Difficulties in Sharing Collective Housing's in-Between Spaces « Case of study: la cite 1000 logements/ Bouzourane-Batna, Algeria »

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Abstarct

This study aims to investigate the relationships between neighbours in a collective building' in-between spaces, by analyzing the sharing' mind-set. Accepting that the boundaries of the neighbourhood are determined by the inhabitants' perceptions; Based on the research findings of a representative survey of 100 residents conducted in "la cite des 1000 logements / Bouzourane," a neighbourhood in the Algerian city "Batna", this study employs the survey as a method of investigation, as a statistical and descriptive analysis relates to the quantitative and qualitative data collected using SPSS version 26 statistical software. The findings permit us to examine the key elements that support or be related to neighbourhood disputes only within residential building; that neighbourhood conflicts are commonly perceived as nuisances, such as noise, odors, and etc, despite the fact that it is greater than the above; neighbourhood nuisances in their many manifestations are just the result of hidden incentives that prompted citizens to behave in this manner. The findings show that neighbours have a low tolerance for sharing in-between areas; they would rather live independently in a collective building.

Key words : In-between spaces, Neighbouring disputes, Sense of community, Sharing mindset.

INTRODUCTION

Over centuries, man has created his settlement pattern with the basic requirements; these needs have a material, socio-cultural, and even spiritual aspect, and indeed the settlement is the medium through whom relationships with others are organized. These interactions occur in and through the inhabited space that functions as a path for them.

Good neighbour interactions provide a variety of advantages; Sense of community is a commonly regarded predictor of life quality (Ross and Searle 2019).Since neighbouring has long been viewed as a measure of a community's strength and survival in urban civilizations, Neighbours have been recognized as a significant source of fundamental group interactions as well as instrumental aid(Campbell and Lee 1990).

Beyond the personal contribution of each inhabitant, the quality of the settlement is correlated to the quality of the human and social relationships that may be developed. Different areas in collectif housing's in-between spaces are explored every day, in losing sense of community, social identity, property, and especially quality of living; they highlight the primordial interest in our psychic state, interaction, and sharing mindset, and it greatly influences a large part of our lives.

Collective housing is a Colonial architectural style that has been and still a foreign to Algerian society; Algerian authorities adopted it as an immediate response to the lack of housing following independence, and even this decision was not made from a socio-cultural perspective, it became the main reason for conflicts in this style of housing, which differs on two levels; the first is concerned with the individual's conflict and how he occupies the home; the second level is concerned with disputes that arise as a result of the individual's conflict and how he occupies the home; We are particularly interested in the second, which requires further investigation.

Meetings, communication exchange, and communal sharing take place in the in-between places. They must be able to create spaces of meditation and closeness, imposing reciprocal relationships on the residents. They increase confidence in the individual: it is a familiar environment in which everyone should feel comfortable.

The in-between spaces seek to promote social transformation in order to strengthen individual and collective development. It is an area set aside for neighbourly activities where the living unit's social life takes place.

Problematic

Annoying or arguing with neighbours is a relatively typical (Cheshire and Fitzgerald 2015); Today's inhabitants' behavior demonstrates that, instead of being a neighbour associated with brother, confidant, and companion, Today's neighbour has now became an enemy. According to a researchconducted in 2008 by Algeria's Ministry of Justice, neighbourhood conflicts account for over half of all cases presented in court(Soltani 2008).The majority of this proportion is referred to collective housing as a source of dispute between neighbours. This troubling figure indicates the character of neighbourly exchange in the Algerian community. As a result, the courts have become the scene of neighbourhood issues that require the participation of judges.

Decree 83-666 of November 12, 1983 establishes the conditions for co-ownership and collective building management. It distinguishes between private and public places; our interest is focused on in-between spaces. According to the decree, it outlines the rights and duties in order to avoid any hazardous circumstances (Journal officiel de la république algérienne démocratique et populaire 2014).

G.E. Homans defined community in 1965 as the sensation of belonging to a social or geographical group where there is a sense of identity and a high level of social interaction. As measures of social connection, he selected the frequency of visit, The frequency of going out with friends, and the expectancy of help(Oussadou 1988).for this sense of community, To be manifested, the inhabitants must know and communicate with their neighbours.

More study should be conducted on collectif housing's in-between spaces, notably (inner in-between spaces). The vast majority of work in this area has concentrated on housing's public areas, streets, and parking lots. Few studies have assessed the evaluation of inner intermediate space as well as its impact on the neighbourhood; it has been considered and presented as being only technical spaces, and certainly not as being able to be extended to other types of spaces to become a special basis for social and the sense of community, and therefore reduced to a minimum; furthermore, in the executive decree n° 91-175 of May 28, 1999 defining the general rules of urban planning and construction.

The only references made to the collectif housing's inner inbetween areas are exclusively technical, as one discovers for example: Article 39:... the stairs, halls and corridors of apartment buildings must be permanently ventilated. Their width must not be less than one meter ten (1.10m),... the stairs serving three dwellings per level, must have a minimum width of one meter twenty (1.20m), ... The landings must not be cut by isolated steps; Article 42:... any apartment building must include an enclosed, ventilated room fitted out for depositing garbage containers.

It is now evident why the obsolete emphasis assigned to housing's common areas that can sustain harmonious social contacts and balanced development of life in residential neighbourhoods was given to this "style" of Algerian housing developments.

By Decree No. 91-148 on May 12, 1991, the Algerian Ministry of Housing established the AADL Agency as a public enterprise. The Agency's action program intends to create innovative building methods; our goal is to analyze the impact of in-between spaces on neighbourhood relations of the agency's case study.

Objectives

This study provides data that will investigate collective housing neighbours' relationships in 1000 logements/Bouzourane in Batna; a residential project created by an agency promoted establishing new designs; we aim to discover if the concern of usage conflicts in the in-between spaces was settled or otherwise; the research investigates the sharing mindset. Understanding the critical function of social relationships is one of the study's primary claims. The understanding of the various relationships between inhabitants leads to better management of in-between spaces and the development of interactions.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Living in a space means evolving in places shared with individuals. Whether we're dealing about appropriation or privatization, it always includes interacting the other and managing living spaces. It is unavoidable that we must integrate into a network of social relations with individuals we have not always selected. Both rather near and very far away(Djaoui 2016).

The in-between spaces are meant to be harmoniously shared by inhabitants. Whether this sharing was limited to episodic encounters, living among neighbours would be uneventful. An enormous amount of research has been conducted over the years in an attempt to develop the well-being of inhabitants ; however, seeing as relationships around housing are not determined directly or purely by the configuration of the space, other decisive elements must be recognized. As an entity with its own savoir-faire, the social component differs from building to another.

Following the French colonization of Algeria, a new urbanisation instrument (ZHUN: Zones d'HabitatUrbain Nouvelles) was developed to solve the quantitative demands of housing. The outcome was a remarkable redundancy with a succession of collectif buildings with 4 or 5 levels.

In Algeria, research has been conducted to investigate the social discomfort that characterizes collective housing in particular; inhabitants have expressed their disapproval of this type of collective housing through reappropriations(Kerdoud 2005)as well as conflicts over the use of in-between spaces. Numerous researcheshave been conducted to study the influence of spatial configuration on user social relationships.

A variety of studies were conducted in 1980 to explore the relation between urban architecture and antisocial behavior, with some authors, such as Alice Coleman, (L. Coleman and Watson 1985)suggesting that "social malaise" was an unavoidable consequence of improper design, (Hickman 2013).

The existence of three elements in neighbourhoods appears to enhance social contacts between neighbours: the potential of passive social contact, closeness to others, and an adequate area to engage.(Festinger, Leon; Schachter and Back 1963); (Skjaeveland and Tommy 1997);Concerns regarding the disintegration of the residential housing have received significant study attention, but the importance of spatial organization mechanisms, such as neighbourhood space design, that might promote the sense of community, has been neglected(skjaeveland 1997); Recent research has looked at the in-between area as an interface, a public/private boundary, a threshold, a soft edge, liminal space, a buffer zone, and as a smooth / striated region(Can and Heath 2016); Life within and between buildings appears to be considered as more important and meaningful than the spaces and structures themselves in nearly every case(Gehl 1987).

Researchers conducted sociological surveys: (Chombart de Lawe 1964);(Jacobs 1992)(Newman and Franck 1982); (J. S. Coleman 1990) It examined social groups and individuals in the city and in housing, revealing a variety of discomforts that define housing, such as the deterioration of social interactions, the dominance of anonymity, isolation, and insecurity among its residents.

Daily experiences are heavily linked to structure, material, color, and sound, which improves the representation of space and the formal side of society's code, ... the social space. Instead of ritual and the sacredness of collective life, the latter has endured social phenomena such as individualism. (Bouchelaghem 2011).

Residents will experience difficult conditions in terms of family relationships, neighbour conflict, poor health and a low educational level, as well as aggressive behaviour and apparent societal rejection. Because the factors of healthy mental health, such as closeness, self-esteem, and security, are not satisfied, these parameters will eventually create discomfort (zeghichihadjer 2014).

The qualities of the inhabitants, their attitudes toward neighbourly interactions, their position, their goals, and their fundamental coherence, will govern the development of active social relations, beginning with a basic knowledge of the existence of neighbour. (Pigeon, 2013).

The neighbourhood is defined by Haumont.B as a place "where multiple lifestyle cultures are presented and confronted"(Bernard and Alain 2005);He continues to state that our neighbours are simultaneously close and far away, completely familiar and entirely strange. And our behaviour interprets these proximities and distances, which clearly occur in the circumstances of our social interactions, based on the positions we occupy there. Or pretend to inhabit it.

Bernard Haumont and Alain Morel have highlighted forms of cohabitation in these common places by exposing the conflicts - controlled or violent - between various concepts of civility, cleanliness, sociability, and, simply put, savoir-vivre.

Despite the continuing deterioration of social interactions, few research have been focusingon the nature of neighbour relations in the in-between spaces between the dwelling and the building's entrance.
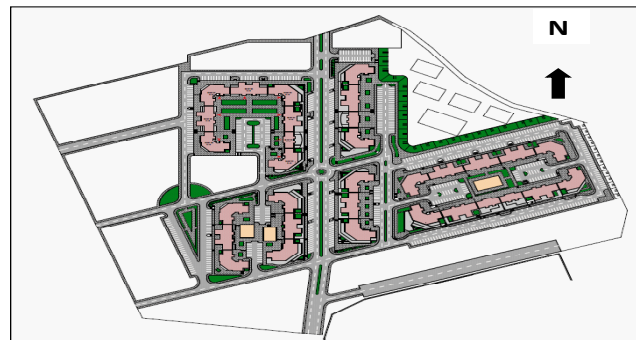
CASE STUDY

Our research focuses on a neighbourhood in Batna, Algeria: cité 1er novembre 1954. (called Chnawa) (See figure : 1).
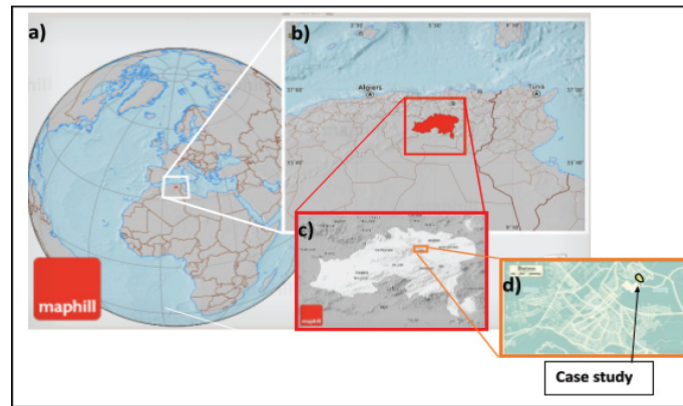

Figure 1. Geographical location map of the case study : a) Geographical location of Algeria ; b) Geographical location of wilaya of Batna; c) Geographical location of Batna city ; d) Geographical location of study case. (Source : a);b);c): http://www.maphill.com; d): Author's exploration)

This project involves the development of the President of the Algerian Republic's ; a proposal to build a million housing units. After being approved in the municipal development program in 2002, the project could not commence until 2004. The site is located on a hilly, irregularly shaped land.The residential neighbourhood is located in the city's north-eastern section, 2 km away from the center . The neighbourhood was chosen specifically because it was one of the most recent projects established by the ADL Agency in 2008; it comprised of 1000 housing units of numerous typologies; divided up through 32 buildings, the above project occupies a total area of 84024 m2; it is also encircled by collective and private housing units, Public housing units, and therefore more than half of the surrounding area remains undeveloped (See figure : 2).


Figure 2. The case study :1000 logements AADl / Bouzourane.Source : Boukhalfa Zennine (in charge of the project) + author exploration 2022.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the phenomenon of escalating conflicts between neighbours inside collectif housings by employing a survey to assess the behavior of neighbours in a modern in-betwee spatial arrangement; The neighbourhood is comprised of 32 blocks that are divided into four lots based on different assemblages (See figure : 3); The zone that captivates our curiosity is the in between space; which vary from one building to another in terms of surface, height, and whether or not it contains an elevator (See figure : 4 and 5).
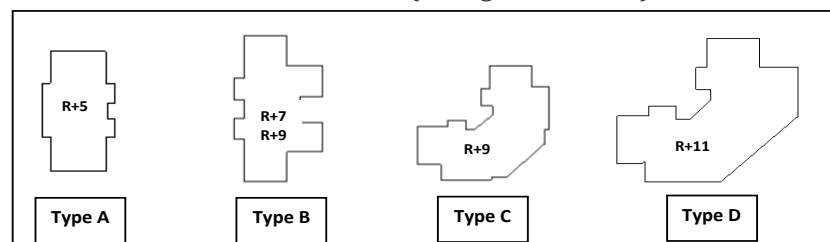
Figure 3. The different categories of units on the neighbourhood. Source : Author's exploration 2022.
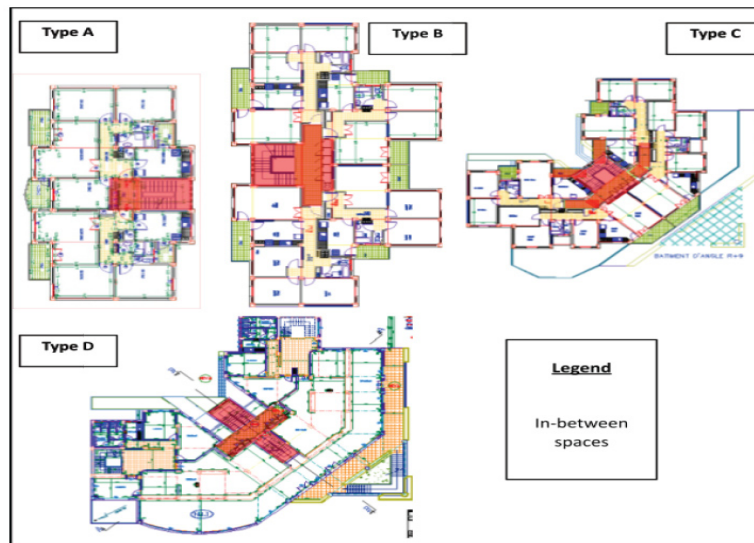
Figure 4. The different types of In-between spaces in the case study. Source : Boukhalfa Zennine (in charge of the project) + author exploration 2022.

Figure 5. Photos from the neighbourhhod in-between spaces.Source : Author 2022.

METHODS

The study tries to demonstrate a relationship between a lack of community sense and a sharing attitude in the in-between spaces of collective housing. To comprehend the logic that governs the social issues encountered in these areas.

In our case, the questionnaire was selected as an instrument of investigation; a statistical and descriptive analysis relates to the quantitative and qualitative data collected using SPSS version 26 statistical software; the appropriate technique is "probability sampling," whereby each element has an equivalent chance of being selected, created to enable us to estimate the sample's representativeness and generalize it; A cluster sampling method was used for our topic. Cluster sampling considers various portions of the population as clusters (which are the floors). Residents are selected as participants from each cluster (whose are the households). Only one parent is questioned, and the number of units is equal to the number of participants.

The sample size is determined by the population census of the chosen neighbourhood: 1000 units; with a population of a few hundred to a few thousand elements, the sample represents 10% of the research field (Maurice Angers 1994); nevertheless, the sample size chosen is 100 housings.

A pilot survey was launched in January 2022 among a limited number of 1000 housing unit tenants (1.5 percent); 126 questions were posed in Arabic and French to estimate the level of resonance of the questions (on choice). After eliminating, altering, and combining some questions, we had 43 closed and open, single or multiple choice, Likert scaled questions. Finally, Arabic was selected as the language. The field survey lasted four weeks, beginning on February 20, 2022.

There were 190 forms distributed; only 120 were collected; 20 forms were incomplete; the complete list has been reduced to 100, which is relevant of our investigation. The survey was created with the goal of conducting research. The main contributor of data for this research was a four-section self-administeredquestionnaire.

section 1: Identifying the residence (Occupancy statute; Year of occupation).

section 2: Inhabitant Identifying (social and demographic background).

section 3: Interactions in the Neighbourhood.

section 4: Neighbours disputes.

The questionnaire is segmented into rubrics (See figure : 6)., as shown in figure 3; initially, it investigated housing information using direct questions, then it asked about the resident profile using direct questions, and finally it asked about the level of neighbours' relationships; finally, it examines conflicts arising between neighbours and their correlation to each indicator. Questions on a five-point scale were utilized. On a Likert scale, "1" meant very unsatisfied, "2" meant dissatisfied, "3" meant slightly satisfied, "4" meant satisfied, and "5" meant very satisfied.
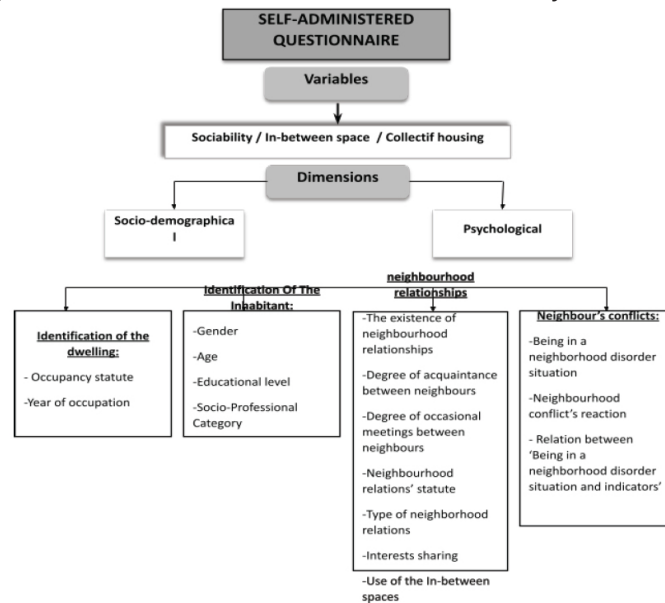
**Figure 6.** Self-administered questionnaire diagram. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this part the findings will be simply and objectively reported, with no speculation on why these results were discovered; The discussion interprets the meaning of the results, contextualizes them, and explains why they are significant.

Average Survey Response Rate

Survey response rate is generally represented as a percentage. It's calculated by dividing the number of respondents by the total number of surveys sent. To determin if this a good or bad average; an article published in 2021 determined that the average survey response rate was around 33%, but it acknowledged that there are many influencing factors(Lindemann, 2021).

190 questionnaires were distributed; only 120 were collected; 20 of those were uncomplete, bringing the total down to 100, then the survey response rate would be 52.63% which is representative for our population(See figure : 7).
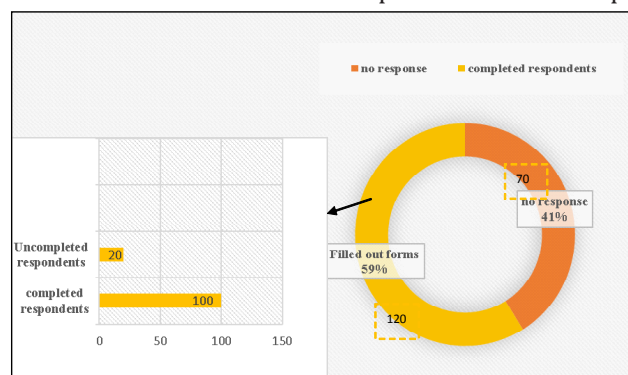
Figure 7. The response rate of the study case. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Identification of The Dwelling

Occupancy Statute

The housing occupancy status defines the household's legal situation in terms of the occupation of its main residence. There are two major statutes: owner status and tenant status. Homeowners tend to have a greater investment in the neighbourhood, thereby encouraging them to have more involvement with their neighbours; Besides there is a widespread view that housing tenants make the worst neighboursbecause they are noisy, troublesome and fail to behave responsibly towards their homes orneighbours (see,(Flint 2003),(Flint 2004b).(Flint, 2004a).

77 % of all households are owner-occupiers; while23 % of respondents are tenants(See table : 1).; According to the property expert Mahdi Zoukar(Samir 2021) ;and as reported by the laws regulating "the renting process of AADL housing is illegal; It cannot be sold or rented, because the owner did not gain complete possession of the apartment and did not pay its cost, and thus he has no right to dispose of it in this way".

Table 1. The Statute of occupancy of the residents; Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Occupancy Statute	Frequency	Percent
Owner	77	77,0
Tenant	23	23,0
Total	100	100,0

Year of Occupation

According to Buckner(Buckner et al. 1988)the number of years spent in the area was a strong predictor of the sense of community;Robinson and Wilkinsonalso found that neighbourhood cohesion was related positively to the number of years in the neighbourhood(Robinson and Wilkinson 1995); The figure 4 reveals that almost 64 percent of individuals surveyed have lived in this city for further than 14 years, from 2008 to 2022. This demonstrates that they spent considerable time together, which enabled them to enhance good neighbourly relationships(See table : 2).

Table 2. Respondents distribution by year of occupancy; Source : Author's exploration 2022.

	Occupancy year	Frequency	Percent
Valid	2000-2009	64	64,0
	2010-2019	30	30,0
	2020-2022	6	6,0
	Total	100	100,0

Identification of The Inhabitant

Gender

Prezza and her colleague(Prezza and Costantini 1989)discovered that women had stronger neighbourhood relationships comparing to males they scored higher; while another research found that gender is the strongest predictor of neighbouring activities(Campbell and Lee 1990b).

The figure 5illustrates that, out of 100 respondents, 55 (or 55%) are men and 45 (or 45%) are women; We observe the dominance of men (See table : 3).

Table 3. Respondents' distribution by gender; Source: Author's exploration 2022.

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	55	55,0
Female	45	45,0
Total	100	100,0

Age

Recent research found that individuals aged more than 65years identified with theircommunity more than their younger counterparts p54 (Ross and Searle 2019b).Throughout the sampling, the dominant segment of inhabitants' ages is between 30 to 39 represented by 35 %, followed by the group of age between 40-49. the population is relatively young(See table : 4).

Table 4. Distribution of respondents by age group. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Age group	Frequency	Percent
20-29	15	15,0
30-39	35	35,0
40-49	28	28,0
+50	22	22,0
Total	100	100,0

Educational Level

The psychologicBukcner revealed that education level was a significant predictor of the sense of community(Buckner et al. 1988).The number of respondents with a secondary education is 41%, while the percentage with a university degree is 36%; we are dealing with a population with a medium level of education, This demonstrates the educated class's awareness, and thus its members have a great deal of culture and treatment with neighbours in the same building, while the lowest percentage is for illiterates, and this is evidence that most families fight illiteracy and try to improve their conditions based on the principle that learning contributes directly to the development of strong relationships(See table: 5).

Table 5. Distribution of respondents by the level of education; Source : Author's exploration 2022**.**

Educational level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	6	6,0
Middle	17	17,0
Secondary	41	41,0
University	36	36,0
Total	100	100,0

Socio-Professional Category

According to the table, the retired category has an estimated percentage of 40%; it is followed by the category of employees, which has a rate of 73 %; and the category of freeemployers has an estimated percentage of 14 %. It was followed by the unemployed category by 9 %. This indicates that half of them have nothing to do during the day and occupy the considerable time around the neighbourhood(See table : 6).

Table 6. Distribution of respondents by the Socio-Professional Category. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Professional Category	Frequency	Percent
employer	37	37,0
free employement	14	14,0
retired	40	40,0
unemployed	9	9,0
Total	100	100,0

NEIGHBOURHOOD RELATIONSHIPS

The existence of neighbourhood relationships

For the question "Do you maintain contact with your building's neighbours?" "Yes, or no?" 75.76 % responded "Yes", While 24.24 % replied "No". When compared to neighbours who have lived on the same block for years, the percentage of residents who answered No is significantly high (See table : 7).

Table 7. The existence of neighbourhood's relationships. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	76	76,0
No	24	24,0
Total	100	100,0

Degree of Acquaintance between Neighbours

Addressing the question "Do you know your building's neighbours: all; most; about half; some; nobody"; residents who know "some" dominate with a percentage of 42.5%; followed by those who know "most of them" with 22%, those who know "about half "of the neighbours of the same building present a percentage of 17%, While only 14% responded with: " all "; residents who do not know any neighbours present a significant percentage of 5%, these finding explains the residents' ignorance and anonymity (See table : 8).

Table 8. The degree of acquantaince. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Acquaintance degree	Frequency	Percent
all	14	14,0
most	22	22,0
abouthalf	17	17,0
some	42	42,0
nobody	5	5,0
Total	100	100,0

Degree of Occasional Meetings between Neighbours

Regarding occasional encounters between building's neighbours, the majority of respondents 43 %, responded "once/week," which is unreasonable given that half are retired or have no occupations; and the other half are employers (See table : 9).

Table 9. Degree of occasional meetings. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

occasional meetings	Frequency	Percent
1 time / day	36	36,0
1 time/week	43	43,0
1 time/month	21	21,0
Total	100	100,0

Neighbourhood Relations' Statute

According to the outcomes of the question "Do you consider your relationship's statute with your neighbours of building: Strong, average, or weak," nearly 55% of the inhabitants of the same blocks consider the relationships between them weak, despite the fact that the majority shared the same building for more than 12 years, enough time to create strong links; 23% percent consider them average; and only 22% consider them strong (See table : 10).

Table 10. Neighbourhood relations' statute. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Relationship statute	Frequency	Percent
strong	22	22,0
average	23	23,0
weak	55	55,0
Total	100	100,0

Type of Neighbourhood Relations

In response to the question, "Do you have friendly, courtesies, conflicting, mutual aid, or non-existent connections with your neighbours or other types of relations?" The majority of respondents, 38 percent, believe that their relations with their building's neighbours are only courteous; while residents who assume that their relations are friendly present 29%, only 17 % believe that their relations are mutual aid; the percentage relates to others who don't have relations with their neighbours is 11%, and 3 % believe that the relations are conflictual(See table : 11).

Table11. Type of neighborhood relations. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Relation type	Frequency	Percent
friendly	29	29,0
courteous	38	38,0
conflicting	2	2,0

mutualaid	17	17,0
non-existent	11	11,0
Other	3	3,0
Total	100	100,0

Interests sharing

When asked, "Do you share your skills and interests with your building neighbour?", nearly all of the respondents 88 % either did not share their skills and interests or kept a considerable distance from them. social support derived through social interaction between neighbours likely contributes to a greater sense of well-being. Furthermore, a sense of personal well-being may facilitate an individual's interest in neighbouring activities.Neighbours' shared interests are not motivated by sympathy; rather, they are motivated by a desire to improve the features of the local community and the common environment in which they live(See table : 12).

Table 12. Sharing interests and skills between neighbours. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	12	12,0
No	88	88,0
Total	100	100,0

Use of the in-between Spaces

In terms of these spaces are used by who, we asked: "the internal common areas in the building (the entrance to the building / the entrance hall / the stairs / the elevator / near the entrance to your dwelling /terrace / cellar) are used by:neighbours in the same building; neighbourhood neighbours; strangers ; vagabonds ; animals ; housekeepers"; 55 % confirm that these places are utilized by people other than the building's residents. While 45% of users are residents of building, and 20% were from outside the city, This explains why any type of use issue arises within each building, more precisely among the residents of each block(See table : 13).

Table 13. Use of the In-between spaces. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Users	Frequency	Percent
neighbors in the same building	45	45,0
the neighbors of the neighbourhood	16	16,0
strangers	11	11,0
vagabonds	4	4,0
animals	5	5,0
Housekeepers	19	19,0
Total	100	100,0

Neighbourhood Conflict's Reaction

The 71 households who had conflicts with their neighbours behaved differently to the issue; 46 % alerted the neighbour, whereas almost 25% attempted to find solutions by communicating with the building's neighbours; no neighbour went further than that and called the police(See table : 14).

Table 14. Neighbourhood conflict's reaction to the disputes. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

Neighborhoodconflict'sreaction	Frequency	Percent
Inform the neighbor who caused it	46	16,0
Talk with neighbors to find a solution	25	13.0
Inform the police	0	0
Total	71	71.0

Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

Neighbourhood disorder refers to observed or perceived physical and social features of neighbourhoods that may signal the breakdown of order and social control, and that can undermine the quality of life(Gracia Enrique 2014).Regarding the question:"Have you ever been in a neighbourhood dispute?" Yes or No "; The majority of respondents replied with

"Yes" with a rate of 71% , whereas 29 % reported not having neighbourhood quarrels during their residence duration in the neighbourhood(See table : 15).

Table 15. Being in a neighborhood disorder situation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	71	71,0
No	29	29,0
Total	100	100,0

Age * Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

Table 19 reveals that residents among 30-39 years old have had the most disputes with their neighbours in the in-between space (74%), followed by inhabitants from 20 to 29 years old (73.3%), then residents exceeding 50 years old (68.18%), Finally, the age group most involved in neighbour disputes is 40-49 years old (97.85)(See table : 16).

Table 16. Age * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

		Being in a neighborhood disorder situation		
		Yes	No	Total
Age	20-29	11	4	15
	30-39	26	9	35
	40-49	19	9	28
	+50	15	7	22
Total		71	29	100

Relation Type * Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

When asked about the frequency of being in a neighbourhood trouble situation, 25 % of residents who consider their relations "courteous" have entered into conflicts with building neighbours during the period of residence; the survey reveals that 6 % of residents who do not have a relationship have had conflicts; however, residents who consider their relations friendly had tensions with a percentage of 24 %.12 % of those who identified their neighbourhood interactions as mutual aid encountered problems.

This demonstrates that the overall perception of the neighbours'relationship does not reflect that there have been no disputes amongst building neighbours(See table : 17).

Table 17. Relation type * Being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		
		Yes	No	Total
relation type	friendly	24	5	29
	courteous	25	13	38
	conflicting	2	0	2
	mutualaid	12	5	17
	non-existent	6	5	11
	Other	2	1	3
Total		71	29	100

Socio-Professional Category * Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

It's been shown that 75.67 % of employers were involved in confrontations over utilizing the in-between space, followed by retirees with a ratio of 67% who had already had issues with their neighbours; unemployed respondents were the most participating inhabitants in neighbour disputes with 77.77%; The further a resident stays in the neighbourhood, the more frequently he will dispute with his neighbours(See table : 18).

Table 18. Table of Socio-Professional Category * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		
		Yes	No	Total
SocioProfessional Category	employer	28	9	37
	free employement	9	5	14
	retired	27	13	40
	unemployed	7	2	9
Total		71	29	100

Educational level * Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

Table 20 shows how education level affects neighbourhood conflicts between residents; 100% of illiterate respondents have already been in disputes; whereas 58.82 % of residents with a middle educational level were involved in a conflict with neighbours, 70.73 % of secondary level residents had neighbours' problems, and more than 72 % of university level residents were involved in neighbourhood disputes.We infer that the higher the resident's educational level, the more disputes he has towards his neighbours, because individuals with higher education recognize the significance of a decent quality of life and are not susceptible to everything that disrupts their existence in the neighbourhood(See Table:19).

Table 19. Educational level * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		Total
		Yes	No	
Educational-level	Illiterate	6	0	6
	middle	10	7	17
	secondary	29	12	41
	university	26	10	36
Total		71	29	100

Gender * being in a neighbourhood disorder situation Crosstabulation

According to the statistics in Table 20, the male gender has more neighbourhood difficulties

than the female gender. Only 64% of female respondents experienced concerns with theirneighbours, compared to 76% of male respondents(See table : 20).

Table 20. Gender * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source : Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		Total
		Yes	No	
Gender	Male	42	13	55
	Female	29	16	45
Total		71	29	100

Degree of acquaintance * being in a neighbourhood disorder situation

In order to evaluate the relation between the degree of acquaintance perceived by residents and the involvement in neighbourhood issues, a crosstabulation was made; the findings show that residents who know about half of the neighbours involved the most inthe conflicts(See table : 21).

Table 21. Degree of acquaintance * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. . Source :Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		Total	Percentage
		Yes	No		
Degree of acquaintance	all	10	4	14	71.42%
	most	17	5	22	77.27%
	abouthalf	14	3	17	82.35%
	some	28	14	42	66.66%
	nobody	2	3	5	40%
Total		71	29	100	

Relationship status * being in a neighbourhood disorder situation

When asked, "Have you ever been in a neighbourhood danger situation?" "Yes or No"; 68 % who perceive their neighbourhood interactions to be strong responded positively. 65 % of those who believe their relationships are medium have had disagreements; 74 % of those who believe their relationships are weak have notentered in conflicts with neighbours.As a result, we infer that the residents' view of the relationship does not match reality, and this does not imply that they have never had disagreements with their neighbours(See table: 22).

Table 22. Relationship status * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Cross tabulation. Source :Author's exploration 2022.

		Being in a neighborhood disorder situation		Total
		Yes	No	
Relationship status	high	15	7	22
	medium	15	8	23
	low	41	14	55
Total		71	29	100

The Belonging feeling * Being in a Neighbourhood Disorder Situation

Only 7 of the sample participants reported a sense of belonging within the building, whereas 6 of them encountered problems with their neighbours. 70% of respondents with "strong enough" have been in neighbourhood disputes in the in-between spaces during their living period. We see here that neighbours were unable to define a sense of belonging to the building(See table : 23).

Table 23. The belonging feeling * being in a neighborhood disorder situation Crosstabulation. Source :Author's exploration 2022.

		being in a neighborhood disorder situation		Total
		Yes	No	
the feeling of belonging	extremelystrong	6	1	7
	strongenough	17	7	24
	strong	15	6	21
	weak	11	5	16
	extremelyweak	22	10	32
Total		71	29	100

CONCLUSION

This study provides a better understanding of the hidden reason behind neighbour disputes in the in-between spaces of a residential building in Batna city, where disputes are increasing in abundance. Findings show that a variety of sense of community predictors are available in this neighbourhood, However disputes among neighbours continue to occur. It has been shown that inhabitants lack the intention to share in-between spaces; they are more likely to prefer individuality,

and ignorance towards their neighbours and towards the space that they used to share.The difficulties we confronted during this survey stem from the residents' contradictory responses, as we observed that their understanding of the issue of conflicts and the sense of community and participation remains ambiguous and far from their interests; the neighbours here have been gathered inside one building and were asked to share it despite their many distinctions. Their attitude was to pursue individuality, unwilling to share and engaging in conflict with anyone who violated their privileges.Detailed study must be conducted to determine the relationship between common consciousness and neighbouring disputes in order to construct a better in-between space and eliminate conflicts.

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