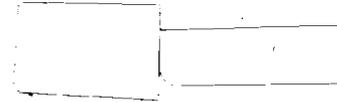


National Center for Social
and Criminological Research

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



MANSHEYET NASSER

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

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Cairo, 1979

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Table of Contents

	<u>Page</u>
I Case study of the settlement.	3
1- Geographical setting.	4
2- Population.	5
3- The physical aspect.	5
4- Urban contact.	7
5- Settlement economy.	7
6- Services available.	8
7- Urgent needs and demands.	9
8- Community services Association	9
II Description of the sample.	13
1- Householders socio-economic characteristics.	14
2- Occupation background of householders.	15
3- Children characteristics.	17
4- Families characteristics.	18
III Housing.	40
1- Housing conditions of the buildings or houses.	41
2- The dwelling unit or apartment.	46
3- Dwelling facilities.	52
4- Satisfaction from housing conditions.	55
IV Social Relations values and aspirations.	71
1- Spatial use and social relationship.	72
a) Internal use of space.	72
b) Social relationship.	76
2- Values and aspirations.	78
V Upgrading program.	94
1- Utility and facility needs.	96
2- Means of participation in upgrading program.	98
VI Summary of statistical data.	103

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.
- 8- Community services Association

Manshiet Nasser

1- Geographical setting.

Ezbet "Manshiet Nasser" is one of the uncontrolled settlement dispersed around the city of Helwan South of Cairo.

The Settlement is bordered on its western side by an agricultural land belonging to Kamel Sedki family, a poultry farm and the Nile corniche; on its eastern side by the flood-bad, on its North Eastern side by Ezbet Medinet El Hoda and on its southern side by an archeological site.

The settlement originated in 1926 when Kamal Sedki family bought an agriculture land and settled their, The Ezbet of Kamel Sedki. Other families followed. After some times few families, Abou Ali, Ali Sayed, after a quarrel with the original settler refused to work with him on his land. They leaved the original settlement and settled near by creating "Manshiet Nasser", they were followed by many other families. In 1948 an overflow drained Ezbet Kamel Sedki and all it settlers moved to "Manshiet Nasser".

There are many popular associations in the settlement like : The associations of the sons of "El Ayat", "El Atf", "El Menoufieh", "El Minieh", "Sohag" offering their help and aid to settlers affiliated to them essentially in case of death and illness.

2- Population

The population of the Ezba can be roughly estimated between 15000 and 17000 inhabitants. The settlement has a square form. It covers nearby 0.294 square kilometer of land.

3- The physical aspect

The physical aspect of the settlement is obviously better than the other settlement studied. Streets are wider, cleaner; inhabitants are more aware of the embellishment and the improvement of their settlement.

Houses are more urban than rural. Inhabitants are more inclined to utilize modern building materials, almost 80% of houses are in red bricks, roofs are mainly in concrete and floors are in tiles.

Houses are aligned around long, medium, large paved or unpaved streets. The main streets are sharea "Gamea El Emam" and "Ibrahim Mohamed" (12 meters large each) other streets, like sharea "El Guish" "Mahgoub" "Fouad Hamed" "El Kanak" vary from 6 to 8 meters large.

There are five types of circulatory space:

- 1- The main road linking the settlement to the Nile corniche (½ kilometer) and passing by the primary school.

- 2- The two large roads which serve as the central commercial areas.
- 3- The medium roads which connect the central commercial areas to the other housing groups.
- 4- The boarder road longing the flood - bed which provides access to narrow lanes from the east.
- 5- Small cul-de-sacs.

Almost all the buildings are one floored houses with some few exceptions of two or three floored houses which constitute the new Mashiet Nasser building at the east of the settlement.

Water have been connected to the settlement since 1964 while electricity penetrated in 1967. In spite of the fact that most houses are now electrically lighted and have indoor water tap, Manshiet Nasser contains seven public water taps. The big majority of settlers are owners (Hikr system) very few of them rent parts of their houses to new married couples as a mean of investment. The monthly rent for the housing unit ranges between 3 and 7 L.E depending if it is a room or an apartment with shared or private facilities.

4- Urban Contact

Manshiet Nasser is at 6.4 miles from El Massara and about 10 miles from Helwan. The settlement is connected by a bus line starting down town the capital and ending in Helwan passing by the Nile corniche at its western side.

The Nile is at 0.8 mile west the settlement and could be a mean of transportation to villages and towns of guizeh governorate if there is a regular fairy boat (Meadiya) between the eastern and western bank of the Nile.

Manshiet Nasser is under the direct jurisdiction of "El Zahraa" at 4 Km far. But its official police station is in Abou Houf. The inhabitants are in daily contact with "Helwan" and "El Maassara" for work, conmerce and entertainment.

5- Settlement economy

The people in "Manshiet Nasser" are largely dependant upon the industrial work for their livelihood. Settlement economy stands on three principal activities: Industrial and building sector (75%), trade (14%) services (9%) and agriculture. Settlers work mainly in the surrounded factories: Sigwart Company (3 Km), the Nasr Automotive and Tractor Industry (5 Km) the Military and Munition Complex (5 Km) Tarah Cement Factory (6 Km.).

Trade and services are performed through many shops especially groceries (33) butchers (4) popular restaurant (3) Iron workshop, carpenter workshop, building material shop, painting shop etc...

6- Services Available

Some services are available in Mansheit Nasser like water and electricity. There is one primary school at the entrance of the settlement "Nasr Mixed School" which absorbs two shifts per day; preparatory and secondary schools are not available the nearest ones are in "El Maassara" "Meady" and "Helwan". There are two mosques in the settlement and a third one is on construction. The three Mosques have been erected by the voluntary participation of settlers. There is no church in the settlement the nearest one is in Hadaig Helwan and in El Maassara.

There are no public medical services but there are two private clinics one regular in the welfare association and one irregular in the settlement. The nearest Hospital is in Helwan (11.2 miles) and the nearest pharmacy is in Medinat El Hoda (0.80 miles). Registration of birth and death and vaccination are done in the health unit of El Maassara.

Entertainments are lacking. There is no public telephone, but there is one private telephone in the welfare association and another one in the house of El Hagg Hamed El Sayed. There is a recent mailing post which began to work

in late 1978. It presents all kinds of mailing services as well as banking services such as distribution of the mails saving accounts, insurance, transference etc...

Garbage is not formally gathered but settlers use to collect their garbage and to throw it in the near mountain or in the canal.

7- Urgent needs and demands

The most popular families in Manshiet Nasser are Abou Ali, Ali Sayed, El Kott, Hamoudah etc... They are identified as informal leaders and act as official leaders. The most urgent needs of the settlement seem to be the provision of a Sewage system, a health center provided with a Pharmacy, special health care for children and training opportunities for youth.

The informal leaders certify that the settlers are ready to contribute in the upgrading program by offering their work and their money.

8- Community services Association

Manshiet Nasser is the only uncontrolled settlement studied which erected a welfare association from 1963. It was built in several stages; in the very beginning the settlers felt the need to have special services for pre-school children and vocational training for girls who didn't go to school.

rooms were built, one for a kindergarden the other for medical care and the third for the training of girls. After a while they erected a Mosque and a multipurpose reception hall to be rent to settlers for the celebration of their marriage and could serve as a place where they can meet to discuss their problems or where they could receive condolences of friends and parents in case of death.

The welfare association is registered in the Ministry of Social Affairs under the name of "El Gamaiya Al Egtamaiya lile Khidma-El Ama Wa Binaa El Massaged Wa Tanmiet El Mogtamaa ⁽¹⁾". Its membership is on a voluntary basis and its budget stands on donations, membership fees and subscription in the Kindergarden ⁽²⁾ and in the training center for girls ⁽³⁾ plus an annual aid from the Ministry of social affairs.

The activity of the welfare association is divided into three main domains.

(1) "Social Association for Public Services, Mosque construction and community welfare.

(2) 160 piasters per month for every child including one meal.

(3) 75 piasters per month for the training of every girl.

1- The Kindergarden.

The Kindergarden include two classes of 20 pre-school children each (From 3 to 6 years). Two female teachers from the settlement take care of children during the school day.

2- The Medical Care

Medical care is provided to children twice a week through the association private clinic where a female physician is in charge and receive settlers patients at a rate of 40 piasters.

3- The training center

The training center includes a training program of two years plus a third year of production where girls are allowed to share with the center the benefites of their production. There are two shifts per day: in the morning for the first year and in the afternoon for the second year. Two specialized teachers nominated through the ministry of social affairs train the girls on sewing, embroidery and knitting.

The community welfare association organizes every year a short intensive training course (6 Monthes) on sewing for the care of house wives only.

In the occasion of the celebration of the "Social work day" an annual exposition of girls production is held where settlers from Manshiet Nasser and other settlements buy what they need. "Cheik Salem" the head of the association a very ambitious and active settler plans to make a permanent exposition for girls production and to undertake a project on productive families.

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 Manshiet Nasser (150) are headed by 142 householders male (94.7%), and 8 householders female (5.3%).

The mean age of the householders is 44.2 year with a standard deviation of 8.397 while the mean age of their wives is 36.7 year with a standard deviation of 4.7 while 27.3% (41) of householders are below thirty five years, 22.7% (34) of them are over fifty five.

The majority of householders are married (88.7%), 5.2% of which have two wives, 4.7% (7) are divorced or widows, and only 6.6% (10) are single. The mean years of marriage is 20.8 years with a standard deviation of 8.840. Only 9.3% (14) of married householders are newly married couples.

Illiteracy spreads between householders and their wives, 82.7% (124) of householders and 97.9% (140) of their wives have not even a primary certificate. Although, 44.3% (55) of householders and 9.3% (13) of wives can read and write.

Householders who hold a public certificate reach no more than 14% (21), 9 of them hold a primary certificate, 2 a preparatory certificate and 9 a secondary certificate.

Only 0.7% (1) 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 88.7% (133) of householders fall in the first one, and that 7.3% (11) fall in the second one, and only 0.7% (1) fall in the third stage.

In term of education we have an homogenous group. Householders are mainly from rural origin. (56.7% (85), The remainders are native born in "Manshiet Nasser" 30.6% (46), or in urban cities of the Delta or upper Egypt (12.7%).

The non-native householders originally settled in "Manshiet Nasser" near the emerged city of Helwan, hoping to find work in the surrounding areas 19.1% (20), or settled there because they already worked in the area and wanted to move near their work 57% (60), or because of the housing crisis which induced them to live in the periphery of the capital 4.8% (5), or because of other reasons like migration with the family 16.2% (17), or marriage and their desire to be independant 2.9% (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.

"Manshiet Nasser" is an urban settlement. Only 3% of its inhabitants are engaged in agricultural occupation,

* For more details see table 1 and 2.

while the remainders are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors.

The proportion of householders engaged in the industrial sector reaches 64% (96), 63.5% (61) of them are skilled workers, while the remainders are unskilled workers. 1.3% (2) of householders are employees in the government, 1.3% (2) are in the service, and only 0.7% (1) are in business or trade, 2% (3), are artisans, 10.7% (16) are self-employed in private shops, 9.3% (14) are daily labourers without permanent job, 1.3% (2) work in the army, and 6.7% (10) are retired. It was noticed that 25 of tenants versus 50 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 17.9 year with a standard deviation of 9.389. Householders female are all working : two as skilled labourer, two as unskilled labourer and the others as employee (4).

58.1% (87) of householders work actually in nearby factories and companies at less than 15 miles from the settlement 7.3% (11) work for the government either in Cairo or in Helwan. The remainders work in Helwan or in the settlement in private shop or as labourers in shops or in workshops.

While 24.7% (37) of householders go to work on foot, 6% (9) depend in going to work upon factory and company bus. 19.3% (29) rely upon public transportation. The remainders rely on bicycles and taxis, etc.*

* For more details see table 3.

3- Children characteristics:

The children characteristics of our sample reveal the very young population of Ezbet Manshiet Nasser as many of our rural villages or even urban towns and cities. The percentage of children below the school age (6 years) reaches 28% (131) of the children in families interviewed. 28.6% (134) of children are aged between 6 and 12 years, 27.3% (128) between 12 and 18 years, and 16.1% have more than 18 years old averaging a mean age of 10.8 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 25.2% (80) of children in the age of schooling are illiterate (29 boys for 51 girls), the remainders have obtained an education certificate or are still in school (237). 55.2% (175) of children hold a primary certificate or less (98 boys for 77 girls), 19.2% (61) hold a preparatory or secondary certificate (43 boys for 18 girls), and 0.3% (1) hold a university degree or an equivalent certificate (one boy).

As we see, only one boy have obtained a university degree and a substantial percentage of children (60.5%) are still attending schools and faculties.

25.1%(43) of boys were working at the time of the study. They are mainly engaged in industrial work as skilled labourers (14), unskilled labourers (4), in private shops as self employed (15), in the government as employee (4), in the army (4), and in the settlement as labourers in

minor jobs, Sons go to their work on foot (16.3%). The remainders depend in going to work on public transportation (11.6%) private bicycle,(4.7%) or train (20.9%)*

4- Families characteristics:

a- Despite the fact that the original settlers of "Manshiet Nasser" 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 10% (15) 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 (90%), 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: 27.4% (41) of families count more than 6 persons each, 37.3% (56) count between 3 and 6 persons each, and 20% (30) of families count less than 3 persons each; averaging 5.7 persons per family with a standard deviation of 2.33.

* For more detailes see table 4.

It was found that there is a significant relationship between the tenure status and the number of person per family ($\chi^2 = 12,006$ significant beyond 0.05) as it is showed in the following table:

Relationship between the tenure status (A) and the number of persons/(Family(B).

B \ A	< 3 persons	3-	6-	+9	Total
Owner	11	42	45	22	120
Tenant	8	14	8		30
TOTAL	19	56	53	22	150

c- The mean monthly income of householders was found to be in the order of 34 with a standard deviation of 17.479. 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 38.86 LE month with a standard deviation of 20.38. While 25.4% (38) of families have a total monthly family income of more than 50 L.E, 35.3% (53) have a total family income between 30 and 50 and the remainders 39.3% (59) have a total family income between 10 and 30 L.E/month.

The per capita monthly income was found to be in the order of 8.633 with a standard deviation of 5.572.

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; 20.6% (31) 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 (15.4%) have adopted the new ways of cooking by purchasing a range butagaz. 4% of families have a refrigerator, and 4.6% have a washing-machine.

Some few families own a radio, a television set and a recorder at the same time. Others have a washing-machine, a range butagaz, and a refrigerator.

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 3.4 L.E with a standard deviation of 1.920. Only 6.6% of renters pay more than 30% of their income as rent; 73.4% pay between 10 and 30%, and 20% 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 showed 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	12	4	2	39	59
30-	3	3	2		70	78
+70	1	1			11	13
Total	6	16	6		120	150

$$r = -0.30$$

- 2- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on electricity is 124.6 piastres with a standard deviation of 62.574. Only 5.3% of the householders pay more than 9% of their income on electricity; 25.4% of the householders pay from 5 to 9% and 69.3% 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(L.E)	1%-	3%-	5%-	7%-	+9%	N/A	Total
-30	5	6	14	4	5	25	59
30-	23	34	8	2	1	10	78
+70	8	3		1		1	13
Total	36	43	22	7	6	36	150

$r = -0.54$

On the other hand the data showed that there is no significant relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure paid on electricity : ($x = 1.56$ not significant) as it is showed in the following table.

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

B	-50 piastres	50-	100-	150-	200-	+250	None	Total
A								
1							6	6
2	4	2	2	2			3	13
3	3	1	3	2		1	6	16
4		1	3	1	1		5	11
5	2	6	12	4			5	29
6	1	5	10		2		4	22
7	1	4	4	1	1	2	3	16
8	1	2	2	3	4	1	2	15
+9	1	5	8	3	2	1	2	22
Total	13	26	44	16	10	5	36	150

- 3- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on water is 70.5 piastres with a standard deviation of 47.795. 10.1% of the householders pay more than 5% of their income on water 22.5% pay between 3 and 5% and 67.4% pay less than 3% of their income on water.

There is no significant relationship between the number of person per family and the monthly expenditure on water. ($\chi^2 = 3.85$ not significant), as it is showed in the following table.

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

A \ B	-50pt.	50-	100-	150-	200-	N/A	Total
1						6	6
2	4	1		1		7	13
3	5	1	1	1		8	16
4	2	3				6	11
5	7	8	7			7	29
6	8	2	1			11	22
+7	12	12	10	2	1	16	53
Total	38	27	19	4	1	61	150

- 4- The average monthly expenditure paid by families for flushing is 85.6 piasters with a standard deviation of 66.841 .

Only 8.5% of the householders pay more than 9% of their income on flushing, 6.4% pay between 5 and 9% and 85.1% pay less than 5% of their income on flushing.

There is no significant relationship between the number of person per family and the monthly expenditure on flushing; ($\chi^2 = 5.29$ not significant), as it is showed in the following table.

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

A \ B	-50 pt.	50-	100-	150-	N/A	Total
1					6	6
2	1	2	1		9	13
3	1		1		14	16
4	1	1			9	11
5	2	7	2	1	17	29
6	3		2	1	16	22
7	4	3	1	1	7	16
8	5			1	9	15
+9		2	3	1	16	22
Total	17	15	10	5	103	150

5- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on transportations is 2.6 L.E with a standard deviation of 2.379.

Only 2.2% of the householders pay more than 3.5% of their income on transportation; 29.7% pay between 2.5% and 3.5% and 68.1% pay less than 2.50% of their income on transportation.

- The average monthly expenditure paid by families on food is 31.3 with a standard deviation of 17.7. There is a significant relationship between the number of persons per family and the monthly expenditure of families on food; ($\chi^2 = 41.50$ significant beyond 0.005).

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

B \ A	-10	10-	20-	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	+80	Total
1	1	5								6
2	2	8	2	1						13
3	3	6	3	3	1					16
4	1	6	1	2	1					11
5		9	5	11	2		2			29
6	1	2	7	6	4		2			22
7		2	4	4	3	2			1	16
8			4	7	1	1	2			15
+9		2	1	7	2	4	2	1	3	22
Total	8	40	27	41	14	7	8	1	4	150

While only 1.4% of families pay less than 30% of their income on food, 47.3% pay more than 80% of their income on food, 11.3% pay between 30 and 50, and 40% pay

between 50 and 80% of their income on food. 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 showed in the following table.

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

B	-30%	30-	40-	50-	60-	70-	+80	Total
A								
-30		1	4	5	4	8	37	59
30-	1	5	3	8	20	9	32	78
+70	1	2	2		6		2	13
Total	2	8	9	13	30	17	71	150

$r = -0.38$

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

- 11.5% of income on rent.
- 3.3% of income on electricity.
- 2.7% of income on water.
- 2.9% of income on flushing
- 2.4% of income on transportation
- 61.6% of income on food.

By local standards, "Manshiet Nasser 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. 55% 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 Socio-Economic Characteristics

	N	%
1. Sex		
Male	142	94.7
Female	8	5.3
2. Age		
< 25 years	7	4.6
25-	34	22.7
35-	36	24.0
45-	37	24.7
+55 years	34	22.7
N/K median age 44.2	2	1.3
3. Martial status		
never married	10	6.6
Married (one wife)	126	84.0
Married (two wives)	7	4.7
Divorced/widows	7	4.7
4. Number of years being married		
< 5 years	14	9.3
5-	35	23.3
15-	29	19.4
+ 25	55	36.7
N./A.	17	11.3
Median age 20.8		
5. Education		
Illiterate	69	46.0
Read and write	55	36.7
Primary certificate	9	6.0

	N	%
Preparatory certificate	2	1.3
Secondary certificate	9	6.0
University degree/equivalent	1	0.7
N./K.	5	3.3

6. Origin

City residents	19	12.7
Village residents	85	56.7
N./A.(born in Cairo)	46	30.6

7. Reasons for moving to the settlement

Near work	60	57.0
Migration to find work	20	19.1
Housing crisis	5	4.8
Migration with the family	17	16.2
Marriage and independence	2	2.9
N./A. (birth place)	46	

Table (2)

Wives Characteristics

	N.	%
1. Age		
< 20 years	9	6.3
20-	36	24.1
30-	44	30.8
40-	32	22.4
+50	22	15.4
Median age 36.7 S.D = 4.7		
2. Education		
Illiterate	127	88.8
Read and write	13	9.1
Primary certificate	2	1.4
Preparatory certificate	1	0.7
Secondary certificate		
N./A.		
3. Occupation		
House wife	134	94.4
Unskilled labourer	2	1.4
Skilled labourer	2	1.4
Employee	4	2.8
Self employed		
4. Monthly income		
10-	2	22.2
20-	6	66.7
+30	1	11.1

Table (3)

Occupation background of householders

	N.	%
1. Previous job (if any)		
No	144	
Agricultural labourer		
Unskilled labourer	2	33.3
Skilled labourer		
Artisan	1	16.7
Self employed	2	33.3
Employee		
Tradesman		
Service labourer	1	16.7
Military		
2. Reasons for leaving previous job		
Present job better	6	100
Illness or retirement		
Other		
N./A.	144	
3. Present occupation		
Skilled labourer	61	40.7
Unskilled labourer	35	23.3
Agriculture labourer	4	2.7
Service labourer	2	1.3
Employee	2	1.3
Artisan	3	2.0
Self employed	16	10.7
Tradesman	1	0.7
Military	2	1.3
Daily work	14	9.3
Retired	10	6.7

4. Place of present work	N.	%
Factory	27	18.1
Private workshop	1	0.7
Workshop labourer	11	7.3
Private shop	8	5.3
Shop labourer	2	1.3
Government	11	7.3
Army or police	2	1.3
Company	60	40.0
Agriculture land	4	2.7
N.A/(Retired and daily worker)	24	16
5. Number of working years		
< 5 years	16	10.7
5-	25	16.7
10-	13	8.7
15-	22	14.6
+20	50	33.3
N./A.	24	16.0
6. Distance Home/work		
< 5 Km	53	35.3
5-	19	12.7
10-	12	8.1
15-	8	5.3
+20 km	14	9.3
N./A (Working in the settlement)	44	29.3
7. Means of transportation to work		
On foot	37	24.7
Factory/company bus	9	6.0
Public transportation	3	2.0
Bicycle	18	12.0
Train	26	17.3
Taxi	1	0.7

	N.	%
Two means	17	11.3
More than two means	2	1.3
N./A.	37	24.7

8. Time spent to go to work

< ½ hour	40	37.7
½ -	39	36.8
1-	18	17.0
+ 1½	9	8.5
N./A.	44	

9. Monthly income

< 20 L.E	37	24.7
20-	68	45.3
40-	30	20.0
+60 L.E	15	10.0
Median income	34	

Table (4)

Children Characteristics

		N.	%.		
1.	Sex				
	Male	251	53.6		
	Female	217	46.4		
	Total	468			
2.	Age	Male	Female	Total	%
	< 6 years	65	66	131	28.0
	6-	65	69	134	28.6
	12-	67	61	128	27.3
	+18	54	21	75	16.1
3.	Education	Male	Female	Total	
	Illiterate	29	51	80	
	Read and write	34	48	82	
	Primary certificate	64	29	93	
	Preparatory certificate	26	13	39	
	Secondary certificate	17	5	22	
	University certificate/ equivalent	1		1	
	N./A.(younger than school age)	80	71	151	
4.	Occupation		N.	%	
	Unemployed				
	Student		192		
	Don't work		56		
	Under the work age		150		
	Girls at home		27		
	Total		425		

	N.	%
Employed		
Government employee	4	
Skilled labourer	14	
Military	4	
Self employed	15	
Unskilled	4	
Other	2	
Total	43	
Total		468
5. Distance Home/work		
< 5 km	12	27.9
5-	3	7
10-		
15-	3	7
+20 km	9	20.9
Work in the settlement	16	37.2
N./A.	425	
6. Means of transportation to work		
On foot	7	16.3
Factory bus		
Public transportation	5	11.6
Bicycle	2	4.7
Train	9	20.9
Two means	4	3.3
Work in the settlement	16	37.2
7. Monthly income		
< 10 L.E	3	7.0
10-	21	48.8
20-	9	20.9
30-	2	4.7
40-	2	4.7
N./K.	6	13.9

Table (5)

Families Characteristics

	N.	%
1. Type of family		
Nuclear	135	90.0
extended	15	10.0
joint-family		
2. Constitution of families		
Housholders, spouse, children	89	59.3
Householder, spouse, children, relatives	17	11.3
Householder, spouse	10	6.7
Widower householder, children	7	4.7
Single householders, friends/ relatives	10	6.7
Householder, spouse, married and unmarried children	15	10.0
Widower householder, married and unmarried children, relatives.	2	1.3
Two families		
3. Number of children/household		
None	23	15.3
< 3 children	30	20.0
3-	56	37.3
6-	34	22.7
+9	7	4.7
median 3.8		
4. Number of persons/family		
< 3 persons	19	12.7
3-	56	37.3
6-	53	35.3
+9	22	14.7

	N.	%
5. Total family income		
< 10 L.E	59	39.3
30-	53	35.3
50-	26	16.7
70-	9	6.0
+90	4	2.7
6. Per capita monthly income		
< 5 L.E	37	24.7
5-	95	63.3
15-	17	11.3
+25	1	0.7
7. Ownership consumer durables		
Radio	56	37.3
Television	5	3.3
Radio, television	26	17.3
Radio, television, recorder	10	6.7
Butagaz	22	14.7
Butagaz, refrigerator	1	0.7
Washing machine	2	1.3
Washing machine, butagaz, refrigerator	5	3.3
Taxi	1	0.7
Bicycle	40	26.7
8. Monthly expenses of families on some variants relevant to housing		
a. Rent		
< 1 L.E	2	6.7
1-	13	43.3
3-	9	30.0
5-	4	13.3
+7	2	6.7
N,A(Owners)	120	
Mean = 3.4 L.E		

	N.	%
b. <u>Electricity</u>		
< 1 L.E	39	34.2
1-	60	52.6
+2	15	13.2
N./A (Don't have electricity)	36	
c. <u>Water</u>		
< 1 L.E	65	72.9
1-	23	25.9
+2	1	1.2
N.A (Don't have water)	61	
d. <u>Flushing</u>		
< 1 L.E	32	68.1
1-	10	21.3
2-	3	6.4
+3 L.E	2	4.3
N.A	103	
e. <u>Transportation</u>		
< 1 L.E	29	31.5
1-	36	39.1
3-	11	12.0
+5	16	17.4
N/A	58	
f. <u>Food</u>		
-10	8	5.3
10-	40	26.7
20-	27	18.0
30-	41	27.3
40-	14	9.3
50-	7	4.7
60-	8	5.3
+70	5	3.4

85.6
Piasters

260
Piasters

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 H o u s i n g

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 fulfil 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 "Manshiet Nasser" which are the

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 accommodated approximately 30,000 inhabitants on an area of one square kilometer.

This high concentration is achieved using, mainly single storey dwellings (78%), or two stories buildings (19.2%), organised in such a way that no open spaces have been retained adjoining the housing areas. Only 2.8% 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, 72% (180), of houses are owner-occupied, while 28% (70) are renter occupied. 70% of owners hold the plot on a formal hokr lease. The remainders (2%) occupy the plot with others as a joint property. While some householders claim to have paid for hokr 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 ($\chi^2 = 29.675$ which is significant beyond 0.05) 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	40	19	59
30-	70	8	78
+70	10	3	13
Total	120	30	150

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

The plot sizes of the houses studied ranges between 80 and 100 square meters averaging 75 square meters.

Buildings or houses are divided into independant apartments or rooms. The former is predominant: 50% (75) of houses are divided into independant rooms, mainly occupied by sons or close relatives, 34.7%(26) of which are rented. Households are sheltered together but are acting as independant edonomic units, The average number of independant rooms in the houses visited is 3.526 rooms with a standard deviation of 1.275.

The data shows that there is a significant relationship between the number of families in the building and the inclination of owners to devide the building into a private independant rooms. ($\chi^2 = 18.14$ significant beyond 0.05).

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

B A	Rooms	Apartment	Room+apartment	Total
1	34	47	4	85
2	12	7	1	20
3	6	6	5	17
4	9	2		11
5	6		1	7
6	2			2
+7	6		2	8
Total	75	62	13	150

41.3% (62) of houses are divided into apartments or dwellings. 9.6% (6) of which are rented to new comers; 56.7% (85) of these houses are divided into apartment exclusively occupied by the families which owned them; while 43.3% (65) are shared between members of the owing family and their tenants. The average number of apartments in houses is 2.1 apartments with a standard deviation of 0.879.

The monthly rent of the housing unit in general, either if it is a room or an apartment, ranges between 3 and 6 depending on the facilities available in each and if it is shared or private.

Some few owners (7) rent shops in the ground floor of their houses at an average monthly rent of 6 L.E.

While 56.7% (85) of houses are occupied by only one household, 24.6% (37) are occupied by between 2 and 4 households, 12.1% (18) by between 4 and 6 and 6.6% (10) by more than 6 households.

The average number of households in the houses visited reaches 2.793 households with a standard deviation of 2.228.

- Building materials:

Two kinds of building materials prevailed; red brick (49.3%), mud and red bricks (20.7%). The remainder houses (30%) represent a combination of these building materials.

Materials used for the roofs range from palm trunks and reed (2.7%); to concrete (38%). The majority (59.3%) used a combination of joint and pertinand board, joint board and reed, joint board and asbestos.

Floors are mainly in cement (62.7%) or in tiles (16.7%) or a combination of both materials (8.6%). Floors of 12% of houses are still in earth.

Only 15.1% (18) of houses had been bought by the present owner, while 18.5% (22) had been inherited.

66.4% (79) of householders (owners) visited have built their houses. Only 8.9% (7) of them have built it in one stage, while the remainders 91.1% (72) have built their houses in two

or four stages over a maximum period of 30 years. Each stage had added rooms to the house either horizontally or vertically.

The different building operations was carried out by a local bricklayer (88.6%) or by the members of the family itself (10.1%). Only 1.3% of families 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 ($\chi^2 = 0.04$ not significant) as it is showed in the following table:-

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

B \ A	Contractor	Bricklayer	Family members	N/A	Total
-30		21	3	35	59
30-	1	41	5	32	78
+70		8		4	13
Total	1	70	8	71	150

while 72.2% (57) of families financed the different stages of the building works from the family's own savings. 19% (15) financed partly the building works, and borrowed the remain

money needed mainly from relatives and friends (31.8%), or by entering into a gameya (40.8%). 8.8% (7) of householders with no savings at all have borrowed all the money needed for the building procedure. Only 4 owners who have built their houses relied upon a credit from their work (3), or a credit from the Bank (1).

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. only 17.3% (26) of them have been in their present dwellings for less than 5 years, while 48.7% (73) have lived in their present dwellings for 15 years and more. The average years spent in the present dwellings is 15.996 years with a standard deviation of 8.744.

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 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).
- 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 No.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 3.525 rooms with a standard deviation of 1.275, while 17.3% (26) of dwellings count one room, 68% (102) count three rooms and more. It was noticed that some dwellings (6 owners) count more than 6 rooms each.

The following patterns of internal densities emerged:

Number of rooms	Person/room (crowding rate)	Average number of person per household
1	3.8	3.8
2	2.05	4.1
3	1.8	5.4
4	1.4	5.6
5	1.2	6.2
6	1.1	6.6
7	0.8	5.3

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 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 ($r = -0.02$), as it is showed in the following table:

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

B \ A	-1	1-	3-	+5	Total
-30 L.E	9	38	6	6	59
30-	7	58	9	4	78
+70	1	9	3		13
Total	17	105	18	10	150

on the other hand the data shows there is a significant relationship between the tenure status and the crowding rate

($\chi^2 = 31.357$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

Relation between tenure status (A) and the crowding rate (B)

B	< 1	1-	3-	+5	Total
A					
Owner	12	94	12	2	120
Tenant	5	11	6	8	30
Total	17	105	18	10	150

If we consider that overcrowding exists when there is more than two persons/room, then 68.7% (103) of dwellings are overcrowded; 14.7% (22) of which count more than 4 persons room.

The average crowding rate in the dwellings visited is 2.24 persons/room, with a standard deviation of 1.462. 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)

B	1	2	+3	Total
A				
-30	19	9	31	59
30-	6	12	60	78
+70	1	1	11	13
Total	26	22	102	150

(r = 0.05)

the internal density of dwelling had showed that:

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

The figures above had showed that

- The more the family income the more numerous the rooms householders can built or rent.
- That the highest the family income, the lower the crowding rate.

The data on the other hand shows that there is a significant relationship between the tenure status and the number of rooms per dwelling as it is showed in the following table:

($\chi^2 = 48.555$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

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

B \ A	one room	2	3	4	+5	Total
Owner	9	18	36	37	20	120
tenant	17	4	8	1		30
Total	26	22	44	38	20	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.

33.7% (56) of dwellings visited rely upon public taps, while the wealthier residents had found their ways to connect water to their houses. The average distance between households visited and public taps (4 taps in the settlement) was found to be 194.64 meters, with a standard deviation of 169.99.

84% (126) of dwellings have electricity, the remainders are deprived from this vital utility because they don't have the means, to connect their houses with electricity, which is considered very expensive, 26.6% (8) of renters consider that electricity is owner responsibility. Dwelling facilities as a private toilet, bath, or a 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 (20.7%), through having a kitchen (33.3%), and having a private water - closet (68%) or a shared water closet (30.7%). The dwellings provided by all these facilities reach 16.7% of the dwellings visited.

When we look to the distribution of amenities between owners and tenant, the following figures emerged:

		Owner	Tenant	Total
Kitchen	Yes	44	6	50
	No	76	24	100
	Shared			
Bathroom	Yes	27	4	31
	No	91	26	117
	Shared	2		2
Water closet	Yes	82	20	102
	No	2		2
	Shared	36	10	46
Water	Running water	79	15	94
	Private or) public tap.))	41	15	56
Electrecity	Yes	106	20	126
	No	14	10	24
TOTAL		120	30	150

... of certain ... (like ...)

The data shows that owners are more fortunate than tenants in term of amenities which is normal and logic. It was found that there is a significant relationship between the availability of certain amenities (like electrecity) and the tenure status*. Owners erect 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.

88% of settlers who have a kitchen are owners
87.1% of settlers who have a private bathroom are owners.
80.4% of settlers who have a water closet are owners
84% of settlers who connected their house with
running water are owners
84.1% of settlers who introduce electrecity 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 accomodations. (98.6% of tenants have a private or shared water closet).

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

* amenities: electrecity ($\chi^2 = 7.563$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

		30.L.E	30-	+70	Total
Kitchen	Yes	10	29	12	50
	No	49	50	1	100
Bathroom	Yes	6	17	8	31
	No	53	60	4	117
	Shared		1	1	2
Water closet	Yes	31	61	10	102
	No	1	1		2
	Shared	27	16	3	46
Water	Connected	35	48	11	94
	Public or private tap.)	24	30	2	56
Electricity	Yes	46	67	13	126
	No	13	11		24
Total		59	78	13	150

It was found that there is significant relationship between the availability of amenities (such as kitchen, bathroom, water closet) and the total family income.

Kitchen ($x^2 = 30.905$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

Bathroom ($x^2 = 17.077$ significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

Water closet ($x^2 = 10.760$ significant beyond 0.05)

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 note that 81.3% (122) of householders in our sample are satisfied while only 18.7% (28) are not, in spite the fact that the general standard of housing in "Manshiet Nasser" 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.

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 tenure status, 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 as it could be seen in the following tables:

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

$\begin{matrix} B \\ \diagdown \\ A \end{matrix}$	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
-30 L.E	42	17	59
30-	67	11	78
+70	13		13
Total	122	28	150

($\chi^2 = 7.7069$ significant beyond 0.05)

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

A \ B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
-One	13	4	17
1-	62	7	69
2-	30	6	36
3-	9	1	10
+4	8	10	18
Total	122	28	150

($\chi^2 = 11.55$ not significant beyond 0.05)

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

A \ B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
Illeterate	56	13	69
Read and write	48	7	55
Primary Certificate	5	4	9
Preparatory "	2		2
Secondary "	5	4	9
University degree	1		1
N/K.	5		5
Total	122	28	150

($\chi^2 = 6.51$ significant beyond 0.05)

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

B	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Total
A			
Owner	113	7	120
Tenant	9	21	30
Total	122	28	150

($\chi^2 = 59.398$, significant beyond 0.05 and 0.01)

As the table shows 70% of tenants are dissatisfied from their present housing conditions versus only 5.8% 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 18.7% (28) of householders had reported their feeling of dissatisfaction, 24 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 20% (30) of householders didn't find any reason to be dissatisfied.

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 (53.3%).

The other sources of satisfaction are related to the location of the house which is near the work (16.7%), or being in a good social neighbourhood (14.7%). The suitable rent of the dwelling unit has been reported by 3 householders, while only 6 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 10 settlers.

c- Concerning the important sources of discontent from housing conditions, the data shows that there are two groups of reasons. The first one concentrated on the dwelling unit itself, such as the lack of facilities 24.7% (37), the smallness of the dwelling unit 15.3% (23), its bad building materials 18.7% (28), its unhealthy conditions 6.7% (10), 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 6% (9), its location in a bad neighbourhood 0.7% (1), only 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.

Poor building materials.

Little space within the dwelling.

Poor health conditions.

The location of the dwelling which is far from
transportation from work and from schools.

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 poor building materials from the 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 Manshiet Nasser 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

	N.	%
a) <u>The building</u>		
1. Number of floors		
One	101	67.3
2	46	30.7
+3	3	2.0
2. Number of appartments		
One	44	58.7
2	22	29.3
3	5	6.7
4	3	4.0
5	1	1.3
6 and more		
N./A.	75	
3. Number of rooms		
One	5	5.7
2	8	9.1
3	19	21.6
4	19	21.6
5	9	10.2
6	10	11.5
7	5	5.7
8	6	6.8
9 and more	7	7.8
N./A.	62	

	N.	%
4. Number of families		
One	85	56.7
2	20	13.3
3	17	11.3
4)	11	7.4
5	7	4.7
6	2	1.3
7	2	1.3
8 and more	6	4.0
5. Building materials		
Walls		
Red bricks	74	49.3
Stone		
Red brick and stone	3	2.0
Mud bricks	24	16.0
Mud bricks, red bricks	31	20.7
Mud brick, stone	9	6.0
Red brick, stone, mud bricks		
Red bricks, reinforcement concrete	9	6.0
Roofs		
Tin		
Palm trunk and reed	4	2.7
Joint board, Asbestos	31	20.7
Joint board, reed	14	9.3
Joint, pertinent board	44	29.3
Concrete	47	31.3
Joint board, concrete	10	6.7
Floors		
Earth	18	12.0
Cement	94	62.7
Tiles	25	16.7
Tiles, cement	13	8.6
Tiles, framed		
Framed		

b) Tenure

6. Type of tenure	N.	%
Owner	116	77.3
Joint property	4	2.7
Hikr		
Renter	30	20.0

7. Number of rooms rented in the building

One room	10	38.5
2-	11	42.3
4-	4	15.4
6-	1	3.8
+8		
Don't rent	94	
N./A.(renters)	30	

8. Number of apartments rented (to owners only)

One	4	66.7
2	2	33.3
3		
+4		
Dont rent	114	
N./A (renters)	30	

9. Average rent of the housing unit (to owners only)

< 2 L.E	17	58.6
2-	11	37.9
+4	1	3.5
N./A.	121	

	N.	%
10. Other parts rented in the building (to owners only)		
None	113	94.2
Shop	7	5.8
N./A. (renters)	30	
11. Average rent of shops		
< 5 L.E	5	71.4
5-	1	14.3
+7	1	14.3
N./A.(renters)	143	
12. Ways of owning the building (to owners only)		
Built	79	66.4
Inherited	22	18.5
Bought	18	15.1
N/K,	1	
N./A (renters)	30	
c) <u>Ways of building</u>		
13. Building procedure		
One stage	7	8.9
Several stages	72	91.1
N./A..	71	
14. Responsibility of the building procedure		
Bricklayer	70	88.6
Family	8	10.1
Contractor	1	1.3
N./A.	71	

	N.	%
15. Money needed for construction		
Had the money	57	72.2
Borrowed the money	7	8.8
Both	15	19.0
N./A.	71	

16. Sources of borrowing money		
Friends or relatives	7	31.8
Gameya	9	40.8
Work	3	13.6
Bank	1	4.6
More than one source	2	9.2
N./A.	128	

d) The householder's dwelling

17. Number of years in present dwelling		
< 5 years	26	17.3
5-	51	34.0
15-	43	28.6
+25 years	30	20.1
N./K		

18. Number of rooms		
One room	26	17.3
2	22	14.7
3	44	29.3
4	38	25.3
+5	20	13.4

	N.	%
19. Number of persons/room (crowding rate)		
< 1 person	17	11.4
1-	105	70.0
3-	18	12.0
5-	7	4.6
+7	3	2.0
20. R e n t		
< 1 L.E	2	6.7
1-	13	43.3
3-	9	30.0
5-	4	13.3
+7	2	6.7
N./A.(owners)	120	
<u>Utilities</u>		
21. Kitchen		
Yes	50	33.3
No	100	66.7
22. Bathroom		
Yes	31	20.7
No	117	78.0
Shared	2	1.3
23. Water-closet		
Yes	102	68.0
No	2	1.3
Shared	46	30.7
24. Type of flushing		
Cesspool	4	2.7
Trench	144	97.3
N./A.	2	

	N.	%
25. Number of flushing/year		
Don't flush	17	13.3
< 1	23	15.3
1	31	20.7
2	5	3.3
3	1	0.7
4	4	2.7
+5	24	16.0
Don't know	45	30.0
26. Source of water		
Water connected	94	62.7
Public taps	50	33.3
Shared tap inside the house	6	4.0
27. Distance house/public tap.		
< 100 m	23	41.1
100-	13	23.2
200-	8	14.3
300-	3	5.3
400-	2	3.6
+500	7	12.5
N.A	94	
28. Reasons of not connecting water		
No connection in the settlement	4	7.3
Very expensive	32	56.4
there are other priorities	2	3.6
owners responsibilities	18	32.7
N./A.	94	

	N.	%
29. Having electricity		
Yes	126	84.0
No	24	16.0
30. Reasons of not introducing electricity		
Very expensive	4	16.7
no means	11	45.8
use a gaz lamp	1	4.2
owners responsibilities	8	33.3
Not necessary		
N./A.	126	

Table (7).

Satisfaction of housing conditions

	N.	%
1. General Satisfaction from housing conditions		
Yes	122	81.3
No	28	18.7
2. Important reasons of satisfaction		
None	4	2.7
Ownership	80	53.3
Near work	25	16.7
Good neighborhood	22	14.7
Cheap	3	2.0
Family house	6	4.0
Large	7	4.7
Healthy	3	2.0
3. Important reasons of dissatisfaction		
None	30	20.0
Lack of facilities	37	24.7
Small	23	15.3
bad building materials	28	18.7
Not healthy	10	6.7
Expensive	3	2.0
Far from transportation	9	6.0
Bad neighborhood	1	0.7
Likely to collapse	5	3.2
Far from work and school	4	2.7

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 settlement have for settlers.

a- The internal use of space:

The overcrowding of the dwellings visited make the internal arrangements the space use difficult, and the multi-function 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 32% of dwellings visited.

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

Cooking	(47.3%)
Receiving visitors	(45.3%)
Washing clothes	(19.3%)
Lengthen clothes	(14.0%)
Breeding poultry	(7.3%)
Studying	(71.9%)
Playing	(27.0%)

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

Cooking	(16.7%)
Washing clothes	(12.0%)
Lengthen clothes	(31.3%)
Breeding poultry	(56.1%)

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:

	<u>Kitchen</u>	<u>courtyard</u>	<u>hall</u>	<u>passage</u>	<u>any room</u>	
+	34%	16.7%	-	2%	47.3%	-

b. Washing clothes:

	<u>Bathroom</u>	<u>courtyard</u>	<u>the roof</u>	<u>kitchen</u>	<u>Hall</u>	<u>infront</u>	<u>any</u>
						<u>the house</u>	<u>room</u>
+	5.3%	12%	-	2.7%	60%	0.7%	19.3%

c. Lengthen clothes:

	Balcony	roof	courtyard	street	any room
+	8.7%	40%	31.3%	6%	14%

d. Breeding poultry:

	Courtyard	Roof	Balcony	Kitchen	Any room
+	56.1%	30.2%	0.9%	2.8%	10%

e. Places assigned to the study of children:

	Sitting room	Any room
+	28.1%	71.9%

- 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 street) 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 prepare food for cooking, to wash, and lengthen clothes, to breed poultries, 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 28.1% 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 arround 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: one third of the dwellings visited has a rural courtyard; 86% (129) of families are getting their meals on a floor table; 84% (126) of families are using Primus, and 16% (24) are using a range butagaz for cooking, 72.7% (109) of families are breeding poultry. 37.3% (56) are relying for getting water on public taps, 84% (126) have electricity, 27.3% (11) have a television set, 4% (6) have a refrigerator, and 4.6% (7) 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 now 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 condolence or congratulation.
- 3- Mutual aid occurs between settlers without any preference in 85.3% (128) 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 high degree of residential stability since 48.7% (73) have lived 15 years and more in their present dwellings 41% (30) of which have lived more than 25 years in the settlement. They thought about Manshiet Nasser 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:

* For more details see table 8 and 9.

2- Values and aspirations

The research seeks to determine the social values of Manshiet Nasser 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 explore 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.
- 2- Asking projective questions.

The ownership of the dwelling a social value:

The following variables were cited to settlers:-

* 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 No.3 September 1965.

- 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	69.3%
Living peacefully with wife and children	13.3%
Education of children	11.3%
Owning a decent dwelling	4.0%
having money	1.3%
N./K.	0.8%

- 1- The above results show that health represents the most important variable for 69.3% 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. 4% only of settlers, mainly renters (6) 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.

Build a new house	53.3%
Educate children	19.3%
Make a pilgrimage to Mecca	6.7%
Buy furniture for the house	5.3%
Make a project	4.0%
Buy a piece of land	1.4%
Buy clothes for children	2.0%
Others	8.0%

Build a new house and educate children represent the main important aspirations of 72.6% 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	Certifi- cate	N/K	Total
Build new house.	44	24	11	1	80
Educate children	12	14	2	1	29
Make a pilgrimage	2	5	2	1	10
Buy furniture.	6	1	1		8
Make a project		4	1	1	6
Buy a piece of land	1	1	1		3
Buy clothes	1		1		2
Others	3	6	2	1	12
Total	69	55	21	5	150

the data shows that there is not significant relationship between the education status of Householders and their aspirations ($\chi^2 = 7.73$).

If we divide our sample in three income group: 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 A	30 L.E	30-	+70	Total
Build new house	33	39	8	80
Educate children	10	17	2	29
Make a pilgrimage	3	6	1	10
Buy furniture	4	2	2	8
Make a project	1	5		6
Buy a piece of land	3			3
Buy clothes	1	1		2
Others	4	8		12
Total	59	78	13	150

the data shows that there is not significant relationship between total family income of householders and their aspirations ($\chi^2 = 6.53$).

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 53.3% of our sample.

- 3- Make a pilgrimage to Mecca represents an individual aspiration of settlers. 6.7% (10) of the settlers, expressed their desire to make this sacred obligation if they obtain money. 3 of them are from the poorest group. 6 are from the middle income group and one from the upper income group.*

- 4- Manshiet Nasser settlers are opened to the urban city life, as 5.3% 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 37.3% of settlers wish to buy extra beds, and that 32% 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 37.3% a refrigerator 15.3% and a washing machine 13.3% A television set was quoted by 14% of settlers, and once again 7.3% of settlers expressed their desire to buy furniture.

* The pelerimage 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.

Three domestic needs emerged in our sample: a range butagaz, a refrigerator and a television were quoted by literate as well as by illeterate 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	Certifi- cate	N/K	Total
Outagaz	28	18	7	3	56
Refrigerator	4	16	3		23
Television	11	7	3		21
Furniture	7	4			11
Sewing-machine	2	3			5
Ventilator	2	1	1		4
Recorder	1		2		3
Water-heater		1			1
Washing machine	10	4	5	1	20
Others	4	1		1	6
Total	69	55	21	5	150

There is no significant relation between the educational status of householders and their aspiration concerning furniture ($\chi^2 = 9.30$).

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	24
Television	10
Washing-machine	6
Furniture	5
Refrigerator	5
Sewing-machine	3
Ventilator	1
Recorder	1
Water-heater	1
Other	3
Total	59

The second group quoted their priorities as follows:-

Butagaz	30
Refrigerator	12
Washing-machine	11
Television	10
Furniture	5
Ventilator	3
Recorder	3
Sewing-machine	2
Other	2
Total	78

The third group quoted their priorities as follows:-

Refrigerator	6
Washing-machine	3
Butagaz	2
Furniture	1
Television	1
Total	13

A range butagaz represents the urgent need of settlers in the first and the second income-groups, and especially in the first group where 40.6% of settlers express their desire to buy one. This item has been followed by a television then a washing machine, in the first group; by a refrigerator then a washing machine in the second group.*

* For more details see table 10.

Table (8)

Social habits related to housing

	N.	%
1- Means of cooking		
Primus	126	84.0
Butagaz	24	16.0
Gas lamp.		
2- Place of cooking		
Any room	71	47.3
The kitchen	51	34.0
The hall		
The court-yard	25	16.7
The passage	3	2.0
3- Ways of getting meal		
On the floor	15	10.0
On a floor table	129	86.0
On a table	6	4.0
4- Places assigned for visitors		
Any room	68	45.3
Sitting room	68	45.3
Living-room (hall)	14	9.4
5- Places assigned for washing clothes		
The hall	90	60.0
Any room	29	19.3
Court-yard	18	12.0
Bathroom	8	5.3
Kitchen	4	2.7
In front of the house	1	0.7
on the roof		

6- Places assigned for lengthen clothes	N.	%
On the roof	60	40.0
Courtyard	47	31.3
Inside the house	21	14.0
Outside the house	9	6.0
The balcony	13	8.7

7- Places assigned for breeding poultry	N.	%
Don't breed	41	
Cage on the roof	33	30.2
Court-yard	61	56.1
Cage in the kitchen	3	2.8
Cage in a room	11	10.0
Cage in the balcony	1	0.9

8- Places assigned for throwing garbage	N.	%
Demolished area	110	73.3
The street	10	6.7
The canal	16	10.7
In front of the house	5	3.3
On the roof	9	6.0
In the mountain		
Garbage man collects it		

9- Places where children usually study	N.	%
Any room	64	71.9
Setting-room	25	28.1
Under the age of schooling		
Don't study		
N./A.	61	

10- Places where children usually play

	N.	%
Indoors	27	27.0
In front of the house	8	8.0
In the street	64	64.0
In the near club	1	1.0
N./A.	50	

Table (9)

Social Relationship

	N.	%
1- Persons visited in the settlement		
Don't visit any one	34	22.7
Relatives	33	22.0
Neighbors	7	4.7
Friends	5	3.3
Relatives and neighbors	2	1.3
Relatives and friends	3	2.0
Friends and neighbors	10	6.7
The three	56	37.3
2- Occasions of visiting people in the settlement		
Death	123	
Marriage	116	
Feast	5	
Birth		
Sickness	37	
Others	18	
3- Mutual aid happened between		
Relatives	5	3.3
Neighbors		
Friends		
Relatives and neighbors	2	1.3
Relatives and friends	1	0.7
Neighbors and friends	8	5.3
All	128	85.3
N./K.	6	4.1

4- Persons resolving conflicts between neighbors in the settlement	N.	%
Older people	39	26.8
Nobody interfere	37	27.3
Neighbors	19	12.7
Relatives	9	6.3
A friend to both sides	7	4.7
Police	22	14.7
No conflicts happen	17	11.3

5- Sources of borrowing if money is needed	N.	%
Don't like the idea of borrowing	11	7.3
Neighbors	61	40.7
Relatives	41	27.3
From work	27	18.0
Gameya	2	1.4
Can always be in the safe side	8	5.3

Table (10)

Social values related to housing

	N.	%
1- Factors which contribute to individual happiness.		
Health	104	69.3
Living peacefully with children	20	13.3
Education of children	17	11.3
Owning a decent dwelling	6	4.0
Having money	2	1.3
N./K.	1	0.8
2- Things which can be done if having money		
Make a project	6	4.0
Educate children	29	19.3
Buy a land	3	2.0
Pilgrimage to Mecca	10	6.7
Building a new house	80	53.3
Buying clothes for children	2	1.4
Buy furniture for the house	8	5.3
Others	12	8.0
3- Furniture which can be bought if having money		
Bed	56	37.3
Sitting-room	48	32.0
Wardrobe	4	2.7
Table	4	2.7
Sofa	15	10.0
Two chairs	5	3.4
Wood sofa	2	1.3
Cupboard	2	1.3
Others	14	9.3

	N.	%
4- Consumer durable which can be bought if having money		
Butagaz	56	37.3
Furniture	11	7.3
Refrigerator	23	15.3
Television	21	14.0
Recorder	3	2.1
Water-heater	1	0.7
Sewing machine	5	3.3
Heater		
Ventilator	4	2.7
Washing machine	20	13.3
Others	6	4.0

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 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 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 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.

As we have seen in Manshiet Nasser case study, the settlement is deprived from all kind of public services and utilities. Voluntary associations like "the sons of upper Egypt", "the sons of Guizeh governorate," "the sons of Sharkiyeh governorate," have a very narrow range of activity restricted to offering aid and help mainly in case of death, and occasionally in case of marriage.

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 follows:

- 1- The demand of a sewage system was asked by 94.7% (142) of settlers as priority number one, and the most urgent needs of the settlement. It followed by a piped water supply 4.7% (7) and by electricity 0.6% (1). 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)

B \ A	Water	Sewage	Electricity	Total
Owner	5	114	1	120
Tenant	2	28		30
Total	7	142	1	150

The majority of owners and tenants (114 versus 28) gave their priority to a sewage system. Water supply has been asked by both as priority No. 2 it was followed by electricity.

- 2- The demand for health units was asked by 67.3% (101) of settlers as priority number one in term of their basic social facilities needs. It was followed by a consumer cooperative 18% (27), and easy means of transportation to the outside world 9% (6).

The first demand is vital. Settlers suffer 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 programe, were divided into the following subjects:

- Housing improvement.
- Settlement programe.
- 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 programe represents in itself the main incentive for active participation of settlers who consider it as a guarantee 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 programe All 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 1 to 3 L.E until they pay their due.

Concerning the house improvements, 87.1% (104) 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 (82.7%) or a private contractor (15.4) 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.
- Government realization is slow and bad.

The correlation between the number of person/room per family, and the willingness to make housing improvement is significant ($\chi^2 = 5.08$ significant beyond 0.05), 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).

B \ A	Yes	No	N./A	Total
-1	10	2	5	14
1-	81	12	12	105
3-	11	1	6	18
5-	1	1	5	7
+7	1		2	3
Total	104	16	30	150

As for renters who can not by housing law make any reparations in their dwelling, they 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 consider housing improvements as the responsibility of the owner.

2- Settlement facilities:

While housing improvements represent a household choice which reflect its needs and its aspiration in term of its private living arrangement, settlement improvements 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 96.7% (145) of settlers are willing to cooperate for the pavement of the streets mainly on a voluntary basis (136), nevertheless 9 of them welcomed the idea of participating in the pavement works providing a salary.

Manshiet Nasser has already a welfare association created by the voluntary participation of settlers.

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 illeterate adult, and providing training opportunities for youth were considered as impor-

tant consequently, settlers were asked about their willingness to attend literacy classes in their free time. (95.6%) of illeterate 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:

Woodwork and carpentry	34.7%
Lathing and filing	20.6%
Electricity	16.0%
Plumbing	12.7%
Building	6.7%
Mechanics	6.6%
Painting	2.0%
Carpets weaving	0.7%

89.3% (134) 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:-

102

N a m e s	Profession
Salem Einawi	S.W. Segwart Company
Ahmed Hamed Sayed	Grocer
Ahmed Mahran	S.W. Iron and Steel Company
Mohamed Roushdi	Teacher
Heg Ahmad Abou Hadibah	Agriculturer
Abd El Khalek Hosni Gawad	Police Investigation Department
Farag Sayed Abdel Al	Assistant in Aviation
Abd El Gawad Hussein	Teacher
Mohamed Mansour	Agriculturer
Hussein Mohamed Mahmoud	Teacher
Ibrahim El Gohari	S.W. Iron and Steel Company
Mohamed Ahmad Gad	S.W. in Segwart Company
El Shik Magdi	Industrialization Authority
Mohamed Saafan	Employee in Factory 36

If a big majority, (96%) of settlers, agreed to organize a vocational training programme for girls, 4% (6) of them refused such idea. The first group suggested the following items in order of importance:

Sewing	72.7%
Knitting	12.0%
Embroidery	9.3%
Weaving	2.0%
Carpet weaving	
N./K.	4.0%

70.7% of them affirmed the availability of women who can handle the organization of girls and their training. The remainders were unable to do so and a big majority did not know any women in the settlement capable to undertake this responsibility. Only three names were cited:

N a m e s	Profession
Sayeda Salem Eissawi	Teacher
Hoda Abou Hamouda	Dress maker
Fatma Hosni Gad Korayem	Teacher
Om El Sayed Abd El Zaher	
Fatheya El Hefni	
Karima El Nagar	
Fatma Mohamed El Arabi	
Fatheya Gabr	Teacher
Sabah Shaarawi	
Nazira Abdallah	House Wife
Om Ahmed	

As we can see from the above results, settlers could be stimulated for any kind of programe 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 programe is apparently evident. The mobilization and direction of human resources towards a better use of latent skills are welcomed. They

105
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 participa-
tion in it the resolution of their crucial problems, by
improving their housing conditions as well as the entire
conditions of their settlement.*

* For more details see table 11-12.

105

Table (11)

Availability of services

	N.	%
1. The most important utilities needed by the settlement		
Water	7	4.7
Sewage	142	94.7
Electricity	1	0.6
2. The most important services needed by the settlement		
Primary school	5	3.3
Health units	101	67.3
Consumer cooperatives	27	18.0
Transportation	9	6.0
Trade shop	1	0.7
Preparatory school	6	4.0
Others	1	0.7
3. Education problems confronted by the settlers		
Lacking of schools	11	7.3
Lacking of transportation to school	14	9.3
Education opportunities very bad	28	18.7
Number of classes limited	7	4.7
School masters very opportunists	17	11.3
Escape of children from school	3	2.0
No children in school age	70	46.7
4. Places where settlers usually cure themselves		
Hospital in Helwan	40	26.6
Private doctor in Helwan	99	66.0
Public hospital in Cairo	10	6.7
Traditional means	1	0.7
Medical barber		

106

5. Health problems confronted by settlers	N.	%
Hospitals are far (no means of transportation)	49	32.6
Free prescription is not efficient	12	8.0
Costs of cure are high	18	12.0
Lacking of Pharmacy	27	18.0
Lack of doctors	7	4.7
Others		
No problems	37	24.7

6. Suggestions to confront health problem

- Creation of governmental clinics in the settlement	7	4.7
- Creation of health units in the settlement	123	82.0
- Governmental Control on hospitals	7	4.7
- Creation of pharmacies in the settlement	5	3.3
- Others	3	2.0
- Don't know	5	3.3

Best Available Document

Table (12)

Upgrading.

	N.	%
<u>Owners:</u>		
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	57	49.1
2	39	33.6
+3	20	17.3
N./A.	34	
3. Nature of housing improvements done by settlers		
None	54	45.0
Add rooms	30	25.0
Add floor	8	6.7
Ceiling reparation	6	5.0
Floor reparation	5	4.1
Erect stairs	3	2.5
installation of cesspool	3	2.5
More than one reparation	11	9.2
N./A.	30	
4. Need of housing improvement		
Yes	104	87.1
No	16	12.9
N./A.	30	

5. Nature of housing improvements needed

Add floor	43	41.4
Add room		
Repair the floor	2	1.9
Construct or repair water closet	1	0.9
New roofing system	19	18.3
Reconstruction of the house	33	31.7
Reparations	6	5.8
N./A.	46	

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

the settlers themselves	2	1.9
A bricklayer	86	82.7
A contractor	16	15.4
N./A.	46	

7. Costs of the reparations

< 500 L.E	11	10.6
500-	13	12.5
1000-	21	20.2
1500-	8	7.7
+2000	51	49.0
N./A.	46	

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

Yes	109	90.8
No	6	5.0
Yes but under my control	5	4.2
N./A.	30	

9. Reasons for refusing such opportunity

House doesn't need improvement	2	33.3
There are other priorities	3	50.0
Interests are high		

	N.	%
Government realization slow and bad	1	16.7
N./A.	144	
<u>Renters</u>		
10. Willingness to share with the owner the costs of any reparations needed		
Yes	21	70.0
No	9	30.0
N./A.	120	
11. Monthly share of renters (supplement to the rent)		
One L.E	19	90.5
2	2	9.5
+3		
N./A.	129	
12. Reasons for refusing such opportunity		
Have no surplus	8	88.9
This is the responsibility of the owner	1	11.1
Didn't ask for any reparations		
N./A.		
13. Willingness to cooperate for the installation of a welfare association		
Yes	140	93.3
No	10	6.7
14. Means of cooperation		
Give money	126	90.0
Work	8	5.7
Give land		
Don't know	6	4.3
N./A.	10	

15. Willingness to participate in classes for illiterate	N.	%
Yes	65	95.6
No	4	4.4
N./A.	81	
16. Reasons of non-participation		
Education not efficient in old age	2	50.0
Don't have time	1	25.0
Don't have aptitude	1	25.0
N./K.		
N./A.	144	
17. Opinion concerning the most important training needed by youth		
Woodwork	42	28.0
Plumbing	19	12.7
Electricity	24	16.0
Lething and Filing	31	20.6
Building	10	6.6
Carpentry	10	6.7
Mechanics	10	6.7
Carpets weaving	1	0.7
Painting	3	2.0
N./K.		
18. Availability of settlers which can be responsible of the training of youth		
Yes	134	89.3
No	16	10.7
N./K.		
19. Agreement of settlers for girls vocational training		
Yes	144	96.0
No	6	4.0

20. Most important training needed for girls	N.	%
Sewing	109	72.7
Knitting	18	12.0
Embroidery	14	9.3
Weaving	3	2.0
Carpet weaving		
N./K.	6	4.0
21. Availability of women's settlers which can be responsible of girls training		
Yes	106	70.7
No	15	10.0
N./K.	29	19.3
22. Need for a nursery		
In need	135	90.0
Not in need	15	10.0
23. Willingness to cooperate in the reparation of settlement's streets		
Will cooperate	136	90.7
Will not cooperate	3	2.0
Will cooperate with a salary	9	6.0
N./K.	2	1.3

Summary of Statistical Data

Summary of Statistical Data

I Socio Economic characteristics of Householders

Average age	44.2 year
Marital Status	88.7% married
Mean years of marriage	20.8 year
Education status	46% illiterate
Origin	56.7% rural
Occupation	64% secondary 12% tertiary 2.7% primary
Average monthly income	34 L.E

II Household Characteristics

Household pattern	90% nuclear
Average number of persons/Household	5.7
Average number of children/Household	4
Average total household income	38.86
Average per capita income	8.633
Average monthly expenditure on rent	3.4 L.E
Average monthly expenditure on electricity	124.6 Piasters
Average monthly expenditure on water	70.5 Piasters
Average monthly expenditure on flushing	85.6
Average monthly expenditure on transportation	2.6 L.E
Average monthly expenditure on food	31.3 L.E

III Housing Conditions

1. The Building

Tenure	80% owner
Type of building	67.3% single storey

2. Divison of building

50% into room
41.3% into ap.
8.7% ap. + room

Average number of independent room	3.526
Average number of apartment	2.1
Average number of household	2.793
Householders who built their house	66.4%
Responsible of the building procedure	88.6% brick
Sources of financing	72.2% Family saving

3- Building Materials

Walls	49.3% red bricks
Floors	62.7% cement
	16.7% tiles
Roof	31.3% concrete
	29.3% joint and Pertinand board

4- The dwelling unit

Average number of years in the dwelling	15.996
Average number of room	3.525
Average persons/room	2.24
Have water	62.7%
Have electricity	84%
Have kitchen	33.3%
Have Bathroom	20.7%
Have water closet	68%

IV Satisfaction with Housing conditions

Satisfied	81.3%
Main sources of satisfaction	(53.3% ownership, 16.7% near work
Main sources of discontent:	(24.7% lack of facilities 18.7% poor building materials

Comparison between owners and
Tenants

	Owner	Tenants	Total
Number of rooms			
1	9	17	26
2	18	4	22
3	36	8	44
4	37	1	38
+5	20		
Person/ Dwelling			
< 3	11	8	19
3-	42	14	56
6-	45	8	53
+9	22		22
Persons/ room			
< 1	12	5	17
1-	94	11	105
3-	12	6	18
+5	2	8	10
Satisfaction			
Yes	79	9	88
No	41	21	62
Priorities			
Water	5	2	7
Sewage	114	28	142
Electricity	1		1
Amenities			
Kitchen			
Yes	44	6	50
No	76	24	100

	Owner	Tenant	Total
Bathroom			
Yes	27	4	31
No	91	26	117
Shared	2		2
Water Closet			
Yes	82	20	102
No	2		2
Shared	36	10	46
Water			
Connected	79	15	94
Tap.	41	15	56
Electricity			
Yes	106	20	126
No	14	10	24
TOTAL	120	30	150

Comparison between different
Income Group

	-30	30-	+70	Total
Tenure status				
Owner	40	70	10	120
Tenant	19	8	3	30
Number of room				
1	19	6	1	26
2	9	12	1	22
3	18	20	6	44
4	12	24	2	38
+5	1	16	3	20
Person/room				
< 1	9	7	1	17
1-	38	58	9	105
3-	6	9	3	18
+5	6	4		10
Satisfaction				
Yes	8	67	13	88
No	51	11		62
Persons/Family				
< 3	16	3		19
3-	29	25	2	56
6-	13	34	6	53
+9	1	16	5	22
Priorities				
Water	4	3		7
Sewage	55	74	13	142
Electricity		1		1

	-30	30-	+70	Total
Amenities				
Kitchen				
Yes	10	28	12	50
No	49	50	1	100
Bathroom				
Yes	6	17	8	31
No	53	60	4	117
Shared		1	1	2
Water closet				
Yes	31	61	10	102
No	1	1		2
Shared	27	16	3	46
Water				
Connected	35	48	11	94
Public tap.	24	30	2	56
Electricity				
Yes	46	67	13	124
No	13	11		24
Total	59	78	13	150

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