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Residential Education as an Option for At-Risk Youth explores recent residential programs in Israel, draws comparisons with their European counterparts, and recommends practical approaches for the revitalization of such programs in the United States. This volume refutes the conventional professional “wisdom” in the United States that residential group care programs for children and youth are intrinsically flawed and counterproductive. Instead, it delivers effective models for the implementation of effective residential services. The editors and authors demonstrate the growing need for residential programs, given the overburdened family foster care resources, swelling numbers of “zero-parent” families, and homeless youth. Though the United States helped launch and develop residential services in Europe in the aftermath of World War II and has produced many excellent thinkers in the domain of quality residential group care, American programs have languished in recent decades. This book is designed to accelerate and facilitate progress in revamping and establishing excellent residential group care. The authors examine residential education as a developmentally based alternative to the more clinically and correctionally oriented programs for marginal children and youth dominating this field in the United States. The authors present their material in the context of appropriate theoretical principles, yet in practical ways that will permit program developers and managers to implement it effectively. Some of the specific areas chapters discuss are: exemplary Israeli programs as observed by visiting American professional in social work and allied fields important program variables and the cultural influences that may affect them African American experience for such programs a conceptual model for building

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successful residential education programs key organizational and management considerations Residential Education as an Option for At-Risk Youth serves as a vital resource for ambitious program developers and managers wishing to reconceptualize and enrich their programs. It will also benefit advanced students, practitioners, and decision makers who have had, heretofore, few resources to rely on when seeking to promote more effective programs for socially marginal children and youth.

Both growth and unevenness in the distribution of housing wealth have become characteristic of advanced societies in recent decades. Housing Wealth and Welfare examines, in various contexts, how housing property ownership has become central both to household wellbeing and to the reshaping of social, economic and political relations.

Massive privatizations of housing in Europe and Central Asia transition countries have significantly reduced rental tenure choice, threatening to impede residential mobility.

Policymakers are intensifying their search for adequate policy responses aimed at broadening tenure choice for more household categories through effective rental housing alternatives in the social and private sectors. While the social alternative requires substantial and well-balanced subsidies, the private alternative will not grow unless rent, management, and tax reforms are boldly implemented and housing privatization truly completed.

Hedonic regressions are used for property price index measurement to control for changes in the quality-mix of properties transacted. The paper consolidates the hedonic time dummy approach, characteristics approach, and imputation approaches. A practical hedonic methodology is proposed that (i) is weighted at a basic level; (ii) has a new (quasi-) superlative form and thus mitigates substitution bias; (iii) is suitable for sparse data in thin markets; and

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(iv) only requires the periodic estimation of hedonic regressions for reference periods and is not subject to the vagrancies of misspecification and estimation issues.

New urban applications are emerging for remote sensing, in particular with the use of high-resolution data for measuring, monitoring and analysis. This comes through the use of high spatial resolution imaging, such as for precision mapping of cities; new techniques for population mapping; extracting urban land use features, and evaluating the city energy patterns; and through the use of night-time imagery for determining populations and economic activity, particularly on a global scale. Remotely Sensed Cities helps to redress the balance with remote sensing books, most of which are dedicated to the physical environment. It is designed for upper-level undergraduate and graduate students, along with research scientists and brings together a good deal of topical work applying remote sensing to the understanding of urban features, their behavior and growth.

An innovative and timely guide to housing law that integrates the disciplines of law and public policy so that readers see how the subject fits together – both the letter of the law and the way it is practised. The innovative three-part structure covers all the topics of a typical Housing Law module and it is written in a clear and conversational style, with a wide range of source material to show how the law is created, interpreted and used in real life. Students are expertly guided through the complexities of housing law by a leading academic who has taught the subject for more than 20 years. Where relevant, chapters end with a section on 'the future' that discusses proposed changes to the law and the impact of those changes. It also discusses the conceptual issues raised by the Human Rights Act.

Residential Real Estate introduces readers to the economic fundamentals and emerging

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issues in housing markets. The book investigates housing market issues within local, regional, national and international contexts in order to provide students with an understanding of the economic principles that underpin residential property markets. Key topics covered include: Location choice in urban areas Housing supply and demand Housing finance and housing as an asset class Demographic shifts and implications for housing Sustainable homes and digitalisation in housing Drawing on market-level information, readers are encouraged to recognise the supply and demand drivers and modelling of dynamic housing markets at various spatial scales and the implications of trends within an urban and regional context, e.g. urbanisation, ageing population, migration, digitalisation. With research-based discussions and coverage of relevant literature, this is an ideal textbook for students of residential real estate, property and related business studies courses at UG and PG levels, as well as a reference book with research topics for researchers. This book will also be of interest to professionals and policymakers.

Policy-makers tend to view the residential segregation of minority ethnic groups in a negative light as it is seen as an obstacle to their integration. In the literature on neighbourhood effects, the residential concentration of minorities is seen as a major impediment to their social mobility and acculturation, while the literature on residential segregation emphasises the opposite causal direction, by focusing on the effect of integration on levels of (de-)segregation. This volume, however, indicates that the link between integration and segregation is much less straightforward than is often depicted in academic literature and policy discourses. Based on research in a wide variety of western countries, it can be concluded that the process of assimilation into the housing market is highly complex and differs between and within ethnic

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groups. The integration pathway not only depends on the characteristics of migrants themselves, but also on the reactions of the institutions and the population of the receiving society. *Linking Integration and Residential Segregation* exposes the link between integration and segregation as a two-way relationship involving the minority ethnic groups and the host society, highlighting the importance of historical and geographical context for social and spatial outcomes. This book was originally published as a special issue of the *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*.

Housing has emerged as a popular and central topic of research, mental health system development, and social and mental health policy in recent years. The field has rapidly evolved in a number of ways: first, with the introduction and popularization of the Housing First approach; second, there are now a growing number of randomized controlled studies to evaluate the lives of people living in this housing; and third, there is increasing recognition of housing as a cornerstone of mental health policy and community mental health systems. *Housing, Citizenship, and Communities for People with Serious Mental Illness* provides the first comprehensive overview of the field. The book covers theory, research, practice, and policy issues related to the provision of housing and the supports that people rely on to get and keep their housing. A special focus is given to issues of citizenship and community life as key outcomes for people with serious mental illness who live in community housing. The book is grounded in the values, research traditions, and conceptual tools of community psychology. This provides a unique lens through which to view the field. It emphasizes housing not only as a component of community mental health systems but also as an instrument for promoting citizenship, social inclusion, social justice, and the empowerment of marginalized people. It

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serves as a resource for researchers, practitioners, and policy-makers looking for up-to-date reviews and perspectives on this field, as well as a sourcebook for current and future research and practice trends.

The contributors analyse the implications of social exclusion, offering suggestions for good practice in the allocation of housing for black and other ethnic minority groups. This book shows how racism and the shortage of housing workers from black and other ethnic minorities constrain the choices available to these groups.

The field of urban economics is built on an analysis of housing prices, land rents, housing consumption, spatial form, and other aspects of urban residential structure. Drawing on the journal publications and teaching notes of Professor John Yinger of Syracuse University, *Housing and Commuting: The Theory of Urban Residential Structure* presents a simple model of urban residential structure and shows how the model's results change when key assumptions are made more realistic. This book provides a wide-ranging introduction to research on urban residential structure. Topics covered range from theoretical analysis of urban structure with different transportation systems or multiple worksites to empirical work on the impact of local public services on house values and the impact of racial prejudice and discrimination on housing choices. Graduate students and scholars who want to learn about research in urban economics will find this book to be a good starting point. Request Inspection Copy

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The Role of the Outdoors in Residential Environments for Aging presents new insights on the positive role nature and the outdoors can play in the lives of older adults, whether they live in the community, in an assisted-living environment, or in a skilled nursing facility. Current research suggests that increased contact and activity levels with the outdoors can be an important therapeutic resource for the elderly, with significant mental and physical health benefits. This unique book examines how to make the most of outdoor spaces in residential settings, exploring attitudes and patterns of use, the effect of plants, the physical environment, and health-related outcomes from contact with nature and enhanced physical activity.

Based on the Pathways to Life Quality longitudinal research study, this book explores the ways in which older adults' residential choices impact their health and well-being. The study examines the factors associated with life quality for persons living on their own in the local community, as well as those in various housing arrangements such as a continuing care retirement facility, adult home, income-subsidized housing, and senior apartments. Topics include plans and adjustment to moving; role identities; social relationships, participation, and integration; health and activity patterns; and coping with life events.

Fifteen essays in this handbook are divided into four parts. Part I surveys basic

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spatial and spatially related research; Part II surveys literature on specific urban markets; Part III is devoted to studies of urban development and problems in developing countries.; Part IV contains papers on specific urban problems and sectors.

The intent of this book is threefold: (1) to summarize recent research concerned with residential crowding, (2) to present some new perspectives on this important subject, and (3) to consider design implications and recommendations that can be derived from the existing body of research. We have sought to bring together the work of many of the researchers most involved in these areas, and have asked them to go beyond their data-to present new insights into response to residential crowding and to speculate about the meaning of their work for the present and future design of residential environments. We feel that this endeavor has been successful, and that the present volume will help to advance our understanding of these issues. The study of residential density is not new. Studies in this area were conducted by sociologists as early as the 1920s, yielding moderate correlational relationships between census tract density and various social and physical pathologies. This work, however, has been heavily criticized because it did not adequately consider confounding social structural factors, such as social class and ethnicity. The research that will be presented in

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the present volume represents a new generation of crowding investigation. All of the work has been conducted during the 1970s, and a range of methodological strategies have been employed in these studies.

This book examines how non-economic inter- and intra-group relationships were reflected in residential patterns around the first decade of the 21st century in Whitechapel, an old yet attractive absorption neighbourhood in east London, UK. It sheds light on different levels of organisation that shape urban space and suggests an integrated understanding linking socio-cultural-religious norms and the urban environment that could be extrapolated to other cities. It studies core methodologies through joining of detailed, primary empirical research, collected through direct engagement with the communities of interest, with a wider theoretical and modelling framework. This study identifies the main engines of organised neighbourhood change and the difficulties of planning. It deals with individuals in the housing market and sheds light on similar processes occurring in other city centres with diverse population groups. Based on residential records at the resolution of single family and apartment covering a period of 17 years, the study reveals and analyses powerful mechanisms of residential relations at the apartment, building and the near neighbourhood level. Taken together, these revealed mechanisms are candidates for explaining the dynamics of residential segregation in the area during the period 1995 to 2012. Whitechapel's communities are extremely diverse, composed of 27 ethnic and religious groups and sub-groups. The residential preferences of group members are highly affected by the need to live among "friends" – other members of the same group. How is it that the area has been so attractive for so many people to live in, whilst at the

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same time being so diverse that people cannot achieve their stated preferences to live amongst 'friends'?

This book explores residential satisfaction and housing policy trends in developing nations by using subsidised low-income housing examples in South Africa, Ghana and Nigeria as case studies. While there has been much documentation on the formation of residential satisfaction and the evolution of housing policy in developed nations, relatively little has been written about these topics in developing nations. This book provides readers with two major practical insights: The first is focused on the theoretical underpinning of residential satisfaction and the formation of residential satisfaction in subsidised low-income housing through the development of a conceptual framework, while the second is focused on housing policy evolution and its trends in South Africa. In this section of the book, comparative overviews of public housing in two West African countries are provided with an emphasis on the philosophical basis for its development in these countries. The central aim of the book is to provide readers with ideas on residential satisfaction formation and housing policy trends in South Africa.

This updated and expanded new edition continues its unique approach and engrossing exploration of the elements of residential burglary. Presented in five parts, the first is concerned with what is on a burglar's mind when he or she considers whether to commit a burglary and which house to choose. The second part is concerned with time and the opportunities and limits it places on both burglar and victim, while the third section probes how burglaries are fit into space and the importance of perception of space in the burglary process. The fourth section describes how burglars select a home to burglarize and uses Greenwich, Connecticut as a model to contrast target and nontarget homes. The fifth part reviews some of

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the “nuts and bolts” techniques and reasons for their use as described by burglars and addresses elements about housing architecture, the burglary process, and offers suggestions for controlling the problem of burglary. It concludes with a discussion of changes in our lifestyles and communities and how these changes will play out in future patterns of residential burglary. The authors draw on in-depth interviews with admitted burglars, and the inclusion of the ideas and actual words of the burglars brings the material to life. The text continues to offer the most unique overview of residential burglary. It combines ethnographic research with study of official records and combines the strengths of both approaches.

This report presents results of a survey of U.S. households which determined fuelwood consumption and acquisition during 1980-81. Data on fuelwood consumption are given by regions, household characteristics, and selected economic factors. Data on household acquisition include amounts purchased and harvested and are given by region, species type, and source of fuelwood. (Author).

Philipp M. Lersch shows that residential relocations may change individuals' lives for the better but also for the worse depending on their resources, restrictions and contextual conditions. A comparative analysis of English and German panel data reveals that relocations improve the quality of dwellings on average in both countries but improvements strongly depend on life course stages and economic resources of individuals. Only few individuals improve their neighbourhoods when relocating. Conditions in the housing market are important determinants of these changes. Gender inequality persists in the occupational outcomes of relocations in England and West Germany. Due to institutional conditions, residential trajectories in England exhibit more variation and a higher risk of changes for the worse than in

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Germany. These innovative findings will inspire further research on the consequences of residential relocations.

Spatial fixity is one of the characteristics that distinguishes housing from most other goods and services in the economy. In general, housing cannot be moved from one part of the country to another in response to shortages or excesses in particular areas. The modelling of housing markets and the interlinkages between markets at different spatial levels - international, national, regional and urban - are the main themes of this book. A second major theme is disaggregation, not only in terms of space, but also between households. The book argues that aggregate time-series models of housing markets of the type widely used in Britain and also in other countries in the past have become less relevant in a world of increasing income dispersion. Typically, aggregate relationships will break down, except under special conditions. We can no longer assume that traditional location or tenure patterns, for example, will continue in the future. The book has four main components. First, it discusses trends in housing markets both internationally and within nations. Second, the book develops theoretical housing models at each spatial scale, starting with national models, moving down to the regional level and, then, to urban models. Third, the book provides empirical estimates of the models and, finally, the models are used for policy

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analysis. Analysis ranges over a wide variety of topics, including explanations for differing international house price trends, the causes of housing cycles, the role of credit markets, regional housing market interactions and the role of housing in urban/suburban population drift.

Most of the research incorporated in this monograph was initially undertaken as part of the author's Ph.D. dissertation submitted to the School of Urban and Public Affairs, Carnegie-Mellon University. The research was funded through a Doctoral Dissertation Grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. The dissertation was a winning entry in the 1979-80 Ph.D. Dissertation Competition of the North American Regional Science Association, funded through a grant from the Economic Development Agency of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Revisions and extensions of the initial research were conducted at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. I would like to thank in particular Chang-I Hua for his guidance and direction in reviewing this research. In addition, I would like to acknowledge the useful comments provided by Robert Avery, Shelby Stewman, Tong Hun Lee, Swarnjit Arora, and Charles Manski regarding the substance and econometric approaches used in the research. Stephen Gale is acknowledged for his help in providing the data used in this study from a National Science Foundation Grant (SOC #76-12358).

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