

Measuring the degree of life quality satisfaction of old neighborhoods of Aran and Bidgol County

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Extended abstract

1-Introduction

City growth and social-economical problems caused by industrial revolution and city revolution in the current century make the cities separated. The overgrowing of the cities has caused some problems such as over consuming the field, lack of enough facilities in cities, disconnection of cities. It also makes the old parts of the city ruined. As an environment for living, individuals in cities need to be supported by some standards which are called standards of life quality. In fact, studied by scientists in city science and other scientists in other different fields. life quality has a multi-dimensional and complicated conception which has been Old parts of the

city in Aran and Bidgol such as other cities of Iran are consisted of organic or natural structure with complicated system based on movement such as narrow passing ways.

2- Theoretical bases

“Residential Satisfactory” theory is applied for becoming familiar with the structured characteristic of families and their residential structure which have some effects on their satisfaction. As residential satisfactory is part of general satisfactory in one’s life, it is the most important subject for studying. According to Closter, this concept is the “obvious gap between inhabitants’ needs and the real situation around them in their residential area”. In other words, residential satisfactory means the experienced satisfaction of an individual or a member of a family from its residential area. This concept has multiple features and represents the satisfaction of the individual of their apartments, neighborhood and the area they live in and it is often used to evaluate their feelings of their apartments or

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houses they live in. Finally, this concept is a significant sign for their positive feelings toward their life quality. Evaluating the satisfaction rate of the residences is so sophisticated and depends on so many individual and non-individual factors.

Life quality shows general socio-economical features of an environment in an area which can be used as a powerful mean to supervise and plan social improvement. In fact, this concept is also applied for evaluating the emotional and economical demands of families. Behavioral geography scientists believe that in cognitive plans, the upper socio-economical status has better imagination of cities and life areas; while those with low salary have limited plans and ideas for living. They also claim that socio-economical status such as age, gender, job, profession and level of education have impact on forming and imaging ideas in one's mind.

3- Discussion

The designed questionnaire consists of the combination of all related matters with life quality to analyze the satisfaction rate of inhabitants in Aran and Bidgol. The questionnaire consists of four groups of main questions of old parts inhabitants in Aran and Bidgol which includes old concepts related to life quality. These four types of question analyze the satisfaction in four dimensions of economic, social, service and environment to analyze the satisfaction and there are different methods. The CSM is considered as an indicator. It can identify the difference level between the real satisfaction and the maximum satisfaction which can exist. The satisfaction rate of old parts inhabitants of

Aran and Bidgol of life quality indicators in service part is from the green areas and parks (49.9%), cultural areas (51.1%), entertainment areas (53.3%) and treatment and health facilities (53.3 %). In environmental part, the satisfactory of the passing ways and available ways is (58.9%). Municipality obligation to respect the standards in building houses is (53.9%) and house quality is (44.1%).

The satisfaction part in economic, satisfaction rate of job, salary rate, facilities rate given by banks to renew the houses are 63.3%, 60.9% and 40.9%. Also, in social satisfaction part, the satisfaction rate of comfort ability and security in residential area is 74.3%. Satisfaction of living in the area is 74.7%. Facilities and educational areas is 43.5%, social trust is 55.9% and being proud of and belongings to the area of living is 72.4%.

And general satisfaction (all economic, social, environmental and services) shows that in social part we see satisfaction more than other parts and then we have economic indicators, service indicator, while the environmental indicator has the least satisfaction.

The results for socio-economic status with the satisfaction gained through applying Pearson, Kendal and Spearman tests show that according to the significance level which is more than 0.5%, there is a relation between these variables and the hypothesis is confirmed. Therefore, it can be said that, the higher the level of socio-economic status, the more satisfaction of life quality indicators.

4- Conclusion

The results have shown that in different parts satisfaction in old parts inhabitants is more in social indicators and economic, service, environmental are the next. Having a general view, we can evaluate the satisfaction in old part of Aran and Bidgol of the life quality indicators in all factors which shows that those who have plan for cities have not considered the important role of people.

5- Suggestions

Finally, it can be concluded that we can not ignore the influence of socio-economic status of people in having or not having satisfaction. The organizations' proper functions in cities affairs and supporting the inhabitant's needs can provide their comforts and on the other hand lead them to participate in the cities affairs.

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