

Abstracts – doktorsavhandlingar

Irene Molina:
**The Racialization of the City:
Ethnic Residential Segregation
in the Swedish Folkhem**
[Stadens rasifiering: Etnisk
boendesegregation i folkhemmet]
Department of Social and Economic
Geography, Uppsala University, 1997.

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ISBN 91-506-1216-6, 260 pages.
Distribution:
Uppsala University, Dept. of Social and Economic
Geography, Norbyvägen 18B, S – 752 36 Uppsala,
Sweden.
Keywords:
Racialization, residential segregation, Gottsunda,
Uppsala, Sweden.

The dissertation approaches the phenomenon of ethnic residential segregation in Sweden from a critical perspective in which the structures of social, and in particular of racial relations are central aspects.

Firstly, the role of the Swedish state in processes of what is called urban racialization is explored through an examination of the sequential ideological discourses and housing policies valid during the twentieth century, seeking a historical continuity in the processes of residential segregation as well as in the social constructions of the Other.

Secondly, a cluster analysis is carried out in the medium-sized Swedish city of Uppsala, in which more than one hundred urban statistical districts are involved. The resulting residential patterns from this clustering indicate that a spatial division of residence along racial lines to some extent is taking place in Uppsala, as it is can be the case in other Swedish cities.

Thirdly, a phenomenological survey is carried out in the suburb of Gottsunda, Uppsala. The interview survey finds in this particular case no empirical support for the culturally deterministic postulate, based on the otherwise common belief that spatial patterns of ethnic segregation could have been generated by immigrants when choosing their allocations in the city, striving thus the proximity to countrymen in order to preserve their cultural heritage.

Finally, several symbolic mechanisms, such as everyday discourses, the drawing of We/Them invisible boundaries and media representations, are explored. These together with structural ideological and political factors are constantly interacting in the processes of maintenance and reproduction of racialized residential patterns in the Swedish urban structure.

Urban Fransson:
**Young People's Household Formation:
Processes within a Local Housing Market**
[Ungdomars hushållsbildning: Processer på
en lokal bostadsmarknad]
Dept. of Social and Economic Geography,
Uppsala University & Institute for Housing
Research, Gävle, Sweden, 1997.

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Swedish with English summary, ISBN 91-506-1238-7,
266 pages.

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Uppsala University, Dept. of Social and Economic
Geography, Drottninggatan 4, S – 751 40 Uppsala,
Sweden.

Keywords:
Household formation, housing market, vacancy
structure, young people, time geography, micro-
simulation, interdependence, Sweden.

The subject of this study is the interrelationship between household formation and changes in the housing market. Young people's possibilities to move from their parental home are especially focused upon. These possibilities are dependent upon a number of processes in the housing market, such as production of new dwellings or the actions of other households. This means in turn that the situation of young people is treated as a part of a much larger and complex system of interaction in a local housing market.

The primary thesis of the study is that interaction between individuals and structures is of crucial importance. The development of a method to describe complex interactions is an important part of the study. In order to describe many simultaneous processes on the individual level, in time and space, a micro-simulation model has been constructed. Time geography ideas have been used to simulate the actions of 100 000 individuals in the housing market in Gävle (Sweden) over a 15-year period. The model provides a good picture of the moves of young people and how their possibilities are restricted by both their own situation and structural conditions. Migration to other cities and moving in with partners are the processes that generate the greatest number of vacancies in small flats.

The method that has been developed here may be used in the future in order to evaluate proposed housing policy measures. In the study several model experiments are conducted in order to demonstrate these possibilities.

Abstracts – licentiatavhandlingar

Saddek Rehal:
**Articulation and Communication of Insights:
Picture and Word in Early Stages
of Design Processes**
[Att artikulera och kommunicera insikt:
Bild och ord i tidiga skeden av design-
processer] Workspace Design, School
of Architecture, Chalmers University
of Technology, 1997.

This thesis describes the development of a method and tool for communication between participants in the early stages of a design process. Such methods are part of what we call collective design processes. This term implies stronger user influence than normally is the case in participatory design. A collective design process is an activity where actors from different disciplines in an organisation, as well as external experts, take part in the actual design process. In traditional participatory design processes the architect leads the process. He listens to the users and interprets what they say when looking for solutions. A major problem in all participatory design processes is communication. The individual, social, professional and cultural differences within an organisation are often a barrier for communication. One kind of problem is the difficulties which arise when the actors from different disciplines use different languages to communicate with each other. The actors interpret the information they receive according to their own

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Participation, communication, dialog, design, conceptualisation, picture, language game.

language, related to their professional, cultural and social situation. Another problem is the communication between the designer and the participants from a client organisation. The designer has the ability to communicate by means of pictures and sketches, while the other actors use common language. This situation gives the designer a big advantage. The designer has the opportunity to set the agenda for the discussion. Graphic representations produced by the designer can also influence the thinking of the other actors, especially if they have not yet articulated their own concepts. The method and tool we have developed are useful for communication between the designer and the other actors, as well as cross-disciplinary communication within the organisation. We propose to use pictures in early stages of the collective design process to give the actors an opportunity to reflect and articulate pre-conceptual ideas first for themselves, then for each other in order to develop a common understanding. By doing so the actors develop a language game related to the specific situation. The understanding will then be easier to communicate further to the designer. In this thesis I describe the design of a suggested method for articulation and communication in early stages of the design process.

Torsten Sigfridsson:

**Smallholdings for Workers:
Buildings for housing and part-time
agriculture**

[Arbetarsmåbrukens byggnader: Byggnader
för bostad och deltidjordbruk]

Dept. of Building Design, Chalmers
University of Technology, Göteborg 1997.

During the 1920s work had been going on, initiated by the Swedish Government, to develop forms for giving able-bodied people without means, living in rural areas, the possibility of acquiring a small farm. When an inquiry commission, the *Social Land Commission* was set up in 1930, its task included taking account of the depression which was anticipated to worsen during the following decade.

This work resulted in an Act in the summer of 1933, which provided the possibility for forest workers, log-floaters and agricultural workers in the northern parts of the country to apply for smallholding loans. This possibility was in 1935 extended to include the whole country, and two categories of eligible workers were added, fishermen and stonemasons.

The smallholding loans for workers, which were very favourable, were earmarked for the purchase of a few hectares of land, the building of new, or restoration of existing, residential and other farm buildings and, to some extent, for the preparation of new land for tillage.

The farm should be run part-time alongside other specified work during the building up as well as subsequent running of the farm. Apart from this, the farm was intended to provide the workers with sound housing as well as access to their own agricultural products.

During the 15-year period when the Act was in operation, approx. 7,000 smallholdings for workers, the majority of them in

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the north of Sweden, were established. New buildings were erected on most of them in accordance with state authority type drawings. Due to the great extent of these smallholdings activities from the very start, the state authority could not initially handle all the emerging problems, mainly of a building engineering nature, in a satisfactory manner. The lack of building expertise within the authority was obvious, which was especially noticeable from the type drawings produced.

Criticism was put forward by the architectural society, among others, regarding the authority's handling of the building activities. However, through central intervention the authority was given sufficient resources for handling the activities. Among other things, architects were employed who, from 1936 onwards, produced several different series of type drawings of a high quality.

The boom in the smallholdings activities for workers came between 1934 and 1937 when much more than 1,000 loans were granted each year. During this period, the buildings erected on these smallholdings were in accordance with type drawings which had been prepared by an agricultural engineer during the period 1933–1935.

During the second world war, the smallholdings activities of workers were very limited in extent and ceased entirely during 1948 due to new legislation. Some buildings have been pulled down, some are today used as summer cottages and a small number are part of a larger farm. Through widespread use of the earliest type drawings, the building style of the smallholding buildings became uniform over the whole country.

**Munira Hamed El Niel Daifalla:
Utilization and Differentiation of Space
– A Study of Social Factors Influencing
House Design in Third Class Areas
in Khartoum, Sudan**

Built Environment Analysis, Architecture
and Town Planning, Royal Institute
of Technology, Stockholm, 1998.

Language:

English, ISBN 91-7170-224-5, 98 pages.

Keywords:

Third class area, Traditional houses, Low-cost houses, House design, Use of space, Social factors, Extended family, Women seclusion, Omdurman, Khartoum, Sudan.

The primary concern of this thesis is to investigate the social factors which affect house design in third class areas in the *Three-Towns of the Capital Khartoum*, Sudan. The main objective is to define the social factors and how they influence the house design. That has involved the application of Rapoport's theory of constancy and change. Case study method has been used. The basis of the empirical part is a two year observation study in a traditional area in *Omdurman*, and a low-cost governmental housing area in *Khartoum North*. An effort has been made to understand the social needs of the residents and how the needs have been satisfied. The findings has shown that Rapoport's theory is applicable and the methodological approach is transferable. The thesis concluded that one of the influencing social factors, in the studied houses, is the extended family way of life. Hence, it poses a number of questions about the possibility of adapting other relevant experiences of creating a closer social network through housing for Sudan.