

Immigrants Villages in Egypt: Reading of The Impact of Socio-economic Characteristics on The Village Morphology in Tatoun

Abstract

In developing countries, where population growth rates are high and incomes are low, undocumented migration contributes as an effective solution in many times. In consequence of migration, the socioeconomic characteristics of villagers' immigrants change and affect in the village's culture and physical morphology (building types, status, structure materials, roofs structure materials, walls coating, height, and building use).

Tatoun (an Egyptian village in Fayoum governorate) is an example of villages from which emigration streams have emerged from the 1970s and its morphology that differs from the neighboring villages' is witness.

We have attempted to follow this change which has been occurred in the morphological properties of Tatoun as a result of emigration of a number of its inhabitants to foreign states.

This paper integrates the GIS techniques and the Multiple Analysis of Variance (MANOVA) to examine the effect of the socioeconomic characteristics of the village's population (both inhabitants and immigrants) as independent variables in some of its morphological characteristics as dependent variables.

This hybrid between GIS and statistical analysis demonstrates that, there is a varied relationship between the two up mentioned groups of variables. the most sensitive dependent variables of the independent variables is the coating of the walls, followed by the status and the height of the buildings. On the other hand, the effect of the mixture between a family classification variable according to the presence of an immigrant and the length of stay abroad on the heights of the buildings in the village. The effect of the mixture between the level of education of the family's head and the standard of living was also reflected in the variation of the wall coatings and the use of buildings.