



ISSN NO. 2320-5407

Journal homepage: <http://www.journalijar.com>

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL
OF ADVANCED RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Assessment of Citizens' Satisfaction from the Quality of Residential Spaces Based on Characteristics of Social – Economic in Oshnaviyeh (A city in Iran)

Hassan Houshyar¹ Rashid Eslamdoust²

1. Assistant Professor of geography and Urban Planning Payame Noor University, Iran.
2. MA student in Geography and Urban Planning University of Payame Noor, Iran.

Manuscript Info

Manuscript History:

Received: 18 June 2013
Final Accepted: 30 June 2013
Published Online: July 2013

Key words:

Residential space;
Citizen Satisfaction;
Characteristics of social- economic
Oshnaviyeh.

Abstract

Due to the increasing population and increasing household numbers in greater is the need for housing, day-to-day. And governments are trying to assess the needs of society according to their abilities. House argue, is considered the most important core issues in the study of economic, demographic, social, lack of accountability and lack of understanding of this important category can be inflicted irreparable impact on society and system. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the level of satisfaction of citizens Oshnaviyeh the quality of the residential environment .The results show a satisfactory level of quality residential spaces Oshnaviyeh citizens is having a significant relationship with their social characteristics such as gender education and income.

Copy Right, IJAR, 2013., All rights reserved.

Introduction

From the beginning of history, housing, as a shelter has played a significant role in human life (Alexis, 2012). With the development of society and the function of the supplemental analgesics was added to the other functions, such as social life family relationships community for comfort and a renewed spirit of power etc (Sung Heui, 2010). In the contemporary period in the West after World War II this was destroyed, along with countless residential units (M. V. Takoka, 2006). The need for housing for the homeless large population has led the government to build their towers that more than anything else it was a matter of quantity and in response to many more. This problem in Iran is taking place the other form it can be seen that the signs are clearly Population growth in the years after the Islamic Revolution (Zahmatkeshan & et al, 2012) which has caused the young population from the consequences this population growth the need for housing is great (Rafieian & et al, 2010).

As the United Nations Population Fund has predicted that Iran's population of 121 million people will pass through the border in less than half a century (Ziyari & et al, 2010). Mini Statistics accurate prediction of

the Fund shall declare the Iranian population 121 million and 400 thousand in the year 2050 it will surpass the population of Germany, Japan and even Russia at the same time. This position has been that somehow experience of after World War II is repeated in Iran. The construction of residential complexes lacking quality and only with quantity. In this context identifying factors for improving the quality of housing one of the issues that must be addressed because its effects are manifested in the spirit of non-repudiation and public spirit (Rafieian & et al, 2011).

The quality of housing along with addressing aspects of quantitative housing needs have become an essential component of the housing programs (Habibi, Ahari, 2006). The importance of urban environments as the main residence, is increasing day to day And the urban environment (Pourahmad Ahmed & et al, 2011). There are areas where people are faced with a variety of environmental hazards such as noise, odor, air pollution, outdoor safety hazards, congestion and overcrowding, litter, or lack of facilities and services. With adverse health issues effects of these conditions on a man called irritation. Irritation always talked about due to Impress large crowds, therefore the quality of urban environment, is

of vital importance. The first step towards this is to measure and assess the quality of residential space (Van Poll, 1997, 11). For this reason in recent years the quality of life and environmental sustainability and healthy communities more attention to the quality of the urban environment and residential (Arjang, 2010, 28).

Hypotheses

There is a significant relationship between gender and citizen satisfaction of the residential space.

There is a significant relationship between individual educations and citizen satisfaction of the residential space.

There is a significant relationship between individual income and citizen satisfaction of the residential space.

Material and Methods

The study used survey research method and a multi-stage cluster sampling method and the test f, and regression. The statistical population is urban

population lives in cities Oshnaviyeh which according to the 2012 population of 32723 persons and a sample size of 375 students was selected using sampling method Cochran. In data analysis we used of statistical methods and software Spss.

Result and Discussion

Sex and satisfaction of quality residential space

To assess the relationship between gender and satisfaction with housing space is used for the regression correlation test results can be seen in Table 1.

Correlation between gender and satisfaction with housing is 0/197 Correlations are relatively low and the intensity of the relationship between gender and satisfaction with housing is also 0/039. In the table for every 1 unit increase in the standard deviation, the gender variable, the variable rate will be reduced - 0/197 consent of the housing.

Also, if the variable gender which is independent is zero the dependent variable the consent of the House will be 133/574.

Table 1: Gender and Satisfaction

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	133.574	3.837		34.815	.000
Gender	-8.424	2.185	-.197	-3.855	.000

Educational level and satisfaction of the quality of the residential environment

In the statistical sample that was able to answer questions in education are as follows:

The number of people with primary education, guidance, diploma, Associate Degree in and bachelor's degree are the 57, 126, 107, 44 and 36.

Correlations between variables education and the satisfaction of housing 0/260 and the intensity of the relationship between these two variables are 0/068 (Table 2).

Table 2: Educational and housing satisfaction

Model	Correlations	Intensity of relationship	Adjust the intensity of the relationship	Estimated error deviation
1	./260	./068	./065	19/51372

Reference: Authors' calculations

As the table shows, sig is less than 0/05. So we conclude that the zero hypothesis is rejected, the results are generalizable to the population and is a significant relationship (Table 3).

Table 3 : Test ANOVA Educational and housing satisfaction

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	10109.572	1	10109.572	26.549	.000 ^b
Residual	138986.575	365	380.785		
Total	149096.147	366			

Reference: Authors' calculations

Table (4) as can be seen for every 1 unit increase in the standard deviation a variable educational of variables consent of the housing is reduced to the extent -0/260 (Table 4).

Table 4 : Coefficients Educational and housing satisfaction

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	131.165	2.544		51.567	.000
Education	-4.520	.877	-.260	-5.153	.000

Reference: Authors' calculations

Amount of income individuals, and consent of the quality of the residential environment

In the table the income of those responding to the questionnaire, (number) can be seen a lot of people who have a monthly income of between 500 to 600 thousand 650 to 800 thousand and 850 thousand to 1050 thousand are the 93, 129 and 153 persons respectively (Table5).

Table5: Frequency of Income

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	500-600	93	24.8	24.8
	650-800	129	34.4	59.2
	850-1050	153	40.8	100.0
	Total	375	100.0	100.0

Reference: Authors' calculations

As can be seen the correlation between income and the satisfaction of housing is 0/195 that the Correlations are relatively low and the intensity of the relationship between them is also 0/038 (Table6).

Table6: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.195 ^a	.038	.036	19.96511

Reference: Authors' calculations

To investigate this relationship it was done one-way analysis of variance that results can be seen in Table and the sig is less than 0/05. Therefore the results obtained from the test indicate that there are significant relationship between income and the satisfaction of housing

As seen in the table below for each 1 unit increase in the standard deviation variable income is reduced as much as -0/195 from variable satisfaction of housing (Table7).

Table7: Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1 (Constant)	134.919	4.199		32.130	.000
Income	-.028	.007	-.195	-3.830	.000

Reference: Authors' calculations

Conclusion

The results showed that there is a significant relationship between gender, education and income, with the consent of residential space and intensity of the relationship between education and satisfaction of residential space is more than other variables (gender and income). The variable income has the lowest correlation with the intensity of the relationship, compared to other variables. According to the tests performed and the results obtained were characterized by the Hypotheses that there is a relationship between gender, education and income with the consent of residential space is significant, and the null hypothesis is rejected. Consequently, Hypotheses were confirmed by the results of the reviews it can be generalized to the target population.

References

Alexis Vasquez, (2012) Assessing urban environmental segregation (UES). The case of Santiago de Chile, Ecological Indicators 23 (2012) 76–87.

Arjang, Hiva, 2010, to assess the quality of the urban environment, in six districts of Tehran, Tehran Municipality's management plan (Centre of Urban Planning and Tehran).

M. V. Takoka, (2006), Developing More Sustainable Urban Residential Area- Genesis Project Construction in Developing Economies: New Issues and Challengesantiago Chile.

Pourahmad Ahmed, A et al, 2011, Evaluation of the quality of the residential environment, the inter-urban migration, Human Geography Research, No. 75.

Rafieian, M. and M. Asgari, Z., 2009, Evaluation of Factors Affecting the Quality of Urban Environment, Urban Management Studies, first year, ahead of third number.

Rafieian M. et al, 2010. Assess the quality of the urban environment, the new cities, with an emphasis on new city Hashtgerd, Quarterly of Modarres, Humanities, Number 7.

Sung Heui Cho, Tea King Lee, (2010), Indoor Environment Quality Related on Residential Satisfaction Old multi- Family Housing. 3rd International Symposium on Sustainable Healthy Buildings: Seoul, Korea.

Van Poll R. (1997). The Perceived Quality of the Urban Residential Environment A Multi- Attribute Evaluation. Groningen University Press.

Zahmatkeshan, N. et al, 2012, Quality of life and related factors in elderly Bushehr University of Medical Sciences, Fasa, Volume II, No. 5.

Ziyari Kerमतollah et al, 2010, analyzing the quality of life in urban areas of Iran, Research in Human Geography, tehran University.