



IAIA SPECIAL SYMPOSIUM

Manila, Philippines | 20-22 February 2107

A PSYCHOSOCIAL APPROACH TO RESETTLEMENT: THE ISV

UL

**QUESTIONS OF 'WHO WE ARE' ARE
INTIMATELY RELATED TO QUESTIONS
OF 'WHERE WE ARE'**

Durrheim (2000), p.27

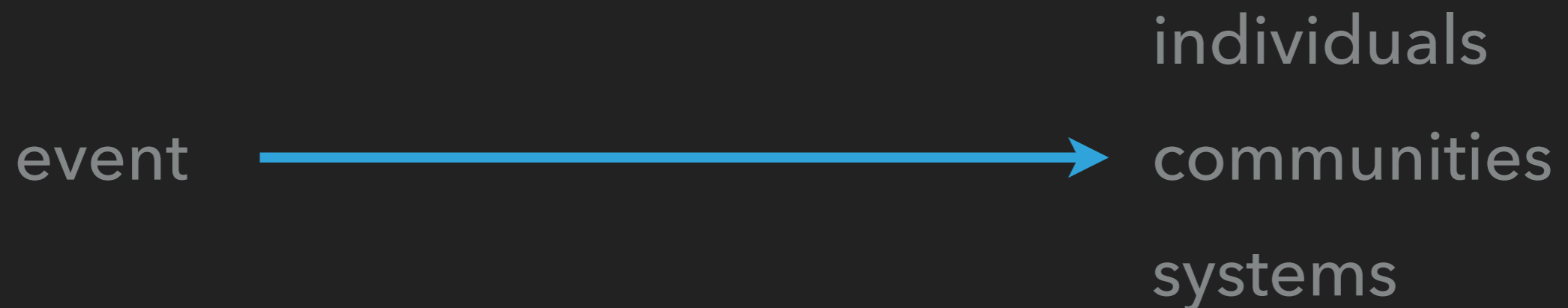
CONTEXT



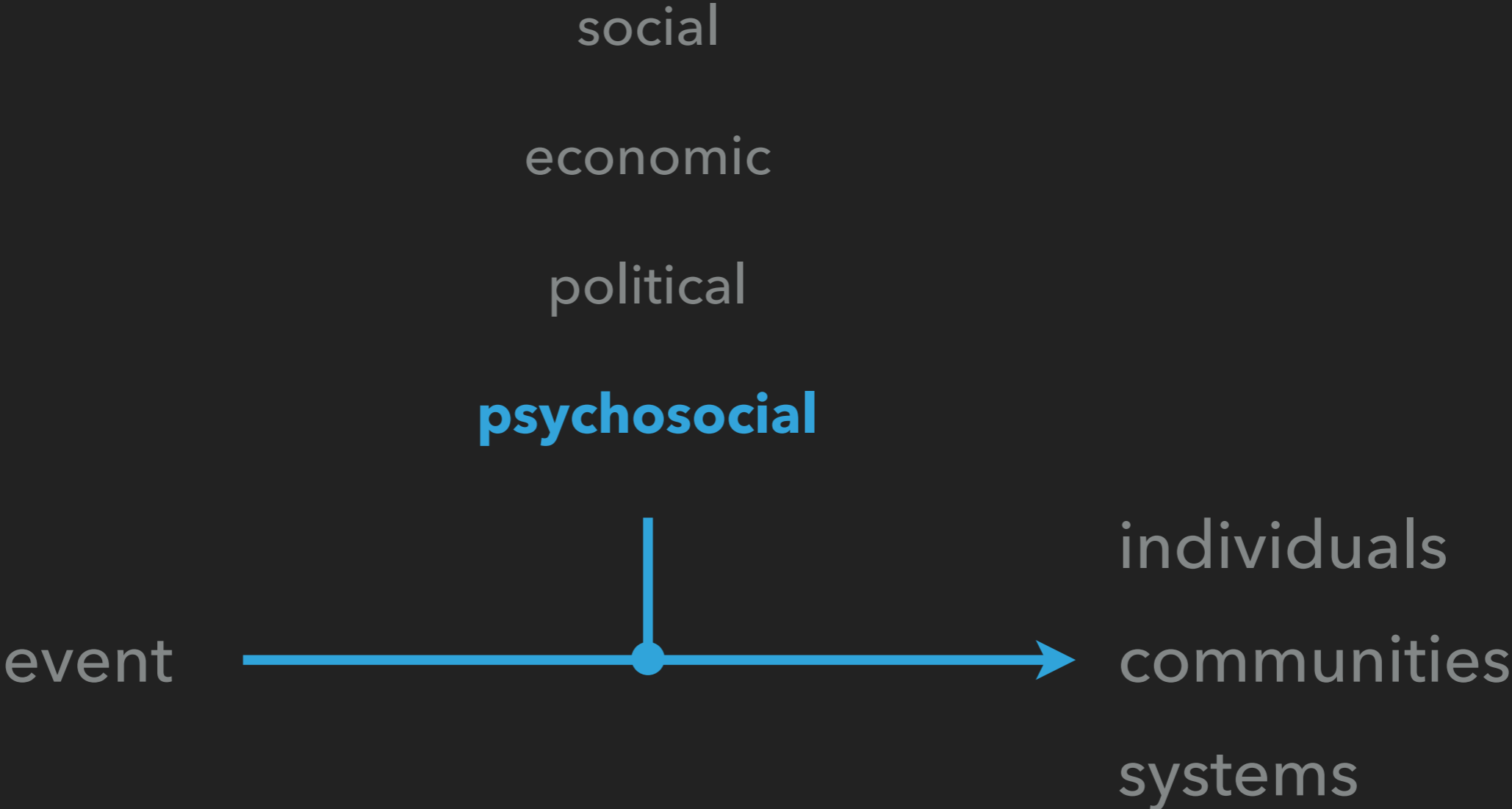
CONCEPTUAL MODEL

ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY MEETS VULNERABILITY SCIENCE

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ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY MEETS VULNERABILITY SCIENCE





**HOW WILL COMMUNITIES ADAPT TO RESETTLEMENT?
HOW VULNERABLE ARE THE AFFECTED RESIDENTS?**

LITERATURE

LITERATURE

PROTECTIVE FACTORS

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- ▶ Life stage (Cuba & Hummon, 1993; Hay, 1998)
- ▶ Knowledge about the resettlement (Heller, 1982; Tyler, 1986)
- ▶ Behavioural preparation (Speller, 2000; Stokols et al., 1983)
- ▶ Perceived distributive justice (Runciman, 1966; Stokols et al., 1983; Tyler, 1994)
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RISK FACTORS

- ▶ Age, Education and Income (Hay, 1998; Heller, 1982)
- ▶ Mental or physical disability (Heller, 1982)
- ▶ Life stage (Cuba & Hummon, 1993; Hay, 1998)
- ▶ Place identity (Fried, 2000; Giuliani, 1991; Heller, 1982; Speller, 2000)
- ▶ Functional and economical dependence (Stokols et al., 1983)
- ▶ Mental and physical health (Heller, 1982)

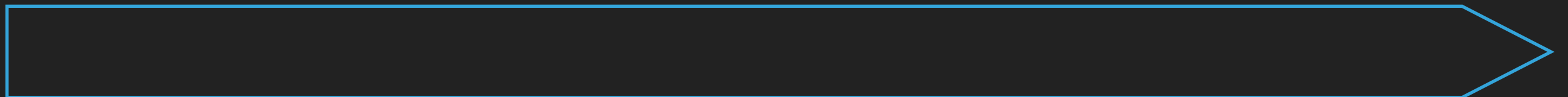
METHOD



1# MEETING

Introducing
residents and field
teams

Meeting



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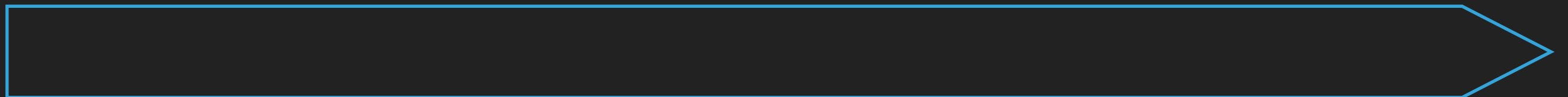
2# SCOPING

Introducing
residents and field
teams

Meeting

Characterising
residents and
properties

Brief survey



1# MEETING

2# SCOPING

3# ASSESSMENT

**Introducing
residents and field
teams**

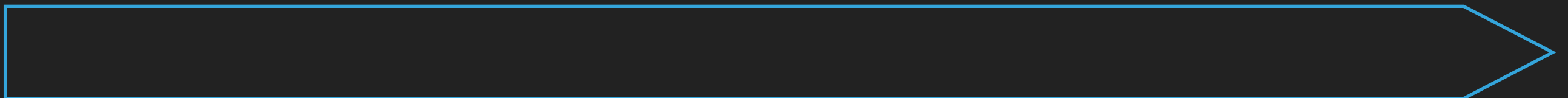
Meeting

**Characterising
residents and
properties**

Brief survey

**Understanding
residents**

*3.1. Household interview
&
3.2. Individual survey*



3.1# HOUSEHOLDS

- ▶ **Sample:** n=48
- ▶ **Residents:** M=3.4, SD=1.4
- ▶ **Structure:** 95% families
- ▶ **Income:** 48% max. 1000€
- ▶ **Years:** 82% more than 11y

3.2# INDIVIDUALS

- ▶ **Sample:** n=153
- ▶ **Gender:** 44% feminine
- ▶ **Age:** M=45, SD=20 years
- ▶ **Education:** 35% 4th grade

INDEX OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

UNDERSTANDING THE ISV_{UL}

UNDERSTANDING THE ISV_{UL}

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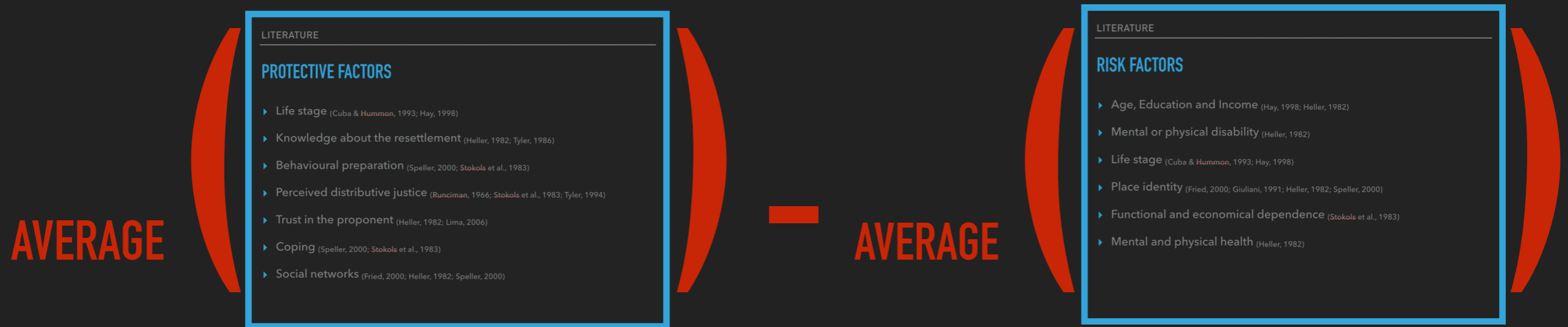
AVERAGE

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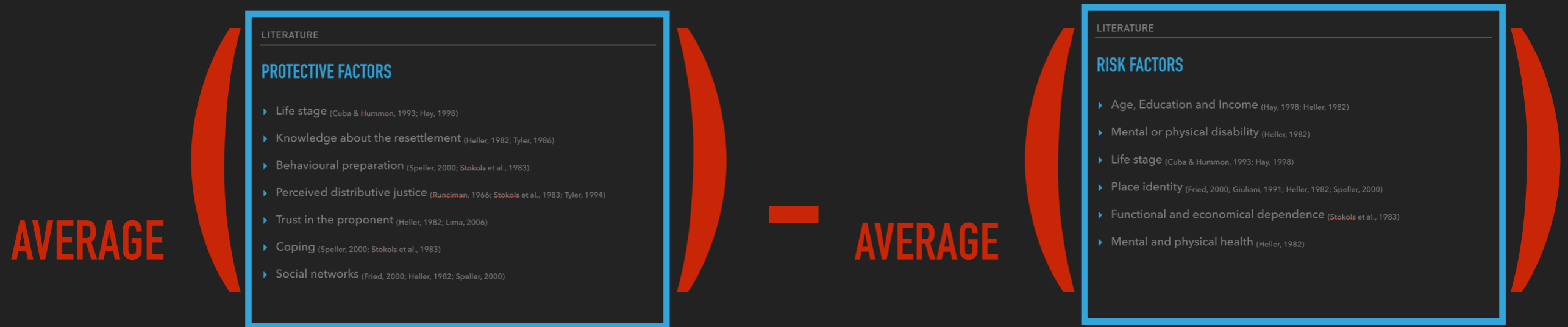
- ▶ Age, Education and Income (Hay, 1998; Heller, 1982)
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- ▶ Functional and economical dependence (Stokols et al., 1983)
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UNDERSTANDING THE ISV_{UL}



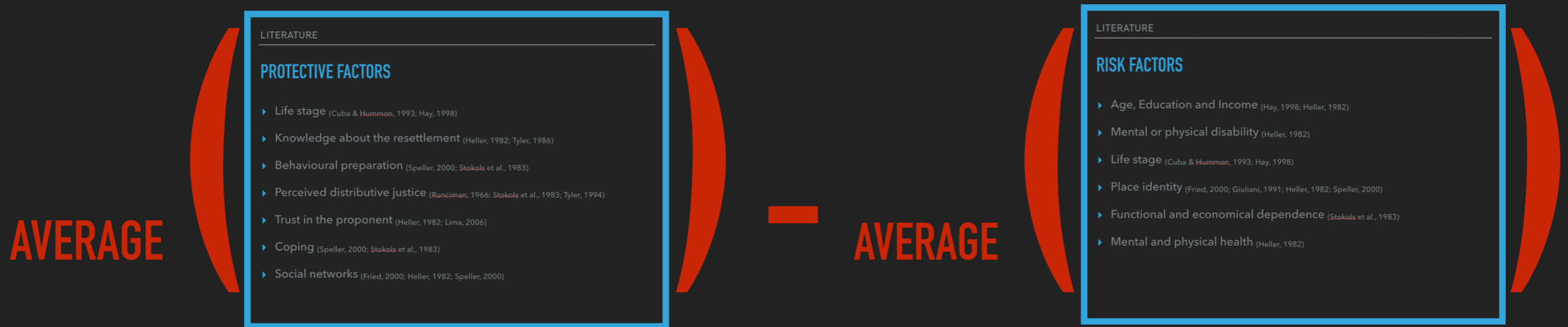
- ▶ **-1** only risk factors to **1** only protective factors

UNDERSTANDING THE ISV_{UL}



- ▶ **-1** only risk factors to **1** only protective factors
- ▶ **0** indicates risk and protective factors canceling out

UNDERSTANDING THE ISV_{UL}



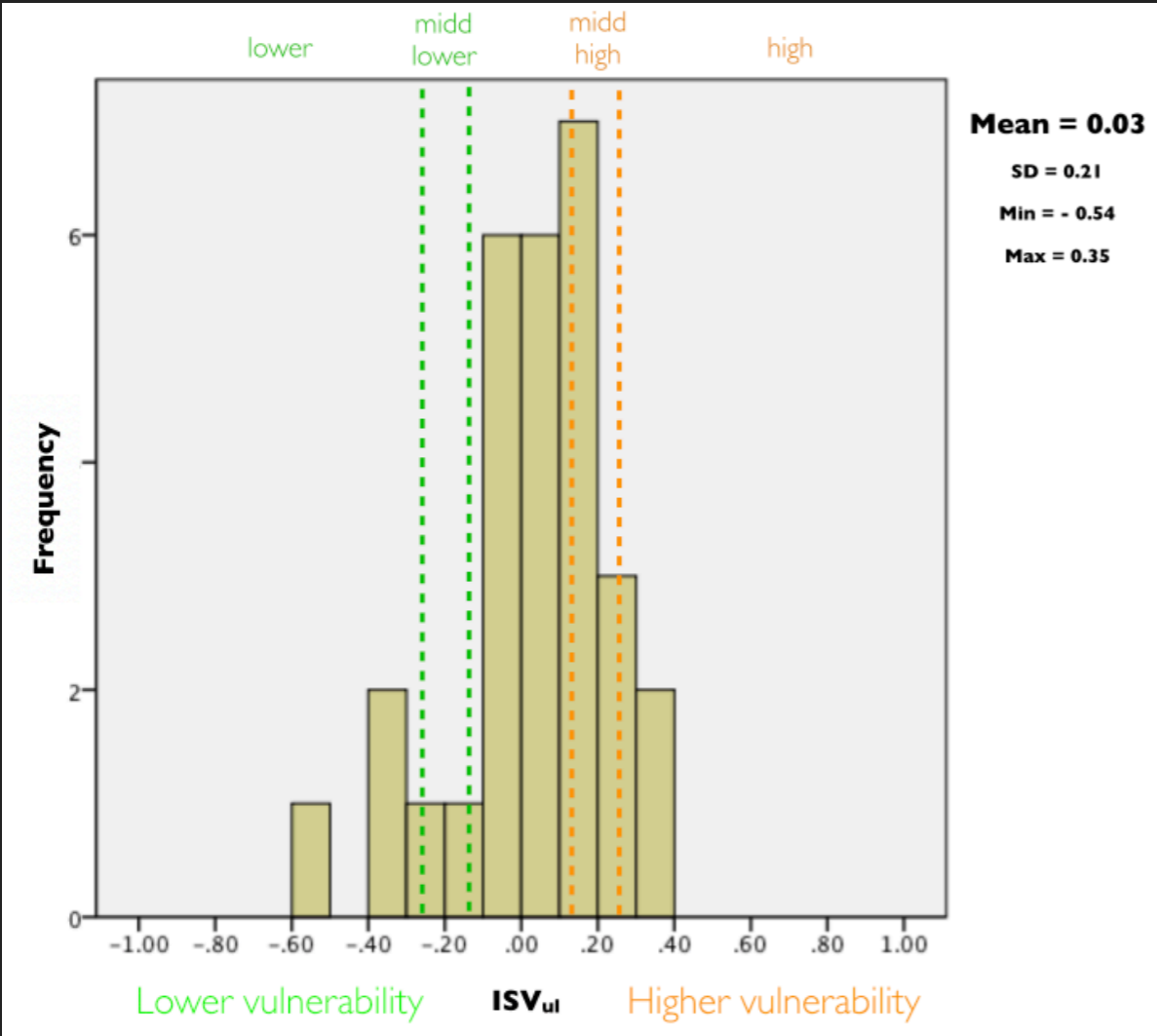
- ▶ **-1** only risk factors to **1** only protective factors
- ▶ **0** indicates risk and protective factors canceling out
- ▶ **< 0** indicates more risk than protective factors, and vice-versa

INDEX OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

USING THE ISV_{UL}

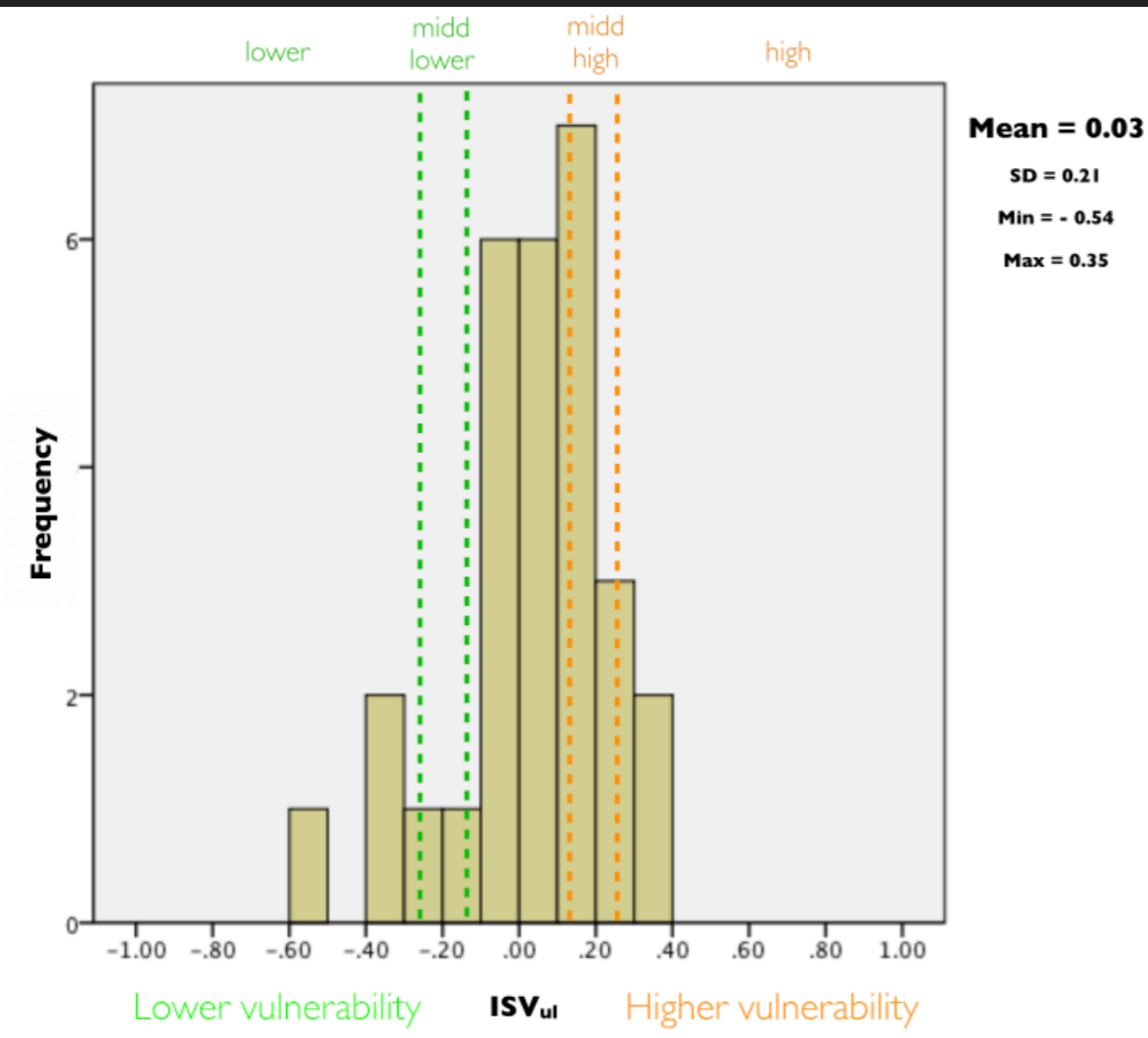
INDEX OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

USING THE ISV_{UL}



INDEX OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

USING THE ISV_{UL}



Identification Number date

11 e 20 anos	> 50	Rebuilt from root
		Frequent conservation interventions

1. General Characterization

Nº	Name	Age
1	Álvaro Fernando da Silva Teixeira	55
2	Maria Teresa Oliveira Magalhães	53
3	Álvaro Francisco Magalhães Teixeira	28
4	Joaquim Martinho Magalhães Teixeira	26
5	Rui Daniel Magalhães Teixeira	23
6	Daniela Patrícia Magalhães Teixeira	18

Nº	Marital status	Qualifications	Profession	Place of work	Legacy
1	married	4th grade	millier	Mondim de Basto	Owner
2	married	4th grade	domestic	-	Owner
3	single	university	photographer	Lisboa	-
4	single	12th grade	assist educational	Vila Nova de Gaia	-
5	single	9th grade	millier	Mondim de Basto	-
6	single	12th grade	student	Lisboa	-

Nº	Usage	Parental Relationship	Contact	Presence in data collection 1	Presence in data collection 2
1	permanent	-	255 381 779	yes	yes
2	permanent	spouse	-	yes	yes
3	non permanent	son	-	-	-
4	non permanent	son	-	-	-
5	permanent	son	963605 428	yes	yes
6	non permanent	daughter	-	-	-

Income	-
Address	Moinhos da Igreja, 4880-230 Mondim de Basto
Place of residence	A mesma da propriedade
Familiar typology	Alargada

2. Characterization of property user and usage

Data collected with one representative of the property date

Type of Property	Type	Number of User		Number of months of use per year
		Permanent	Seasonal	
Own	Habitation & Economic activity	3	5	12

Degree of information about the dam (1 to 5)	Degree of information about resettlement (1 to 5)
4. Informed	3. Neither well nor badly informed

2.A. Characterization of the economic activity

Activity	Number of workers	Relation between workers	Evaluation of the economic activity (1 to 5)	Number of months of use per year
milling and wine	3	1. Familiar	5. Best	12

3. Collective characterization of property usage

Data collected with a group interview to the property users date

3.1. História da propriedade e história residencial

Years of possession	Year of usage	Building history
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4. IVuS

Computed with socio-economic and psychosocial variables collected with property users

Risk Factor	Protection Factor	Vulnerability	Reliability
Midd range	Midd range	Midd-High range	Yes

Classification 2+ (Midd-High range):

Risk Factors

- Couple with three kids young adult kids. Property with permanent usage as a residence (3 members use full-time, 2 use weekends and vacations) and economic activity. Property has a long family history and is deeply linked to the economic activity of milling.
- Milling is the only economic activity and source of income of 3 members of family. Other agricultural activities provide important food resources.
- Strong local relation, strong local dependence to satisfy social relations, services, and goods. Significant number of friends and family live locally.

Protection factors

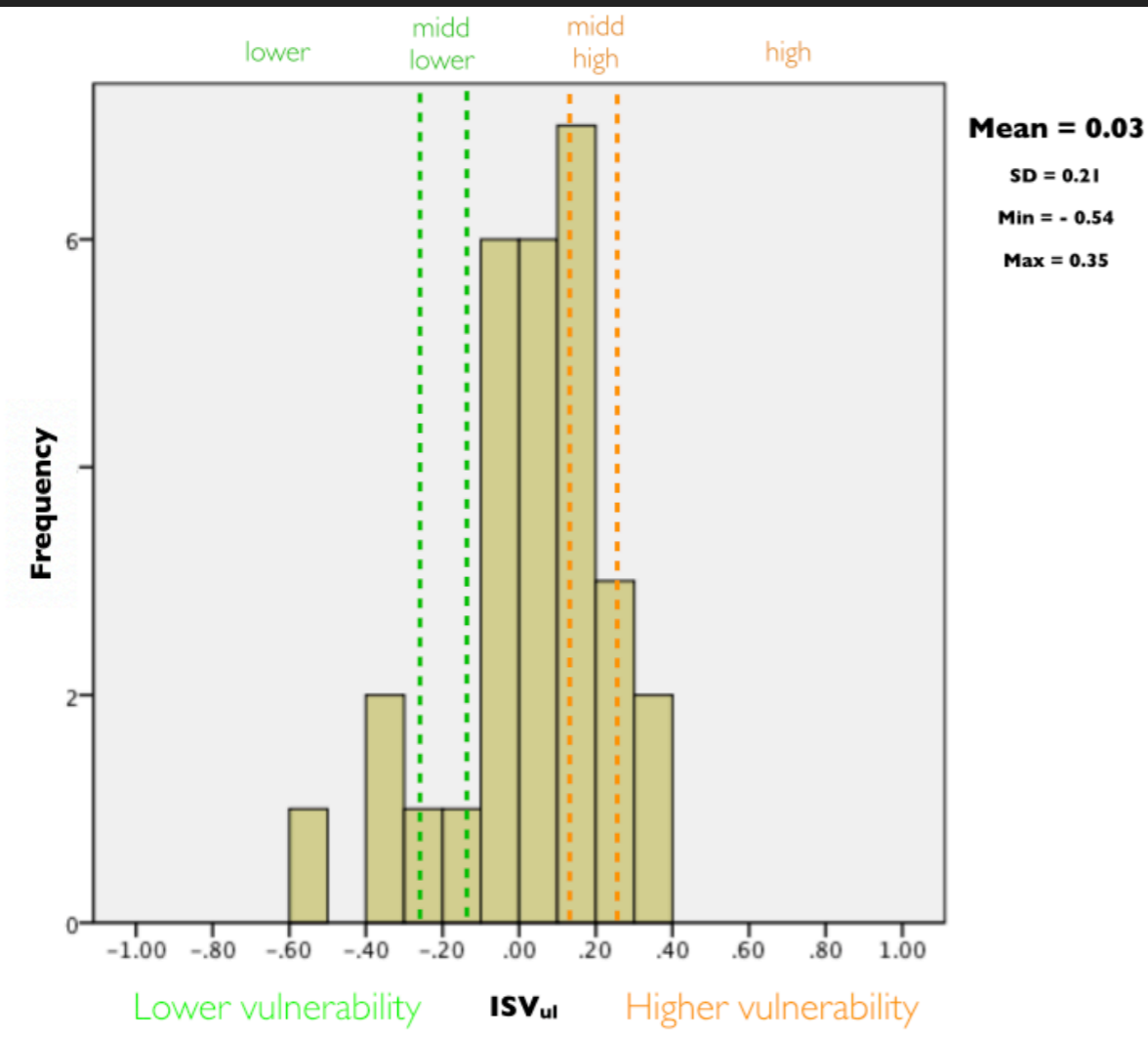
- Well informed about the resettlement process
- Already considering alternative properties to keep milling activity

Summary

Strong family and economic history links the property users to this property. The lost of the property mean direct lost of three workplaces and an important source of economic and daily resources to the entire family. Finding an alternative property to keep activity is particularly difficult because of the dependency of water (mechanical milling). Still, property owners have been searching for viable local alternatives.

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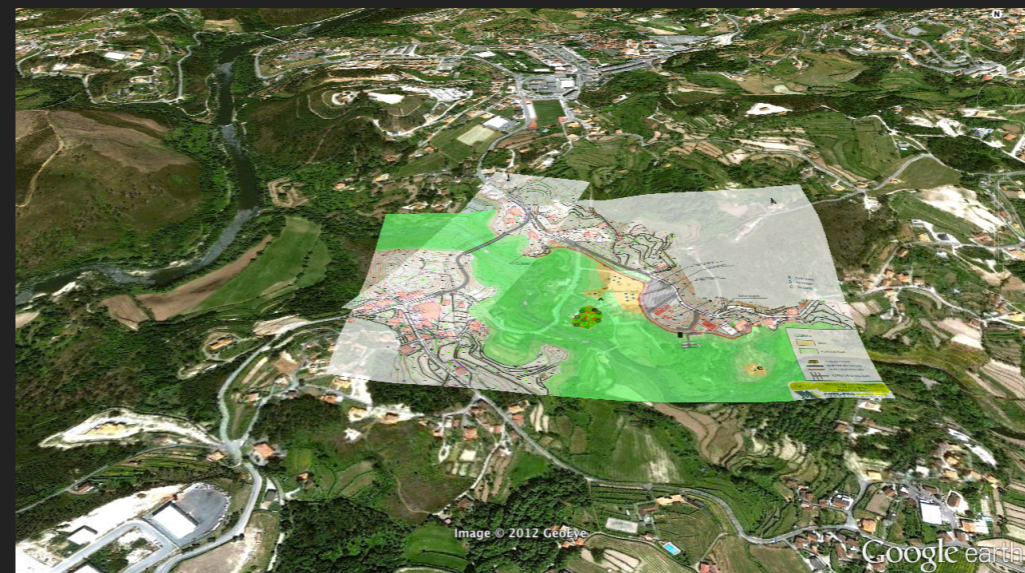
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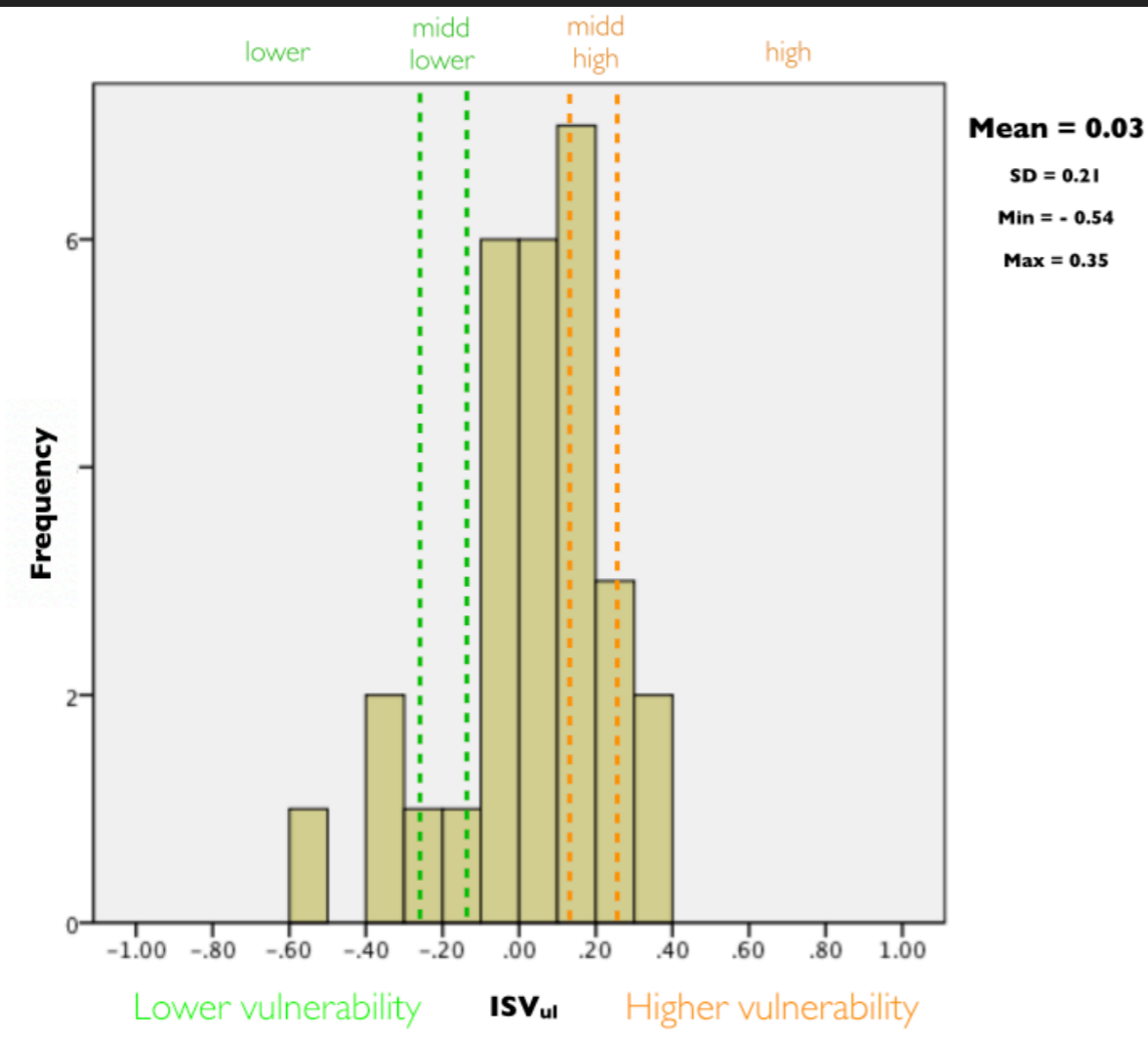
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4.1. Value

4.2. Summary of IVuS

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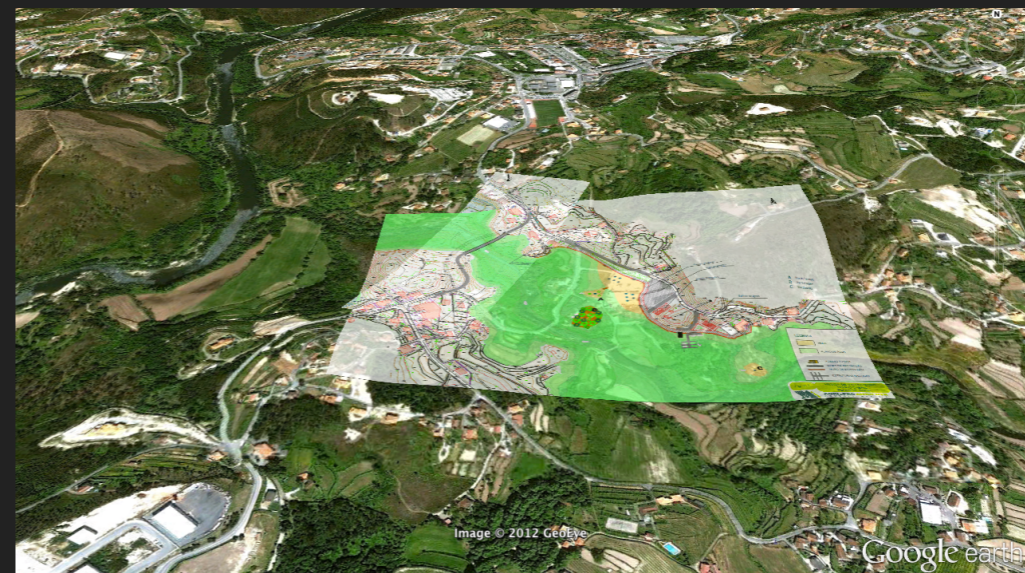
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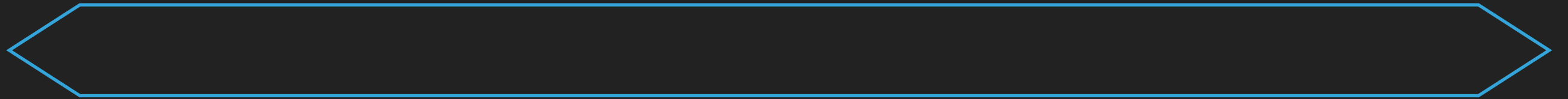
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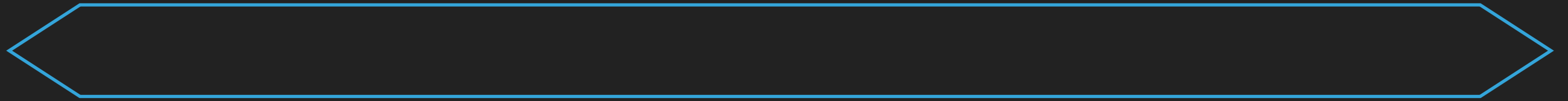
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GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

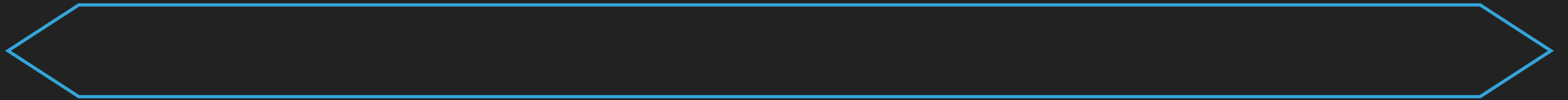


GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}



Primary vs Secondary **data**

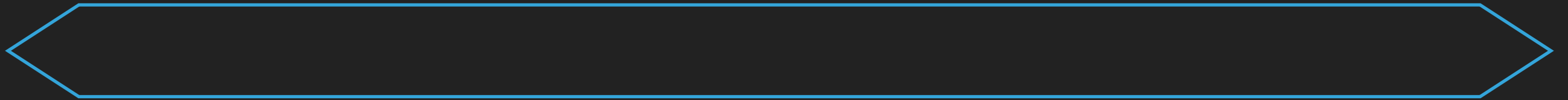
GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}



Primary vs Secondary **data**

First-person vs Third-person **participants**

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}



Primary vs Secondary **data**

First-person vs Third-person **participants**

Individual vs Group **assessment**

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}



Primary vs Secondary **data**

First-person vs Third-person **participants**

Individual vs Group **assessment**

Housing vs Neighbourhood vs Place specific **reporting**

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

INDEX OF SOCIAL VULNERABILITY

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

EXAMPLE WITH **PLACE IDENTITY**

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

EXAMPLE WITH PLACE IDENTITY

DIMENSION

It is the substructure of the our identity that has to do with the physical world where we live and belong. It is an integral part of for our self-concept and social identity.

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

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USAGE

Composed of 4 items quoted on a Likert scale form 1 (totally disagree) to 10 (totally agree). For an alternative use discuss and rate one of the items. The items are: 1. I identify myself with this neighbourhood, 2. This neighbourhood is parte of my identity, 3. I know this neighbourhood very well, 4. I feel like I am part of this neighbourhood.

GENERALISING THE ISV_{UL}

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REPORT

Higher values mean more place identity, lower levels mean less place identity. Due to the nature of the scale, values above 5 mean the neighbourhood might be an important part of the identity, and vice-vera. For quantitative data consider using the sample average and standard deviation of the scale for interpretation.

FINAL THOUGHTS

FINAL THOUGHTS

THE VULNERABILITY APPROACH

THE VULNERABILITY APPROACH

LITERATURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

THE VULNERABILITY APPROACH

LITERATURE ON ENVIRONMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY

CONSULTATION AS A COMMUNICATION TOOL

**THANK
YOU!**

Sérgio Moreira

spjmoreira@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

about.me/spjmoreira

REFERENCES

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