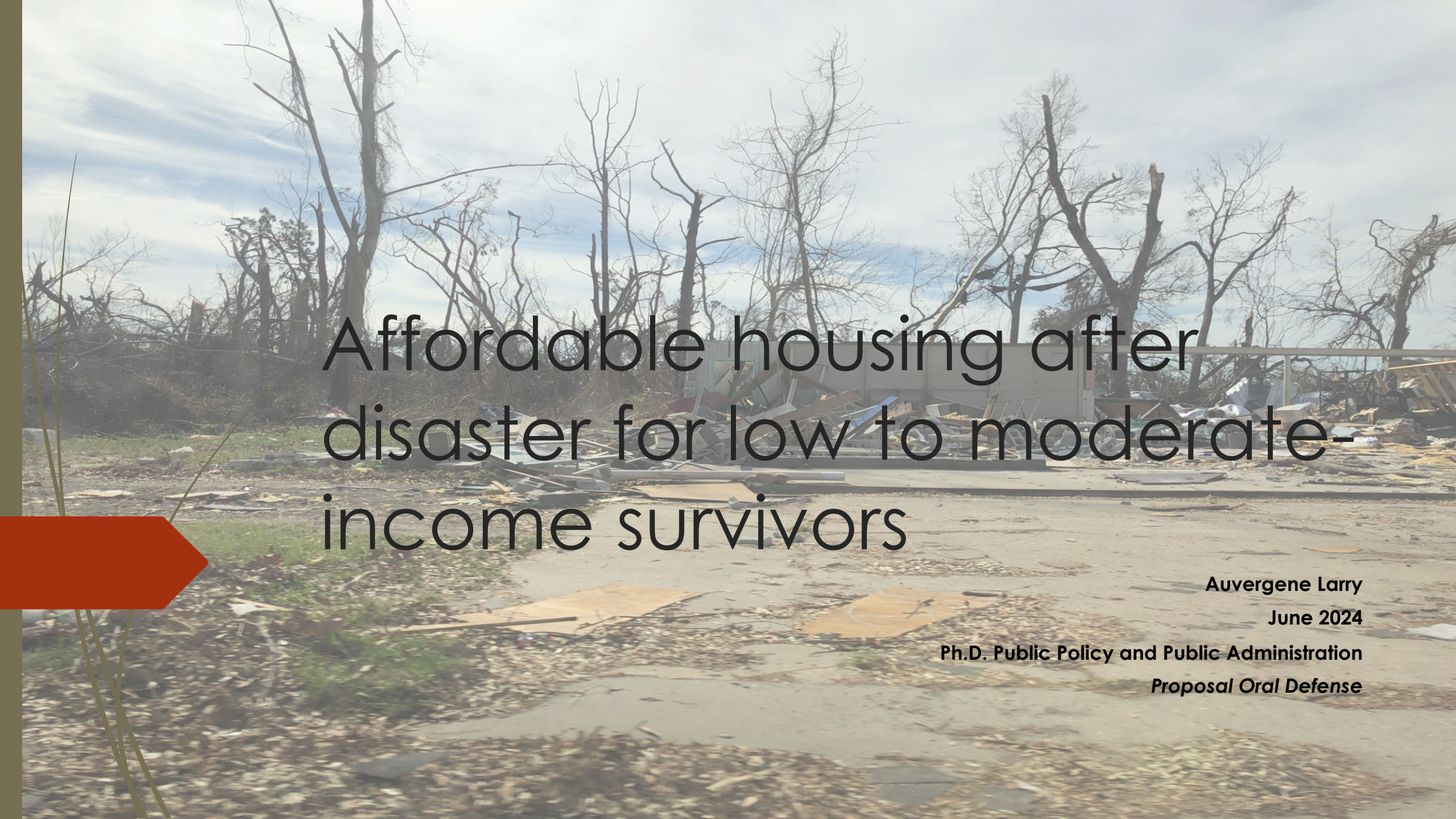


Affordable housing after disaster for low to moderate-income survivors

Auvergene Larry

June 2024

Ph.D. Public Policy and Public Administration

Proposal Oral Defense

Background

- Research literature related to the scope of the study topic
  - *housing, affordable housing, displacement, housing insecurity*
  - *natural disasters, disasters, disaster recovery, climate change, displacement, flood,*
  - *community development block grant, housing coalition, housing policy, housing and urban development programs, urban planning*
  - *low-income, low-income housing, vulnerable population, homelessness,* and *vulnerability*.
- Gap in knowledge
  - Connection between race, income, gender, and martial status and the length of time it takes to attain permanent housing
  - Limited information on low to moderate-income survivors accessing resources
  - Limited Funds available
  - Implementing the intersectionality framework

Problem Statement

- There are problems with policies associated with recovery and affordable housing after a disaster, and no instruments are available to distinguish the barriers and the length of time it takes a low- to moderate-income survivor to obtain housing after a disaster
- Policy makers do not understand how these policies and programs affect survivors and their recovery experiences, in order to craft more responsive policies.

Purpose of the Study

The exploratory sequential mixed-method study aims to develop and test a tool that public administrators, policymakers, and scholas may adopt to measure survivors barriers to obtaining affordable housing during the recovery period following a disaster due to their multi-layered identities.

Research Questions

- RQ1: What is the lived experience of renters (survivors) who experienced delays in attaining permanent affordable housing after a disaster because of their multi-layer identity?
- RQ2: To what extent do race, income, gender, and marital status predict the time it takes for renters (survivors) to obtain permanent affordable housing after a disaster?

Hypotheses

- Ho: Race, income, gender, and marital status do not predict the length of time renters (survivors) take to obtain affordable housing after a disaster
- Ha: Race, income, gender, and marital status predict the length of time renters (survivors) take to obtain affordable housing after a disaster.
- DV= Length of time (continuous); DV2=Denial of services DV3= No funds available
- IV1= Race (nominal); IV2=Income (interval-ratio); IV3=Gender (nominal) ; IV4=Marital Status (nominal); IV5=Education (ordinal);
- IVXX= other variables from the interviews

Theoretical Framework

- Determine if race, income, gender, education, and marital status play a role in obtaining affordable housing.
- Develop an intersectionality strategy in promoting a social justice paradigm to get individuals to work
- Approach public policy to include intersectionality to revise policies or create new policies
- Intersectionality Tenets- Oppression, Relationality, Complexity, Context, Comparison, and Deconstruction

Conceptual Framework

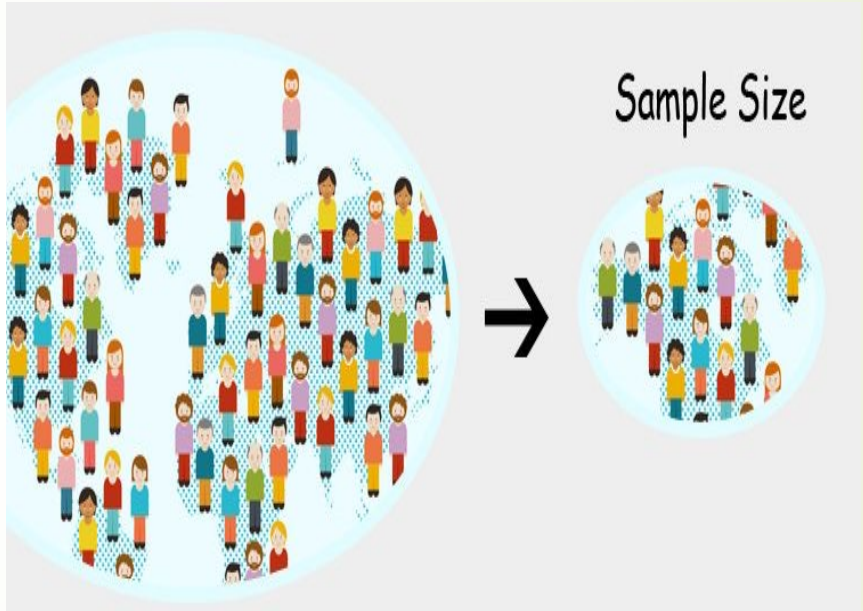
- Evidence Based Policy Making
- Two main objectives
  - information provided by program evaluation
  - generating more information to ensure that future decisions are informed.
- Three Main Pillars
  - plan for results
  - access
  - build evidence, use evidence

Mixed Method Research Design

Exploratory Sequential Mixed Method design will allow me to understand the lived experiences of low to moderate-income survivors, create a barrier-based tool that policymakers, organizations, and advocates can use to determine the barriers people face when seeking affordable housing.

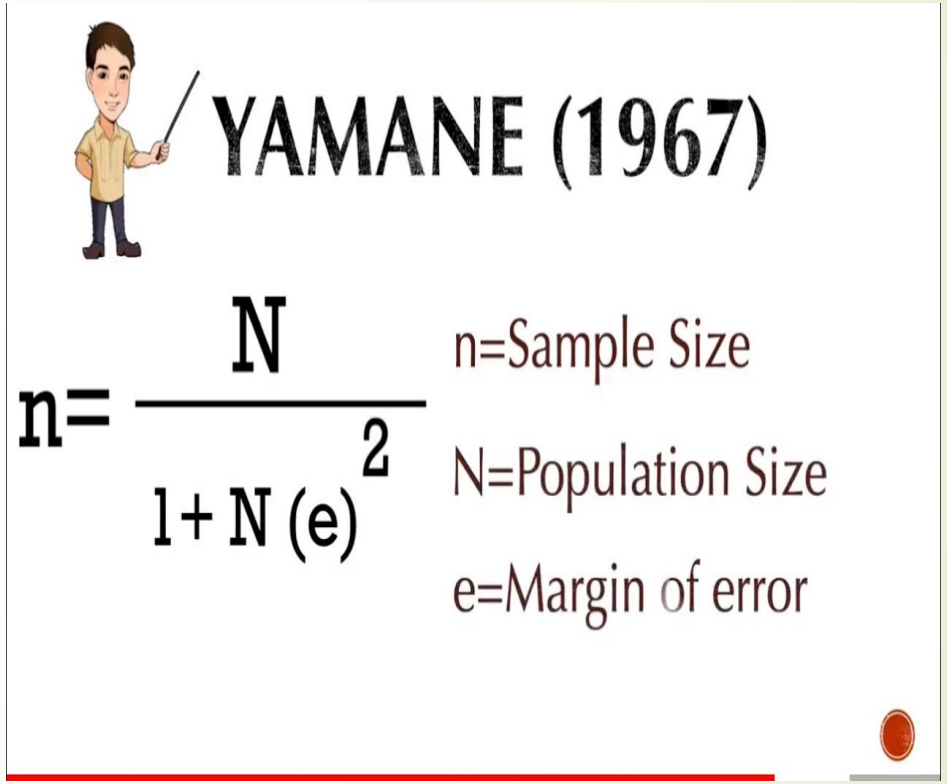
Participants Qualitative Criteria and Sample Size

- Population: Low to moderate income survivors in Florida
- Study Criteria: Qualitative Criteria (Interviewing) N=10-13
  - English proficiency
  - 18 years of age
  - Was displaced by one or more of the following disasters:
  - Hurricane Irma (2017), Hurricane Michael (2018), and Hurricane Ian (2022)
  - Was a Renter residing in one of the following counties
    - Hurricane Irma- Collier, Hendry, Lee, and Monroe County
    - Hurricane Michael- Bay, Calhoun, Gadsden, Gulf, and Jackson County
    - Hurricane Ian- Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hardee, Lee, Sarasota, and Volusia County
  - At the time of displacement, household income was below $75,000



Participants Quantitative Criteria and Sample Size

- Quantitative Criteria (Survey) N=400
  - English proficiency
  - 18 years of age
  - Was displaced by one or more of the following disasters:
  - Hurricane Irma (2017), Hurricane Michael (2018), and Hurricane Ian (2022)
  - Was a Renter residing in one of the following counties
    - Hurricane Irma- Collier, Hendry, and Monroe County Hurricane Michael- Bay, Calhoun, Gadsden, Gulf, and Jackson County
    - Hurricane Ian- Charlotte, Collier, DeSoto, Hardee, Lee, Sarasota, and Volusia County
  - At the time of displacement, household income was below $75,000



Data Collection Technique

- Primary data will be collected from the interviews and surveys for mixed method phases
- Qualitative phase- I am the instrument that will conduct the interviews
- Quantitative phase- Survey will be created from the codes, themes, and quotes from the interviews
- Recruiting techniques- Flyers, website, social media, and using the voter extract information to contact people to participate in the study
- Qualitative Software – MaxQaD, Nivo, Otter AI,
- Quantitative Software- SPSS, MaxQaD, Survey Monkey
- Unzip Public Voter extract document- WinZip
- Interviews- Zoom, teams, in-person

Qualitative Data Analysis Plan

- Generic Approach
- Thematic Analysis- explore and understand data focus on data in various forms evaluate the complete set or one specific element, and describe the assumptions, semantics, and ideas within the data
  - Reflexive thematic analysis

Qualitative Data Analysis Plan

- **Step 1**: Data familiarization step is organizing the data and transcribing all the interviews.
- **Step 2**: Data coding should be related to the research issue and capture a single facet to generate code(s) that give a perspective on the data content.
- **Step 3:** Generating initial themes by evaluating the coded data for any overlap between codes and compressing or grouping codes to represent important data patterns and developing a description for each theme, people, place, and event and providing quotations (Braun & Clarke, 2023).
- **Step 4:** Reviewing and developing themes using coded data within each theme that ensures the theme is coherent, unique enough for separation, and representative of the data.
- **Step 5:** Refining, defining, and naming themes determines what is unique and specific about each theme and describes the theme in a few sentences.
- **Step 6:** Producing the report is the final phase of the reflexive thematic approach.

Quantitative Data Analysis Plan

- Correlational Research Design
- Descriptive statistics
  - Central tendency
  - variation
- Multi-Linear Regression
  - DV=a+b1X1+b2X2

  where:

  - DV=predicted score of the dependent variable
  - X1=Score of IV1
  - X2=Score of IV2
  - a=Y-intercept when it equals zero
  - b1=a partial slope of Y and X1, the change in Y with a unit change in X1, when the other independent variable X2 is controlled.
- Levels of Measurement

Social Change Implications

- The target population will benefit from the study if there are some policies or social changes to increase the affordable housing stock, decrease the cost burden, or create more available rentals in the future. The goal is not to marginalize, coerce, or force anyone to participate in the study.
- Changing policies to protect survivors may shorten the time it takes for them to be rehoused, along with increasing available units.

Concluding Thoughts

- In conclusion, this study will provide a unique opportunity for scholars, policymakers, and organizations to learn what barriers survivors experience.

Acknowledgements

- Dr. Jeff Bumgarner, Chair
- Dr. Lori Salgado, Committee
- Vera Larry and Valeria Jackson, Mother and Aunt
- James Larry, Son
- Carmalla C. Coley, My friend

References

- Apuke, O. D. (2017). Quantitative research methods : A synopsis approach. *Kuwait Chapter of Arabian Journal of Business and Management Review*, *6*(10), 40–47. https://doi.org/10.12816/0040336
- Asenahabi, B. M. (2019). Basics of research design: A guide to selecting appropriate research design . *International Journal of Contemporary Applied Researchers*, *6*(5), 76–89. www.ijcar.net
- Bloomfield, J., & Fisher, M. (2019). Quantitative research design. *Journal of the Australasian Rehabilitation Nurses' Association*, *22*(2), 27–30. https://doi.org/10.33235/jarna.22.2.27-30
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2023). Thematic analysis. In *American Psychological Association eBooks* (2nd ed., Vol. 2, pp. 65–81). https://doi.org/10.1037/0000319-004
- Braun, V., Clarke, V., & Hayfield, N. (2019). "A starting point for your journey, not a map": Nikki Hayfield in conversation with Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke about thematic analysis. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, *19*(2), 1–22.
- Crenshaw, K. (1989). Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex: A Black Feminist Critique of Antidiscrimination Doctrine, Feminist Theory and Antiracist Politics. *University of Chicago Legal Forum* , *8*(1), 139–167. http://chicagounbound.uchicago.edu/uclf.
- Fung, V. (2019, July). *Displacement and housing affordability in the United States*. IDMC. https://www.internal-displacement.org/expert-opinion/displacement-and-housing-affordability-in-the-united-states
- Kiger, M. E., & Varpio, L. (2020). Thematic analysis of qualitative data: AMEE Guide no. 131. *Medical Teacher*, *42*(8), 846–854. tandfonline. https://doi.org/10.1080/0142159X.2020.1755030
- Kostere, S., & Kostere, K. (2021). *The Generic Qualitative Approach to a Dissertation in the Social Sciences : A Step by Step Guide*. Taylor & Francis Group.
- Locke, D., & Kennedy, J. (2023). *United states government accountability office report to congressional committees evidence-based policymaking practices to help manage and assess the results of federal efforts* (pp. 1–80). https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-23-105460.pdf
- Misra, J., Curington, C. V., & Green, V. M. (2020). Methods of intersectional research. *Sociological Spectrum*, *41*(1), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1080/02732173.2020.1791772
- Wilson, L. (2023). The 8-inclusion needs of all people: A proposed framework to address intersectionality in efforts to prevent discrimination. *6*(2), 296–314. https://doaj.org/article/1d61eb5ac8d0438fbb4afe2237151e03