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Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000

Case Study: Ejido Lands in Aguascalientes, Mexico.

A Thesis submitted to
the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of Master of Architecture

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November, 1999

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To Daniela

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IRREGULAR SETTLEMENTS IN MEXICO, 1990-2000

Case Study: Ejido Lands in Aguascalientes, Mexico

Carlos Hernandez

Abstract

Aguascalientes is a medium-sized city in Mexico. Its location and industrial policies have proven favorable to the continuing arrival of many industries. Immigrants are easily inserted into the labor market, but the access to low-cost housing for the workers is difficult. Nevertheless, the city continues to attract newcomers. The economy in Mexico collapsed in the early 90's, and many housing programs at the local level were cancelled, and housing prices became expensive. Consequently, people opted for less expensive housing solutions. One of the alternatives was to build on the *ejido* land, (expropriated lands handed over to land-less people in the form of collective holding and tenancy) a sui-generis tenure of land that has existed in Mexico since 1917. The analysis of both the ejido lands as a target of irregular human settlements and the consolidation process of these areas is the subject of this study.

Établissements irrégiliers au Mexique, 1990-2000

Cas d'étude: Les Terres des Ejidos á Aguascalientes au Mexique

Carlos Hernandez

Résumé

Aguascalientes est une ville de grandeur moyenne du Mexique. Ses politiques de développement industriel ainsi que sa localisation ont favorisé l'arrivée de nombreuses industries. Les nouveaux arrivants (immigrants) ont peu de difficultés à s'intégrer dans le marché du travail. Toutefois, ils peuvent éprouver des obstacles en ce qui concerne l'accessibilité au logement social. Aujourd'hui, la ville attire toujours de nombreux travailleurs. Cependant, l'économie du pays s'est écroulée au début des années 1990 ce qui a eu pour conséquences l'annulation de différents programmes de logements sociaux ainsi que d'une forte augmentation des loyers. Donc, les gens optent pour des solutions d'habitation abordables. Une des alternatives est de construire sur les terrains "ejido", (qui sont des terrains expropriés et offert à des personnes qui ne sont pas propriétaires et dont l'occupation est de façon généralement collective) qui constitue un mode particulier de propriétés foncières au Mexique depuis 1917. L'analyse d'une part des "ejido" en tant que établissement humain irrégulier ainsi que le processus de consolidation de ces régions constitue les sujets principaux de cette étude.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1. Preamble

The city of Aguascalientes has one of the highest levels of development among medium-sized cities in Mexico. Aguascalientes is strategically located in the geographical center of Mexico. Foreign industries select Aguascalientes as the place to establish their plants. The city has welcomed many industrial organizations. Policies implemented by local authorities attract and promote foreign investment in the city. As a consequence, Aguascalientes is one place where people from all the surrounding states come to live, especially since the possibility of obtaining an employment here is greater than in other cities in central Mexico.¹ People from Zacatecas, Jalisco, Guanajuato, and Mexico City, among others, are now part of the social structure of the city.

Employment and housing are priorities for the city's new immigrants. Consequently, the establishment of new industries, migration movements, and the housing market are all interconnected factors. The presence of newcomers in search of jobs in the recently established industries leads to a demand for areas where they can also find housing. However, the supply of housing involves different aspects to be analyzed, such as some economic factors that have contributed to the decline of programs in the country. For example, private building companies were ruined because of the economic crisis in 1994, and their stock of housing became extremely expensive. In addition, public housing projects were also cancelled because of the economic difficulties. Public funds were diverted into other programs rather than housing, and the housing supply was simply postponed.² The high cost of housing meant that other alternatives were needed, leading to the invasion of public and private lands, the creation of squatter's areas, and the spread of illegal marketing and sale of land, among others. The 90's have been a hard decade for low-income earners to obtain housing. The need for an affordable place to live in the city has become a struggle many people have experienced.

¹ Many industries demand mainly low-skilled laborers to develop mechanical and automated jobs within industrial production lines.

² Private and public housing projects remained unfinished for years since funds were re-directed.

1.2. Research Questions

For these reasons, different questions may be considered: How are irregular settlements created, and what is their consolidation process? What kinds of dwellings are established in areas created through an irregular process? This study looks at the informal settlements in the ejido³ lands in the city of Aguascalientes, and some of the social and economic factors intervening in the process of consolidation of these settlements are considered. In the case of housing, the analysis is divided into two sections:

1. The physical characteristics of housing, such as built-up area, use of materials, priorities in additions and transformations, services in the house, and municipal services, and,
2. The living conditions derived from the social characteristics of households: income level, family structure, age, schooling, and type of job, among others.

1.3. Rationale of the Study

A city that pays an unbalanced attention to the different policies for development can hardly be successful. Social and economic aspects cannot be dealt with separately, and these policies need to be complementary. A more interconnected strategy attending both social and economic aspects is important. If employment and industrial development are encouraged and social programs are neglected, a balanced development can not be achieved (for example, housing and education programs). Access to employment and housing, for example, might offer people the same range of possibilities of being obtained.

However, the creation of illegal human settlements (like those built on ejido lands) is an evidence of the disconnection between social and economic strategies. Moreover, illegal settlements are also disconnected from the other of the standards of development in same city. Inhabitants of these areas are rarely provided with satisfactory health, education, and security services, and physical conditions of dwellings are many times deplorable. It seems that the inclusion of Mexico's process of globalization of the economy is not reflected in the poor

³ Collective land tenure form in Mexico was implemented after the revolution in 1917. For further explanation see Chapter 2, pp 7-10.

people's pockets at the local level.⁴ Finally, it is important to establish that neither urban planning nor industrial programs are the intention of this research; however, a brief review of these factors is given to understand the circumstances of the country and their relationship with the informal housing sector.

1.4. Scope of the Study

The area for the study is limited to one irregular settlement located on an ejido land in the city of Aguascalientes, Mexico. Different aspects of the selected settlement are analyzed, such as the process of the acquisition of the land, the social structure of residents, and the consolidation process of dwellings and of the neighborhood. The period of time considered is from 1990 to 2000. This period allows the possibility of obtaining more information regarding industrial policies, land tenure legislation, housing policies, and politics because of the age of the settlement. All these factors affect the process of development of the country and, in consequence, they are reviewed to understand the circumstances in the country.

1.5. Methodology

Two methods are used in the present research: the descriptive method, and the case study method.

The descriptive method: First, the method is used to describe different circumstances, such as economic, political, and social events of the 1990s in Mexico. Second, a brief explanation of the industrialization process in the country as a result of globalization of business is given. Finally, the process of regularization of irregular settlements located on ejido land, including the analysis of the changes made to the land tenure regulations are described. In general, by using this method, social and economic considerations, the ejido tenure form, the industrialization process, housing policies, and housing in the informal sector are described.

Case study: An irregular settlement in the city of Aguascalientes is presented as a case study in this research. The case study is to determine the living and housing conditions of the dwellers in

⁴ The non-correspondence between global insertion and development, and the domestic economy is a common feeling among Mexicans.

an ejido. In this way, the social composition of the community and the decision-making process regarding housing and land provide an understanding of the consolidation process in the area. The role of authorities and their participation in this process is also included. Thirty dwelling units were visited and surveyed and are described in detail.

1.6. Survey

A proper understanding of the process of consolidation in irregular settlements is only possible after fieldwork. This is achieved by inspecting the area selected. This is an appropriate way to obtain reliable first hand information. The use of a questionnaire, which included a survey of the physical conditions of housing, and photographs, were the tools used in the survey of the ejido Las Cumbres, which is located in the N.E. of Aguascalientes.

1.8. Goals

The goals of the study were to:

1. Survey the different factors that are involved in the creation of illegal settlements.
2. Survey the process of growth in an irregular settlement in a city considered as a pole of industrialization in Mexico.
3. Survey the most urgent needs of the people regarding their homes and neighborhood in irregular settlements. This was done through fieldwork.
4. Present an accurate picture of the current housing situation in irregular settlements.

1.9. Objectives

The objectives of the study were to:

1. Record the consolidation process and housing conditions in an irregular settlement.
2. Present a brief explanation of the economic, demographic, and social context of a surveyed area. This was achieved by first, designing a questionnaire, and second, by using it to obtain information.
3. Show the current conditions the people in these areas. Graphic tools such as photographs and maps helped to achieve this objective.

CHAPTER 2 A GENERAL OVERVIEW

2.1. Introduction

This chapter describes housing and the consolidation process of irregular settlements in Mexico. The analysis of the ejido as a land tenure form, the economical and political factors, housing policies, and the industrialization process in Mexico, are some of the important issues in the research.

The existence of one or two-room homes, multifunctional spaces, unplanned layouts and the lack of municipal services are common scenes in the less developed countries. An everyday struggle trying to improve people's living conditions is detected in many poor countries in the world. Due to the lack of financial resources, basic needs of the less-favored people are rarely covered.⁵ While different social programs such as industrial programs, health services, and the provision of food are the first concern in official policies, programs regarding housing are virtually neglected by the government.

For example, the insertion of the country in the industrialization process seems to be far of a balanced development between external and domestic economy. The analysis of this process is important since it affects the economic growth and the living conditions of the different sectors of population in Mexico. In this regard, Canada, Mexico, and the United States signed a commercial agreement in the early 1990s.⁶ This treaty is NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement), and is one of the most recent examples of regional agreements in the world.

Commerce, industry, and services are meant to merge in a gradual process, in a free-tariff way among these countries. However, since NAFTA was signed, many benefits have occurred in a macro-economic level, in contrast with those received in a micro-level among the less-favored people in Mexico. Different types of industries have arrived in the country and helped to satisfy the needs of a devaluated labor market existing in the country. Many of these industries are now all over the country and more are expected to come in the near future.

⁵ Basic needs are referred to the provision of food, clothing, health, and shelter.

⁶ Lustig: 15.

As a consequence, the possibility of obtaining a job in these new companies now exists in places where there was nothing but poverty before. Many people are now moving from small cities and towns to bigger and medium size cities. Undoubtedly, a new scenario now exists after the location of the labor supply has changed.

However, the supply and demand of housing are not in equal proportion to the supply of new employment opportunities, particularly for people with a lower income level. Human settlements along the outskirts of cities are forming since land is offered at a lower cost in these areas. The housing production system seems to be unprepared to offer suitable housing in response to the new growth of the cities. The basic provision of services, such as electricity, drainage systems, water supply, trash collection, health, and medical services are proving to be difficult tasks for local authorities. An analysis of these circumstances becomes essential for the understanding of the behavior of the housing market.



Fig. No. 1. Informal Housing

(C. Hernandez)

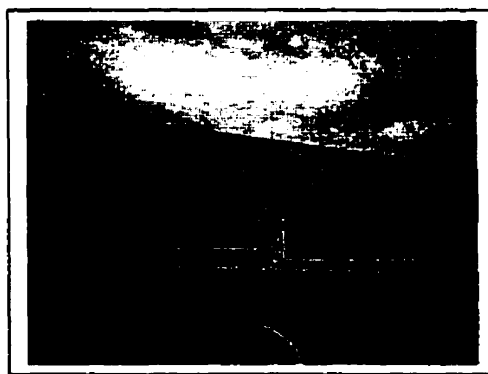


Fig. No. 2. A factory

(C. Hernandez)

In many cases, for low-income earners to build their houses in a provisional way is an urgent answer to their needs for shelter. The establishment of the poor on areas where services may be provided at a more affordable price is simply unfeasible. In addition, public housing projects have decreased in the last few years. The acquisition of a house through an official program has become impossibility for a large part of the population in Mexico. On the other hand, people are offered new alternatives in obtaining a piece of land. The informal market has been the most affordable way in the past few decades.⁷ The location and availability of land at an inexpensive cost mitigates the need people have for a place to live. In Mexico this phenomenon

⁷ This market offers land located in risky areas, communal property (ejidos), and areas with different uses other than residential. It is also considered an informal market the offer of useless land selected to be occupied illegally in an organized invasion.

has different faces, such as the offer of inexpensive land in the so-called *ejido* land. This land has been subdivided and sold illegally in the past, and has become a sophisticated alternative for low-income people. These areas receive people from outside the city and they are also the targets of internal migration of newly created families, either former ejidatarios⁸ descendants, or young couples from inside the city.

Despite the illegality in the creation of these settlements, ejido lands are silently known as a secure alternative for obtaining inexpensive land. The comprehension of the behavior of the informal housing market becomes relevant not only in the analysis of housing, but also for further research for an adequate legislation regarding shelter provision.

The 1990's have been a decade of change in Mexico. Old economic and institutional structures became obsolete and the new structure was established. For example, land tenure forms were restructured and labor and industrial policies were reviewed. Political earthquakes also occurred, and, in a way the country is quite different from what existed in previous decades. Architectural and housing studies have recently manifested a profound consciousness of the social and economic factors that affect the harmonious development of residential housing projects. New topics are now raised as a central part of the design process. In the research field, it is obvious that these "external" factors are now crucial aspects that require consideration. The effects of these socio-economic issues are actually very important to the success or failure of a planned strategy, mainly in residential projects. The following pages explain briefly these factors in which housing, as a mirror to development, is presented in the Mexican scenario.

2.2. The Ejido tenancy and the deregulation process

In Mexico, there is a particular type of land tenancy called *ejido*. The agrarian reform, which included the establishment of this type of land tenancy, is the single most important result of the Mexican revolution, which took place at the beginning of the Twentieth Century. An extreme rural inequality, a legacy from the colonial period, was one of the origins of the rebellion in 1910.

⁸ Ejidatarios are people who were given land in a communal organization. They cultivated the land or ejido and the land was intended only for this purpose. For further explanation see section 2.2. of this chapter.

Peasants worked for a powerful landlord who controlled enormous tracts of lands or *haciendas*.⁹ Ironically, as a way to be paid for their work, these people were allowed to cultivate a small piece of land to meet their own basic needs. These small plots were obviously located in the same *hacendado*¹⁰ territory and, most of the time, were insufficient to cover the needs of the peasant families.

The hacendado helped to provide the necessities for these families by lending them money to buy the seeds for planting, the fabric for the clothes they wore and other necessities. Needless to say, the hacendado sold everything to them at inflated prices. Consequently, families were always in debt to the hacendado and had to work for him almost in perpetuity to pay for what he systematically provided them with. In this way, peasants were involved in an interminable circle of debt with few possibilities for improving their living conditions.

Under the leadership of Emiliano Zapata and Pancho Villa, among others, landless rural dwellers and exploited peasants fought for the return of land and resources traditionally controlled by peasant villages, indigenous communities, and autonomous peasants. They had long ago been stripped from them during the dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz (1876-1910).¹¹ When the revolutionary war finished, the government promulgated an agrarian reform law stated in Article 27 in the new Constitution of 1917. According to this law, private land holdings in excess of a certain maximum physical size were to be expropriated in the name of the public interest. The surplus land was to be handed over to the land-poor or entirely land-less rural people in the form of a collective holding, or *ejido*.¹² The land was finally returned, theoretically, to peasants in a communal tenancy form.

This scheme was to provide a piece of land to every peasant who formerly worked the same land for a hacendado. The law established that individuals in the *ejido* land had only usufruct rights of use of the land and inheritance, but the right to sell or mortgage the land was not included in the law.

⁹ Haciendas were the names given to the large extensions of arable lands in Mexico. A main house was built for the owner, and small rooms for laborers.

¹⁰ Hacendado is the name given to the owner of the hacienda.

¹¹ Markiewicz: 15-17.

¹² Krantz: 2.

During the 1920s, very little of the Promised Land reform was implemented. Popular demand for the redistribution of land still continued. As a result, a new civil conflict occurred: the Cristero War was launched in an effort to push the government to implement the reforms. This unstable era ended when Lazaro Cardenas took the Mexican Presidency in 1934. As a President, he distributed 18.4 million hectares to one million peasants; therefore, real land redistribution had started.

During Cardenas' presidency, the scheme of ejidos was partially successful because it resulted in a palliative to maintain the peace in the newly created social structure, which included the peasants as an important cell in the post-revolutionary society. Peasants' organizations were encouraged and created during this period. These organizations were now part of the national decision-making process; at least they were led to believe this. For instance, the CNC -- Confederacion Nacional Campesina -- was constituted and affiliated to the PRM -- Partido de la Revolucion Mexicana --, which years after became the PRI -- Partido Revolucionario Institucional. Nevertheless, other organizations were created as well, that is the FSTSE -- Federacion de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado --, the CNOP -- Confederacion Nacional de Organizaciones Campesinas --, and the CTM -- Confederacion de Trabajadores de Mexico -- the last being still the most important labor organization in Mexico. These organizations became part of the government structure.

This relationship created a silent compromise between authorities, peasant and worker organizations and it contributed towards the way in which the government maintained a strong, but artificially created, popular support in the following decades. The Mexican government was ready to provide a certain level of stability, which would permit economic growth and increase the well being for all classes.¹³

However, by November 1991, an amendment to Article 27 was promulgated.¹⁴ Through this amendment, President Salinas de Gortari brought an end to the agrarian reform initiated after the Revolution. The new legislation made it easier for ejidatarios to make commercial contracts with outside businesses and for financial organizations to increase the productivity of their lands.

¹³ Warnock: 31.

¹⁴ Juridicas: UNAM.

Individuals and ejidos now had the ability to sell or mortgage their properties. Ejidatarios could now commit the land to different activities and make long-term lease arrangements with outside interests in a partnership strategy.¹⁵ The idea was to permit financing from private rather than public sources.¹⁶ Under this new approach, the Mexican government has had a clear intention of increasing private and foreign investment in agriculture and the complete economy, and to "generate" enough prosperity to take the ejido's place as a political economic absorber for millions of land-less rural laborers.¹⁷

Nevertheless, the objectives of the reform are far from having been reached. The difficult economic situation of the ejidatarios has traditionally pushed them to simply sell their lands; the idea of encouraging the economic development of the ejidos lost impetus. The uncontrolled subdivision of the ejido land continues and the almost permanent intervention of speculators and mediators in this market results in the illegal sale of communal property; this situation continues to promote the creation of irregular human settlements. Since the former ejidos were land dedicated to agricultural activities, they are not provided with municipal services and, when an irregular settlement is established there, the conditions under which people live are inadequate. Areas that had an ejido scheme have now become the places that receive many of the very poor families and immigrants in search of jobs in the industrial areas. The inexpensive price of the land, and the absence of official procedures and control, open this option up to newcomers.

In 1992, the Mexican government launched PROCEDE (Programa de Certificación Ejidal) to regularize the social property or ejidos.¹⁸ The main objective of the program is to offer juridical certainty in the tenancy of the land through the issue of parcel titles and individual titles to people belonging to an agrarian association or ejidal community. The program is part of the Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 1995-2000 -- National Development Plan 1995-2000. President Ernesto Zedillo established this plan as the regulatory plan during his presidency. The program is, because of its nature, the first in the world, and thousands of titles will be issued over a land equivalent to half the national territory at the end of the program.

¹⁵ Secretaria de la Reforma Agraria: 75-79.

¹⁶ Warnock: 201.

¹⁷ Markiewicz: 1.

¹⁸ Secretaria de la Reforma Agraria: 103.

2.3. The industrialization process

An accelerated industrialization process started right after the revolution in Mexico, 1910, when a struggle to develop a plan of national economic development and employment began. The country was devastated by the war, and the agriculture-based economy lacked the necessary resources to start its own development. The strategies followed by the post-revolutionary governments included commercial expansion and the encouragement of foreign investments, especially from the United States. The Mexican economy was thus based on the exporting of natural resources and the importing of manufactured products. This situation provoked an enormous financial deficit because of the increased demand for imported products. In the 1930s, this basic strategy was partially replaced by another approach, that is, import substitution industrialization (ISI). Under this plan, Mexico began to produce its own goods and the government tried to decrease the country's dependency on imports. As a part of the strategy, a protective industrial policy was also established as a method through which to safeguard jobs. For example, high tariffs, the prohibition of imports of many luxury goods, quotas, and a licensing system for imports, were all aspects of the plan intended to protect the very weak, newly created local industry.¹⁹

The strategy presented positive results when hundreds of jobs were created and a local industry emerged. However, lack of competitiveness led to sub-standard production and inferior productivity. Moreover, the main industries -- all government-owned -- were unproductive and required subsidies which were sought from the government. The government, in turn, began to seek international loans to further finance these industries. After several decades of applying this strategy, the economy started to show some negative consequences. The dependency on oil exports, that became the axis of the economy in the 1970s, limited the development of other commercial and industrial areas.

The world economic crisis, high rates of interest, declining oil prices, and the subsequent temporary incapacity of the Mexican government to make international debt payments, were some of the circumstances that forced the regime to set new emergency strategies. In this regard, in the mid- 1980s, export-oriented development became the central policy of the government; deregulation of imports and trade liberalization accelerated.

¹⁹ Warnock: 38.

New legislation promoted the maquiladoras -- assembly plants -- along the U.S. border; foreign investors were promised low taxes and low wages, as well as official deregulation. A small number of maquiladoras had already been established and had been operating since 1965, but this new impetus led to the establishment of about 2,000 maquiladoras by the early 1990s.²⁰

2.4. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

The economic strategies applied by the Mexican governments were not as efficient as expected and, by 1990, President Salinas de Gortari asked the U.S. for a North American Free Trade Agreement --NAFTA.²¹ The idea of linking the Mexican economy to the United States and encouraging reinvestment in Mexico induced the government to promote the pact. The United States accepted the idea, and formal negotiations started in August 1990. One-month later, a third country, Canada expressed a desire to take part in the negotiations. A previous agreement between Canada and the U.S. had been put into practice and NAFTA was presented as a possibility for the Canadian government to expand its commercial influence. The three countries were now involved in the process of creating the world's largest liberalized market.

During the next two years, the three potential partners set the areas, the rules, and the terms upon which the agreement should be established. Mexico, as the weakest country economically, obtained some special considerations. For instance, economic deregulation would occur gradually allowing the Mexican government to strengthen its economy before opening its borders. In 1992, the completion of the negotiations was announced. Yet, it was almost two years later, in January 1994, before the U.S. Congress approved the agreement after a considerable internal opposition from different local sectors.²²

²⁰ Warnock: 61.

²¹ Lustig: 7.

²² Von Bertrab: 155-163.

2.5. The Mexican economic crisis in 1994

In Mexico, when an economic crisis occurs, there is little surprise. In the last two decades, the term "economic crisis" has become part of the everyday vocabulary of the country. There have been four major economic crises since 1976: First, President Echeverria broke the 12.5 peso/dollar exchange rate that had prevailed since 1954, then, during the Lopez Portillo presidency, 1977-1982, a new crisis led to a suspension of external debt payments. In the 1980s, President Miguel de la Madrid declared the devaluation of the peso once again.

However, the fourth crisis, which occurred in 1994, was especially painful because, for the first time, society had begun to have more confidence in the federal government. Social and economic programs implemented by the government had achieved a certain level of acceptance among various communities, even the most skeptical. Yet, at the end of the Salinas de Gortari presidency, a new crisis devastated the apparently strong economy.

This fact took society, in general, by surprise, but the experts had been warning about this new "earthquake" for months before the disaster occurred. For instance, in the spring of 1994, a few months before the collapse of the economy, Rudiger Dornbusch and Alejandro Werner argued that the Mexican peso was overvalued by at least 30 percent. They recommended that authorities find a way to face the problem.²³

When devaluation occurs, one of the messages is that economic strategies have failed. In 1994, the choice of devaluation was made by the Zedillo administration. The exchange rate in 1994 was 3.4 peso/dollar, and by December-1995, the rate was 7.68 peso/dollar.²⁴ A rising exchange rate indicates the development of an economy in crisis.²⁵ For those who are not economists, however, the currency exchange gives also a clear picture of what a crisis in Mexico implies.

²³ Edwards and Naim: 112.

²⁴ Edwards and Naim: 157.

²⁵ Current exchange rate is 9.65 peso/dollar. See <http://www.oanda.com/converter/classic> (October 22nd, 1999).

The programs implemented by the authorities to control the situation had financial impact on the entire economy. Some social programs, already implemented, were suddenly eliminated, and others, in a process of implementation, were canceled. The financing applied to social development was temporarily suspended.

As an example, low-cost housing programs and their budgets suffered the effects of the recession. Loans, which had been available to low-income people to buy a house in the formal sector, were diminished and new projects were postponed. Illegal sale and invasion of lands were some of the options followed by the poor to cope with their needs for housing.



Fig. No. 3. Informal Housing. (C. Hernandez)

2.6. Housing Policies in Mexico

In Mexico, as in other countries, the government has historically dictated the policies related to housing. These policies have been intended for the population as a whole, although the less economically developed sectors of the population were meant to benefit the most from them. In this regard, the federal government establishes certain urban and housing policies through the implementation of Planes de Desarrollo (Urban Planning Programs).

The promotion of adequate living space, is one of the constitutional mandates the government has to enforce.²⁶ In addition, the establishment of adequate conditions for both the urban and housing development -- for most of the population - are part of governmental policies.

²⁶ Government promotes both their own provision of housing and the participation of private companies in the erection of housing. A person with the possibility of obtaining a house by official financing could select a house built by a private builder. The government made the payment to the private builder and the loanee paid the government by monthly installments.

In order to highlight these government functions, in 1972, President Echeverria decreed the creation of the INFONAVIT (Instituto del Fondo de Vivienda de los Trabajadores). This institute was instructed to facilitate the acquisition of housing by the workers and was also created as a regulatory body to increase fairness and efficiency in the selection process for extending mortgage credit to employees in Mexico. The primary function of the Institute is to manage the resources of the housing fund. The fund is accumulated from the economic contributions of both workers and employers. Specifically, this Institute, the most important of its kind, has established different strategies in an attempt to satisfy the need for housing in Mexico. As a general view, the strategies are listed as follow:

1. To establish and operate a financial system, and to offer low-rate loans to people.
2. To facilitate the acquisition of a residential property.
3. To finance liabilities from previous credits.
4. To coordinate and finance housing projects appointed to people.²⁷
5. Provide a self-sustaining, financially stable system, requiring no government funding. Contributions to the fund are set aside for workers to finance construction, repairs, home-improvements, additional rooms and payments of previous mortgage liabilities.
6. Provide a deferred payment plan for those with accounts under the Savings Fund designed for workers with insufficient funds.
7. Under this system, employers in the private sector contribute 5% of each worker's salary to the fund. The total monthly contribution for each eligible employee is derived from deducting 25% of his or her monthly salary and adding to it the 5% employer contribution. Actuarial system-favoring workers earning less than four times the minimum wage (US \$3,840/year) determine fund distribution. Maximum credit offered is US \$15,000.
8. The Institute grants loans for a period of 30 years, with an average interest rate of 6% plus an adjustment for the annual increase in the minimum wage.

It was, therefore, made clear that government-housing policy made the promotion of low-rate credit its priority, and that of the Institute. At the beginning, INFONAVIT was in charge of the complete process including financing and construction and sales of the houses. This system was followed for the next two decades. In the early 1990s, as a consequence of both the deregulation administrative program and the economic situation, the Institute built only a few

²⁷ INFONAVIT: 8.

projects, and was the mechanism for mediation between the people and the companies that constructed the projects.

Since its founding, the Institute has managed the funds for workers' housing projects, and coordinates the operation of the scheme, but it is now primarily the private sector, which deals with the process of erecting the projects. The coordination of both sectors, the government and the private companies, allows the Institute to almost exclusively operate the administrative aspect of the process, and in this way, it has increased the efficiency of its work.

Other institutes were created as well. For example, the FOVISSSTE (Fondo de Vivienda del Instituto de Seguridad Social al Servicio de los Trabajadores del Estado) was put in charge of managing the housing production for workers employed in government offices. This institute has basically followed the same criteria used by INFONAVIT in the management of the employees' fund. Finally, the FOVIMI (Fondo de Vivienda Militar) was created and it has been in charge of building housing projects for the military in Mexico. These institutes are the most important mediators through which people can obtain housing, and in some cases, they offer the only opportunity to do so. They represent the options available to people to obtain a house in the formal sector through legal methods.

The scope of this research is to review the current situation in the informal settlements, which obviously were not created under this scheme. The inclusion of the present title is only as a reference to the "official" means through which the majority of the population is supposed to obtain housing in Mexico. It is argued that the government has been making considerable efforts to solve the housing problem. However, the continued and widespread growth of irregular settlements indicates that some issues need to be analyzed in more depth. The means through which low-income people can acquire houses are very restricted, since the credit rates in commercial banks are impossibly high for them. However, in the early 90s, the apparent prosperity allowed many Mexicans to avail themselves of this option. The interest rates were accessible as well as the cost of the dwelling units. The development of housing projects reached its highest level in years, and it became a strong industry in the country. Unfortunately, after the economic crash in 1994, the same people had to simply leave their houses because of the impossible task of paying the high rates on their loans.

According to Luis de Pablo, director of the INFONAVIT, 10% of Mexican population live in a house provided by this institute. INFONAVIT has had direct participation in about 1,700,000 houses since its creation in 1972. In 1997, for instance, the loans provided by INFONAVIT were more than 97,000, while 102,714 loans were scheduled for 1998.

CHAPTER 3 THE CITY OF AGUASCALIENTES

3.1. The City of Aguascalientes

Aguascalientes was founded in 1575²⁸ as one of several areas built to protect Spanish conquerors and merchants from being attacked by the natives. These areas were known as *presidios*.²⁹ In 1837, the city had reached 19,600 inhabitants.³⁰ Commerce, industry, and agriculture became important activities in the city. For example, in 1895, the Guggenheim brothers installed a metal-manufacturing company in the city. This industry itself provided one thousand jobs to the inhabitants. Other entrepreneurs, such as Juan Douglas and Felipe Ruiz Chavez installed factories that were part of the industrial development of the city in the early 1900s.³¹ By 1994, the city reached 506,274 inhabitants and a surface area of 1,173.7 sq. km.³² The following pages will include an explanation of the local circumstances and the particular characteristics of the city of Aguascalientes, where the study area is located (See Fig. 4).

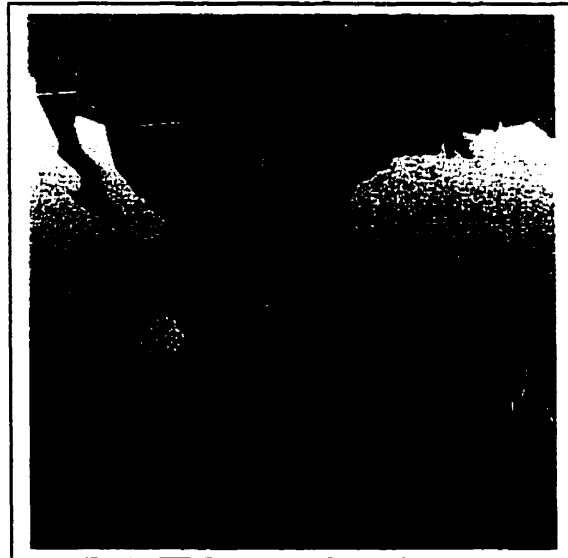


Fig. 4. Location of Aguascalientes, Mexico.

²⁸ Gomez: 21

²⁹ Shelters for travelers and merchants where soldiers and their families lived. Different presidios where built from the mines of Zacatecas to Mexico City.

³⁰ Gomez: 29.

³¹ Gomez: 38.

³² Aguascalientes: 11.

3.2. General Data

In this section, some indicators will be given to enable the reader to comprehend the actual economic situation of the city of Aguascalientes.

3.2.1. Salaries and Industries

In Mexico, a minimum wage system has been established as a way to control not only matters related to salaries, but also as a point of reference by which to determine cost increases in basic products and services. Wage levels are set according to region, rather than by the work itself. Thus, two different workers performing the same tasks are paid differently, depending on the states, in which they live and work.

To determine the minimum wage for workers, the country is geographically divided into three zones, with the cost of living in each region being one of the parameters used by the government to determine these salaries (Constitucion Mexicana, Article 123). This criterion has been systematically rejected by the states located in the lowest category in the rating. Authorities in these states argue that the criterion is inexact and does not reflect the local economic reality. In the case of Aguascalientes, the state is ranked in Zone C, the lowest wage category of the three zones (A, B, and C zones). The minimum wage determined for zone C is 29.70 pesos/day (See Table No. 1).³³

Despite its high level of industrialization and relatively high cost of living is still considered, incorrectly, to be a low-income state with a low cost of living (INEGI).

³³ March 1999. Aguascalientes is considered as a "zona de vida barata" or cheap-living zone in the country, following the criteria by which is included in zone C for income level purposes.

	Zone A	Zone B	Zone C	Exchange Rate
Minimum Wage	\$34.45	\$31.90	\$29.70	1US\$=9.69 ³⁴
	US\$3.55	US\$3.29	US\$3.06	

Table No.1 Minimum Wages in Mexico

Since the minimum wage is used as a reference point for certain economic indexes in Mexico, it is fair to say that many companies actually offer more than the minimum wage determined by law. The lowest salaries found in industries are between one and three times the minimum wage. Even so, the earnings of workers are considered very low, but are insufficient to cover their needs. Some industries are attracted to the region because of the low salary range.

In Aguascalientes, the main strategy that has been followed by the government in the last two decades has been to attract foreign and national investment to the state.³⁵ In this regard, the plans have been moderately successful and a number of new companies have been established (See Table No. 2).

Other factors also contribute to the notion of the state as an attractive place to run a business. First, the state is located in a strategic position in central Mexico and possesses an efficient road and communication network.³⁶ Second, some industrial zones in the city were provided with full services facilitating the establishment of new companies. These factors have made Aguascalientes an important industrial center in the country, and, consequently, a magnet for internal migration in central Mexico.³⁷

³⁴ Rate exchange by March 21st, 1999.

³⁵ Aguascalientes, su Ventaja Competitiva: 14.

³⁶ Aguascalientes, su Ventaja Competitiva: 12.

³⁷ Aguascalientes: 14.

Company	Year	Branch	Origin	Investment*	Jobs
Nissan	1981	Automobile	Japan	1560.0	5080
Xerox	1983	Electronics	US	300.0	1930
Texas Instrument	1984	Electronics	US	340.0	690
Sealed Power	1986	Automobile	US	70.6	450
Kantus	1991	Chemical	Japan	25.0	322
Ind. Asiento	1992	Automobile	Japan	26.2	170
Yorozu	1994	Automobile	Japan	35.7	195
Lucky Star	1994	Clothing	US	5.0	1100
Cinemark	1994	Entertainment	US	2.7	71
Yamakawa	1995	Automobile	Japan	26.7	790
Kappler	1995	Clothing	US	1.2	500
Ideal Standard	1995	Bath Furniture	US	26.4	245
Siemens	1995	Electric	US	15.6	700
Continental Color	1996	Clothing	US	2.6	307
Lucky Star	1996	Clothing	US	1.0	200
Ropa de Cienega	1996	Clothing	US	1.5	300
United Artist	1996	Entertainment	US	4.6	50

Table No.2 The most important Companies established in Aguascalientes in the last years.³⁸

*Million US dollars.

The establishment of different industries and companies has helped to reduce the unemployment rate in the state of Aguascalientes (See Table No. 3).

	1995	1999
Aguascalientes	5.9%	2.4%
Mexico	6.3%	3.0%

Table No.3. Unemployment Rate in Aguascalientes (INEGI)

³⁸ Aguascalientes, su Ventaja Competitiva: 56-59.

3.2.2. Population and Employment

Both the local birth rate and immigration have contributed to the rapid population growth. The industrialization process, for example, has accelerated the growth of the city.³⁹ Immigrants come primarily from the nearest states, that is Jalisco, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and Mexico City. In general, the state of Aguascalientes may be considered as having a high relative rate of growth (See Table 4).

	1980	1990	1992	1995	1997
Aguascalientes	519,439	719,659	770,972	862,720	888,444
Mexico	N/A	81,249,645	85,627,971	91,188,290	93,716,332

Table No. 4. Population in Aguascalientes (INEGI)

Newcomers have easier access to job markets here than in other states.⁴⁰ A large number of factories operating in the city provide a good opportunity for those looking for jobs. Since most of the jobs offered are focused on low-skilled labor, the major growth in population has occurred in this sector of the population, that is general laborers employed in the automobile industries and in different maquiladoras.⁴¹

Factories established mainly by Japanese and US companies are now operating in the city and many others are expected in the near future. This situation has produced a paradox: while people have easy access to jobs, these jobs are primarily of the low-wage variety. This means that people are unable to cover the cost of their living expenses, since some services, such as electricity, phone services, water supply, education, and housing are expensive in relation to the earnings of these people.

³⁹ Aguascalientes: 14.

⁴⁰ Aguascalientes, su Ventaja Competitiva: 15.

⁴¹ The main industries located in the city are devoted to electronics and clothing manufacturing.

Housing in particular is a problem because of high costs and a shortage of supply. In other words, workers are attracted to the city and rapidly find a place to work, but are unable to find an affordable housing in the formal sector. Low-income earners have to find other ways to acquire a house or a plot, and the creation of some irregular settlements has been a less expensive option. It is important to mention that in this process, it is not only workers employed in industry who are involved, but also others, such as construction workers, street vendors, and young couples who do not earn enough to cover their daily needs.

3.3. Impact

A tremendous urbanization process has obviously accompanied the industrialization process. As a result, the need for services has increased in the city in last few years. Urban master plans have been proposed to avoid an uncontrolled growth of the city. Residential areas are located almost everywhere. In Aguascalientes, however, upper- and upper middle-income people have been located in the north and south areas of the city, while low-income earners are mainly located in the east of the city.⁴²

3.4. Irregular Settlements in the City of Aguascalientes

In the past few decades, irregular settlements, sometimes referred to as “colonias populares”,⁴³ have grown all over the city. These settlements are found in every city in Mexico, no matter its size. Different factors affect the formation of these settlements. This section will deal only with the process of formation by which these settlements are created. Many of these ejidos are still primarily agricultural, with residents cultivating the land. In the municipal area of Aguascalientes⁴⁴ alone, fifty-nine ejidos are located, and four of them are situated in urban areas (See Table No.5).

⁴² Aguascalientes: 14.

⁴³ Some colonias are located in the inner city, but they existed since the last century and poor people lived there. These areas were absorbed by the urban growth. They still keep the term colonias, but it excludes the term “populares” when referring to them because of their location.

⁴⁴ The Municipal area includes not only the city area but also rural areas existed in the political delimitation of the *Municipio* (district).

Name of Ejido	Name of Ejido	Name of Ejido	Name of Ejido
Agostaderito	El Cedazo	Los Conos	Rancho Nuevo
Amapolas	El Colorado	Los Cuervos	Salto de los Salados
Amarillas de Esparza	El Conejal	Los Duron	Salto de Ojocaliente*
Antonio de los Pedroza	El Coton	Los Negritos	San Antonio Penuelas
Arellano	Jesus Maria	Los Pocitos*	Sandoval
Buenavista	La Escondida	Margaritas	San Francisco de los R.
Cabecita Tres Matias	La Guayana	Matamoros	San Ignacio*
Calvillito	La Huerta	Montoro	San Jeronimo
Canada Honda	La Luz	Montoya	San Jose de la Ordena
Centro de Arriba	Las Cumbres*	Norias de Paso Hondo	Sta. Maria Gallardo
Chicalote	La Teresa	Ojocaliente*	San Pedro Cieneguilla
Cieneguilla	La Tinaja	Ojo de Agua de Crucitas	San Rafael
Cotorina	La Tomatina	Palo Alto	Tanque los Jimenez
El Barranco	Loreto	Penuelas	Venadero
El Capetillo	Los Canos	Pilotos	

Table No. 5. Ejidos in the Municipio of Aguascalientes

* Ejidos actually absorbed by the urban area

3.4.1. Creation of an Irregular Settlement

In some of the ejidos, irregular settlements (housing) were established in the last two decades.⁴⁵ These irregular settlements were created in different ways depending on the price of the land, the use of the land, and the lack of control exercised by the authorities. Moreover, the land on which they have been established can have different origins:

1. Land may be an illegally subdivided ejido, which is sold as small plots.
2. The same owner or owners of the land may form these settlements after the illegal subdivisions and sale of private properties.

⁴⁵ Gomez: 175-177.

3. An irregular settlement may be formed by an illegal and systematic invasion of private properties; in such cases; the lack of official control is more evident since the well-organized squatters remain on the land despite government efforts to eject them.
4. These types of invasions also take place on communal lands.

In the case of ejidos, titles of property cannot be issued since the sale of plots is completely illegal; it is possible to acquire a plot for an extremely low price, however, permanent residency is by no means guaranteed. On the other hand, the property vendors do not provide basic services, such as potable water, electricity, and sewers. People struggle to provide these services by themselves through either community or individual participation. Many times, they keep the hope that their needs will be included in one of the government programs.

After several years, irregular settlements achieve their own consolidation process since services are provided, and the area is gradually upgraded by individual, collective, and/or official support.⁴⁶ The occurrence and variables of this process depend upon community participation and/or government intervention. If the authorities participate in this process, the legalization of the dwellings and plots becomes a part of the government programs to regularize the tenancy of the land and to integrate the community into the participatory system with the rest of the city, including payment of taxes. If the legalization of plots is included, it becomes one of the incentives given to people to encourage them to participate in the official programs.

Aguascalientes is not exceptional in regard to the existence of irregular settlements. Some colonias are located mainly on the periphery of the city. The construction of structures and the provision of some of the services determine the process of consolidation in the colonias by people themselves. In different informal settlements, the dwellings are considered to have the same pattern in regard to building materials, in-house services, and in general, physical conditions.⁴⁷ When a colonia is being formed, the appearance of the place is often deplorable. The streets are unplanned and dusty and unpaved, and municipal services, such as garbage collection, police service, electricity, sewers, water supply, schools, and so forth are not provided.

⁴⁶ Gomez: 171.

⁴⁷ The use of similar materials all over the country generates similar characteristics in different areas. For example, brick is one of the materials more used in Mexico.

3.4.2. Location of Ejidos

The location of the ejidos varies; they can be found mainly in the countryside. However, some ejidos have been absorbed by urban growth, and are located on the periphery of the city.⁴⁸ Some of them have kept their original agricultural function, while others have become sites for illegal housing settlements. In the city of Aguascalientes, ejidos are located mainly in the north-eastern and western parts of the city. It is important to mention that there is a plan to extend residential areas in the future, to house middle- and lower-income class people in the eastern and north-eastern part of the city.⁴⁹

Some colonias populares have been established in the city's periphery, although they lack services and the security of land tenancy. These colonias were created either by illegal squatting, illegal private subdivision and sale, or illegal subdivision and sale of ejido land. The aim of this work is to analyze one of the illegally created colonias on ejido land. In Aguascalientes, the irregular settlements existing within ejido lands are listed as follow (See Fig. 5):

Name of Ejido	Location	Name of Ejido	Location	Name of Ejido	Location
Las Cumbres	N-E	Ojocaliente	E	Los Pocitos	W
Salto de Ojocaliente	E	San Ignacio	W		

Table No. 6. Ejidos absorbed by the urban area of Aguascalientes City.

⁴⁸ The location of the ejidos in the outside of the cities also responds to the fact that agricultural activities were developed in rural areas instead of in urban areas. Despite the size of the cities, agricultural activity took place in areas located outside the urban areas.

⁴⁹ Aguascalientes: 18.

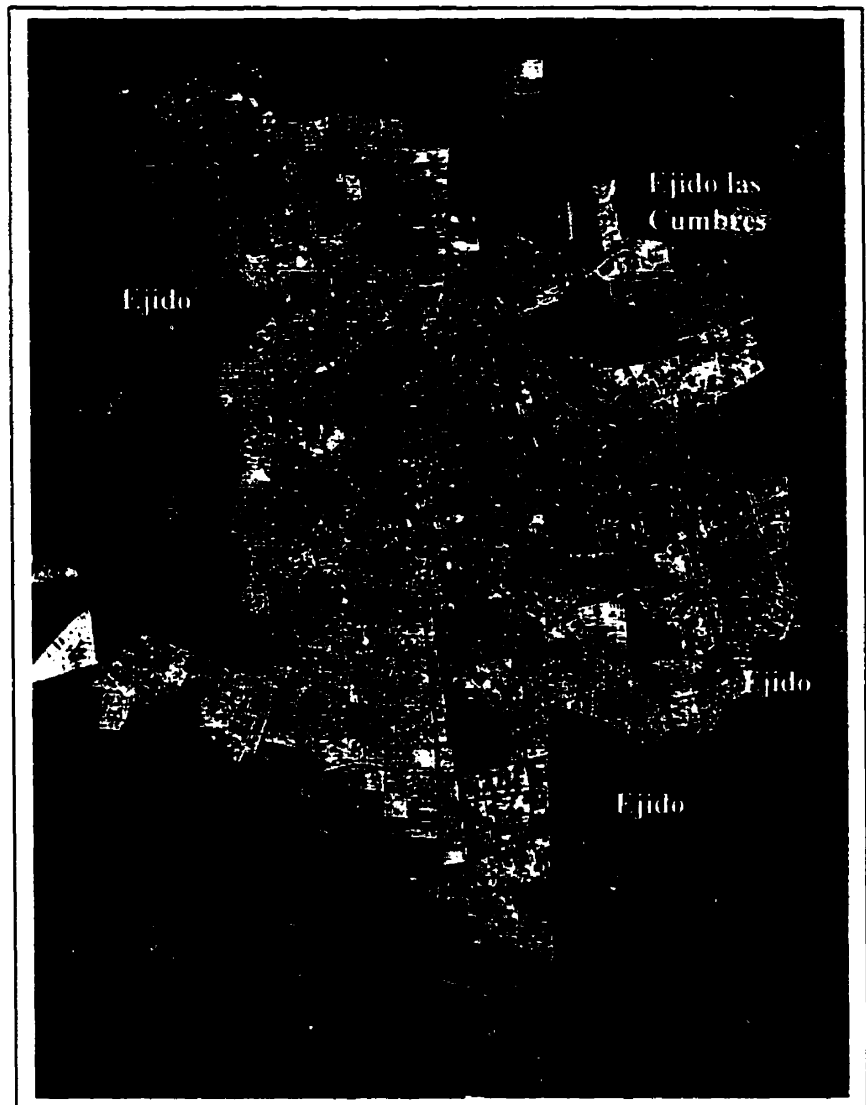


Fig. No. 5. Ejidos absorbed by the urban growth in Aguascalientes City, Mexico.

CHAPTER 4 THE CASE STUDY

4.1. Selection of the Case Study

The research is oriented around a case study of an irregular settlement. The analysis of the selected settlement will help to understand its existing conditions. The purpose of selecting an irregular settlement located in an ejido land was to analyze the involvement of a number of different aspects: the creation of the irregular settlements in ejido lands, the process of consolidation of the settlement, the form of ejido land tenure and the process of legalizing the subdivision of the land, political and legal matters, and economic factors.

As a native of Mexico, and a resident of Aguascalientes, this city was chosen for the fieldwork. The ejido Las Cumbres has been selected as the focus of this case study. The location of the site, the stage of consolidation of the settlement, and easy accessibility has influenced the selection of the site. To attain the goals of this research, two main tools were employed in the research: first, aerial photographs were used to observe the physical development of the settlement, and second, the area was visited and fieldwork developed. These methods compliment one another in obtaining information at both the macro and the micro levels in the surveyed area. The fieldwork, the strategy for the survey, and the use of aerial photographs are explained in this chapter.

4.2. The field work

The colonia Las Cumbres is a large area to be visited in detail, therefore a narrowing of the area studied was made.⁵⁰ This delimitation corresponds to an easy access to the place and a visual inspection of the area. In addition, the selected area was determined according to the availability of aerial photographs of the place. Once the aerial photographs were obtained, the area was selected for the fieldwork and, in this way, both forms of information complements. In other words, the place was selected once the photographs of the area were obtained. In this regard, availability of information was a factor in determining the selection of the place to survey.

⁵⁰ The size of the colonia reaches 54 hectares.

The sector finally selected is in the East Side of the colonia between Boulevard Guadalupano and San Bernardino streets. In this area there are a total of eighteen blocks (See Fig. No. 6).

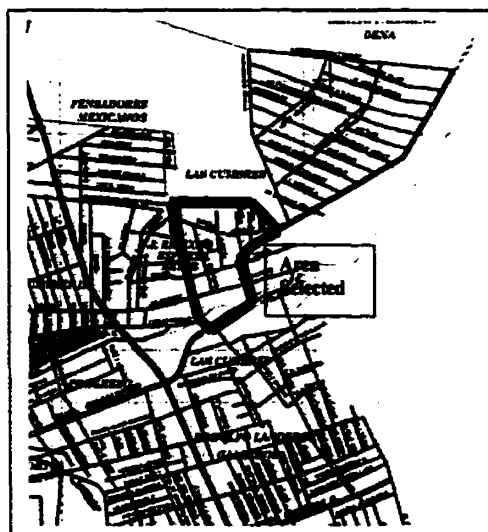


Fig. No. 6. Area Selected as a Case Study.
Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes.

Different issues related to the specific consolidation process of dwellings and neighbourhoods were considered. It is important to understand the process of the growth of a house over the years. An exploration of the rooms and their uses over time, as well as the addition of space to the house, explains the evolution of the shelter.⁵¹ The information obtained from both the social background of dwellers and the physical conditions of dwellings is presented in tables to clarify the results obtained.⁵²

Different questions were prepared for interviews.⁵³ Corresponding with the objectives of this research, questions were divided into two main areas. People were asked questions regarding their family structure and social background including education. Information concerning the type of job and income level was also included in order to provide a correspondence between income level and the process of consolidation of dwellings.

⁵¹ See interviews in Appendix 12.

⁵² See Tables in Appendix 1-11.

⁵³ See interviews in Appendix 12.

Information on house ownership was requested to determine the status of the dweller regarding the house. This information was used to make a social and economic profile of the interviewees in order to clarify the characteristics of the population.



Fig. 7. General View of Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes (1999) (C. Hernandez)

4.2.1. Strategy of the survey

Once the survey area was determined, a number of interviews were defined. Initially, the desirable number of interviews was established at twenty. However, thirty interviews were finally conducted since the strategy followed resulted in a fast and fluent method of surveying, which represents 7.5% of the dwelling units located in the area. The criteria for the interview are described below:

- a. Interviews had to be made during the early hours of the day.
- b. Since door-to-door interview result in a very common strategy followed by street vendors, solicitors, and religious organizations, people often do not open the door but look through the window, and if the caller is not familiar, doors will not be opened.
- c. Interviews had to be made when people entered or left their houses; therefore, the resident would already be facing the interviewer, and the possibility of obtaining the interview increased.

- d. Personal information regarding the name of the respondent, income and education levels was always optional, since people rarely disclose this type of information.

This strategy was followed and the completion of the number of interviews increased up to fifty percent thanks to the process of observing respect for the privacy of the interviewees. Dwellers were asked for permission to take pictures inside their houses, and in the majority of cases, these were taken inside the dwelling. Few people rejected the idea of photographs inside their dwellings. However, people reacted favorably to the interview and only a few avoided answering questions in a direct way. In addition, people were asked about the anonymity of the interviewee. All the interviewees authorized the interviewer to include their names; only one of them did not authorized it.

People had particular reactions to the interview. Most of them connected the interview to political organizations or visits of different religious organizations with a periodical set of promises; others accepted the interview as one more in a large list of interviews already undertaken. However, for many of the interviewees, the interview was seen as a possibility of obtaining something in exchange.



Fig. No. 8. People were quite cooperative during the interviews. (C. Hernandez)

Even though the purpose was explained clearly at the beginning of the interview, there seemed to be an automatic connection between an interview and the expectation of something in exchange. For example, at the end of many interviews, people asked the interviewer to "tell them" what information was exposed during the interview. This was in reference to authorities in order to make known their knowledge of the content of the interview. In general, people were very cooperative throughout the interview process.

4.3. The aerial photographs

Aerial photographs taken over the past few years also supported the survey of the Ejido Las Cumbres. Researchers commonly utilize aerial photographs when surveying a specific area, and this is considered an appropriate tool. In the case of Mexico, these photographs are periodically taken by the INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática).

This Institute is a federal agency in charge of the statistical data related to Mexican demography, geography, and the information management. The headquarters of the Institute are located in the city of Aguascalientes, and the opportunity of obtaining information increased. Photographs included in this research correspond to years 1987, 1991, 1993, and 1998.

The analysis of the settlement was considered from 1990 but photographs of this year do not exist. Consequently, the first set of photograph obtained for analysis is the one taken during the flight in 1987. These photographs were used to visually survey the growth of the community selected as a case study. Although photographs are not on the same graphic scale, they are used to determine aspects of the settlement regarding the increase of dwellings, infrastructure supply, and surroundings areas' growth.

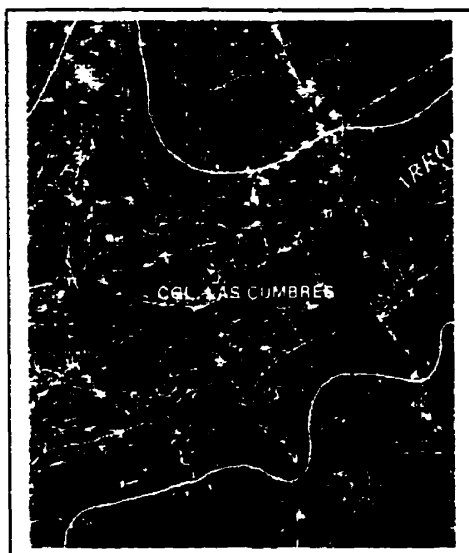


Fig. 9. Las Cumbres, 1987. (INEGI)

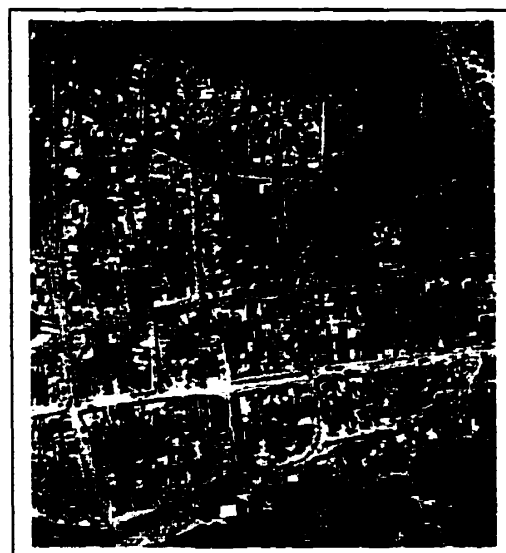


Fig. 10. Las Cumbres, 1991. (INEGI)



Fig. 11. Las Cumbres, 1993. (INEGI)

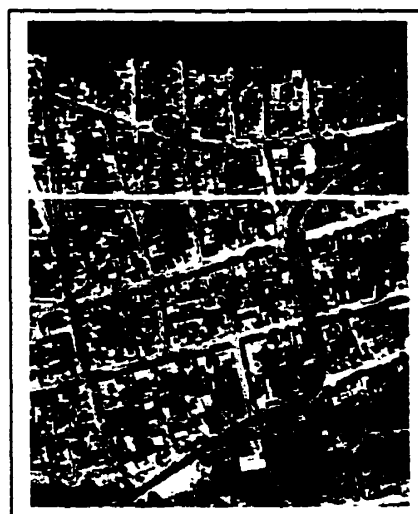


Fig. 12. Las Cumbres, 1998. (INEGI)

4.4. Other sources

Other sources of information were consulted during the summer when the fieldwork was undertaken. Government offices in charge of the control and management of irregular settlements in Aguascalientes were visited. The offices visited were the INEGI (Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática), CORETT (Comisión Reguladora de la Tenencia de la Tierra), and the

municipal urban planning office. In these places, interviews were made with people in charge of the information management and their comments are considered a reliable source of information.

For example, in the CORETT office, a conversation took place with the state director of the office. In this interview, a general explanation of the functions of the office was given and these are included in the research. This office is in charge of the regularisation program of irregular settlements in ejidos. They survey and measure the settlements, and invite dwellers to register in the program. Finally, a property title is issued to owners. This is in general, the process followed by this office to regularize irregular settlements in ejidos. Books and booklets were offered at the time. The INEGI's office was also visited. This office is in charge of generating information about population, geography, demography, employment, industrial development, and census, among others, in Mexico. In this office exists an area where different products may be acquired. These products are books, booklets, maps, photographs, and media products. In addition, aerial photographs were bought in this office.

CHAPTER 5 ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.1. Introduction

The main characteristics of this ejido are analyzed in this chapter. Ejido Las Cumbres, despite its rural tradition, is now part of the urban area, having been absorbed by the city of Aguascalientes over the past ten years. In this ejido, an irregular settlement was established when an illegal subdivision and sale of plots occurred in the late 80s. The urban growth towards the northeastern and eastern sides of the city resulted in the absorption of Las Cumbres by the city.

5.1.1. Location of the Ejido

The Ejido Las Cumbres is located in the northeastern part of the city of Aguascalientes, Mexico. The expansion of the city into this area resulted in the current absorption of the ejido into the city. The area is not isolated and easy access is provided.

The original subdivision of the ejidos included the agricultural area, the communal area and the housing area for ejidatarios.⁵⁴ The latter consists of the area destined to the original purposes of the creation of these types of entities: land where peasants would function communally, and take advantage of the land distribution that followed the revolution of 1917. A large part of the land is kept for this activity, but much of it is being illegally subdivided and sold. Illegal sales of ejidos have occurred all over the country. Since illegal subdivision of land has occurred, the original establishment of areas no longer exists in reality.

⁵⁴ These were the three areas in which the ejido was originally planned.



Fig. No. 13. Aguascalientes, Mexico

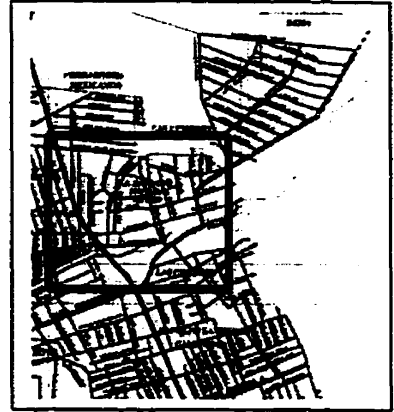


Fig. No. 14. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes.



Fig. No. 15. Selected Area in Las Cumbres (1998) (INEGI)

The Ejido Las Cumbres, as with many others in Mexico, has been divided into two different physical areas: the agricultural region and the residential area. The common area is still found mainly in communal rooms or *Salon Ejidal*. The area that was illegally subdivided and sold is the one located closest to the urban areas and it attracts mainly low-income people. A large number of plots were sold, and an irregular settlement began to grow quickly on the outskirts of the city.

The illegality of these areas is due to the lack of legal authorization for their subdivision and sale, as well as the fact that according to the law, this land was not for residential purposes but agricultural activities. In addition, when a settlement is planned in the city, the provision of municipal services has to be factored in; this condition was not considered in the Ejido Las Cumbres. People bought a plot despite the lack of municipal services.

Today, Las Cumbres is considered to be in an advanced stage of its consolidation process. Many services are found in place, such as paved streets, municipal services, and legalization of land, among others. This consolidation process has taken place over the last thirteen years. A few new dwellings began to be built in the area in 1987. No services were provided at the time, and the stage of subdivision and sale of land started.

5.1.2. History of the Ejido

In 1937, President Lazaro Cardenas passed the first decree through which the Ejido Las Cumbres was established.⁵⁵ This initial provision of land consisted of 820 hectares that would accommodate twenty-nine families. An additional provision of land was decreed in 1947. This time, President Miguel Aleman dedicated additional 242 hectares more to the ejido. However, since 1974, three expropriations occurred there.

The first expropriation reduced the size of the ejido by 60 hectares, and was made under the rule of President Luis Echeverria. Two more expropriations occurred during President Carlos Salinas' term of office, reducing the land by ten hectares the first time, and by 123 hectares the second time. Expropriated areas were to be used for military purposes and an ecological area. Following these reductions in land area, the current size of the Ejido is 869-61-27 hectares.⁵⁶ From the beginning, agriculture has been the most important activity among the residents of the ejido with maize and beans being the two main crops cultivated on the land. The manufacture of brick and raising of cattle are secondary activities in the area.

In 1993, the area where the illegal sale of plots had taken place was expropriated by CORETT (Comision Reguladora de la Tenencia de la Tierra) for the purpose of legalizing the land. A compensatory payment was made to the ejidatarios totaling \$50,836.68 pesos for about fifty-four hectares. A year later, the legalization of the land was authorized and the process formally began. In 1997, the colonia became the responsibility of the municipal authorities,

⁵⁵ Aguascalientes Rural: 24.

⁵⁶ Ibid.

which means the government was now responsible for the provision of services and the maintenance of the colonia.

5.1.3. The Surveyed Area

The area where the illegal subdivision occurred is vast. In 1999, it covered seventy-three blocks and 1252 registered plots. For the purposes of this study, a smaller delimitation of the area was chosen since the time available for the survey was limited. The area selected contains part of the illegally sold are of the ejido where the human settlement was established (See Fig. No. 14, p. 35).

This settlement selected for study consists of more than seventy blocks traced in an irregular pattern, of which the study area was selected. This area is located between the Boulevard Guadalupano and the topside of the hill on the north-south axis, and Boulevard Guadalupano and San Bernardino Street on the east-west axis.

The selected area consists of four hundred plots distributed over thirty-six blocks at the time of the survey. Las Cumbres is served with most of the services the population requires including a clinic for inhabitants that was built this year. In general, the population has access to basic services, although other services, such as schools and markets, were found to be needed through the fieldwork.

5.2. ANALYSIS OF DATA

5.2.1. Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs were selected as part of the tools employed for the research. These photographs are intended to be a visual compliment to the physical process of development in Las Cumbres. Different aspects of the area can be studied when the photographs are analyzed:

1. The formation of the blocks.
2. The growth of the blocks.
3. The establishment of the dwellings.
4. The consolidation of the block pattern and the process of upgrading the area.
5. The different services provided, such as paved streets, and power lines, among others.
6. Land use.
7. The location of the more densely populated areas.
8. The location of public buildings such as schools and churches.
9. A survey of natural elements such as green areas, bodies of water, trees, and opens spaces.
10. The street formation and the pattern followed.

In the following paragraphs, a brief explanation of these points is given in order to explain the physical development shown using aerial photographs.

5.2.1.1. Photograph No. 1, 1987

The ejido is clearly outside the city limit connected to it by the peripheral avenue. The 1987 photograph shows a few houses built in the area and another small community -- Presa de los Gringos -- that is also located to the east of the area surveyed. In fact, colonia Las Cumbres was the farthest community from the city on the northeastern side at the time (See Fig. No. 16). Local roads were unpaved and sidewalks did not exist. Few houses were located in the area, and roads or streets were not in urgent demand.

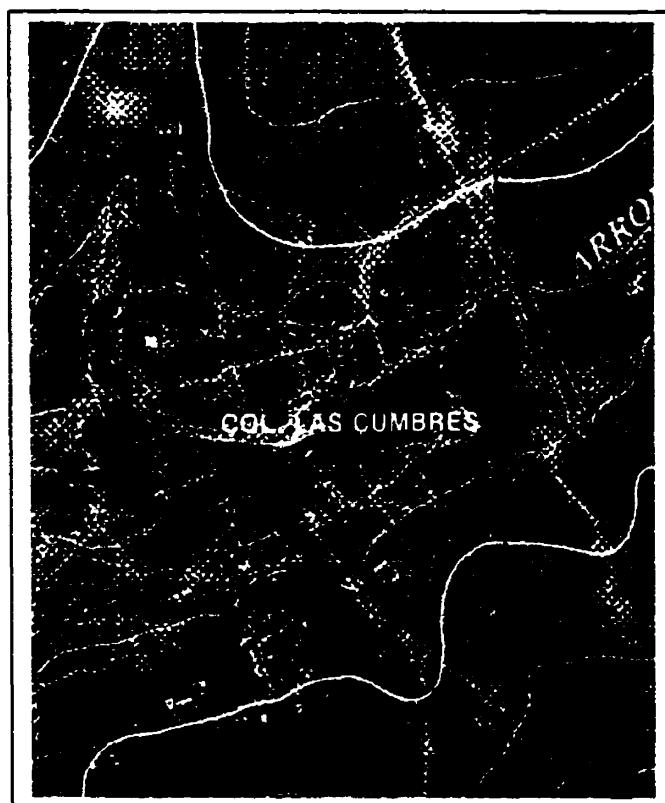


Fig. No. 16. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1987) (INEGI)

A small creek named Los Arellano that came from the West Side of the ejido divided the area. This body of water was not as polluted as nowadays and it was not considered a source of infection. Local plants and trees were located all over.

On the southeastern side of Las Cumbres remains a ladrillera⁵⁷ where brick is made using rudimentary techniques. The ladrillera provides employment to many people in the ejido and is the second most important economic activity in the area. The first subdivision is shown in the aerial photograph. Although a clear trace of blocks cannot be seen, a preliminary outline of the configuration of blocks is visible. At the time, some plots were already sold and a small number of dwellings were located in the area. Initial inhabitants of the settlement started to build their first rooms.

⁵⁷ Name given to the areas where brick is manufactured. Ladrilleras are commonly located in the outskirts of cities, and they are considered as major sources of pollution.

Few houses are seen and a clear definition of plots' boundaries can not be observed. Construction materials are not clearly visible in the photograph. However, houses are small in size and few rooms are seen in each plot. Services, such as electricity, water, and drainage were not provided in the area by municipal authorities. A local well met the water supply well and drainage was by septic tank. Recreation areas did not exist. Lack of space for education was evident, since only two classrooms are seen where elementary instruction was provided. Inhabitants of the colonia went outside the community for a higher level of schooling.

5.2.1.2 Photograph No. 2, 1991

The 1991 photograph shows a clear subdivision of the area (See Fig. No. 17). Blocks are clearly determined and the shape of them is evident. An irregular pattern has been followed; blocks are different from each other in shape and size. Local streets in the area are also different in width. A new colonia -- Palomino Dena -- has been established in the northeastern side of Las Cumbres during the previous four years.

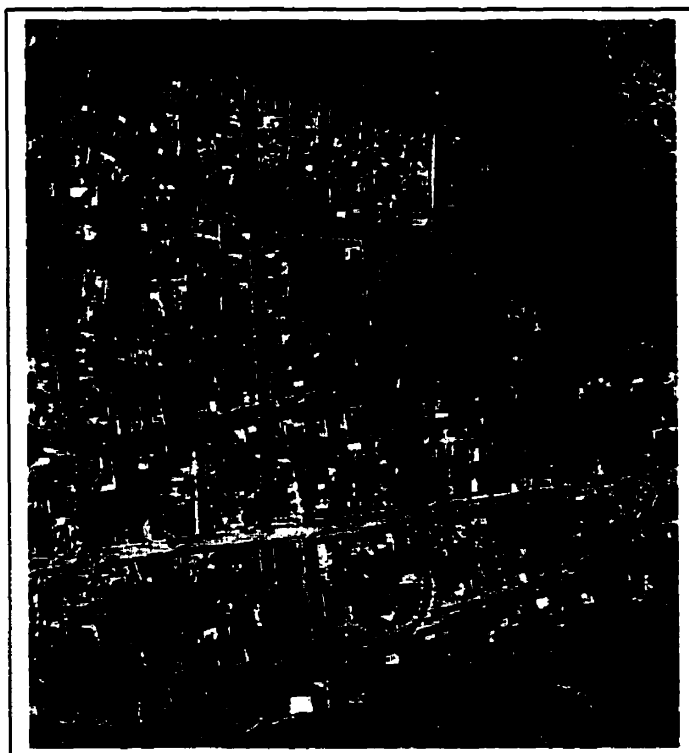


Fig. No. 17. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1991) (INEGI)

In contrast to colonia Las Cumbres, colonia Palomino Dena was traced in a grid pattern and plots follow a regular shape and size which implies that it was a planned settlement. In the same way, streets' widths are the same in the colonia Palomino Dena. This new colonia meant that many people needed to pass through Las Cumbres to get to colonia Palomino Dena.

A larger number of dwellings have been built up by this time. In many cases, dwellings are located in front of the plot and the open area is at the back. This area is mainly left for outdoor activities, and is intended for future rooms. A few plots are with walls built defining the plot areas; in Mexico, walls are built to separate the plot from the rest of the area. The privacy and security of the dwellers is ensured from the construction of these walls. However, these physical divisions are not found in large numbers up to this time, and houses are visually connected from the inner side of the plot.

Streets remain unpaved and sidewalks are not visible in the photograph. Different services were provided such as public transportation and the school located in the southern side has been increased in size. In the case of the bus service, the terminal was located only a few meters from the end of the colonia Las Cumbres in order to provide service to inhabitants of this colonia and to the colonia Palomino Dena.

Concrete posts that carry electricity are visible in the pictures and this service started to be provided to the whole settlement by this time. Photograph also shows the existence of the salon ejidal where meetings took place. Finally, a large piece of land is located in the north side, and this was used for leisure activities, such as the practice of different sports.

5.2.1.3. Photograph No. 3, 1993

The photograph shows an increase in the number of plots and dwellings (See Fig. No. 18). The subdivision of land is clearly reflected in the photograph. This photograph shows a more clearly defined subdivision of plots, although they remain different in shape and size. This definition is clearer than in the previous photographs since walls to separate the plots are found in a larger number.

Open areas are found in the center of the bigger blocks, which indicates that the first rooms remain built in the front of the house instead of being located either in the middle or the back of the plot. This seems to be a common pattern in colonia. Density in the built-up area and the number of plots occupied has increased.



Fig. No. 18. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1993) (INEGI)

Streets remain unpaved with the exception of the main street -Boulevard Guadalupano- that connects the community to the nearby areas. This boulevard is important for commercial activities such as shops, workshops, among others. In contrast to some official reports, the photograph does not show sidewalks or paved streets in the area selected.

In addition, the ladrillera remains operating in the eastern side of the ejido. The operation of the ladrillera is a source of pollution since different materials are used to burn brick. Regarding public services, the elementary school remains the same size and health services are still not provided in the area. A salon ejidal is shown in the photo where, meetings and different courses are offered to the population, such as instruction for illiterate people and several crafts mainly focused on women.

By this time, the colonia Las Cumbres may be considered as a place better connected to its surroundings and in a clear process of growth. Densities in population and construction have increased and services are in demand. According to the interviews, this was the year when different services were provided, such as paved streets, sidewalks, and drainage. However, the

photograph does not show the existence of sidewalks in the area. Perhaps, the photograph was taken early in the year and services arrived later that year.

5.2.1.4. Photograph No. 4, 1998

A quite advanced stage of consolidation in the area and its surroundings is seen in this photograph (See Fig. 19). Since municipal authorities have planned the growth of the city to this eastern side, many others settlements have been established. The construction of the second peripheral boulevard, which surrounds the city --segundo anillo de circunvalacion --, might have allowed a faster location of buildings along the avenue. This avenue is used for heavy trucks, besides the regular city transit.

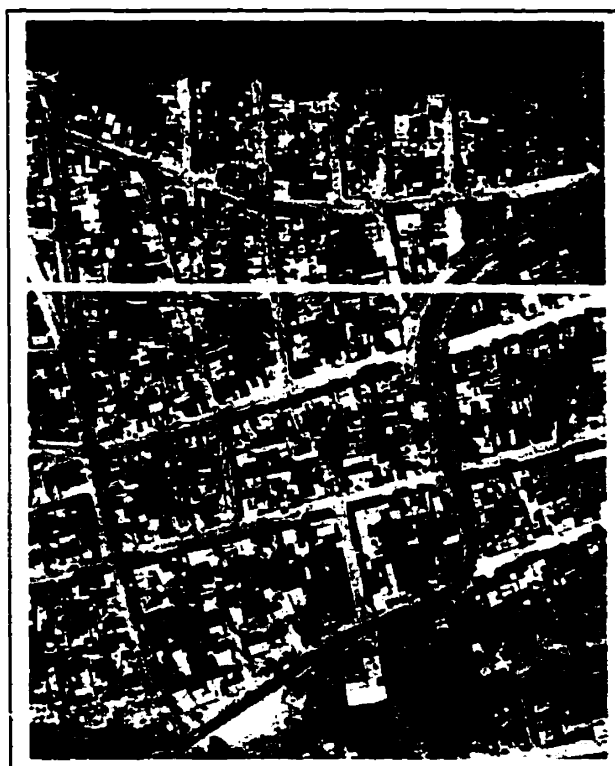


Fig. No. 19. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1998) (INEGI)

An important concentration of buildings for different purposes and uses along the avenue is seen in the photograph. Roads and streets are provided as well as municipal services in the rest of the area. Commercial space has increased, and different activities take place such as shops, workshops, and pharmacies, among others. These commercial spaces were verified during the fieldwork.

In addition, these activities now take part not only in the main street (Boulevard Guadalupe) but different shops are located at several points in the area. The commercial activity has been diversified and now reaches a large part of the population.

The process of legalization of land is almost completed and provides dwellers security in land tenure. Blocks are now well defined and plots have increased the density in the built-up area over the previous years. The separation of plots by the erection of walls is quite evident and privacy and security is gained by this fact. Municipal services are provided, although some deficiencies were pinpointed during the fieldwork, such as the water pressure in the north side of the colonia.

Other services are found, such as the construction of a police station and the regular surveillance of policemen by truck, in the most conflict-prone parts of the area. In the surveyed area, two churches are located: one catholic and the other is an evangelic one. Metal containers located on different street corners facilitate garbage collection.

5.2.2. The Consolidation Process, its Stages

In Las Cumbres, the consolidation process of the area may be divided into two different stages: (a) Installation, and (b) Stabilization and expansion.

a) The installation stage refers to the time when people arrive at the place and begin to build their shelter. This stage may also be referred as an emergency stage, since people acquire the land to solve their needs for shelter. There is no specific period of time in which this stage may be delimited; however, it may be considered the period in which people build the initial physical place for shelter.

b) The Stabilization and expansion refers to the period of time in which dwellers adapt to the environment surrounding the area. It is also when inhabitants make plans and schedule the construction of the house. It is different from the previous stage in terms of the urgency by which dwellers need to solve their spatial requirements.

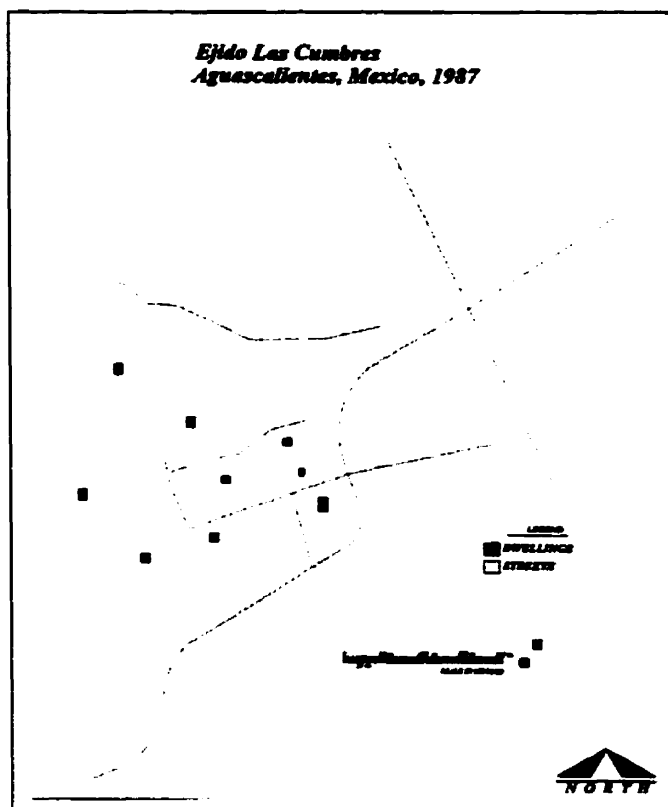


Fig. No. 20. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1987)
(C. Hernandez)

This stage occurs when dwellers have acquired a certain level of stability, the family has grown and spaces are added according to current needs. Rooms in houses are built and spaces are modified in terms of their uses. Plots may undergo additional subdivisions for grown children or for commercial purposes. The house has altered throughout the previous stages and has become a more permanent dwelling in the sense of the permanency of inhabitants, and also in terms of the materials employed. In this stage, the area looks different since many services have been provided and the appearance of the area is quite different from that at the beginning of the installation stage.

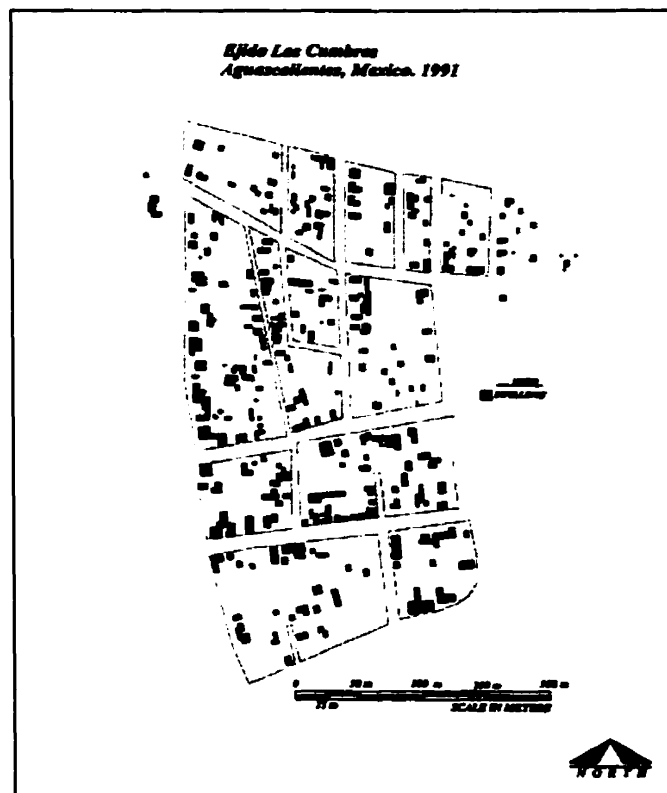


Fig. No. 21. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1991) (C. Hernandez)

a. The Stage of Installation in Las Cumbres

The installation stage may be considered to be one of the most difficult in the consolidation process. Once the deal to acquire the land was made, the process for erecting the housing starts. It is the stage for building the foundation of the future housing, and planning for a better future.

Many people started with a quite modest shelter made of non-permanent materials, such as cardboard, sheet metal, tires, and mattress frames among others. One-third of the dwellings was built as a provisional answer to the urgent need for shelter. While most of these rooms are replaced after a time, others continue the same way they were erected. More than half the families, though, have the possibility of erecting their shelter with brick and mortar. However, brick is not the cheapest material in the area since different factors affect the cost, such as climatological factors and market demand, among others.

To counter this, the frequent acquisition of small numbers of brick is a recurrent pattern followed by dwellers. Once the number of bricks is sufficient, construction begins. Finally, the use of plaster on walls is quite unusual during the first year since money is taken up with other more pressing expenses. Despite the availability of other materials in the region, it is still possible to find dwellings built with earth, a material and technique rarely used in the present day. A very low percentage of the dwellings were built by this technique.

The years of installation are restricted regarding the number of rooms in the shelters; only one room in more than one-third of the dwellings was found during fieldwork. A further one-third of dwellings had more than one room after the first year of arrival. Two room dwellings represent a low percentage of homes, in addition to those with more than two rooms. Lack of resources is reflected in the fact that the majority of the dwellings have few rooms during the installation stage.

Since the number of rooms is reduced, different activities take place inside the same room. For example, if the dwelling has only one room, cooking and sleeping take place in the same room. In this case, cooking is an indoor activity, therefore, despite the presence of outdoor spaces, this activity is restricted to an indoor space. As long as the lack of space exists, the mixed-use space remains.

People start the building process under hard economic conditions, and the possibility of hiring someone for construction is quite remote. Building takes place in two-thirds of the dwellings under a self-help scheme. Many people were employed in construction at the time of erecting their dwellings and were able to build their homes. Only thirteen percent of people hired someone to build their house. The same proportion of people erecting their own homes received help at the time of construction; this help came mainly from the relatives of one of the spouses or heads of the household, and in a few cases, help was received from friends. The presence of the family is quite important at the time of starting to erect the house. This help was provided not only the first year of construction, but in the following stages of construction as well.

The economic resources people have at the time of acquiring the plot are reflected in the size of the plot. Newcomers find flexibility regarding the size of plots since ejidatarios made subdivisions of the land accommodating to the buyers' needs. Newcomers were able to buy a plot according to their resources, payment capability, and the payment system chosen. This fact is quite important since newcomers seem to be a determinant factor in the configuration of the land and the pattern existed. Subdivision plans were not made in advance.

The stage of installation is also difficult because of the lack of services in the community and the dwellings. Electricity and drainage systems did not exist in this very first year and people had to make arrangements to cover their needs. Over a period of time these services have been provided, so improving the conditions in which people live.

b. The Stage of Stabilization and Expansion

Once the installation period is over, the consolidation process of dwellings continues. As a human-related entity, the house is in a permanent process of adaptation, addition, and transformation. Depending upon new circumstances, the house is adapted to satisfy the need for space. Some patterns are repeated following those in the first year: the use of materials, the assistance received either financially or when building the house, and the use people put to these spaces.

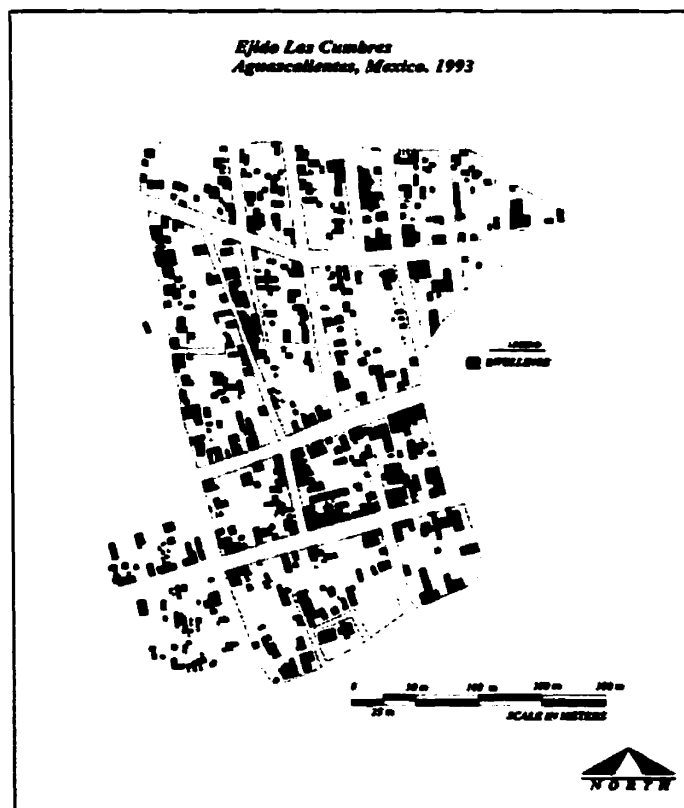


Fig. No. 22. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1993) (C. Hernandez)

Over the following years, brick remains the most frequently used material when erecting a room. No matter what people build, brick will be used if the resources are sufficient. If resources are lacking, alternatives will be considered, but people prefer brick.

Once the population in the area is significant, the possibility of obtaining support and help increases. Official programs by way of small loans for building materials are made in a few cases. In contrast, private financing depends more on individual abilities to attain it rather than collective abilities, and obtaining this type of assistance is not related to other conditions but to the individual's economic status.

Dwellers interviewed did not benefit from any type of loan provided by a private bank or credit organization; the only source of financial relief came from small loans provided by members of the same family and friends. The home construction financing is typically done on a cash basis.

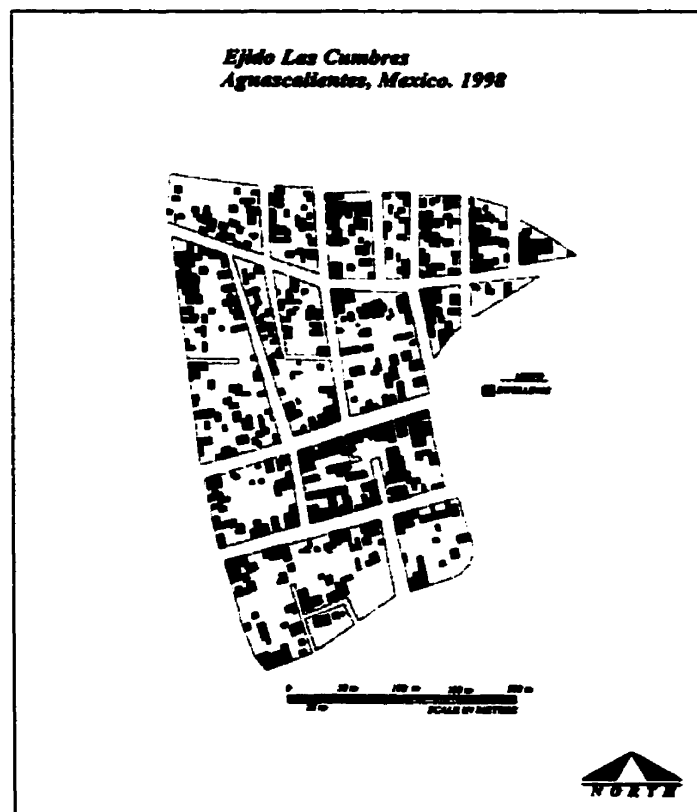


Fig. No. 23. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1998) (C. Hernandez)

Many plots were altered from their original shape. In the dwellings visited, some plots were subdivided to cope with the need for independence when young sons or daughters married. The provision of a piece of land inside the parental plot is an alternative followed by newly created families.

During the stage of stabilization and expansion, it was found that municipal services in the colonia and dwellings that were provided included electricity, drainage, security, paved streets, water supply, among others. The conditions in the area were quite different from those of the first year, and the consolidation process was evident. In fact, a kindergarten and an elementary school, a police station, and a couple of buildings for religious purposes were built in the colonia. There was also a salon ejidal where meetings took place, an out-doors basketball court, a shop that sold subsidized milk for the poor, a low-fee medical clinic, and finally, a bus service that provided transportation to the rest of the city.

5.3. Family Structure

In Mexico, a family consists mainly of the nuclear family, which consists of the father, the mother and the sons and daughters. At the present time, it is possible to observe other family structures, but nuclear families still seem to be the most common. In Las Cumbres, ninety percent of dwellings visited belonged to nuclear families, while only ten percent were inhabited by either extended or female headed household families.⁵⁸

5.3.1. Arriving at Ejido Las Cumbres

Different migration patterns can be observed in Las Cumbres. People come from three different places. First, there are people who were already established in the ejido; they are the original ejidatarios families who possessed large areas of land, and now, after the illegal subdivision and sale of land, they live in the colonia as the rest of the people do. This group of people is a small percentage of the total, since it only represents 13.33% of the heads of households, and they still represent part of the ejidatarios or their parents, who took part in the illegal subdivision of the land and decided to stay in the place. Secondly, people who arrived from outside the city were the next largest group. They represent 30% of the households (See Table No. 7).

⁵⁸ Family Structure table in Appendix No.1.

	Outside the City	Inside the City	Local Area
Number of Families	9	17	4
Percentage of Families	30.00%	56.67%	13.33%

Table No. 7. Place of Origin of Dwellers in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

The price of the land made the place attractive, and people decided to either rent a house or buy a plot according to their means. In this regard, 77.77% of people interviewed bought their homes, while the remaining 22.23% rented. The cost of the land allowed most of these residents to acquire a plot to build a house.

Local migration represents more than one half of the total number of households (56.67 %), of which the majority owns their plot and house (82.36%). A few people (17.64%) have other types of residence status (including having rented, borrowed, or exchanged the property) (See Table No. 8). As is the case with people from outside the city, those who moved from within the city found land to be more accessible than other parts of the city.

	People from Outside the City	People already Living in the Area
Own the House	77.77%	82.36%
Other Type of Ownership	22.23%	17.64%

Table No.8. Ownership Information. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico

Las Cumbres presents an entirely individual arrival pattern. Every family in the surveyed area arrived individually, and there were not found cases of collective arrival. This pattern might indicate that those looking for a place to live not be interconnected in pursuing this task. Nevertheless, there is a link between those already in the settlement and those looking for information about how to move there (76.66%).

Information about the place circulates readily among friends and relatives. In the process of growth and establishment of Las Cumbres, the pattern followed is clearly an illegal subdivision of land, but never an invasion of the land. In addition, the arrival may be considered as an individual pattern.

5.3.2. Housing and Education

Owning a house is often considered to be one of the most desirable goals for a large number of people. This aim depends on a variety of circumstances during the early stages of peoples' adult lives. Education is a factor that contributes to the achievement of different goals in life. Since owning a house is an important goal, the education people have could be viewed as a contributing factor. In more developed economies, the relationship between the background of people and their housing is clearly established. In these countries, the higher the level of education, the better the income level.

The analysis of data shows that, regardless of the level of formal education received, the majority of people are homeowners. In fact, those who are illiterate constitute a higher percentage of homeownership in comparison with those who have received at least a primary school education (See Table No. 9). However, one hundred percent of people with a post-secondary education are also owners of their own homes. After looking at these results, it may be seen that in the case of this settlement, lack of education is a significant factor with respect to property ownership. This comparison represents a strong link between educational background and home ownership status in Las Cumbres.

Ownership	Illiterate People		Elementary School		Secondary School +	
Own	26.66%	(88.88%)*	53.33%	(84.21%)	3.33%	(100%)
Rent	3.33%	(11.11%)	6.66%	(7.89%)		
Other			6.66%	(7.89%)		
Total	29.99%	(100%)	66.66%	(100%)	3.33%	(100%)

Table No. 9. Level of Educational Achievement and Ownership.

*Represents the Percentage of People in that Category.

5.3.3. Housing and Employment

A direct link between home ownership and employment was analyzed as well. Survey results regarding the employment status of the owners during the interview period must be considered important data. While many people had temporary jobs (construction workers, gardeners, and street vendors, among others), others were unemployed. However, they all possessed their houses.

In addition, as results from the interviews show, no matter how critical the economic situation of families, the majority of women stayed at home attending the children, and only a few women (head of households) had paid employment. However, the general picture seemed to indicate that the traditional concept of men working outside and women working within the home is still wide spread in this colonia.

After these considerations had been established, it was observed that in the area surveyed, the majority of people owned their land and houses. Surprisingly, one hundred percent of unemployed people also owned their own homes, while only three-fifths of employed people did, and one hundred percent of self-employed people owned their homes. The link between the tenure of the land and the level of employment is considered to be an important factor.

Information regarding the household income level was recorded in half the households interviewed. This type of information is rarely disclosed by residents, either for security reasons or because they do not trust strangers (See Table No. 10). Figures were obtained from people who gave positive answers to the question about their income level.

Three-quarters of households with income between one and three minimum wages (\$3.06 to \$9.18US day) own a house. No household had an income between three and five minimum wages.

Minimum Wage Scale	0	0-1	1-3	3-5
Percentage of People	13.33%	3.33%	40.00%	0%

Table No. 10. Income Level of Interviewees in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

In addition, there are two factors that must be considered in this section. First, it was found that there were people with no income who own their houses. Second, only two percent of heads of households have taken extra jobs to increase their income (See Table No. 11). The information from the interviews shows that people, for the most part, earn their living entirely from a single job.

	Yes	No
People with other Income	6.66%	93.34%

Table No. 11. Additional Income of Interviewees in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

Only half the people receive medical services, and consequently, people are aware of the need to keep money for medical and other emergencies (See Table No. 12).

	Yes	No
Medical Service (Provided by Public Hospitals)	46.66%	53.34%

Table No. 12. Provision of Medical Services of Interviewees in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

5.4. Evolution of the Dwellings

The consolidation process in both the dwelling and its surroundings starts from the very first day of arrival, and it seems to be an endless process. This consolidation process takes place in the house and in the colonia. After the first big step of obtaining a plot, no matter what the form of acquisition, the process of construction commences. Since dates of arrival of households are all different from one other, the decision-making process is also personal. Residents determine, according to their capacity, the type of material to be used, the number of rooms and the stages in which the house may be built. There are people with a greater self-help capacity who build their houses.

In the surveyed area, the evolution of dwelling units according to the number of rooms, the use of the rooms, and the types of materials used was recorded in order to understand the process of improving the dwellings, as well as the capacity of people to do so. Cross-referencing the information in this regard allows one to understand the evolution of the dwellings in the specific time period.

5.4.1. The Rooms

The number of rooms in the dwellings varies from year to year. Despite the economic conditions of residents, the number of rooms increases through time. In many cases, people arrive at the settlement with already grown families. Therefore, the necessity of building more than one room exists in many cases from the very beginning.

Once the initial establishment period passes, additional rooms are built according to the needs of the family. In the dwellings visited, this addition of rooms was made typically after the fourth year. It might indicate that after the fourth year of arrival, there is a greater need for space. In these dwellings, an average of 1.56 rooms per dwelling exists in the first year of arrival, while

3.70 rooms per dwelling exist after the fifth year. It may be considered that the number of rooms after the fifth year increased almost three-fold. (See Table 13)

Year	Persons per dwelling (%)	Room Increase (%)
First Year	4.83%	--
Fifth Year +	4.63 %	282%

Table 13. Comparison of Density and Number of Rooms Increase in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

In the dwellings visited, must construction was observed in the first year, and the fifth year after arrival, and those years may be considered as critical. (See Table 14)

Year	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth +
Percentage of Rooms	42.34%	10.00%	3.60%	1.80%	43.32%

Table 14. Percentage of Rooms Built in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

In the first year, most of the people built only one room. This room was used for multiple functions, which included a small area for cooking (60.00% of dwellings). Since a majority of the people lack resources to build more than one room in the first year, different activities take place simultaneously. On the other hand, bathrooms were built with miscellaneous materials and latrines were made in more than one half of the houses visited. Over time, people replaced these latrines. Only 10 % of dwellers visited have built a bathroom with more solid materials.



Fig. No. 24. A Dwelling in Las Cumbres. (C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 25. Latrine on the back (C. Hernandez)

5.4.2. The Materials

In many parts of Mexico, there is a tradition of erecting houses with brick; otherwise people would not define the house as one built with "material." The use of widely different materials is not considered in the decision-making process. Construction materials such as concrete block, wood, and some other types of panels for partitions have a low rate of preferences among the population. In the Ejido Las Cumbres, the most common material used in the construction of the houses is brick. On the one hand, the cost of the material, the availability in the market, and the belief that it is the most durable material, makes it the preferred material over others on the market. These factors contribute to the selection of brick as the basic building material.

However, other materials, such as sheet metal and even earth were present in the surveyed area; yet, these materials were frequently used by residents at the time of arrival, and changed to brick as soon as it was possible. For instance, in the dwellings visited, more than one-third of people used a material other than brick in the erection of their first rooms (See Table 15).

Material	First Year	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth +
Brick	65.54%	75.00%	60.00%	100.00%	81.00%
Metal-Sheet	24.13%	25.00%	40.00%		19.00%
Earth	3.44%				
Miscellaneous	6.89%				
Total	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Table No. 15. Use of Materials per Year in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

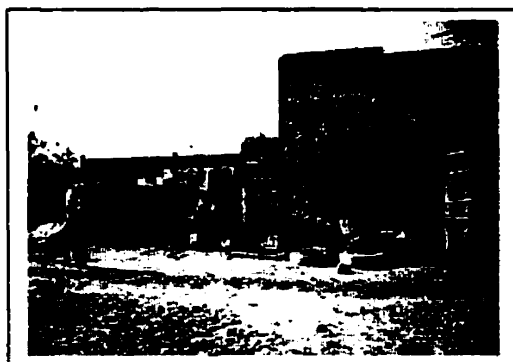


Fig. No. 26. Materials

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 27. Materials

(C. Hernandez)

Brick replaced the material used in these rooms, and few original rooms were found in the surveyed area. Moreover, rooms built after the fifth year of arrival were built mainly of brick, while only one-tenth of them were made of materials other than brick. In addition to the factors mentioned above, it is important to note that the use of wood is not widely spread in this region. People prefer to select panels of *carton* (cardboard) especially since cardboard material is quite inexpensive compared to wood.

5.4.3. Self-help

Many people in low-income areas build their houses by themselves (See Table No. 16). The lack of financial resources might be a major reason for such a decision. People build their dwellings using a particular system of organization. Since their economic situation is difficult for them, people build their homes during the weekends and in their spare time.

	Yes	No
Self-Help Construction	70.00%	13.33%

Table No. 16. Self-Help Construction in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.



Fig. No. 28. Self-Help

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 29. Self-Help

(C. Hernandez)

Certainly, almost two thirds of people in the dwellings visited built their houses by themselves and two-thirds of those received help from their closest friends and relatives. All of these people worked on their dwellings during the weekends and spare time.

Only one tenth of dwellers surveyed hired someone to build their house, but half of them used to work on the construction of the dwelling on weekends, considering this task as a part time job. It may be deduced that people hired workers on the basis of available resources, with the possibility of paying for only few days work, instead of full weeks.

5.4.4. Access to Financial Assistance

Despite the fact that low-income people hardly receive any financial assistance, in Las Cumbres one-third of the dwellers surveyed received at least one form of financial assistance to build their houses. This is a surprising figure since the arrival of people to the place was in an irregular manner. No matter what the legality of the acquisition of land, people were able to receive at least a little financial assistance from the government. In addition, private sources (mainly relatives and friends) was another source of financial help.

One of the agencies mentioned by the dwellers visited, IVEA (Instituto de Vivienda del Estado de Aguascalientes), provided small credits for the acquisition of materials at a low-rate of interest and, also technical assistance in self-help construction. Unfortunately, this program remains insufficient since applicants have to wait for months to receive even a little help. The number of people without financial assistance remains high.

5.4.5. Acquisition of the Plot

In the dwellings visited, forty percent of people elected to make a monthly payment for their plots. The period of time was up to one year in the majority of the dwellings visited. Ejidatarios provided certain types of facilities to the buyers in order to make the land more accessible to them. An on-site contract was signed and the Comisario Ejidal then stamped the document. Title of property was often demonstrated by an old piece of paper written by hand and seal-stamped. Such a sui-generis contract was the "official" document buyers possessed to demonstrate ownership at the time that the legalization process started in 1992.

Nevertheless, fully one third of the owners were able to pay for the plot in only one installment. Sixteen percent of dwellers either had another type of housing status (renting or borrowing the house), or already possessed the house. In addition, almost six percent of dwellers were part of the original ejidatarios, which means that they had legal right to this land.

Generally, people bought the plot the same year they arrived at the settlement, which means that they considered the place as an alternative to other housing possibilities, went there, bought the plot, and moved into the area. Only ten percent of the houses were rented, their owners having moved out of Las Cumbres.

5.4.6 Pattern of Plots

When buyers arrived at the settlement, they realized that they had the financial means to buy a plot. Ejidatarios demonstrated flexibility concerning the size of plots and plots followed an irregular pattern. Different sizes of plots and blocks are found all over the ejido. The way in which each family bought land according to its budget resulted in an irregular formation of the pattern at both plot and block level. Plot fronts of different widths were mixed. This combination of size of plots makes this place an interesting settlement, where irregularity is evident. There were some cases in which the original buyer made extra subdivisions of the plot.

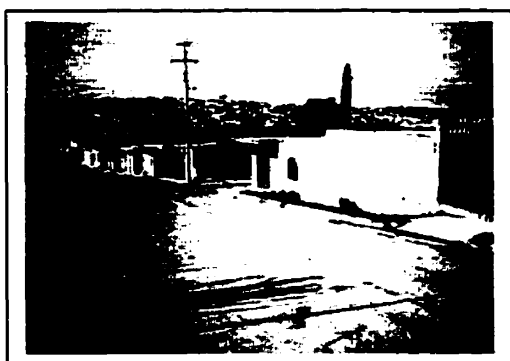


Fig. No. 30. Pattern of plots (C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 31. Pattern of plots (C. Hernandez)

5.4.7. Services Provided in the Dwellings

In Las Cumbres, it was seen that services at home were provided on the basis of an individual initiative. Basic services, such as water and electricity, in the house were installed in a relatively short period of time considering the illegality of the settlement. Dwellers were able to install electricity, water, and drainage in less than three years. Almost one hundred percent of the houses visited had electricity, water and drainage. Only three percent of the dwellings lacked these services. On the other hand, few dwellings had telephone service at home, and other types of services were not found at all (See Table No. 17).

Actually, the use of a septic tank in one dwelling unit, and the lack of electricity in another, are indicators of the advanced stage in the consolidation process of the dwellings visited. A community organization was not established in the provision of services for each home.

Service	Yes	No	Total
Electricity	96.66%	3.34%	100.00%
Potable Water	100.00%	0.00%	100.00%
Drainage	96.66%	3.34%	100.00%
Telephone	6.66%	93.34%	100.00%

Table No. 17. Services in the Dwellings. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1999).



Fig. No. 32. Services in dwellings (C. Hernandez)

Fig. No. 33. Services in dwellings (C. Hernandez)

5.4.8. Services Provided in the Colonia

As ejido Las Cumbres is an illegal settlement, services did not exist at the time of subdivision and illegal sale. At a macro level, the organization of the provision of services to the colonia was not established. For instance, some people mentioned that paved streets were provided in a short time after arriving, but they could not establish who made them or how the organization for undertaking this was determined in this regard. In 1992, according to an official report published at the time one hundred percent of services were provided. These services included water supply, drainage, electricity and lighting. The same report indicated a seventy percent provision of sidewalks in the area at the time.



Fig. No. 34. Services in the colonia (C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 35. Services in the colonia(C. Hernandez)

Other services were found in the ejido, such as an elementary school, a kindergarten, public transportation system, and at least a couple of buildings for religious services, among others. The transportation system provides different bus routes across the ejido and access to the eastern side of the city as well to the downtown area. At least three bus routes were noted during the fieldwork, in addition to taxi services. While the cost of the bus ticket is 2.00 pesos, taxis are used less frequently because the service is more expensive (10-15 pesos).

However, a large number of people were seen using bicycles as a means of transportation, which might reduce family expenses. Only a few cars were found during the fieldwork and a smaller number of houses had a garage, which indicates that car ownership is not high.



Fig. No. 36. School

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 37. School

(C. Hernandez)

A Salon Ejidal³⁹ is provided and different activities are offered to the residents of the place, for example literacy classes, community assemblies, the registration of the national electoral patron, and so forth.



Fig. No. 38. School

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 39. Salon Ejidal

(C. Hernandez)

People also have access to medical services in a clinic located along the Tercer Anillo de Circunvalacion Street. These services are offered at a reduced cost, since they are intended for low-income people. A police station is located at one part of the colonia. An outdoor basketball court is provided in the area, but the lack of recreation areas is evident. A weekly *tianguis* (open market) is located in the middle of the colonia. This is a popular way to acquire food and clothes, not only in Las Cumbres but also in the rest of the country. People go shopping at the *tianguis* every week. Second hand clothes, electrical devices, among other things are very popular in this type of market. Other commercial services and shops are located in the colonia as well.



Fig. No. 40. Medical Clinic

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 41. Police Station

(C. Hernandez)

³⁹ Room provided for community meetings.



Fig. No. 42. Tianguis

(C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 43. Bus Service

(C. Hernandez)

5.5. Government Participation Programs in the Ejido

When the government implements official programs, people perceive the intervention in different ways. Some of these programs affect each family differently, and their results might vary according to the term of the benefits received. It seems that if the benefit is received on a periodic basis, people acknowledge the official intervention. However, benefits over a long term or with a judicial aspect, seem to receive a different level of recognition. In Las Cumbres, government intervention is seldom recognized. Only fifteen percent of the dwellers interviewed recognized any form of government intervention or assistance. For example, six percent of them mentioned that the government helped them in the provision of food, while another six percent recognized the legalization of their properties as an official program of support. In this respect, it is important to say that although almost one hundred percent of the owners have legalized their land through the official program implemented by the CORETT office, this is not considered as a government intervention in most cases.



Fig. No. 44. Regularization Process (C. Hernandez)



Fig. No. 45. Regularization Process (C. Hernandez)

Throughout informal talks with people during the interviews, special mention was made to the intervention of different political parties. People said that these organizations assist people in the provision of packages of food, obtaining discounts on services, and some other programs. Yet, this only occurs when candidates are running for a position in the government, and after elections are over they do not return. This situation was widely commented on. However, it is not considered as an official intervention or program since it is a temporary occurrence.

5.6. Family Needs

Although family compositions may be similar, their backgrounds are considered to be a factor in the perception and consideration of the most important needs in the area. The question of what residents consider as the primary need in the ejido was made during the interviews.

As a general criterion, the question was made in the most direct way in order to gain a spontaneous answer. Data obtained in the survey shows that the majority of people perceived the necessity for schools to be the most pressing requirement. More than one-third of people considered education to be a factor that needs to receive more attention. Lack of schools is perceived as an issue that authorities need to address more thoroughly. The second issue addressed was the provision of more effective security measures in the area. Although a police station exists in the ejido, people consider it to be an insufficient service in dealing with the number of conflicts occurring in the colonia. It was mentioned that different groups of people, mainly youth people, sometimes disturbed the peace. Some gangs were found in the area at the time that fieldwork was undertaken. More than one-fourth of people interviewed recommended that greater attention needs to be paid to this issue in the future.



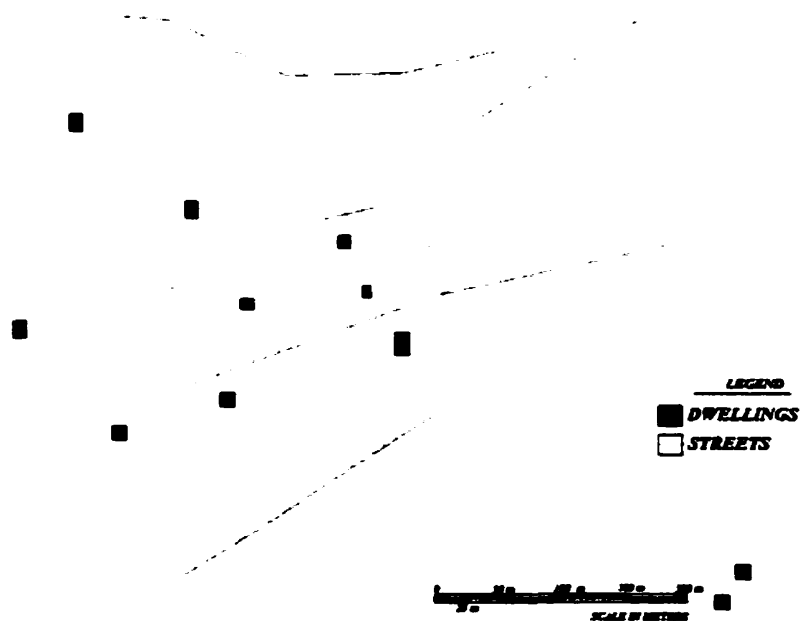
**Fig. No. 46. People waiting to be attended in the Municipal Hall
(C. Hernandez)**

Provision of other types of service, such as employment, water supply, a market and other services not specified, occupied the third issue addressed with almost twenty-five percent of the population agreeing on the need for them. The rest of the population (15%) did not know or did not believe that any type of service was required (See Table No. 18).

	Education	Security	Employ.	Market	Water	Other
Needs of People	33.33%	23.33%	6.66%	6.66%	3.33%	6.66%

Table No. 18. Needs of People According to Interviews. Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico (1999).

***Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico, 1987***



Master's Thesis
Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

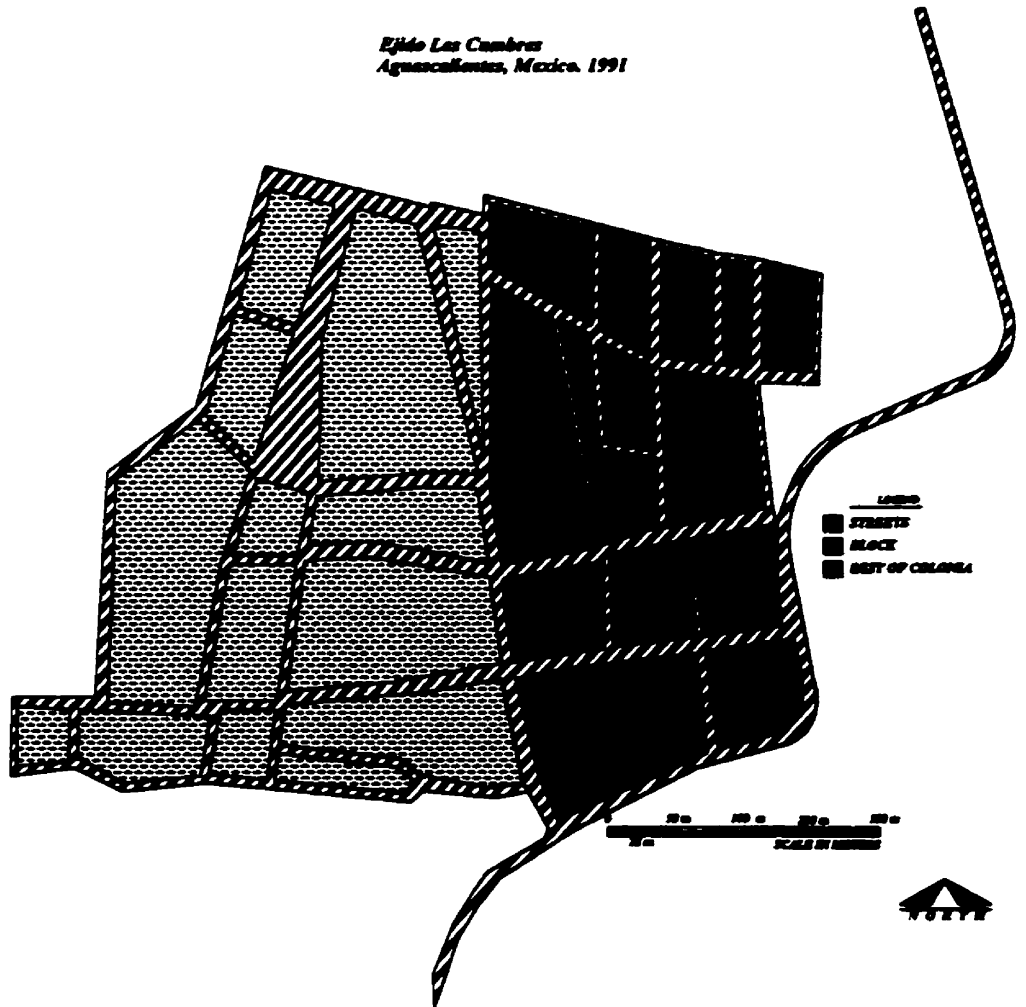
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Feb. 1990

*Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1991*



Master's Thesis

*Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.*

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***Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1991***



Master's Thesis
Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

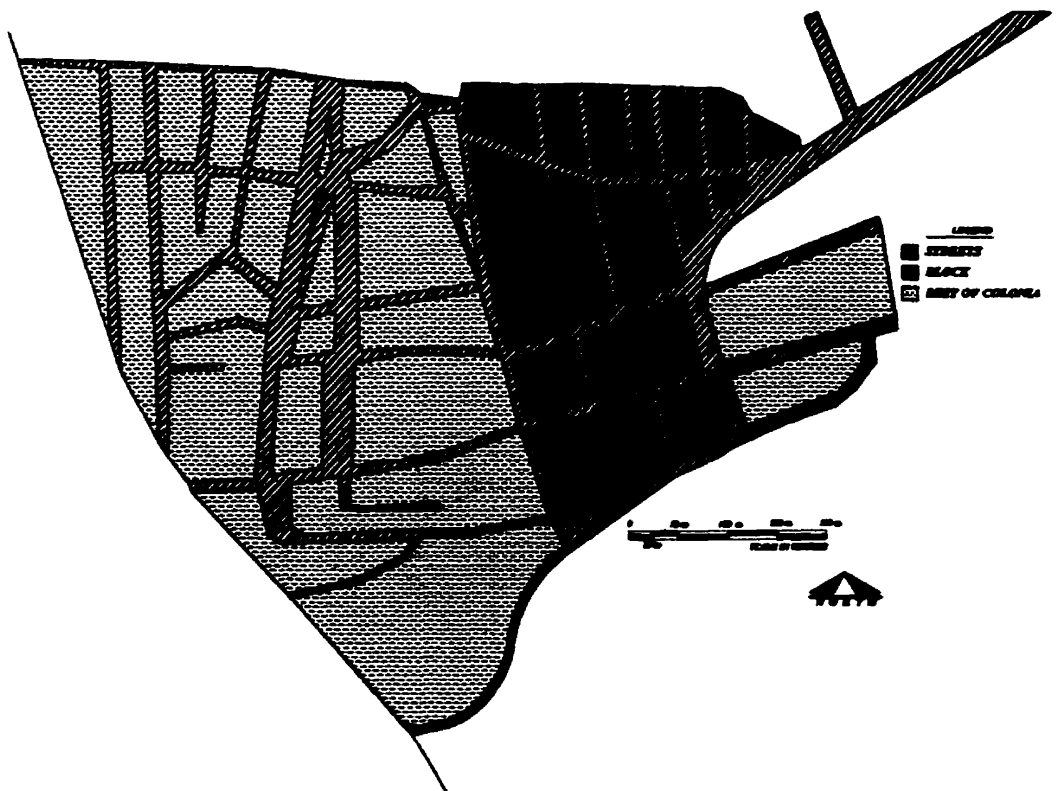
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*Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1983*



Master's Thesis
Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

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***Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1993***



Master's Thesis
Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.

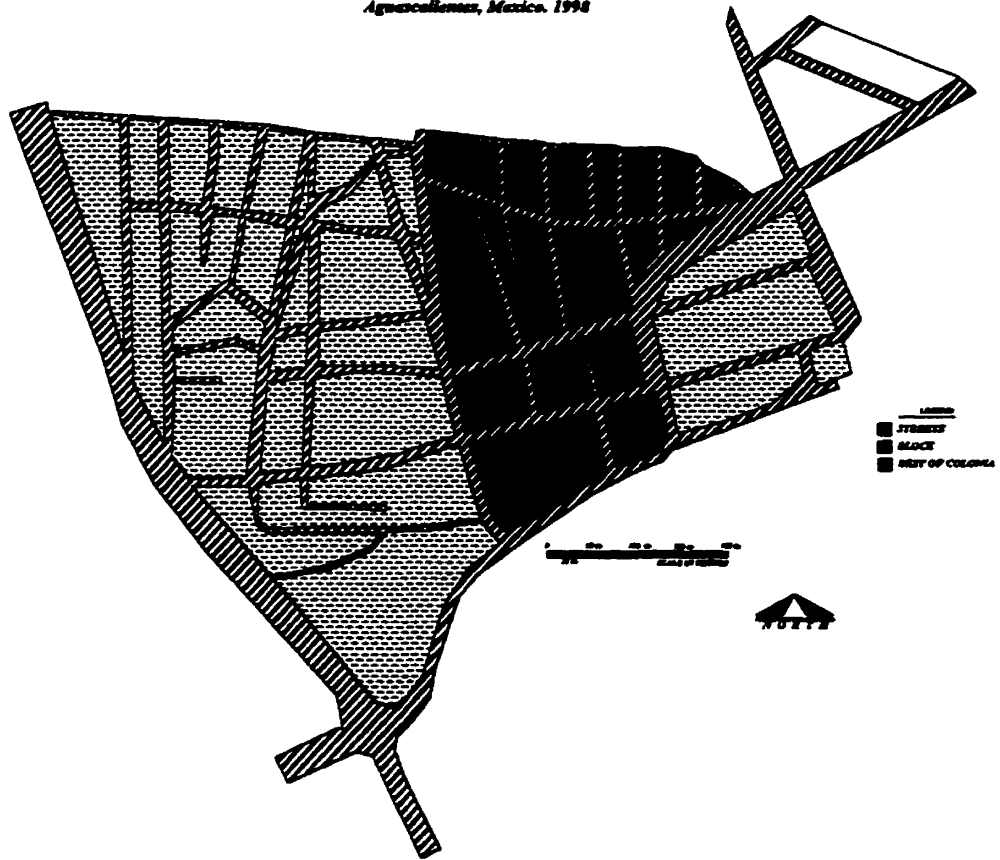
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*Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1998*



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***Ejido Las Cumbres
Aguascalientes, Mexico. 1998***



Master's Thesis
Irregular Settlements in Mexico, 1990-2000
Case Study Ejido Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico.
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CHAPTER 6 FINDINGS

This chapter presents the conclusions related to the research. This chapter is divided in three sections: First, the summary of the research is presented; second, the most relevant findings are stated, and finally, some reflections are included.

6.1 Summary of the Research

The research focused on the process of creation of irregular settlements in ejido land and their consolidation process. This study reviewed the most important events in Mexico through the nineties and established the conditions by which the evolution of the irregular settlements in ejido land problem must be understood. In this regard, the role of authorities and their participation and the importance of the adaptation of the law to current conditions was reviewed. The late intervention of the authorities to control the illegal sale and management of ejido land was described in this research. Therefore, it is seen that ejido lands close to Aguascalientes needs to be considered under a more appropriated analysis and management by local and federal authorities.

This research also included a review of the housing policies established in Mexico to provide shelter at low cost. These policies were intended to cover only people with certain level of economic stability and poor people with low- income are excluded from the benefits of these policies. Consequently, more appropriate housing policies are required to consider the inclusion of the poorest of the poor in programs with a social approach.

In addition, other types of policies were reviewed in this research. Economic and industrial policies to encourage the insertion of the country to the global networks were analyzed. It is seen that a connection between the establishment of new industries in the cities and migration movements are related to the phenomenon of the growth of the cities. These facts are connected to the availability of land for newcomers and it was found that ejido lands have become an affordable place to receive newcomers.

The illegal subdivision and sale of plots in these areas was surveyed through fieldwork. For an in depth analysis, a specific settlement as a case study was selected. It was located in Las Cumbres, Aguascalientes, Mexico. For the aim of the research, different tools were employed: First, a review of previous research was conducted, then, aerial photographs were employed as an auxiliary tool to survey the growth of the area selected as the case study. Finally, fieldwork was undertaken to gain firsthand knowledge of the colonia development process.

6.2 General Findings

In Mexico, different irregular settlements exist. In the case of Aguascalientes, Las Cumbres is a good example. As an illegal subdivision, this area has been both the target for low-wage earners, and the answer to the needs for housing. Nevertheless, some of the factors were included in this study and they may be considered for further reference, such as housing policies in Mexico and the legalization process of the ejido lands through CORETT.

- i. **Particularity.** In Mexico, the socio-economical phenomenon of irregular human settlements has specific and particular characteristics that depend on several factors, such as the way the settlements are created, availability of land, and the reasons for the attraction of people to these areas among others. The reason for selecting a case study is to survey the general characteristics of the phenomenon in a specific place. Therefore, conclusions from a carefully conducted case study may be considered to be similar in other irregular settlements in ejidos in the country. However, it is recommended that these findings be considered as a reference for further analysis.
- ii. **The industrialization process.** The circumstances of the country have changed since the industrialization process has been accelerated during this decade. Different aspects of Mexico seem to be changing positively and others do not have the same fate. A more harmonic relationship between the establishment of industries and services in the cities might be considered. The establishment of new industries implies, at the same time, the provision of municipal services to cover the needs upon their arrival. In the case of Aguascalientes, the establishment of many industries in this decade has been successful. The insertion of Aguascalientes into the industrialization process established in the country has

helped to create jobs in the city. People face the availability of employment and the lack of an affordable land for housing. People are inserted easily in the labor market, however an increase in the level of earnings seems to be required to satisfy their needs. There is not a correspondence between the two demands and the two offers. The preparation of the city for the arrival of the new industries has to include housing programs as well. The development may not only be measured by the industries established in the city, but also by the well being of its inhabitants and the level of services they receive.

- iii. **The social and economic factors and its impact on housing.** Despite the government efforts to spread the benefits of the economic policies, there seems to be a poor connection between economic programs and the well being of people. For example, regarding industrial policies, the establishment of new industries in the nearby areas has a smooth impact in the improvement of the living conditions of people. In the case of Las Cumbres, an easy access to employment may not determine the physical conditions of the dwellings and neighborhood. This process of improvement may not depend on the inclusion of dwellers into the labor market. The area has been in a process of consolidation even when conditions have not been favorable. The existence of services, such as roads and transportation, among others, shows that despite difficult economic factors, irregular settlements reach their consolidation with time, such as in Las Cumbres.
- iv. **Ejido Land.** The social approach of the provision of land to land-less people may be considered as a successful event at the beginning of this century in Mexico. However, a quite protective policy regarding the relationship of peasant organizations and government, delayed the implementation of a more efficient evolution of this form of land tenure. Areas originally devoted to agricultural functions seem to have little opportunity to correspond to the reality of the country in the new millennium. New policies regarding the management of their resources and planning of ejidos need to be analyzed; ejido lands need to be actualized to cope to the new circumstances. Ejidos may be reviewed, in terms of the location of these areas in the nearby urban influence in Mexico. Cities have reached ejido areas through their expanding growth and in the years to follow a proper insertion and planning will be required.

- v. Ejido land is an affordable and flexible option to live for low-income earners.** Due to the lack of options for newcomers in acquiring a piece of land, different alternatives have been explored for the provision of shelter in Mexico. Invasion of land is not as safe as supported by different organizations as before and the acquisition of other types of lands was the option if the price was inexpensive. These low-cost areas were found in ejido lands. Consequently, the existence of ejido land in the country provided an affordable alternative for shelter for low-income earners. This illegally sold land, became the option followed by poor people in search of a better living environment and a more affordable land. The viability of this land consists in the flexibility shown at the time of both the acquisition and the consolidation.
- a. This flexibility allowed many newcomers to acquire a plot according to their economic capacity. There was not a pre-established size of plots and people determined the area to buy corresponding to their budget.
 - b. The price of the land was less expensive in comparison to the land available and offered by the public and private sector. It does not mean that land was cheap, but that it was the less-expensive option.
 - c. Size of the plot was not a restriction, the buyer determined it. This is a particular characteristic that shows the level of flexibility of ejidatarios at the time of the sale of the land. People selected size and location of the plot in the area due for sale.
 - d. It was possible to cover the cost of the plot by monthly installments. Periods of up to one year to pay for the land were found. Nevertheless, people did not disclose the cost of the land during the fieldwork.
 - e. Ejidos resulted in an affordable place to go for poor people. People found the place less expensive, flexible in the method of acquisition, and consequently, it seemed to be an ideal place if the lack of resources was manageable.
 - f. In Las Cumbres, the location of the area close to the city was another factor in selecting the place. The area was a reasonable distance to the rest of the city and with time, the city itself reached the colonia.

- g. The progressive construction of the road networks to the city might have influenced the fast growth of this colonia. Since transportation and provision of goods were facilitated, commercial activities were benefited. The area was not isolated and people might have considered this in the selection of the place. Despite the illegality of the settlement, this provision of roads might be considered as a factor in the arrival of people.
 - h. In addition, industrial areas located close to the ejido might influence in the selection of the place as well. The possibility of obtaining a job in a nearby area increased and the buyers might consider it.
- vi. **Housing strategies.** In Mexico, there are few policies that encourage the provision of housing for the poorest of the poor. Official programs contemplate almost only employed people in the formal sector. Most of the time, people within the informal sector are not subject of credit systems and are not included in low-cost housing programs. Housing programs established by the INFONAVIT and the rest of the Institutes devoted to this aim, have a specific market of buyers who should be mainly inserted in the formal sector to be eligible. This criterion origin that people are not able to acquire a house if they are laboring in the informal sector of the economy. In addition to federal programs, in Aguascalientes, a few low-cost housing programs are provided by the IVEA –Instituto de Vivienda del Estado de Aguascalientes. However, these programs seem to be insufficient for coping with the needs for housing for the less-favored people in the city. A large waiting list to receive credits or other type of assistance exists, and financial resources are insufficient for all the applicants. Some months are needed to finally receive support in the acquisition of few construction materials or self-help technical assistance.
- vii. **Authority participation.** Authorities did not exercise any type of control in the management of the ejidos. The establishment of housing is not spontaneous by midnight invasions, and local authorities did not intervene during the initial stages of illegal sale of plots and the construction of the first shelters. The intervention of local authorities takes place only after the process of consolidation, and nation-wide programs to regularize illegal lands and housing are established. In Las Cumbres, the subdivision occurred during a long period of time and local authorities only participated when the regularization program was launched.

- viii. The shape and configuration of the irregular settlements.** In Las Cumbres, the area was subdivided according to the capacity of the buyer's budget. A pre-established pattern of subdivision did not exist, and plots were sold in size and shape corresponding to each newcomer's financial capacity. A common size and shape of plots was not followed and the land was adapted to peoples' requirements. As a result, an irregular subdivision and pattern of the area may be observed. The shape of the blocks and plots area in Las Cumbres depends on the economic capacity of buyers rather than a planned subdivision of land or to a strict answer to the topographical conditions.
- ix. Arrival pattern.** In many irregular settlements in Mexico, the arrival of people to squatters' areas is collective. However, neither a collective organization nor a collective invasion was evident in Las Cumbres. Individuals, according to the availability of the information, occupied the place. The information about the land was spread among friends and relatives. Families arrived one by one in different years. Groups did not find a connection among families in the sense of a previous organization upon arrival. It can be stated that Las Cumbres presents an individual arrival pattern without any previous organization. Moreover, regarding the housing conditions, the process of improvement takes place also under individual basis instead of collective participation. The community seems to be far from an organization that compiles proposals and represents the interest of neighbors. In Las Cumbres, community organization simply does not exist. This type of individual arrival, acquisition, and consolidation might be a practice in ejidos in Mexico. In this regard, further research might be considered.
- x. Education and housing.** Education is a significant factor with respect to segment of the population in different areas. It might be found that according to the educational level, different neighborhoods are being conformed, that means that a connection between education level and place of living may exist. This is also the fact in the area selected as the case study. A strong link exists between educational background and population in Las Cumbres. For example, people with a secondary school background and more, were hardly found in the area. The educational level of residents may be considered as a low level, since the majority of head of households attended only the elementary schools. Despite that this fact might be considered as a logical consequence, it is remarkable to realize that this low-level of education is also connected, on the other hand, with the ownership status. People

have a low level regarding their formal education, however, they possess their land and their houses in the majority of the cases. In Las Cumbres, ownership status depends more on lack of education rather than education. In summary, the less educated people might have better chances of owning a house since they do not worry about legal status, quality of construction, and level of services. More educated people might look for housing at areas where formal housing is offered.

- xi. Employment and housing.** In Mexico, the range of earnings of low-skilled workers is similar in both the formal and informal sector and differences in their housing conditions may not be found. The improvement of housing conditions is not connected to the type of employment developed within the formal or informal sector of the labor market. People with low-wage earnings possess similar dwelling conditions if they work in either formal or informal employment. In addition, even unemployed people were found with similar housing conditions than those who were employed. In the case of Las Cumbres, people inserted in both sectors were found, and since the level of income is considered similar, a difference between housing conditions might not be stated. In conclusion, other considerations may be considered to difference the advantages of being inserted in a formal employment, such as the access to medical services and the opportunity of having another benefits. Companies provide these benefits to their employees in comparison to those working in the informal sector who lack of these advantages. However, it was not found in the ownership status between people working either in formal or informal employment, including those who were unemployed. People acquire a piece of land for housing in ejidos, without distinctions in the types of jobs.
- xii. Consolidation process.** The first year of arrival to the settlement is considered to be critical. This year, the provision of a shelter is urgent and rooms are constructed quickly. Then, a second stage occurs after a period of time when more space might be required. People might increase the number of rooms in the house and an important stage of additions and construction starts. During this stage, little support of authorities was found; only a few numbers of credits were recorded during the fieldwork. People build and expend resources in their homes; therefore the capability of people to construct might be unquestionable. According to some interviewees, some people require access to financial assistance to satisfy their needs for space.

xiii. Community integration to the city. The inclusion of an irregular settlement might continue once the period of legalization takes place. The insertion of the area to the municipality does not guarantee the insertion of its inhabitants. More effort needs to be done regarding the establishment of different programs in the community, such as education, health services, and financial assistance, among others. In Las Cumbres, a null access to private and few official supports were found. People in the area seem to be excluded of the benefits of financing since they are not subjects of credit. It was not that evidence of the provision of other services (i.e. financial services) once the legalization took part in the area. The price of illegality is high in terms of the time people have to wait to receive help. An integration of illegal areas to the city might be considered for further research.

6.3. General Reflections

The analysis of the case study leads to some general reflections. Some of the lessons herein presented might be undertaken afterwards.

- i. **Land Policies.** The existence of ejidos became a financial charge for government instead of being self-sufficient organizations. A lot of work seems to be needed to regularize and integrate settlements illegally established to the cities. In the future, ejido lands located in the nearby areas of the city might be included in a more integrated and harmonic way. Distance to the city is disappearing, and ejidos will be part of the urbanities in a near future as is occurring in Las Cumbres. The integration of the settlements already absorbed by the city, might include not only physical aspects but also social integration such as education programs, access to medical services, and community participation in the decision-making process.
- ii. **Housing Policies.** It is understandable that the provision of housing may hardly be done without any cost for people. Diverse programs are already implemented in Mexico, such as those administered by INFONAVIT. However, the inclusion of a quite important and large sector of the population seems to be neglected. People within the lowest level of income are not included in housing programs either by their character of being in the informal economy or because of the level of their income. Few programs attend to the needs of this sector of the

population; however, lack of resources means that this effort becomes ineffective and insufficient. The sector of the population within these characteristics remains large, and policies that satisfy the needs of these people seem to be still pendent. People in the lowest scale of income might be taken into account for further analysis in the establishment of mechanisms to finance housing to them.

- iii. **Flexibility.** For instance, flexibility is one of the biggest lessons learned from this study. The provision of land according to the buyer's capacity is an issue to be explored in further research. This flexibility might be important at the time of the acquisition of the plot. Lack of restrictions in size of plots might be an option to create more affordable areas for the poor. However, internal adaptation of the size of plots in Las Cumbres, might show that people continuously try somehow to cope with their needs. Flexibility in both the physical and the financial aspects is a major challenge in housing programs. In the physical aspect, a flexible design in size of plots might allow people to acquire a piece of land according to their needs. On the other hand, financial flexibility might be explored more in detail to analyze different options when private and public agencies intervene. People are able to build and develop a place to live that satisfies their needs. More extended periods of financing might be explored when housing programs are implemented.
- iv. **Land security.** The security of the land tenancy may be seen as one important factor that encourages people's participation. When an irregular settlement is legalized, the consolidation of the area may accelerate. People with the sense of owning the place where they live, seem to pay more attention and invest in their dwellings. However, affordable housing is not produced in the formal sector to cope with the needs of the poorest of the poor. The existence of the irregular settlements, and their recognition has pushed the government to try to integrate more than disintegrate the settlements established illegally. In Mexico, this approach seems to have continued in the last ten years. Authorities have implemented legalization programs instead of cleaning the areas of squatters. In this regard, the importance of adequate management and integration of the land into the urbanities remains essential. On the other hand, when an irregular settlement has passed the test of the time, the provision of the security of the land acquires relevant significance since that is part of the process of its consolidation. Once the land is possessed by dwellers, a sense of belonging to the place becomes stronger. People start not only to satisfy their needs as a basic provision for shelter

but also, the sense of being a citizen with rights and duties encourages community participation.

GLOSSARY

CNC	National Confederation of Peasants.
CNOP	National Confederation of Popular Organizations.
Colonias Populares	Name given to poor neighborhoods in Mexico. Sometimes they are also referred to as colonias. Generally, people with low-incomes are the inhabitants of these places.
CORETT	Land Tenancy Regularization Commission.
CTM	Confederation of Mexican Workers.
Ejidatario	People who live on an Ejido.
Ejido	Expropriated land handed over to land-less people in the form of collective holding and tenancy.
FOVIMI	Military Housing Fund.
FOVISSSTE	Housing Fund for State Workers.
FSTSE	Federation of Unions in the Service of the State.
Hacienda	Huge privately owned extensions of farmlands in 19th Century Mexico. They belonged to just one owner, called a Hacendado. In the haciendas, hundreds of peasants permanently worked for the landlord.
INEGI	National Statistics, Geography and Informatica Institute.
INFONAVIT	Institute for National Workers' Housing Fund.
Maquiladora	Term used in Mexico to describe the in-bond processing plants established under the US trade law (Warnock 56).
Municipio	Political and geographical subdivision of states in Mexico.
Pie de casa	An unfinished room built on a small plot to provide low-income earners a place to start their own house. It is an initial provision of a shelter.
PRI	Institutional Revolutionary Party.
PRM	Mexican Revolutionary Party.
PROCEDE	Ejido Land Certification Program.

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Appendix 1-11 Tables

Name of the family	I. FAMILY STRUCTURE											
	1.1. Number of people living in the house	1.2. Number of people at the time of arriving	Dif	1.3. Place of origin			1.4. Type of arrival		1.5. Information about place			
				Outside of city	Inside the city	Local area	Collective	Individual	Friend	Real	Self	Owned
1. Fam. Hernandez	3	3	0		*			*				*
2. Fam. Hernandez	6	4	2		*			*		*		
3. Fam. Escobedo	6	6	0	*				*		*		
4. Fam. Delgado	4	4	0		*			*		*		
5. Fam. Alvarez	5	10	-5	*				*	*			
6. Diaz de Leon	3	7	-4	*				*		*		
7. Fam. Buendia	4	3	1		*			*			*	
8. Fam. Rincon	4	2	2		*			*	*			
9. Fam. Roque	5	4	1		*			*		*		
10. Fam. Montoya	6	4	2	*				*	*			
11. Fam. Montoya	3	7	-4	*				*	*			
12. Fam. Florano	10	7	3			*		*	*			
13. Anonymous	4	4	0	*				*	N/A			
14. Fam. Castaneda	4	5	-1		*			*	*			
15. Fam. Calderon	4	4	0		*			*	*			
16. Fam. Torrado	3	3	0		*			*	*			
17. Fam. Martinez	3	5	-2		*			*		*		
18. Fam. Mireles	8	7	1		*			*	*			
19. Fam. Bautista	7	8	-1		*			*	*			
20. Fam. Flores	5	2	3		*			*	*			
21. Fam. Diaz	4	2	2	*				*	*			
22. Fam. Segura	6	6	0	*				*	*			
23. Fam. Najera	3	3	0			*		*				*
24. Fam. Zamampa	3	3	0			*		*				*
25. Fam. Monreal	5	5	0		*			*	*			
26. Fam. Martinez	12	2	10			*		*				*
27. Fam. Macas	2	2	0		*			*			*	
28. Fam. Macas	4	3	1		*			*	*			
29. Fam. Cruz	5	5	0	*				*		*		
30. Fam. Hernandez	4	9	-5		*			*	*			
Subtotal:	145	139	6	9	17	4	0	30	16	7	2	4
Percentage:	100	95.87	4.13	30	56.67	13.33	0	100	53.33	23.33	0.66	13.33
Total:	4.83 p/dwu	4.63 p/dwu	+4.13	30 fam.			30 families		30 families			

Observations	
Differential	$(Dif.) = (1.1.) - (1.2.)$ The factor Dif determines if the size of the family increased or decreased

Appendix 1

	Family Structure	II. EMPLOYMENT																	
		2.1 Scholarship				2.2 Employment			2.3 Place of Work			2.4 Income				2.5 Medical		2.6 Other	
		NO	Elem	Sec	High	NO	Empl	Self	Short Dist	Med Dist	Long Dist	0	1	1-3	3-5	Service Yes	NO	Income YES	NO
1 Fam Hernandez	Father		*				*			*						*			*
	Mother		*				*									*			*
	Son	C				C										*			
2 Fam Hernandez	Father	*					*			*			*			*			*
	Mother		*				*									*			*
	Son		*													*			
	Son		*													*			
	Son		*													*			
	Son		*													*			
3 Fam Escobedo	Father	*					*			*			*			*			*
	Mother	*					*									*			*
	Son		*				*			*			*			*			*
	Son		*				*			*			*			*			*
	Son		*			C				*			*			*		C	
	Son		*			C							*			*		C	
4 Fam Delgado	Father		*				*			*		N/A				*			*
	Mother	*					*									*			*
	Son			*												*			*
	Son		*													*			*
5 Fam Alvarez	Father		*				*			*		N/A				*			*
	Mother		*				*		*			N/A				*			*
	Son			*			*			*		N/A				*			*
	Son			*												*			*
	Son		*													*			*
6 Fam Diaz de Leon	Father		*				*			*			*			*			*
	Mother		*				*									*			*
	Son		*				*			*		N/A				*			*
7 Fam. Buenda	Father		*				*			*		N/A				*			*
	Mother		*				*									*			*
	Son		*													*			*
	Son	C														*			*
8 Fam. Rincon	Father		*				*			*		*				*			*
	Mother			*			*									*			*
	Son		*													*			*
	Son	C														*			*
9 Fam Roque	Father		*				*			*		N/A				*			*
	Mother		*				*									*			*
	Son		*													*			*
	Son		*													*			*
	Son		*													*			*

	Family Structure	II. EMPLOYMENT																	
		2.1 Scholarship				2.2 Employment			2.3 Place of Work			2.4 Income				2.5 Medical Service		2.6 Other Income	
		NO	Elem	Sec	High	NO	Empl	Self	Short	Med	Long	0	0-1	1-3	3-5	Yes	NO	YES	NO
								Dist	Dist	Dist									
10 Fam. Montoya	Father		*				*			*				*		*		*	
	Mother		*			*										*		*	
	Son		*													*		*	
	Son		*													*		*	
	Son		*													*		*	
	Son		*													*		*	
11. Fam. Montoya	Father		*			*					*				*		*		
	Mother		*			*									*		*		
	Son			*		*			*				*		*		*		
12. Fam. Floriano	Father	*				*			*				*		*		*		
	Mother		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Son		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Son		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Son		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*			*									*		*		
13. Anonymous	Father		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Mother		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*												*		*		
	Son		*												*		*		
14. Fam. Castinada	Father		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Mother		*			*									*		*		
	Son		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Son														*		*		
15. Fam. Calderon	Father		*			*			*				*		*		*		
	Mother			*		*									*		*		
	Son			*											*		*		
	Son			*											*		*		
16. Fam. Torrado	Father		*			*			*				*		*		*		
	Mother	*													*		*		
	Son		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
17. Fam. Martinez	Father		*			*			*				N/A		*		*		
	Mother	*													*		*		
	Son		*												*		*		

	Family Structure	II. EMPLOYMENT																	
		2.1 Scholarship				2.2 Employment			2.3 Place of Work			2.4 Income				2.5 Medical		2.6 Other	
		NO	Elem	Sec	High	NO	Empl	Self	Short	Med	Long	0	0-1	1-3	3-5	Service	Income	YES	NO
								Dist	Dist	Dist					Yes	NO	YES	NO	
18 Fam. Morales	Father	*				*								*		*			*
	Mother	*				*									*			*	
	Son		*				*			*				*	*			*	
	Son		*				*			*				*	*			*	
	Son			*		*									*	*		*	
	Son	C													*			*	
	Son	C													*			*	
	Son	C													*			*	
19 Fam. Bautista	Father		*				*			*				N/A	*			*	
	Mother		*				*			*				*	*			*	
	Son				*		*			*				*	*			*	
	Son			*			*		*					*	*			*	
	Son		*				*							*	*			*	
	Son			*			*							*	*			*	
	Son		*				*							*	*			*	
20 Fam. Flores	Father	*					*		*				N/A		*			*	
	Mother	*					*								*			*	
	Son		*				*								*			*	
	Son	*					*								*			*	
	Son		*				*								*			*	
21 Fam. Diaz	Father				*		*			*				*	*			*	
	Mother			*			*								*			*	
	Son		*												*			*	
	Son		*												*			*	
22 Fam. Segura	Father	*					*			*				*	*			*	
	Mother	*					*								*			*	
	Son		*				*			*			*	*	*			*	
	Son		*				*							*	*			*	
	Son		*				*							*	*			*	
	Son	C													*			*	
23 Fam. Noyes	Mother	*					*					*			*			*	
	Son		*				*		*				*	*	*			*	
	Son		*												*			*	
24 Fam. Zamano	Father		*				*		*				*	*	*			*	
	Mother		*				*								*			*	
	Son		*												*			*	
25 Fam. Monreal	Father		*				*		*				N/A		*			*	
	Mother		*				*		*						*			*	
	Son	*													*			*	
	Son	*													*			*	
	Son	*													*			*	

		II. EMPLOYMENT																			
		2.1 Scholarship				2.2 Employment			2.3 Place of Work			2.4 Income				2.5 Medical		2.6 Other			
		NO	Elem	Sec	High	NO	Empl	Self	Short	Med	Long	0	0-1	1-3	3-5	Service	Income	YES	NO		
Family Structure									Dist	Dist	Dist					Yes	NO	YES	NO		
26 Fam. Martinez	Father		*				*			*				N/A		*		*			
	Mother		*				*							N/A		*		*			
	Son		*				*			*				N/A		*		*			
	Son		*				*			*				N/A		*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
27 Fam. Macias	Father	*					*			*				N/A		*		*			
	Mother	*					*									*		*			
28 Fam. Macias	Father		*				*			*				N/A		*		*			
	Mother		*				*									*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son	C																			
29 Fam. Cruz	Father		*				*			*				*		*		*			
	Mother		*				*									*		*			
	Son			*												*		*			
	Son		*													*		*			
	Son			*												*		*			
30 Fam. Hernandez	Mother	*					*					*				*		*			
	Son	*					*									*		*			
	Son	*					*									*		*			
	Son	C														*		*			
Head of household:		9	20	0	1	5	18	7	1	23	1	4	1	12	0	14	16	2	28		
Percentage:		30.00	66.66	0	3.33	16.66	60.00	23.34	3.33	76.66	3.33	13.33	3.33	40.00	0	46.66	53.34	6.66	93.34		
Couple:		8	18	3	0	5	18	7	1	23	1	4	1	1	0	14	16	1	29		
Percentage:		26.66	60.00	1.00	0	16.66	60.00	23.34	3.33	76.66	3.33	13.33	3.33	3.33	0	46.66	53.34	3.33	96.67		
Total:		30 families				30 families				30 families				30 families				30 families			
<p align="center">Observations</p> <p>Income: Where 1 is equal to one official minimum wage equivalent to \$784.00 per month</p> <p>C= Children Short Distance= In the same neighborhood Medium Distance= In the city Long distance= Outside the city</p>																					

Appendix 2

Name of the family	Property	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION					
		Owned	Rented	Shared	Borrowed	Other	Comments
1. Fam. Hernandez	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
2. Fam. Hernandez	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
3. Fam. Escobedo	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
4. Fam. Delgado	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
5. Fam. Alvarez	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
6. Fam. Diaz de Leon	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
7. Fam. Buendia	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
8. Fam. Rincon	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
9. Fam. Roque	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
10. Fam. Montoya	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
11. Fam. Montoya	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
12. Fam. Fiorano	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
13. Anonymous	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
14. Fam. Castaneda	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
15. Fam. Calderon	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
16. Fam. Torrado	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
17. Fam. Martinez	3.1. House	-					Property exchanged
	3.2. Plot	-					Property exchanged
	3.3. Other property	NO					
18. Fam. Mireles	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
19. Fam. Bautista	3.1. House	-					
	3.2. Plot	-					
	3.3. Other property	NO					

Name of the family	Property	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION					Comments
		Owned	Rented	Shared	Borrowed	Other	
20. Fam. Flores	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
21. Fam. Diaz	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
22. Fam. Segura	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
23. Fam. Najera	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
24. Fam. Zamarrpa	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
25. Fam. Monreal	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
26. Fam. Martinez	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
27. Fam. Macias	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
28. Fam. Macias	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
29. Fam. Cruz	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
30. Fam. Hernandez	3.1. House	.					
	3.2. Plot	.					
	3.3. Other property	NO					
Subtotal:		25	3	0	1	1	
Percentage:		83.33	10.00	0	3.33	3.33	
Total:		30 dwelling units surveyed					
Observations							

Name of the family	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION															3.7 Did you	3.8 Did you	3.9 Time	3.10 Finances			
	3.4 Number of rooms by year					3.5 Type of room					3.6 Material used					have someone?	receive help?	to build	here			
	year	2	3	4	5+	year	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	YES	NO	YES	NO	Wd	We	YES

1 Fam. Hernandez	1				1	MU				BR	B				B	*	*		*	*	*	*	*
2 Fam. Hernandez	1				1	MU				BR	MS				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
3 Fam. Escobedo	2					MU					B					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 Fam. Delgado	2				2	BR					B				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
5 Fam. Alvarez	1	3				MU	D				B	B				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
6 Diaz de Leon	1				5	MU				D	MS				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
7 Fam. Buendia	1	5				D	D				B	B				*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
8 Fam. Rincon	1				4	MU				D	B				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
9 Fam. Roque	1				2	MU				D	B/MS				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
10 Fam. Montoya	1				3	MU				D	B				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
11 Fam. Montoya	1	1			4	MU	MU			D	B	B			B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
12 Fam. Floriano	1				2	MU				D	E				B/MS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
13 Anonymous	1	1				MU	BR				B	B				*	-	-	-	-	-	-	*
14 Fam. Castaneda	2				4	D					E				B/MS	*							*
15 Fam. Calderon	2					MU					B					-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16 Fam. Torrado	1		2			MU		D			MS		B			*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
17 Fam. Martinez	1	1		2		MU	BR		BR		B	B		B		*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
18 Fam. Miralles	3				2	D				D	B/MS				B/MS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
19 Fam. Bautista	2				1	D				BR	B				B	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
20 Fam. Flores	1				7	MU				D	B				B	*		*	*	*	*	*	*
21 Fam. Diaz	1				2	MU				BR	MMS				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
22 Fam. Segura	3					D					B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
23 Fam. Naveira	1				5					D	MMS				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
24 Fam. Zamora	4					D					B					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
25 Fam. Monreal	1		1			MU					B					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
26 Fam. Martinez						-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27 Fam. Macias	1		1		3	MU				BR	B/MS				B/MS	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
28 Fam. Macias	3				1	D				BR	B				B	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
29 Fam. Cruz	2					MU					B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 Fam. Hernandez	3					D					B					*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*

Subtotal:	46	11	4	2	50											4	21	4	19	2	21	9	16
Rooms per dwelling	1.53	3.38	3.13	38	1.68											13.33	70.00	13.33	43.33	1.68	70.0	30.3	53.33

Total:	113 houses-3.78 rooms per dwelling															30 dist.	30 dist.	30 dist.	30 dist.				
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Legend											
MU	Multiple Use	D	Different	B	Brick	E	Earth	Wd	Week days		
BR	Bedroom		Purposes	C	Concrete			We	Week ends		
K	Kitchen			W	Wood						* Help is considered only if comes from outside
BT	Bathroom			M	Miscellaneous						the nuclear family
L	Living room			MS	Metal Sheets						

Appendix 4

Name of the owner	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION																								
	1st Year					2nd Year					3rd Year					4th Year					5th Year -				
	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+	1	2	3	4	5+

1 Fam Hernandez	**																								
2 Fam Hernandez	**																								
3 Fam Escobedo		*																							
4 Fam Góngora		*																							
5 Fam Alvarez	**							*																	
6 Diaz de Leon	**																								*
7 Fam Suarez	**									5															
8 Fam Rincon	**																							*	
9 Fam Rojas	**																						*		
10 Fam Monroy	**																						*		
11 Fam Monroy	**																						*		
12 Fam Romero	**																						*		
13 Anonymous	**					*																			
14 Fam Contreras		*																						*	
15 Fam Cardenas		*																							
16 Fam Toranzo	**										*														
17 Fam Martinez	**					*										*									
18 Fam Morales			*																				*		
19 Fam Bautista		*																			*				
20 Fam Flores	**																							*	
21 Fam Diaz	**																					*			
22 Fam Segura			*																						*
23 Fam Nolasco	**																								*
24 Fam Contreras				*																					
25 Fam Monroy	**										*														
26 Fam Martinez	N/A																								
27 Fam Macias	**										*												*		
28 Fam Macias			*																			*			
29 Fam Cruz			*																						
30 Fam Hernandez			*																						

Subtotal:	18	6	4	1	0	4	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	6	2	3	3
Percentage:	60	20	13.33	3.33	23.34	20	3.33	3.33	0	3.33	6.66	3.33	93.01				3.33				9.99	20	6.66	6.66	6.66

Total:	47 rooms	42.34%	10 rooms	9.00%	4 rooms	3.60%	2 rooms	1.80%	48 rooms	43.32%
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Observations
111 rooms built in the surveyed area 100%
** Indicates a Multi-use space, including a small cooking area

Name of the family	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION																													
	1st Type of Room						2nd Type of Room						3rd Type of Room						4th Type of Room						5th Type of Room					
	1st Year						2nd Year						3rd Year						4th Year						5th Year -					
	MU	BR	K	BT	L	D	MU	BR	K	BT	L	D	MU	BR	K	BT	L	D	MU	BR	K	BT	L	D	MU	BR	K	BT	L	D

1 Fam Hernandez	*k			le																										
2 Fam Hernandez	*k			le																										
3 Fam Hernandez	*			le																										
4 Fam Sanchez	*	*		N/A																										
5 Fam Alvarez	*			N/A									*																	
6 Diaz de Leon	*k			N/A						*																				*
7 Fam Suarez	*k			N/A									*																	
8 Fam Sanchez	*			le																					*	*	*	*		
9 Fam Roque	*k			le						*																*	*			
10 Fam Morales	*k			N/A																						*	*			
11 Fam Morales	*k			le						*																*	*	*	*	
12 Fam Pineda	*			le																						*				
13 Anonymous	*k			N/A						*																				
14 Fam Castaneda	*k	*		le																						*	*	*	*	
15 Fam Castanon	*			le																										
16 Fam Torres	*			le									*	*																
17 Fam Martinez	*			N/A						*										*										
18 Fam Morales	*k	**		N/A																										*
19 Fam Suarez	*k	*		le																						*				
20 Fam Flores	*k			N/A																						*	*	*	*	*
21 Fam Diaz	*k			le																						*				
22 Fam Segura	*k	**		le																										
23 Fam Nolasco	*k			N/A																						*	*	*	*	*
24 Fam Camacho	*k	*	*	*																										
25 Fam Morales	*k			le									*																	
26 Fam Martinez	N/A			N/A																										
27 Fam Macias	*k			le									*													*				
28 Fam Macias	*k	*		*																						*				
29 Fam Cruz	*k	*		*																										
30 Fam Hernandez	*	*	*	le																										

Subtotal:	29	11	2	3			3	2					2	1	1				1		1					5	14	6	6	2	2
Percentage:	96.5	35.5	6.5	10			10	6.6					6.6	3.3	3.3				3.3		3.3					16.5	46.5	20	22	6.6	6.6

Total:	30 families						30 families						30 families						30 families						30 families					
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Observations	
MU	Multiple use
BR	Bedroom
K	Kitchen
BT	Bathroom
L	Living room
D	Different rooms
*K	Multi-use space, including cooking area
le	Latrine

Appendix 5

Name of the family	III. OWNERSHIP INFORMATION																													
	1st Material used						2d Material used						3d Material used						4d Material used						5d Material used					
	1st Year						2nd Year						3rd Year						4th Year						5th Year					
	B	C	W	M	MS	E	B	C	W	M	MS	E	B	C	W	M	MS	E	B	C	W	M	MS	E	B	C	W	M	MS	E

1. Fam Hernandez	*																													
2. Fam Hernandez	*											*													*					
3. Fam Escobedo	*																													
4. Fam Delgado	*																								*					
5. Fam Alvarez	*											*																		
6. Fam de Leon												*													*					
7. Fam Suarez												*																		
8. Fam Rincon	*																								*					
9. Fam Rojas	*				*																				*					
10. Fam Morales	*																								*					
11. Fam Morales												*													*					
12. Fam Pizarro						*																			*				*	
13. Anonymous	*											*																		
14. Fam Castaneda						*																			*				*	
15. Fam Castanon	*																													
16. Fam Toranzo						*							*																	
17. Fam Martinez	*											*							*											
18. Fam Miras	*				*																				*			*		
19. Fam Salas	*																								*					
20. Fam Flores	*																								*					
21. Fam Cruz				*	*																				*					
22. Fam Segura	*																													
23. Fam Nolasco				*	*																				*					
24. Fam Camacho	*																													
25. Fam Vazquez	*												*																	
26. Fam Martinez																														
27. Fam Vasquez	*				*								*			*									*			*		
28. Fam Vasquez	*																								*					
29. Fam Cruz	*																													
30. Fam Hernandez	*																													

Subtotal:	19	0	0	2	7	1	6	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	4	0
Percentage:	65	0	0	7	23	3	20	0	0	0	7	0	10	0	0	0	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	13	0	

Total:	30 families						30 families						30 families						30 families						30 families					
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Observations	
B	Brick
C	Concrete
W	Wood
M	Miscellaneous
MS	Metal Sheets
E	Earth

Appendix 7

Name of the family	3.6.Type of material used in the dwelling					Different materials used		
	Brick	Concrete	Miscellaneous	Metal Sheets	Earth	1	2	3+

1. Fam. Hernandez	*					*		
2. Fam. Hernandez	*			*			*	
3. Fam. Escobedo	*					*		
4. Fam. Delgado	*					*		
5. Fam. Alvarez	*					*		
6. Diaz de Leon	*			*			*	
7. Fam. Buendia	*					*		
8. Fam. Rincon	*					*		
9. Fam. Roque	*			*			*	
10. Fam. Montoya	*					*		
11. Fam. Montoya	*					*		
12. Fam. Floriano	*			*	*			*
13. Anonymous	*					*		
14. Fam. Castaneda	*			*			*	
15. Fam. Calderon	*					*		
16. Fam. Torrado	*			*			*	
17. Fam. Martinez	*					*		
18. Fam. Mireles	*			*			*	
19. Fam. Bautista	*					*		
20. Fam. Flores	*					*		
21. Fam. Diaz	*		*	*				*
22. Fam. Segura	*					*		
23. Fam. Najera	*		*	*				*
24. Fam. Zamarrapa	*					*		
25. Fam. Monreal	*					*		
26. Fam. Martinez	*					*		
27. Fam. Macias	*			*			*	
28. Fam. Macias	*					*		
29. Fam. Cruz	*					*		
30. Fam. Hernandez	*					*		

Subtotal:	30	0	2	10	1	20	7	3
Percentage:	100	0	6.66	33.33	3.33	66.66	23.34	10

Total:								
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Observations	
B	Brick
C	Concrete
W	Wood
M	Miscellaneous
MS	Metal Sheets
E	Earth

Appendix 8

[illegible]

Subtotal:	28	1	30	0	28	1	2	28	0	30	30	0	30	0	0	30	28	2	28	2	28	0	30	0	30	0	0	30	30	0			
Percentage:	98	68	134	100	1	68	68	134	68	83	34	1	100	100	1	100	83	34	68	83	34	68	83	34	1	100	1	100	1	1	100	100	1

Total:	30 dwelling units	30 dwelling units
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Observations	

V. ACQUISITION										
	5.1. Year of arrival			5.2. When did you buy?			5.3. Method of acquisition			Comments
	-1990	91-95	96-98	-1990	91-95	96-98	Cash	Payments	Other	
1. Fam. Hernandez		*			*		*			
2. Fam. Hernandez		*			*		*			
3. Fam. Escobedo			*	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rented
4. Fam. Delgado	*			-	-	-	-	-	-	Rented
5. Fam. Alvarez		*			*			*		
6. Diaz de Leon		*			*			*		
7. Fam. Buendia		*			*		*			
8. Fam. Rincon		*			*			*		
9. Fam. Roque		*			*			*		
10. Fam. Montoya	*			*				*		
11. Fam. Montoya	*			*				*		
12. Fam. Floriano	*			*				*		
13. Anonymous			*			*		*		
14. Fam. Castaneda	*			*			*			
15. Fam. Calderon		*		-	-	-	-	-	*	Borrowed Property
16. Fam. Torrado			*			*	*			
17. Fam. Martinez		*			*				*	Exchanged property
18. Fam. Mireles	*			*			*			
19. Fam. Bautista	*			*					*	
20. Fam. Flores	*			*			*			
21. Fam. Diaz	*			*				*		
22. Fam. Segura		*			*		*			
23. Fam. Najera	*			*					*	Property already owned
24. Fam. Zamarrpa	*			*					*	Property already owned
25. Fam. Morreal			*			*		*		
26. Fam. Martinez	*			*				*		
27. Fam. Macias	*			*				*		
28. Fam. Macias		*			*		*			
29. Fam. Cruz			*	-	-	-			-	Rented house
30. Fam. Hernandez		*			*			*		
Subtotal:	13	12	5	13	12	3	9	13	5	
Percentage:	43.33	40.00	16.64	43.33	40.00	10.00	30.00	43.33	16.67	
Total:	30 dwelling units			30 dwelling units			30 dwelling units			
Observations										

Name of the Family	VI. GOVERNMENT PARTICIPATION				VII. NEEDS IN THE PLACE							
	6.1. Gov. Programs			Comments	7.1. Most needed service							Comments
	YES	NO	DONT KNOW		SC	SE	EM	MA	WA	LI	Other	

1. Fam. Hernandez		*			*								
2. Fam. Hernandez		*			N/A								
3. Fam. Escobedo		*			N/A								
4. Fam. Delgado		*			N/A								
5. Fam. Alvarez		*			*								
6. Diaz de Leon		*							*				
7. Fam. Buendia		*				*							
8. Fam. Rincon	*			Corett		*							
9. Fam. Roque		*			*								
10. Fam. Montoya		*			*								
11. Fam. Montoya		*			*								
12. Fam. Floriano		*				*							
13. Anonymous	*			Corett	*								
14. Fam. Castaneda		*			N/A								
15. Fam. Calderon		*				*							
16. Fam. Torrado		*				*							
17. Fam. Martinez		*									*		Paved streets
18. Fam. Mireles		*				*							
19. Fam. Bautista		*			*								
20. Fam. Flores		*						*					
21. Fam. Diaz		*				*							
22. Fam. Segura		*				*							
23. Fam. Najera	*			Food			*						
24. Fam. Zamarrpa		*									*		Financial help
25. Fam. Monreal	*			Food	*								
26. Fam. Martinez		*			*								
27. Fam. Macias		*						*					
28. Fam. Macias	*			Not specified	*								
29. Fam. Cruz		*					*						
30. Fam. Hernandez		*			N/A								

Subtotal:	5	25			10	8	2	2	1	0	2		
Percentage:	16.66	83.34			33.33	26.66	6.66	6.66	3.33	0	6.66		

Total:	30 dwelling units				30 dwelling units								
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Legend			
SC	Schools	LI	Lighting
SE	Security (Police Service)	Other	
EM	Employment		
MA	Market		
WA	Water Supply		

Appendix 12 Interviews

Name: ANGELICA HERNANDEZ
Address: M. CELES 607 LAS LUMBRES

Questionnaire No. 1
Date: 162399

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AZASCALENTE 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? PROPERTY ALREADY OWNED

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MEDLM	MINIMUM WAGE	YES	NO	FATHER'S INCOME
Mother	ELEM.	HOME	-	-	YES	NO	-
Son	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 YEAR OLD
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5 year	___ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1				2		
3.5. Type of rooms	MU				BE		
3.6. Material used	CEMENT				CEMENT		

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? YES, FATHER IN LAW
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others			

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1992
5.2. Year of acquisition 1992
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others	✓		

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SCHOOLS

Name: FRANKIE HERNANDEZ
Address: SOLERA LATEZ 215 LAS CUMBRES

Questionnaire No. 2
Date: APR 23, 1991

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 6 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 4
1.3 Place of origin AGUAS CALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? RELATIVE

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	SELF-EMP	FIELD DIST	\$1,000	NO	NO	EXPERIENCE
Mother	CEM	HOUSE	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	CEM	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son	CEM	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son	CEM	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son	CEM	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	-						
3.2. Plot	-						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st. Year	year	year	year	5 year	year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1				1		
3.5. Type of rooms	MU				BE		
3.6. Materials used	METAL SHEETS				BRICK		

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	-		
Water supply	-		
Drainage	-		
Telephone		-	
Others		-	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1991
5.2. Year of acquisition 1991
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	-		
Potable water	-		
Drainage	-		
Telephone		-	
Sidewalks	-		
Paved Streets	-		
Police	-		
Church	-		
Transportation	-		
Parks		-	
Schools	-		
Others		-	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
NO ANSWER

Name: MRS BEATRIZ ESCOBEDO
Address: MIL CRUCES ACT, LAS CUMECOS. AEB.

Questionnaire No. 3
Date: AG2399

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 6 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 6
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A RELATIVE

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	EMPLOYEE	MED CIST.	\$1,500.00	NO	NO	CONSTRUCTION
Mother	NO	HOME	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	ELEMENTARY	MAGULACCA	MED DIST	\$1,200.00	YES	NO	
Son	ELEMENTARY	MAGULACCA	MED DIST	\$1,200.00	YES	NO	
Son	ELEMENTARY	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son	ELEMENTARY	STUDENT	-	-	NO	-	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House		✓					
3.2. Plot		✓					
3.3. Other properties							

III. Property	1st. Year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	2						
3.5. Type of rooms	MU						
3.6. Materials used	BRICK						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? -
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? -

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage		✓	
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1998
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition -

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
NO ANSWER

Name: MSS. MARIA TERESA DELGADO
Address: SIERRA JUAREZ 205, LAS CUMEDAS, AGS.

Questionnaire No. 4
Date: AG 23 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 4
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A RELATIVE

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEMENTARY	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	YES	NO	DRIVER
Mother	NO	HOME	-	-	YES	NO	
Son	SECONDARY	STUDENT	-	-	YES	NO	
Son	ELEMENTARY	STUDENT	-	-	YES	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House		✓					
3.2. Plot		✓					
3.3 Other properties							

III. Property	1st Year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	5th year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	2					2	
3.5 Type of rooms	BEDROOMS					BEDROOMS	
3.6 Material used	BRICK					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK-ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1990
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition -

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? NO ANSWER

Name: MR. EFRAN ALVAREZ
Address: SIEFRA ALVAREZ 24 LAS GUMBES. A65

Questionnaire No. 5
Date: AG2399

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 5 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 10
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEMENTARY	SELFEMPLOYED	LONG DIST.	N/A	YES	YES	PEASANT
Mother	ELEMENTARY	SELFEMPLOYED	SHORT DIST.	N/A	NO	NO	SELFEMPLOYED
Son	SECONDARY	SELFEMPLOYED	LONG DIST.	N/A	NO	YES	PEASANT
Son	SECONDARY	STUDENT	—	—	NO	NO	—
Son	SECONDARY	STUDENT	—	—	NO	NO	—
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	—						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties							

III. Property	1st. Year	2. year	— year	— year	— year	— year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1	3					
3.5 Type of rooms	MU	D					
3.6 Material used	BRICK	BRICK					

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, A CREDIT FOR CONSTRUCTION FROM THE STATE GOVERNMENT

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1993
5.2. Year of acquisition 1993
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOLS

Name: HELMELINDA DIAZ OLIVERA
Address: SN. CRISTOBA 212, LAS AMERAS

Questionnaire No. 6
Date: AG. 23. 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 7
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? RELATIVES

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	TEACH	\$1,000	YES	YES	HOUSEKEEPER
Mother	ELEM	HOME	—	—	YES	—	—
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MD.	N/A	YES	—	—
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5 th year	___ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1				5		
3.5. Type of rooms	MU				D.F.		
3.6. Material used	PERALTEBAS				BRICK		

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK-ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, CREDIT TO BUY MATERIALS (GOVERNMENT)

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	✓		
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1991
5.2. Year of acquisition 1991
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENT

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
BETTER SUPPLY OF WATER

Name: AURELIO CUENDIA
Address: SUERRA RICO 106, LAS CUMIGRES

Questionnaire No. 7
Date: ABR 23 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AGUAS CALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? himself

II. Employment	2.1. Scholarship	2.2. Employment	2.3. Place of Work	2.4. Monthly income	2.5. Medical Service	2.6. Other income	Notes
Father	CEM	EMPLOYEE	MED	N/A	NC	—	TAXI DRIVER
Mother	CEM	HOME	—	—	NC	—	—
Son	CEM	STUDENT	—	—	NU	—	—
Son	CHILDREN	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.2. Plot	✓	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.3. Other properties	NO	—	—	—	—	—	—

III. Property	1st Year	2nd year	— year	— year	— year	— year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1	5	—	—	—	—	—
3.5. Type of rooms	NU	D.F.	—	—	—	—	—
3.6. Material used	BRICK	BRICK	—	—	—	—	—

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? YES, FATHER IN LAW
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, A CREDIT FROM HIS BOSS

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓	—	—
Water supply	✓	—	—
Drainage	✓	—	—
Telephone	—	✓	—
Others	—	—	—

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1992
5.2. Year of acquisition 1992
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓	—	—
Potable water	✓	—	—
Drainage	✓	—	—
Telephone	—	✓	—
Sidewalks	✓	—	—
Paved Streets	✓	—	—
Police	✓	—	—
Church	✓	—	—
Transportation	✓	—	—
Parks	—	✓	—
Schools	✓	—	—
Others	—	✓	—

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SECURITY IN THE COLONIA

Name: MS NORMA A. RINCON
Address: PRINCE MILITARY E-4, LAS CUMBRES, A-5

Questionnaire No. 8
Date: AEZ3 91

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 2
1.3 Place of origin ACIAS ACIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM.	NO	-	N/A	NO	-	
Mother	SECOND	NO	-		NO	-	
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT			NO	-	
Son	C				NO	-	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	2+ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1					4	
3.5. Type of rooms	MU					0	
3.6. Material used	BRICK					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK-ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	✓		
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1993
5.2. Year of acquisition 1992
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks		✓	
Paved Streets		✓	
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
YES, REGULARIZATION PROGRAM

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SECURITY

Name: JOSETINA POQUE
Address: S. PARRAL 201, LAS CUMBRES

Questionnaire No. 9
Date: Aug 23 94

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 5 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 4
1.3 Place of origin AGUAS CALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? RELATIVE

II. Employment	2.1. Scholarship	2.2. Employment	2.3. Place of Work	2.4. Monthly income	2.5. Medical Service	2.6. Other income	Notes
Father	ELER	EMPLOYEE	MEDWOM	N/A	YES	-	DISPENSARY
Mother	ELER	HOUSE	-	-	YES	-	
Son	ELER	STUDENT	-	-	YES	-	
Son	ELER	STUDENT	-	-	YES	-	
Son	ELER	STUDENT	-	-	YES	-	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1				2		
3.5. Type of rooms	FW				D		
3.6. Material used	BRICKS				BRICK		

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? NO
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, CREDIT TO BUY MATERIALS (GOVERNMENT)

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1992
5.2. Year of acquisition 1992
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SCHOOLS

Name: MR. ANTONIO MONTOYA / TERESA MONTOYA
Address: SEMA PARRAL 212, LAS CUMBRES AFS

Questionnaire No. 10
Date: AG 23 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 6 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 4
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MED. DIST.	\$1,200 -	NO	NO	
Mother	ELEM.	HOUSE	-		NO	NO	
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT	-		NO		
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT			NO		
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT			NO		
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT			NO		
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5th year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1					3	
3.5. Type of rooms	MU					0	
3.6. Material used	BRICK					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1990
5.2. Year of acquisition 1989
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting			
Potable water			
Drainage			
Telephone			
Sidewalks			
Paved Streets			
Police			
Church			
Transportation			
Parks			
Schools			
Others			

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOLS

Name: ANTONIO MENDEZA
Address: S. PARRAL 269 LASCUAPES

Questionnaire No. 11
Date: AG 23 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 7
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIENDS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	<u>ELER</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	
Mother	<u>ELER</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	
Son	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>EMPLOYEE</u>	<u>MEY</u>	<u>\$1120</u>	<u>NO</u>	<u>NO</u>	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	<u>✓</u>						
3.2. Plot	<u>✓</u>						
3.3. Other properties	<u>NO</u>						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	2nd year	___ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	<u>2</u>				<u>4</u>		
3.5. Type of rooms	<u>MU</u>				<u>DIFF.</u>		
3.6. Material used	<u>BRICK</u>				<u>BRICK</u>		

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, CREDIT TO BUY MATERIALS (GOVERNMENT)

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	<u>✓</u>		
Water supply	<u>✓</u>		
Drainage	<u>✓</u>		
Telephone		<u>✓</u>	
Others		<u>✓</u>	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1990
5.2. Year of acquisition 1989
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	<u>✓</u>		
Potable water	<u>✓</u>		
Drainage	<u>✓</u>		
Telephone		<u>✓</u>	
Sidewalks	<u>✓</u>		
Paved Streets	<u>✓</u>		
Police	<u>✓</u>		
Church	<u>✓</u>		
Transportation	<u>✓</u>		
Parks		<u>✓</u>	
Schools	<u>✓</u>		
Others		<u>✓</u>	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SCHOOLS

Name: MSS ELIKA FLORIANO
Address: 5 MIL CRUCES 109, LAS CUMBRES AGS

Questionnaire No. 12
Date: AG 23 95

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 10 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 7
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES (PLATE) 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM FRIENDS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	\$1,200=	NO	NO	
Mother	ELEM	NO	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	YES	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5+ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1					2	
3.5 Type of rooms	MU					0	
3.6 Materials used	EARTH					BRICK/METAL	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1982
5.2. Year of acquisition 1982
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SECURITY

Name: ANONYMOUS
Address: 5 MILCRILES 10E-4, UD CAMPUSES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 13
Date: AGG3-94

I. Family structure

* 1. Number of people living in the house 4 * 2. Number of people at the time of arriving 4
* 3. Place of origin ZACATECAS * 4. Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
* 5. How did you obtain the information about the place? N/A

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED. DIST.	N/A	NO	NO	
Mother	ELEM	HOME	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st. Year	2. year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1	1					
3.5. Type of rooms	MU	BEDROOM					
3.6. Material used	BRICK	BRICK					

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? YES, A MASONRY
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1997
5.2. Year of acquisition 1996
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
YES, LEGALIZATION PROGRAM (CLOSET)

VII. Needs

7. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOL

Name: MR. PEDRO CASTAÑEDA
Address: 5. BERNARDINO 402 LAS LUMBRERAS ASES.

Questionnaire No. 14
Date: AG2399

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 5
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIENDS.

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NC	NC	
Mother	ELEM.	HOME	-	-	NC	NC	
Son	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NC	NC	
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT	-		ND	ND	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NC						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	5+ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	2					4	
3.5 Type of rooms	0					0	
3.6 Material used	EARTH					B/M Shrets	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? YES, A MASONRY
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival IN THE 60'S
5.2. Year of acquisition IN THE 60'S
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	✓	✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? N/A

Name: Mrs. ALMA ROSA CALDERON
Address: 71 CULES 401, LAS CUMBRES ASES.

Questionnaire No. 15
Date: AG 23 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 4
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	<u>CEPH.</u>	<u>EMPLOYEE</u>	<u>HEO DIST</u>	<u>\$1,000.00</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>NO</u>	
Mother	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>HOME</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>-</u>	
Son	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>STUDENT</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>-</u>	
Son	<u>SECOND</u>	<u>STUDENT</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>YES</u>	<u>-</u>	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House				<u>✓</u>			
3.2. Plot				<u>✓</u>			
3.3 Other properties	<u>NO</u>						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	<u>2</u>						<u>ROOMS</u>
3.5 Type of rooms	<u>MC</u>						<u>ALREADY</u>
3.6 Material used	<u>BRICK</u>						<u>EXISTED</u>

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? -
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	<u>✓</u>		
Water supply	<u>✓</u>		
Drainage	<u>✓</u>		
Telephone		<u>✓</u>	
Others		<u>✓</u>	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1992
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition -

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	<u>✓</u>		
Potable water	<u>✓</u>		
Drainage	<u>✓</u>		
Telephone		<u>✓</u>	
Sidewalks	<u>✓</u>		
Paved Streets	<u>✓</u>		
Police	<u>✓</u>		
Church	<u>✓</u>		
Transportation	<u>✓</u>		
Parks		<u>✓</u>	
Schools	<u>✓</u>		
Others		<u>✓</u>	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO
VII. Needs
7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? SECURITY

Name: MRS ANGELICA TORRADO
Address: 5 TAVU. LOT 27. LAS CUMBES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 16
Date: AE2379

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	\$1,400	YES	NC	
Mother	NO	HOME			NO	NC	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	YES	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	3 year	___ year	___ year	___ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1		2				
3.5. Type of rooms	MU		0				
3.6. Material used	MetriSheet		CRICK				

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, CREDIT FROM HIS GDS

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1977
5.2. Year of acquisition 1977
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	wa	✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SECURITY

Name: MR. ROSELIO MARTINEZ
Address: M DELAS CRILES 322

Questionnaire No. 17
Date: AG 24/99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 5
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	EVEN	EMPLOYEE	MED. DIST	N/A	YES	NO	
Mother	NO	HOME			YES	NO	
Son	EVEN	-			NO	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House					EXCHANGED		
3.2. Plot					✓		
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	2 nd year	___ year	4 th year	___ year	___ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1	1		2			
3.5 Type of rooms	MU	BEDROOM		BEDROOM			
3.6 Materials used	BRICK	BRICK		BRICK			

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1995
5.2. Year of acquisition 1995
5.3. Method of acquisition EXCHANGED PROPERTIES

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	✓	✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
PAVED STREETS

Name: MRS MARIA-ELENA MIRELES
Address: M. DE LAS CRISTAS 3RD. LAS CUMEDAS, AGS

Questionnaire No. 18
Date: AGZ 1991

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 8 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 7
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIENDS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	RETIRED	—	\$500.00	YES	NO	
Mother	NO	HOME	—	—	YES	NO	
Son	ELEM	NO	—	—	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	\$2,400.00	YES	NO	
Son	E	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	\$2,400.00	YES	NO	
Son	C						
Son	C						
Son	O						
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	5+ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	3					2	
3.5 Type of rooms	D					O	
3.6 Materials used	Brick/Metal					Brick/Metal	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? YES, BROTHER
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKDAYS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, CREDIT FROM THE GOVERNMENT

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1990
5.2. Year of acquisition 1990
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SECURITY

Name: MRS DELIA BAUTISTA
Address: 5. PICACATO CIENTE 964 USCOMBRES A23

Questionnaire No. 19
Date: 10/24/89

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 7 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 8
1.3 Place of origin AQUASQUIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	—	N/A	N/A	—	OVERSEED
Mother	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST.	\$800	NO	YES (SAV)	
Son	HIGH SCHOOL	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST.	\$1,500	YES	NO	
Son	SECOND	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST.	\$1,500	YES	NO	
Son	ELEM.	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST.	\$1,000	NO	NO	
Son	SECOND	STUDENT					
Son	ELEM.	STUDENT					
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1 House	✓						EXCHANGED
3.2 Plot	✓						HOUSE
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5T year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	2					1	
3.5 Type of rooms	0					BEDROOM	
3.6 Material used	BRICK					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? YES A MASONRY
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1989
5.2. Year of acquisition 1989
5.3. Method of acquisition EXCHANGED PROPERTY

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOL

Name: MR. RAMON FLORES LOPEZ
Address: 5 PISCINE ORIENTE 514, USQUIMOCES A.D.

Questionnaire No. 20
Date: 10-2-79

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 5 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 2
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FROM A FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	SELF EMPLOYED	STREET DIST	N/A	NO	NO	HANDICAPPED
Mother	NO	HOME	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	ELUM	EMPLOYEE		N/A	NO	NO	
Son	NO	NO			NO	NO	
Son	ELUM	NO			NO	NO	HANDICAPPED
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	___ year	___ year	___ year	5+ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1					7	
3.5. Type of rooms	MU					0	
3.6. Material used	WALL PAPER					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? YES, A MASONRY
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKDAYS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1987
5.2. Year of acquisition 1987
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others	✓		

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? MARKET

Name: MRS ANA MARIA DIAZ
Address: 5 PICALHO 525, LAS CIMBRAS, AGS

Questionnaire No. 21
Date: AG2599

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 2
1.3 Place of origin ZACATECAS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIEND

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	HIGH SCHOOL	EMPLOYEE	HED AST	\$1,200	YES	NC	
Mother	SECOND	HOME	-	-	YES	NC	
Son	ELEMENT.	STUDENT	-	-	YES		
Son	ELEMENT.	STUDENT	-	-	YES		
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st. Year	year	year	year	year	year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1					2	
3.5 Type of rooms	MU					BEDROOMS	
3.6 Materials used	M/MSHeds					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF-HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1990
5.2. Year of acquisition 1990
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS (\$150/MONTH)

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others			

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SECURITY

Name: MSS. MARIA DELCARMEN SEBCRA
Address: S. PACHO 523, LAS CUMBRES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 22
Date: AG 2599

I. Family structure

* 1 Number of people living in the house 6 * 2 Number of people at the time of arriving 6
* 3 Place of origin SAN LUIS POTOSI * 4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
* 5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIENDS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	SELFEMP	MED. DIST	\$ 800 =	NO	NO	
Mother	YES NO	HOME	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	YES	EMPLOYEE	MED. DIST	\$ 800 =	NO	NO	
Son	YES	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	YES	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	C				NO	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	3						ALREADY
3.5. Type of rooms	0						BUILT
3.6. Material used	BRICK						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? -
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? -

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1994
5.2. Year of acquisition 1994
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SECURITY

Name: MRS BEATRIZ NARRA BENITEZ
Address: RUP GUADALUPANO 1905 LAS CUMERES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 23
Date: AG 25/99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AGUA CALIENTES (PLACE) 1.4 Collective or individual arrival —
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? ALREADY OWNED (LEI: DATA: 0)

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mother	NO	HOME	—	—	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	SHORT DIST.	\$1,600*	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT	—	—	NO	—	
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Son	—	—	—	—	—	—	

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓	—	—	—	—	—	
3.2. Plot	✓	—	—	—	—	—	
3.3 Other properties	NO	—	—	—	—	—	

III. Property	1st. Year	— year	— year	— year	— year	5+ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1	—	—	—	—	3	
3.5 Type of rooms	M/D	—	—	—	—	D	
3.6 Materials used	M/MSheet	—	—	—	—	CECK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES, HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓	—	—
Water supply	✓	—	—
Drainage	✓	—	—
Telephone	—	✓	—
Others	—	—	—

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival BORN IN THE PLACE
5.2. Year of acquisition —
5.3. Method of acquisition OWNED BY PARENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓	—	—
Potable water	✓	—	—
Drainage	✓	—	—
Telephone	—	✓	—
Sidewalks	✓	—	—
Paved Streets	✓	—	—
Police	✓	—	—
Church	✓	—	—
Transportation	✓	—	—
Parks	—	✓	—
Schools	✓	—	—
Others	—	✓	—

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
YES, FOOD PACKAGES

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
FINANCIAL HELP AND EMPLOYMENT

Name: MR. RAFAEL ZAMARRIPA PONCE
Address: PONCE 1091, LAS CUMBRES, AGUAS CALIENTES (PLACE)

Questionnaire No. 24
Date: 10/25/99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 3 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AGUAS CALIENTES (PLACE) 1.4 Collective or individual arrival -
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? ALREADY OWNED (LEGITIMATE)

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	SELFEMP	MED DIST	\$1,040	NC	NC	
Mother	ELEM	HOME			NC	NC	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			ND	ND	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	4						
3.5. Type of rooms	D						
3.6. Materials used	BRICK						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival BORN IN THE PLACE
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition OWNED BY PARENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks		✓	
Paved Streets		✓	
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia? FINANCIAL HELP

Name: MSS GLORIA MONTEAL AGUILERA
Address: 5 BERNARDO NO K3, LAS CUMECAS, ADO

Questionnaire No. 25
Date: AGOSTO 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 5 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 5
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FRIENDS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	SELF EMP	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	PEASANT
Mother	ELEM	HOME			NO	NO	
Son	✓				NO	NO	
Son	✓				NO	NO	
Son	✓				NO	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1 House	✓						
3.2 Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	___ year	3 year	___ year	___ year	___ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	1		1				
3.5 Type of rooms	MU		MU				
3.6 Material used	BRICK		BRICK				

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity		✓	
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others			

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1996
5.2. Year of acquisition 1996
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
FOOD PACKAGES

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOLS

Name: MRS MARTHA C. MARTINEZ
Address: S. PARAL 103, LAS CUMBRES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 26
Date: APR 25-77

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 12 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving N/A
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES (STATE) 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? ALREADY OWNED (EJIDATARIOS)

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Mother	ELEM	HOUSE	-	N/A	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	
Son +2	ELEM	STUDENT			NO	NO	

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	N/A						
3.5 Type of rooms	N/A						
3.6 Material used	BRICK						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? N/A
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? N/A
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? N/A
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? N/A

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival BORN IN THE PLACE
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition OWNED BY PARENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
SCHOOLS

Name: MR ALFONSO MACIAS
Address: 5 PARRAL 122, LAS CUMERES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 27
Date: AGS 1999

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 2 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 2
1.3 Place of origin AGUASCALIENTES 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? HIMSELF

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	NO	SELF EMPL	MED DIST	N/A	NO	NO	
Mother	NO	HOMIE			NO	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st. Year	___ year	___ 3 year	___ year	___ year	5+ year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	1		1			3	
3.5. Type of rooms	MU		BEDROOM			BEDROOMS	
3.6. Materials used	BECK/MS		BECK/MS			B/M Sheep	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEK-ENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1989
5.2. Year of acquisition 1989
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone	✓	✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
A BETTER WATER SUPPLY SERVICE

Name: MSS ELSA MACIAS-ESPARZA
Address: S. CERRILLO DE SAN MIGUEL 234, LAS CUMBRES, A.D.

Questionnaire No. 28
Date: AG 26 99

I. Family structure

1.1 Number of people living in the house 4 1.2 Number of people at the time of arriving 3
1.3 Place of origin AGUAZAPOTOS 1.4 Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
1.5 How did you obtain the information about the place? FIENDO

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MOD. DIST.	N/A	YES	NO	
Mother	ELEM	HOME			YES	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			YES		
Son					YES		
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House	✓						
3.2. Plot	✓						
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	5-1 year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	3					1	
3.5. Type of rooms	D					BEDROOM	
3.6. Material used	BRICK					BRICK	

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? YES A CREDIT FROM THE GOVERNMENT

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1994
5.2. Year of acquisition 1994
5.3. Method of acquisition CASH

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
YES NOT SPECIFIED

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
YES, IN SCHOOLS

Name: MRS DOMITILIA CRUZ SANCHEZ
Address: M. DELAS CRUCES 304 VES LUMBRES, A.G.S.

Questionnaire No. 29
Date: 12/26/99

I. Family structure

1. Number of people living in the house 5 2. Number of people at the time of arriving 5
3. Place of origin VERACRUZ 4. Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
5. How did you obtain the information about the place? RELATIVE

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father	ELEM	EMPLOYEE	MED DIST	\$1000	YES	NO	
Mother	ELEM	HOME	-		YES	NO	
Son	SECOND	STUDENT			YES	NO	
Son	ELEM	STUDENT			YES	NO	
Son	SECOND	STUDENT			YES	NO	
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1. House		✓					
3.2. Plot		✓					
3.3. Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	year	year	year	year	year	Notes
3.4. No. of rooms	2						
3.5. Type of rooms	MU						
3.6. Materials used	brick						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? -
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? -
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? -
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? -

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1999
5.2. Year of acquisition -
5.3. Method of acquisition RENTING THE HOUSE

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
EMPLOYMENT

Name: MRS MARIA HERNANDEZ
Address: 1 DE LAS CRUCES 400, LAS CRUCES, AGS

Questionnaire No. 30
Date: 16/2/99

I. Family structure

1. Number of people living in the house 4
2. Number of people at the time of arriving 9
3. Place of origin AGUAS CALIENTES
4. Collective or individual arrival INDIVIDUAL
5. How did you obtain the information about the place? RIENDOS

II. Employment	2.1 Scholarship	2.2 Employment	2.3 Place of Work	2.4 Monthly income	2.5 Medical Service	2.6 Other income	Notes
Father							
Mother	NO	NO	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	NO	NO	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	NO	NO	-	-	NO	NO	
Son	C				NO		
Son							
Son							
Son							
Son							

III. Property	a. Own	b. Rented	c. Shared	d. Borrowed	e. Other	f. Size of plot	Notes
3.1 House	✓						
3.2 Plot	✓						
3.3 Other properties	NO						

III. Property	1st Year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	____ year	Notes
3.4 No. of rooms	3						
3.5 Type of rooms	D						
3.6 Materials used	BRICK						

3.7. Did you hire someone to build the house? NO, SELF HELP
3.8. Did anybody else help you to build the house? NO
3.9. During what period of time did you build the house? WEEKENDS
3.10. Did you have any type of financial help? NO

IV. Services

Housing	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Electricity	✓		
Water supply	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Others		✓	

V. Acquisition

5.1. Year of arrival 1993
5.2. Year of acquisition 1993
5.3. Method of acquisition PAYMENTS

Colonia	Yes (date)	No	Method of acquisition
Lighting	✓		
Potable water	✓		
Drainage	✓		
Telephone		✓	
Sidewalks	✓		
Paved Streets	✓		
Police	✓		
Church	✓		
Transportation	✓		
Parks		✓	
Schools	✓		
Others		✓	

VI. Government participation

6.1. Government Programs of help
NO

VII. Needs

7.1. In your opinion, what is the most needed service in the colonia?
N/A