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Predictors of Home Modifications for Older Households Aging Over Time Within A Two-Period Model

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Aging in place has long been characterized as a desirable public policy goal within communities (Cicero, 2012; Iecovich, 2014; Mynatt, et al., 2000). While there are few detractors on the virtues of aging in place, there are also certain constraints and lack of available resources that prevent some households from aging in place more so than others. Preventing households from aging in place through such constraints causes said households from achieving established housing norms, which has a direct impact on one's housing satisfaction (Cook, Bruin, & Yust, 2012; Morris & Winter, 1975). Existing research has investigated some of the factors involved in accepting technological changes that help people age in place, although this has been limited to mostly qualitative research techniques (Peek, et al. 2014). This study attempts to find out if there are situational and contextual factors that explain aging individuals' subsequent decisions to make home modifications. Such factors include, but are not necessarily limited to, demographic and housing factors, such as age of the householder(s), housing adequacy, income level, and race/ethnicity.

This non-experimental panel design study utilizes two years of the American Housing Survey (AHS). We combined the AHS 2017 and 2019 surveys. By looking at the aging in place phenomenon longitudinally, we expand upon a static analysis of home modifications for aging populations using the AHS in a previous publication (Authors, 2022). Because AHS largely surveys the same housing unit across reporting periods, combining surveys from two years allowed us determine how well the residents within these units age over time. When we isolate the subsample to only include those householders over the age of 65 who have lived in the same housing unit over the two reporting periods, we found that there were a total of 14,519 households that fit these age parameters. Of that number, 411 (2.8%) had made an alteration to their home between the two periods. As a result, we have coded the home modification variable for those who have made such a change as "1" and those

who have not as "0". This home modification variable serves as the dependent variable for our logistic regression model. To our knowledge, this is the first attempt to observe aging in place and subsequent housing changes over time by linking two successive surveys of the AHS.

While this research is ongoing, we expect that those households making the home modification decision over time will be those with higher levels of resources, such as 1) income or house price (which can be interpreted as housing equity if there is no mortgage on the property), and 2) houses that initially reveal themselves to have adequacy issues. We also expect that there will be a statistically significant difference in housing satisfaction after the modification decision has been made.

Keywords: aging in place, home modifications

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Improving Health and Indoor Environments for Older Adults with Asthma

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Research Rationale and Objectives

Research has documented that housing conditions often negatively impact resident health, particularly vulnerable populations, such as low-income older adults with asthma (Northridge, 2010). Asthma has many known indoor environmental triggers and 18 million adults in the U.S. have asthma (CDC, 2014). Home intervention studies have demonstrated that air purifiers with HEPA/carbon filters reduce indoor nitrogen dioxide (NO_2) concentrations more effectively than ventilation hoods (Paulin et al, 2014), and HEPA air filter interventions effectively reduce indoor particulate matter (PM) (Maestas et al, 2019; Cox et al, 2018; Rice et al, 2018). However, very little is known about PM and NO_2 concentrations from using gas stoves and the concurrent reduction in both pollutants when using air purifiers. The research objective is to test the hypotheses that: 1) use of HEPA/charcoal filtration decrease NO_2 and PM levels from cooking in homes with gas stoves; 2) reduction in PM and NO_2 improve respiratory symptoms and reduce health care utilization in asthmatic older adults; 3) adding the typical multifaceted environmental and educational interventions further improves respiratory symptoms. A difficult area to address in previous intervention projects is the emissions from gas stove cooking. Our study would provide environmental data on the effectiveness of air purifiers, document changes in respiratory health measures following the air purifier intervention.

Methodology and Procedures

We use a stepped wedge design with a control period where no intervention occurs to evaluate the impact of this intervention separately and in combination with a typical multifaceted educational and environmental interventions. Health assessments include collecting data on respiratory health outcomes before and after intervention (questionnaires on symptoms, quality of life, medication use, and doctor/ER/hospital visits). Environmental assessments include evaluation of PM and NO levels, asthma trigger activities (ATAs) and exposures before and after healthy homes intervention (questionnaire, home survey, environmental samples). Assessments are conducted in English, Khmer, and Spanish. Major analysis includes health effects on medication use, wheezing, asthma attacks, doctor and ER visits and hospitalizations and asthma scale assessments on emotional/physical health, physical/social activity.

Results

Results show the use of HEPA/charcoal filtration decreases NO_2 and PM levels emitted from cooking in homes with gas stoves, improves respiratory symptoms, and reduce health care utilization and adding the multifaceted environmental interventions further improve respiratory health. The comparison of baseline (pre-intervention) to follow-up (post-intervention) change in health and environmental data involves using a paired sample t-test. All statistical analysis uses SAS statistical software.

Conclusions and Implications

In many public and subsidized housing units, the electrical system upgrades needed to convert to electric stoves are beyond the capacity of the housing unit and not economically feasible for the housing authority or management. This study will fill a major knowledge gap by measuring both PM and NO_2 concentrations in homes that cook with gas stoves and documenting the reductions in both pollutants when using HEPA/activated charcoal air purifiers. Perhaps more importantly, no study has linked indoor reductions in PM and NO_2 when using air purifiers with improvements in respiratory health outcomes.

Keywords: healthy homes, asthma, housing, environmental health

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The Road to Rural Substandard Housing: Pathways and Life Circumstances

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American rural small towns face problems of affordability, availability, and adequacy. similar to issues faced by urban communities (Latham, 2022). Though rural residents experience lower housing costs, these lower costs are coupled with depressed wages and increased poverty rates (Scally, C. et al., 2018). In the rural South, communities face housing quality problems and an aging housing stock. Prior research suggests that rural households—particularly renters and older residents—experience overcrowding, poor housing conditions, a shortage of available units, and problems with housing affordability (Lee et al., 2014; Morton et al., 2004; Scally, C. et al., 2018). Rural renters require more housing than what is currently available, and these housing shortages often leave renters forced to choose among poor-quality rental units (Ziebarth et al., 1997). For rural homeowners, structural problems can eliminate the advantages usually ascribed to homeownership, such as the ability to use a home as an investment or wealth creation tool (Housing Assistance Council, 2001).

Housing problems in the rural South can have far-reaching effects. In rural communities, adverse housing issues are associated with health and psychosocial problems, as well as other detrimental impacts (Hennings-Smith, 2021). However, research rarely focuses on these communities and their residents' perspectives. To better understand the intersection between housing and life circumstances, this study applies a qualitative biographical approach to examine the housing pathways of low-income individuals living in inadequate housing in the rural South. The research is based on pilot interview data from 17 low-income individuals living in substandard housing in rural areas within one Southeastern state in the U.S. Using this pilot data, we explore the following research questions: 1) What are the housing and life experiences of low-income people living in the rural South? And 2) What is the relationship between their housing and other life course pathways? This research contributes to the small but growing body of literature addressing the housing challenges and increasing disparity between the privileged and underprivileged in America.

Our preliminary analysis points to challenging housing and life circumstances for low-income individuals. Most participants were female, Black, aged 50 or older, and had a high school education or less. The participants, with equal numbers of renters and homeowners, had lived in their homes for decades and described substantial housing problems that presented daily livability issues. These issues ranged from holes in the roof and flooring to electrical and plumbing problems. Many participants described their housing conditions worsening over time—a shift frequently resulting from

illness, disability, or family tragedy. Future research with a larger sample is needed to increase our understanding of the role of poor housing conditions in the lives of low-income rural residents.

Keywords: rural housing, low-income housing, housing quality

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Production of a Property Management Podcast: No Place Like Home

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Introduction

At Ball State University, "Immersive Learning" is defined as…

> …*high-impact learning experiences that involve collaborative student-driven teams, guided by faculty mentors. Students earn credit for working with community partners such as businesses, nonprofits, and government agencies to address community challenges through the creation of a product that has a lasting impact.*

This presentation describes an immersive learning project in an advanced housing course, where students created a podcast for national distribution to the multifamily housing industry.

***Housing and Society* Course**

Housing and Society is a senior-level course available to property management majors and minors, and any other students meeting the prerequisites of the course. The purpose of the course is to expose students to Housing Norms Theory and the many ways housing norms are created and reinforced in our society. Students then work in groups to package what they have learned into a usable product for an industry partner.

In Spring 2023, students focused on the ways the apartment industry may be unintentionally contributing to "renter stigma" and divided into three teams:

- The Background Team focused on the roots of "renter stigma" and the American Dream of homeownership.
- The Industry Issues Team focused on the ways the apartment industry may be unintentionally creating and reinforcing "renter stigma" through apartment design, resident policies, and social media.
- Creating solutions to these issues was the role of the Industry Solutions Team.

In addition to readings, lectures, and field experiences, students learned more about these topics from a variety of guest speakers representing the following groups:

- National Apartment Association
- Several property management companies
- Real estate agents
- New home salesperson

Preparation and Production of the Podcast

In an immersive learning course, it is the students who make decisions regarding the course outcomes, and it was the students who decided to share what they had learned through a podcast for the multifamily housing industry. The class met virtually with the host of the *Multifamily Matters* radio show to discuss the interview date and format; this led to six of the nine students in the class agreeing to be involved in the podcast. These six students met with a university audio engineer for further plans to produce the podcast. They also researched and discussed a variety of tips regarding podcast preparation and production. Students determined their talking points for the podcast, practiced their interviews with the rest of the class, practiced their interviews with a mock audience of external reviewers, and continued to refine their talking points.

The podcast interview was taped during the last week of the semester and released for national distribution a few days later. It has received a variety of positive reviews on social media, with many readers commenting that the future of the multifamily housing industry is in good hands with these talented students at the helm. In addition, it was recommended that other academic programs in property management also consider a podcast as a way to share their class projects. A link to the podcast is available at *Multifamily Matters*.

Keywords: property management, multifamily housing

Credits

This project would not have been possible without the assistance of a variety of people, including other students in the class, our guest speakers, our podcast host, our audio engineer, and our mock audience of reviewers for our podcast practice session.

Affordable Single-Family Houses: Approach of the Architects Small House Service Bureau

Lisa Tucker, Professor, Virginia Tech University

Affordable Housing is a long-standing issue in the US. This paper describes the highly successful approach and business model of a group of architects in the early twentieth century. In 1919, four registered architects from the Twin Cities in Minnesota officially formed the Architects Small House Service Bureau (ASHSB) which was then incorporated in 1921. Endorsed by both the US Department of Commerce under Herbert Hoover and the American Institute of Architects, the ASHSB had thirteen regional offices at its heyday and sold hundreds of small, well-designed, single family house plans for the average person. The methods used by the ASHSB included plan books services, a mat service which was sold to newspapers around the country and a monthly magazine, the *Small Home*. This is the only time in the history of the US that a group representing the profession of architecture assembled and tried to solve the affordable housing crisis together. The members believed that all people deserved well-designed housing not just those that could afford an architect.

The methods employed for this research were archival using primary documents housed in the Minnesota Historical Society (1919-1941). The researcher examined the organization's documents from the main headquarters of the ASHSB and conducted a content analysis using a grounded theory approach (coding, memos and clustering) related to the business practices of the ASHSB.

This presentation will discuss the organization of the ASHSB and how it functioned as a business to deliver on the promise of well-designed affordable housing. The central office of the ASHSB was structured into committees including the Sketch Committee, the Working Documents Committee, the Finance Committee and the Business Committee. The headquarters of the Bureau was located in Minneapolis MN with thirteen additional Bureau offices in several other locations around the country. While each office operated somewhat independently over a region of the country, the central office had control over approving all house plan designs and distributing plan sets for purchase. The main office also oversaw the finances and marketing for the organization.

Architect designed and produced house plans were published in several well-known periodicals of the day including *Good Housekeeping, Popular Mechanics, Hearsts*, and other magazines. Circulation to newspapers around the country topped 4000 subscribers at the height of popularity. Some of the most popular designs sold in the hundreds in nearly every state and in Canada as well.

The business model relied on architects to create house designs according to a master program and following the guidelines for construction to make them well-designed and affordable

regardless of location without receiving individual credit. Demonstration houses were constructed in Minneapolis and Denver to prove they could be built for the same amount as a typical builder home of equal size while also maintaining a high-quality design.

By providing plan books and magazines highlighting the designs, ordinary people could select their preferred model and order a set of complete working drawings that an ASHSB member could customize to the actual property at little cost to the would-be homeowner. Local lumber companies and builders often purchased sets and built from them—in some cases entire neighborhoods. The business structure and processes of the ASHSB provide a model for how the profession could work together on behalf of residential design. Understanding how the organization worked can contribute to solving the same issue still existing today.

Keywords: house size, archival research

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All information from primary documents held at the Minnesota Historical Society, St. Paul, MN. Call # 152.B.14 (multiple boxes and individual extensions)

Creating Community Connections to Address Housing Needs

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Housing is a major challenge for many families and communities. Issues include the racial homeownership gap, increasing mortgage rates, high home prices, and low inventory. (Minnesota Home Ownership Center, 2021). For renters, incomes are not keeping pace with the increasing costs of renting (Aurand et al., 2022). In addition, the quality of housing impacts the health of its residents (World Health Organization, 2018).

Extension can serve as a "connector" to bring existing and new partners together to discuss critical issues (Hendrickson, et al., 2021). Garst & McCawley (2015) indicate that "Extension's ability to understand and access stakeholder concerns and issues, while recognizing their inherent strengths and assets, may set us apart from most other providers during the needs assessment process."

The purpose of this project was to create a shared understanding of housing issues in Minnesota; discuss what is being done and what can be done to positively impact housing in Minnesota; and create connections across Minnesota to more effectively address housing needs.

Methods

An Extension team conducted a survey of housing professionals and advocates to understand housing concerns of families across the state (Hendrickson et.al, 2021). At the conclusion of the survey, respondents were invited to participate in one of two online conversations to continue the discussion. The Spectrum of Prevention framework, a systematic tool designed to address complex, important public health problems with six levels of interventions (Prevention Institute), was used to discuss the survey results during the conversations. As a result of the survey and conversations, webinar series were held January-August 2022 focusing on expanding the knowledge of consumers, housing advocates and professionals related to housing issues. This session will discuss how the educators translated this research into practice.

The housing survey was sent to over 330 housing professionals/advocates across the state. One hundred thirty-two surveys were returned with 64 individuals providing complete

surveys. Housing conversations were held with 37 people in two Zoom sessions. State, regional, and local organizations participating included Community Action Programs, economic development, community services, county governments, education, foundations, HRA/housing organizations, LGBTQ+ community, Legal Services, military/veteran organizations, temporary housing/homelessness prevention, and Tribal organizations. Qualitative analysis was used to identify survey themes using the Spectrum of Prevention framework (Prevention Institute). The online conversations were designed to share the survey responses, allowing participants to further discuss current and future housing initiatives.

Results

Survey results identified affordable housing as the greatest need statewide. Safe and family-friendly housing, lack of housing options, and less restrictive rentals were also identified as barriers. The COVID-19 pandemic created additional housing challenges including an inability to pay rent, lack of rental housing, and an anticipated high number of evictions.

Outcomes

This study highlights the need to create opportunities for ongoing conversations to collectively address changing housing needs and gaps statewide. It emphasizes the critical nature of partnerships in meeting the needs of families and communities. The study and collaborations resulted in numerous webinars illustrating that partnerships enhance the richness of webinar content, providing a variety of perspectives to participants. Extension can convene partners to discuss critical issues, providing an academic framework. Sharing the Spectrum of Prevention framework with other organizations provides a common lens for collaborators to address housing issues. Taking a holistic approach, we leverage University resources and partners to address the dynamic housing needs of our state's families and communities.

Keywords: Extension, housing needs

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Voices for Home Modification of the Dakotas

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Jane Strommen, North Dakota State University

Affordable housing is a critical issue across the United States. People with disabilities are often in the greatest need of affordable housing. Lower income households are more likely to have a resident with a disability and experience poor housing fit due to a disability (Scheckler et al., 2022). Research suggests that 19% of U.S. households have an individual with a mobility related disability (SP Group LLC,2022). Among households who would benefit from a full bathroom and bedroom on the entry level, 4 in 10 do not have both features (SP Group LLC,2022). As a result, people with mobility limitations often need home modification. Home modification refers to changes or renovations made in the home to improve accessibility. Evidence suggests that home modifications improve functional performance, reduce risk of falls, and reduce demand on caregivers (Stark et al., 2017). Reports from professionals in North Dakota and South Dakota suggest difficulties connecting consumers with home modification resources and providers. To better understand this issue, NDSU, NDSU Extension, and SDSU Extension launched the Voices for Home Modification of the Dakotas Project.

This grant funded project seeks to help individuals and families more easily access home modification resources in North Dakota and South Dakota by creating a home modification toolkit (educational resources, provider list, funding options, and testimonials). To accomplish this goal, stakeholders from both states were convened in the spring of 2021. Since that time, this group has identified existing resource databases, collected testimonials from stakeholders, recruited additional collaborators, developed a mission and vision, and a web page. Next steps include research to better understand home modification in North Dakota and South Dakota, as well as education and outreach to promote home modification.

Stakeholders involved in this project include nonprofits, government agencies, interior designers, architects, gerontologist, to name a few. For example, Dakota at Home, 211 Helpline Center and ND Aging and Disability Link are existing referral services. These organizations are helping track indicators to evaluate the education and outreach efforts of the group (number of resources and number of home modification calls/requests).

While this project seeks to increase the visibility of existing resources, it also will provide a deeper understanding of how upstream interventions might be approached in North Dakota and South Dakota. Teaching consumers about the need for home modification is not enough. Instead, efforts

must be made in new construction to reduce the magnitude of home modification when occupants develop mobility limitations through sudden injury or illness, recovery from surgery, or end-of-life decline.

Providing an overview of the project, this presentation will highlight lessons learned, accomplishments, and next steps. Attendees will learn strategies to implement similar projects in their community that might work towards building understanding around home modification in their state.

Keywords: affordable housing, home modifications

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Bridging the Intergenerational Communication Gap: A Case Study

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This presentation's purpose is to show how one group of younger people (18-22 years old) found themselves compelled by the situation of an older couple in their early 80s. This large age differential between generations is referred to as the intergenerational gap. Some reasons this gap causes such disparity between generations can be attributed to issues such as use of technology and electronic screen time. Thus, the younger generation's lifestyles can sometimes lead to a mindset based more on instant gratification rather than hours of work; whereas, the older generation's mindset often is based more on a "traditional" work ethic (Newman et al, 2008). Though these characterizations are generalizations of both generation types and in no way capture the entirety of either, this case study shows one scenario of how the intergenerational communication gap was bridged substantially between these two generation types.

The objective is to show one situation in which two generations, separated by nearly 60 years in age, was able to find a way not only engage, but do so with a high degree of intensity and passion. The importance of understanding the specifics of this engagement is that it dealt with communication regarding aging-in-place, which is a vital area for the success of families, housing and communities.

Qualitative methodology was used. Seven students (of the 8 that were in the class) comprised the sample, and seven open-ended questions were asked of each of them. Questions covered general themes dealing with issues such as aging, life, health and experiences, mostly with respect to older adults. Each response was approximately a paragraph long, resulting in about 50 paragraph responses. Each response was labeled with a theme, which was collectively used to develop a theme for each of the seven participants. Each of the seven participants' themes was used to develop an "omnibus" theme for the entire study. In each iteration, the resultant theme was a narrower theme summarizing the previous themes.

The procedures were to provide a questionnaire to consenting members from a class of undergraduates, 18-22 years old, so they could respond to how they felt the material being studied was prompting them to specifically rethink views regarding: older aging adults/relatives,

finite lifespans, and the students' approach toward their career/personal life. All responses were aggregated into themes. The class was being co-taught by the author of their class textbook--an 81-year-old, wheelchair-bound caregiver of his Alzheimer's-afflicted wife.

Results using NVivo software as well as triangulating the various themes with members of the research team showed that although the class members were initially tentative about the setting and relationship with the co-instructor/author, they came to appreciate much about the setting and him. Some students initially were not sure how interested they would be in the class but were curious because the author of the class textbook would be the co-instructor. The students soon realized that without the author being their co-instructor, they would be much less interested because in this position he was able to show them how to better relate to his generation. He emphasized to the students that his generation was composed of regular people who have different, yet challenging circumstances. This prompted the students to become more interested with the circumstances of older generations. Moreover, it caused them to realize they needed to be proactive and mindful about all aspects of life. They felt the course was life-changing for them and that much of the mystique regarding the elderly had been diminished. They generally felt a stronger sense of dedication toward life as a result of the experience with the co-instructor/author.

Conclusions of this study, based on the aggregated student responses from their open-ended interview questions, are that it is a lack of dedicated, intentional time relating to one another that cause younger and older generations to seem distanced. Relating requires spending time understanding the other's generation. The more time invested in doing so, the better the chance of understanding each other's generation (Kaplan et al. 2017).

Keywords: qualitative research

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Teaching Homeowners to Protect Their Drinking Water

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William Lester FACAA, University of Florida/IFAS Extension Hernando County

Background

Almost 30% of Floridians are on well or septic systems. Approximately 2.5 million Floridians (12%) rely on private wells for drinking water. Private wells are not regulated under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act and well users are responsible for safety of the drinking water. Education, rather than regulation, is used to ensure that water quality standards are met.

Objectives

The drinking water quality and septic system education program is to help well users ensure a safe drinking water supply and protect groundwater quality.

Methods

Since 2021, five Family and Consumer Sciences (FCS) Agents and one Horticulture Agent have partnered with Regional Specialized Extension Agents (RSAs) in Water Resources to offer six workshops in various counties statewide to residents along with facilitated water testing. Participants discussed where Florida water comes, parts of a well and septic system, sources of contaminants, importance of testing, and how to prevent problems. Participants who opted to have their water tested received follow-up information from the Water Resource RSAs about their testing results and details about treatment options if contaminants were found. Some counties offered lead and nitrate testing for an additional fee.

Results

One hundred and twenty-nine participants attended the workshops, and seventy-nine households had their well water tested for total coliform and *E. coli.* Seventeen samples were positive

for total coliform and one was positive for *E. coli*. Fifty-five participants responded to end of class surveys. Fifty-four (98%) indicated that the workshop was very helpful. One commented, "I have stopped doing all of my laundry on one day." Residents indicated they had improved their understanding of the basic components of a well, what can contaminate well water, and how to protect water quality. Six-month follow up surveys were sent to a total of 40 participants. Out of 20 respondents, 100% adopted at least one technique presented during the class. One out of 13 households responding had their septic system pumped and five used additional resources. More follow-up is intended.

Conclusions

We have found both current homeowners, as well as new residents, have a need for more research-based information on the operation and maintenance of private wells and septic systems. Residents are unaware of where to go to for these resources. By attending these workshops throughout the state, residents have gained knowledge and taken steps to safeguard their drinking water supply and protect groundwater quality. Extension programming promotes better management of the water system(s) in their home.

Keywords: water quality

The Impact of a Webinar on Hoarding and Healthy Homes

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Background

Hoarding refers to an individual having persistent difficulties in throwing away or parting with possessions (Mayo Clinic, 2023). Those who struggle with hoarding disorder can experience distress at the thought of discarding items, including items that have limited or no value. This can lead to an accumulation of items that create health hazards in one's living space, including fire and falling hazards and pest infestations (American Psychiatric Association 2021; Mayo Clinic, 2023). The prevalence of hoarding disorder is approximately 2.6%, with higher rates for adults over age 60 (American Psychiatric Association, 2021), and has been identified as a problem in the Midwest (Smetanka, 2013).   Hoarding can negatively impact the following five principles of healthy homes: a) clean, b) pest-free, c) safe, d) ventilated, and e) maintained. The purpose of this study was to assess the impact of a webinar on participants' knowledge and concerns about hoarding.

Methods

Residents of two Midwestern states were invited to participate in a webinar focused on hoarding. This webinar was developed using National Healthy Homes Partnership materials on the principles of healthy homes along with outside resources. The first hoarding webinar yielded 171 registrants and 101 participants. Based on participant feedback during the webinar and via e-mails, a repeat of this webinar was presented. The second hoarding webinar had 219 registrants and 125 participants. Participants were asked to complete an online pre-assessment two days prior to the webinar and an online post-assessment two days after the webinar. The pre-and post-assessment instruments were designed to measure concerns and knowledge about hoarding, along with demographic information. Pre- and post-assessment data from both hoarding webinars were combined for analysis.

Results

Pre-assessment ($n = 168$) and post-assessment ($n = 84$) data were used for this study. A series of chi-square analyses were conducted to compare responses between the pre-and post-assessment hoarding items using SPSS version 29. Differences in responses to the pre- and post-assessment item, "I am aware of available resources to address compulsive hoarding" was statistically significant at $p = .04$ ($\chi^2 = 9.278$, $df = 4$), indicating participants' knowledge increased. Resources discussed during the webinar included two books on hoarding, Extension resources, and state-level resources, including government and non-profit agencies that assist individuals who engage in

hoarding. Fisher's Exact test was used to interpret the result given the relatively small sample size of the post-assessment sample (Kim, 2017). Chi-square analysis was chosen given the categorical nature of the variables and due to several of the pre-assessment respondents not completing the post-assessment.

Discussion

This study provides findings resulting from individuals' participation in a webinar that focused on hoarding and healthy homes. Findings reveal that individuals' knowledge of resources to help with hoarding increased as a result of participation in the webinar. This suggests webinars can be a meaningful resource for connecting the public to needed housing resources.

Keywords: hoarding, healthy homes, extension

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Resilience: Gender Bias in the Residential Design Industry

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Career discussions of design professionals primarily focus on the constructed work but less on actual work dynamics, somewhat ignoring issues of gender bias that often discourage women from pursuing specific employment paths. This has lessened with time within the design disciplines, but recent analysis illustrates that the situation still merits improvement (Matthewson, 2017).

This research highlights the career of an iconic residential designer and how she built her career in the housing industry when faced with adversity. Ellen Cheever was an industry leader, always using personal guidelines in building her career, often in the face of failure and career roadblocks. She created professional educational guidelines where none existed and built a valued professional reputation in the kitchen and bath design industry.

This presentation illustrates the strategies the designer used to overcome traditional gender obstacles of the 1970s and 1980s to achieve success. Her career shows how to react to obstacles by redefining the situation.

The methodology used is a qualitative historical analysis of archival materials of her career held in a special collection in a university research center. A memo notation system was used to catalog data from the holdings, providing resulting themes that framed her educational and professional strategies. Coding for themes was done by hand and by digital qualitative research software.

The presentation will conclude with implications for the residential design industry and how design professionals can use these lessons to direct their own careers, even when dealing with adverse issues such as bias. Removing gender barriers for success in the home design industry creates opportunities that foster an improved design industry for everyone.

Keywords: residential design, archival research

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The Elusiveness of Home and Ontological Security among Homeless Youth

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Homes provide a site for relationships with family and friends, establishing and maintaining social ties, and the environment in which most parenting takes place. Homes can offer a valuable source of control over one's life, a psychological attribute that is an essential determinant of health (Dunn, 2020; Dunn, 2002). Previous research has linked homes to self and identity formation and meaning in life, which are critical to development and well-being (Brassai et al., 2011; Chase, 2013; Mallett, 2004). However, a home's positive attributes require adequate, stable housing and supportive relationships, which are often absent for people experiencing homelessness (Madden & Marcuse, 2016; Tomas & Dittmar, 1995). Instead, homelessness is an experience of multidimensional deprivation that includes physiological, emotional, territorial, ontological, and spiritual aspects (Somerville, 2013). This deprivation contrasts with the idealized home as a place of safety, security, privacy, control, and roots (Tomas & Dittmar, 1995).

For youth who have experienced homelessness, the positive attributes of home and conditions required for well-being are elusive. Homelessness among youth is linked to childhood trauma, family and residential instability, and poverty, which undermine physical, social, and emotional well-being (Gabbay et al., 2022; Martijn & Sharpe, 2006; Morton et al., 2018). The concepts of *ontological security* and *home* provide a valuable framework for studying the psychosocial aspects of home, particularly for youth experiencing homelessness. Feeling ontologically secure stems from a sense of order, stability, routine, and predictability (Chase, 2013; Giddens, 1991). The concept of home is closely associated with the concept of ontological security, with the two concepts sharing several key psychosocial attributes, including home as a place of safety and retreat, freedom and independence, self-expression, and status, a place of privacy, continuity, and permanence (Dupuis & Thorns, 1998; Somerville, 1997). Home is considered the primary domain for seeking and maintaining ontological security (Dupuis & Thorns, 1998).

This research aimed to investigate the home lives and conditions for ontological security among young adults who experienced homelessness during adolescence. By utilizing the lens of ontological security, the study examined the compromised well-being of youth enduring homelessness within the context of economic and political systems. This qualitative study used biographical interview data to examine the experiences of 26 young adults who were homeless at least once in high school. This research examined the questions: 1) How are the markers for ontological security supported in the housing and homes of youth who have experienced homelessness? and 2) How do residential and family instability interfere with markers associated with ontological security? Braun and Clarke's (2006)

thematic analysis method provided the framework for the analysis, which resulted in three themes and four sub-themes.

The first thematic finding, *Temporary places and people*, described the temporary living arrangements, which involved changes in residence and shifts in household members. The second theme, *Home is a place to leave*, described homes as places the participants desired or were compelled to leave. This theme reflects the participants' experiences of trauma and lack of safety and security. The third theme, *Other people's homes*, captured a recurring pattern of responses outlining the difficulties of living with others. This theme suggests that the relationships and conditions within the home play a role in either fostering or impeding ontological security for youth who have experienced homelessness.

The findings shed light on the intricate nature of youth homelessness, especially when contrasted with the idealized concept of home and examined within the context of ontological security. In this context, merely having a roof overhead proves insufficient. The supportive attributes of home depend on the living conditions beneath that roof. For the participants in this study, the conditions essential for ontological security were unmet for prolonged periods during adolescence. These young individuals experienced a chronic lack of control in their home lives, which, as prior research suggests, can undermine health and well-being Economic instability often triggered housing and family instability for those homeless with their families. Research with a larger, representative sample of homeless youth would further the knowledge base on the role of home in supporting ontological security in the face of adversity and how housing may mitigate the trauma and instability experienced by this population.

Keywords: homelessness, qualitative research

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Openness to Diversity among Design Students

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The purpose of this Instructional Strategies and Programing Ideas was to assess design students' attitudes towards equity, diversity, and inclusion (EDI). In raising awareness on EDI, faculty members in residential and fashion design fields collaborated and organized guest lectures and follow-up class projects and we assessed students' openness to diversity. The topics of joint guest lectures included Native American Clothing and Artifacts and Native American Lifestyles and Homes. For deeper learning of the Native American community in the United States, the guest lectures were followed by interactions with guest speakers, small-group

discussions, short written essays, hands-on design projects throughout a semester. Near the end of the semester, students responded to what they learned and also answered the eight questions asking their openness to diversity which were developed by Pascarella et al. (1996). These questions measured by 5-point Likert scales asked students' comfortness interacting with individuals whose background is different from them and their attitudes being introduced to different culture and values. To assess their openness to diversity, a total of 89 residential and fashion design students participated and we analyzed three different groups based on their level of engagement from attending guest lectures to completed hands-on design and artifact making projects. Although there was no significant difference on overall openness to diversity, the group who completed the hands-on design and artifact making projects were likely to perceive that contact with individuals whose background was different from them was an essential part of their college education. This finding confirms the importance of EDI in an experiential learning environment. In the presentation, the team will share students' writing and hands-on design projects will be shared in addition to the assessment of openness to diversity.

Keyword: diversity

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The Intersections Among Housing, Family Resource Management, and Climate Change

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Sara Croymans, University of Minnesota

Betsy Garrison, University of Arkansas

Portia L. Johnson, Auburn University

Elizabeth Kiss, Kansas State University

Lorna Saboe-Wounded Head, South Dakota State University

Rebecca Smith, Mississippi State University

Although often considered separate disciplines, housing and family resource management are related disciplines (Deacon & Firebaugh, 1988). Housing or shelter is considered a core concept and essential basic human need in family and consumer sciences' body of knowledge (BOK) (Nickols, et al., 2009). Further, human ecosystems, i. e, interactions with the environment, is a key integrative element and developing and sustaining resources is a cross-cutting theme in the BOK. The BOK model contends that these core concepts, integrative elements, and cross-cutting themes interact in the lives of individuals. A point of intersection is in the examination of the impacts of climate change on individuals and their families. As a basic need, housing and housing quality are fundamental family resources. Increasingly frequent extreme weather events and associated damage, particularly damage from floods, wind, and wildfires, as well as other climate change impacts, have increased the risks to maintaining safe and affordable housing faced by individuals, families, and their communities.

The purpose of the proposed presentation is to introduce the Climate Change Impacts-Family Resource Management (CCI-FRM) workgroup, share information about its goals and activities, and invite participation from housing scholars interested in transdisciplinary work. The CCI-FRM workgroup comprises research, teaching and Extension scholars. We are particularly interested in collaborating with housing scholars seeking to contribute to the understanding of climate change impacts on people as it relates to safe and affordable housing.

The purpose of the CCI-FRM workgroup is to (i) conduct research that investigates impacts of climate change on family resources, including housing, ii) develop teaching resources that incorporate climate change impacts into curricula that engage consumers and students, and (iii) explore Extension and outreach climate change activities that advance research findings and educational outcomes in the human sciences. To advance its goals the workgroup meets monthly, seeks federal and foundational funding opportunities, engages in professional development opportunities, and collaborates with policy and community leaders. The intended aims of the proposed presentation are to build synergy and increase the visibility of both disciplines in the climate change impacts arena.

Meaning of Aging in Place to Older Korean Immigrants

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Globally, most people are content to age in place, which refers to growing old in a familiar environment where individuals have lived for most of their lives independently and safely. Many researchers have demonstrated that older people who are aging in place have better physical, psychological, and cognitive outcomes. Despite benefits and the clear preference of aging in place, there is an increasing number of older immigrants who are aging out of place (Curtin et al., 2016). Older immigrants represent one of the fastest-growing sectors of the U.S. population. The foreign-born population 65 years and older numbered 7.3 million in 2018, representing 13.9 percent of the total older population in the U.S. Their population is expected to increase rapidly, reaching 23.3 percent of the total older population by 2060 (Mizoguchi et al., 2018). Older immigrants are reportedly among the most isolated people in America (Sadarangani & Jun, 2015). As this minority group continues to grow older and more numerous, there is a need to better understand the meaning of home and physical and emotional experience in a community among elderly immigrants in order to support their successful aging in place. Indeed, older Korean immigrant groups are one of the understudied and underserved communities at risk in navigating successful aging in place. Korean older immigrants are approximately 1.8 million across the U.S, which represents the fifth largest Asian American subgroup (Pew Research Center, 2017).

The main goal of this qualitative research is to bridge the gap that currently exists in understanding the unique challenges of aging in place for older Korean immigrants. This research employed the in-depth qualitative research method to describe older Korean immigrants' perception and experience of aging in place. The total number of research participants was 15 older Korean immigrants who live in the U.S. The in-depth interview was conducted through a phone call and last approximately 30-40 minutes. Research participants were asked to describe demographic information such as age, gender, ethnicity, religion, marital status, immigrant history, and educational level. Then, they answered to a semi-structured interview questionnaire such as experience and perception of aging in place and their aging in place strategies.

Research findings showed that they face numerous challenges in their daily lives such as financial strain, language barrier, discrimination, cultural barriers, and social isolation. Due to these barriers, many participants find it difficult to find essential resources for aging in place and often rely on only informal sources of care and support from their families. Many older Korean immigrants have growing fears and uncertainty about their prospects and many of them have less desire to age in place because it is difficult to adopt an unfamiliar environment and develop a life-long attachment to their

home and community. This research makes a significant contribution to social justice in aging, which prioritizes underserved immigrants with limited resources. Research findings will be helpful to understand the cultural diversity of older Korean immigrants and used to create aging in place strategies for older immigrants.

Keywords: aging in place, discrimination, immigration

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2014-2015 Andrew Carswell
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2016-2017 Pamela Turner
2017-2018 Leslie Green
2018-2019 Gina Peek
2019-2020 David Turcotte
2020-2021 Kandace Fisher-McLean
2021–2022 Eunju Hwang
2022-2023 Kim Skobba

Conference Locations & Dates

Conferences held prior to formalization of the organization, AAHE

1946	Urbana, IL: April 1-4
1948	West Lafayette, IN: October 17-19
1957	Urbana, IL: October 9-12
1958	Ames, IA: October 22-25
1959	Stillwater, OK: October 7-10
1960	Ithaca, NY: October 12-15
1961	Manhattan, KS: October 11-14
1962	Minneapolis, MN: October 18-20
1963	University Park, PA: Oct. 30- Nov. 2
1964	East Lansing, MI: October 14-17
1965	Columbia, MO: November 3-6

American Association of Housing Educators (AAHE)

1966	Urbana-Champaign, IL: October 26-29
1967	Lafayette, IN: October 11-14
1968	Athens, GA: October 27-29
1969	Davis, CA: October 15-17
1970	Lincoln, NE: October 14-16
1971	Blacksburg, VA: October 17-20
1972	Dallas, TX: October 10-13
1973	Madison, WI: October 10-13
1974	Boston, MA: October 29-November 2
1975	Fort Collins, CO: October 7-11
1976	Columbus, OH: October 12-16
1977	Tucson, AZ: October 19-21
1978	Minneapolis, MN: October 11-14
1979	College Station, TX: October 16-19
1980	University Park, PA: October 6-8
1981	San Francisco, CA: October 6-10
1982	Knoxville, TN: August 10-12
1983	Lincoln, NE: October 4-7
1984	Washington, DC: August 8-10
1985	Ames, IA: October 15-18
1986	Santa Fe, NM: October 14-17
1987	Newport, RI: November 2-7
1988	Corvallis, OR: October 11-14
1989	Greensboro, NC: October 24-27
1990	Columbia, MO: October 16-19
1991	Durham, NH: October 15-18
1992	Winnipeg, Manitoba Canada: Sept. 16-19
1993	Columbus, OH: October 6-9
1994	Atlanta, GA: October 18-21
1995	Salt Lake City, UT: October 11-14
1996	Manhattan, KS: October 16-19
1997	New Orleans, LA: October 22-25
1998	Seoul, South Korea: August 5-8
1999	Orlando, FL: October 18-23
2000	Stone Mountain, GA: November 15-18
2001	Big Sky, MT: July 22-25
2002	Minneapolis, MN: October 23-26

Housing Education and Research Association (HERA) (name changed)

2003	Washington, DC (w/ AAFCS): June 28-30
2004	Chicago, IL: October 20-23
2005	Denver, CO: October 4-7
2006	Ithaca, NY: October 8-11
2007	Charlotte, NC: October 23-26
2008	Indianapolis, IN: October 7-10
2009	Santa Fe, NM: November 1-4
2010	Portland, OR: November 3-6
2011	Baton Rouge, LA: October 12-15
2012	Roanoke, VA: October 28-31
2013	Tulsa, OK: October 27-30
2014	Kansas City, MO: October 5-8
2015	Springfield, IL: October 11-15
2016	Jacksonville, FL: October 23-26
2017	Lowell, MA: October 8-11
2018	Savanah, GA: October 7-10
2019	Austin, TX: November 10-13
2020	Conference cancelled due to COVID-19
2021	Minneapolis, MN: Oct. 31-Nov. 3
2022	St. Louis, MO: October 16–18
2023	Sioux Falls, SD: October 8-10