A Long-term Trend of Place Mobility Over the Family Life Cycle

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Abstract

In this study, we reviewed meaningfulness of residential mobility in old age. Some people with developmental disabilities live on their own or with their families, others live in a wide range of community residential settings where they receive their services and supports, such as: group homes, supported independent living, family model care homes, and other care facilities. People with developmental disabilities have the same right to a home as everyone else. This includes the right to choose where and with whom to live, the right to own or rent a home and the right to create a personal home environment, where choices, possessions and privacy are respected. One of the challenges in providing residential support is to create the qualities of home and ensure the rights, choices and ability of people to participate in the community are honoured and facilitated. It is safe, friendly and clean. In addition, its county’s many neighborhoods have much charm, and its beautiful parks are world-famous.

Key Words: Mobility process, housing, norms, relocation in place

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1. Introduction and Concept Review

1. Main Reasons for Family Moving

In this study, we reviewed basic concepts and reasons for periodical family moving. There are many issues for considering residential changes in old life. Let us draw an example. A mountain area county is a major league city—the business, cultural, sports and technical base of a four-county metropolitan market of 1.5 million people. It is an affordable, comfortable place to live, do business and raise a family, big enough to be exciting and uncongested enough to get around in easily. Currently, residential changes are classical forecaster of life adjustment before entering old life. It is safe, friendly and clean. In addition, its county’s many neighborhoods have much charm, and its beautiful parks are world-famous. Its lakefront downtown is busy, noted for its Old World charm and modern buildings1).

2. Empirical Reviews on the Mobility

In this study, here is an episode of a local residential change. Moving to a new community may be one of the most stress-producing experiences a family faces. Frequent moves or even a single move can be especially hard on children and adolescents. Studies show children who move frequently are more likely to have problems at school. Moves are even more difficult if accompanied by other significant changes in the child’s life, such as a death, divorce, loss of family income, or a need to change schools. Moves interrupt friendships. To a new child at school, it may at first seem that everyone else has a best friend or is securely

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