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KAFR EL ELOW

**A case study of an urban settlement
in greater Cairo**

Cairo, 1979

" ARAB KAFR EL ELW "

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.

- II Description of the sample.
 - 1. Householders socio-economic characteristics.
 - 2. Occupation background of householders.
 - 3. Children characteristics.
 - 4. Families characteristics.

- III Housing.
 - 1. Housing conditions of the buildings or houses.
 - 2. The dwelling unit or apartment.
 - 3. Dwelling facilities.
 - 4. Satisfaction from housing conditions.

- IV Social Relations, values, and aspirations.
 - 1. Spatial use and social relationship.
 - a. Internal use of space.
 - b. Social relationship.
 - 2. Values and aspirations.

- V Upgrading program.
 - 1. Utility and facility needs.
 - 2. Means of participation in upgrading program.

- VI Summary of statistical data.

I Case study.

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

Arab Kafr El Elw.

1. Geographical setting.

Arab Kafr El Elw is an uncontrolled settlement situated almost on the main road leading to Tibin, at the North of Cairo, behind the original Kafr El Elw settlement.

Arab El Elw is bordered on its North by the Helwan port-land cement factory, on its western side by El Sheik Mahfouz Street and the cement railway which has been stopped and on its eastern side by the railway of the iron and steel factory.

The settlement originated at the beginning of this century when a group of Arab Bedouin settled near the valley of El Elw creating thus the actual settlement, Among the first settlers were El Shekai'fi, El Barrawi, Abou Barchi and Arab El Hissan families.

There are no popular voluntary associations but some families are affiliated to some of these associations formed in the public Housing area of Helwan like "the sons of Fayoum" and "Armant".

Never theless there is an Islamic association which offers religious services to muslim settlers like teaching coraan to their children, helping families in case of death and aiding settlers in the building of Mosque.

2. Population.

The Population of Arab Kafr El Elw can be roughly estimated to be around 7000 inhabitants. Arab Kafr El Elw has a trapezium shape its biggest base being at the North and the smallest at the south. It is wedged between two railroad tracks exposing, thus, the settlers to a dangerous polluted environment.

3. The physical aspect.

The physical aspect of Arab Kafr El Elw is one of a very poor urban area where most buildings are one floored with some few exception of two stories which represent the new houses (3%) built in the two main big streets of the settlement. Houses are mainly erected with mud and red bricks with a joint board roof and are aligned around long irregular unpaved streets varying from 3 to 5 meters large.

The main streets of the settlement are Sharea El Arab, Sharea El Cheik Mahfouz and Sharei El Shekaifi, which link the settlement to the surrounding area, they are between 10 and 20 meters large each. There are three types of circulatory space.

- 1- The main road linking Arab Kafr El Elw to Ezbet Kafr El Elw and to the River Nile corniche.
- 2- The main streets which link the settlement to the surrounding area.

3- Small cul de sacs.

Only very few houses (14) have water and electricity. The settlement contains 5 public water taps.

4. The urban contact.

The settlement is located 8 miles from the city of Helwan and 4:8 miles from the Nile River. The inhabitants are isolated some how and must cross the Ezba of Kafr El Elw through an unpaved street to reach the main road going North to Tibin or South to down town Cairo. The settlement is under the direct jurisdiction of the sub-administrative district (kism) of El Tibin. Settlers conduct most of their affairs and business in Helwan and in Tibin but they rely upon Ezbet Kafr El Elw in services and in purchasing many of their every day needs.

There is a popular council, nominated by the settlers themselves, headed by a cheik helped by wise old settlers who resolve conflicts between settlers and try to find positive solution to their problems.

5. Settlement economy.

The people in Arab Kafr El Elw are largely dependant on the secondary sector for their livelihood: 85% of the labor force are working in the industrial sector in the iron and steel factory, the cement Portland factory the silk factory and the munition factory. The second major activity is the agriculture sector which absorbs 10% of the labor force, only

5% of the working population are engaged in trade through many private shops like groceries (12) butchers ect.

6. Services available.

Arab Kafr El Elw is deprived from all services only very few houses have water and electricity. The village is deprived from a sewage system and lack educational, medical and recreative facilities. There are five public water taps. There is one primary school of two classes which has been erected, but has not open yet. The nearest schools are in Ezbet Kafr El Elw where there are two primary schools one of which includes the preparatory phase:

There is no public health services. The nearest public hospital is in Helwan. Nevertheless there is a private clinic in Ezbet Kafr El Elw. Registration of birth and death as well as vaccination are done in El Tibin. There are two pharmacies at 2 km from the settlement. There are neither a public telephone nor a post office the nearest one are in Kafr El Elw.

There are five mosques erected by the settlers: "El Shokefi", "El Barrawi" "Abou Sheir" "El Rahma" and "El Gabalaya" mosques.

Some mandaras (reception places) has been erected by the voluntary participation of settlers to celebrate and to receive condolences in case of death. Garbage is not formally collected and families are obliged to throw it outside the settlement or in the streets. The cemetery which separates

the settlement from the Ezba of Kafr El Elw is shared by the two settlements.

7. Urgent needs and demands.

As we can see many basic services are lacking and the settlement relies basically on the Ezba of Kafr El Elw in services as well as in purchasing their every day needs.

Settlers basic demands turn around the provision of water and electricity, education as well as medical services (health unit and ambulance) a youth club, a public telephone and the pavement of the main road leading to Ezbet Kafr El Elw and the River Nile corniche.

Concerning the provision of a sewage system it seems that this is not an urgent need because of the ground nature of the settlement which is sandy and could absorb easily their excrements, the usually flush every five years.

Concerning the pollution of the environment settlers suggest that planting trees around the settlement, if water is available, could reduce the pollution effects due to the cement dust.

The most popular leaders in Arab Kafr El Elw are El "Cheik Kamal El Shokaifi" a guard in the silk company, his brother "Rashad El Shokaifi" an employee in the cement company and

"Mahmoud Abou Seoudi" a worker in the cement 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. The government has to encourage the settlers and begin to execute any project and settlers will follow very actively and will contribute and cooperate very efficacely.

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 Arab Kafr El Elw (150) are headed by 94.7% householders male (142), and 5.3% householders female (8).

The mean age of the householders is 43.5 year with a standard deviation of 12.1 while the mean age of their wives is 34.7 years with a standard deviation of 15.2 while 26.6% (40) of householders are below thirty five years, 27.3% (41) of them are over fifty five.

The majority of householders are married (88%), 10.6% of which have two wives, 4% (6) are divorced or widowers, and only 6% (9) are single. The mean years of marriage is 18.9 years with a standard deviation of 9.177. Only 11.3% (17) of married householders are newly married couples.

Illiteracy spreads between householders and their wives, 90% (135) of householders and 99.3 (145) of their wives have not even a primary certificate. Although, 36.7% (55) of householders and 6.2% (9) of wives can read and write.

Householders who hold a public certificate reach no more than 8.7% (13), 6 of them hold a primary certificate, 5 a secondary certificate.

Only 1.3% (2) 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 93% (141) of householders fall in the first one, and that 3.4% (5) fall in the second one, and only 1.3% (2) fall in the third stage.

In term of education we have an homogenous group. Householders are mainly from rural origin, 96.6% (113). The remainders are native born in Cairo or in urban cities.

The non-native householders originally settled in Arab Kafr El Elw near the emerged city of Helwan, hoping to find work in the surrounding areas (34.2% (40)), or settled there because they already worked in the area and wanted to move near their work (47% (55)), or because of the housing crisis which induced them to live in the periphery of the capital (7.7% (9)), or because of other reasons like migration with the family (5.1% (6)), or marriage and their desire to be independant (4.3(5)).*

* For more details see table 1 and 2.

2- Occupation background of householders:

"Occupation" is considered 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.

Kafr El Elw is an urban settlement. Only 1.3% 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 57.3% (86). 53.5% (46) of them are skilled workers, while the remainders are unskilled workers. 4.1% (6) of householders are employees in the government, 5.3% (8) are in the service, and only 0.7% (1) are in business or trade, 5.3% (8), are artisans, 5.3% (8) are self-employed in private shops, 6.7% (10) are daily labourers without permanent job, 2% (3) work in the army, and 6% (9) are retired.

6% of householders were unemployed at the time of the study. It was noticed that 55% of tenants versus 45% 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 14.9 year with a standard deviation of 8.951. Householders female are mainly out of the labor force (144), only two of householders wives are working, one as skilled labourer and the other as daily worker.

73.9% (90) of householders work actually in nearby factories and companies at less than 10 miles from the settlement. 8.2% (10) work for the government either in Cairo or in Helwan. The remainders work in Helwan or in the settlement in private shops or as labourers in shops or in workshops, while 66.7 (64) of working householders go to work on foot, 15.6% (15) depend in going to work upon factory and company bus. 8.3 (8) rely upon public transportation. The remainders (9) rely on bicycles and taxis.*

3- Children characteristics:

The children characteristics of our sample reveal the very young population of Ezbet Kafr El Elw as many of our rural villages or even urban towns and cities. The percentage of children below the school age (6 years) reaches 33.8% (175) of the children in families interviewed. 29.3% (152) of children

* For more details see table 3.

are aged between 6 and 12 years, 24.4% (127) between 12 and 18 years, and 12.5% have more than 18 years old averaging a mean age of 9.8 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 35.3% (113) of children in the age of schooling are illiterate (56 boys for 57 girls), the remainders have obtained an education certificate or are still in school (64.7%). 56.2% (180) of children hold a primary certificate or less (134 boys for 46 girls). 6% of boys hold a preparatory or secondary certificate and 2.5% (8) hold a university degree or an equivalent certificate.

As we see, 8 boys only have obtained a university degree and a substantial percentage of children (31.4%) are still attending schools and faculties.

Only 22.6% (74) of boys were working at the time of the study. They are mainly engaged in industrial work as skilled labourers (22), unskilled labourers (11), in private shops as self employed (8), in the government as employee (3), in the army (6), and as daily workers (17). Sons go to their work mainly on foot (27.1%). The remainders depend in going to

school on factory bus (45.8%), or rely upon public transportation.*

4- Families characteristics:

a. Despite the fact that the original settlers of Arab Kafr El Elw were from rural areas, they were from the very beginning engaged in industrial work.

Their occupation in the secondary sector has affected the social structure of their families: only 12% (18) 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.

The predominant type of family is the nuclear one (88%), who acts as a socio-economic independent 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: 18.7% (28) of families count more than 9 persons each, 68.6% (103) count between 6 and 9 persons each, and only 12.7% (19) of families

* For more details see table 4.

17

count less than 3 persons each; averaging 5.9 persons per family with a standard deviation of 2.408.

c. The mean monthly income of householders was found to be in the order of 32.3 with a standard deviation of 12.329. 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 46 LE/month with a standard deviation of 23.521. While only 9.4% (14) of families have a total monthly family income of more than 70 LE, 46.6% (70) have a total family income between 30 and 70 and the remainders 44% (66) have a total family income between 10 and 30 LE/month.

The per capita monthly income was found to be in the order of 7.466 with a standard deviation of 3.383.

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, 21.3% (32) have a television set which had been sold on a credit basis and usually families invite their neighbors to follow certain programmes; Some of householders wives (18) have adopted the new ways of cooking by purchasing a range butages. And one family has a washing-machine.

Some few families (6) own a radio, a television set and a recorder at the same time.

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 2.7 LE with a standard deviation of 1.904. Only 6.6% of renters pay more than 30% of their income as rent; 53.4% pay between 10 and 20%, and 40% 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)

A(L.E)	-10%	10%-	20%-	+30%	N/A	Total
-30	7	7	3	2	47	66
30~	5	4	2		59	70
+70					14	14
Total	12	11	5	2	120	150

$r = -0.243$ significant beyond 0.05.

1- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on electricity is 158.7 paiastrs with a standard deviation of 65.534. Only 2.4% of the householders pay more than 9% of their income on electricity; 29% of the householders pay from 5 to 9% and 68.6% pay less than 5% 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 (LE)	-3%	3%-	5%-	7%-	+9%	N/A	Total
-30	2	8	10	1	1	44	66
30-	5	30	9	4	1	21	70
+70	4	8				2	14
Total	11	46	19	5	2	67	100

$r = -0.163$ significant beyond 0.05.

On the other hand the data showed that there is a significant relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure paid on electricity: ($\chi^2 = 9.17$ 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 of family on electricity
(B).

A	B	-50	50-	100-	150-	200-	+250	N/A	Total
-3		1	2	4		1	1	10	19
3-			6	9	1	3		34	53
6-			2	15	9	4	3	17	50
+9			4	3	2	7	6	6	28
Total		1	14	31	12	15	10	67	150

3- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on water is 140.2 piastres with a standard deviation of 71.410, 13.1% of the householders pay more than 5% of their income on water 47.8% pay between 3 and 5% and 39.1% pay less than 3% of their income on water.

There is a significant relationship between the total family income and the percentage of income spent on water. ($r = 0.322$ 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).

B	-3%	3-	+5	N/A	Total
A					
-30	1	4	1	60	66
30-	5	5	2	58	70
+70	3	2		9	14
Total	9	11	3	127	150

4- The average monthly expenditure paid by families for flushing is 101.3 piasters with a standard deviation of 75.881

Only 13.2% of the householders pay more than 5% of their income on flushing. 34.2% pay between 3 and 5% and 52.6% pay less than 3% of their income on flushing.

5- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on transportation is 2,6 LE with a standard deviation of 1.878.

Only 4% of the householders pay more than 30% of their income on transportation. 26.7% pay between 10 and 30% and 69.3% pay less than 10% of their income on transportation.

The average monthly expenditure paid by families on food is 30.5 LE with a standard deviation of 15.9. There is a significant relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure of families on food; ($\chi^2 = 30.47$ significant beyond 0.05).

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

A	B	-10	10-	30-	+50	Total
-3		2	12	5		19
3-		4	35	13	1	53
6-		2	21	20	7	50
+9			10	6	12	28
Total		8	78	44	20	150

While only 3.3% of families pay less than 30% of their income on food, 50.7% pay more than 80% of their income on food. 32% pay between 60 and 80% and 14% pay between 40 and 60%. There is a reverse 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						Total
	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	+80	
-30			2	8	9	47	66
30-	3	6	8	14	12	27	70
+70	2	4	1	3	2	2	14
Total	5	10	11	25	23	76	150

$r = -0.5248$ significant beyond 0.05.

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

- 14 % of income on rent.
- 4.5% of income on electricity.
- 3.3% of income on water.
- 2.9% of income on flushing .
- 9.6% of income on transportation.
- 73.6% of income on food.

By local standards, "^{Kafr}Arab/El Elw" 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 maintained an appreciable rate of upward mobility. 58% of owners have done housing improvements such as add rooms or stores, repair ceiling or floor, and install a cesspool.*

* For more details see table 5.

Table 1
Householders Socio-Economic characteristics.

1	Sex	N.	%
	male	142	94.7
	female	8	5.3
2	Age		
	< 25 years	11	7.3
	25-	29	19.3
	35-	34	22.7
	45-	35	23.4
	+55 years	41	27.3
3	Marital status		
	never married	9	6
	Married (one wife)	118	78.7
	Married (two wives)	14	9.3
	Divorced/widower	6	4
	N./K.	3	2
4	Number of years being married		
	< 5 years	17	11.3
	5-	38	25.4
	15-	39	26
	+25	41	17.3
	N./A.	15	10

5	Education	N.	%
	Illiterate	90	53.3
	Read and write	55	36.7
	Primary certificate	6	4
	Preparatory certificate		
	Secondary certificate	5	3.4
	University degree/equivalent	2	1.3
	N./K.	2	1.3
6	Origin		
	City residents	4	3.4
	village residents	113	96.6
	N./A. (born in cairo).	33	
7	Reasons for moving to the settlement.		
	Near work	55	47
	Migration to find work	40	34.2
	Housing crisis	9	7.7
	Migration with the family	6	5.1
	Marriage and independence	5	4.3
	Others	2	1.7
	N./A. (birth place).	33	

Table 2

Occupation background of householders .

1	Previous job (if any)	N.	%
	None	135	
	Agricultural labourer	3	20
	Unskilled labourer	3	20
	Skilled labourer	3	20
	Artisan	1	6.7
	Selfemployed	2	13.3
	Employee		
	Tradesman	1	6.7
	Service labourer	2	13.3
	Military		
2	Reasons for living previous job		
	Present job best	10	66.7
	Illness or retirement	2	13.3
	Other	3	20
	N./A.	135	
3	Present occupation		
	Skilled labourer	46	30.6
	Unskilled labourer	40	26.7
	Agriculture labourer	2	1.3
	Service labourer	8	5.3
	Employee	6	4.1

	N.	%
Artisan	8	5.3
Self employed	8	5.3
Tradesman	1	0.7
Military	3	2
Daily work	10	6.7
Retired	9	6
unemployed	9	6
4 Place of present work		
Factory	26	21.4
Private workshop	4	3.2
Workshop labourer	4	3.2
Private shop	8	6.6
Shop labourer	1	0.8
Government	10	8.2
Army or police	3	2.5
Company	64	52.5
Agriculture land	2	1.6
N/A (retired and daily worker)	28	
5 Number of working years		
5 years	21	15.8
5 -	31	23.5
10-	22	16.7
15-	24	18.2

	N.	%
+20	34	25.8
N/A	18	
6 Distance home/work		
< 5 km	75	78.1
5 -	14	14.6
10-	4	4.2
15-	1	1
+20 km	2	2.1
N/A (working in the settlement) (Retired + unemployed).	54	
7 Means of transportation to work.		
On foot	64	66.7
Factory/company bus	15	15.6
Public transportation	6	6.3
Bicycle	5	5.2
Train	1	1
Taxi	1	1
Two means	4	4.2
More than two means		
N./A.	54	
8 Time spent to go to work		
< ½ hour	55	57.3
½ -	30	31.3

	N.	%
1 -	10	10.4
+ 1½	1	1
N./A.	54	
9 Monthly income .		
< 20 L.E.	36	24
20 -	75	50
40 -	27	18
+ 60 L.E.	13	8

Table 3

Wives characteristics.

	N.	%
1 Age		
< 20 years	10	6.8
20 -	48	32.8
30 -	45	30.9
40 -	29	19.9
+ 50	14	9.6
2 Education		
Illiterate	136	93.1
Read and write	9	6.2
Primary certificate	1	0.7
Preparatory certificate		
Secondary certificate		
N./A.		
3. Occupation		
House wife	144	98.6
Skilled labourer	1	0.7
Daily worker	1	0.7

Table 4
Children characteristics.

		N.	%		
1	Sex				
	Male	319	61,3		
	Female	201	38,7		
	Total	520			
2	Age	Male	Female	Total	%
	< 6 years	90	85	175	33.8
	6 -	92	60	152	29.3
	12 -	78	49	127	24.4
	+ 18	59	7	66	12.5
3	Education				
	Illiterate	56	57	113	35.3
	Read and write	110	34	144	45
	Primary certificate	24	12	36	11.2
	Preparatory certificate	14		14	4.4
	Secondary certificate	5		5	1.6
	University certificate/equivalent	8		8	2.5
	N/A (younger than school age)				
4	Occupation				
	Unemployed		N.		%
	Student		140		31.4

	N.	%
Dont work	106	23.8
Under the work age	194	43.5
Girls at home	6	1.3
Employed	Total	446
Government employee	3	4
Skilled labourer	22	29.7
Military	6	8.1
Self employed	8	10.9
Unskilled labourer	11	14.9
Daily worker	17	23
Agriculturer labourer	4	5.4
Artisan	3	4
	Total	74
Total	520	
6 Distance home/work		
- 5 km	13	27.1
5 -	16	33.3
10-	12	25
15-	3	6.3
+ 20 km	4	8.3
N/A work in the settlement	26	
7 Means of transportation to work		
On foot	13	27.1

	N.	G
Factory bus	23	45.8
Public transportation	13	27.1
Bicycle	-	-
Train	-	-
Taxi	-	-
N./A.	26	
8 Monthly income		
- 10 L E.	23	31.3
10-	32	43.2
+20	17	23
N./K.	2	2.7
N./A.	446	

Table 5

Families characteristics

	N.	%
1 Type of family		
nuclear	132	88
extended	18	12
2 Constitution of families		
householders spouse, children	92	61 3
Householder, spouse, children, relatives	19	12 7
Householder, spouse	7	4 7
Widower householder, children	5	3 3
Single householders, friends/relatives	9	6
Householder, spouse married and unmarried children	17	11 3
Widower householder, married and unmarried children relatives	1	0 7
Two families		
3 Number of children/household		
None	18	
< 3 children	32	24 2
3 -	55	41.7
6 -	39	29 5
+ 9	6	4 6

4	Number of persons / family	N.	%
	< 3 persons	19	12.7
	3 -	53	35.3
	6 -	50	33.3
	+ 9	28	18.7
5	Total family income		
	10 - L.E.	66	44
	30 -	50	33.3
	50 -	20	13.3
	70 -	9	6.1
	+ 90	5	3.3
6	Per capita monthly income		
	< 5 L.E.	44	29.3
	5 -	96	64
	15 -	9	6
	+ 25	1	0.7
7	Ownership consumer durables		
	Radio	72	48
	Television	5	3.3
	Radio, television	21	14
	Radio, television, recorder	6	4
	Butagas	17	11.3

	N.	%
Butagas,		
Washing machine	1	0.7
Bicycle	12	8.
None	16	10.7

9 Monthly expensis of families on some variants releant to housing.

a. Rent

< 1 L.E.	3	10
1 -	18	59.9
3 -	5	16.7
5 -	2	6.7
+ 7	2	6.7
N./A.	120	

b. Electricity

< 1 L.E.	15	18.1
1 -	43	51.8
+ 2	25	30.1
N./A.	67	

c. Water

< 1 L.E.	8	34.8
1 -	8	34.8
+ 2	7	30.4
N./A.	127	

	N.	%
d. <u>Flushing</u>		
< 1 L.E.	22	57.9
1 -	11	28.9
+ 2	5	13.2
N./A.	112	
e. <u>Transportation</u>		
< 1 L.E.	22	21.8
1 -	50	49.5
3 -	16	15.8
+ 5	13	12.9
N./A.	49	
f. <u>Food</u>		
10 L.E.	8	5.3
10 -	78	52.1
30 -	44	29.3
50 -	18	12
+ 70	2	1.3

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.

From the family's perspective however, housing is 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. Nevertheless, 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 "Arab Kafr El Elw" 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 accomadated approximatively 11000 inhabitants on an area of one square kilometer.

This high concentration is achieved using, mainly single storey dwellings (90%), or two stories buildings (8.7%), organised in such a way that no open spaces have been retained adjoining the housing areas. Only 1.3% 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, 80% (120), of houses are owner-occupied, while 20% (30) are renter occupied. 88.9% of owners hold the plot on a formal hibr lease. While some householders claim to have paid for hibr 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 ($\chi^2 = 5.072$) as it is shown in the following table:

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

B	Owner	Tenant	Total
A			
-30	47	19	66
30-	59	11	70
+70	14		14
Total	120	30	150

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

The plot size of the houses studied ranges between 40 and 70 square meters averaging 55 square meters.

Buildings or houses are divided into independent apartments or rooms. The former is predominant: 56.6% (85) of houses are divided into independent rooms, mainly occupied by sons or close relatives, only 4.3% (4) of which are rented. Households are sheltered together but are acting as independent economic units.

The data shows that there is no relationship between the number of families in the building and the inclination of owners to divide the building into a private independent rooms. ($\chi^2 = 5.56$ not significant).

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

B	Rooms	Apartment	Room+apartment	Total
A				
1	54	57	1	112
2	14	1	3	18
3	8	4	1	13
4	3	2		5
5		1		1
6	1			1
Total	80	65	5	150

46.6% (70) of houses are divided into apartment or dwellings. Only 1.4% (1) of which are rented to new comers; 82.3% (51) of these houses are divided into apartment exclusively occupied by the families which owned them; while 17.7% (11) are shared between members of the owning family and tenants. The average number of apartments in houses is 1.838 apartments with a standard deviation of 0.932.

The monthly rent of the housing unit in general, either if it is a room or an apartment, ranges between 2 and 4 LE depending on the facilities available in each and if it is shared or private.

Some few owners (4) rent shops in the ground floor of their houses at an average monthly rent of 6 LE.

While 74.7% (112) of houses are occupied by only one household 20.7% (31) are occupied by between 2 and 4 households, and 4.6% (7) by more than 4 households. The average number of households in the houses visited reaches 5.9 households with a standard deviation of 2.408.

- Building materials:

Three kinds of building materials prevailed: mud brick (38.7%) red brick (32.7%), and stone (5.3%). The remainder houses (23.7%) represent a combination of these building materials.

Materials used for the roofs range from palm trunks and reed (11.3%), to concrete (6.7%). The majority (72%) used a combination of joint and pertinand board, joint board and reed, joint board and asbestos.

Floors are mainly in cement (61.3%) in Earth (26%), or in tiles (10.7%).

45

Only 11.8% (14) of houses had been bought by the present tenants, while 22.6% (27) had been inherited.

65.6% (79) of householders visited have built their houses. Only 7.7% (6) of them have built it in one stage, while the remainders 92.3% (73) have built their houses in two or three stages over a maximum period of 25 years. Each stage had added rooms to the house either horizontally or vertically.

The different building operations was carried out by a local bricklayer (89.9%), or by the members of the family itself (8.8%). Only one family have delegated a contractor to carry out all the building and construction procedures.

It was found that there is no significant relationship between the total family income and the decision of families to delegate to a bricklayer, or to a contractor, the responsibility of the building procedure 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				Total
	Contractor	Bricklayer	Family members	N/A	
-30		22	5	39	66
30-	1	41	1	27	70
+70		8	1	5	15
Total	1	71	7	71	150

51.3%(41) of families financed the different stages of the building works from the family's own savings. 26.9% (21) financed partly the building works, and borrowed the remain money needed mainly from relatives and friends (59.5%), or by entering into a gameya (18.9%). 21.8% (17) of householders with no savings at all have borrowed all the money needed for the building procedure. Only 6 of owners who have built their houses relied upon a credit from their work or a credit from the bank (2).

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. 27.3% (41) of them have been in their present dwellings for less than 5 years. While 34.7% (52) have lived in their present dwellings for 15 years and more. The average years and more. The average years spent in the present dwellings is ^{12.43} years with a standard deviation of 9.034.

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^x 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 infectious 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).

^x Rosow, Irving: "The Social effects of the physical environment" Journal of the American Institute of planners-Vol XXXII N # 2 May 1961 - P. 128.

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

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 3.613 rooms with a standard deviation of 1.324 while 11.3% (17) of dwellings count one room, 60.7% (91) count three rooms and more. It was noticed that some dwellings (31 Owners) count more than 5 rooms each.

The following patterns of internal densities emerged:

Number of rooms	Person/room (crowding rate)	Average number of person per household
1	3.0	3.
2	4.9	2.5
3	5.7	1.9
4	5.2	1.3
5	6.1	1.2
6	6.3	1.
+7	3.5	0.5

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 reverse weak 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 ($r = -0.002$) 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)		11	38	14	3	66
30-		6	47	8	9	70
+70			14			14
Total		17	99	22	12	150

If we consider that overcrowding exists when there is more than two persons/room, then 46.7% (70) of dwellings are overcrowded; 48.5% (34) of which count more than 5 persons/room.

The average crowding rate in the dwellings visited is 2.192 persons/room, with a standard deviation of 1.188.

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

B	1	2	+3	Total
A				
-30	12	25	29	66
30-	5	17	48	70
+70			14	14
Total	17	42	91	150

($\chi^2 = 21.57$ 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 ($\chi^2 = 64.667$ 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		3	31	25	30	31	120
Tenant		14	11	4	1		30
Total		17	42	29	31	31	150

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.

A big majority of dwellings visited (91.3%) 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 (5 taps in the settlement) was found to be 406.204 meters, with a standard deviation of 168.662.

63.3% (95) of dwellings have electricity. Dwelling facilities as private toilet, bath, shower, or running water, are considered as an index for fair housing condition, their lack could be considered, among other deprivations, as an indicator

of bad housing conditions. Facilities within the dwellings visited vary from having a private bathroom which is rare (10.7%), through having a kitchen (14%), and having a private water-closet (80%) or a shared one (13.3%). The dwellings provided by all these facilities reach 12% of the dwellings visited.

When we look to the distribution of amenities between owners and tenants the following figures emerged.

		Owner	Tenant	Total
Kitchen	Yes	18	3	21
	No	102	26	128
	Shared		1	1
Bathroom	Yes	14	2	16
	No	105	28	133
	Shared	1		1
Water closet	Yes	106	14	120
	No	8	2	10
	Shared	6	14	20
Water	Connected	9	4	13
	Public tap.	111	26	137
Electricity	Yes	79	16	95
	No	41	14	55
Total		120	30	150

We think that owners are more fortunate than tenants in term of amenities which is normal and logic. The data shows that there is a significant relationship between the availability of certain amenities, like water closet, and the tenure status. Owners erected their houses with their own means and shared them with their children, when rooms exceed their family needs they rent it as a mean of investment. So it is only normal that utilities in the houses remain for their own private use.

85.7% of settlers who have a kitchen are owners . . .

87.5% of settlers who have a private bathroom are owners.

88.3% of settlers who have a water closet are owners.

69.2% of settlers who connected their house with running water are owners.

83.2% of settlers who introduced electricity are owners.

It was noticed that the water closet is the only amenity which owners provide in the rooms rented either as a private or shared accommodations.

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

* Water closet ($\chi^2 = 36.458$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01).

		30 L.E.	30-	+70	Total
Kitchen	Yes	3	11	7	21
	No	62	59	7	128
	Shared	1			
Bathroom	Yes	1	11	4	16
	No	65	58	10	133
	Shared		1		1
Water closet	Yes	48	59	13	120
	No	5	5		10
	Shared	13	6	1	
Water	Connected	2	7	4	13
	Public tap.	64	63	10	137
Electricity	Yes	30	53	12	95
	No	36	17	2	55
Total		66	70	14	150

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 88% (132) of householders in our sample are satisfied while only 12% (18) are not, in spite the fact that the standard

of housing in "Kafr El Elw is low. Most houses have neither piped water nor a sewage system. The only bathroom or lavatory may be a rough shelter in a corner of the courtyard, water has to be collected from water taps.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the availability of certain amenities like (Kitchen, Bathroom, water and electricity) 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 the tenancy status 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 certain households characteristics like income or crowding while it was found a significant relationship between the tenancy status and the education of householders as it could be seen in the following tables:

* Kitchen	($\chi^2 = 18.5098$	significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01).
Bathroom	($\chi^2 = 10.7688$	" " " " ").
Water	($\chi^2 = 12.8079$	" " " " ").
Electricity	($\chi^2 = 17.1848$	" " " " ").

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.		59	7	66
30 -		61	9	70
+ 70		12	2	14
Total		132	18	150

($\chi^2 = 1.34$ - not significant).

Relation between the crowding rate (A) and
the satisfaction of householders from
present housing condition (B).

A	B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
- One		16	1	17
1 -		55	8	63
3 -		32	4	36
5 -		19	3	22
+ 7		10	2	12
Total		132	18	150

($\chi^2 = 0.24$ not significant).

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

B A	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Illiterate	75	5	80
Read and Write	50	5	55
Primary certificate	1	5	6
Preparatory "			
Secondary "	2	3	5
University degree	2		2
N./K.	2		2
Total	132	18	150

($\chi^2 = 32.77$ significant 0.05).

Relation between Tenure status (A) and
Satisfaction from present housing
Conditions (B).

B A	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Owner	110	10	120
Tenant	22	8	30
Total	132	18	150

($\chi^2 = 5.909$ significant beyond 0.05).

As the table shows 44.4% of tenants are dissatisfied from their present housing versus 55.6% 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 in spite the fact that 12% (18) of householders had reported their feeling of dissatisfaction, 38.9%. (7) of them had find a reason for being satisfied. on the other hand, when householders were asked about the reasons of their dissatisfaction from present housing conditions, we found that 12.7% (19) only of householders who reported to be satisfied did not complain and expressed once again their feeling of satisfaction .

We can conclude 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.

b - When we examined the sources of satisfaction of householders, we found that they are concentrated on ownership (56%).

The other sources of satisfaction are related to the location of the house which is near the work (14.7%), or being in a good social neighborhood (13,3%). The suitable rent

of the dwelling unit has been reported by 7.3% of householders, while only 2.7% reported that living in the family house represents a main reason of their satisfaction from their housing conditions. The largeness of the housing unit and its healthy condition were reported only by 4 settlers.

c- Concerning the important sources of discontent from housing conditions, the data shows that there is two groups of reason. The first one concentrated on the dwelling unit itself, such as the lack of facilities 41.3% (62), the smallness of the dwelling unit 5.3% (8), its bad building materials 14% (21), its unhealthy conditions 14.7% (22), and the deterioration of the house as a whole.

The other group concentrated on the location of the dwelling which is far from the means of transportation 9.3% (14), far from ^{and} work/school 0.7% (1), only 1.3% (2) of renters complained about the rent of their dwelling which was considered high.

The major sources of dissatisfaction are concentrated on:

- Lack of facilities.
- Poor health conditions.
- Poor building materials.
- Far from transportation.

Little space within the dwelling.

Rent of the dwelling which is considered too high.

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 on part, poor health conditions and the poor building materials 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, goals, 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 Kafr El Elw 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) <u>The building</u>	N.	%
1 Number of floors		
One	135	90
2	13	8.7
+3	2	1.3
2 Number of appartments		
One	51	82.3
2	7	11.3
+ 3	4	6.4
N./A.	88	
3 Number of rooms		
One	3	3.2
2	21	22.6
3	20	21.5
4	23	24.7
5	11	11.8
6	9	9.7
+ 7	6	6.5
N./A.	57	

4 Number of families	N.	%
One	112	74.7
2	18	12
3	13	8.7
4	5	3.3
5	2	1.3

5 Building materials

walls

Red bricks	49	32.7
Stone	8	5.3
Red brick and stone	13	8.7
Mud bricks	58	38.7
Mud bricks, red bricks	14	9.3
Mud brick, stone	5	3.3
Red bricks, stone, mud bricks	3	2
Red bricks, reinforcement concrete		

Roofs

Palm trunk and reed	17	11.3
Joint board, asbestos	2	1.3
Joint board, reed	66	44
Joint, pertinent board	54	36
Joint,+concrete	1	0.7
Concrete	10	6.7

6.4

	N.	%
Floors		
Earth	39	26
Cement	92	61.3
Tiles	16	10.7
Tiles, cement	3	?
Tiles, framed		
b) <u>Tenure</u>		
6 Type of tenure		
Owner	120	80
Renter	30	20
7 Number of rooms rented in the building		
One room		
2 and more	2	1.7
Don't rent	116	96.6
N./A.	30	
8 Number of apartments rented (to owners only)		
2	1	0.8
Don't rent	129	99.2
N./A. (renters)	30	
9 Average rent of the housing unit (to owners only).		
< 2 L.E.	1	16.7
2 -	4	66.6

	N.	%
+4	1	16.7
N./A.	144	
10 Other parts rented in the building (to owners only).		
None	116	96.7
Shop	4	3.3
N./A. (renters).	30	
11 Average rent of shops		
< 5 L.E.	1	25
5 -	2	50
N./A. (renters).	146	
12 Ways of owning the building (to owners only).		
Built	79	65.6
Inherited	27	22.6
Bought	14	11.8
N./A. (renters).	30	
c) <u>Ways of building</u>		
13 Building procedure.		
One stage	6	7.7
Several stages	73	92.3
N./A.	71	

	N.	%
14 Responsibility of the building procedure.		
Bricklayer	71	89.9
Family	7	8.8
Contractor	1	1.3
N./A.	71	
15 Money needed for construction.		
Had the money	41	51.3
Borrowed the money	17	21.8
Both	21	26.3
N./A.	71	
16 Sources of borrowing money.		
Friends or relatives	23	59.5
Gameya	7	18.9
Work	6	16.2
Bank	2	5.4
N./A.	112	
d) <u>The householder's dwelling.</u>		
17 Number of years in present dwelling.		
5 years	41	27.3
5 -	54	36
15-	38	25.3
+25 years	14	9.4
N./K.	3	2

18	Number of rooms	N.	
	One room	17	41.3
	2	42	28
	3	29	19.3
	4	31	20.7
	+ 5	31	20.7

19	Number of persons/room (crowding rate).		
	< 1 person	17	33.3
	1 -	63	33
	3 -	36	33
	5 -	22	14
	+ 7	12	

20	Rent.		
	< 1 L.E.	3	10
	1 -	18	60
	3 -	5	16.6
	5 -	2	6.7
	+ 7	2	6.7
	N./A. (owners).	120	

Utilities

21	Kitchen		
	Yes	21	14
	No	128	85.3
	Shared	1	0.7

	N.	%
22 Bathroom		
Yes	16	10.7
No	133	88.7
Shared	1	0.6
23 Water - closet.		
Yes	120	80
No	10	6.7
Shared	20	13.3
24 Type of flushing.		
Cesspool	24	17.1
Trench	116	82.9
25 Number of flushing/year.		
Don't flush	68	45.3
< 1	18	12
1	21	14
2	10	6.7
3	3	2
4	3	2
+ 5	5	3.3
Don't know	22	14.7

	N.	%
26 Source of water.		
Water connected	13	8.7
Public taps	137	91.3
27 Distance house/public tap.		
100 m	11	8.2
100 -	12	8.9
200 -	11	8.2
300 -	23	17
400 -	15	11.1
+ 500	65	46.6
N./A.	13	
28 Reasons of not connecting water.		
No connection in the settlement	67	48.6
Very expensive	49	35.6
There are other priorities	3	2.9
Owners responsibilities.	18	12.9
N./A.	13	
29 Having electricity.		
Yes	95	63.3
No	55	36.7
30 Reasons of not introducing electricity.		
Very expensive	21	39.3

	N.	%
No means	18	32.2
Use a gaz lamp	11	19.6
Owners responsibilities	4	7.1
Not necessary	1	1.8
N./A.	95	

Table 7

Satisfaction of housing conditions.

1 General satisfaction from housing conditions.

	N.	%
Yes	132	88
No	18	12

2 Important reasons of satisfaction.

None	5	3.3
Ownership	84	56
Near work	22	14.7
Good neighborhood	20	13.3
Cheap	11	7.3
Family house	4	2.7
Large	3	2
Healthy	1	0.7

3 Important reasons of dissatisfaction.

None	19	12.7
No facilities	62	41.3
Small	8	5.3
Bad building materials	21	14.
Not healthy	22	14.7
Expensive	2	1.3
Far from transportation	14	9.3
Likely to collapse	1	0.7
Far from work and school	1	0.7

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 sense, beyond the political and economic issues, a more 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 resources, 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 programme 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 programme, 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 vehicle for popular participation in the programme. These kinds of informations 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.

I- 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 piped-water supply was asked by 75.3% (113) of settlers as priority number one, and the most urgent needs of the settlement. It^{was} followed by a sewage system 23.3% (35) and by electricity 1.4% (2). 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		96	22	2	120
Tenant		17	13		30
Total.		113	35		150

($\chi^2 = 8.30$ significant).

The majority of owners 80% and 56.6% of tenants gave their priority to the connection of running water to their settlement and consequently to their houses. A sewage system has been asked by both as priority $N^{\circ} 2$ it was followed by electricity.

2. The demand for a health unit was asked by 61.3% of settlers as priority number one in term of their basic social facilities needs. It was followed by a primary school (12.7%), a consumer cooperative (10%), and easy means of transportation to the outside world (11.3%).

Settlers suffer essentially from the lack of a health care center. In emergency cases only, they have to go to Helwan public hospital, or to private clinics in Helwan or 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.

II- 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.

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 96.7% of owners in our sample agreed to connect their houses with piped water as well as with a sewage system, and to pay

for it on a credit basis. They are able to pay a monthly instalment ranging from 2 to 4 L.E. until they pay their due.

Concerning the house improvements, 85% (102) of owners express their needs in that term. Improvements needed vary from adding rooms and story, to repair the floor the roof or the water closet, 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 (80.7%) or a private contractor (10.1%) 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: - There are other priorities.

- House doesn't need improvement.
- Interests of the government are usually high.

The correlation between the number of person/room per family, and the willingness to make housing improvement is not significant ($\chi^2 = 0.02$) as it is shown in the following table:

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

A	B	Yes	No	N/A	Total
- 1		16		1	17
1 -		41	6	16	63
3 -		32	1	3	36
5 -		15	3	4	22
+ 7		5	1	6	12
Total		109	11	30	150

As for renters who can not by housing law make any reparations in their dwellings, only 43.3% of them are willing to share with the owner the cost of the reparations needed by paying a monthly rent supplement averaging one and half 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. Settlement facilities:

While housing improvements represent a household choice which reflects its needs and its aspirations in term of its private living arrangement; settlement improvements and settlements facilities represent popular and communal aspiration 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 94.7 (142) of settlers are willing to cooperate for the pavement of the streets mainly on a voluntary basis (115), nevertheless 27 of them welcomed the idea of participating in the pavement works providing a salary.

Concerning the welfare association, 81.3% (122) are willing to cooperate in its creation by giving money (65) or by participating in the building works (40). 13.1% (16) of settlers want to cooperate but don't know how to do it. The data shows that one settler is ready to give the land necessary to the erection of the welfare association.

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 adults, 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. 58.6% (41) of illiterate settlers welcomed the idea and were ready to learn. Those who refused the idea, (29) argued that education is efficient only in the childhood, (9) that they don't don't have time (9) or aptitude (1) .

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	42.7%
Electricity	16
Building	14
Plumbing	10
Mechanics	9.4
Lathing and filing	5.3
Painting	2
Carpets weaving	1.4
N./K.	5.3

76.7% (115) 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
El Sheik Kamel El Shekaki	Guard in the silk company
Rashad El Shokaifi	Employee in the cement company
Mahmoud Abou Seoudi	Worker in the cement company
Fathi Ahmad Bassiouni	Employee in the silk company
Salem Youssef El Shokaifi	Work " " " "
Ahmad Kamel Hassan	Employee " " " "
Mohamed Reda Goma	University student
Gomea Abd El Hamid	Worker in portland cement company

Nevertheless, 22.7% of settlers were unable to name an unofficial leader and claimed that the settlement is deprived from persons who can take this responsibility.

If a big majority, 74% (111) of settlers, agreed to organize a vocational training programme for girls, 26% (39) of them refused such idea. The first group suggested the following items in order of importance:

Sewing	61.3%
Knitting	6.1%
Embroidery	5.3%
Weaving	1.3%
Carpet weaving	0.7%
N./K.	25.3%

22% (33) of them affirmed the availability of women who can handle the organization of girls and their training. The remainders were unable to do so (21.7%), and a big majority did not know any woman in the settlement capable to undertake this responsibility. Only three names were cited:

Names	Profession
Wagiha Sayed El Roubi	
Soad Mohamed Abou El Fetouh	
Sayeda Sultan	

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 and direction of human resources 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 improving their housing conditions as well as the entire conditions of their settlement. ²

² For more details see table 11 - 12.

Table 8

Social habits related to housing.

	N.	%
1 Means of cooking		
Primus	129	86
Butagaz	16	10.7
Gas lamp	5	3.3
2 Place of cooking		
Any room	103	68.7
The kitchen	25	16.6
The hall	14	9.3
The court-yard	4	2.7
The passage	4	2.7
3 Ways of getting meal		
On the floor	128	85.3
On a floor table	4	2.7
On a table	18	12
4 Places assigned for visitors.		
Any room	100	66.6
Sitting room	40	26.7
Living-room (hall).	10	6.7
5 Places assigned for washing clothes		
The hall	54	36

	N.	%
Any room	41	27.3
Court - yard	39	26
Bathroom	9	6
Kitchen	4	2.7
In front of the house	2	1.3
On the roof	1	0.7
6 Places assigned for lengthen clothes.		
On the roof	33	22
Courtyard	68	45.3
Inside the house	34	22.7
Outside the house	13	8.7
The balcony	2	1.3
7 Places assigned for breeding poultry		
Cage on the roof	7	6.1
Court - yard	71	62.3
Cage in the kitchen	4	3.5
Cage in a room	32	28.1
N/A Dont' Breed	36	
8 Places assigned for throwing garbage		
Demolished area	91	60.7
The street	30	20
The canal	1	0.7

	N.	%
In front of the house	2	1.3
On the roof	6	4
In the mountain	20	13.3
Garbage man collects it		

9 Places where children usually study.

Any room	67	84.8
Sitting-room	12	15.2
N./A.	71	

10 Places where children usually play

Indoors	7	8.9
In front of the house	9	11.4
In the street	63	79.7
N./A.	71	

Table 9

	<u>Social relationship</u>	N.	%
1	Persons visited in the settlement		
	Don't visit any one	15	10
	Relatives	37	24.7
	Neighbors	15	10
	Friends	2	1.3
	Relatives and neighbors	31	20.6
	Relatives and friends	7	4.7
	Friends and neighbors	7	4.7
	The three	36	24
2	Occasions of visiting people in the settlement		
	Death	113	75.3
	Marriage	104	69.3
	Feast	32	21.3
	Birth	2	1.3
	Sickness	55	36.6
	N./A.		
3	Mutual aid happened between		
	Relatives	3	2
	Neighbors	2	1.3
	Friends	1	0.7
	Relatives and neighbors	16	10.7

	N.	%
Relatives and friends	7	4.7
Neighbors and friends	11	7.3
All	110	73.3

4 Persons resolving conflicts between neighbors in the settlement.

Older people	63	42
Nobody interfere	22	14.7
Neighbors	27	18
Relatives	14	9.4
A friend to both sides	11	7.3
Police	2	1.3
No conflicts happen	11	7.3

5 Sources of borrowing if money is needed.

Don't like the idea of borrowing	20	13.3
Neighbors	58	38.7
Relatives	35	23.3
From work	25	16.7
Gameya	2	1.3
Can always be in the safe side.	10	6.7

Table 10

Social values related to housing.

	N.	%
1 Factors which contribute to individual happiness		
Health	83	55.3
Living peacefully with children	20	13.3
Education of children	21	14
Owning a decent dwelling	20	13.3
Having money	6	4.1
2 Things which can be done if having money.		
Make a project	8	5.3
Educate children	28	18.7
Buy a land	1	0.7
Pilgrimage to Mecca	17	11.3
Build a new house	68	45.3
Buy clothes for children	7	4.7
Buy furniture for the house	9	6
Others	12	8
3 Furniture which can be bought if having money.		
Bed	95	63.3
Sitting - room	17	11.3
Wardrobe	7	4.7
Table	4	2.7

	N.	%
Sofa	5	3.3
Two chairs	4	2.7
Wood sofa	5	3.3
Cupboard		
Others.	13	8.7
4 Consumer durable which can be bought if having money.		
Butagan	39	26
Furniture	36	24.1
Refrigerator	14	9.3
Television	29	19.4
Recorder	5	3.3
Water - heater	1	0.6
Sewing machine	15	10
Washing machine	9	6
Ventilator	2	1.3

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 Aspirations

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 settlements have for settlers.

a. The internal use of space.

The overcrowding of the dwellings visited makes the internal arrangements 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 40% of dwellings visited.

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

Cooking	(68.7%).
Receiving visitors	(66.6%).
Washing clothes	(27.3%).
Lengthen clothes	(22.7%).
Breeding poultry	(28.1%).
Studying	(84.8%).
Playing	(8.9%).

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

Cooking	(2.7%).
Washing clothes	(26 %).
Lengthen clothes	(45.3%).
Breeding poultry	(62.3%).

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

a. Cooking:

+	Kitchen	Courtyard	Hall	Passage	any room -
	16.6%	2.7%	9.3%	2.7%	68.7%

b. Washing clothes:

+	Bathroom	Courtyard	The roof	Kitchen	Hall	Infront the house	Any room
	6%	26%	0.7%	2.7%	36%	1.3%	27.3%

c. Lengthen clothes:

+	Balcony	Roof	Courtyard	Street	Any room -
	1.3%	22%	45.3%	8.7%	22.7%

d. Breeding poultry:

+	Courtyard	Roof	Balcony	Kitchen	Any room, -
	62.5%	6.1%	-	3.5%	28.1%

e. Places assigned to the study of children:

+	Sitting room	Any room -
	15.2%	84.8%

4. When kitchen is available, activities like cooking, washing clothes and breeding poultries, are conducted in the area assigned for this facility.
5. Every space available in the dwelling (the hall, the roof, the courtyard, the front of the house, the stret) is fully

utilized 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 many activities and social networks are localized. Women (mothers, daughters, female relatives) are acting together the every day activities. They use the street to wash, and lengthen clothes, to throw their garbage, to talk with friends and neighbors. Men go to their work and return back only to eat and sleep. They are either in their work, or with friends and neighbors in the coffee house, or sitting in 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 15.2% (12) 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 around 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 very near of Helwan 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: 48% of the dwellings visited has a rural courtyard; 85.3% (128) of families are getting their meals on the floor 86% (129) of families are using Primus, and 10.7% (16) are using a range butagaz for cooking, 76% (114) of families are breeding poultry. 91.5% (137) are relying for getting water on public taps. 85% (95) have electricity. 21.3% (32) have a television set, and one family have a washing machine.

b. Social relations:

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 neighbors quite often; they don't need to visit their near neighbors, because they are together every one and then.

The current patterns of social relations suggest the following:

1. Kinship relations (relatives) is 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 condolences or congratulations.
3. Mutual aid occurs between settlers without any preference in 73.3% (110) 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 understar'able because of their every day contact.

We think that settlers have experienced a high degree of residential stability since 34.7 (52) have lived 15 years and

more in their present dwellings 26.9% (14) of which have lived more than 25 years in the settlement. They thought about Kafr El Elw as their houses: they have lived together, reared their children together, confronted almost the same problems of survival; they constitute a big family tied together by similar problems and worries.*

2- Values and aspirations.

The research seeks to determine the social values of Kafr El Elw 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:

* 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. Gamal Zaki and Noha Fahmy - in "National Review of social sciences " - Special issue - Vol. VII n ° 3 September 1965.

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.
2. Asking projective questions.

The ownership of the dwelling a social value:

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:

- 55.3% Health.
- 14 % Education of children.
- 13.3% Living peacefully with wife and children.
- 13.3% Owning a decent dwelling.
- 4.1% Having money.

1. The above results show that health represents the most important variable for 55.3% 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 80% 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. 13.3% only 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 to buy." Building a new house emerged as indicated in the following figures.

Build a new house.	45.3%
Educate children.	18.7%
Make a pilgrimage to Mecke.	11.3%
Buy furniture for the house.	6%
Make a project.	5.3%

100

Buy clothes for children.	4.7%
Buy a piece of land	0.7%
Others.	8%

Build a new house and educate children represent the main important aspirations of 64% of settlers in our sample. Nevertheless, the above variables on aspirations were ordered in the same way for literate as well as 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).

	B			
A	Illiterate	Read and write	Certificate	Total
Build new house	39	21	8	68
Educate children	14	11	3	28
Make a pilgrimage	9	8		17
Buy furniture	4	3	2	9
Make a project	4	3	1	8
Buy clothes	4	3		7
Buy a piece of land	1			1
Others	5	6	1	12
Total	80	55	15	150

101

the data shows that there is no relationship between the education status of householders and their aspirations ($\chi^2 = 1.15$ not significant).

If we divide our sample in three income groups: the poorest (less than 30 L.E./month), the middle income (from 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).

B	-30L.E.	30 -	+ 70	Total
A				
Build new house	32	31	5	68
Educate children	11	14	3	28
Make a pilgrimage	5	8	4	17
Buy furniture	4	5		9
Make a project	6	1	1	8
Buy clothes	4	3		7
Buy a piece of land		1		1
Others	4	7	1	12
Total	66	70	14	150

102

the data shows that there is no relationship between total family income of householders and their aspirations ($r^2 = 2.87$ 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 64% of our sample.
3. Make a pilgrimage to Mecca represents an individual aspiration of settlers: 11.3% (17) of the settlers, expressed their desire to make this sacred obligation if they obtain money. 5 of them are from the poorest group, 8 are from the middle income group and 4 from the upper income group.*

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

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103

4. Kafr El Elw settlers are opened to the urban city life, as 6% of settlers aspire to furnish their houses.

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 63.3% of settlers wish to buy extra beds, and that 11.3% 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 26% a refrigerator 9.3% a sewing - machine 10% and a washing machine 6%. A television set was quoted by 19.4% of settlers, and once again 24.1% of settlers expressed their desire to buy furniture.

Three domestic needs emerged in our sample: a range butagaz, furniture, and refrigerator and 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 house-
holders (B).

B	Illiterate	Read and write	Certificate	Total
A				
Butagaz	24	13	2	39
Furniture	24	11	1	36
Refrigerator	5	5	4	14
Television	11	13	5	29
Sewing-machine	8	5	2	15
Washing-machine	3	6		9
Ventilator	1	1		2
Recorder	3	1	1	5
Water-heater	1			1
Total	80	55	15	150

It was noticed that the refrigerator have the first priority among educated settlers there is no significant relation between the educational status of house-holders and their aspiration concerning furniture ($\chi^2 = 7.67$).

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	21	(31.8%)
Furniture	16	(24.3%)
Television	11	(16.6%)
Sewing-machine	8	(12.1%)
Refrigerator	4	(6.1%)
Recorder	4	(6.1%)
Washing-machine	1	(1.5%)
Water - heater	1	(1.5%)
Total	66	

The second group quoted their priorities as follows:

Furniture	18	(25.7%)
Television	16	(22.8%)
Butagaz	15	(21.4%)
Washing-machine	7	(10 %)
Refrigerator	6	(8.6%)
Sewing-machine	5	(7.2%)
Ventilator	2	(2.9%)
Recorder	1	(1.4%)
Total	70	

The third group quoted their priorities as follows:

Refrigerator	4	(28.6%)
Butagaz	3	(21.4%)
Television	2	(14.3%)

Furniture	2	(14.3%)
Sewing-machine	2	(14.3%)
Washing-machine	1	(7.1%)
Total	14	

A range butagaz represents the urgent need of settlers in the three income-groups, and especially in the first group where 31.8% of settlers express their desire to buy one. This item has been followed by furniture, then television, in the first group; and was cited as the third priority in the second group, preceeded by furniture and television; and as the second priority in the third group, preceeded by Refrigerator.

107

Table 11
Availability of services.

	N.	%
1 The most important utilities needed by the settlement.		
Water	113	75.3
Sewage	35	23.3
Electricity	2	1.4
2 The most important services needed by the settlement.		
Primary school	19	12.7
Health unit	92	61.3
Consumer cooperatives	15	10
Transportation	17	11.3
Trade shop		
Preparatory school	3	2
Others.	4	2.7
3 Education problems confronted by the settlers.		
Lacking of schools	30	20
Lacking of transportation to school	16	10.7
Education opportunities very bad	70	46.7
Number of classes limited	20	13.3
School masters very cupide	10	6.7
Escape of children from school	4	2.6
4 Places where settlers usually cure themselves		
Hospital in Helwan	126	84

108

	N.	%
Private doctor in Helwan	23	15.3
Public hospital in Cairo	1	0.7
Traditional means		
Medical barber		
5 Health problems confronted by settlers.		
Hospitals are far (no means of transportation).	89	59.3
Free prescription is not efficient	10	6.7
Costs of cure are high	22	14.7
Lacking of pharmacy	6	4
Lack of doctors	2	1.3
No problems	21	14
6 Suggestions to confront health problem.		
Creation of governmental clinics in the settlement	78	52
Creation of health units in the settlement	46	30.7
Governmental control on hospitals	2	1.3
Creation of pharmacies in the settlement	7	7.4
Don't know	17	11.3

Table 12
Upgrading .

<u>Owners.</u>	N.	%
1 Agreement to introduce utilities in the settlement and to share costs.		
Yes	116	96.7
No	4	3.3
N./A.	30	
2 Monthly share of settlers.		
One L.E.	32	27.6
2	37	31.9
+3	47	40.5
N./A.	34	
3 Nature of housing improvements done by settlers.		
None	63	52.5
Add rooms	37	30.8
Ceiling reparation	11	9.2
Floor reparation	3	2.5
Installation of cesspool	6	5
N./A.	30	
4 Need of housing improvement.		
Yes	102	85
No	18	15
N./A.	30	

	N.	%
5 Nature of housing improvements needed		
Add floor	50	41.7
Add room	10	8.3
Repair the floor	10	8.3
Construct or repair Water closet	20	16.7
New roofing system	30	25
N./A.	30	
6 Persons which could be responsible for doing the reparations needed.		
The settlers themselves	10	9.2
A bricklayer	88	80.7
A contractor	11	10.1
N./A.		
7 Willingness to make reparations and to pay costs on credit.		
Yes	107	89.
No	7	5.9
Yes but under my control	6	5.1
N./A.	30	
8 Reasons for refusing such opportunity.		
House doesn't need improvement	1	14.3
There are other priorities	5	71.4

///

	N.	%
Interests are high	1	14.3
Government realization slow and bad		
N./A.	143	

Renters

9 Willingness to share with the owner the costs of any reparations needed.

Yes	13	43.3
No	17	56.7
N./A.	120	

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

One L.E.	9	69.2
2	4	30.8
+3		
N./A.	137	

11 Reasons for refusing such opportunity.

Have no surplus	10	58.8
This is the responsibility of the owner	1	5.9
Didn't ask for any reparations	6	35.3
N./A.	133	

12 Willingness to cooperate for the installation of a welfare association.

Yes	122	81.3
No	28	18.7

	N.	%
13 Means of cooperation.		
Give money	65	53.3
Work	40	32.8
Give land	1	0.8
Don't know	16	13.1
N./A.	28	
14 Willingness to participate in classes for illiterate.		
Yes	41	58.6
No	29	41.4
N./A.	80	
15 Reasons of non-participation.		
Education not efficient in old age	9	31
Don't have time	9	31
Don't have aptitude	1	3.5
N./K.	10	34.5
N./A.	121	
16 Opinion concerning the most important training needed by youth.		
Wood work	50	33.3
Plumbing	15	10
Electricity	24	16
Lathing and filing	8	5.3

	N.	%
Building	21	14
Carpentry	5	3.3
Mechanics	14	9.4
Carpets weaving	2	1.4
Painting	3	2.
N./K.	8	5.3
17 Availability of settlers which can be responsible of the training of youth.		
Yes	115	76.7
No	34	22.7
N./K.	1	0.6
18 Agreement of settlers for girls vocational training.		
Yes	111	74
No	39	26.
19 Most important training needed for girls.		
Sewing	92	61.3
Knitting	9	6.1
Embroidery	8	5.3
Weaving	2	1.3
Carpet weaving	1	0.7
N./K.	38	25.3

114

	N.	%
20 Availability of women's settlers which can be responsible of girls training.		
Yes	33	22
No	32	21.7
N./K.	85	56.3
21 Need for a nursery.		
In need	130	86.7
Not in need	20	13.3
22 Willingness to cooperate in the reparation of settlement's streets.		
Will cooperate	115	76.7
Will not cooperate	7	4.7
Will cooperate with a salary	27	18
N./K.	1	0.6

Summary of Statistical Data

Summary of Statistical Data.

I Socio Economic characteristics of Householders.

Average age	43.5 years
Marital status	88% married
Mean year of marriage	18.9 years
Education status	53% illiterate 36.7% read and write
Origin	96.6% rural
Occupation	57.3% Secondary 41.4% tertiary 1.3% primary
Average monthly income	32.3% L.E.

II Household Characteristics

Household pattern	88% nuclear
Average number of person/household	5.9
Average number of children/household	3.9
Average total household income	46 L.E.
Average per capita income	7.46 L.E.
Average monthly expenditure on rent"	2.7 L.E.
" " " " electricity	158.7 piasters
" " " " water	140.2 piasters
" " " " flushing	101.3 piaster
" " " " transporta- tion	2.6 L.E.
" " " " food	30.5 L.E.

III Housing conditions.

1. The building	
Tenure	80% owner 20% tenant
Type of building	one or two floors 3 and more
Division of the building	1.838 apartment 3.613 room
Average number of household	1.953
Householders who built their house	65.6%
Responsible of the building procedure	Bricklayer: 89.9%
Sources of financing	friends and relatives 59.5%
3. Building materials	
Walls	{ Red bricks 38.7% mud bricks 32.7%
Roofs	joint and pertinand board 72%
Floors	cement 61.3%
4. The dwelling unit	
Average number of years in the dwelling	12.43 years
Average number of rooms	3.61
Average person / room	2.192
Have water	8.7%
Have electricity	63.3%

Have Kitchen	14%
Have Bathroom	10.7%
Have water closet	80%

5. Satisfaction with housing conditions

Satisfied	88%
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Main sources of satisfaction

ownership	56%
near work	14.7%

Main sources of discontent

No facilities	41.3 %
Not healthy	14.7 %
Bad building materials	14%

Comparison between owners and tenants.

	Owner	Tenant	Total
Number of rooms			
1	3	14	17
2	31	11	42
3	25	4	29
4	30	1	31
+5	31		31
Person/Dwelling			
3	13	6	19
3 -	34	19	53
6 -	47	3	50
+ 9	26	2	28
Person/room			
1	14	3	17
1 -	83	16	99
3 -	20	2	22
+ 5	3	9	12
Satisfaction			
Yes	110	22	132
No	10	8	18

120

	Owner	Tenant	Total
Priorities			
Water	96	17	113
Sewage	22	13	35
Electricity	2		2
Amenities			
Kitchen			
Yes	18	3	21
No	102	26	128
Shared		1	1
Bathroom			
Yes	14	2	16
No	105	28	133
Shared	1		1
Water closet			
Yes	106	14	120
No	8	2	10
Shared	6	14	20
Water			
Connected	9	4	13
Public tap.	111	26	137
Electricity			
Yes	79	16	95
No	41	14	55
Total	120	30	150

Comparaison between different income groups.

	- 30	30 -	+ 70	Total
Tenure states				
Owner	47	59	14	120
Tenant	19	11		30
Number of room				
1	12	5		17
2	27	15		42
3	13	14	2	29
4	9	18	4	31
+5	5	18	8	31
Person/room				
< 1	11	6		17
1-	38	47	14	99
3-	14	8		22
+5	3	9		12
Satisfaction				
Yes	60	60	12	132
No	6	10	2	18
Person/dwelling				
< 3	12	7		19
3-	33	18	2	53

122

	- 30	30 -	+ 70	Total
6-	15	31	4	50
+9	6	14	8	28
Satisfaction				
Yes	60	60	12	132
No	6	10	2	18
Priorities				
Water	49	53	11	113
Sewage	17	15	3	35
Electricity		2		2
Amenities				
Kitchen				
Yes	3	11	7	21
No	62	59	7	128
Shared	1			1
Bathroom				
Yes	1	11	4	16
No	65	58	10	133
Shared				1
Water closet				
Yes	48	59	13	120
No	5	5		10
Shared	13	6	1	20

123

	- 30	30 -	+ 70	Total
Water				
Connected	2	7	4	13
Public tap.	64	63	10	137
Electricity				
Yes	30	53	12	95
No	36	17	2	55
Total	66	70	14	150

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