Chapter 1 : Housing and Social Theory: 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

Studies in housing have often concentrated on an abstract institutionalised approach isolated from the broader base of the social sciences. This book is the first to treat housing as a subject of social theory.

Social Work Research related to housing reflects the wide array of interest in the field in finding the best way to meet housing needs while helping client build a new sense of belonging, pride of ownership, and sense of self-sufficiency. Perhaps nowhere else are both the micro and macro social work approaches to meeting human needs by addressing both people and their environment better displayed than in the housing services field. These studies focus on: Housing policy â€" federal, state, and local resources and protections to assure fair housing equal and legal rental and sales practices as well as access to affordable housing. Supported housing â€" the provision of social services, income support, and home-care education to vulnerable populations such as those with physical or mental disabilities. Post-disaster housing â€" The provision of temporary shelter and services to residents of an area affected by a natural or man-made disaster, until their permanent residence can be restored or replaced. Below are links to resources about housing and housing services provision, as well as centers focusing on housing research and entities supporting research studies. The list is by no means exhaustive, but many of these sites provide links to give a fuller picture of this practice and research field. United States Department of Housing and Urban Development This federal department is responsible for resourcing public and private partnerships to assure homes for all citizens. It includes links to data sets related to housing. The link also includes requirements for program evaluation. Included are basic research tools, historical sources, and strategies for finding needed materials. These abstracts report on research conducted by social workers, or about social work services, or are published in social work peer-reviewed journals. They are recent selected articles arranged according to categories noted in the headings. However, several might well be included in more than one category. Housing policy Assets of the Chinese urban poor and their implications for social policy. This article is based on a large-scale survey of the assets, income, and housing of the urban poor in the city of Jinan, Shandong Province. The following recommendations are offered to help the poor meet their basic needs and accumulate assets for poverty alleviation: MSL aid should be moderately increased, income should not be the only eligibility criterion for MSL aid, and a social welfare system based on asset building should be established to help the poor accumulate assets. Resident perceptions of housing, neighborhood, and economic conditions after relocation from public housing undergoing Hope VI redevelopment. This study evaluates participant perception of neighborhood, economic, and housing well-being of residents four and five years after forced relocation from a public housing complex in Atlanta, Georgia. The study used a mixed -method, posttest-only design with two data points. Focus groups with 93 participants combined qualitative, open-ended questions with quantitative measures. A majority of voucher users believed their house, neighborhood, and overall global living situation had improved since relocation. Moving was associated with residents perceiving that their situations had improved in many categories. Study findings suggested that HOPE VI developments are more likely to accomplish their objectives if the Bush Administration continues full funding of the voucher program rather than implements the cutbacks it has proposed. An exploratory study of neighborhood choices among moving to opportunity participants in Baltimore, Maryland: The influence of housing search assistance. The MTO program, using an experimental design, provided intensive housing search and counseling services to the experimental subjects. The authors conclude that the MTO program in Baltimore represents a clear case of public policy that, at least in the short term, worked. Informed awareness of risk is essential to making positive decisions about adopting preventive measures. Finding and keeping affordable housing: Analyzing the experiences of single-mother families in north Philadelphia. However, access to affordable housing is limited for a significant portion of the population in the urban United States. In this study, the author interviewed 18 African American and Puerto Rican single mothers in two low-income neighborhoods of Philadelphia about how they create and maintain their housing arrangements. Within the constraints of an affordable housing shortage, women told how they struggle to share housing with others, rehabilitate abandoned properties, live

in substandard housing, and remain in unsafe neighborhoods. Though their strategies allow them to currently retain housing, they are not without costs. These findings are discussed using the theoretical framework of social capital. Child welfare involvement among children in homeless families. Recurrent use of public shelters, exposure to domestic violence, older age at first episode of homelessness, and larger number of children in a household were associated with an increased risk of child welfare involvement. The high rate of crossover between homelessness and the child welfare system suggests the need for service coordination for children in homeless families. This is one of seven articles in this special issue on housing and homelessness. Privatized management in urban public housing: A comparative analysis of social service availability, utilization, and satisfaction. This article presents the results of a study that assessed the effect of privatized management on social service availability, utilization, and resident satisfaction in public housing communities. A quasi -experimental design with nonequivalent control groups compared respondent data from privately and publicly managed sites. Publicly managed sites reported more availability of social services, but privately managed sites reported higher levels of use. Implications for welfare reform, public housing demolition or renewal policies, the importance of social services with self-sufficiency efforts, and the need for culturally sensitive social work practices in ethnic minority public housing communities are discussed. Navigating the concrete jungle: African American children and adolescents in urban public housing developments. The multimethodological study examines behavioral and educational outcomes of children and adolescents who live in public housing in Miami-Dade County, Florida. The female heads of household were interviewed repeatedly from July March Results indicated high levels of parental stress. Adolescents years of age had substantially higher levels of negative school and behavioral outcomes, including those who became adolescents during the course of the research. Ethnographic analysis indicated that stressful life events and violence, child supervision issues, parent-child conflicts, and family health situations were key contributors to negative outcomes. Positive outcomes may be associated with child involvement in organized neighborhood activities. Termination of Supplemental Security Income benefits for drug addiction and alcoholism: Results of a longitudinal study of the effects on former beneficiaries. This article reviews the results of a multisite cohort study on effects of terminating Supplemental Security Income benefits for drug addiction and alcoholism. Regardless of requalification status, substance abuse treatment participation declined sharply and illegal drug use was prevalent. Public housing accommodations for individuals with disabilities. The federal Housing Act of as amended and the subsequent laws of accommodations insure that all groups within American society, including those with disabilities, have access to housing opportunities. There are approximately 5 million residents living in 2. This is one of 16 articles in this special issue on disability and the black community. In October , the first round of individuals were terminated from receiving cash assistance due to passage of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Act of Describing a portion of those who are in a self -sufficiency program in Northeast Ohio, the study indicates specific obstacles to self-sufficiency such as unemployment and underemployment, transportation, housing, child care, self-efficacy, and county sanctions. Recommendations for policy makers along with a policy agenda and recommendations for service agencies are included. Private choices, public consequences: Magnet school choice and segregation by race and poverty. Little is known about the influence of school choice programs on race and economic segregation in public schools. Studies of housing segregation suggest that small differences in the preferences of particular race or socioeconomic groups have the potential to produce large-scale patterns of segregation. In this study, the author raises three questions regarding the link between individual choice and educational segregation: Second, can other school features, such as safety, appearance, and educational quality explain apparent race- or class-based choices? To answer these questions, the author analyzed magnet school application data from a large city to explore the choices of families for schools that vary in racial and economic composition. Findings showed that white families avoid schools with higher percentages of non-white students. The tendency of white families to avoid schools with higher percentages of non-whites cannot be accounted for by other school characteristics such as test scores, safety, or poverty rates. It was found that wealthier families avoid schools with higher poverty rates. The choices of white and wealthier students lead to increased racial and economic segregation in the neighborhood schools that these students

leave. Moreover, the link between choice and segregation cannot be explained by school district policies. Findings suggested that laissez faire school choice policies, which allow the unfettered movement of children in and out of schools, may further deteriorate the educational conditions for disadvantaged students left behind in local public schools. Documenting the perspectives of fathers with children on welfare in the Post-Entitlement Era: The life experiences of 36 African American fathers in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Discussed are the barriers and supports to managing their day-to-day lives. The primary research question was their knowledge of child support policy. A key finding was that almost all of the fathers were involved with their children, but to differing degrees. Of the 36 fathers, 25 had jobs at the time of the first interviews, but many of the jobs were unstable, irregular, or paid low wages. Many of the fathers did not understand the basics of the child support system, however, they did have a better understanding of child support enforcement tools e. Transforming the organization of retirement and housing in the U. Examined is the transformation of the social institutions of retirement and housing in the US in the latter part of the 20th century. This study demonstrates the textual mediation of this ideological and organizational reformation through an examination of an advertising campaign undertaken by the Del Webb Development Corporation in the marketing of Sun City, Arizona. The advertising texts provide an ideological code to manage and reorganize at multiple sites the social relations of one segment of the housing industry under late capitalism. This is one of eight articles in this special issue on institutional ethnography. Supported Housing Adults with a learning disability living with elderly carers talk about planning for the future: The majority of adults with a learning disability live with family carers, many of whom are aging and have support needs of their own. Planning for the future becomes the key to preventing a crisis situation when family care is no longer viable because of death or ill health. Existing knowledge and practice are largely based upon the perspective of professionals and carers. This study explores the views, aspirations, and concerns of adults with a learning disability about living at home and planning for the future. Findings show that participants were very aware of the need for alternative housing or support in the future and had clear preferences about their future options. However, they also showed extensive concern for their family carers and this often impacted on their willingness to plan for the future or to move to alternative housing.

Chapter 2 : Housing and Social Theory - ENHR

Unit of Sociology at the Department of Social Research, University of Turku, presents: An afternoon symposium on Housing and Social Theory on Wednesday March 9 at Publicum building, lecture room Pub 4,

Karl Marx-Hof , classical public housing in Vienna Public housing was an important issue right from the foundation of the Republic of German-Austria in The population was faced with a great deal of uncertainty particularly as regards food and fuel. This led to a significant number of less affluent people to move to the periphery of towns, often building makeshift homes to be closer to where they could grow food. They were called Siedler settlers. As the political situation became stabilised with foundation of the First Austrian Republic in September , the Siedler movement started creating formal organizations like the Austrian Association for Settlements and Small Gardens. Part of their programme was the provision of decent homes for the Viennese working class who made up the core of their supporters. Hence the German word Gemeindebau plural: Gemeindebauten for "municipality building". In Austria, it refers to residential buildings erected by a municipality, usually to provide low-cost public housing. These have been an important part of the architecture and culture of Vienna since the s. Denmark[edit] In Denmark, public housing is called Almennyttigt Boligbyggeri and is owned and administered by approximately self-governing, democratic and non-profit organizations by and for the tenants themselves. A membership of a housing organization is usually required to obtain a rental and they are granted with regard to length of membership. The Danish Public Housing has never had any income restrictions, but in recent years new state regulations has made it mandatory for several of them to favor fully employed renters and disfavor unemployed or part-time employed people. This is a relatively new effort by the state to counter the ghettofication, which is now an officially recognized problem countrywide. In many areas, residents have been offered to buy their own flats, thereby effectively changing the status of the property. The privatization of public housing was initiated as part of an ideological program by the right wing governments of the early 21st century and was launched a few years after the closure of the former Ministry of Housing Affairs in In , four wooden houses designed by the architect A. The residents were mainly working-class families with several children. The apartments had an average of five people per room, sometimes up to eight. The tiny apartments were equipped with running water, a pantry and an attic cupboard. Every apartment had its own toilet in the cellar. Electric lighting was installed in Public housing in France and HLM Public housing of the rue Jean Fautrier in the 13th arrondissement of Paris After World War II , the population increased at a rate previously unknown, the rural exodus increased, while war damage had reduced the number of houses in many cities. Rental prices dramatically rose, and the government made a law in to block them, effectively ending the economic benefits of housing investment. Rents were gradually deregulated until debate in the s led to the current rental law of theoretically balancing landlord and tenant relations. However, there was a major homelessness crisis in the winter of â€"4 and the necessary laws were gradually mobilized producing high levels of construction almost continuously from the s. Social landlords were a major source of expertise as well as construction actors with links to national and local bodies. The origins of French social housing lie in the private sector, with the first State aid provided to limited-profit companies by the loi Siegfried in The originally socialist idea was promoted by some French employers in the 2nd half of the 19th century. Public housing companies followed before the Great War. The original objective of these organizations was to provide homes for purchase by installments and about one third of their construction is still for purchase. There are a great many statistics and information about current access and funding on the Ministry of Housing Website: There are now also a number of joint venture public-private companies. The state had the funds and the legal means to acquire the land and could provide some advantages to the companies that then built its huge housing complexes of hundreds of apartments. Quality was also effectively regulated, resulting in decent or even top quality housing for the standard of the s and s. The construction of HLMs were subject to much political debate. Much smaller developments are now the norm. Part of the funding can be provided by employer-employee groups to provide housing for local employees. While they succeeded in giving lower-income families a place to live in the drive

to provide popular housing, this system also led to the creation of suburban ghettos, with a problem of disrepair. There has been a long-term problem of gradual impoverishment of social tenants [35] There, deprived strata of the population, mostly of immigrant origin and suffering massive under-employment, might in the past have been left to simmer away from the more affluent urban centres, sometimes becoming rife with social tensions and violence. This affects a minority of social housing but has a high profile and still produces serious tension. Tackling this problem at its roots is all but simple, and social mix policies can break up populations seen as difficult by redevelopment. This has not had the hoped for results. This tends to intensify the controversy over social housing allocation, who should be housed. In any event, the system is certainly effective in producing construction, although not with the excesses seen in the recent credit crunch elsewhere. Modernist Housing Estates and Plattenbau Between and Germany was the site of innovative and extensive municipal public housing projects, mostly in Berlin , Hamburg, Cologne and Frankfurt am Main. These Siedlungen settlements , were made necessary by the dreadful living conditions of pre-war urban tenements. The right to a healthy dwelling was written into the Weimar Constitution , but few dwellings were built until economic stability in These settlements were low-rise, no more than 5 stories, and in suburban settings. Residents were provided access to light, air, and sun. But Wagner was second to the city planner Ernst May in Frankfurt. May was responsible for the construction of 23 separate settlements, 15, total units, in five years. He ran his own sizable research facility to investigate, for instance, air-flow in various floorplan configurations, construction techniques, etc. Berlin- Marzahn , the largest East German Neubaugebiet "New development area" , Beyond technical research May also published two magazines and embarked on a significant public-relations project, with films and classes and public exhibitions, to make Neues Bauen acceptable to the public. In the late s the principles of equal access to "Licht, Luft und Sonne" light, air and sun and the social effects of a guaranteed "Existenzminimum" became a matter of lively popular debate all over Germany. One indirect result of this publicity was the American housing movement: Increasing pressure from the rising Nazis brought this era to an end in A majority of the German public housing experts had Social Democrat or Communist sympathies and were forced out of the country. In East Germany , Communist administration saw the rise of the Plattenbau "panel building". There were several common plattenbau designs. The most common series was the P2 , followed by the WBS The designs were flexible and could be built as towers or rows of apartments of various heights.

Chapter 3 : Social theory - Wikipedia

This workshop is sponsored by the academic journal Housing, Theory, and Society. We welcome contributions that further debates on all theoretical and related methodological aspects of housing research across the social, cultural, economic and behavioural sciences, including but not limited to research concerning aging, child development.

Definitions[edit] Social theory by definition is used to make distinctions and generalizations among different types of societies, and to analyze modernity as it has emerged in the past few centuries. Classical social theory has generally been presented from a perspective of Western philosophy , and often regarded as Eurocentric. In the West, Saint Augustine â€" was concerned exclusively with the idea of the just society. Augustine describes late Ancient Roman society through a lens of hatred and contempt for what he saw as false Gods , and in reaction theorized City of God. The concept of society did not come until the Enlightenment period. It was expressed as stories and fables, and it may be assumed the pre-Socratic philosophers and religious teachers were the precursors to social theory proper. Sociology in medieval Islam , Muqaddimah , and Asabiyyah There is evidence of early Muslim sociology from the 14th century: Ibn Khaldun is thus considered by many to be the forerunner of sociology. Many French and Scottish intellectuals and philosophers embraced the idea of progress and ideas of modernity. This process allowed scientific knowledge and society to progress. A common factor among the classical theories was the agreement that the history of humanity is pursuing a fixed path. They differed on where that path would lead: Social cycle theorists were skeptical of the Western achievements and technological progress, but argued that progress is an illusion of the ups and downs of the historical cycles. The 19th century brought questions involving social order. The French Revolution freed French society of control by the monarchy, with no effective means of maintaining social order until Napoleon came to power. Three great classical theories of social and historical change emerged: Subjects like " philosophy of history " and other multi-disciplinary subject matter became part of social theory as taught under sociology. The Frankfurt Institute for Social Research is a historical example. Cultural Studies programs extended the concerns of social theory into the domain of culture and thus anthropology. A chair and undergraduate program in social theory was established at the University of Melbourne. Social theory at present seems to be gaining acceptance as a classical academic discipline. History of sociology Adam Ferguson , Montesquieu , and John Millar , among others, were the first to study society as distinct from political institutions and processes. In the nineteenth century, the scientific method was introduced into study of society, which was a significant advance leading to development of sociology as a discipline. Montesquieu , in The Spirit of Laws, which established that social elements influence human nature, was possibly the first to suggest a universal explanation for history. Jean-Jacques Rousseau in this time played a significant role in social theory. He revealed the origin of inequality , analyzed the social contract and social compact that forms social integration and defined the social sphere or civil society. Jean-Jacques Rousseau also emphasized that man has the liberty to change his world, an assertion that made it possible to program and change society. He explained that the wealthy often demand convenience , employing numerous others to carry out labor to meet their demands. Smith explained that social forces could regulate the market economy with social objectivity and without need for government intervention. Smith regarded the division of labor as an important factor for economic progress. John Millar suggested that improved status of women was important for progress of society. Millar also advocated for abolition of slavery , suggesting that personal liberty makes people more industrious, ambitious, and productive. Auguste Comte â€" , known as the "father of sociology" and regarded by some as the first philosopher of science, [10] laid the groundwork for positivism â€" as well as structural functionalism and social evolutionism. Karl Marx rejected Comtean positivism but nevertheless aimed to establish a science of society based on historical materialism , becoming recognised as a founding figure of sociology posthumously. At the turn of the 20th century, the first of German sociologists, including Max Weber and Georg Simmel , developed sociological antipositivism. The field may be broadly recognized as an amalgam of three modes of social scientific thought in particular; Durkheimian sociological positivism and structural functionalism , Marxist historical materialism and conflict theory , and Weberian antipositivism and

verstehen critique. Vilfredo Pareto â€" and Pitirim A. Sorokin argued that "history goes in cycles," and presented the social cycle theory to illustrate their point. Emile Durkheim endeavoured to formally established academic sociology, and did so at the University of Bordeaux in , he published Rules of the Sociological Method. The Dismemberment of Orpheus: Toward a Postmodern Literature. A report on knowledge. Jean Baudrillard , Michel Foucault , and Roland Barthes were influential in the s in developing postmodern theory. Scholars most commonly hold postmodernism to be a movement of ideas arising from, but also critical of elements of modernism. Each of the different uses is rooted in some argument about the nature of knowledge, known in philosophy as epistemology. Globalization , brought on by innovations in communication, manufacturing and transportation. The postmodern view is that inter-subjective knowledge, and not objective knowledge, is the dominant form of discourse. The ubiquity of copies and dissemination alters the relationship between reader and what is read, between observer and the observed, between those who consume and those who produce. Today[edit] In the past few decades, in response to postmodern critiques,[citation needed] social theory has begun to stress free will, individual choice, subjective reasoning, and the importance of unpredictable events in place of deterministic necessity. Rational choice theory , symbolic interactionism , False necessity are examples of more recent developments. He begins by recognizing the key insight of classical social theory of society as an artifact, and then by discarding the law-like characteristics forcibly attached to it. Unger argues that classical social theory was born proclaiming that society is made and imagined, and not the expression of an underlying natural order, but at the same time its capacity was checked by the equally prevalent ambition to create law-like explanations of history and social development. The human sciences that developed claimed to identify a small number of possible types of social organization that coexisted or succeeded one another through inescapable developmental tendencies or deep-seated economic organization or psychological constraints. Marxism is the star example. Unger does so without subsuming deep structure analysis under an indivisible and repeatable type of social organization or with recourse to law-like constraints and tendencies. Unger begins by formulating the theory of false necessity, which claims that social worlds are the artifact of human endeavors. There is no pre-set institutional arrangement that societies must adhere to, and there is no necessary historical mold of development that they will follow. We are free to choose and to create the forms and the paths that our societies will take. However, this does not give license to absolute contingency. Unger finds that there are groups of institutional arrangements that work together to bring about certain institutional formsâ€"liberal democracy, for example. These forms are the basis of a social structure, which Unger calls formative context. In order to explain how we move from one formative context to another without the conventional social theory constraints of historical necessity e. This variety of forms of resistance and empowerment make change possible. Unger calls this empowerment negative capability. However, Unger adds that these outcomes are always reliant on the forms from which they spring. The new world is built upon the existing one.

Chapter 4 : Holdings : Housing and social theory / | York University Libraries

Studies in housing have often concentrated on an abstract institutionalised approach isolated from the broader base of the social sciences. This book is the first to treat housing as a subject of social theory. It provides a critique of current research and theorises housing in relation to political.

Chapter 5 : Public housing - Wikipedia

Housing, Theory and Society. Theory of Housing, From Housing, About Housing Ruonavaara Defining Social Housing: A Discussion on the Suitable Criteria.

Chapter 6 : Housing and Social Theory eBook: Jim Kemeny: calendrierdelascience.com: Kindle Store

Thus, as housing research did not follow Kemeny's call to draw more on general social science theories, other social

sciences in their turn simply began "stealing" housing studies' research object and applied their home theories and techniques, naturally not waiting for housing scholars to take the first step.

Chapter 7 : Editions of Housing and Social Theory by Jim Kemeny

Housing, Theory and Society will further integrate housing research into the social sciences and applied fields of social research, such as welfare studies, employment, educations, gender, public.

Chapter 8 : Housing and Social Theory : Mr. Jim Kemeny :

Urban ecological theory, which dominated in the United States in the early s, analyzed cities thr ough a human ecology Journal of Sociology and Social W elfar e, June, , V olume XXXII, Number 2.

Chapter 9 : Housing | Social Work Policy Institute

Examining the nature of housing research, this study focuses on several key debates in social theory, including political science, social change and welfare. Case studies are presented in order to illustrate theories, covering such areas as privatism, collectivism and urban planning.