



“SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE ON HOUSING”

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Functions of Housing

- Offer protection against inclement weather and victimization by street crimes
- Significant economic investment for households and builders
- Residents tends to hold emotional attachments to housing as “home”
- A tool for governments to attain other policy objectives...(dispersing, integrating or segregating population groups)




The concerns of Sociologists...

- How housing gets built?
- What are the basic features of housing units?
- How housing impacts on individuals and groups?

	Supply	Mediating Mechanisms	Demand
How housing gets built?	1. Intrinsic Factors	Economic	1. Intrinsic Factors
	2. Extrinsic Factors	Political	2. Extrinsic Factors
		Legal	
Cultural			



Housing Units	Designs	Cost	Location	Scale
	Quality	Quality	Quality	Quality
	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity	Quantity

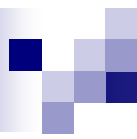


How housing impacts on Individuals and groups	Health	Behavior	Satisfaction	Material Outcomes
	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals	Individuals
	Groups	Groups	Groups	Groups



Sociological concerns on housing

- Housing must accommodate behavioral needs related to family life and neighborly interactions
- Housing reflects and reinforces social and economic structures
- Housing links outcomes at the individual level to higher level phenomena



Approaches to a more adequate housing program:

Improved building and subdivision control


Occupancy standards

- **Improved building and subdivision control.** Certain standards of construction; improved building codes are needed in many communities. Control is needed in sub-urban areas to overcome uncontrolled sprawling growth of sub-urban areas. These standards of control should relate to size of lots in relation to depth and width, utility installations, the siting of the house itself, roads of adequate width and grade, relation to roads to adjoining road systems, gutters and drains, set-backs, the control of through streets, sites for schools and shopping centers, and adequate easements for public use purposes. "Spot zoning" is also responsible for the lack of long-range development of subdivisions.



Occupancy standards

- a. adequate protection against elements and such threats to health and safety
- b. pure water supply and toilet and bathing facilities consistent with local problems of waste and sewage disposal;
- c. adequate light and ventilation;
- d. adequate fire resistance;
- e. floor area to ensure sufficient storage space and placement of minimum furniture without interference with free movement;
- f. enough rooms, adequate in size, to prevent overcrowding, to ensure decent sleeping arrangements, and for cooking and eating; and
- g. environmental conditions conducive to quiet, safety and health.



Planning in a democratic society includes as much the organization of community and the body politic, the means of mass communications, and the legislative and administrative processes, as it does the specific physical solutions. In this whole process the sociologist can play a vital and creative role. Knowledge of the social process and social institutions is essential if the blueprints of urban and rural communities are to be designed for human beings and not the human beings to be fitted in the blueprints.- Edwin Sharp Burdell.



Maraming salamat po!!!