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Abstract

A FACTOR ANALYTIC INVESTIGATION

The purpose of this study was to examine two hypotheses: (1) that the BLACK COMMUNITY OF DETROIT internal variation in such features as age, social status, and familial characteristics; and, (2) that the patterns of internal variation of the community conform to the existing theories of urban structure.

by

Linda K. Frueh

A principal component analysis was utilized in ascertaining the extent of variability that exists within the community. Ten significant factors were extracted. The technique indicated that the black community is not a homogeneous area, but instead a complex area consisting

An Abstract of a Thesis

of variation in socio-economic status, familial characteristics, occupation, marital status, and mobility tendencies. Presented to the Department of Geography of Western Illinois University

in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts

A series of two-way analysis of variance tests was used to test the second hypothesis. They indicated that the three most powerful dimensions (socio-economic status, family structure, and renter-owner occupied) have a definite mode of spatial patterning in the community.

Other factors either showed a lesser degree of patterning

Macomb, Illinois

or did not display variation which conformed to the

September, 1971

existing theories of urban structure.



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A principal components analysis was utilized in ascertaining the extent of variability that exists within the community. Ten significant factors were extracted. The technique indicated that the black community is not a homogeneous area, but instead a complex area consisting of variation in socio-economic status, familial characteristics, occupation, marital status, and mobility tendencies.

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