National Center for Social
and Criminological Research

Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction
U.S Agency for International
Development

EL ABASSIRY

A case study of an urban settelment in greater Cairo

Cairo, 1979

EL ABASSIRY

A case study of an urban settlement

in

Greater Cairo

Table of Contents

I Case study of the settlement.

1. Geographical setting.
2. Population.
3. The physical aspect.
4. Urban contact.
5. Settlement economy.
6. Services available.
7. Urgent needs and demands.

El Abassiry

1- Geographical setting

"El Abassiry" is an urban settlement situated near a new housing development "El Alf Maskan in Ein Shams at the North of the capital. It is bordered on its Northern side by the Suez railways and the main road "El Tolombat or El Khazan," which links the settlement to Ain Shams, and on its southwestern side by Ezbet El Nakhl.

The settlement originated only fifteen years ago. It was an agricultural land owned by Mohamed Beck El Abassiry and covering 120 Feddans. After his death one of his sons Mohamed El Tohami El Abassiry devided the land he inherited (20 Feddans) and sold it as building plots. He erectedthe first house in the area for his own family and soon was followed by others coming from all Egyptian governorates . The settlement was given the name of its first settler. Among the first settlers were "Om Bayoumi" who owns a grocery, Isaac Azer, Fawzi Elias El Maraghi, Fanous Riskallah, Abdalah Bassiouni.
There are no popular voluntary association in the settlement

2- Population

The population of El Abassiry can be roughly estimated to be around 16,000 inhabitants. The settlement has a rectangular shape. It covers nearly (20 Feddans) of land. Population density can be estimated to be 80 persons / Feddan.

3- The physical aspect.

The physical aspect of El Abassiry is one of a very poor urban area where most buildings are two floored houses with some few exception of between three and five stories which repesent the new houses built in the settlement. Houses are mainly erected with red bricks and stone and are aligned around long irregular unpaved streets varying frome 5 to 7 meters large. Only two of the main streets. "Sharea El Abassiry and Sharea Eishreen are between 7 and 10 meters large.

There are three types of circulatory space:

1. The main road linking the settlement to Ain Shams.
2. The main two streets in the settlement which provide access to narrow lanes which connect one housing group to another.
3. Small cul-de-sacs.

Most of the houses have electricity and current water, few of them have a kitchen and a bathroom. The settlement contains one public water tap in its entrance.

Due to the relatively crowded housing condition, some inhabitants with sufficient capital construct new dwellings for their own use or for rental purposes, in fact there are as many owners as tenants in the settlement, the monthly rent for the houses unit ranges between 3 and 6 LE depending if it is a room or an apartment with private, shared or without amenities.

4- Urban contact.

El Abassiry is close to Ein Shams (2 km). It is connected to cairo by the train and different bus lines. Taxis are also available from down town Cairo to Ain Shams.

The settlement is under the direct jurisdiction of the sub-administrative district (kism) of Ain Shams. Settlers conduct most of their affairs and business in Cairo, and are in daily direct contact with city life through their work and their every day activities.

5- Settlement economy.

The people in El Abassiry are largely dependant on the secondary and tertiary sectors for their livelihood: 40% of the labor force are working in the industrial sectors in the military and munition complex in Helwan (48 km) and in the silk factory (20 km) 50% are working in secretarial and clerical work in Cairo International Airport, the organization of public transportation, the army and only 10% of the working population are engaged in trade through many private shop like groceries butchers etc.

6- Services Available.

El Abassiry is deprived from almost all services. Beside water and electricity which have been connected to most of the houses the settlement is deprived from a sewage system and lack

education medical and recreative . facilities.

The nearest schools primary as well as preparatory stand in El Zahra (city) while the nearest Hospital stands in Heliopolis. Nevertheless there is a popular Health Center in "Kafr Farouk" very near from El Abassiry where physicians from different specializations are working daily.

A private pharmacy has been opened at 200 meters far from the settlement.

Registration of birth and death and vaccination are done in Ein shams civil register.

Entertaiments are missing there is no public telephone, only Abdallah Bassiouni has a private telephone which can be used by inhabitants in emergency cases.

The nearest mailing post stands at "Kafr Farouk" near the settlement and one of the settlers distributes the mail to the inhabitants on a voluntary basis.

There is one mosque erected by the settlers on a land offered by Mohamed El Tohami El Abassiry and a church which started in a dwelling owned by one of the first settlers Fanous Riskallah, but later on it was bought by the coptic church which took its responsability and offers many services to christion inhabitants.

Garbage is not formally collected. One zabal every one and then collects the garbage from the settlement and families who are not released from their garbage are obliged to threw it in the surrounding area near the railways where they burn it.

A public cemetery at 2.5 kilometers serves the settlement.

8- Urgent needs and demands.

Although the settlement is deprived from basic serivices, it nearness from kafr Farouk where services are available and from Ain Shams area ameliorats its situation in term of services Nevertheless settlers basic demands turn around the provision of a sewage system, a police office, a health unit provided by an ambulance, a youth club and a public telephone.

The most popular leaders in El Abassiry are Mohamed Ahmed Hafez an employee in the government Ragheb Faltass a technician in Cairo Airport and Gaber Abou El Eila Salam a carpenter in a company. They all certify that settlers are ready to contribute and to participate in any upgrading programme aiming to ameliorate the socio-economic conditions of the settlement. They recommend the training of youth girls as well as boys in the following domains handicrafting, typewritting, knitting etc..

II Description of the sample.

1- Householders socio-economic characteristics.

2- Occupation background of householders.

3- Children characteristics.

4- Families characteristics

1- Householders socio-economic characteristics.

Families or households chosen in Ezbet El Abaasiry (250) are headed by 240 householders male (56%), and 10 householders female (4%).

The mean age of the householders is 42.9 year with a standard deviation of 10.54 while the mean age of their wives is 35.7 year with a standard deviation of 11.2 while 26% (65) of householders are below thirty five years, 20% (50) of them are over fifty five.

The majority of householders are married (90.4%), 7.1% of which have two wives, 4.8% (12) are divorced or widowers, and 4.8% (12) are single. The mean years of marriage is 21.264 year with a standard deviation of 6.71. Only 12.8% (32) of married householders are newly married couples.

Illiteracy spreads between householders and their wives, 66% (165) of householders and 91.4% (221) of their wives have not even a primary certificate. Although, 35.2% (88) of householders and 13.3% (32) of wives can read and write.

Householders who hold a public certificate reach no more than 30% (75), 28% of them hold a primary certificate, 32% a preparatory certificate and 24% a secondary certificate.

Only 4.8% (12) of householders hold a university degree or an equivalent certificate.

If education is to be divided into three stages: primary certificate or less, preparatory and secondary certificate university degree or equivalent, we shall find that 74.4% (186) of householders fall in the first one, and that 16.8 (42) fall in the second one, and only 4.8% (12) fall in the third stage.

In term of education we have an homogenous group. Householders are mainly from rural origin, 60.4% (151). The remainders are native born in urban cities of the delta or upper Egypt (22.8%), (57) or in Cairo 16.8% (42).

The non-native householders originally settled in Ezbet El Abassiry hoping to find work in the surrounding areas (32.2% (67)), or settled there because they already worked in the area and wanted to move near their work (23.1% (48)), or because of the housing crisis which induced them to live in the periphery of the capital (26.9% (56)), or because of othe reasons like migration with the family (7.2% (15)), or marria and their desire to be independant (10.6% (22)).*

---

* For more details see table 1 and 2 .

2- Occupation background of householders:

"Occupation" is condidered by sociologists as an important variable in the differentiation of rural family from other types of families in urban areas. Occupation in the secondary sector influences the status of the family in the social structure it creates a sort of sub-culture in the society with specific values and traditions.

El Abassiry is and urban settlement. Only 2% of its inhabitants are engaged in agricultural occupation, while the remainders are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

The proportion of householders engaged in the industrial sector reaches 36.8% (92): 65.2% (60) of them are skilled workers, while the remainders are unskilled workers. 14.4% (36) of householders are employees in the government, (4%) are in the service, and only (5.2%) are in business or trade, (2.8%), are artisans, (2.4%) are self-employed in private shops, (6%) are daily labourers without permanent job, (11.6%) work in the army, and (8.8%) are retired. It was noticed that 50% of tenants versus 40% of owners are skilled workers and that settlers engaged in the primary sector (Agriculture) are all owners.

The data indicates a very broad working - class composition ranging from skilled workers to the non - working (retired) and temporary working members of the working class. Their working years average 16.98 year with a standard deviation 8.91. Householders female are in the labor force 9 out of 10 of them are working as employee (5).

29.1% (57) work for the government in Cairo. The remainders work in factories or companies in the settlement in private shop or as labourers in shops or in workshops, and 14.8% work in the army while 14.8% (23) of householders go to work on foot, 13.3% (21) depend in going to work upon factory and company bus. 34.2% (54) rely upon public transportation. The remainders rely on bicycles (6.3%) and on train (4.4%) 27.2% (43) of settlers had to take more than one meain to go to their work.*

3- Children characteristics:

The children characteristics of our sample reveal the very young population of Ezbet El Abassiry as many of our rural villages or even urban towns and cities. The percentage of children below the school age (6 years) reaches 31.2% (229) of the children (735) in families

---

* For more details see table 3.

interviewed. 21.5% (158) of children are aged between 6 and 12 years, 26.9% (198) between 12 and 18 years, and 20.4% have more than 18 years old averaging a mean age of 11.4 year.

If we compare the education of children to their father education, we shall find that parents attach more importance to day to the education of their children boys as well as girls.

If 15% (73) of children in the age of schooling are illiterate (39 boys for 34 girls), the remainders have obtained an education certificate or are still in school 57% (277) of children hold a primary certificate or less (138 boys for 139 girls). 23.7% (115) hold a preparatory or secondary certificate (62 boys for 53 girls), and 4.3% (21) hold a university degree or an equivalent certificate (18 boys for 3 girls).

As we see, 18 boys and 3 girls have obtained a university degree and a substantial percentage of children (45%) are still attending schools and faculties.

Only 13.3% (98) of boys were working at the time of the study. They are mainly engaged in industrial work as skilled labourers (38), unskilled labourers (12), in private shope as self employed (12), in the government as employee (16), in the army (16), and in the settlement as labourers in minor jobs.

Sons go to their work mainly on foot (40.5%). The remainders rely upon public transportation (29.7%) trains (4.7%) 21.9% of sons rely upon more than one mean to go to their work.

4- Families characteristics:

a- Despite the fact that the original settlers of El Abassiry were from rural areas, (60.4%) they were from the very beginning engaged in non agricultural work.

Their occupation in Cairo city has affected the social structure of their families: only 6.4% (16) of the families interviewed can be classified as extended; they are constituted by husband and / or wife, their married and unmarried children, or by a widow or divorced (man or woman) with their married and unmarried children and relatives.

1.2% (3) of the families can be classified as joint families. They are formed by brothers or cousins living together and sharing only the food and housing expenses.

The predominant type of family is the nuclear one (92.4%), who acts as a socio-economic independant unit, and is constituted by one generation: householder and spouse, single householder with friends; or by two generations: householder and spouse with unmarried children and relatives.

b- Despite the fact that the nuclear family is predominant, the number of persons per family is high: 49.6% (124) of families count more than 6 persons each, 38. % (95) count between 3 and 6 persons each, and only 12.4% (31) of families count less than 3 persons each; averaging 5.6 persons per family with a standard deviation of 2.259.

It was found that then is a significant relationship between the tenure status and the number of person/family (χ^2 = 24.568 significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01) as it is shown in the following table

Relationship between the tenure status (A) and the number of person/family (B)

A \ B	< 3	3 -	6 -	+ 9	Total
owner	11	60	79	22	172
tenant	20	35	17	6	78
Total	31	95	96	28	250

c- The mean monthly income of householders was found to be in the order of 39.7 L.E with a standard deviation of 19.1. When we add to householders income, the income of the other members of the family (wife, sons, etc..) the mean total family income was found to be in the order of 47.1 L.E. / month with a standard deviation of 22.3. While 16% (39) of

families have a total monthly family income of more than 70 L.E 62.8% (157) have a total family income between 30 and 70 and the remainders 21.2% (54) have a total family income less than 30 L.E/month.

The average per capital monthly income was found to be in the order of 10.7 with a standard deviation of 5.507.

d- The ownership of certain consumers durable (as a television set, a washing machine, or a refrigerator) can be also a good indicator of the economic standards of the families.

Almost all families have a transistor radio, 29.6% (74) have a television set which had been sold on a credit basis and usually families invite their neighboors to follow certain programmes; Some of householders wives (36%) have adopted the new ways of cooking by purchasing a range butagaz. 6% of families have a refrigerator, and 6% have a washing - machine.

Some few families own a radio, a television set and a recorder at the same time. (8%) others have a washing - machine, a range butagaz, and a refrigerator(2%).

e- The examination of households expenditure on variables related to housing could give valuable informations about the current pattern of settlers expenditure:

1- The average monthly rent paid by families is 3.91 with a standard deviation of 1.983. Only 7.7% of renters pay more than 30% of their income as rent; 57.7% pay between 10 and 30%, and 34.6% pay less than 10% of their income as rent.

There is a reverse relationship between the total family income and the percentage of income spent on rent. The more the total family income, the less the percentage of income spent on rent as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the total family income (A) and the percentage of family income spent on rent(B)

B / A(L.E)	-10%	10% -	20% -	+ 30%	N/A	Total
- 30	2	5	7	3	37	54
30 -	12	18	11	2	113	157
+ 70	13	3	1		22	39
Total	27	26	19	5	177	250

r = - 0.491

2- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on electricity is 169.9 piastres with a standard deviation of 72.304. Only 2.4% of the householders pay more than 9%

of their income on electricity, 51.7% of the householders pay from 3 to 9% and 45.9% pay less than 30% of their income on electricity.

There is a reverse relationship between the total family income and the percentage of income spent on electricity. The more the total family income, the less the percentage of income spent on electricity as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the total family income (A) and the percentage of family income spent on electricity (B).

B / A(L.E)	-3%	3% -	5% -	7% -	+9%	Nothing	Total
30	13	14	11	8	1	7	54
30-	61	39	21	6	4	26	157
+70	21	4	4			10	39
Total	95	57	36	14	5	43	250

$r = -0.312$

On the other hand the data showed that there is no relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure paid on electricity: ($\chi^2 = 3.1$ not significant) as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the number of persons per family (A) and the monthly expenditure of family on electricity (B).

A \ B	-50	50-	100-	150-	+200	N/A	Total
-3	3	3	9	3	10	3	31
3-	7	5	23	10	29	21	95
+6	1	6	49	6	43	19	124
Total	11	14	81	19	82	43	250

3- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on water is 121.638 piastres with a standard deviation of 53.738; 9.3% of the householders pay more than 5% of their income on water 35.7% pay between 3 and 5% and 5.5 pay less than 3% of their income on water.

There is a significant relationship between the number of person per family and the monthly expenditure on water. (χ^2 = 8.61 significant beyond 0.05) as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the number of persons per family (A), and the monthly expenditure on water (B)

A \ B	-50	50-	100-	150-	+200	N/A	Total
-3	3	1	3	2	4	18	31
3-	2	8	31	1	6	47	95
+6	5	14	34	1	4	66	124
Total	10	23	68	4	14	131	250

4- The average monthly expenditure paid by families for flushing is 121.41 piasters with a standard deviation of 79.823 .

Only 0.5% of the householders pay more than 9% of their income on flushing. 44.6% pay between 3 and 9% and 54.9% pay less than 3% of their income on flushing.

There is a significant relationship between the number of person per family and the monthly expenditure on flushing; (χ^2 = 13.47 significant beyond 0.01), as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the number of person per family (A) and the monthly family expenditure on flushing (B).

A \ B	-50	50-	100-	150-	+200	N/A	Total
-3		7	8	2	4	10	31
3-	21	14	22	8	13	17	95
+6	20	25	25	8	18	28	124
Total	41	46	55	18	35	55	250

5- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on transportation is 3.221 L.E with a standard deviation of 2.011 .

Only 11.4% of the householders pay more than 30% of their income on transportation; 44.3% pay between 10 and 30%; 44.3% pay less than 10% of their income on transportation.

- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on food is 34.44 with a standard deviation of 18.581. There is a significant relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure of families on food; ($\chi^2 = 9.23$ significant beyond 0.05).

Relationship between the number of person/family (A) and the monthly family expenditure on food (B).

A \ B	-10 L.E	10-	30-	50-	+70	Total
-3	7	14	9	1		31
3-	4	51	33	6	1	95
+6		26	67	17	14	124
Total	11	19	109	24	15	150

While only 6.8% of families pay less than 30% of their income on food, 15.6% pay more than 70% of their income on food. 40.8% pay between 50 and 70%, and 36.8% pay between 30

and 50%. There is a reversed relationship between the total family income and the percentage of income spent on food; the more the total family income, the less the percentage of income spent on food as it is shown in the following table.

Relationship between the total family income (A) and the percentage of family income spent on food (B).

A \ B	-30%	30-	50-	+70	Total
-30		7	27	20	54
30-	11	58	69	19	157
+70	6	27	6		39
Total	17	92	102	39	250

The following patterns of households average expenditures emerged from the above analysis:

15.632% of income on rent.
3.845% of income on electricity.
3.08 % of income on water.
3.44 % of income on flushing.
14.857% of income on transportation.
52.6 % of income on food.

By local standards, "El Abassiry " families interviewed are not particularly poor. Families have more or less a steady income. They are poor but they represent the average wage - earning sector. The utilization of modern domestic means, by some families, like butagaz, refrigerators, washing-machines, etc... The purchase of television sets, recorders by others, and the rate of physical improvement in the houses, indicate that they have maintened an appreciable rate of upward mobility 49% of owners have done housing improvements such as add rooms or stores, repair ceiling or floor, and instal a cesspool.*

---

* For more details see table 5.

Table 1

Householders Socie-Economic characteristics

		N	%
1	Sex		
	male	240	96
	female	10	4
2	Age		
	/ 25 years	8	3.2
	25 -	57	22.8
	35 -	69	27.6
	45 -	58	23.2
	+ 55 years	50	20
	N./K.	8	3.2
3	Marital status		
	never married	12	4.8
	Married (one wife)	210	84
	Married (two wives)	16	6.4
	Divorced / widower	12	4.8
4	Number of years being married		
	\ 5 years	32	12.8
	5 -	65	26
	15 -	59	23.6
	+ 25	60	24
	N./A.	24	9.6

		N	%
5	Education		
	Illiterate	77	30.8
	Read and write	88	35.2
	Primary certificate	21	8.4
	Preparatory certificate	24	9.6
	Secondary certificate	18	7.2
	University degree/equivalent	12	4.8
	N. / K.	10	4
6	Origin		
	City residents	57	22.8
	village residents	151	60.4
	N./A. (born in cairo).	42	16.8
7	Reasons for moving to the settlement		
	Near work	48	23.1
	Migration to find work	67	32.2
	Housing crisis	56	26.9
	Migration with the family	15	7.2
	Marriage and independence	22	10.6
	others		
	N./A. (birth place).	42	

Table 2

Occupation background of householders.

	N.	%
1 Previous job (if any)		
No	240	
Agricultural labourer	1	10
Unskilled labourer	1	10
Skilled labourer		
Artisan		
Selfemployed		
Employee	1	10
Tradesman	1	10
Service labourer	3	30
Military	3	30
2 Reasons for living previous job		
Present job best	6	60
quarrel with director	1	10
Illness or retirement	1	10
specialization in present job	1	10
left government to be self-employed	1	10
N./A.	240	
3 Present occupation		
Skilled labourer	60	24
Unskilled labourer	32	12.8
Agriculture labourer	3	1.2

	N.	%
Service labourer	10	4
Employee	36	14.4
Artisan	7	2.8
Self employed	6	2.4
Tradesman	13	5.2
Military	29	11.6
Daily work	15	6
Retired	22	8.8
N./K.	17	6.8
5 Place present wor.		
Factory	10	5
Private workshop	6	3.1
Workshop labourer	5	2.6
Private shop	29	14.8
Shop labourer	8	4.1
Government	57	29.1
Army or police	29	14.8
Company	49	25
Agriculture land	3	1.5
N./A. (retired and daily worker)	37	
N./K.	17	

	N.	%
5 Number of working years		
< 5 years	15	7.6
5 -	38	19.4
10-	35	17.9
15-	37	18.9
20-	30	15.3
+25	41	
N./A. (retired, daily worker, not working)	54	20.9
6 Distance Home/work		
< 5 km	18	11.4
5 -	23	14.6
10-	19	12
15-	26	16.5
+20 km	72	4.5
N./A. (working in the settlement) retired daily worker	92	
7 Means of transportation to work		
On foot	23	14.6
Factory / company bus	21	13.3
Public transportation	54	34.2
Bicycle	10	6.3
Train	7	4.4
Two means	22	13.9
More than two means	21	13.3
N./A.	92	

	N.	%
More than two means	21	13.3
N./A.	92	
8 Time spent to go to work		
< 1/2 hour	25	15.8
1/2 -	52	32.9
1 -	40	25.4
+ 1 ½	41	25.9
N./A.	92	
9 Monthly income		
< 20 L.E.	36	14.4
20 -	119	47.6
40 -	50	20
60 - L.E.	32	12.8
+ 80	13	5.2

Table 3

Wives characteristics.

	N.	%
1 Age		
< 20 years	10	4.1
20 -	82	33.9
30 -	69	28.5
40 -	46	19
+ 50	35	14.5
2 Education		
Illiterate	189	78.1
Read and write	32	13.3
Primary certificate	7	2.9
Preparatory certificate	6	2.5
Secondary certificate	5	2
University	3	1.2
N./A.		
3 Occupation		
House wife	233	96.3
Skilled labourer	1	0.4
Employee	5	2.1
Unkilled	1	0.4
Service labourer	1	0.4
Daily worker	1	0.4

	N.	%
4 Monthly income		
20 -	5	55.6
30 -	3	33.3
40 - 50	1	11.1

Table 4

Children characteristics.

		N.	%
1	Sex		
	Male	367	49.9
	Female	368	50.1
	Total	735	

2	Age	Male	Female	Total	%
	< 6 years	100	129	229	31.2
	6 -	80	78	158	21.5
	12 -	81	117	198	26.9
	+ 18	106	44	150	20.4
3	Education				
	Illiterate	39	34	73	15
	Read and write	89	103	192	39.5
	Primary certificate	49	36	85	17.5
	Preparatory certificate	42	40	82	16.9
	Secondary certificate	20	13	33	6.8
	University certificate/ equivalent	18	3	21	4.3
	N./A.(younger than schoolage)	110	139	249	100

4	Occupation	N.	%
	Unemployed		
	Student	331	
	Dont work	74	

		N.		%
under the work age		212		
girls at home		20		
	Total		637	
Employed				
Government employee		16		16.3
Skilled labourer		38		38.8
Military		16		16.3
Self employed		12		12.2
		12		12.2
Daily worker		4		4.2
	Total	98		
Total			735	
5 Distance Home / work				
< 5 km		29		29.6
5 -		10		10.2
10 -		4		4.1
15 -		4		4.1
20 km -		7		7.1
+ 25		10		10.2
work in the settlement		34		34.7
N./A.		637		
6 Means of transportation to work				
On foot		26		40.5
Factory bus		1		1.6
Public transportation		19		29.7

		N.	%
	Train	3	4.7
	Taxi	1	1.6
	Two means	14	21.9
	N./A. 637 + 34	671	
7	Monthly income		
	< 10 L.E.	13	13.3
	10 -	26	26.5
	20 +	32	32.7
	30 -	14	14.3
	40 -	3	3
	N./K.	10	10.2

Table 5

Families characteristics

	N.	%
1 Type of family		
nuclear	231	92.4
extended	16	6.4
joint - family	3	1.2
2 Constitution of families		
Householder, spouse, children	167	66.8
Householder, spouse, children, relatives	23	9.2
Householder, spouse	20	8
Widower householder, children	9	3.6
Single householders, friends/relatives	12	4.8
Householder, spouse, married and unmarried children	13	5.2
Widower householder, married and unmarried children, relatives.	3	1.2
Two families	3	1.2
3 Number of children/household		
None	40	16
< 3 children	49	19.6
3 -	108	43.2
6 -	44	17.6
+ 9	9	3.6

		N.	%
4	Number of persons / family		
	< 3 persons	31	12.4
	3 -	95	38
	6 -	96	38.4
	+ 9	28	11.2
5	Total family income		
	10 - L.E.	54	21.2
	30 -	104	41.6
	50 -	53	21.2
	70 -	16	6.8
	+ 90	23	9.2
6	Per capita monthly income		
	< 5 L.E.	37	14.8
	5 -	160	64
	15 -	38	15.2
	+ 25	15	6
7	Ownership consumer durables		
	Radio	86	34.4
	Television	13	5.2
	Radio, television	41	16.4
	Radio, television, recorder	20	8
	Butagaz	65	26
	Butagaz, refrigerator	10	4

	N.	%
Washing machine, Butagaz	10	4
Washing machine, butagaz, refrigerator	5	2
Bicycle	22	8.8
Taxi	1	0.4
8 Monthly expensis of families on some variants relevant to housing.		
a. Rent		
< 1 L.E.	6	7.7
1 -	28	35.9
3 -	16	20.5
5 -	24	30.8
+ 7	4	5.1
N./A.	172	
b. Electricity		
< 1 L.E.	25	12.1
1 -	100	48.3
+ 2	82	39.6
N/A	43	
c. Water		
< 1 L.E.	33	27.7
1 -	72	60.5
+ 2	14	11.8
N./A	131	

	N.	%
d. Flushing		
< 1 L.E.	87	44.6
1 -	73	37.5
+ 2	35	17.9
N./A	55	
e. Transportation		
< 1 L.E.	19	13.6
1 -	62	44.3
3 -	29	20.7
+ 5	30	21.4
N./A	110	
f. Food		
< 10	11	4.4
10 -	91	36.4
30 -	109	43.6
50 -	24	9.6
+ 70	15	6

III Housing:

1- Housing conditions of the buildings or houses.

2- The dwelling unit or apartment.

3- Dwelling facilities.

4- Satisfaction from housing conditions.

III Housing

Housing is the planner's term for the dwellings that shelter families and individuals from the forces of both nature and other people. As a material element of culture, housing may be studied in architectural, engineering, and economic terms. The urban sociologist concentrates mainly upon the non-material elements; habits, values, satisfaction, social relationships attached to housing, as much as the effects of the material elements on the behaviour and attitudes of the individual sheltered in the dwellings.

Form the family's perspective however, housing in not only "shelter" or "household facilities," but comprises a number of facilities, services and utilities which link the individual and his family to the local community, and the community to the region in which it grows and progresses.

Housing is unique among consumer goods in the degree to which its quality can fulfill or diminish the well-being of individuals and families.

Housing is very costly to-day. A built-house is the most expensive single item most individuals ever buy; and except for food, expenditures for a rented shelter to-day take the largest part of the budget of most families. Neverthless, one's house is in itself a function of income, occupation, and educational attainment.

In this section, we shall examine the housing conditions of the households visited in "El Abassiry" which are the material elements of the dwellings, as much as the social habits, social values, and social relationships relevant to housing, which are the non - material elements of the dwellings.

1 - Housing conditions of the building (houses):

To-day, most of the site is built up and accomodated approximatively 16.000 inhabitants on an area of 20 Feddan

This high concentration is achieved using, mainly single storey dwellings (65.2%) , ot two stories buildings (24%) , organised in such a way that no open spaces have been retained adjoining the housing areas. Only 8.8% of the houses studied are three floored. The saturation of available land by building, ensures that there is no extension of the building, and most building operations are limited to improvements or alterations.

A big majority, 68.8% (172) , of houses are owner-occupied, while 31.2% (78) are renter occupied. 66% of owners hold the plot on a formal hikr lease. The remainders (2.8%) occupy the plot with others as a joint property. while some householders claim to have paid for hikr title, The others claim to have purchased their plots from other residents without registration.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the total family income and tenure status (χ^2=6.15 signifi cant beyond 0.05) as it is shown in the following table

Relationship between the total family income (A) and the tenure status (B).

A \ B	Owner	Tenant	Total
-30	33	21	54
30-	106	51	154
+70	33	6	39
Total	172	48	250

Owners are squacters in the sense that they erected dwellings on land not owned by them.

The plot sizes of the houses studied ranges between 70 and 90 square meters averaging 83 square meters.

Buildings or houses are divided into independant apartments or rooms. 61.6% (154) of houses are divided into independant apartment , 27.2% (2,2) of which are rented. Households are sheltered together but are acting as independant economic units, The average mumber of independant apartment in the houses visited is 2.865 apartment with a standard deviation of 1.630.

The data shows that there is a significant relationship between the number of families in the builing and the inclination of owners to divide the building into private independant rooms. (X^2 = 8.3 significant beyond 0.05).

Relationship between the number of families/ builing (A) and the internal subdivision of the building (B).

A \ B	Rooms	Apartment	Room + apartment	Total
1		116		116
2	32	27		59
3	16	8	2	26
4	17	7		24
5	2	2	3	7
6	6	3		9
+ 7	5	1	3	9
Total	78	164	8	250

The monthly rent of the housing unit in general, either if it is a room or an apartment, ranges between 2 and 7 L.E depending on the facilities available in each and if it is shared or private.

While 46.4% (116) of houses are occupied by only one

household 43.6% (109) are occupied by betwcen 2 and 5 households, 6.4% (16) by between 5 and 7 and 3.6% (9) by more than 7 households.

The average number of households in the houses visited reaches 3.495 households with a standard deviation of 1.370.

- Building materials:

Two kinds of building materials prevailed: red brick (84.4%), and mudbrick (7.6%). The remainder houses (8%) represent a combination of these buiiing materials.

Materials used for the roofs range from tin (16.4%), to Asbestos (53.6). The remainder used a combination of joint and pertinand board, joint board and reed, joint board and asbestos.

Floors are mainly in tiles (57.2%) or in cement (17.6%) or a combination of both materials. Floors of only 23.2% of houses are in earth.

Only 8.2% (13) of houses had been bought by the present owners while 5.2% (9) had been inherited.

86.6% (150) of householders visited have built their houses. Only 13.3% (20) of them have built it in one stage, while the remainders (86.7%) have built their houses in more

than two stages over a maximum period of 20 years. Each stage had added rooms to the house either horizontally or vertically.

The different building operations was carried out by a local bricklayer (87.3%), or by the members of the family itself (4%). Only 8.7% of families have delegated a contractor to carry out all the building and construction procedures.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the total family income and the decision of families to delegate to a bricklayer, or to a contractor, the responsability of the building procedure, (x^2= 7.9 significant beyond 0.05) as it is shown in the following table :-

Relationship between the total family income (A), and the responsible of the building procedure(B).

A \ B	Contractor	Bricklayer	Family members	N/A.	Total
30	3	24	2	22	54
30-	10	77	3	64	157
+70		27	1	11	39
Total	13	131	6	100	250

59.1% (89) of families financed the different stages of the building works from the family's own saving. 22.2% (33)

financed partly the building works, and borrowed the remain money needed mainly from relatives and friends (26), or by entering into a gameya (19). 18.7% (28) of householders with no savings at all have borrowed all the money needed for the building procedure. Only 9.4% of owners who have built their houses relied upon a credit from their work (5), or a credit from the bank 5.7%.

2 - The dwelling unit :-

The dwelling is defined as the independant room, or apartment, or house rented or owned by a socio - economic independant unit. Householders occupying the dwelling visited in the study, are not from the first generation which immigrated to the settlement. 36.8% (92) of them have been in their present dwellings for less than 5 years. 18.4% (46) have lived in their present dwellings for 15 years and more. The average years spent in the present dwelling is 11.06 years with a standard deviation of 6.307.

We shall rely in the evaluation of the dwellings on two main variables: The crowding rate and the availability of facilities.

- Crowding rate :

Most research attention has been paid to the adequacy of internal space or its inadequacy which is crowding.

Crowding is the key housing factor affecting low income families, and in period of acute housing crisis, all families.

Space is as Rosow* stated the dominant reason that families, when they can afford it, change one dwelling for another.

The effects of crowding have been more investigated than other housing shortages, because crowding is more easily measured.

However overcrowding of building must be distinguished from overcrowding of dwellings. If the first deprives the inhabitants of adequate supplies of air, sunlight and exposes them to many infections diseases, the former deprives the dwellers from privacy; healthy sleeping arrangements, makes the development of a steady study habits for children extremely difficult, and influences family relationships that tend to spread out in the settlement rather than in the family unit.

Crowding has been measured in a variety of way:

- Room crowding (person/room).
- Room crowding (person/sleeping room).
- Area crowding (sleeping area per person).
- Area crowding (room sleeping area per person).

---

* Rosow, Irving: "The Social effects of the physical environment" journal of the American Institute of planners-Vol XXXII N º 2 May 1961 - P. 128.

The most easier standard to use counts the number of people per room in a dwelling unit: 1.5 or 2 persons per room is generally considered as adequate.

When we look to the crowding rate in the households visited, we shall find that the average number of rooms per household is 3.376 rooms with a standard deviation of 1.041 while 12%(30) of dwellings count one room, 66.8% (167) count three rooms and more. It was noticed that some dwellings (2 owners) count more than 8 rooms each.

The following patterns of internal densities emerged:

Number of rooms	Person/room (crowding rate)	Average number of person per household
1	4.3	4.3
2	2.9	5.8
3	2.1	6.3
4	1.9	7.6
5	2.1	10.5
6	2	12

Several conclusion could be done from the previous table:

1- The more rooms there are in the dwelling, the higher the number of persons inhabiting the dwelling.

2- The more numerous the rooms, the lower the rate of crowding.

the data shows that there is a reveres relationship between the total family income (A) and the number of person/room (crowding rate) the more the total family income the less the number of person/room (r = 0.012) as it is shown in the following table:

Relationship between the total family income (A) and the number of person/room in the family dwelling (B).

A \ B	- 1	1 -	3 -	+ 5	Total
- 30 (L.E.)	5	35	11	3	54
30 -	12	107	30	8	157
+ 70	3	24	11	1	39
Total	20	166	52	12	250

If we condidere that overcrowding exists when there is more than two persons/room, then 25.6 (64) of dwellings are overcrowded; 4.8% (12) of which count more than 5 persons room.

The average crowding rate in the dwellings visited is 2.396 persons/room, with a standard deviation of 1.349 .
The data shows that there is a significant relationship between the total income of families and the number of rooms owned or rented by households as indicated in the following table:

Relation between the total family income (A)
and the number of rooms in the dwelling unit

A \ B	1	2	+3	Total
- 30	10	7	37	54
30 -	20	36	101	157
+ 70		10	29	39
Total.	30	53	167	250

(x^2 = 13.5 significant beyond 0.05)

since the internal density of dwellings had shown that the more numerous the rooms, the lower the crowding rate; and the figures above had shown that the more the family income the more numerous the rooms households can built or rent, we can reach a conclusion that the highest the family income, the lower the crowding rate.

On the other hand the data shows that there is a significant relationship between the tenure status and the number of rooms per dwelling (x^2 = 16.755 significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01) as indicated in the following table:

Relationship between the tenure status (A)
and the number of rooms in the dwelling unit (B)

A \ B	one	2	3	4	+5	Total
Owner	12	39	65	47	9	172
Tenant	18	14	30	15	1	78
Total	30	53	95	62	10	250

3- Dwelling facilities:

The lack of public utilities has already been mentioned before. The settlement is deprived from major public utilities such as running water, sewage system and waste disposal.

37.2% (93) dwellings visited relies upon public taps, while the wealthier residents had find their ways to connect water to their houses. The average distance between households visited and public taps in the settlement was found to be 393.68 meters, with a standard deviation of 198.376.

82.8% (207) of dwellings have electricity. Dwelling facilities as a private toilet, bath, or a shower, running water, are considered as an index for fair housing condition, Their lack could be condidered, among other deprivations, as an indicator of bad housing conditions. Facilities within the dwellings visited vary from having a private bathroom (30.8%), through having a kitchen (70.4%), and having a private water-closet (92%) or a shared water closet (6.4%). The dwellings provided by all these facilities reach 10% of the dwellings visited. When we look to the distribution of amenities between owners and tenants the following figures emerged

		owner	tenant	Total
	Yes	124	52	176
Kitchen	No	47	26	73
	Shared	1		1

		Owner	Tenant	Total
Bathroom	Yes	55	22	73
	No	117	56	173
	Shared			
Water closet	Yes	163	67	230
	No	2	2	4
	Shared	7	9	16
Water				
	Running water	104	43	147
	Private or public tap	68	35	103
Electricity				
	Yes	142	65	207
	No	30	13	43
Total		172	78	250

The data shows that there is a significant relationship between the availability of certain amenities (like water closet) and the tenure status.*

Itwas noticed that the water closet is the only amenity which owners provide in the rooms or apartments rented either as a private or shared accomodations.

---

* Water closet (χ^2 = 6.493 significant beyond 0.05).

When we look to the distribution of amenities between the different income groups the following figures emerged.

		-30 L.E	30-	+70	Total
Kitchen	Yes	31	110	35	176
	No	23	46	4	73
	Shared		1		1
Bathroom	Yes	16	41	20	77
	No	38	116	19	173
	Shared				
Water closet	Yes	47	144	39	230
	No	1	3		4
	Shared	6	10		16
Water	Connected	23	93	31	147
	Public or private tap	31	64	8	103
Electricity	Yes	42	129	36	207
	No	12	28	3	43
Total		54	157	39	250

4- Satisfaction from housing conditions:

a. If we define general satisfaction from housing conditions as being the absence of complaints, and dissatisfaction as complaints from defects related to housing, we shall notice that 86.8% (217) of householders in our sample are satisfied while only 13.2% (33 are not, in spite the fact that the standard of housing in "Abassiry" is low.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the availability of certain amenities like (Kitchen, Bathroom water) and the total family income.*

The study team thought that satisfaction or dissatisfaction from housing conditions may be related to some variables relevant to housing, as the total family income, the crowding rate or the education of householders, etc.., but the data shows that there is no significant relation between the attitude of householders towards housing conditions, and households or householders characteristics except tenure status as it could be seen in the following tables.

---

* Kitchen (^{2} = 12.086 significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01).
Bathroom (^{2} = 9.259 " " 0.05).
Water (^{2} = 13.022 " " 0.05 and 0.01).

Relation between the total family income (A) and the satisfaction of householders from present housing conditions(B).

A \ B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
30 L.E.	32	12	54
30 -	137	20	157
+ 70	38	1	39
Total	217	33	250

(x^2 = 1.43 not significant).

Relation between the education of householder (A) and their satisfaction from present housing condition (B).

A \ B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Illiterate	71	6	77
Read and Write	78	10	88
Primary certificate	17	4	21
Preparatory "	2o	4	24
Secondary "	12	6	18
University degree	9	3	12
N./K.	10		
Total	217	33	250

(x^2 = 4.59 not significant).

Relation between tenure status (A) and satisfaction from present housing conditions (B).

A \ B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Owner	163	9	172
Tenant	54	24	78
Total	217	33	250

(χ^2 = 32.319 significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01).

As the table shows 30.7% of tenants are dissatisfied from their present housing conditions versus only 5.3% of owners.

When the field workers reasked the question of satisfaction in another way, by asking the householders about the main reasons of their satisfaction from their housing conditions, we found that 17.6%(44) didn't find any reason to be satisfied versus 18% (45) who didn't find any reason to be dissatisfied from their housing conditions.

We can conclude <u>that general satisfaction or general dissatisfaction from housing conditions is misleading, and in spite of being satisfied from their housing conditions, householders could see many disadvantages in their houses and vice - versa</u>.

b. When we examined the sources of satisfaction of householders, we found that they are concentrated on ownership (54.8%).

The other sources of satisfaction are related to the location of the house which is near the work and school (2.4%), or being in a good social neighborhood (8.4%). The suitable rent of the dwelling unit has been reported by 6.8% of householders, while only 2.4% reported that living in the family house reprents a main reason of their satisfaction from their housing conditions. The largeness of the housing unit and its healthy condition were reported only by 19 settlers.

c. Concerning the important sources of discontent from housing conditions, the data shows that there is two groups of reasons. The first one concentrated on the dwelling unit itself, such as the lack of facilities 46.8% (117), the smallness of the dwelling unit 6.8% (17), its bad building materials 6% (15), its unhealthy conditions 6.4% (16), and the deterioration of the house as a whole 0.8% (2).

The other group concentrated on the location of the dwelling which is far from the means of transportation, from work and school 11.6% (29), its location in a bad neighbourhood 2.4% (6). Only 1.2% (3) of renters complained about the rent of their dwelling which was considered high.

The major sources of dissatisfaction are concentrated on:

Lack of facilities.

Far from transportation.

Little space within the dwelling.

Poor building materials.

Poor health conditions.

d. While ownership represents the major source of satisfaction from housing conditions, lack of facilities represents the main source of discontent; These reasons are followed by the location of housing as being near work from one part, and the location of housing as being far from transportation from other part.

e. We think that satisfaction and dissatisfaction contain a subjective element varying from family to family and depending upon different combined variables, such as life cycle, level of education, income size of the family previous housing, aspirations, gools, etc...

Several hypothesis can be tested in further studies, as the relation between satisfaction from housing conditions and family life cycle, with the assumption that one environment which is suited to the needs of the young couple, becomes perhaps inadequate when children reach school, or that a shift in

job location, or the enlargement of family size can render a previous convenient dwelling quite unsuitable.

f. As for "El Abassiry" settlers, we think that factors are playing in favor of their general feeling of satisfaction from their present housing conditions: previous housing experiences in Cairo or in other urban cities as migrants from rural areas, and ownership of the house which represents a social value and indicates an upward social mobility.*

---

* For more details see table 6 and 7.

Table 6.

Housing conditions.

a) The building	N.	%
1 Number of floors		
one	163	65.2
2	60	24
+3	27	8.8
2 Number of appartments		
one	60	36.6
2	56	34.2
3	13	7.9
4	18	11
5	5	3.1
6 and more	12	7.2
N./A.	86	
3 Number of rooms		
one	8	8.3
2	27	28.1
3	26	27.1
4	16	16.7
5	4	4.2
6	10	10.4
7		
8	2	2.1
9 and more	3	3.1
N./A.	154	

		N.	%
4	Number of families		
	one	116	46.4
	2	59	23.6
	3	26	10.4
	4	24	9.6
	5	7	2.8
	6	9	3.6
	7	4	1.6
	8 and more	5	2
5	Building materials		
	walls		
	Red bricks	211	84.4
	Stone	2	0.8
	Red brick and stone	3	1.2
	Mud bricks	19	7.6
	Mud bricks, red bricks	5	2
	Mud brick, stone	1	0.4
	Red bricks, stone, Mudbricks		
	Red bricks, reinforcement concrete	9	3.6
	Roofs		
	Tin	41	16.4
	Palm trunks and reed	8	3.2
	Joint board, Asbestos	9	3.6
	Joint board, reed	15	6

	N	%
Joint, pertinant board	4	1.6
Concrete	39	15.6
Asbestos, iron	134	53.6
Floors		
Earth	58	23.2
Cement	44	17.6
Tiles	143	57.2
Tiles, cement	5	2

b) Tenure

6 Type of tenure		
	165	66
Joint property	7	2.8
Hiki		
Renter	78	31.2
7 Number of rooms rented in the building		
One room	3	23.1
2 +	3	23.1
3 +	4	30.8
4 +	1	7.7
+ 5	2	15.3
Don't rent	159	
N./A.	78	

	N.	%
8 Number of appartments rented (to owners only)		
one	24	57.1
2	8	19.1
3	6	14.3
+ 4	4	9.5
Don't rent	130	
N./A (renters)	78	
9 Average rent of the housing unit (to owners only)		
2 -	30	56.6
4 -	15	28.3
+ 6	8	15.1
N./A	197	
10 Ways of owning the building (to owner only).		
Built	150	86.6
Inherited	9	5.2
Bought	13	8.2
N./A. (renters).	78	
c) Ways of building		
11 Building procedure		
One stage	20	13.3
Several stages	130	86.7
N./A.	100	

	N.	%
12 Responsability of the building procedure		
Bricklayer	131	87.3
Family	6	4
Contractor	13	8.7
N./A.	100	
13 Money needed for construction		
Had the money	89	59.1
Borrowed the money	28	18.7
Both	33	22.2
N./A.	100	
14 Sources of borrowing money		
Friends or relatives	26	49.1
Money	19	35.8
Work	5	9.4
Bank	3	5.7
More than one source		
N./A.	197	

d) <u>The householder's dwelling</u>

15 Number of years in present dwelling		
< 5 years	92	36.8
5 -	110	44
15 -	37	14.8
+ 25 years	9	3.6
N./K.	2	0.8

		N.	%
16	Number of rooms		
	one room	30	12
	2	53	21.2
	3	95	38
	4	62	24.8
	+ 5	10	4
17	Number of persons/room (crowding rate).		
	< 1 person	20	8
	1 -	166	66.4
	3 -	52	20.8
	5 -	8	3.2
	+ 7	4	1.6
18	Rent		
	< 1 L.E.	6	7.7
	1 -	28	35.9
	3 -	16	20.5
	5 -	24	30.8
	+ 7	4	5.1
	N./A. (owners).	172	
	<u>Utilities</u>		
19	Kitchen		
	Yes	176	70.4
	No	73	29.2

		N.	%
20	Bathroom		
	Yes	77	30.8
	No	173	69.2
	Shared		
21	Water - closet		
	Yes	230	92
	No	4	1.6
	Shared	16	6.4
22	Type of flushing		
	Sewage		
	Cesspool	45	32.5
	Trench	166	67.5
	N./A.	4	
23	Number of flushing / year		
	Don't flush	55	22
	<1	22	8.8
	1	18	7.2
	2	14	5.6
	3	5	2
	4	13	5.2
	+5	78	31.2
	Don't know	45	18

		N.	%
24	Source of water		
	Water connected	147	58.8
	Public taps	93	37.2
	Shared tap inside home	10	4
25	Distance house / public tap		
	< 100 m	17	16.5
	100 -	6	5.8
	200 -	12	11.7
	300 -	6	5.8
	400 -	4	3.9
	+ 500	58	56.3
	N./A.	147	
26	Reasons of not connecting water		
	No connection in the settlement	12	11.7
	very expensive	54	52.4
	there are other priorities	8	7.7
	owners responsabilities	29	28.2
	N./A.	147	
27	Having electricity		
	Yes	207	82.8
	No	43	17.2

		N.	%
28	Reasons of not introducing electricity		
	Very expensive	12	27.9
	no means	13	30.2
	use a gaz lamp	2	4.7
	owners responsabilities	11	25.6
	Not necessary	5	11.6
	N./A.	207	

Table ,

Satisfaction of housing conditions.

		N.	%
1	General satisfaction from housing conditions		
	Yes	217	86.8
	No	33	13.2
2	Important reasons of satisfaction		
	None	44	17.6
	ownership	137	54.8
	Near work	5	2
	Good neighborhood	21	8.4
	cheap	17	6.8
	Family house	6	2.4
	Large	13	5.2
	Health	6	2.4
	Near school	1	0.4
3	Important reasons of dissatisfaction		
	None	45	18
	No facilities	117	46.8
	Small	17	6.8
	bad building materials	15	6
	Not healthy	16	6.4
	Expensive	3	1.2
	Far from transportation	24	9.6
	Bad neighborhood	6	2.4
	likely to collapse	2	0.8
	ır from work and school	5	2

IV Social Relations values and aspirations.

1- Spatial use and social relationship.

a. Internal use of space.

b. Social relationship.

2- Values and aspirations.

Relationships, Values and Aspiration

1- Spatial use and social relations

We shall try, in this section to analyse the possible effects of the internal use of space in the dwelling, on the network of social relations among the households visited. We think that the understanding of internal spatial organization, as much as the significance of local social relations could give us a fair appreciation of the meaning that the settlement have for settlers.

a. The internal use of space:

The overcrowding of the dwellings visited make the internal arrangements and the space use difficult, and the multifunction of each room an obligation.

The current patterns of internal use of space suggest the following:

1. Rooms fulfill many functions as a place for sleeping, eating, cooking, washing and lengthen clothes, receiving visitors, and as a place where children use to study, and spend time. The data collected from the householders about their every day activities shows that these different activities are fulfilled in one or two rooms in 33,2% of dwellings visited.

The following figures show the different activities of families fulfilled in any room available.

Cooking	(18.8%).
receiving visitors	(56,4%).
washing clothes	(9 2%).
lengthen clothes	(7.6%).
breeding poultry	(8.3%).
studying	(88.7%).
playing	(15.1%).

2. The rural courtyard fulfill many functions too, as a place for cooking, washing and lengthen clothes, breeding poultry, as the figures show:

cooking	(2.4%).
washing clothes	(20%).
lengthen clothes	(33.6%).
breeding poultry	(50.7%).

3. The same activity is fulfilled in different spaces in the dwelling. Each activity follows a different continuum which varies from non-speciali area, to specialised one.

a. <u>Cooking:</u>

+ Kitchen	Courtyard	Hall	Passage	any room -
70.4%	2.4%	5.6%	2.8%	18.8%

b. Washing clothes:

Bathroom	Courtyard	The roof	Kitchen	Hall	Infront the house	Any room
26%	20%	0.8%	9.2%	33.2%	1.6%	9.2%

c. Lengthen clothes:

Balcony	Roof	Courtyard	Street	Any room
19.2%	31.6%	33.6%	8%	7.6%

d. Breeding poultry:

Courtyard	Roof	Balcony	Kitchen	Any room
50.7%	36.6%	3.7%	0.7%	8.3%

e. Places assigned to the study of children:

Sitting room	Any room
11.3%	88.7%

4. When facilities are available, activities like cooking, washing clothes and breeding poultries, are conducted in the area assigned for the facility.

5. Every space available in the dwelling (the hall, the roof, the courtyard, the front of the house, the street) is fully utulized by the households members in their every day activities, except the sleeping area reserved to beds.

6. Furniture too is multifunctional: beds (as a place to sit on), tables (as a mean to cook on, to get meals, to range book or radio, or television), wardrobe (for food storage).

7. The street is the space in which social networks are localized. Women (mothers, daughters, female relatives) are acting together the every day activities. They use the street to talk with friends and neighboors. Men go to their work and return back only to eat and sleep. They are either in their work, or with friends and neighboors in the coffee house, or sitting in the street corner.

8. Children are deprived of any private internal use of space. There are no places assigned to children, neither for their sleeping, nor for their studying. They sleep and study anywhere. Some of 11.3% of families reserved the sitting-room in period of exams to the study of their children. Children are sent into the street to play.

9. The physical space is structured arroumd the residential unit. The settlers have experienced a certain usage of the local area as being an integral part of home. Streets, alleys, cul de sac: are structured on the basis of being integrated in the whole social organization of the settlement.

10. In spite of the fact that settlers are living in the surrounding area of the capital and are engaged mainly in secondary and tertiary sectors, they could not be classified in local standards as urban settlers; but in other hand, they are no longer villagers. Their way of life has changed: only 30% of the dwellings visited has a rural courtyard; 79.6% (199) of families are getting their meals on a floor table; 57.6% (144) of families are using Primus, and 37.6% (94) are using a range butagaz for cooking, 53.6% (134) of families are breeding poultry, 37.2% (93) are relying for getting water on public taps, 82.8% (207) have electricity 29.6% (74) have a television set. 6% (15) have a refrigerator, and 6% (15) have a washing machine.

b. Residential Groups

The physical space provides a framework within which some of the most important social relations are achieved such as visiting, mutual help, resolving problems between settlers, borrowing money in case of necessity.

Space in the settlement is used in a non selective way. The settlers are at home in the street, outside their houses; They communicate easily. They see neighboors quite often; They don't need to visit their near neighboors, because they are together every one and then.

The current patterns of social relations suggest the following:

1. Kinship relations (relatives)are of considerable importance in term of visiting, mutual aid and borrowing money, but there are other alternatives which are quite evident in these terms: neighbours relations and friends relations.

2. Death and marriage are among the main events in which settlers must visit each other to present their condolence or congratulation.

3. Mutual aid occurs between settlers without any preference in 55.6% (133) of households visited.

4. Elder people resolve the problems of settlers Neighbours and relatives interfere too, but at lesser extend.

5. Borrowing occurs more frequently between neighbours than between relatives which is understandable because of their every day contact.

We think that settlers have experienced a certain degree of residential stability since 18.4% (46) have lived 15 years and more in their present dwellings 24.3% (9) of which have lived more than 25 years in the settlement. They thought about El Abassiry as their houses: they have lived together, reared their children together, confronted almost the same problems of survival; they

constitute a big family tied togther by similar problems and worries.*

2- Values and aspirations.

The research seeks to determine the social values of El Abassiry settlers who are no more villagers, but not either urban citizens in our local standards.

The study of social values and aspirations is very important for the understanding of human decisions and human behaviour. The prevailing values in a community provide many social indications which can explain social changes, priorities and decisions to make.

The study used two techniques** to detect the values and aspirations of settlers:

1. Exposing the settlers to several variables and giving them the chance to choose the most important factors among them. The purpose of this question was to determine the values prevalent in the community and the importance of owning a decent dwelling in relation to the other proposed variables.

---

* For more details see table 8 and 9.

** These techniques have been used before in a research project done by the center: "The study of housing conditions in rural Guizeh governorate" - Dr. Camal Zaki and Noha Fahmy in "National Review of social sciences" - Special issue - Vol. VII n° 3 September 1965.

2. Asking projective questions.

<u>The ownership of the dwelling a social value:</u>

The following variables were cited to settlers:

- To have money.
- To have a decent dwelling.
- To educate children.
- To be in good health.
- To live peacefully with wife and children.

The settlers then were asked to determine the most important among these variables in their opinion. The result was as follows:

Health	62.4%
Education of children	12.8%
Living peacefully with wife and children	17.6%
Owning a decent dwelling	2 %
Having money.	3.2%
N./K.	5 %

1. The above results show that health represents the most important variable for 62.4% of settlers; which could reflect their crucial needs of health care services, and their belief that illness is synonym of poverty, distress, and necessity which is understandable since the only guarantee for their survival is their work.

2. Since 68.8% of settlers are owners who erect their houses without any help from public authority, the owning of a decent dwelling didn't appear to have a primary importance. Only 2% of settlers, mainly renters mentioned this variable as being the most important variable in their opinion.

But when the settlers were left to determine the variables themselves in a projective question which put the settlers in an assumed position thus:

"In case of obtaining money, what is the most important thing you choose to do or to buy."

Building a new house emerged as indicated in the following figures.

To Build a new house	28 %
To Educate children	25.6%
To Make a project	9.6%
To Make a pilgrinage to Mecke	7.2%
To Buy furniture for the house	6.4%
To Buy clothes for children	4.8%
To Buy a piece of land	0.4%
Others.	18 %

Build a new house and educate children represent the main important aspirations of 53.6% of settlers in our sample. As we can see all aspirations turn around the family. Nevertheless, the above variables on aspirations were ordered differently between/and illiterate, as we can notice in the following table.

Relationship between things which can be done if having money (A) and education status of householders (B).

A \ B	Illiterate	Read and write	Certificate	N/K	Total
Build new house	22	30	14	4	70
Educate children	29	20	13	2	64
Make a project	8	8	7	1	24
Make a pilgrimage	2	4	11	1	18
Buy furniture	4	5	7		16
Buy clothes	1	5	6		12
Buy a piece of land		1			1
Others	11	15	17	2	45
Total	77	88	75	10	250

while education of children was cited as first priority for illiterate and was followed by building a new house and making a project; settlers who obtained an education certificate gave their first priority to the building of a new house and it was followed by education of children and their wishes to make a pilgrinage to

Mecke. Nevertheless the data shows that there is no relationship between the education status of householders and their aspirations(χ^2= 6.82 not significant).

If we divide our sample in three income groups: the poorest (less than 30 L.E/month), the middle income (form 30 to 70 L.E./month), the biggest income group(more than 70 L.E./month), we can notice once again that building a new house has the first priority among the three groups, as it is shown in the following table:

Relationship between things which can be done if having money (A) and total family income (B).

A \ B	-30 L.E.	30 -	+ 70	Total
Build new house	4	53	13	70
Educate children	15	38	11	64
Make a project	2	16	6	24
Make a pilgrimage	7	8	3	18
Buy furniture	9	7		16
Buy clothes	6	6		12
Buy a piece of land		1		1
Others	11	28	6	45
Total	54	157	39	250

the data shows that there is no relationship between total family income of householders and their aspirations(χ^2= 5.3 not significant).

From the above results, we can note that:

1- When settlers had to choose between material and non - material objects, they are mostly inclined to choose non - material object as health, living peacefully with wife and children, which represents values of the individual settler.

2- When settlers were left to their proper initiative to decide what will be the most important thing to do if they obtain money, they are family oriented. The building of a new house, which is a symbol of prestige and achievement for the whole family, and the education of children, were cited as the first priorities for 53.6% of our sample.

3- Make a pilgrimage to Mecke represents an individual aspiration of settlers. 7.2% (18) of the settlers, expressed their desire to make this sacred obligation if they obtain money. 7 of them are from the poorest group. 8 are from the middle income group and 3 only from the upper income group.*

4- "El Ahassiry" settlers are opened to the urban city life, as some of them aspire to furnish their houses.

---

* The pilgrimage cost has became very expensive to-day and in fact it is far beyond the means of a big majority of the whole population in Egypt.

When asked a direct question about the nature of the furniture they aspire to if they have a surplus of money., it was not a surprise to note that 42.8% of settlers wish to buy extra beds, and that 18.8% wish to buy a decent sitting - room in which they could receive visitors.

Concerning the domestic needs which can be bought if having money, domestic apparatus which can help the house wife in her daily work seemed to have the priority, as a range butagaz 34% a refrigerator 22.8% and a washing machine 8.8%. A television set was quoted by 12.4% of settlers, and once again 13.6% of settlers expressed their desire to buy furniture.

Three domestic needs emerged in our sample: a range butagaz, a refrigerator a television and furniture.They were quoted by literate as well as by illiterate settlers, as we can notice in the following table:

Relationship between the domestic priorities which can be bought if having money (A) and educational status of householders (B).

A \ B	Illiterate	Read and write	Educated	N/K	Total
Butagaz	39	20	22	4	85
Furniture	10	18	5	1	34
Refrigerator	16	24	16	1	57
Television	9	7	12	3	31
Sewing-machine		3	5		8
Washing-machine		11	10	1	22
Ventilator	1				1
Recorder		1			1
Water-heater	1	2	1		4
Others	1	2	4		7
Total	77	88	75	10	250

there is a significant relation between the educational status of householders and their aspiration concerning furniture (χ^2 = 8.94 significant buyond 0.05).

Nevertheless, the priorities quoted according to the different income group, show a certain difference as we can notice: The first group quoted their priorities as follows:

Butagaz	15	27.8%
Television	11	20.4%
Refrigerator	9	16.6%
Furniture	5	9.3%
Washing-machine	5	9.3%
Sewing-machine	4	7.4%
Water-heater	2	3.7%
Other	3	5.5%
Total	54	100

The second group quoted their priorities as follows:

Butagaz	58	36.9%
Refrigerator	36	22.9%
Furniture	28	17.8%
Television	20	12.8%
Sewing-machine	4	2.5%
Washing-machine	4	2.5%
Ventilator	1	0.7%
Water-heater	1	0.7%
Recorder	1	0.7%
Other	4	2.5%
Total	157	100

The third group quoted their priorities as follows:

Butagaz	12	30.8%
Refrigerator	12	30.8%
Television	7	17.9%
Furniture	4	10.3%
Washing-machine	3	7.7%
Water heater	1	2.5%
Total	39	100

A range butagaz represents the urgent need of settlers in the three income-groups. This item has been followed by television and refrigerator in the first group; and by a refrigerator then furniture in the second group; and a refrigerator, then a television in the third group.*

---

* For more details see table 10.

Table 8

Social habits related to housing

		N.	%
1	Means of cooking		
	Primus	144	57.6
	Butagaz	94	37.6
	Gas lamp	12	4.8
2	Place of cooking		
	Any room	47	18.8
	The kitchen	176	70.4
	The hall	14	5.6
	The court-yard	6	2.4
	The passage	7	2.8
3	Ways of getting meal		
	On the floor	5	2
	On a floor table	199	79.6
	On a table	46	18.4
4	Places assigned for visitors		
	Any room	141	56.4
	Sitting room	76	30.4
	Living-room (hall)	33	13.2
5	Places assigned for washing clothes		
	The hall	83	33.2
	Any room	23	9.2

		N.	%
	Court-yard	50	20
	Bathroom	65	26
	Kitchen	23	9.2
	In front of the house	4	1.6
	On the roof	2	0.8
6	Places assigned for lenghten clothes		
	On the roof	79	1.6
	Court yard	84	33.6
	Inside the house	19	7.6
	Outside the house	20	8
	The balcony	48	19.2
7	Places assigned for breeding poultry		
	Don't breed	116	
	Cage on the roof	49	36.6
	Court - yard	68	50.7
	Cage in the kitchen	1	0.7
	Cage in a room	11	8.3
	Cage in the balcony	5	3.7
8	Places assigned for throwing garbage		
	Demolished area	142	56.8
	The street	53	21.2
	The canal	3	1.2
	In front of the house	13	5.2
	On the roof	5	2

		N.	%
	In the mountain		
	Garbage man collects it	34	13.6
9	Places where children usually study		
	Any room	134	88.7
	Sitting - room	17	11.3
	Under the age of schooling		
	Don't study		
	N./A.	99	
10	Places where children usually play		
	Indoors	30	15.1
	In front of the house	31	15.6
	In the street	104	52.7
	In front of the house and in the street		
	In the near club	33	16.6
	N./A.	52	

Table 9

Social relationship

		N.	%
1	persons visited in the settlement		
	Don't visit any one	58	23.2
	Relatives	37	14.8
	Neighboors	23	9.2
	Friends	5	2
	Relatives and neighboors	40	16
	Relatives and friends	17	6.8
	Friends and neighboors	29	11.6
	The three	41	16.4
2	Occasions of visiting people in the settlement		
	Death	173	69.2
	Marriage	151	60.4
	Feast	21	8.4
	Birth	2	0.8
	Sickness	78	31.2
	N./A.	58	23.2
3	Mutual aid happened between		
	Relatives	33	13.2
	Neighboors	18	7.2
	Friends	1	0.4
	Relatives and neighboors	23	9.2
	Relatives and friends	14	5.6

		N.	%
	Neighboors and friends	15	6
	All	133	55.6
	N./K.	7	2.8
4	Persons resolving conflicts between neighboors in the settlement.		
	Older people	50	20
	Nobody interfere	54	21.6
	Neighboors	49	19.6
	Relatives	13	5.2
	A friend to both sides	6	2.4
	Police	1	0.4
	No conflicts happen	77	30.8
5	Sources of borrowing if money is needed		
	Don't like the idea of borrowing	19	7.6
	Neighboors	55	22
	Relatives	95	38
	From work	36	14.4
	Gameya	12	4.8
	Can always be in the safe side	33	13.2

Table 10

Social values related to housing.

		N.	%
1	Factors which contribute to individual happiness		
	Health	156	62.4
	Living peacefully with children	32	12.8
	Education of children	44	17.6
	Owning a decent dwelling	5	2
	Having money	8	3.2
	N./K.	5	5
2	Things which can be done if having money		
	Make a project	24	9.6
	Educate children	64	25.6
	Buy a land	1	0.4
	Pilgrimage to Mecca	18	7.2
	Building a new house	70	28
	Buying clothes for children	12	4.8
	Buy furniture for the house	16	6.4
	Others	45	18
3	Furniture which can be bought if having money		
	Bed	107	42.8
	Sitting - room	47	18.8
	Wardrobe	19	7.6
	Table	6	2.4
	Sofa	8	3.2

	N.	%
Two chairs	9	3.6
Wood sofa	8	3.2
Cupboard	4	1.6
Others	42	16.8
4 Consumer durable which can be bought if having money		
Butagaz	85	34
Furniture	34	13.6
Refrigerator	57	22.8
Television	31	12.4
Recorder	1	0.4
Water - heater	4	1.6
Sewing machine	8	3.2
Washing machine	22	8.8
Ventilator	1	0.4
Other	7	2.8

V Upgrading program.

1- Utility and facility needs.

2- Means of participation in upgrading program.

Upgrading programme.

The major aim of the project is directed towards upgrading the basic deprivations of the settlement, and improving the living conditions of settlers in view to integrate them in the urban core of city life.

In a large social sence, beyond the political and economic issues, involved program for urban upgrading has important human objectives. It aims to make available to settlers in uncontrolled settlements, some of the advantages of modern urban facilities, ranging from running water and waste disposal, to improved houses, streets and settlement ressources, to ensure training and employment for adults and education for the young.

With this human objectives in mind, the study team thought that the settlers participation in upgrading program will be the key factor for the success of the project as a whole; and a good deal of the enquiry was oriented towards determining their needs and in which priority, their acceptability, their willingness to cooperate and to participate in the program, as much as their perception about the terms of their participation.

Accordingly, the study aimed to gather informations about the available utilities and services in the settlement, as well as the voluntary associations which can help as vehicule for popular participation in the program . These kinds of informa-

tions were gathered from informal leaders and members of the voluntary associations.

Another kind of data was gathered from settlers themselves about the basic needs of the settlement and their opinion concerning their priorities, their own needs in term of improving their housing conditions and their means of participation in upgrading programme.

As we have seen in El Abassiry case study, the settlement is deprived from all basic services and voluntary associations are lacking.

1- Utility and facility needs:

Informal leaders interviewed gave first priorities to sewage and domestic water connection, and ascertained the settlers contribution by money and labour, or by labour only (poor) in the provision of these utilities. The data gathered from the settlers themselves suggests the same results as followed:

1. The demand of a sewage system was asked by 72% (180) of settlers as priority number one, and the most urgent needs of the settlement. It was followed by piped water supply. 20.4% (51) and by electricity 7.6% (19). The data shows that priorities in term of utilities are distributed between owners and tenants as follows:

Relationship between tenure status (A) and priority of utilities to be done in the settlement (B).

A \ B	Water	Sewage	Electricity	Total
Owner	25	132	15	172
Tenant	26	48	4	78
Total	51	180	19	250

A big majority of owners and tenants (76.7% versus 61.5%) gave their priority to the connection of a sewage system to their settlement and consequently to their houses. A piped water system has been asked by both as priority N° 2 it was followed by electricity.

2. The demand for a health unit was asked by 43.2% of settlers as priority number one in term of their basic social facilities needs. It was followed by a consumer cooperative (26.4%), and easy means of transportation to the outside world (15.2%).

Settlers suffer from the lack of a health care center. In emergency cases only, they have to go to Cairo public hospital, or to private clinics in Cairo. If the second alternative is beyond their means, the free prescription offered by public hospital is considered by settlers as

unworthy. In term of health care, settlers demands seemed to be the establishment of a public clinic, or a public health care center in the settlement provided by a pharmacy (43.2%).

Householders are keenly oriented to educate their children, as education has now became a possibility, a goal, and represents a social value. Children from the age of six are obliged to walk every day to go to school. The lack of transportation to school constitutes the major education problem confronted by the settlers in term of the education of their children.

2- Means of participation in upgrading program:

The informations gathered concerning the means of participation of settlers in the upgrading programme, were divided into the following subjects:- Housing improvement.

- Settlement programme.
- Training opportunities.for youth.

2.1 Housing improvement:

The importance of housing is well recognized to day as a main factor in the stability of the labor force and the growth of productivity. Housing plays a vital role in maintaining privacy, health and stability.

The upgrading programme represents in itself the main incentive for active participation of settlers who considere it as a garantee of tenure security. By providing loans on credit, for the connection of water or sewage, the improving of roof or floor system, installation of a water closet, ect.., the local authorities ascertain indirectly the legacy of their wrights on the land, and on the houses they have erected.

Settlers are accordingly well motivated by the programme 83.3% (143) of them agreed to connect their houses with piped water as well as with a sewage system, and to pay for it on a credit basis. 76.3% of settlers are able to pay more than 3 L.E. as a monthly instalment untill they pay their due.

Concerning the house improvements, 76% (131) of owners express their needs in that term. Improvements needed vary from adding rooms and story, to repair the floor or the water closet, to paint the house, to demolish the house in view to rebuild it from the very beginning. But if settlers are willing to make reparations and to pay on credit for these reparations, they would prefer to rely on a private bricklayer (79.4%) or a private contractor (16.8%) to accomplish the improvements needed, rather to depend on government realization which is considered very slow.

Settlers who refused this opportunity gave the following reasons:-
- House doesn't need improvement.
- There are other priorities.
- Interests of the government are usually high.
- Government realization is slow and bad.

The correlation between the number of person/room per family, and the willingness to make housing improvement is not significant ($\chi^2 = 4.38$) as it is shown in the following table:

Correlation between the number of person/room per family (A), and the willingness to make housing improvement (B).

A \ B	Yes	No	N./A.	Total
- 1	5	3	12	20
1 -	93	28	45	166
3 -	29	7	16	52
5 -	4	3	5	12
+ 7				
Total	131	41	78	150

As for renters who can not by housing law make any reparation in their dwelling, 33.3% of them are willing, to share with the owner the cost of the reparations needed by paying a monthly rent supplement averaging three L.E. Those who refuse this alternative, have either no surplus to be

paid or considere housing improvements as the responsability of the owner.

2.2 Settlement facilities:

While housing improvements represent a household choice which reflects its needs and its aspirations in term of its private living arrangement, settlement improvement and settlements facilities represent popular and communal aspirations in terms of the whole living situation. The study team choosed to ask settlers about their agreement to participate in two main issues related to the welfare and the improving of living conditions of the settlement as a whole:

- The pavement of the streets.
- The establishment of a welfare association.

Settlers welcome any programme oriented to the improvement of their settlement problems, because it represents the only alternative to gain infrastructure services and security for the possible threat of violent eviction.

The data shows that 94.8% (237) of settlers are willing to cooperate for the pavement of the streets mainly on a voluntary basis (211), nevertheless 26 of them welcomed the idea of participating in the pavement works providing a salary.

Concerning the welfare association, 88% (220) of settlers are willing to cooperate in its creation by giving money (107) or by participating in the building works (82). 14.1% (31) of settlers want to cooperate but don't know how to do it.

2.3 Training opportunities:

The study team thought that services directed for a better assimilation into urban life are perhaps as important as physical facilities.

Opening classes for illiterate adult, and providing training opportunities for youth were considered as important consequently, settlers were asked about their willingness to attend literacy classes in their free time. 88.4% (221) of illiterate settlers welcomed the idea and were ready to learn. Those who refused the idea, argued that education is efficient only in the childhood, that they don't have any aptitude or that they don't have time.

When asked about the most important training opportunities needed by youth to realize a certain self sufficiency in the settlement, the following skills were mentioned by order of importance:

Wood work and carpentry	36 %
Plumbing	18 %
Electricity	14.4%
Building	6.8%
Carpentry	6.8%
Lathing and filing	6.4%
Carpets weaving	5.2%
Painting	4.4%
Mechanics	0.8%
N./K.	1.2%

88.8% of settlers affirmed the availability of local leaders or skilled workers who can in their opinion handle the mobilization of youth, their organization, and their guidance. The following names were cited by order of importance:

Names	Profession
Mohamed Ahmad Hafez	Employee
Ragheb Aziz Faltas	Technician in Cairo airport
Gaber Abou El Ela Salam	Carpenter
Sayed Sayed Abou El Eila	
Hussein Hussein Ahmad	Electrician
Mahmoud Taha	Student
Loutfi Mostapha Ali	Skilled worker in a housing and recoustruction company

Names	Profession
Hussein Mostapha Ali	Eelectrician
Ahmad Atteya	Employee in the railways company
El Araby Moussa	Student
Farag Mahmoud	Air forces
Mahmoud Kamel Hussein	Retired
Shaker Abd El Ati	Employee

Nevertheless, 0.8% (2) of settlers were unable to name an unofficial leader and 10.4% (26) claimed that the settlement is deprived from persons who can take this responsability.

If a big majority, 85.6% of settlers, agreed to organize a vocational training programme for girls, 14.4% of them refused such idea. The first group suggested the following items in order of importance:

Sewing	65.2%
Knitting	22.4%
Embroidery	3.6%
Weaving	1.6%
Carpet weaving	2.4%
N./K.	4.8%

22% of them affirmed the availability of women who can handle the organization of girls and their training. The remainders were unable to do so (18.4%), and a big majority 59.6% did not know any women in the settlement capable to undertake this responsability. Only four names were cited

Names	Profession
Soheir Abdallah	Dress maker
Haga Hamida Moslem	House wife
Magde Hassan Ibrahim	Dressmaker
Dawlat Abdallah	Teacher

As we can see from the above results, settlers could be stimulated for any kind of programme corresponding to their needs and demands which are multiple.

The priority of needs has been already assessed by this study; the willingness of settlers to cooperate and to participate in upgrading programme is apparently evident. The mobilization of human ressources towards a better use of latent skills are welcomed. They are hoping for a better life and they are ready to invest, to work, in order to achieve such a goal.

We hope that the upgrading programme will not deceive them, and that settlers will gain by their active participation in it the resolution of their crucial problems, by imporving their housing conditions as well as the entire conditions of their settlement.*

* for more details see table 11 - 12.

Table 11

Availability of services

1 The most important utilities needed by the settlement.

	N.	%
Water	51	20.4
Sewage	180	72
Electricity	19	7.6

2 The most important services needed by the settlement.

Primary school	12	4.8
Health units	108	43.2
Consumer cooperatives	66	26.4
Transportation	38	15.2
Trade shop		
Preparatory school	5	2
Others	21	8.4

3 Education problems confronted by the settlers.

Lacking of schools	27	18.5
Lacking of transportation to school	42	28.8
Education opportunities very bad	31	21.2
Number of classes limited	25	17.1
School masters very cupide	15	10.3
Escape of children from school	6	4.1
No children in school age	104	

	N.	%
4 Places where settlers usually cure themselves .		
Hospital in Helwan	7	2.8
Private doctor in Helwan	104	41.6
Public hospital in Cairo	134	53.6
Traditional means	1	0.4
Medical barber	4	1.6
5 Health problems confronted by settlers.		
Hospitals are far (no means of transportation).	134	53.6
Free prescription is not efficient	21	8.4
Costs of cure are high	39	15.6
Lacking of pharmacy	7	2.8
Lack of doctors	1	0.4
Others	2	0.8
No problems	46	18.4
6 Suggestions to confront health problem.		
Creation of governmental clinics in the settlement	108	43.2
Creation of health units in settlement	77	30.8
Governmental control on hospitals	29	11.6
Creation of pharmacies in the settlement	9	3.6
Don't know	19	7.6
Others	8	3.2

Table 12

Upgrading.

Owners.

		N.	%
1	Agreement to introduce utilities in the settlement and to share costs.		
	Yes	143	83.3
	No	29	16.7
	N./A.	78	
2	Monthly share of settlers.		
	One L.E.	7	4.9
	2	27	18.8
	+3	109	76.3
	N./A.	107	
3	Nature of housing improvements done by settlers.		
	None	138	80.2
	Add rooms	14	8.2
	Ceiling reparation	13	7.6
	Floor reparation	3	1.7
	Installation of cesspool	4	2.3
	N./A.	78	
4	Need of housing improvement.		
	Yes	131	76
	No	41	24
	N./A.	78	

5 Nature of housing improvements needed

	N.	%
Add floor Add room	54	41.3
Repair the floor	12	9.2
Restaurations	7	5.3
Construct or repair water closet	2	1.2
New roofing system	30	22.9
Reconstruction of the house	15	11.5
Paint the house	11	8.4
N./A.	119	

6 Persons which could be responsible for doing the reparations needed.

The settlers themselves	5	3.8
A bricklayer	104	79.4
A contractor	22	16.8
N./A.	119	

7 Costs of the reparations.

500 L.E.	29	22.1
500 -	21	16
1000 -	22	16.8
1500 -	17	13
2000 -	17	13
+ 2500	25	19
N./A.	119	1

8 Willingness to make reparations and to pay costs on credit.

	N.	%
Yes	125	72.7
No	37	21.5
Yes but under my control	10	5.8
N./A.	78	

9 Reasons for refusing such opportunity.

House doesn't need improvement	21	56.8
There are other priorities	10	27
Interests are high	1	2.7
Government realization slow and bad	5	13.5
N./A.	213	

Renters

10 Willingness to share with the owner the costs of any repatations needed.

Yes	26	33.3
No	52	66.7
N./A.	172	

11 Monthly share of renters (supplement to the rent).

One L.E.	21	80.7
2	3	11.5
+3	2	7.8
N./A.	224	

		N.	%
12	Reasons for refusing such opportunity.		
	Have no surplus	28	53.8
	This is the responsability of the owner	12	23.1
	Didn't ask for any reparations	12	23.1
	N./A.	198	
13	Willingness to cooperate for the installation of a welfare association		
	Yes	220	88
	No	30	12
	Means of cooperation.		
	Give money	107	48.6
	Work	82	37.3
	Give land		
	Don't know	31	14.1
	N./A.	30	
15	Willingness to participate in classes for illiterate.		
	Yes	221	88.4
	No	29	11.6
16	Reasons of non-participation.		
	Education not efficient in old age	4	13.8
	Don't have time	15	51.7
	Don't have aptitude	6	20.7
	There must be in centive	1	3.5

	N.	%
N./K.	3	10.3
N./A.	221	

17 Opinion concerning the most important training needed by youth.

Wood work	90	36
Plumbing	45	18
Electricity	36	14.4
Lathing and filing	16	6.4
Building	17	6.8
Carpentry	17	6.8
Mechanics	2	0.8
Carpets weaving	13	5.2
Painting	11	4.4
N./K.	3	1.2

18 Availability of settlers which can be responsible of the training of youth.

Yes	222	88.8
No	26	10.4
N./K.	2	0.8

19 Agreement of settlers for girls vocational training

Yes	214	85.6
No	36	14.4

	N.	%
20 Most unportant training needed for girls.		
Sewing	163	65.2
Knitting	56	22.4
Embroidery	9	3.6
Weaving	4	1.6
Carpet weaving	6	2.4
N./K.	12	4.8
21 Availability of women's settlers which can be responsible of girls training.		
Yes	55	22
No	46	18.4
N./K.	149	59.6
22 Need for a nursery.		
In need	226	90.4
Not in need	24	9.6
23 Willingness to cooperate in the reparation of settlement's streets.		
Will cooperate	211	84.4
Will not cooperate	13	5.2
Will cooperate with a salary	26	10.4
N./K.		

Summary of Statistical Data

Summary of Statistical Data

I Socio-Economic characteristics of Householders.

Average age	42.9 year
Marital status	90.4% married
Mean years of marriage	21.264 year
Education status	30.8% illiterate
Origin	60.4% rural
	36.8% secondary
Occupation	62 % tertiary
	1.2 % primary
Average monthly income	39.7 L.E.

II Household characteristics.

Household pattern	92.4% nuclear
Average number of person/household	5.6 person
Average number of children/household	3.8
Average total household income	47.1 L.E.
Average per capita income	10.7 L.E.
Average monthly expenditure spent on rent	3.91 L.E.
Average monthly expenditure spent on electricity	169.9 piasters
Average monthly expenditure spent on water	121.4 piasters
Average monthly expenditure spent on flushing	121.4 piasters

Average monthly expenditure spent on transportation	3.221 L.E.
Average monthly expenditure spent on food	34.44 L.E.

III Housing Conditions.

1. The Building

Tenure	68.8%	Owners
	31.2%	Tenants
Type of building	89.2%	one or two floors
	8.8%	3 and more
Division of the building	68.8%	apartment
	31.2%	room
Average number of apartment	2.86	apartment
Average number of Household	3.49	
Householders who built their house	86.6%	
Responsible of the building procedure	87.3%	Bricklayer
Sources of financing	59.1%	Family savings

2. Building materials

Walls	84.4%	Red Bricks
Roofs	53.6%	Asbestos and iron
	16.4%	Tin
	15.6%	Concrete
Floors	57.2%	Tiles and cement
	23.2%	Earth

3. The dwelling unit

Average number of years in the dwelling	11.06	
Average number of rooms	3.376	
Average person per room	2.396	
Have water	58.8%	
Have electricity	82.8%	
Have kitchen	70.4%	
Have bathroom	30.8%	
Have water closet	92%	

4. Satisfaction with housing conditions satisfied 86.8%

Main sources of satisfaction	87.8%	ownership
	13.5%	neighboorhodd
Main sources of discontent	57.1%	no facilities
	11.7%	Far from tran-portation

Comparison between owners and tenants

	Owner	Tenant	Total
Number of rooms			
1	12	18	30
2	39	14	53
3	65	30	95
4	47	15	62
+5	9	1	10
Person/dwelling			
-3	11	20	31
3-	60	35	95
6-	79	17	96
+9	22	6	28
Person/room			
-1	8	12	20
1-	122	44	166
3-	37	15	52
+5	5	7	12
Satisfaction			
Yes	163	54	217
No	9	24	33

	Owner	Tenant	Total
Priorities			
Water	25	26	51
Sewage	132	48	180
Electricity	15	4	19
Amenities			
Kitchen			
Yes	124	52	176
No	47	26	73
Shared	1		1
Bathroom			
Yes	55	22	77
No	117	56	173
Shared			
Water closet			
Yes	163	67	230
No	2	2	4
Shared	7	9	16
Water			
Connected	104	43	147
Public tap.	68	35	103
Electricity			
Yes	142	65	207
No	30	13	43
Total	172	78	250

Comparison between different Income groups.

	- 30	30 -	+ 70	Total
Tenure status				
Owner	33	106	33	172
Tenant	21	51	6	78
Number of rooms				
1	13	16	1	30
2	13	35	5	53
3	24	60	11	95
4	2	43	17	62
+5	2	3	5	10
Person/Family				
< 3	10	18	3	31
3-	29	57	9	95
6-	12	66	18	96
+9	3	16	9	28
Satisfaction				
Yes	44	138	35	217
No	10	19	4	33
Person/room				
< 1	5	12	3	20
1-	35	107	24	166
3-	11	30	11	52
+5	3	8	1	12

	- 30	30 -	+ 70	Total
Priorities				
Water	10	35	6	51
Sewage	40	110	30	180
Electricity	4	12	3	19
Amenities				
Kitchen				
Yes	31	110	35	176
No	23	46	4	73
Shared		1		
Bathroom				
Yes	16	41	20	77
No	38	116	19	173
Shared				
Water closet				
Yes	47	144	39	230
No	1	3		4
Shared	6	10		16
Water				
Connected	23	93	31	147
Public tap.	31	64	8	103
Electricity				
Connected	42	129	36	207
Public tap.	12	28	3	43
Total	54	157	39	250

REFERENCES

1- Cullingwork, J.B.: "Housing needs and planning policy"- Routledge and kegan paul - New York - Humanities Press, 1960.

2- El Shafei, Hussein: "Evolution de la planification technologique des projects d'habitat urbain pour les categories a bas revenu en République Arabe d'Egypte" - in "Journées d'Etudes sur l'habitat social," organisees par le Centre National de Recherches sociales et Criminologiques, en collaboration avec le centre Franco-égyptien de Documentation et d'Etudes Juridiques. economiques et sociales - Le Caire - Mai,1976.

3- Fahmy, Noha: "Studies in Urbanization" - Matbaat El Killani- Cairo - 1979.

4- Fakhouri, Hani: "Kafr El Elow": An Egyptian village in transition" - Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York, 1972.

5- Gamal, Zaki - Fahmy, Noha: "Housing Conditions in rural Guizeh", in the National review of social sciences, issued by the National Center for social and Criminological Research - Special issue - Cairo - VII No. 1965.

6- Gaist (Noel), and Fleis Fava (Sylvia): (ed): "Urban society" Thomas Y. Crowell Company - New York - 1964.

7- Gutman , Robert - Popenoe, David (ed): "Neighborhood, city and metropolis: an integrated reader in urban sociology" - Rando House Inc. - New York - 1970.

8- "Immediate Action propsal for housing in Egypt": Statisical Appendix - Ministry of Housing and Reconstruction with Office of Housing Agency for. International Development - June. 1976.

9- Orville, F - Briunes, Jr: "Housing for low income urban families" - Economics and policy in the developing world - International Bank for Reconstruction and Development - Washington- 1976.

10- United Nations: "Community programmes for low-income population", in urban settlement of developing countries" - ST/ESA/52.

11- United Nations: " Improvement of slums and uncontrolled settlements" - Report of the Interregional seminar of the improvement ofslums and uncontrolled settlements - New York - 1971 - ST/TAD/SER. C/124.

12- United Nations: Report of the AD Hoc. group, of experts on "Housing and urban development" - ST/SOA/ 5C-New York 1962.

13- United Nations: The Environmental Aspects of Human Settlements: Standards and criteria in the provision of Shelter - project report submitted to the U.N. Environment program - Nairobi - Kenya - September - 1976.

14- Wheaton, W.C. - Milgran, F. - Meyerson, M.E. (ed): "Urban Housing" - The free press - New York - 1962.