

Chapter 1 : Living Conditions - Wikipedia

The Rural Communities Generate specific and concrete qualitative as well as some quantitative data on living conditions in the selected poor communities.

Already have an account? The living conditions of Japanese American internment camps were very hard for the Japanese because of housing, food, and the daily experiences Japanese went through. Japanese citizens were given approximately 48 hours to evacuate their homes, and they were only allowed to take few possessions. About 120,000 Japanese were relocated to internment camps after Pearl Harbor. At the camps, sometimes entire families lived in small, one room cells or barracks. Also, meals were distributed three times a day in mess halls where portions were small and dull. Several people died in these camps due to stress and lack of medical care. Housing conditions for Japanese Americans in internment camps were very different from the average home. Japanese were housed in barracks; sometimes entire families live in one room cells. McGill Hospital at the Minidoka Internment Camp. Japanese Americans on a bus on the way to an internment camp. Food in Japanese internment camps also added to the hardships of the Japanese. In internment camps, Japanese were fed three times a day. Meals were served in long mess halls, where bells would signal mealtimes. Food portions were small, food starchy, and dull. Most meals consisted of potatoes and bread. Japanese eating dinner at the Minidoka mess hall. The work and daily activities of Japanese Americans in internment camps was attempted to copy the Japanese normal ways of life. The camps had school, medical care, camp newspapers, and sometimes musical entertainment. Unfortunately, some internees died from inadequate medical care or the high level of emotional stress. World War II - Japanese. The daily activities in the internment camps were far from what the Japanese would have experienced in their own homes.

Chapter 2 : Top 10 Facts About Living Conditions in Guatemala | The Borgen Project

5. Determinants of Poverty and Living Conditions Poverty Indicators. Poverty is a multi-faceted phenomenon which affects not only the ability to purchase goods, but also vulnerability towards various pressures that may prohibit an individual from enjoying life.

Does poor living conditions affect children? Mental Health While there are many things that can influence the mental health of an individual, either through genetics, events or social life, the environment in which people live in can have one of the greatest, lasting effects on a person for the rest of their life. Adults and children alike are affected by the living conditions in which they are living, though possibly in different ways. Adults are often affected by the stress of their financial situation and not being able to provide for their families, why the children are sometimes affected by their poor living conditions in how they develop mentally. Poor living conditions affect everyone living in them, old and young. Children, however, are going to be affected in a different way than the parents are, though the way the parents handle the situation can have a large affect on how the children will react and learn from it. Children are impressionable until they reach a certain age and become the adults in society who have their values and ideals sorted out for themselves. Of course, what children learn comes from where they grew up. They learn how to act and behave from their parents, from the older kids in the area in which they grow up and from how other adults behave and view their neighborhood. When children grow up in a house that is falling apart in a relatively poor part of town, they will often develop different mentally than the children who grow up in a decent house in a good part of town. Children who grow up on poor living conditions will often have difficulty with depression later on in life. They will sometimes have difficulty in developing a decent social life and can have a distorted view of how they should live their lives. Depression , however, is the typical result of growing up in a house where the parents fought, where the neighborhood was affected by high crime rates and where the schools may have had an overall atmosphere that was more negative than positive. Most of these children will not realize what kind of affect growing up in such an area had on them until they are adults and have moved away. They then start to realize that they feel down or depressed most of the time. Having difficulty making friends or developing healthy relationships can also be other affects of their childhood. Seeking professional help through online counseling can help people who are still suffering from the effects of their childhood can help them work toward a brighter future in their adult lives. Living in such a stressful atmosphere while growing up can make a person forever uncomfortable and worried in their adult lives. An online therapist can help to put these worries to rest. Online therapy with an online counselor can help a person see that they can take their childhood experiences and use that to work from; to raise their children in a better and less stressful environment and give them a better start to life than they had.

Chapter 3 : Period 3's LA Wiki / Living Conditions of Japanese American Internment Camps

Introduction. Living conditions affect people's lives, be it at home or in the workplace. It represents the economy and raises some concern in literature development, also becomes a direct factor for people to live happily and with contentment.

Home to ancient Mayan ruins, the country has a rich history and culture, and while the official language is Spanish, many indigenous languages still persist. With a history of civil war and natural disasters, however, Guatemala suffers from a number of problems including poverty, food insecurity, low education rates and poor health care. Below the top 10 facts about living conditions in Guatemala are presented. Indigenous persons and those residing in rural areas are disproportionately affected by poverty. The United Nations Human Development Index ranks countries by different criteria such as life expectancy, education and living standard. Guatemala is listed at number on this index compared to the United States, for example, that ranks This is a result of a variety of factors, including low life expectancy and education rates, and high levels of poverty and inequality. Agriculture employs the majority of the workforce on coffee, sugar and banana plantations. Additionally, less than two percent of farmers own 57 percent of arable land, which suggests unequal wealth distribution. Not having access to clean drinking water allows the spread of waterborne diseases such as typhoid and hepatitis. With the help of nonprofit organizations such as Water for People and Charity Water , access to clean water in the country has increased significantly over the years and Guatemala met the Millennium Development Goal to cut the number of citizens without drinking water in half by Sanitation, however, remains a greater issue, with only 61 percent of those in rural areas with the access. Guatemala is the most malnourished country in Latin America and the Caribbean with Food insecurity results in health complications as well as lowered educational achievement. Many Guatemalans still cook over wood-burning stoves. Without a chimney, the smoke remains in the kitchen and is inhaled by those that cook, causing lung diseases, respiratory infections, eye damage and even cancer. Unfortunately, most people cannot afford to upgrade to a safer stove because the cost of fuel associated with it is too high. Access to health care remains an issue for many Guatemalan citizens, especially for those outside of urban areas. The average life expectancy is 73 years. Indigenous persons have a significantly lower life expectancy, and indigenous women in childbirth die three times as often as the rest of the population. Guatemala suffers from a serious housing crisis. More than half of citizens have inadequate housing and land rights remain an issue, with around 1 percent of the population owning 60 percent of the land. Many families live in homes with dirt floors with parasites which cause different illnesses. Humanitarian groups like The Guatemala Housing Alliance and Habitat for Humanity are helping build homes and communities to address this problem and improve the lives of many Guatemala citizens. Education rates in Guatemala are extremely low, with the average child remaining in school for just 10 years. This particularly affects young girls, children in rural areas and those belonging to indigenous groups. Less than three percent of the GDP goes for schooling improvements, which ranks the country in the last place in Latin America. Furthermore, only 10 percent of rural schools have books. Internet access is an uncommon thing in Guatemala, with only Legislation in the United States, such as the Digital Global Access Policy GAP Act, is aimed at promoting internet access in developing countries to increase economic growth and innovation, and consequently to alleviate poverty. This bill has been passed in the House and a companion bill will soon be introduced in the Senate. If this bill is to be signed into law, countries such as Guatemala would greatly benefit from it. Readers of the Borgen Project can contact decision makers directly through the website, specifically this link. These top 10 facts about living conditions in Guatemala demonstrate the persisting issues facing the country. Government prioritization of these matters, as well as aid from foreign governments and international humanitarian groups, would greatly improve the lives of many Guatemalans who continue to suffer in poverty.

Chapter 4 : Poor housing is bad for your mental health | Housing Network | The Guardian

Living Conditions As business began to boom and the national markets grew, more people began to move to the Northeast because they wanted jobs. Most people lived in the "slum" as depicted in the picture to the left.

Unsafe living conditions include pest infestations, unstable roofs or floors, and physical and verbal abuse. According to the Office of the Attorney General, anyone who suspects unsafe living conditions for a child must contact the local police or Child Protective Services. Unsafe living conditions involving the elderly or disabled should be reported to Adult Protective Services. Renters can seek a remedy order through a justice of the peace. Assess whether the unsafe living conditions apply to yourself as a renter, a child, a person with a disability or an elderly person dependent on care from another person. Call to alert the police of any immediate dangers. To make a report to Protective Services, call Reports can be made anonymously. Write a letter to your landlord requesting that living conditions be remedied. Describe the conditions that require remedy in full detail. Make a copy of the letter for your records. Palm Springs Mailbox image by katseye from Fotolia. You will need this verification to satisfy the requirement that the landlord was properly notified about the need for repair to unsafe living conditions prior to seeking release from lease agreements. Take photographs of living conditions to exhibit as courtroom evidence if the landlord refuses to remedy the conditions. Contact an attorney if your landlord does not respond to the letter within seven days. Inquire about the legal viability of deducting any repairs made by you from your rent. An attorney can also offer strategic legal advice, such as obtaining repair estimates and home safety inspections. Alternatively, make an appointment with the justice of the peace. Amounts above that must be handled in a civil court. Present the evidence of the return receipt, copy of the letter and photos of the living conditions to the judge in court.

Chapter 5 : Determinants of Poverty and Living Conditions

A survey designed to find out how people are surviving since this year's general election has revealed that living conditions of the rural poor are. 66% rural poor living in bad conditions.

Bad housing may have many consequences: Poverty may also entail inability to afford heating and cooling sometimes with deadly consequences where temperatures are extreme, basic household appliances, telephone installation and transport costs. Often, sanitation systems are insufficient, drinking water unavailable or remote, evacuation and rescue difficult in emergencies. In some poor neighbourhoods, waste is not removed, thus creating sources of epidemics and other health problems. Poor neighbourhoods also often lack schools, playing grounds, sports and entertainment facilities, and may sometimes be unsafe. Lack of access to transport and telephone makes it more difficult to find work or to exert an independent economic activity. Costs of transportation limits both access to work and to recreation. Poverty of the household makes it impossible sometimes to pay for electricity or to be connected to the power network, thus depriving low-income households of commodities as well as of the possibility to improve their living standards through productive activities that require electrical energy. Living in sub-standard housing may also lead to a loss of self-esteem and lead to isolation. Homelessness increases all these problems and nearly always entails exclusion from medical care. Homelessness usually also entails exclusion from a host of administrative services and, where applicable, social benefits. Often illiterate, the homeless have no guidance as to the necessary and possible administrative procedures for renewing official documents, receiving financial or medical support, and searching the job market. They do not learn about public and private initiatives for the homeless and the jobless. The physical health of people lacking shelter is particularly vulnerable and depends heavily on climate. Many homeless people, particularly in industrial countries, seek comfort in alcohol or drugs, which perpetuates their poverty. Housing is a human right that must be guaranteed through public and private initiative. Local, regional and national authorities may provide low cost social housing, free or special rates for energy and water, safe water supply and sanitation, sports and recreational facilities and activities. Public and private initiatives can enable access of poor people to credit for housing and household appliances. Community initiative by people concerned can lead to cleaner environments, collective equipment. Support for administrative and legal matters can be provided through public or private initiative. Free transport and telephone services, literacy programmes, vocational training and information about employment opportunities are also key, the goal being for people to be able to afford decent housing at equitable prices.

Chapter 6 : Police: 2 arrested after teen found living in bad conditions

living conditions = conditions under which you live life conditions = conditions under which you are alive, though other phrases like 'conditions for life' are more common "This relative paucity of species in the chalk formation may be due in part to unfavorable life conditions in the area where chalk was being deposited, or to unfavorable.

Plot[edit] While Buffy gets ready to patrol, her roommate Kathy Newman begins to annoy her, becoming increasingly irritating. Buffy leaves to go and patrol the campus, however Kathy tags along with a reluctant Buffy. Soon enough they are attacked by a demon, however Buffy pushes Kathy into a bush resulting in her not seeing the demon. Buffy manages to fight it off, but as she leaves with Kathy they are being watched by two of the demons who comment "She may be the one. As Buffy talks to Giles, Kathy is in the dorm room scrubbing the grass stain on her sweater from the previous night. Later on, Buffy goes to the Rocket Cafe for lunch, but sees Kathy in line. She cuts into the line to avoid her, and meets another student, Parker Abrams , who introduces himself. That night, the tension between the roommates continues to grow and both angrily go to bed early. That night Buffy dreams of the demon that had attacked her the previous night performing a ritual on her body, and is shocked to find Kathy had the same dream. The following day Buffy explains the dream to Giles, Oz and Willow. That night, the two demons meet again and one confirms that "she is the one. Meanwhile, as Buffy returns to her dorm room she is angered to find Kathy and Parker getting along. Buffy makes Parker leave, but tells him they should meet again, before leaving to go and patrol. While talking with Oz, Buffy shows more anger towards Kathy, telling him something has to be done. After going to bed, Buffy has the same unsettling dream. The following day Buffy meets up with Willow, who tells her she is convinced Kathy is a demon due to her toenails growing even after being cut. Buffy goes on to tell Willow that she plans to kill Kathy. Willow, startled by her behaviour, forces Buffy to go and see Giles with the toenails. Giles leaves to go and collect supplies from the magic shop to perform an exorcism, while Oz and Xander watch Buffy. However Buffy gets free and knocks the boys unconscious before fleeing. Kathy confesses to Buffy that she escaped her dimension to go to college, and has been sucking out her soul while she slept, planning on making the demons take Buffy back to her dimension. As this happens, the two demons in the woods summon Taparrich, the leader of the demons. The episode ends with Willow moving her stuff into the room. She and Buffy will now be roommates. Production details[edit] This episode, running just under 42 minutes, is the shortest of the Buffy episodes which aired on the WB. Also, with the exception of the two-part " Bargaining " episode, the musical episode " Once More, with Feeling ", and the series finale , this episode is longer than any of those which aired on UPN. The band whose music is "played" by the fictional group onscreen, Four Star Mary , plays the song "Pain" in the background. This is the first episode of the series since " Inca Mummy Girl " not to feature at least one vampire. However, in New Moon Rising , first Willow and then Tara are seen wearing the same sweater, and it is in fact a significant plot point in the episode, despite said sweater being destroyed at the beginning of the season. Arc significance[edit] Parker Abrams is introduced in this episode. The attraction between her and Oz is evident in their first brief encounter and this event foreshadows the break-up of Oz and Willow that occurs this season. The effects of losing your soul are touched upon in this episode. This episode generally dispenses with explanations, and flows better because of it.

Besides living in poor-quality housing, factory laborers suffered under horrendous working conditions. Work was monotonous, and workplace safety was minimal. Factories were damp, filthy, noisy, poorly ventilated and poorly lit.

Determinants of Poverty and Living Conditions 5. Poverty Indicators Poverty is a multi-faceted phenomenon which affects not only the ability to purchase goods, but also vulnerability towards various pressures that may prohibit an individual from enjoying life. This vulnerability may be gauged from living conditions such as employment, health, education, and housing. It is important to monitor gender differences in poverty, vulnerability and living conditions, and also to understand the causes of these differences, in order to prepare strategies for more efficient intervention schemes aimed at poverty reduction. Poverty typically is measured by purchasing power or per capita expenditures made by the household, in the form of poverty rates or expenditure quintiles. Purchasing power has a strong correlation to most other living condition indices and is therefore used as a main indicator of poverty and vulnerability. Productivity and incomes from occupations and livelihoods are important factors for reducing poverty. Social conditions such as health, nutrition, education and housing influence productivity, thus affecting poverty status. These in turn are influenced by poverty, affecting the ability of households to gain access to adequate social conditions to improve their productivity. Efforts towards poverty alleviation therefore, require a complete intervention scheme, not simply in economic aspects, but including social dimensions as well, so that poverty may be addressed as a socio-economic phenomenon. Variables in Poverty and Living Conditions Analysis of determinants of poverty is essential for preparing strategies towards efficient intervention. This section of the report presents results of a multi-variate analysis of the relationship between various social and economic aspects of living conditions and poverty as measured by purchasing power. The data provides a picture of the living conditions in Viet Nam, and evaluates the various probable determinants of these living conditions. It provides valuable indicators of poverty in order to inform suggestions for poverty reduction policy reform in the light of gender analysis. Multi-variate analysis of the likely determinants of poverty was conducted separately for female-headed households and all households a majority of which are male-headed and for male and female individuals. The results show the probable differences in factors such as education and place of residence that affect poverty amongst FHHs compared to all households, when other characteristics such as education, age, ethnicity, etc. Poverty is typically determined at a household level. Therefore, this section focuses primarily on the regression results of FHHs versus all households rather than individual level results. Interactions of economic and social dimensions of poverty must be researched, as strong inter-linkages exist. The analysis is presented in terms of location of households in order to identify geographic determinants of poverty when other factors such as educational level, ethnicity and employment are held constant. Such analysis will help determine whether geographic targeting with lower administrative costs or other forms of targeting form more appropriate poverty reduction strategies. The link between poverty and rural residence is strong but appears to be more important for FHHs than for all households. Rural residence is strongly correlated with poverty overall, but more so for FHHs compared to all households. For individuals, when the sex of the household head is held constant, rural residence has a higher impact on the probability of an individual living in poverty amongst males than amongst females. Nevertheless, targeting of poverty reduction efforts for both men and women in rural areas is important, and special efforts aimed at FHHs may be required. Regional and provincial differences in probability of being in poverty among FHHs suggest that geographic targeting may be important. Region of residence also has a strong association with household poverty. For all households, when other factors were held constant, residence in provinces of the Southeast region led to a lower likelihood of poverty compared to other regions. Other regions had the same or higher probability of poverty compared to Bac Lieu province in the Mekong Delta which was the comparator. However, FHHs in most provinces exhibited higher probability of poverty than in Bac Lieu province, which is a relatively poor province. Further research may be required into these provincial level effects before geographic targeting is used for gender-specific poverty reduction programmes. Targeting of gender-specific interventions among ethnic

minorities will be important. Female headed households from Kinh and Muong groups had lower likelihood of poverty compared to other ethnic groups. This finding supports earlier studies showing a need to focus gender based poverty interventions among ethnic groups other than among the Kinh or ethnic groups that closely resemble the Kinh. Educational improvements pay off for FHHs. The higher the educational attainment, the lower the likelihood of poverty for all households and for FHHs, even with occupation and geographic residence held constant. The greater the share of household members receiving apprenticeships or informal training, the lower the odds of poverty overall, but for FHHs, the impact is slightly stronger. A clearer definition of what constitutes a FHH household is warranted both for research and targeting purposes. The data analysis does not show an association between age of household head and poverty within FHHs. However, in the analysis of all households, older household heads still of working age tend to have a lower likelihood of poverty. As a household head grows older, experience, accumulated capital and greater labour supply due to less childcare, older aged children, is typically associated with lower poverty. However, the nominated household heads in FHHs may not be the true decision-making household head, but rather someone, usually older, selected for administrative reasons. The relationship between age of household head and poverty may not be so clear, and inferences should be used with caution. Single person households may require specific interventions. Household size does not affect the probability of FHHs in poverty, except for the case of one-person households where the likelihood of poverty for one-person FHHs is substantially higher than for MHHs. Single-person households typically involve a lack of labour, which is more detrimental to women than to men when other factors are held constant. The group of single-person households is likely to be small, and overall not very likely to be in poverty, but single female households should nevertheless be considered as a special target group for interventions. More detailed analysis of labour supply within different types of households may be required to understand gender differences in poverty.

Chapter 8 : , Reporting Unhealthy Living Conditions

Unsafe living conditions include pest infestations, unstable roofs or floors, and physical and verbal abuse. According to the Office of the Attorney General, anyone who suspects unsafe living conditions for a child must contact the local police or Child Protective Services.

Chapter 9 : Poor Living Conditions for Those Who Live in Slums

Life for the poor was pretty miserable, especially in the larger cities, but life for the rich was anywhere from pretty decent to magnificent depending on where and when you lived. Still - life today with the advances in medicine, access to utilities like clean water, electricity, air conditioning and heat, has vastly improved the living.