

THE IMPORTANCE OF PLACE ATTACHMENT IN (NOT) GETTING OUT OF HOMELESSNESS

1 HOME AS A SPECIAL PLACE. HOMELESS - „PEOPLE WITHOUT PLACE”?

Homeless are defined as people without:

- house (material building),
- home (it's function and rights, i. e. reproduction: biological, cultural and social)
- bond with place.

Homeless people occupying space:

life is go on there, housing practices and rights can be reproduced.

Relation people with place is more complicated than simple bond with home as a building.

Relocations can cause a sense of loss, mourning - getting out of homelessness is associated with losing what has come to be considered one's own.

The assistance solution often does not bring intended effect: getting out of homelessness.

Research are planned to look a new way of understanding the dynamics of homelessness, through place attachment.

2 KEY CONCEPTS

„Place” is meaningful space settled by homeless people, neighborhoods and surroundings.

„Place attachment” is a strong emotional bond between person and place. Is an affective component of attitude towards place (sense of place) and is superior to the cognitive component (place identity - image of home, identification with homelessness, type of place of residence) and behavioral component (place dependence- reproduction).

„Reproduction” is creation, processing and maintenance of memories, social ties, patterns of housing behavior and rights.

3 RESEARCH AIMS ARE:

- to determine the predictors of place attachment of homeless people,
- to determine the dynamics of relationships between them,
- to determine the styles of reproduction of places that may affect getting out of homelessness
- to determine what is conducive to the spatial relocation of homelessness.

4 RESEARCH PROBLEM AND QUESTIONS

The relationship of place attachment with entering the next phases of homelessness and (not)getting out of it.

Do the types of place attachment are related to:

- the image (notion) of home?
- identification with homelessness?
- different phases of homelessness?
- different settled space (shelters, public space)?
- reproductive behaviors and sense of reproductive and parental rights?

5 RESEARCH METHODS

Narrative interview with graphical support (sketch maps),

Observation and research photowalk,

The Measure of Place Attachment by Williams and Vaske (Mandal and Moron polish adaptation),

The Measure of types of Place Attachment (Mandal and Moron tool based on Hummon's typology).

6 RESEARCH SUBJECT

75 homeless people in three cities in Poland, in various phases:

- entering homelessness,
- unidentified with homelessness,
- identified with homelessness,
- outgoing from homelessness
- former homeless.

The sample will be selected deliberately, on the basis of the availability of broadcasts, expert resources and a snowball method.

7 THE IMPORTANCE OF RESEARCH

IMPORTANCE FOR THEORY

- Filling the gap in the theory of place attachment with the study of homeless people.
- Identification of factors related to the relationship with place that determine the processes of entering, duration and leaving homelessness, better understanding of these processes from the perspective of homeless people.
- Recognition of the scope of reproductive activity of homeless people and reproductive rights of homeless people in the broad sense (space, social bonds, community, etc.)

IMPORTANCE FOR PRACTICE

- Finding the relationship between homelessness and place in the context of reproductive behavior and the sense of reproductive and parental rights, in the broader context of Polish pro-family policy, on the background of national housing problems, hidden homelessness and decreasing fertility rate.
- Research have application potential, as it aims to determine what is conducive to the spatial relocation of homeless people.

REFERENCES

- Agnew, J., (2011). „Space and Place,” in John A. Agnew and David N. Livingstone (eds.) Sage Handbook of Geographical Knowledge, London: Sage Publications.
- Hummon, D. M., (1992). Community attachment: Local sentiment and sense of place. W: I. Altman, S. M. Low (Red.), Place attachment (p. 253–277). New York: Plenum.
- Jorgensen, B. S., Stedman, R. C., (2006). A comparative analysis of predictors of sense of place dimensions: Attachment to, dependence on, and identification with lakeshore properties (p. 316-327). Journal of Environmental Management, Volume 79, Issue 3
- Lewicka, M., (2021). Psychologia miejsca. Wydawnictwo Naukowe Scholar, Warszawa
- Mandal, A., Latusek, A., (2015). Przywiązanie do miejsca zamieszkania w biegu życia. Psychologia Rozwojowa, tom 20 nr 2
- Mandal, A., Moron, M., (2016). Skala przywiązania do miejsca – polska adaptacja The Measure of Place Attachment D. Williamsa i J. Vaske'a (2003). Psychologia społeczna, Tom 11 2 (37)
- Mandal, A., Moron, M., (2017). Skala typów przywiązania do miejsca według typologii Davida M. Hummona (1992): ustrukturyzowana jakościowa metoda badania przywiązania do miejsca zamieszkania. Psychologia społeczna, Tom 12 2 (41)
- Tuan, Y. F., (1977). Space and Place: The Perspective of Experience. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis
- Williams, D. R., Vaske, J. J. (2003). The measurement of place attachment: Validity and generalizability of a psychometric approach. Forest Science, 49, 830–840.



The activities has been supported by a grant from the Priority Research Area Visibility & Mobility under the Strategic Programme Excellence Initiative at Jagiellonian University