the individual apartment units.

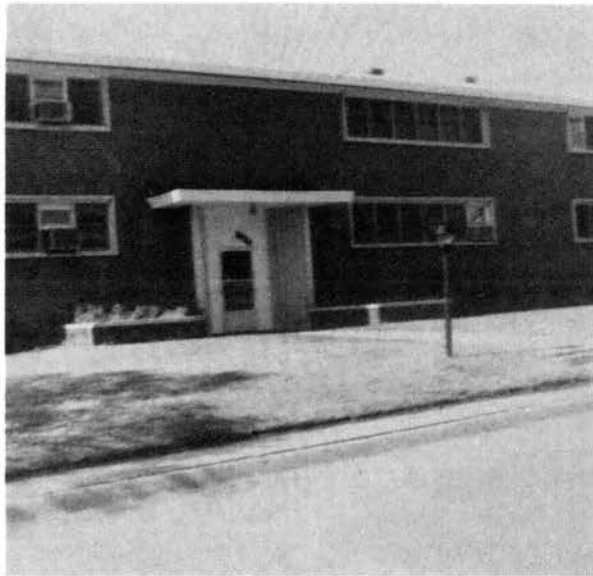


Figure 4. Door Arrangement

### Length of Occupancy

Table XIV presents the responses of residents regarding the door arrangement in relation to the length of occupancy.

Having the door out of the weather ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of all lengths of occupancy (33 of 45) with a close secondary response of keeping in contact with neighbors (30 of 45). Those living there under one year and those living there one to three years responded most frequently to having the door out of the weather and ranked second keeping in contact with neighbors. Those living there five to 10 years and those living there ten years and over responded most frequently to having the door out of the weather. Those living there three to five years indicated with equal frequency all four of the enjoyed features (each 1 of 2).

The fact that the entry is a trap for leaves, etc., ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of residents (16 of 45). Those living there under one year, those living there three to five years, and those living there ten years and over, ranked second with equal frequency, that the door arrangement was noisy.

The steps were only indicated as not enjoyed by those living there from five to 10 years (4 of 10).

TABLE XIV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Door Arrangement	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
feel safer	3	7	1	4	4	19
out of weather	7	12	1	7	6	33
keep in contact	4	9	1	9	7	30
other	0	0	1	1	0	2
Do not enjoy because						
noisy	1	0	1	0	1	3
trap for leaves, etc.	3	7	0	3	3	16
steps	0	0	0	4	0	4
other	0	0	1	0	0	1

Number of Acquaintances in Building

Table XV presents responses of residents regarding the door arrangement in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

All residents who know none of the occupants in their building and all residents who know one or two occupants in their building indicated most frequently they enjoyed the door arrangement being out of the weather. Those knowing five or six occupants in their building indicated with equal frequency the door arrangement being out of the weather and keeping in contact with neighbors (each 6 of 6). Those knowing three or four occupants in their building and those knowing all the occupants in their building responded most frequently to keeping in contact with neighbors and ranked second having the door out of the weather.

The entry being a trap for leaves, etc., ranked first according to not enjoyed responses of the residents (16 of 45).

TABLE XV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCE  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Door Arrangement	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
feel safer	0	3	8	3	5	19
out of weather	1	7	11	6	8	33
keep in contact	0	2	13	6	9	30
other	0	0	1	0	1	2
Do not enjoy because						
noisy	0	1	1	0	1	3
trap for leaves, etc.	0	2	8	1	5	16
steps	0	0	3	0	1	4
other	0	0	0	0	1	1

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XVI presents the responses of residents regarding the door arrangement in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently having the door out of the weather (2 of 3) and ranked second feeling safer (1 of 3). Those knowing five to 10 and those knowing 10 to 25 occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently having the door out of the weather ranked second keeping in contact with neighbors.

The entry being a trap for leaves, etc., ranked first according to not enjoyed responses of the residents (16 of 44). Those knowing five to 10 occupants in the total complex ranked second with equal frequency, they did not enjoy the noise and steps (each 2 of 30). Those knowing 10 to 25 occupants in the total complex ranked second not enjoying the steps (2 of 11).

TABLE XVI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Door Arrangement	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
feel safer	1	14	4	19
out of weather	2	22	8	32
keep in contact	0	19	11	30
other	0	2	0	2
Do not enjoy because				
noisy	0	2	0	2
trap for leaves, etc.	0	13	3	16
steps	0	2	2	4
other	0	1	0	1

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XVII presents the responses of residents regarding the door arrangement in relation to the area considered "home."

Those indicating their apartment building as "home," those indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home," and those indicating all Oklahoma City as "home" responded most frequently to the enjoyed feature of having the door out of the weather, and ranked second keeping in contact with neighbors. Those indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home" and those indicating the complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" responded most frequently to the enjoyed feature of keeping in contact with neighbors, and ranked second having the door out of the weather. Those indicating their apartment building as "home" responded with equal frequency to having the door out of the weather and keeping in contact with neighbors (each 1 of 2).

Those indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" were the only residents to respond more frequently to not enjoying the steps (2 of 8) and, ranked second the door arrangement being a trap for leaves, etc., (1 of 8). All other respondents indicated with most frequency that they



did not enjoy the door arrangement because it is a trap for leaves, etc.

TABLE XVII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE DOOR ARRANGEMENT  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Door Arrangement	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=12	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
feel safer	19	0	7	6	3	1
out of weather	30	1	12	8	7	6
keep in contact	29	1	14	11	4	5
other	2	0	0	0	1	0
Do not enjoy because						
noisy	3	0	1	0	0	0
trap for leaves, etc.	15	0	4	4	1	3
steps	4	0	2	0	2	0
other	1	0	0	0	0	0

Other

Three of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for the door arrangement. Two responses involved enjoyed features. They were:

1. less salesmen
2. paper is dry

One response involved a not enjoyed feature. It was that one cannot tell who is coming to the door.

### Parking Facilities

The fifth architectural feature of the Mayfair Apartment Complex reviewed was the parking facilities (Figure 5). The parking areas are located behind the apartment buildings and are paved with concrete.



Figure 5. Parking Facilities

### Length of Occupancy

Table XVIII presents the responses of residents regarding the parking facilities in relation to the length of occupancy.

The parking facilities being close to the apartments ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy (21 of 45). Those living there under one year and those living there five to 10 years ranked second with equal frequency plenty of space and can watch car from apartment. Those living there 10 years and over responded with equal frequency to all enjoyed statements (each with 2 of 3).

The fact that the parking facilities are not covered ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of the residents (23 of 45). Of those living there five to 10 years, four of 10 indicated they did not have a car, while of those living there 10 years and over, three of eight indicated they did not have a car.

TABLE XVIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE PARKING FACILITIES  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Parking Facilities	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr. N=11	1 to 3 Yrs. N=14	3 to 5 Yrs. N=2	5 to 10 Yrs. N=10	10 Yrs. & Over N=8	
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	7	4	2	0	2	21
plenty of space	6	2	0	3	2	13
can watch car from apartment	6	6	1	3	2	18
other	0	1	1	0	0	2
Do not enjoy because						
not covered	6	8	1	4	4	23
no protection to building	1	4	1	1	1	8
do not have car	0	2	0	4	3	9
other	1	1	0	1	1	4

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XIX presents the responses of residents regarding the parking facilities in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

All residents, who know none of the occupants in their building, indicated with equal frequency they enjoyed plenty of space and being able to watch with car from the apartment. Those knowing one or two occupants in their building and those knowing three or four occupants in their building responded most frequently to the closeness of the parking facilities to the apartments and ranked second being able to watch their car from their apartments. Those knowing five or six occupants in their building responded most frequently to being able to watch their car and ranked second plenty of space. Those knowing all the occupants in their building responded most frequently to the closeness of the parking facilities to their apartment, and ranked second plenty of space.

The fact that the parking facilities are not covered was indicated most frequently as a not enjoyed feature by all residents (23 of 45).

TABLE XIX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE PARKING FACILITIES  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Parking Facilities	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=6	N=17	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	0	6	8	1	6	21
plenty of space	1	3	3	2	4	13
can watch car from apartment	1	5	6	3	3	18
other	0	0	0	0	2	2
Do not enjoy because						
not covered	0	6	10	2	5	23
no protection to building	0	1	3	1	3	8
do not have car	1	0	5	1	2	9
other	0	1	0	1	2	4



Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XX presents the responses of residents regarding the parking facilities in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently plenty of parking space, and ranked second, with equal frequency, closeness to the apartment building and can watch the car. Those knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex and those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex indicated with most frequency closeness to the apartment building, and ranked second being able to watch the car from the apartment.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex and those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex indicated with equal frequency the not enjoyed features of the parking facility not being covered, and that they did not own a car.

Residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of the parking facilities not being covered, and ranked second there being no protection from the car to the building.

TABLE XX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE PARKING FACILITIES  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Parking Facilities	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
close to apartment	1	15	4	20
plenty of space	2	9	2	13
can watch car from apartment	1	13	3	17
other	0	2	0	2
Do not enjoy because				
not covered	1	17	4	22
no protection to building	0	5	3	8
do not have car	1	4	4	9
other	0	1	2	3

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XXI presents the responses of residents regarding the parking facilities in relation to the area considered "home."

Those indicating their apartment building as "home," and those indicating all of greater Oklahoma City as "home," indicated most frequently all three of the enjoyed features. Those indicating their apartment unit as "home" and those indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" indicated most frequently the closeness of the parking facilities to the apartment building, and ranked second being able to watch their car from their apartment building. Those indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home" responded most frequently to being able to watch their car, and ranked second with equal frequency close to apartments and plenty of space. Those indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" responded most frequently to closeness to apartments, and ranked second with equal frequency plenty of space and being able to watch their car from the apartment building.

The most frequently indicated not enjoyed response was that the parking facilities are not covered (39 of 45).

TABLE XXI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE PARKING FACILITIES  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Parking Facilities	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
close to apartment	19	1	5	5	6	4
plenty of space	13	1	5	3	2	4
can watch car from apartment	16	1	6	3	5	4
other	2	0	1	0	0	0
Do not enjoy because						
not covered	20	0	6	3	5	5
no protection to building	8	0	1	3	3	2
do not have car	9	1	6	4	0	0
other	4	0	1	1	0	1

Other

Six of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for parking facilities. Two involved enjoyed features. Both responses were that the cars are off the streets.

Four involved not enjoyed features. They were:

1. the doors of the cars get chipped (car stalls not marked)
2. do not like the trees over the cars
3. not enough space
4. puddles of water in parking lot.

### Location of Complex

The sixth architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the location of the complex. These apartments are located on Steanson Drive and cover a three block area. They are situated east of the Mayfair Shopping Center at 50th Street and May Avenue in Oklahoma City (Figure 6).

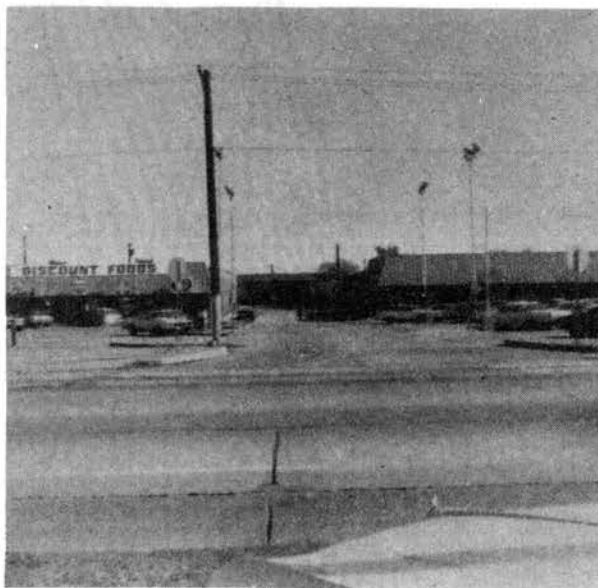


Figure 6. Location of Complex

### Length of Occupancy

Table XXII presents the responses of residents regarding the location of complex in relation to the length of occupancy.

Location of the complex close to a shopping center ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy. Those living there under one year ranked second other reasons than those given in the questionnaire. Those living there one to three years, those living there five to 10 years, and those living there 10 years and over all ranked second the enjoyed feature of being located off a main street.

Those living there under one year, those living there one to three years, and those living there five to 10 years, all responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of not being near a park area. Those living there three to five years and those living there 10 years and over responded more frequently to the not enjoyed feature of being close to heavy traffic.

TABLE XXII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF COMPLEX  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Location of Complex	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr. N=11	1 to 3 Yrs. N=14	3 to 5 Yrs. N=2	5 to 10 Yrs. N=10	10 Yrs. & Over N=8	
Enjoy because						
close to shopping center	7	13	2	9	8	39
off a main street	4	9	2	8	5	28
close to public transportation	3	6	1	4	2	16
other	6	2	2	1	1	12
Do not enjoy because						
close to heavy traffic	0	1	1	0	1	3
not near a park area	4	2	0	1	0	7
buildings too crowded	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	1	1	0	0	0	2



### Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XXIII presents the responses of residents regarding the location of complex in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Being close to a shopping center ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all categories of number of acquaintances in their building (39 of 45). Residents who know none of the occupants in their building and residents who know one or two of the occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to being close to a shopping center and the category other. Residents who know all of the occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to being close to a shopping center and being off a main street. Residents who know three or four occupants in their building, and residents who know five or six occupants in their building, ranked second being off a main street.

Those residents who know none of the occupants in their building made no response to the not enjoyed features. Those who know one or two occupants in their building, those who know five or six occupants in their building and those who know all the occupants in their building responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of not

being near a park. Those who know three or four occupants in their building responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of being close to heavy traffic.

TABLE XXIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF COMPLEX  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Location of Complex	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
close to shopping center	1	5	16	6	11	39
off a main street	0	3	9	5	11	28
close to public transportation	0	2	9	1	4	16
other	1	5	2	2	2	12
Do not enjoy because						
close to heavy traffic	0	0	2	0	1	3
not near a park area	0	3	1	1	2	7
buildings too crowded	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	1	1	0	0	2

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XXIV presents the responses of residents regarding the location of complex in relation to the area considered "home."

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently features other than those given on the questionnaire (2 of 3), and ranked second the enjoyment of being close to a shopping center (1 of 3). Those knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex and those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex indicated most frequently being close to a shopping center and ranked second being off a main street.

Those knowing none of the residents in the total complex and those knowing five to 10 of the residents in the total complex responded most frequently to not being near a park. Residents knowing 10 to 25 occupants in the total complex made no response to not enjoyed features.

TABLE XXIV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF COMPLEX  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Location of Complex	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
close to shopping center	1	27	11	39
off a main street	0	19	9	28
close to public transportation	0	10	6	16
other	2	7	2	11
Do not enjoy because				
close to heavy traffic	0	3	0	3
not near a park area	1	6	0	7
buildings too crowded	0	0	0	0
other	0	1	0	1

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XXV presents the responses of residents regarding the location of complex in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

Residents indicating their apartment unit as "home," Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home," Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home," and northwest Oklahoma City as "home," all indicated most frequently the enjoyed feature of being close to a shopping center, and ranked second, being off a main street. Residents indicating their apartment building as "home" responded equally to closeness to shopping center, off a main street, and near public transportation (each 2 of 2). Those indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" responded most frequently to off a main street and ranked second being close to a shopping center.

The most responses for not enjoyed features about the location of the complex were given by those residents who considered their apartment unit as "home" (12 responses).

TABLE XXV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF COMPLEX  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Location of Complex	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
close to shopping center	38	2	16	12	6	6
off a main street	27	2	23	9	7	3
close to public transportation	15	2	8	8	4	4
other	11	1	2	2	5	3
Do not enjoy because						
close to heavy traffic	3	0	1	0	0	0
not near a park area	7	0	0	2	1	1
buildings too crowded	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	2	0	0	0	1	0

Other

Fourteen of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for location of the complex. Twelve of the responses involved enjoyed features.

They were:

1. centrally located in northwest Oklahoma City  
(3 responses)
2. nice area to live
3. quiet (2 responses)
4. close to job (3 responses)
5. near to expressways
6. can walk places
7. near to church

Two of the responses involved not enjoyed features.

Both responses were that teen-age neighbors sometimes speeded in the area.



### First Floor Apartments

The seventh architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the first floor apartments (Figure 7). These apartments, although located on the first level, have a few steps on the porch or in the entry depending on the building site.

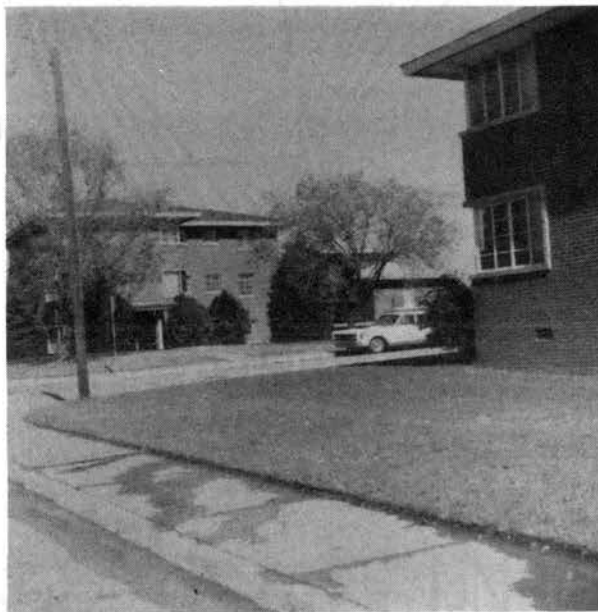


Figure 7. First Floor Apartments

Length of Occupancy

Table XXVI presents the responses of residents regarding the first floor apartments in relation to the length of occupancy.

Easy access to the apartment ranked first according to the enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy. Those living there three to five years made no response to enjoyed responses. Being able to come and go more freely ranked second according to the enjoyed responses of residents.

Fear of window-peepers ranked first according to the not enjoyed responses of residents of all lengths of occupancy.

TABLE XXVI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature First Floor Apartments	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
easy access to apartment	3	6	0	8	6	23
come and go more freely	2	4	0	5	2	13
easier to meet people	0	2	0	2	1	5
other	0	1	0	0	1	2
Do not enjoy because						
noise of people overhead	2	1	1	0	0	4
fear of window-peepers	2	1	2	1	1	7
noise on stairs	1	0	0	0	1	2
other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XXVII presents the responses of residents regarding the first floor apartments in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

Residents, who know none of the occupants in the building, responded with equal frequency to easy access to the apartment and enjoyed being able to come and go more freely. Residents, who know one or two of the occupants in their building, residents who know three or four of the occupants in their building, and residents who know all of the occupants in their building responded most frequently to easy access to the apartment and ranked second being able to come and go more freely. Residents, who know five to six of the occupants in their building, responded most frequently to easy access to the apartment (3 of 6) and ranked second easier to meet people (2 of 6).

Residents, who know none of the occupants in their building, made no response to the not enjoyed features. All of the residents, who had any acquaintances in their apartment building, responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of fear of window peepers (7 of 45).

TABLE XXVII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature First Floor Apartments	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
easy access to apartment	1	3	12	3	4	23
come and go more freely	1	1	7	1	3	13
easier to meet people	0	0	1	2	2	5
other	0	0	1	1	0	2
Do not enjoy because						
noise of people overhead	0	2	1	0	1	4
fear of window-peepers	0	2	2	1	2	7
noise on stairs	0	1	1	0	0	2
other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XXVIII presents responses of residents regarding the first floor apartments in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Easy access to their apartment ranked first according to enjoyed features of all residents, who had any acquaintances in the total complex (22 of 44), and being able to come and go freely ranked second (12 of 44). Those, who had no acquaintance in the total complex, responded with equal frequency to easy access to apartment and being able to come and go more freely (each 1 of 3).

None of the residents responded to the not enjoyed feature of noise on the stairs.

TABLE XXVIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature First Floor Apartments	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=22	N=44
Enjoy because				
easy access to apartment	1	13	8	22
come and go more freely	1	6	5	12
easier to meet people	0	3	2	5
other	0	2	0	2
Do not enjoy because				
noise of people overhead	1	1	1	3
fear of window-peepers	1	5	1	7
noise on stairs	0	1	0	1
other	0	0	0	0

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XXIX presents the responses of residents regarding the first floor apartments in relation to the area considered "home."

Easy access to their apartment ranked first according to all residents regardless of area considered "home," and being able to come and go more freely ranked second. Fear of window-peepers ranked first among the not enjoyed features according to all residents regardless of area considered "home." Those, who considered "home" as their apartment building, and those, who considered "home" as Oklahoma City, made no response to the not enjoyed features of the first floor apartments.



TABLE XXIX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE FIRST FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature First Floor Apartments	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
easy access to apartment	21	1	10	9	3	5
come and go more freely	12	1	6	4	1	1
easier to meet people	5	1	3	4	0	0
other	2	0	1	0	0	1
Do not enjoy because						
noise of people overhead	4	0	1	1	1	0
fear of window-peepers	7	0	3	1	2	0
noise on stairs	2	0	1	0	0	0
other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other

Four of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for the first floor apartment. All were involved with not having to climb the stairs. No responses were given for not enjoyed other than those in the questionnaire.

## Second Floor Apartments

The eighth architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the second floor apartments (Figure 8). The stairway to these apartments is located in the common entry.

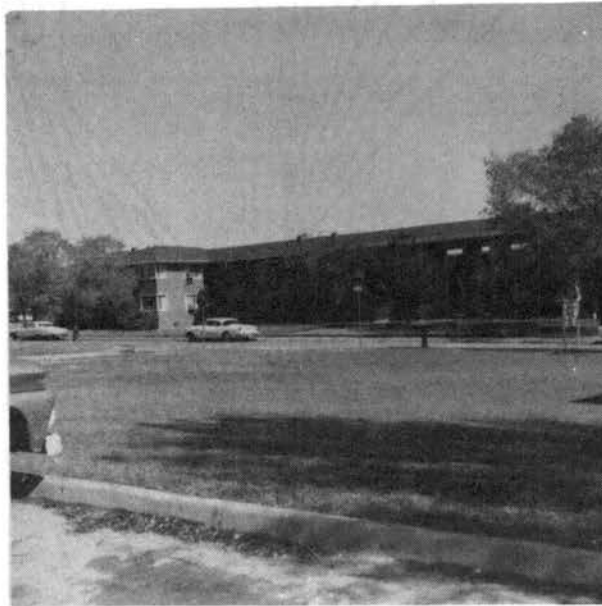


Figure 8. Second Floor Apartments

### Length of Occupancy

Table XXX presents the responses of residents regarding the second floor apartments in relation to the length of occupancy.

Residents living there under one year and residents living there one to three years responded most frequently to the enjoyed feature of less fear of intruders. Residents living there three to five years, residents living there five to 10 years, and residents living there 10 years and over responded with equal frequency to less fear of intruders and the view is better.

The most responses for not enjoyed features were given by those living there one to three years.

TABLE XXX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SECOND FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Second Floor Apartments	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
less fear of intruders	5	8	2	2	3	20
less noise from street	2	4	1	1	1	9
view is better	2	5	2	2	5	16
other	2	1	0	1	0	4
Do not enjoy because						
afraid of falling on stairs	0	1	0	1	0	2
hard to get outdoors	2	1	0	0	1	4
difficult to have visitors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	2	0	0	0	2

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XXXI presents the responses of residents regarding the second floor apartments in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

Less fear of intruders ranked first and view is better ranked second according to the enjoyed responses of those knowing one or two occupants in their building, of those knowing three or four occupants in their building, and of those knowing all the occupants in their building. Residents knowing five or six occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to less fear of intruders and the view is better. Residents knowing none of the occupants in their building responded only to less noise from the street.

Those residents, who know none of the occupants in their building, responded only to hard to get outdoors as a not enjoyed feature of the second floor apartments. The residents, who know one or two of the occupants in their building, and the residents, who know five or six of the occupants in their building, made no response to the not enjoyed features.

TABLE XXXI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SECOND FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Second Floor Apartments	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
less fear of intruders	0	4	6	3	7	20
less noise from street	1	1	2	1	4	9
view is better	0	2	3	3	6	14
other	0	2	0	0	2	4
Do not enjoy because						
afraid of falling on stairs	0	0	2	0	0	2
hard to get outdoors	1	0	2	0	1	4
difficult to have visitors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	0	2	0	1	3

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XXXII presents the responses of residents regarding the second floor apartments in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex responded with equal frequency to less fear of intruders and less noise from the street (each with 1 of 3). Residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex responded first to less fear of intruders (16 of 30) and second to the view is better (10 of 30). The residents knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex responded first to view is better (4 of 11) and second to less fear of intruders (3 of 11).

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex responded only to the not enjoyed feature of hard to get outdoors (1 of 3). Residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex responded with equal frequency to afraid of falling on stairs (2 of 30), hard to get outdoors (2 of 30), and the category other (2 of 30). Residents knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex responded with equal frequency to hard to get outdoors (1 of 11) and the category other (1 of 11).



TABLE XXXII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SECOND FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Second Floor Apartments	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
less fear of intruders	1	16	3	20
less noise from street	1	7	1	9
view is better	0	10	4	14
other	0	3	1	4
Do not enjoy because				
afraid of falling on stairs	0	2	0	2
hard to get outdoors	1	2	1	4
difficult to have visitors	0	0	0	0
other	0	2	1	3

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XXXIII presents the responses of residents regarding the second floor apartments in relation to the area considered "home."

Residents indicating their apartment unit as "home," residents indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home," and residents indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" responded with most frequency to the enjoyed feature of less fear of intruders and ranked second the view is better. Residents indicating their apartment building as "home" responded with equal frequency to less fear of intruders, less noise from the street, and view is better (each 1 of 2). Residents indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" responded most frequently to view is better (4 of 12) and ranked second less fear of intruders and less noise from street (each 3 of 12). Residents indicating Oklahoma City as "home" responded with equal frequency to view is better and the category other (each 2 of 7).

Residents indicating their apartment building as "home" and residents indicating Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" did not respond to any of the not enjoyed features of the second

floor apartments. The other residents responded most frequently to hard to get outdoors.



2000 North Main Street  
Portland, Oregon  
97201-1000

TABLE XXXIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE SECOND FLOOR APARTMENTS  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Second Floor Apartments	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
less fear of intruders	20	1	7	3	5	1
less noise from street	9	1	4	3	2	1
view is better	14	1	5	4	4	2
other	3	0	0	1	0	2
Do not enjoy because						
afraid of falling on stairs	2	0	0	0	1	0
hard to get outdoors	3	0	1	0	0	2
difficult to have visitors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	2	0	0	0	1	1

Other

Six of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for the second floor apartments. Four of the responses involved enjoyed features. They were:

1. no one "stomping" above
2. do not have to close shades
3. less noise (2 responses)

Two of the responses involved not enjoyed features.

They were:

1. too hard to climb stairs
2. hotter in summer and colder in winter

### Location of Mailboxes

The ninth architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the location of the mailboxes (Figure 9). The metal mailbox unit contains individual boxes for each apartment. The boxes lock, are labeled with the residents name and apartment number, and are located in the entry.

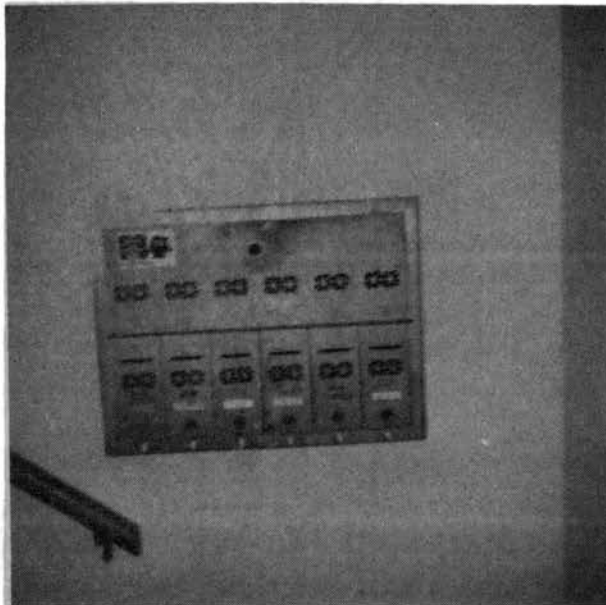


Figure 9. Location of Mailboxes

### Length of Occupancy

Table XXXIV presents the responses of residents regarding the location of mailboxes in relation to the length of occupancy.

Mailboxes out of the weather ranked first according to those who were residents for under one year (9 of 11), one to three years (13 of 14), and three to five years (2 of 2). Helps to know your neighbors ranked first according to those who were residents for five to 10 years (9 of 10) and ten years and over (7 of 8).

No response was given for not enjoyed features of the mailboxes by those, who were residents under one year, three to five years, and ten years and over. Residents living there one to three years responded most frequently to the not enjoyed feature of not sufficient light (2 of 14). One resident living there five to 10 years responded to not sufficient light (1 of 10).

TABLE XXXIV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF MAILBOXES  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature Location of Mailboxes	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
more convenient	5	12	1	8	5	31
boxes are out of weather	9	13	2	8	6	38
helps to know neighbors	2	9	1	9	7	28
other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do not enjoy because						
congests entry	0	1	0	0	0	1
mail gets mixed up	0	1	0	0	0	1
not sufficient light	0	2	0	1	0	3
other	0	0	0	0	0	0



Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XXXV presents the responses of residents regarding the location of mailboxes in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in their building, resident knowing one or two of the occupants in their building, and residents knowing all of the occupants in their building responded most frequently to having the box out of the weather and ranked second the location as being more convenient. Residents knowing three or four of the occupants in the building responded with equal frequency to the location being more convenient (12 of 17) and helps to know your neighbor (12 of 17). Those knowing five to six of the occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to having the boxes out of weather (6 of 6) and helps to know your neighbor (6 of 6).

No response was made to not enjoyed features by those knowing none, one or two, or five or six of the occupants in their building. Those knowing three or four occupants in their building and those knowing all occupants in their building responded most frequently to not sufficient light.

TABLE XXXV

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF MAILBOXES  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Location of Mailboxes	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
more convenient	1	4	12	5	9	31
boxes are out of weather	2	8	11	6	11	38
helps to know neighbors	0	2	12	6	8	28
other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do not enjoy because						
congests entry	0	0	1	0	0	1
mail gets mixed up	0	0	1	0	0	1
not sufficient light	0	0	2	0	1	3
other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XXXVI presents the responses of residents regarding the location of mailboxes in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex and residents knowing five to 10 of the residents in the total complex responded most frequently to having the mailboxes out of the weather and ranked second the location being more convenient. Those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex responded most frequently to the enjoyed feature of the location helping them to know their neighbors (11 of 11), and ranked second the location being more convenient (10 of 11), and finally to having the mailboxes out of the weather (9 of 11).

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex made no response to the not enjoyed features. One resident knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex responded with equal frequency to congests the entry (1 of 30), mail gets mixed up (1 of 30), and not sufficient light (1 of 30). Not sufficient light ranked first according to those knowing 10 to 25 occupants in the total complex (2 of 11).

TABLE XXXVI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF MAILBOXES  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature Location of Mailboxes	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
more convenient	2	18	10	30
boxes are out of weather	3	25	9	37
helps to know neighbors	0	17	11	28
other	0	0	0	0
Do not enjoy because				
congests entry	0	1	0	1
mail gets mixed up	0	1	0	1
not sufficient light	0	1	2	3
other	0	0	0	0

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XXXVII presents the responses of residents regarding the location of mailboxes in relation to the area considered "home."

Residents indicating their apartment unit as "home," responded most frequently to the mailboxes being out of the weather (35 of 42) and ranked second the location being more convenient (30 of 42). One resident indicating the apartment building as "home" responded with equal frequency to more convenient (1 of 2), out of weather (1 of 2), and helps to know neighbors (1 of 2). Residents indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home" and those indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" responded most frequently to helps to know neighbors and they both ranked second with equal frequency more convenient and out of the weather. Residents indicating northwest Oklahoma City as "home" responded with equal frequency to more convenient and out of weather and ranked second helps to know neighbors. Those indicating Oklahoma City as "home" responded with equal frequency to more convenient (6 of 7) and helps to know neighbors (6 of 7).

Not sufficient light ranked first according to not

enjoyed features of residents indicating their apartment unit as "home" and residents indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex as "home." Those indicating the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex and Mayfair Shopping Center as "home" responded with equal frequency to mail gets mixed up and not sufficient light.

TABLE XXXVII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE LOCATION OF MAILBOXES  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature Location of Mailboxes	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
more convenient	30	2	12	10	6	6
boxes are out of weather	35	2	22	20	6	5
helps to know neighbors	27	2	14	11	5	6
other	0	0	0	0	0	0
Do not enjoy because						
congests entry	1	0	0	0	0	0
mail gets mixed up	1	0	0	1	0	0
not sufficient light	3	0	1	1	0	0
other	0	0	0	0	0	0

Other

None of the residents had responses other than those given on the questionnaire for the enjoyed or not enjoyed features of the location of mailboxes.



### Closed Street

The tenth architectural feature of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex reviewed was the closed street (Figure 10). This closed street is formed by blocking the road in one direction forming a "T" shaped intersection. This allows the land area to be used as a larger block than usual or a "super-block." There are two closed streets in this area.

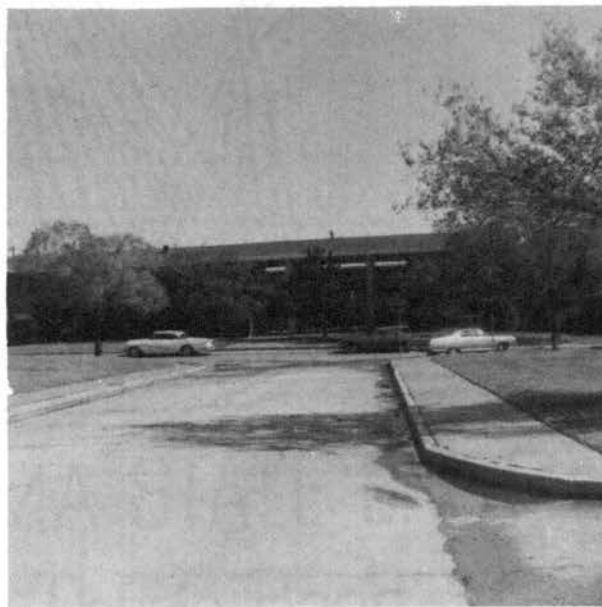


Figure 10. Closed Street

### Length of Occupancy

Table XXXVIII presents the responses of residents regarding the closed street in relation to the length of occupancy.

Residents living there under one year responded most frequently to cuts down on traffic (5 of 11) and ranked second gives a community feeling (3 of 11). Those living there one to three years and three to five years responded with equal frequency to cuts down on traffic and gives a community feeling. Residents living there five to 10 years and 10 years and over responded most frequently to gives a community feeling and ranked second cuts down on traffic.

Addresses are harder to find was ranked first by respondents of under one year. Gives a closed in feeling was ranked first by residents of one to three years. No responses to not enjoyed features were made by residents of three to five or five to 10 years of occupancy.

TABLE XXXVIII

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CLOSED STREET  
IN RELATION TO THE LENGTH OF OCCUPANCY

Architectural Feature	Length of Occupancy					Total
	Under 1 Yr.	1 to 3 Yrs.	3 to 5 Yrs.	5 to 10 Yrs.	10 Yrs. & Over	
Closed Street	N=11	N=14	N=2	N=10	N=8	N=45
Enjoy because						
cuts down on traffic	5	9	1	5	4	24
gives a community feeling	3	9	1	8	5	26
easier to visit neighbors	1	0	0	3	2	6
other	1	1	0	1	1	4
Do not enjoy because						
addresses are harder to find	1	0	0	0	0	1
gives closed in feeling	0	1	0	0	0	1
less accessible to neighbors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	0	0	0	1	1

Number of Acquaintances in Their Building

Table XXXIX presents the responses of residents regarding the closed street in relation to the number of acquaintances in their building.

Residents, who know none of the occupants in their building, responded most frequently to cuts down on traffic (1 of 2). Residents, who know one or two occupants in their building, responded most frequently to cuts down on traffic (4 of 9) and ranked second gives a community feeling (2 of 9). Those, who know three or four occupants in their building and those, who know five or six occupants in their building, responded most frequently to gives a community feeling and ranked second cuts down on traffic. Residents knowing all of the occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to cuts down on traffic (6 of 11) and gives a community feeling (6 of 11).

Residents knowing none of the occupants in their building and residents knowing five to six or all of the occupants in their building made no responses to not enjoyed features. Those knowing one or two occupants in their building responded most frequently to addresses being harder to find. Those knowing three or four occupants in their building responded with equal frequency to gives a closed in feeling and other.

TABLE XXXIX

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CLOSED STREET  
 IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
 IN THEIR BUILDING

Architectural Feature Closed Street	Number of Acquaintances in Their Building					Total
	None	1 or 2	3 or 4	5 or 6	All	
	N=2	N=9	N=17	N=6	N=11	N=45
Enjoy because						
cuts down on traffic	1	4	10	3	6	24
gives a community feeling	0	2	14	4	6	26
easier to visit neighbors	0	0	2	1	3	6
other	0	1	1	1	1	4
Do not enjoy because						
addresses are harder to find	0	1	0	0	0	1
gives closed in feeling	0	0	1	0	0	1
less accessible to neighbors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	0	0	1	0	0	1

Number of Acquaintances in Total Complex

Table XL presents the responses of residents regarding the closed street in relation to the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

Residents knowing none of the occupants in the total complex responded with equal frequency to the enjoyed features cuts down on traffic (1 of 3) and gives a community feeling (1 of 3). Residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex responded most frequently to cuts down on traffic (17 of 30) and ranked second gives a community feeling (16 of 30). Those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex responded most frequently to gives a community feeling (9 of 11) and ranked second cuts down on traffic (6 of 11).

Addresses are harder to find, gives a closed in feeling, and the category other were indicated with equal frequency by those residents knowing five to 10 of the occupants in the total complex (each 1 of 30). Those knowing none of the occupants and those knowing 10 to 25 of the occupants in the total complex made no response to not enjoyed features of the closed street.

TABLE XL

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CLOSED STREET  
IN RELATION TO THE NUMBER OF ACQUAINTANCES  
IN THE TOTAL COMPLEX

Architectural Feature	Number of Acquaintances in Complex			Total
	None	5-10	10-25	
Closed Street				
	N=3	N=30	N=11	N=44*
Enjoy because				
cuts down on traffic	1	17	6	24
gives a community feeling	1	16	9	26
easier to visit neighbors	0	3	3	6
other	0	3	1	4
Do not enjoy because				
addresses are harder to find	0	1	0	1
gives closed in feeling	0	1	0	1
less accessible to neighbors	0	0	0	0
other	0	1	0	1

\* This question was not answered by one of the 45 respondents.

Area Considered "Home"

Table XLI presents the responses of residents regarding the closed street in relation to the area considered "home."

Residents of all categories of areas considered "home" responded most frequently to the enjoyed feature of gives a community feeling.

Those indicating their apartment unit as "home" responded with equal frequency to not enjoyed features addresses are harder to find, gives a closed in feeling, and the category other.



TABLE XLI

RESPONSES OF RESIDENTS REGARDING THE CLOSED STREET  
IN RELATION TO THE AREA CONSIDERED "HOME"

Architectural Feature	Area Considered "Home"					
	Apt. Unit	Apt. Bldg.	Complex	Complex Unit	NW Okla. City	All Greater Okla. City
Closed Street	N=42	N=2	N=16	N=12	N=8	N=7
Enjoy because						
cuts down on traffic	22	1	7	7	5	3
gives a community feeling	25	1	23	9	5	5
easier to visit neighbors	6	1	3	4	0	1
other	4	0	1	2	1	1
Do not enjoy because						
addresses are harder to find	1	0	0	0	0	0
gives closed in feeling	1	0	0	0	0	0
less accessible to neighbors	0	0	0	0	0	0
other	1	0	1	0	0	0

### Other

Five of the residents had responses other than those given in the questionnaire for the closed street. All four of the other enjoyed responses were that the street is safer. Blocking access to the back row of apartments was the only response for not enjoyed features of the closed street given by residents.

### Summary of Data

Analysis of the data in the study lead to information on (1) architectural features related to community mindedness and (2) architectural features related to utilitarian aspects.

The large windows are enjoyed mainly for their utilitarian purpose of supplying sunshine and fresh air. They are further enjoyed for their contribution to community mindedness by allowing a feeling of closeness to neighbors. It is noted that an increase in responses to closeness to neighbors was relevant to an increase in length of occupancy and an increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. A minority of the occupants did not enjoy the large windows because of the maintenance problem of keeping them clean.

The sidewalks are enjoyed mainly for their utilitarian purpose of providing a place to walk other than in the street. They are also enjoyed for their contribution to community mindedness by making it easier to visit neighbors. It is further noted that an increase in response to easier to visit my neighbors was relevant to an increase in length of occupancy, an increase in the number of acquaintances in their building, and an increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. The sidewalks are not enjoyed by some because of their properties of being hot in the summer and slick in the winter.

The laundry houses are enjoyed mainly for the utilitarian aspect of being close to the apartments. However, some of the residents use a commercial laundry close by because the machines did not always work in the facilities provided by the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex. Community mindedness is found to have little relationship to the architectural feature of laundry houses.

The door arrangements are enjoyed mainly for the utilitarian aspect of being out of the weather. It is also enjoyed for its contribution to community mindedness by allowing the occupants to keep in contact with their neighbors. There is only a slight variation between these responses. It is further noted that an increase in response

to keeping in contact with neighbors was relevant to an increase in length of occupancy, an increase in number of acquaintances in their building, and an increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. The door arrangement is not enjoyed because of the maintenance problem of keeping leaves, newspapers, etc. cleared out.

The parking facilities are enjoyed completely for utilitarian purposes. The residents enjoy having the parking facilities close to the apartments so they can watch the cars from their apartment building. The parking facilities are not enjoyed by some because they are not covered.

The location of the complex is enjoyed completely for utilitarian aspects. The residents enjoy being close to a shopping center and being close to a main street. It is further noted that an increase in response in favor of the location was relevant to an increase in length of occupancy, an increase in the number of acquaintances in their building, and an increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. The residents would enjoy being close to a park area as well as having the shopping area nearby.

The first floor apartments are enjoyed because of the utilitarian aspect of having easy access to the apartment. They are further enjoyed because occupants could come and

go more freely. There was no relationship between increase of enjoyment and increase in length of occupancy, increase in number of acquaintances in their building, or increase in number of acquaintances in total complex. The first floor apartments were not enjoyed by some because of the fear of window-peepers.

The second floor apartments are enjoyed because of less fear of intruders. They are further enjoyed because the view is better. There was no relationship between increase of enjoyment and increase in length of occupancy, increase in number of acquaintances in their apartment building, or increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. The second floor apartments are not enjoyed by some because the residents found it hard to get outdoors.

The location of the mailboxes is enjoyed mainly for their utilitarian aspect of being more convenient. They are further enjoyed because they are out of the weather and because they contribute to community mindedness by helping occupants know their neighbors. It is noted that an increase in responses to help to know neighbors was relevant to an increase in length of occupancy, an increase in number of acquaintances in their building, and an increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex. The location of the mailboxes is not enjoyed by some

because there was not sufficient light in the entry.

The closed street is enjoyed mainly because it gives a community feeling to the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex. The residents further enjoy the closed street because of the utilitarian aspect of cutting down on traffic. There is no relationship between the closed street and increase in length of occupancy, increase in number of acquaintances in their apartment building, and increase in number of acquaintances in total complex.

The architectural feature sidewalks ranked first, the architectural feature windows ranked second, and the architectural feature location of the complex ranked third among all enjoyed responses. The architectural feature parking facilities ranked first, the architectural feature door arrangement ranked second, and the architectural feature laundry house ranked third among all not enjoyed responses.

There were fewer residents who reacted to the laundry house aspects of the questionnaire than to any other architectural feature.

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

New housing is more and more being built in planned developments. That is, communities are being built rather than houses. The architect and planner under these circumstances assumes the responsibility for planning much that is important for the social as well as the physical life of people.

The decisions made in designing the house, in laying out the site plan for a group of houses, and in deciding who will live in the houses determines to a large extent the nature of the group memberships which will be imposed upon the residents of the houses (Festinger, 1951). When a person moves into a house or housing project, his social life will already have been determined to some extent by these decisions.

The major purpose of this study is to ascertain as nearly as possible if a relationship exists between selected architectural features and the community mindedness of the occupants of an apartment complex.

A questionnaire was developed which focused on selected architectural features pertaining to the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex in Oklahoma City. Each architectural feature was related to the length of occupancy of the residents, number of acquaintances in their building, number of acquaintances in the total complex, and area considered "home."

The questionnaire was delivered by the researcher to 110 residents of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Each respondent was asked to complete the questionnaire and return it by mail. Data was obtained from 45 questionnaires, transposed, and reproduced by an IBM computer giving frequencies and percentages for responses related to 10 selected architectural features and characteristics related to community mindedness and utility.

#### Summary

The ten selected architectural features reviewed were found to relate to community mindedness, to utility, or to a combination of community mindedness and utility.

The architectural features that relate completely to utilitarian purposes are:

1. laundry houses



2. parking facilities
3. location of complex
4. first floor apartments
5. second floor apartments

There was no relationship between increase of enjoyment of these features and increase in length of occupancy, increase of number of acquaintances in their apartment building, or increase in the number of acquaintances in the total complex.

The architectural features that relate to a combination of community mindedness and utilitarian purposes are:

1. windows
2. sidewalks
3. door arrangement
4. mailboxes

There was a relationship between increase of enjoyment of these features and increase in length of occupancy, increase in number of acquaintances in their apartment building, and increase in number of acquaintances in total complex.

The only feature that relates most frequently to community mindedness is the closed street. There was no relationship between increase of enjoyment of these features and increase in length of occupancy, increase in

number of acquaintances in the apartment building, and increase in number of acquaintances in the total complex.

### Conclusions

There is a relationship between certain architectural features and the community mindedness of residents in the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex. Architectural features are, indeed, an important aspect to consider in housing because they enable the occupant to function effectively and relate to the community as a whole.

In order to incorporate design features which contribute to community mindedness into plans for future apartment complexes the designers, architects, and planners should be aware of these considerations:

1. Large windows should be included in the buildings to supply plenty of sunshine and fresh air, to allow for closeness to outdoors, and to enable the residents to watch their cars and other occupants.
2. Sidewalks should be provided so residents can take walks and visit neighbors. The sidewalks and parking facilities should be level as to avoid puddles following rains. Keep the parking lots close to the buildings,

- mark the stalls for the cars, and provide a cover enabling the residents to view their cars from the apartment building. Trees should not be planted near the parking area.
3. Not much enthusiasm was shown for the laundry houses but if they are provided the machines should be kept in good working order.
  4. Apartment doors and mailboxes should be located in a common entry to allow for protection from weather and to provide contact with other residents. The entry should be well lighted and kept clean and attractive.
  5. Some people want to live on the second floor in spite of the stairs. They like the view, not being watched, and feeling more secure. Others want to live on the first floor in spite of fear of window-peepers. They like the convenience of easy entrance and exit.
  6. Apartment buildings should be constructed near shopping centers and a park area should be included in or near the development.

## Recommendations

Successful community action is possible only under conditions where there is considerable identification with the community, where people find satisfying social life and want to continue to belong to the community. Therefore, further study should be conducted on the specific relationship of architectural features to community mindedness.

Possibilities for additional research would include:

1. A study of this nature using different selected architectural features.
2. A study on retirement villages and selected architectural features.
3. A study on housing projects and selected architectural features.
4. A study of apartment complexes in other locales to see if geographical location influences community mindedness

The more one knows about the formation and functioning of community groups the more one will be able to build houses and communities which provide satisfactory social and private lives. One of the residents who has lived in the Mayfair Heights Apartments for eight years said, "I like the location and my neighbors." It takes both for a stable permanent community.

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APPENDIX A

LETTER REQUESTING APPROVAL FOR SURVEY



Cheryl Myers  
Route 2, Box 212  
Crescent, Oklahoma

Reece Investment Company  
3021 Brookhollow Drive  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Sirs:

I am a graduate student at Oklahoma State University working on a masters degree in Housing and Interior Design. I would like permission to conduct an occupancy survey on the Mayfair Heights Apartments located in Oklahoma City, as I understand that these housing units contain a large percent of elderly couples and widows.

The questionnaire will be regarding relationships between selected architectural features and community mindedness of the apartment complex. The survey would be conducted in the fall by mailed questionnaires. Nothing would imply that any changes were to be made and that the information from the survey was strictly to be used as research to develop a thesis.

The purpose of the survey is to give direction in planning new public housing projects designed for occupancy by elderly people. Oklahoma City currently has a program studying needs for adequate housing for the aged.

The results of the study would be readily available to the Reece Investment Company if desired. Permission to conduct the survey would be greatly appreciated and could prove to be of substantial value.

Yours truly,

*Cheryl Myers*

APPENDIX B

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Cheryl Myers  
Oklahoma State University  
Department of Housing  
and Interior Design  
Stillwater, Oklahoma 74075

October 28, 1972

Occupant  
Mayfair Heights Apartments  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

Dear Occupant:

Your help is needed for a research project on apartment dwelling in this area and involves all the occupants of the Mayfair Heights Apartments and relates to your specific living arrangements. Permission to contact tenants of this apartment complex was granted by the owners, Reece Investment Corporation.

This study is the basis for my master's thesis in Housing and Interior Design at Oklahoma State University in Stillwater and relates interior and exterior space arrangement to the total environment. In order to complete this research and compile the results, I would appreciate your returning the enclosed questionnaire as soon as possible. A stamped, addressed envelope has been enclosed for your convenience.

Your assistance in this research study is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,



Cheryl Myers  
Graduate Student

CM:rm

APPENDIX C

QUESTIONNAIRE

## Questionnaire

Your contribution in a research project of this type helps knowledge and insight into the planning of apartment complexes. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated.

Please check the appropriate answer to each question. The blanks at the extreme left of the page are for purposes of coding (do not fill in).

\_\_\_\_\_ 1-3

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Sex \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Male \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Female

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. Age \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 18 to 25 \_\_\_\_\_ 5. 55 to 65

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 25 to 35 \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 65 to 75

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 35 to 45 \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 75 to 85

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 45 to 55 \_\_\_\_\_ 8. 85 and over

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. Marital Status

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Single \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Widow

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Married \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Widower

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. How long have you lived in the Mayfair Heights Apartments?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. under one year

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 1 to 3 years

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 3 to 5 years

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 5 to 10 years

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. over 10 years

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Do you live

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. alone
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. with spouse
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. with relative
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. with friend
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. How many times a day do you leave your apartment?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. hardly ever
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 1 to 3 times a day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 3 to 5 times a day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. 5 to 10 times a day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. more than 10 times a day

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. Why do you leave your apartment?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. shopping
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. visiting
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. volunteer work
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. part time employment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. full time employment
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. How often do you have visitors?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. never
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. 1 to 3 times a week
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. 3 to 5 times a week
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. once a day
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. more than once a day

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. How many of the occupants in your building do you know?

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| _____ 1. none   | _____ 3. 3 or 4 |
| _____ 2. 1 or 2 | _____ 4. 5 or 6 |
| _____ 5. All    |                 |

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. How many of the occupants of the total Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex do you know?

- |                   |                     |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| _____ 1. none     | _____ 5. 50 to 75   |
| _____ 2. 5 to 10  | _____ 6. 75 to 100  |
| _____ 3. 10 to 25 | _____ 7. 100 to 125 |
| _____ 4. 25 to 50 | _____ 8. all        |

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. Of the occupants that you know living in Mayfair Heights, where are their apartments?

- |          |   |
|----------|---|
| _____ 1. | in the same building I live in.                   |
| _____ 2. | in the same block as my building.                 |
| _____ 3. | on the same side of the street that I live on.    |
| _____ 4. | on the other side of the street from my building. |
| _____ 5. | in a different block from my building.            |

In the following check list of details and facilities check those with which you agree. You may agree with more than one.

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. I enjoy the large windows in my apartment because:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. of the excellent view

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. they permit me to feel close to my neighbors.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. they allow more sunshine and fresh air into the apartment.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. I do not enjoy the large windows in my apartment because:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. of fear of intruders.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. I have to clean them.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. they produce a glare and drafts.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. I like the sidewalks in front of the apartment because:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. I do not have to walk in the street.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. they encourage me to go walking.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. the sidewalks make it easier to visit my neighbors.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. I do not like the sidewalks in front of the apartments because:

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. they are not wide enough

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. the cracks are dangerous

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. they are slick in the winter and hot in the summer.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_



- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. I enjoy the laundry house because;
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it is close to my apartment.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I can visit with other occupants while doing laundry.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it has several machines I can use at one time.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. I do not enjoy the laundry house because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. the machines do not always work.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I have to carry my laundry.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I am afraid of losing clothes.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 21. I like the location of the front door in a common entry because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I feel safer.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the door is out of the weather.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I can keep in contact with my neighbors.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 22. I do not like the location of the front door in a common entry because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it is noisy. I can hear neighbors coming and going.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the entry is a trap for leaves, dirt, newspapers, etc.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. there are steps.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 23. I enjoy the parking facilities for cars because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. they are close to the apartments.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. there is plenty of space.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I can watch my car from my apartment.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 24. I do not enjoy the parking facilities for cars because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. they are not covered.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. there is no protection from the automobile to the entrance.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. I do not have a car.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 25. I like the location of the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. they are close to a shopping center.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. they are off of a main street.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. they are close to public transportation.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 26. I do not like the location of the apartments because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. they are too close to heavy traffic.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. they are not near a park area.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the buildings are too crowded.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 27. I enjoy living on the first floor because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. of the easy access to my apartment.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. I can come and go more freely.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it is easier to meet the people in the building.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_

- \_\_\_\_\_ 28. I do not enjoy living on the first floor because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. of the noise of the people overhead.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. of fear of window-peepers.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. of the noise of the people going up and down the stairs.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 29. I like living on the second floor because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. there is less fear of intruders.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. there is less noise from the street.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. the view is better.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30. I do not like living on the second floor because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. I am afraid of falling on the stairs.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. it is hard for me to get outdoors.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it is difficult to have visitors.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 31. I enjoy the mailboxes inside the entry because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it is more convenient in sending and receiving mail.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the mailboxes are out of the weather.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it helps you get to know your neighbors.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 32. I do not enjoy the mailboxes inside the entry because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it congests the entry.
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 2. the mail gets mixed up.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. there is not sufficient light to see  
in the boxes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 33. I like the closed street because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it cuts down on traffic in the area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. it gives the Mayfair Heights Apartments  
more of a community feeling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it makes it easier to visit neighbors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 34. I do not like the closed street because:
- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. it makes addresses harder to find.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. it gives the Mayfair Heights Apartments  
a closed in feeling.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. it is less accessible to neighbors.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. other\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_ 35. List any details or facilities that you think  
would enhance these apartments.

(Continued)

\_\_\_\_\_ 36. Where do you consider "Home"?

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. your individual apartment.

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. your apartment building.

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex.

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. the Mayfair Heights Apartment Complex  
and the Mayfair Shopping Center.

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. northwest Oklahoma City

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. all of greater Oklahoma City.

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. other \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ 37. Why do you consider the area checked above as  
"Home"?

VITA

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Thesis: A STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN SELECTED  
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