



# Chapter 1

## Housing Is a Universal Need

- Housing is any structure built for people to live in.



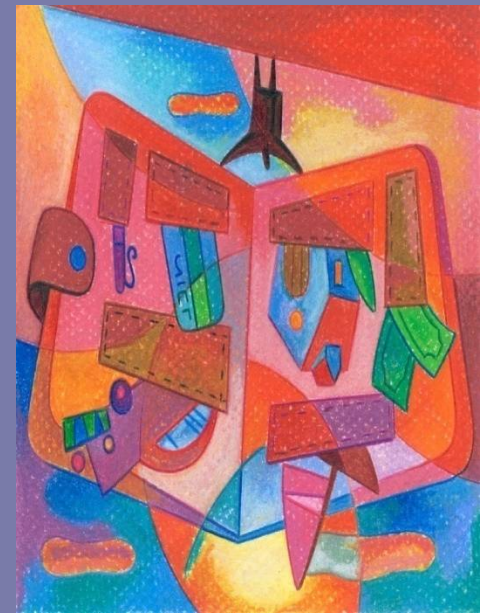
# *Four Physical Needs Met By Housing*

- Shelter: low ceilings, steep roof (cold), thick walls, flat roof, clay tiles (warm).
- Sleep: specific room, sofa bed, futons, Japanese dual purpose room, etc.
- Food: separate room for cooking & eating, appliances.
- Safety and Security:  
Formed cities, cliff houses,  
Fences, locks, security systems,  
bars on windows.



# Three Psychological Needs Meet By Housing

- Love and Belonging: family room, swimming pool, common areas, privacy-separate bed & baths, TV, kitchen.
- Identity: personalize (color of house and style) door cover, wreath, etc.
- Creativity: adding unique features, furnishings, and landscaping.





# Other Needs That Affect Housing

## Stage of Family Life Cycle

- Pre-Beginning
- Beginning
- Parenting
- Launching
- Aging
- Retirement



Family Situation: Number of children and extended family

Personal/Special Needs: disabilities- stroke, hearing, sight, wheel chair.

- Demographics – population statistics
- How will demographics change future housing?
- 2000-2010 age 85+ will grow by 5.7 million people.
  - Health related needs
  - Maintenance provided
  - Assisted living
  - Nursing homes
  - Disabilities



# Special Needs Housing

- Universal Design – designing interiors and products to accommodate all people with a variety of requirements, needs, and abilities.
- Barrier-Free Design – living spaces designed without structures that would prevent access by people with special needs

- Adaptable Design – design features that are temporary and can be easily changed
  - Ground level entry
  - Wide doors, doorways, hallways
  - Handrails
  - Light switches, outlets
  - Lower doorknobs
  - Adjustable shelves
  - Knee space underneath counters
  - Floor level shower



# Challenges for Tomorrow

What are three major challenges for future housing design?

1. Useful to greatest # of people-universal design (age, height, disability.)
2. Make better housing available to low-middle income. ( older, low income, safe from crime, air condition.)
3. Conserve energy (gas prices) and resources.