

***AN ANALYSIS OF INDIVIDUALS' ATTITUDES AND ADAPTATIONS TO CHRONIC
HOUSEHOLD WATER SUPPLY PROBLEMS IN A RURAL NEIGHBORHOOD***

P E Breil

This study focused on describing the attitudes and practices of 43 householders in a low-income rural neighborhood that owned their own water system. They had experienced chronic water problems for eight years, and were trying to get the county to take over the system.

Data were collected through a self-administered questionnaire that was developed by the researcher. An 82 percent return was achieved. Dependent variables used for analysis were: age, sex, educational level, income, and tenure status. Findings showed that most residents took minimal action to prepare for water shortages: storing only two-five gallons in plastic jugs, females taking this action more often than males. No one had developed a larger storage system. Most residents relied on family and friends for emergency water, as well as alternative bathing and toilet facilities. Forty-five percent also used a privy or the woods for alternative toilet facilities. Older residents were more likely to use sponge baths as alternative bathing. The worst problems with the situation were not having water and carrying alternative supplies. Though the majority of residents were not satisfied with the water system, they felt the cost of water was about right.

Masters, 1992

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***HOUSING COSTS AND QUALITY: A COMPARISON BETWEEN LOW AND MODERATE
INCOME ELDERLY AND HIGH INCOME ELDERLY***

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The purpose of this study was to determine how the elderly's housing costs and housing quality were affected by the elderly's income. Data for this study were taken from the 1987 American Housing Survey. Housing Quality Index based on 1981 HUD definition of Physically Inadequate Housing were developed and used to measure housing quality. T-tests were used to determine if there was a significant difference between the two groups for monthly housing costs, portion of income spent on housing, and housing quality index score. Multiple regression analyses using a Step-wise procedure were conducted to determine which independent variables had a significant effect on the housing quality index scores for the two groups. This study found that there is a difference in housing costs and quality between low and moderate income elderly and high income elderly. Low and moderate income elderly spend a greater portion of income for their housing and experience lower quality housing.

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SECOND HOME PRICE AND USE: A TEST OF LANCASTER'S THEORY

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Second home ownership in the United States was examined in a sample of 1064 homeowners who responded to questions about their families and their homes in the 1987 American Housing Survey. Since this study focused on the frequency of owner use, the owners had to have stayed at least one night during 1986 and had to have unlimited access to their second home. The goals of this study were to investigate whether the price of the second home could be explained by any of five second home characteristics. The characteristics of convenience, comfort, seclusion, resort, and structure type were analyzed using multiple regression to see if these characteristics explained the variation in second home price or frequency of second home use by their owner. Using the framework of Lancaster's characteristic theory (1966), second home characteristics were investigated. The findings from this study support the importance of looking at a house in terms of its characteristics.

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FACTORS INFLUENCING CONTINUING CARE RETIREMENT COMMUNITY RECEPTIVITY BY ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS

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The purpose of this study was to identify factors that significantly influenced elderly consumers' receptivity to the Continuing Care Retirement Community (CCRC) as a residential environment. This study provides detailed information about the results of a 1988 Rental Housing Survey conducted in Fannin County, Georgia. The results of 336 self-report questionnaires were used to examine three hypotheses and a proposed model of receptivity to the CCRC option. Descriptive statistics served to describe the sample. Discriminant analysis was employed to identify the following factors that significantly influenced individuals' receptivity to either CCRC rental housing or CCRC purchased housing: respondent's age, marital status, living arrangement, health status, demand for supportive services, income, and length of respondent's residency at present geographical location. The relationship between these variables and receptivity to CCRC housing are presented. Two models, based on the factors that proved to be significant, are developed to explain respondents' receptivity to CCRC rental and purchased housing options.

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A HEURISTIC CAUSAL MODEL OF FACTORS AFFECTING AGE INTEGRATED/AGE SEGREGATED NEIGHBORHOOD PREFERENCE DURING RETIREMENT

Y L Malrouu

The purpose of this research was to determine a causal model of factors affecting age integrated/age segregated neighborhood preference during retirement. Data were analyzed for 1299 preretirees in four states (Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, and Utah) collected in a mail survey in 1990 by the Western Regional Agricultural Experiment Station Committee (W-176).

Those who preferred homeownership during retirement chose age integrated neighborhoods during their first ten years of retirement. Those who were economically well off indicated a predisposition for age integrated neighborhoods, as did those who preferred homeownership and those who felt they had the right size homes for retirement. Interrelationships among various variables led to the assumptions that were found older respondents prefer to age in place as they showed a preference to retire in the present community and for homeownership.

The findings of this research will be beneficial to retirees who are trying to create a suitable and affordable environment for themselves and communities will be enriched by their participation in economic and service functions.

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HOUSING EXPECTATIONS, SATISFACTION, AND TENURE PLANS OF BLACK, FEMALE HEADS-OF-HOUSEHOLD WHO PARTICIPATE IN THE SECTON 8 LEASED HOSUING PROGRAM

J E Ramsey

The purpose of this study was to examine significant differences in intent to move by specific housing variables in black, heads-of-household females placed in Section 8 housing in non-impacted areas. This subpopulation is considered to have the most limited access to housing of any socioeconomic group in the United States.

Subjects were selected from females in this category who had relocated in the 1991 calendar year to predominately non-minority neighborhoods in one metropolitan county. Data were collected with self-administered mailed questionnaires. A total of 331 instruments representing 49.4% of the sample were usable for the data analysis. A profile of non-respondents was also compiled using telephone survey methods.

Chi square calculations revealed significant differences in tenure plans for these variables: age of household head, pre-rental inquiry, housing satisfaction, housing expectation. No significant differences in tenure plans were found for: type of housing unit, employment status of household head.

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A COMPARISON OF RACE AND HOUSING SEGREGATION IN DALLAS STANDARD METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA: 1970-1980

J S Ugokwe

The study examined three housing and three socio-economic variables to assess their association with housing segregation in one southern city between 1970 and 1980. Households were analyzed and taken from the 1970 and 1980 U.S. Census of population and housing for the Dallas SMSA. A total of 170 census tracts were successfully matched between 1970 and 1980, and those unmatched were excluded.

Housing segregation was assessed by percent of population who are black and index of dissimilarity. As the percentage of black population increased, housing segregation decreased. Conversely, the lower the index of dissimilarity, the lower the level of housing segregation. Both measures showed no significant change between 1970 and 1980; however, both measures indicated that the level of housing segregation decreased in 1980.

Overcrowding and professional employment were the most highly associated variables with housing segregation. Therefore, when housing is inadequate for large families, crowding occurs in low-income and moderate-income neighborhoods.

Ph.D., 1992

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HOUSING, HEALTH AND THE NEED FOR HELP OF THE INDEPENDENT ELDERLY

J A Krofta

Household characteristics, health and housing were analyzed as possible predictors of the need for help of households in which either the respondent or spouse were 65 years old or older. The need for help with essential functions of living brings into question the ability of a household to remain an independent household. The housing adjustment model was the theoretical framework used.

Data from 3,764 households representative of the United States population 65 years or older in the 1984 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation were analyzed using logistic regression in a series of equations.

These data showed many household able to live independently long after age 65, with poor or fair health being a consistently limiting factor. It was concluded that age is an inefficient criterion for distribution of resources of help, that attention should be focused on the cumulative effects of minority status on the need for help of aging persons, that the decade of 75 to 84 be closely examined for effects of change, and that the need for help of persons 85 or older may be particularly sensitive to housing quality.

Ph.D., 1992

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