An Analytical Study of Poverty Problem in Some Villages at Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate

Abstract

The study aims at identifying the nature of poverty Problem in some villages at Kafr El-Sheikh governorate through identifying main socio- economic characteristics of the population of the area of study, assessing poverty size and types, identifying main features of the poor and non-poor , looking at coping solutions that poor have used to cop with poverty problem ,Identifying major Correlates and determinants of rural poverty and their relative importance.

An interview schedule form was developed and designed to include various variables pertained to the objectives of the study .lt was pre-tested and modified accordingly. Percentages ,means ,standard deviation ,standard (Z)scores , (T)scores ,reliability estimates, t-test ,zero-order correlation , Chi-square, and Step-wise multiple regression(Forward solution) techniques were the tools of data analyses.

A random sample of 566 individuals was selected from six villages in Kafr El-Sheikh Governorate .The six villages were selected according to their levels of Human Development Index values. The highest three villages and the lowest three villages .These villages were: Menyat-Ganag (Disouk district), Maadyat- Mahdy&Elergan and Khaleig-Bahry (Motoubas district), El-Hemmah (Beyalla district), El-Hedoud (Kafr El-Sheikh district), Bar- Bahry (El-Berollos district)

The results revealed that 87.2% of the total sample are poor, while 12.8% of the sample are non-poor using poverty line method depending on their levels of daily income. Several methods of estimating poverty size (Material poverty, Human poverty and Self estimation method) have found the same results.

Thirteen Variables were found to be significantly correlated with family welfare scores at .01 level of significance at least . Eleven of them were found to be positively correlated with family welfare scores .They are : educational level ,status of women, small family preference, socialization, political participation, planning for future, family cohesiveness, cultural openness, attitude toward education, developmental participation and membership in organizations.

Step-wise multiple regression analvsis (forward solution) show that , eight independent variables out of the fifteen independent variables made significant unique contributions to regression equation. The eight independent variables taken together Explain about 36.1 % of the total Variance of family welfare scores . They were ranked according to their relative importance as follow: :educational level (B=.396), cultural openness (B=.139), family size (B=.126), age (B=.122), additional job (B=.107), family cohesion(.101), planning for future (B=.096) and socialization (B=.083).

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