

The study aims to analyze the phenomenon of housing transition in the city of Souq Al-Shuyoukh between its 24 residential neighborhoods, and its urban areas by defining the urban geographic features and the characteristics of the population therein and the currents of movement and the reasons for the housing move and the future prospects for that move, as the study relied on the historical method of definition. In the temporal dimension of the study area, it also adopted the descriptive approach based on the extensive field study of the study area, as (914) questionnaire forms were distributed to a random sample of housing units at a rate of (5%) of the total housing units of the study area, which amounted to (18,275) housing units. The study also relied on the analytical approach and the quantitative approach through the use of some quantitative means and geographical techniques. Geographical information systems (GIS) were used in the spatial analysis of some geographical phenomena and their cartographic clarification, as well as the adoption of the statistical method such as using the statistical program (spss) to build regression models and set rates Predictive of the phenomenon of housing relocation and its causes in the city of Souq Al-Shuyoukh. The study appeared with a number of results from the most important Here, the population of the city of Souk Al-Shuyoukh was characterized by high population growth, as a result of the improvement of health services and the relatively high level of education, culture and economics of the population. %), followed by a percentage (25.4%) for the distance between (1846-2708 / meter), and also that most of the movers from heads of families are males, as their percentage reached (86.8%) of the total movers in the city, while the percentage of movers reached Of the female heads of households (13.2%) of the total heads of households who moved in the city of Souk Al-Shuyoukh.