

Assessing the needs of the homeless elderly

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Abstract:

It is clear that the homelessness of the elderly has become a social phenomenon within society, and it needs scientific study, especially with its increasing spread, as there are many important and necessary needs for this unsaturated group that lead to many problems that affect the psychological and social status of the elderly. The study problem can be formulated in the next question: What are the needs of the homeless elderly in Together to Save Human Foundation? The main objective is to estimate the needs of the homeless elderly, and this study is one of the descriptive studies that aim to estimate the needs of the homeless elderly. And 74.1% of the homeless elderly's needs are healthy, and the results of the study showed the answer to its questions that 76.2% of the social needs of the homeless elderly are not satisfied.

Keywords :Needs Assessment - Homeless Elderly

الملخص:

من الواضح أن نزوح المسنين أصبح ظاهرة اجتماعية سلبية داخل المجتمع، وتحتاج إلى دراسة علمية، خاصة مع تزايد انتشارها، حيث توجد العديد من الاحتياجات الهامة والضرورية لهذه الفئة غير المشبعة التي تؤدي إلى العديد من المشكلات التي تؤثر على الحالة النفسية والاجتماعية للمسنين ويمكن صياغة مشكلة الدراسة في السؤال التالي ما هي احتياجات المسنين المشردين في مؤسسة معا لإنقاذ الإنسان؟ والهدف الرئيسي هو تقدير احتياجات المسنين المشردين، وهذه الدراسة من الدراسات الوصفية التي تهدف إلى تقدير احتياجات المسنين المشردين، وتستخدم الدراسة الحالية منهج المسح الاجتماعي بالعينة، واعتمدت الدراسة على الاستبانة كأداة بحثية، ومن إجابة الدراسة على أسئلتها تبين ان ٧٦.٧% من الاحتياجات للمسنين المشردين اجتماعية، و ٧٤.١% من الاحتياجات للمسنين المشردين صحية، كما أظهرت نتائج الدراسة الإجابة على تساؤلاتها على ان ٧٦.٢% من الاحتياجات الاجتماعية للمسنين المشردين غير مشبع.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تقدير الاحتياجات - المسنين المشردين

First: The problem of study:

The human element is the main pillar of the success of the organizations and their achievement of their objectives ,so it must be taken care of and worked on its use effectively (Baqi, 2004, 171), and the elderly group of both sexes in any society is the group that has given the community the best of giving and is the one who has taken the lead in the growth and progress of its society through the process of contributing constructively and connected through successive times, which has reached the community to the cultural, social, economic, political and cultural situations (opening the door to the door, opening the door to the beginning of the process of contributing constructively and connected through successive times, which has reached the community to the cultural, social, economic, political and cultural situations (opening the door to its society, opening the door to successive times, which has reached the community' cultural, social, economic, political, political and cultural situations (opening the door to the future. 2003, 297), therefore, the ageing stage is considered to be the age that must be cared for and cared for, given the accompanying some of the variables that may affect the mental and social health of the elderly if they are provided with appropriate social care.

Care for the elderly is one of the newest fields and areas in the field of social welfare and social work, where the need for care programmes for the elderly emerged after the change in the pattern of family planning that has shifted from extended to small family, and the result of this change towards economic and health industrialization that has occurred in most countries of the world, which is a major issue in the emergence of the problem of the elderly (Darwish, 2009, 3) The importance of caring for the elderly

is therefore due to the steady increase in their number all over the world, and improved living conditions, health conditions, the nature of work, reduced hours and the advancement of natural and social sciences have contributed to this outcome, but the need to invest in the free time of the elderly and provide them with social care has become necessary, In addition to the children's preoccupation with their private lives, which has led to the elderly feeling isolated, the elderly need to understand and share emotionally so that they can continue the journey of life, and when the elderly lose the ability to care for themselves, the family is unable to take care of them, it is necessary to provide an appropriate environment that protects them and helps them to satisfy their needs. Personal, economic, health and social, and provide them with appropriate recreational and cultural programs for him. (Sanhoury, 2007, 151)

The issue of older persons is receiving considerable attention because of the significant increase in the number of older persons, and as a result of this ever-increasing number of older persons with the spread of poverty has to the emergence of the elderly population. (Russan, 2013, 13)

The phenomenon of homelessness in developing and civilized countries is seen as a major social scourge that tarnishes the reputation of society, where it has spread significantly and has become a threat to the security and safety of society, and therefore all societies seek to fight it as an uncivilized phenomenon (Ali, 2009, 126), the numbers of homeless persons have increased significantly due to the increasing numbers of poor and begging has become a social problem that has increased in Egyptian society where this problem has emerged along with other problems such as poverty, Diseases, unemployment (Khalil, 2005, 51), and other problems where some resort to begging for a living and filling hunger and others consider it a profession to meet its needs and requirements as an

easy and profitable profession at the same time and now begging is not limited to one age group but includes different age groups (children - youth - older) especially that the number of older people is increasing continuously due to the tremendous progress in the medical and health aspects As the demands of life and the cost of living increase, the number of elderly people homeless in the streets and fields increases, necessitating increased attention to the elimination of this phenomenon.

Therefore, homeless elderly people are among the groups most in need of psychological and social care by various institutions and social systems, and the profession of social work is one of the most close to the issues of the elderly, a professional and scientific practice aimed at helping people perform better for their social roles and improve their relationships and social environments (AbdelAl, 2006, 128), practicing social work as a profession in many areas and the field is a special construction of practice that is strictly constituted to deal with individuals, groups or communities facing special problems or similar situations, and social work areas are a pattern of functional division of social work practice as distinct activities practiced with specific categories of problems that require a certain type of professional intervention to address them, and there are no fixed areas, i.e. that social work may be active in a new area where it was not previously practiced and the importance of its study in an area where the practice was not concentrated. (Sarhan, 2006, 367)

The social worker works as a general practitioner in the field of the elderly to achieve a range of objectives, these objectives may vary in the framework of estimating the needs and services of social, recreational, cultural, health and sports programs and services as a right of the

elderly and has to work hard to help the elderly to obtain, defend and claim their rights to satisfy their needs.

A key role for the social services profession in dealing with the problem of begging is to work to rehabilitate beggars who are in the institutions of beggars to reduce the spread of begging, although they can play many roles, but there are many obstacles, as some studies have shown. Previous there is a clear interest on the part of the profession of social work in the field of social defense, especially the category of beggars, and this is illustrated by the interest of many studies and research studies to study begging as a social phenomenon and the role of social work in dealing with it, but for the study of estimating the needs of the elderly homeless did not receive sufficient study commensurate with the increase of this group.

It is clear from the previous presentation that the category of homeless elderly persons is one of the vulnerable, vulnerable and vulnerable groups, as this group suffers from many social, economic and psychological problems as a result of the circumstances they are going through and their inability to satisfy their needs and their total dependence on others to satisfy their needs as a result of poverty, which makes them homeless in the streets, which calls for the need to take care of this group by specialists in social work by studying and assessing the needs of the elderly within the housing institutions.

To further identify the problem of research, the researchers will address previous studies as follows: -

Ellen Baxter Study, 1982 The study was aimed at identifying the homeless in New York, their way of life and the necessary needs of these homeless persons and ways to satisfy their needs, as well as identifying their places of residence, and the results of the study showed that there has been a clear change in the preparation of these homeless persons in the past 15 years, where it was pointed out that these homeless persons are on the rise and that these

homeless persons do not have a safe shelter as they hang out on the streets, resulting in the inability to rehabilitate them, which requires concerted efforts to find suitable places for them to preserve their human dignity and also to rehabilitate them.

Karen Patton Study, 2003 Entitled "**Exploring** the Needs of Older Homeless People", this study was aimed at identifying the needs of older homeless people, and the data collected in this study were collected through a sample of 41 homeless adults placed in the Los Angeles County Survival Community Shelter, and the results of the study showed that older homeless people have many needs, including health care and economic services.

Farideh Rajpoost Study, 2005 The study aimed to identify the prevalence of homeless groups in Iranian society in general, as well as to try to provide theoretical support to various agencies that carry out projects and measures towards improving the conditions of individuals without shelter and to reduce the spread of the phenomenon. The results of the study showed that 48.8% of the study sample in the age group over 50 years and 27.7 in the age group of 31:50 years, as well as the results of the study, the study results showed that education and knowledge of writing and reading increase people's awareness and reduce the social problems they may face and employment opportunities reduce these problems as well.

Study Arean, Patrica A; Huh (2006) Entitled "Solving the problem of treatment with the elderly", one of the objectives of this study was to intervene to solve the problems resulting from depression in the elderly with cognitive impairment and physical disabilities, the results of the study indicated the change in the frequency of treatment and the use of the knowledge fund in the elderly,

and help clients who face many different social problems with actionable and concrete steps to help the elderly, and carefully consider the problem and its solutions to give better results.

Lee, ling-ling study (2015) The study was aimed at identifying the health needs of the elderly, and the results of the study showed that there was a difference in health status and age between indigenous and non-indigenous peoples, and that there was a need to address health needs and improve information to assess the health needs of indigenous elderly people, which revealed significant health needs among the indigenous elderly, and found that older indigenous females needed more health needs than older males. Indigenous people.

Mchugh Study, Joanna (2015) The study, entitled "The social and nutritional needs identified among the elderly for access to day services and occupational health care", examined the importance of meals for the elderly living independently in society, the importance of the availability of health care to work with this group of the population, as well as the provision of social and food support, which confirmed that the elderly were largely unaware of the relationship between nutrition and health, and the results highlighted the need to prioritize social and food services for the elderly.

Soheir Ahmed Mohammed 2000" study Entitled "The needs and requirements of the elderly in the light of the challenges of the third millennium", the study aimed to identify the aspects of care provided, to satisfy the needs of the elderly and the expectations ought to provide a decent life, and the results of the study showed that the care services provided by the state to suit the needs of the elderly, also showed the lack of interest on the part of officials to provide programs and blood on a regular basis within institutions, and reached the development of an

integrated strategy that takes into account the actual needs of the elderly.

Abdul Aziz Ahmed Ghoneim Study 2004 The study was aimed at identifying the needs of the elderly (economic, health, social and psychological) and the results of the study showed that the most important economic needs of the elderly feel economic security and obtain income commensurate with the continuous increase in prices, goods and services, and the decline in the income of the elderly as a result of the transfer to retirement is a fundamental problem that affects in turn On the problems faced by the elderly, and the need for the elderly to carry out medical examinations and tests required by their health condition at prices commensurate with their economic conditions and the need of the elderly for health care programs that include periodic detection for the prevention of diseases, and one of the most important psychological needs is the need of the elderly to feel the importance, appreciation and respect of others.

Study Abeer and Ady Sayed 2004 The study aimed to assess the needs of the elderly, by identifying their needs and problems and studying the priorities of those needs from the point of view of their point of view, and also identifying these difficulties that prevent these needs from being met and coming up with indicators that contribute to the planning of social welfare programs for the elderly.

The Study of Zakina" Abdul Qadir Khalil 2006" Entitled "Assessing the efficiency and effectiveness of the **institutions caring for beggars in the fight against begging**", the study aimed to determine the efficiency of the institutions caring for beggars in the fight against begging and includes efficiency indicators (nature of objectives - organization of work for the development of human and financial resources - development of the organization - its

ability to face problems) and the study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the institutions caring for beggars. The results of the study showed the low level of efficiency and effectiveness of the institution in performing its roles, its role to care for inmates and provide services to them, and the lack of interest in begging. **Summer Sobhi Youssef Study 2008** The study aims to try to identify the social performance imbalances of vulnerable elderly people in the housing institutions to which research is applied, and to try to find the extent to which problems affect the client's patterns as individuals- families of the elderly- the functional community of the elderly- the community, and try to come up with a model of professional intervention to enable (giving strength) to vulnerable elderly people with the advanced general practice of social work in the light of the results of the research. The study found a positive and statistically significant relationship between the use of the professional intervention program in general practice and the empowerment of the elderly in their housing institutions, a positive and statistically significant relationship between the use of the vocational intervention program and the reduction of the old age's isolation and withdrawal from social life, a positive and statistically significant relationship between the use of the vocational intervention program and the achievement of independence for the elderly, access to the model of advanced general practice to achieve social justice by enabling (power grants) for vulnerable elderly people.

Study of Ibrahim Shaaban's Victory, 2011" Entitled "Social problems for the elderly living in the role of social welfare with a proposed conception of the practice of social work", the study aimed at identifying the social problems of the elderly residing in social welfare institutions, differing in the level of provision of care services, by monitoring and analyzing these problems, as well as identifying their types, the factors that led to them, as well as identifying The nature of the care services

provided to the elderly and the results of the study showed that the decision to join the home was taken by the elderly itself, as it became clear that the services provided by the houses of social care play a major role in meeting the needs of the elderly, and that the social problems of the elderly were the most important, the inability of the elderly to harmonize with his colleagues in the house and the lack of appreciation of others for him.

The Study of Yusuf Sayed Yusuf " 2013 Entitled "**The social and cultural conditions of patients roaming the streets of Cairo governorate**", the study aimed at identifying the social and cultural conditions of the elderly roaming, and trying to shed light on their lives in the street with the dangers and presenting their problems in order to provide appropriate recommendations and proposals to help those who provide care and help to various entities that aim to accommodate and rehabilitate the elderly roaming the streets of Egyptian society. .

Basma Hussein Abdul Karim Study, 2018" Entitled "**Problems arising from poor social relations between elderly residents in the home institutions and their families and a proposed program for the general practitioner in social work to alleviate their severity**", the study aimed to identify the problems arising from poor social relations between the elderly residents of the institutions and their families, and the results of the study showed that the elderly suffer from problems resulting from poor social relations between the elderly and their families, which are in order social problems, psychological problems, health problems, economic problems.

It is clear from previous studies that the elderly have many psychological, social, health and economic needs, and that their unsatisfied ness causes him problems that require the help of those around him and alleviate the

problems he suffer from, and that the lack of understanding of the nature of the stage by the elderly and their inability to perform their duties towards the elderly and beyond exposes them to neglect, and consequents many Problems that differ in severity, degree and quality from problems associated with the ageing stage and may be due to the emergence of the problem of homelessness and leaving the house and resort in to the street to these problems and this is confirmed by previous studies, and this prompted the researchers to take care of the elderly homeless and work to study their needs and work to reduce the phenomenon of homelessness of the elderly in the streets, which in turn delays the wheel of development.

Third: Formulating the problem of study:

In the light of previous studies, it is clear that the displacement of the elderly has become a negative social phenomenon within society, which needs to be studied scientifically, especially with its increased spread, where there are many important and necessary needs for this group that are not saturated lead to many problems affecting the psychological and social condition of the elderly and the problem of study can be formulated in the following question: What are the needs of the homeless elderly in a foundation together to save a human being?

Fourth: The importance of the study: -

- 1- The phenomenon of homelessness is a negative social phenomenon affecting society economically and socially, as it is considered a waste of human resources, which needs to be studied scientifically, so this study sought to study the phenomenon of homelessness of the elderly as a group in need of assistance.
- 2- The phenomenon of begging in general has become increasing alarmingly, as confirmed by the 2004

study of the National Center for Criminal and Social Research and that Cairo ranked first in the number of beggars (4333), followed by the governorate of Alexandria and the number of (1,572) beggars.

- 3- The phenomenon of elderly homelessness has many problems affecting development efforts, which hinders the progress of society, which requires that they be studied, and solutions developed to address them scientifically.
- 4- The social work profession is one of the main occupations in which it specializes in working in institutions caring for beggars and it is also up to it to deal with this phenomenon in a way that is not.

Fifth: The objectives of the study:

The main objective is: - to assess the needs of the homeless elderly, this main objective emerges from the following sub-objectives:

1. Assessing the social needs of the elderly homeless.
2. Assessing the health needs of the elderly homeless.
3. Assess the recreational needs of homeless elderly people.
4. Order the needs of homeless elderly people according to their priorities.

Sixth: Study questions:

The main question is: What are the needs of the elderly homeless?

The following sub-questions arise from this question:

1. What are the social needs of the elderly homeless? ؟
2. What is the health ؟needs of the elderly?
3. What are the recreational needs of ؟the elderly?

Seventh: Concepts of study

(1) Definition of homeless elderly persons: -

A- The definition of the elderly

the elderly is known as "an individual who is close to the age of 60 and begins to feel physical or physical changes and these changes vary from individual to individual. Some define him as the elderly person in which the citizen withdraws from the workforce, and his productive efforts are suspended by virtue of the pension referral law. (Imran, 2001, 21)

(b) Definition of the homeless

The homeless is known as a vulnerable social group with no home or fixed residence, living on the streets or in night shelters while unable to find a place to live. Here, we call for the use of the concept homeless persons in order to highlight the fact that the homeless are not only affected by the lack of a fixed place of residence, but also suffer from the serious shortcomings and disadvantages of not participating in the community relations established within the household which for members of the household are the main source of strong sense of confidence and appreciation. (Richards,2009,64)

Homelessness has many meanings, linguistic, legal, and social, because the shard sits in a language that means homeless, homeless, and homeless in the sense of evil. (Ibrahim Mustafa et al.,478) It is said that the camel and the day aches a stray in the sense of a stray, and the camel is homeless, he is a stray, and if he is homeless, he is Shirred Tared (son of perspective), and it is also said that "The homeless shred afar, he is stray and evil."

The linguistic meaning of displacements certainly able to characterize its social meaning as a pattern of anti-social behavior that threatens society.

Ahmed Bedouin homelessness is known as "no place of well-being, no means of living, no profession, no work, no

idleness despite being able to work, and living on begging and charity. (Badawi,1982, 438)

Socially, homelessness is defined as: Most opinions, if not all in the Arab world, argue that homelessness is not a crime that calls for punishment, but rather a defect that needs to be addressed, and therefore the determination of the appropriate measure requires identifying the situation of the social vagrant in its various aspects. (Darwish,1963, 80)

In this study, the homeless elderly can be defined as:

- He is a person who's almost 60 years old.
- He was abandoned or expelled from his home for emergency circumstances and became homeless.
- He suffers from difficult health and economic conditions that make him unable to meet his basic needs. The homeless elderly person resorts to a temporary place to protect him and satisfy his needs.
- Or a group of the foundation's staff conducts caravans to attract elderly street homeless people to the institution. Able or unable to work. The elderly homeless live in the institution as an alternative to his home, which he has abandoned or expelled from.

Methodological

This study is part of descriptive studies aimed at identifying the needs of homeless elderly people in housing institutions and determining the characteristics of social, health and recreational needs from the point of view of the homeless elderly at Maana To Save a Human Being Foundation.

The curriculum:

The current study uses the social survey method in the manner of the comprehensive inventory of homeless elderly people at Ma'anNa Foundation to save a human being in Giza governorate, the Branch of Dokki and the

Pyramid) numbering 7474 elderly homeless persons of both sexes (men and women).

The study tools:

The study relied on a questionnaire for the homeless elderly in Ma'an Foundation to save a human being in Giza governorate, the Dokki branch and the pyramid, and it was designed and presented to some arbitrators from within the college and applied to the homeless elderly to appreciate their needs.

The government's support for the government's work in education and Spatial area

The current study was conducted on The Ma'an Foundation to save a human being in Giza governorate, Dokki branch and pyramid because it is the institution specialized with the elderly homeless and the following is a **profile of that institution:** Maana Foundation for the Rescue of A Human, known as 825 Central, was established in 2016 as the first private institution in Egypt to care for the homeless, and is licensed number 1 in Egypt and has the only classification and guidance center in the Arab Republic of Egypt and 77, nursing homes in different areas at the level of Cairo and Giza, accommodating more than (700), **Human field** A comprehensive inventory of all the homeless elderly in Ma'an in a foundation to save a human being in Giza governorate, Dokki branch and pyramid, where it is the only institution within Cairo and Giza working with this group and their number (74) elderly homeless. It took from 1/1/2020 to 10/10/2020.

Study results:

Table 1: Social needs as determined by homeless elderly

M	Social needs	Responses						Weighted total	Weighted average	Estimate %	Order
		Yes		Kind of		No					
		As	%	As	%	As	%				
1	I share their events with my colleagues.	48	64.9	9	12.1	17	23	179	2.42	%80.6	3
2	There are problems with my colleagues and friends.	18	24.3	23	31.1	33	44.6	163	2.20	%73.4	10
3	The specialists at the house do not treat us well.	10	13.5	20	27	44	59.5	182	2.46	%82.0	1
4	Specialists give us the opportunity to express our opinions and suggestions.	37	50	24	32.4	13	17.6	152	2.05	%68.5	12
5	There is no opportunity to participate in decision-making.	19	25.7	16	21.6	39	52.7	168	2.27	%75.7	8
6	Our relationship with the house's staff is friendly.	45	60.8	20	27	9	12.2	154	2.08	%69.4	11
7	Specialists consider our own circumstances.	37	50	28	37.8	9	12.2	176	2.38	%79.3	5
8	I appreciate and respect the opinion of the colleagues in the house.	34	45.9	27	36.5	13	17.6	169	2.28	%76.1	7
9	I love forming relationships with others.	34	45.9	24	32.4	16	21.6	166	2.24	%74.8	9
10	I do not have friends.	12	16.2	21	28.4	41	55.4	177	2.39	%79.7	4
11	I cannot find anyone to look after me.	11	14.9	19	25.7	44	59.4	181	2.45	%81.5	2
12	I participate in group activities.	38	51.3	25	38.8	11	14.9	175	2.36	%78.8	6
Total		343	38.6	256	28.8	289	32.6	2042	2.30	76.7% Average	

Source: Collected and calculated from the results of the 2020 questionnaire. Illustrated from table: (1):

The level of social needs of homeless elderly people (average) where the weighted average (2.30) for the distance was 76.7%). Followed by "I can't find anyone to look after me" (81.5%) as well as "Share with my colleagues their events" (80.6%) followed by "I have no friends" (79.7%), % and the last ranking came "Our relationship with the house team is friendly" (69.4%). "The opportunity to express our opinions and suggestions is the opportunity to express our opinions and proposals" with the same percentage (68.5%) and may be due to the weakness of social relations between the homeless elderly and the staff of the foundation.

Table 2: Health needs as determined by homeless elderly

M	Health needs	Responses						Weighted total	Weighted average	Estimate %	Order
		Yes		Kind of		No					
		As	%	As	%	As	%				
1	A regular medical examination is performed on us.	51	68.9	15	20.3	8	10.8	191	2.58	86.0%	1
2	Health education courses are organized for us.	27	36.5	30	40.5	19	23	160	2.16	%72.1	7
3	I need a full meal.	44	59.4	23	32.1	7	9.5	185	2.50	%83.3	3
4	We suffer from the uncleanness of the toilets	6	8.1	24	32.4	44	59.5	186	2.51	%83.8	2
5	The house has occupational safety and health requirements.	46	62.2	16	21.6	12	16.2	182	2.46	%82.0	5
6	There are	14	18.9	20	27	40	45.1	122	1.65	%55.0	10

M	Health needs	Responses						Weighted total	Weighted average	Estimate %	Order
		Yes		Kind of		No					
		As	%	As	%	As	%				
	ambulances equipped inside the house.										
7	First aid is available inside a house.	44	59.4	17	23	13	17.5	179	2.42	%80.6	6
8	We are suffering from a shortage of modern medical equipment and equipment in the house.	24	32.4	43	58.1	7	9.5	131	1.77	%59.0	8
9	We need some specific medical specialties at the Dar Clinic.	37	50	21	28.4	16	21.6	127	1.72	%57.2	9
10	The house has medicines for treatment.	42	65.8	24	32.4	8	10.8	182	2.46	%82.0	4
Total		335	45.1	233	31.4	174	23.5	1645	2.22	74.1%	

Source: Collected and calculated from the results of the 2020 questionnaire.

Illustrated from table: (2):

The level of health needs of homeless elderly people (average) where the weighted average (2.22) for the distance was 74.1% where at the beginning of the arrangement "a periodic medical examination is carried out on us" by (86%) Followed by "We suffer from the unclean toilets" (83.8%)%as well as "I need a full meal" (83.3%) followed by "the house has the necessary medicines for treatment" (82%), and the latest ranking "We need some

medical specialties assigned to the clinic of the house"(57.2%). Followed by "there are ambulances equipped inside the house" with the same percentage (55%)and this may be due to poor coordination between the institution and the medical institutions available in the surrounding environment, especially in light of the outbreak of the Corona crisis.

Table 3: Recreational needs as determined by homeless

M	Recreational needs	Responses						Weighted total	Weighted average	Estimate %	Order
		Yes		Kind of		No					
		As	%	As	%	As	%				
1	Specialists are keen to organize the trips.	24	32.4	35	47.3	15	20.3	157	2.12	70.7%	9
2	The house does not offer enough flights.	11	14.9	36	48.6	27	36.5	164	2.22	73.9%	7
3	The house chooses not to repeat the trips at times that are not suitable.	7	9.5	20	27	47	63.5	188	2.54	84.7%	1
4	I would like to provide suitable places for the resort.	27	35.5	30	40.5	17	23	158	2.14	71.2%	8
5	The house has a variety of activities.	42	56.8	19	25.7	13	17.6	177	2.39	79.7%	4
6	The house is interested in sports activity.	27	36.5	38	51.3	9	12.2	166	2.24	74.8%	6
7	Specialists are interested in involving us in proposing recreational programmes.	35	47.3	25	33.8	14	18.9	169	2.28	76.1%	5
8	The house is interested in organizing parties on various occasions.	48	64.9	17	23	9	12.2	187	2.53	84.2%	2
9	The entertainment in the house is rudimentary.	27	36.5	22	29.7	25	33.8	146	1.97	65.8%	10
10	I miss the recreational aspect of the house.	8	10.8	27	36.5	39	52.7	179	2.42	80.6%	3
Total		256	34.6	269	36.3	215	29.1	1691	2.29	76.2%	

Source: Collected and calculated from the results of the 2020 questionnaire.

Illustrated from table: (3):

The level of recreational needs of homeless elderly people (average) where the weighted average (2.29) for the distance was (76.2%). Followed by "The House is interested in organizing concerts on various occasions" (84.2%) as well as "I miss the recreational aspect of the house" (80.6%) followed by "the house has various activities" (79.7%), and came in the latest ranking "specialists are keen to organize trips" (70.7%). Followed by "entertainment in the house rudimentary" with the same percentage (65.8%) and may be due to the lack of entertainment methods that help the homeless elderly to fill their leisure time in a positive way, as in the light of the outbreak of the Corona crisis, trips outside the institution were prevented in order to protect them from infection.

Answering the study's questions: Table (4) shows the following:

The first question is: What are the needs of the elderly, who are homeless from their point of view?

It is achieved by answering the following set of sub-questions:

(1) What are the social needs of homeless elderly people?

The results of the study showed the answer to this question as follows:

76.7% of the social needs of homeless elderly people

(2) What are the health needs of homeless elderly people?

The results of the study showed the answer to this question as follows:

74.1% of the health needs of homeless elderly people

(3) What Are the recreational needs of the homeless elderly?

The results of the study showed the answer to this question as follows:

76.2% of the social needs of homeless elderly people

Table 4: The Needs of The Homeless Elderly

M	Needs	Estimate %	Order
1	Social needs	76.7	(3)
2	Health needs	74.1	(1)
3	Recreational needs	76.2	(2)

Sixth: Study recommendations:

- 1- The need to take care of the elderly homeless.
- 2- Maximizing the role of social work with the elderly homeless.
- 3- The integration of the team with the elderly homeless.
- 4- Expand in scientific research to study the needs of the elderly from different fields.

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