

Evaluation of Residence Quality in Urban Contexts (case study of Kerman)

afsoon mahdavi ; farah habib

Corresponding Author Email: Afsoon.mahdavi@yahoo.com

Ph.D candidate, , department of art and architecture, science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, PO Box 77515-775, Tehran - IRAN

Associate professor, department of art and architecture , science and research branch , Islamic Azad University, PO Box 77515-775, Tehran – IRAN

Abstract: Industrial developments of recent centuries and entry of industry system in Iran has created instability, chaos and anarchy in urban contexts and this phenomenon has influenced quality in various economic, social and culture parts. In this research, criteria evaluation is assessed in new urban development by explaining influential criteria on residence quality in different parts. This is a qualitative research with the case study method and its purpose is application in order to improve residence quality. Research tools are questionnaire and open interview with experts. The questionnaires are completed in statistical society of 50 individuals and their results are analyzed by SPSS 19 software. Weight calculation of influential factors on residence quality is performed by AHP software according to opinion of experts and analyzed by Likert method and finally is evaluated by use of spearman test of correlation between variables. The results of analysis indicate a high correlation between influential variables on residence quality and satisfaction degree of districts residents was average to reasonable high. The gathered data shows proportional satisfaction of citizens of this district from residence condition which is influenced by social, cultural and economic homogeneity clearly. This point is not irrelevant to the history of formation of this district and its allocation to special military kinds.

Key words: Evaluation, Urban context, Residence, Quality of environment, Quality of life, Kerman, Iran

Introduction

The issue of quality and its evaluation has been one of the main concerns of urban and environmental planners over the recent decade [3]. Evaluation is the assessment of the conducted task and activity and comparison of the obtained results of it with the standard or scale through which the considered quantity and quality can be evaluated with accuracy and without personal judgments [16]. Selection of standards, in order to obtain a proper evaluation of the system, is an important step the in appropriateness of evaluation. Evaluation is a very great means for increasing increasing awareness regarding the appropriateness of cities for living. [5]

There are different effective factors in evaluating the quality of the environment such as physical, social, cultural and economic ones. Over the recent years several studies have been conducted regarding the indicators of improvement in the quality of the environment. One of the aspects of these studies is attention to the human-environment interaction; Therefore, assessing of people's satisfaction rate with their living environment gets more significance. [17]

As the quality of dwelling is found to be the principal determinant of subject's preferences with environmental considerations relatively unimportant except for proximity to industry and dereliction. [21]

As Housing is known as a place for humans' residence and serenity, from the beginning of the residence of human, different plans, theories and ideas have been presented for improvement of the quality of the residence condition and humans have always been seeking for solutions for provision of welfare and comfort in their own lives. The industrial world today and the resulted disturbances highlight the significance of the need for humans

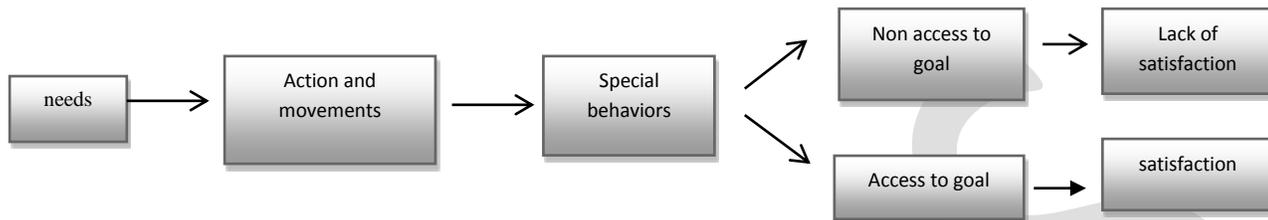
for peace and security more than before, and as house is one of the main spaces for human relaxing, therefore the importance of investigating the quality of residential environments is more determined. Studying the quality of residence can act as a factor effective in monitoring the public policies of formation of urban fabrics and as a tool effective in urban planning and designing and according to the irregular development and hasty growth of urbanization in Iran, this can be fruitful in presenting solutions in this regard. With due attention to fulfill the need of human society, evaluating the influential factors in the promotion of residence play an important role, so doing this research is necessary.

In this paper humans' needs, their life and residence and their environmental impact are investigated firstly based on theoretical notions and previous studies.

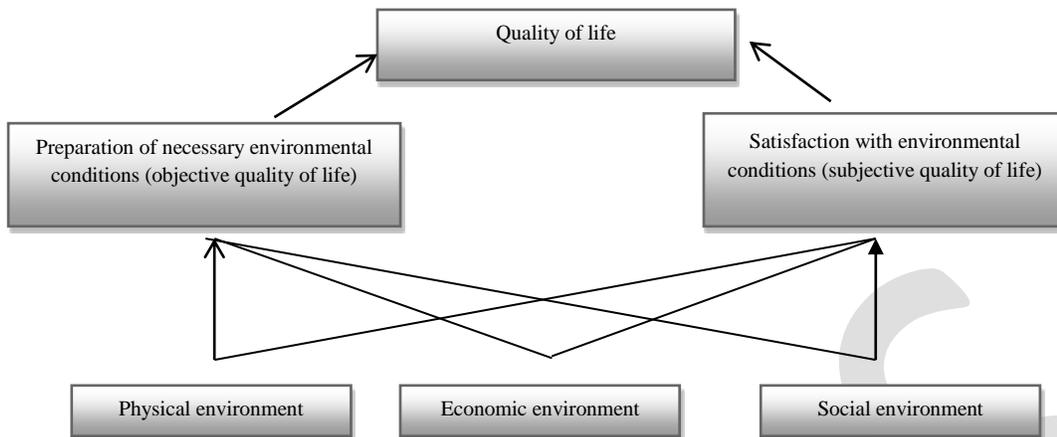
Subsequently, residence and factors effective in its quality are enumerated and the district has been introduced as a residential environment in need of specific values for utility of the quality of residence and these standards are investigated within the study area (Firouzeh district in the city of Kerman).

Human-Quality of Life

humans change the space as well To satisfy his/her needs in a context of (symbolic) economic, political and social semantic transformations[8]. Human incentives are the source of his/her needs; needs that create a framework for human values and attitudes [13]. Humans aren't driven forward by all needs at the same time; rather, at each time only one need is dominant. Determining which need this is depends on the fact which one or which group of other needs has been previously met. The theory of human needs defines need as the gap between the current situation and the desired situation. Need forces humans toward action and movement, and movement causes special behaviors and these behaviors cause humans to act which can lead to achieve or not achieving to goals [14].



Humans seek for ways that facilitate access to their needs for survival, and when these needs are met, their satisfaction is provided and the concept of quality of life makes sense. Quality of life has been investigated by different researchers in different fields since 1930s up to now. The point on which all researchers have agreed has been the multi-dimensional nature of the concept of quality of life. Quality of life is a complex concept affected by various factors such as social, cultural, economic, physical and spatial factors and has two objective and subjective dimensions. The findings of this study suggests the following conclusions. First, although it was obvious that most of the variation in property values was explained by the attributes of individual properties, the neighborhood's socio-demographic factors and regional location factors [22]. Scientific studies have shown that the relationship between the economic situation and the quality of life is not a linear relationship and these two moves in a consistent and aligned point and that is a point where the least desirable financial conditions for human's life has been provided but after that provision of economic needs can't be expected to help to the improvement of the quality of life since humans are multi-dimensional and complex creatures and the economic logic can't explain many of their behaviors ([23]. Will effect Homogeneous clusters of economic and social characteristics of each location [4]. A sizable amount of scholar works has proven that an individual's socio-economic characteristics such as income, education, age, and family size have a direct correlation with residential satisfaction. In 1960s when sociologists started to react against the domination of economic indexes, the concept of quality of life in social studies gained importance but since then all indexes of quality of life have been objective and in 1970s subjective indexes were also added to the standards of section of quality of life and in fact it can be said that the quality of life is an interdisciplinary concept in social sciences. The feature of the concept of quality of life is that it can cover all social concepts [10]. By revealing the role and importance of local communities in sustainable development and recommendation to the use of local indicators and preservation of local features in planning, this important issue also entered the studies of the quality of life. In the social dimension of the quality of life usually functional evaluation of the citizens is discussed; in other words, the duty or function that a citizen can take on in the community leaves an important impact on the quality of his/her life. When the role and function of citizens in social affairs is more their quality of life increases and hence the meaning and concept of citizenship is objectified and the dimensions of its existence are determined [14]. Culture has always been regarded as the most important element of human communities , we can easily observe cultural changes [11]. In his definition of culture , rapoport (1990) holds that culture can be considered by any individual as continous choices which represent his her ideal perfection in life and living environment [15]. Therefore in evaluation of residential environment it should be noticed.



The conceptual framework of the quality of life by dos 2008[2]

Main component of definition	Source	Definition	Year	Researcher
Evaluation of satisfaction drawn from external realities and objective factors and the person's internal perception of these factors	Vankamp& Others 2003	The quality of life refers to the rate of satisfaction with life; the existence state of the person in welfare and satisfaction with life are on the one hand determined by external realities or objective factors of life and on the other hand by the person's internal perception or evaluation of the factors and realities of life.	1980	Sezali
The personal perception drawn from the situation of life and value systems	Nejat et al., 2006: 2	The personal perception of the situation of life in an area of culture and value systems in which the person lives and is formed in relation with his/her goals, expectations, standards and attachments.	1993	World health organization of the quality of life
Satisfaction with life and environmental quality	Westway, 2006	The quality of life has been comprised of two world concepts with clear basic domains: the first concept is perception of the quality of life which results in satisfaction with life and the second concept is the quality of life in the social environment and environmental quality.	1995	Ja'far& Dobbs
Degree of subjective coordination of residents with urban environment	Pacion, 2003	In a special area of the constructed environment, the quality of life is interpreted as a degree of congruence or inconsistency between the residents of the city and the adjacent surrounding urban environment.	2003	Pacion
Personal-social values with the objective and subjective dimension affected by time and place	Uzell, 2004	Quality of life is a multi-dimensional, relative concept affected by time and personal and social values which on the one hand has scientific dimensions and on the other hand internal dimensions.	2004	Uzell

Table 1: comparative matrix of some definitions of the quality of life

Quality of Environment

Quality of life doesn't make sense without the quality of the environment in which we live, and today many behavioral abnormalities in urban communities such as violence, arrogance and transgression of others' rights and non-compliance with the law are hidden in the quality of residential and work spaces in addition to having historical, cultural and economic roots [12]. Kevin A.Lynch also confirms the effect of quality of urban environment on the quality of life and with them, when states if urban design is supposed to be useful it must help to the improvement of human's quality of life through the improvement of the quality of physical environment [9]. In literature of environmental psychology human is a complex creature whose incentive is the guiding force and organization of perception, recognition and purposeful behavior of human in the environment [13].

When the space addresses humans more and more easily interacts it is more coordinated with their habits of behavioral patterns and meets their memories, expectations and dreams more, this space brings about a much more sense of longing in the humans. Quality of environment can also be investigated in both objective and subjective sections. So far so much emphasis on the objective attitude in

assessments of environmental quality has led to negligence of the subjective attitude which is very important and is used at the personal level while objective indexes explain life and work environment and subjective indexes explain the ways through which people perceive and evaluate their surrounding environments [1]. Subjective indexes are established based on the way people perceive and describe their status (Cambell, 1976) and are used for people's evaluation of the objective situation of life [14] Selection of indexes and standards required for assessment of quality of life environment differs depending on the scale of research and the place of evaluation and priorities of the residents of study area. In fact it can be said that there is no specific standard method for selection of indexes in order to combine them and define the index of the quality of life and usually researchers elect the indexes intuitively. Selection of the indexes is usually based on the theories, experimental and scientific analyses, field evidence or a combination of these methods [24]

Quality of environment indexes	Researcher
Considering proper activities prior to paying attention to the visual order, using street applications, permeability of the context which is in the sense of the suggestion to use smaller urban blocks, socialization and compatibility of spaces	Jane Jacobs (1961)
Security, beauty, noise, neighbors, mobility and access, harassment	Carp et al. (1976)
High level of health based on accessible health indexes and capability of access for all residents, high mould of the environment, existence of active and significant districts, the ability to resolve the primary needs of every citizen, existence of social relations at a reasonable level, existence of the self-sufficient economy, diversity of cultural activities, appropriate model of urbanization	Professor Dohel (1984)
Visual compatibility, diversity, permeability, legibility, flexibility, the ability to customize; also in 1990 the three factors of: efficiency in terms of energy consumption, cleanliness and protecting the wildlife were added to it so as to hide its defects.	Bentli et al. (1985)
Vitality, identity, control of access to opportunities, imagination and happiness, originality and meaning, social and public life, urban self-reliance, an environment for everyone	Allen Jacobs & Donald Epliard (1987)
Structure, legibility, form, sense of location, identity; views and landscapes, human or pedestrian scale	Michael South Worth (1989)
Rubbish, water pollution, sound, crowd and traffic	Romana et al. (2003)
Personal features-security, scale of life-culture of natural resources-society, natural environment-health, artificial environment-economy, availability of services	Van Camp et al. (2003)
Physical factors, functional factors, social factors, life standards, economic conditions, happiness and freedom, environment and access to goods	Fesli et al. (2007)
Urban services, satisfaction with life, features of the society, environmental evaluation of the neighborhood unit, local attachment	Lee (2008)

Table 2: quality of environment indexes from the perspective of scholars

Residence and Quality

The relationship of humans with locations and through locations with spaces is a nature of residence (settlement); Heidegger believed that the relationship of the humans with the space is nothing but residence (settlement) in its natural sense[18] Christian Norberg Sholtz considers the basic prerequisite for humans' settling to be their success in defining inside and outside and maintains that the base and foundation of each life lies in the action or reaction with the environment [18]. When humans start residence in fact they at the same time settle in the space and are exposed to the environmental character, and more than anything else residence requires identification of environment [19]. Many residents of modern societies develop a sense of belonging to a place when they have lived there for many decades [18]. Heidegger says: only when we are capable of settlement, can we build and construct; residence is the main property of existence and being [18]. In other words, residence is a token of the overall relationship of the human with the location. As residence and its required spaces are one of the most important needs of the life of the human society, investigation and evaluation of the quality of residence is considered. housing provides many other services, such as security, a neighborhood and social relations, community facilities and services, access to jobs and control over the environment [20]. Housing is therefore an important aspect of individual well-being and quality of life. Insight into the determinants that influence the subjective experience with housing may thus yield policy instruments that could be used for enhancing quality of life [6]. In this regard, over the recent years studies have been conducted inside and outside the country and a summary of some of them are presented in the table below.

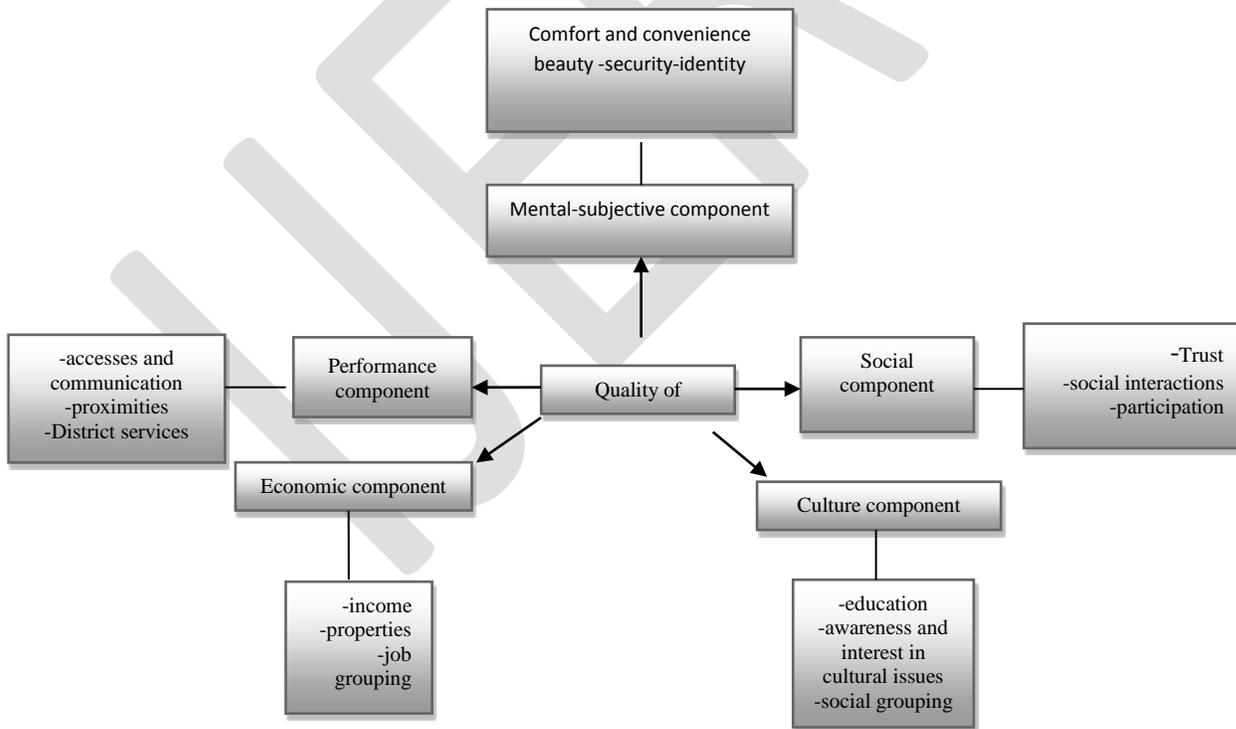
conclusion	Study indexes	Title of study	researchers
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Existence of the public green space with 0/785, type of people that are daily encountered with 0/755, quality of the environmental green space with 0/734 have had the highest correlation with the rate of satisfaction with the residential environment in order.	Social environment, access to services, green space and social relations	Investigation of the factors effective in the rate of satisfaction with the residential environment	FlouriBahi et al. (2008)
Density of buildings with 0/654 in the area of density, deviations of teenagers with 0/753 in the area of social safety and lack of intra-district attraction with 0/551 in the area of social facilities had the most correlation with lack of satisfaction with the environment	Spatial-social density, social safety, social facilities	Investigation of factors effective in the effect of negative satisfaction by the environment	Bones et al. (1991)
Age is the most important predictor of satisfaction with the residential unit and the district and older are more satisfied compared with younger residents and the effect of the socioeconomic condition and gender is very weak	Age, gender, socioeconomic condition	The effectiveness of personal features in evaluating satisfaction with the residential unit	Poles et al. (1990)
The index of the residential unit ownership has been the strongest predictor of satisfaction with the residential unit and age and income have a weaker predictability power.	Ownership of the residential unit, income, age, location and geographical situation of the residential unit	The effect of population variables of the residential units in European countries	Davis et al. (1982)
In the section of the quality of the urban environment the highest effect is related to the sub-index of the third level of spatial and physical features and the lowest effect is related to the sub-index of the third level of content features. In the section of the quality of the residential environment the highest effect is related to the sub-index of the third level of external facilities of the residential unit and the lowest effect is related to the sub-index of the third level of the internal variables of the residential unit	Urban environment, residential environment, quality of the urban environment	Assessment of the quality of the urban environment in the new cities (case study: Hashtgerd city)	MojtabaRafe'ian, JamshidMoloudi
Except the index of possibilities-facilities of the residential unit, other environmental indexes under study have a significant relationship with the selection of residential units by the residents	Environmental health, possibilities-facilities of the residential unit, possibilities-facilities of the district, security and safety, access, rate of sociability of the district, price	Assessment of the rate of the quality of environment in the reconstructed worn-out contexts (the city under study: ProyehNavab)	MojtabaRafe'ian, Zahra Asgarizadeh
Rate of satisfaction with the quality of the residential environment depends on middle, internal and external sections	Access to diverse activities and applications, access to health-treatment centers, access to educational centers, facility of access to major urban centers	An analysis of the residential satisfaction in the city of Yazd	MojtabaAraste et al. (2011)
	Distance to the work place, monthly income, number of working days per week, type of job contract	Investigation of the behavior of people in selecting the place of residence (case study: Idahoan, the Netherlands)	Yatmozmens et al. (1992)
The effect of ground application policies on the public transformation model, the effect of these two methods on the residential environment	Selection of population density, access to public transformation, ground application	Residential selection	Couper et al. (2001)
Quality of urban life is a concept that tries to solve the problems of the urban regions in order to control and prevent destruction of the environment	Urban life, mobility, economic, social, political	The principles of the quality of the urban life for a	-HamamSeagelDin -Ahmed Shalaby -HendElsayedFurouh -Sarah A.E. Lariane

		district	
Results showed good fit indexes for factorial structures including overall 19 PREQIs and 1 NA indicators, each one composed of three or four items ($N = 66$). Despite the high reduction of items, the shortened PREQIs and NA yield good or at least acceptable internal consistency, and fulfill convergent and discriminant construct validity criteria. Hence, they are well suited for use in research designs focusing on multiple measures of environmental quality of residential places.		Cross-validation of abbreviated perceived residential environment quality (PREQ) and neighborhood attachment (NA) indicators	-ferdinando fornara -marino bonaiuto Mirilia bonnes
Results derived from a latent class analysis reveal significant heterogeneity in residential location preferences		Compact development and preference heterogeneity in residential location choice behaviour: A latent class analysis	-felix haifeny liao -steven farber -reid ewing

Table 3: the studies carried out regarding evaluation of the quality of residence

By summarizing the theoretical foundations of research and considering the objective and subjective dimensions of the quality of residence, 5 main components effective in the quality of residence have been introduced each of which has been classified into some standards; eventually, the standards are investigated by more precise indexes



The conceptual model of the quality of residence (Source: the authors)

Objectives

City of Kerman and its New Developments

Having a high historical record and several periods of the urban development, the urban context of Kerman can be divided into different sections. In this city as well as other cities of Iran, after changes of the industrial period the urban context has been affected by the entry of the manifestations of the world of industry specifically cars. This city has been home to different districts and fabric in different periods of formation. Due to its desert conditions and being home to people who have always yearned for rain and water by looking up at the sky, the city of Kerman has doubled the characteristic of hospitality among its citizens and this has been manifested in the city of Kerman's tolerance for different religions and doctrines. The present study has been carried out in one of the districts situated in new urban developments. This district has offered district services such as educational units, mosque and trade units and a small green space, and has a population of approximately 2000 individuals. The formation period of this district dates back to 1976 and the bulk of the division of its parts and constructions has been formed in that period. Over the recent years many villa units of the district have been destroyed and have been replaced with 5-6 floor apartments. The boundaries of this district are formed by second-rate urban passages which have mostly marginalized urban services. In the beginning of transfer of some residential parts of this district, a great number of the parts has been transferred to the military personnel and the civilians some of which have been sold to other segments of people over different years.

Materials and methods

To assess the quality of residence in this district the population (based on Cronbach's alpha sampling method) has been defined as 50 individuals and the sampling method is of the irregular random type. The factors effective in the quality of residence have been obtained from the conceptual model of assessment of the quality of residence of this study according to the conditions of the city of Kerman and the behavioral features of its citizens, and these indexes have been investigated by means of the questionnaire whose questions have been codified in the form of Likert's method. In order to assess the importance of the indexes the AHP



Studied variable

- old context
- semi-old context
- new context
- construction in urban suggested developments
- change of rural context into urban context



method had been used and by gathering the views of the experts the coefficient of importance (W) has been calculated in different sections and analyzed by SPSS19 software. The results obtained from the study show a relatively high satisfaction rate (3/98%) of the residents with the quality of residence in this district. In conducting this study at first generally the dimensions, standards and indexes effective in the quality of residence which have been obtained from theoretical foundations, have been assessed based on the determined weights according to the experts and have allocated the 1-47 scores based on the existence of 48 indicators. It should be noted that the existence of green spaces and gathering rubbish (neighborhood facilities) have attained the first score. The results of this assessment are presented as below.

Results

According to AHP technique, the weight of the effect of social, economic, and cultural continuity on the quality of residence has been considered respectively 52%, 21%, and 27%; finally, satisfaction level was obtained 3.31 (which is in the range of medium to quite high based on Likert measurement method).

	with cultural continuity	with economic continuity	with social continuity	satisfaction with continuities
Percentage	3.54	3.24	3.22	3.31
Satisfaction level	medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high
Determination of the weights by using AHP and experts' views	The effect of social continuity on residence quality	The effect of economic continuity on residence quality	The effect of cultural continuity on residence quality	Total
	52	21	27	100

Table 4 Satisfaction of continuity (social, economic, and cultural)

To evaluate functional dimensions, as an independent variable affecting on the quality of residence, the weight considered for the criteria of this dimension including communication network, presence of public services and appropriate proximity of land uses, are respectively 20%, 50%, and 30%. The results show the satisfaction with communication network 4.2%, presence of public services 3.44%, and satisfaction with proximity of land uses 3.76%. Accordingly, by combining Likert method, general satisfaction from functional aspect is 3.69 which is in medium to quite high range

communication network	presence of public services	proximity of land uses	
3.76	3.44	4.20	
medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high
Determination of the weights by using AHP and experts' views	communication network	presence of public services	proximity of land uses
	20	50	30

Table 5 Satisfaction from functional aspect

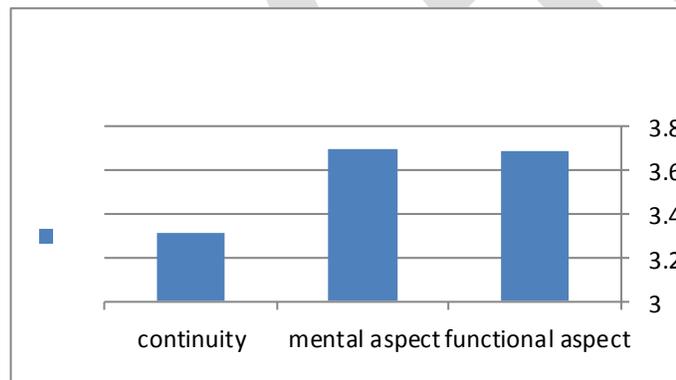
To evaluate mental aspect, the weight considered for beauty is 15%, security 40%, identity 15%, and convenience 30%. Accordingly, the satisfaction level in each part is respectively 3.36%, 3.64%, 3.88%, and 3.86%. Finally, by combining Likert method, general satisfaction from mental aspect is 3.7 which is in medium to quite high range.

Satisfaction from mental aspect				
Beauty	Security	Identity	Convenience	
3.36	3.64	3.88	3.86	
medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high	medium to quite high	
Determination of the weights by using AHP and experts' views	Beauty	Security	Identity	convenience
	15	40	15	30

Table 6 Satisfaction from mental aspect

	General satisfaction with residence quality		Percentage
Very high	14		70
Quite high	21		84
Medium	15		45
Quite low	0		0
Very low	0		0
	50		199
		Satisfaction	3.98
		Quite high	

Table 7 The status of quality of residence in Firoozeh neighborhood in Kerman



Discussion

Finally , summation of above analyses indicate general satisfaction of residence in this district about 3/98 which is in average to reasonably high interval and it is indicative of reasonably favourable situation of residence quality in the following , correlation analysis between variables is evaluated on spearman test , is how much , the independent variable influence the dependent variable (satisfaction) .

Two hypotheses of spearman test :

H_0 lack of correlation between variables

H_1 lack of correlation between variables

R_h . (statistic) a value which is calculated on

The effect of cultural homogeneity on satisfaction of residence	The effect of economical homogeneity on satisfaction of residence	The effect of social homogeneity on satisfaction of residence	Correction between variables Spearman
0.81	0.78	0.79	Rh_0
0.33	0.33	0.33	p_0
High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	Result of spearman test

Table 8 degree of homogeneity effect on satisfaction of residence

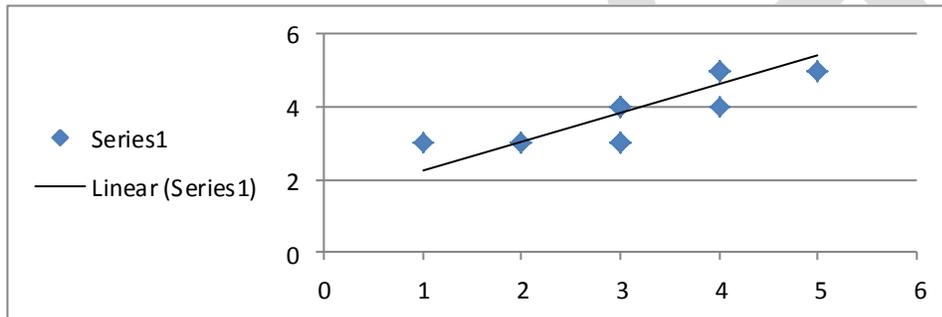


Diagram 1 degree of social homogeneity effect on satisfaction of residence

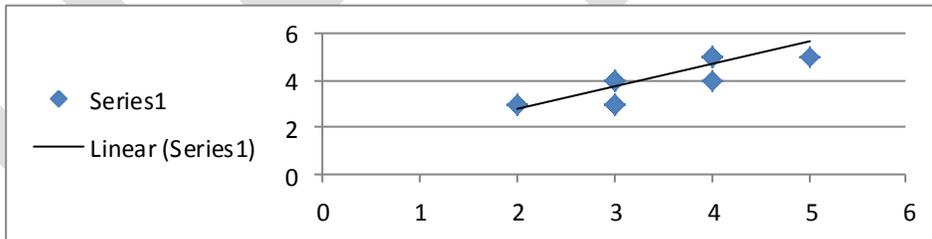


Diagram 2 degree of economical homogeneity effect on satisfaction of residence

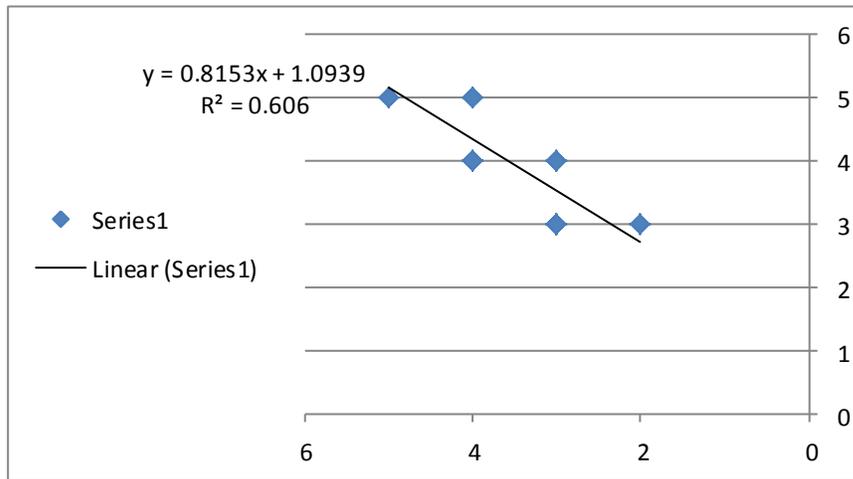


Diagram 3 degree of cultural homogeneity effect on satisfaction of residence

Degree of satisfaction of communication network effect (accesses) on satisfaction of residence quality	Degree of satisfaction of public services situation effect on residence quality	Degree of satisfaction of neighboring services effect on residence quality	Correction between variables Spearman
0.82	0.85	0.81	Rh_0
0.33	0.33	0.33	p_0
High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	Result of spearman test

Table 9 degree of performance aspect on satisfaction of residence quality

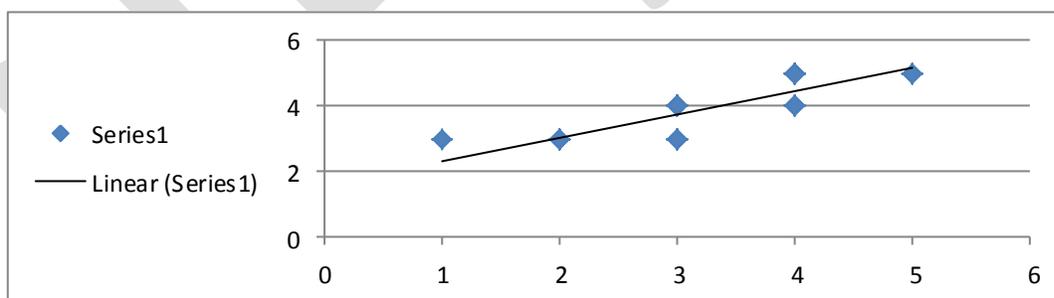


Diagram 4 degree of satisfaction of neighboring services effect on residence quality

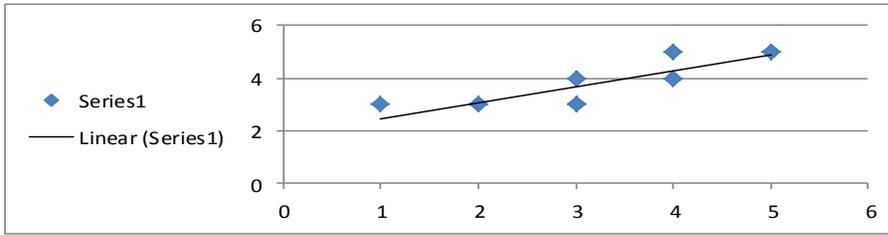


Diagram 5 degree of satisfaction of public services situation effect on residence quality

Satisfaction of comfort effect on residence quality	Satisfaction of identity effect on residence quality	Satisfaction of security effect on residence quality	Satisfaction of elegance effect on residence quality	Correction between variables Spearman
0.96	0.97	0.85	0.89	Rh_0
0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	p_0
High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	High correlation between variables	Result of spearman test

Table 10 degree of psychic – mental aspect effect on satisfaction of residence

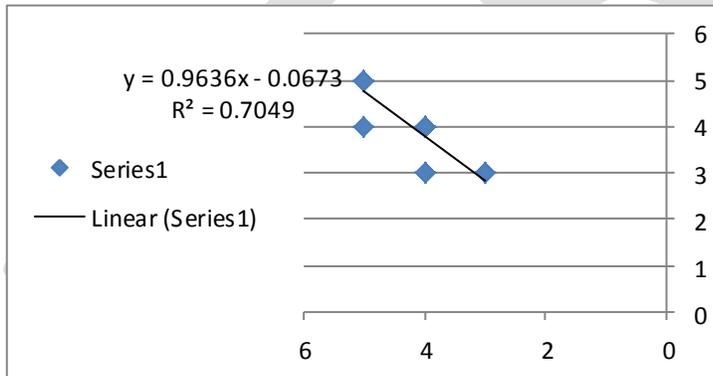


Diagram 6 degree of satisfaction of communication network effect (accesses) on satisfaction of residence quality

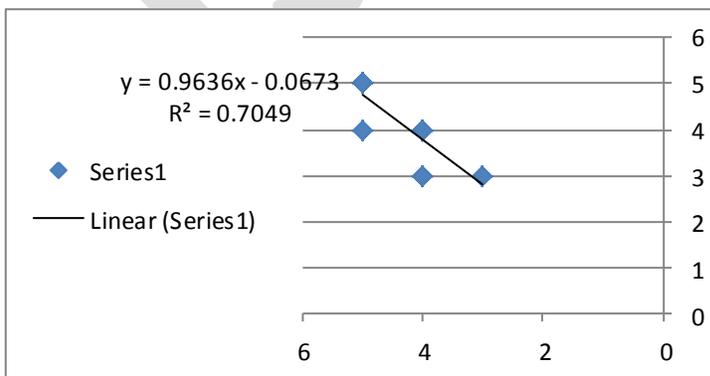


Diagram 7 satisfaction of elegance effect on residence qual

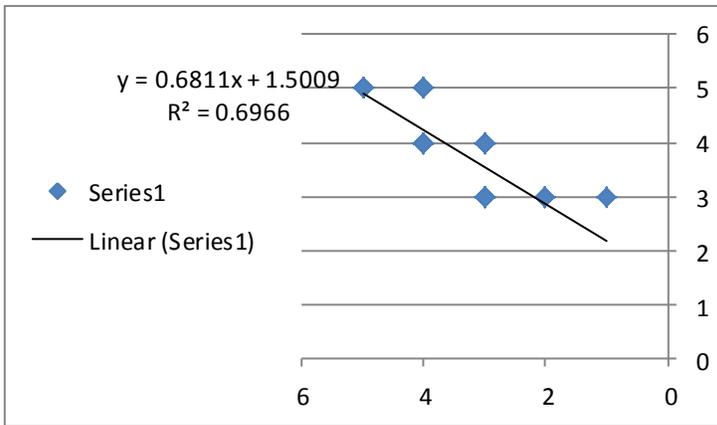


Diagram 8 satisfaction of security effect on residence quality

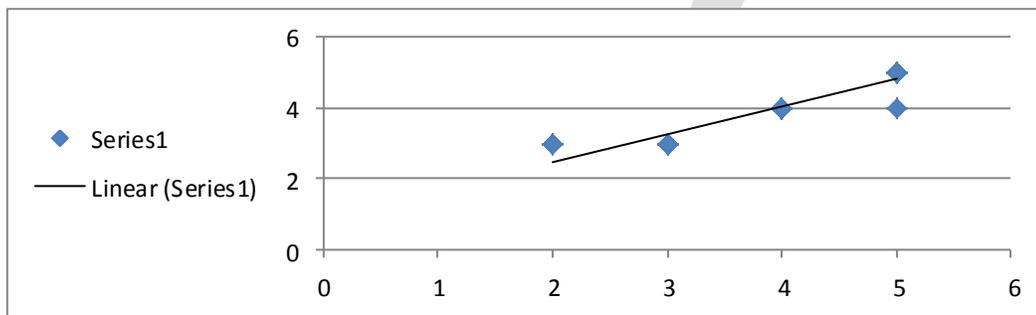


Diagram 9 satisfaction of identity effect on residence quality

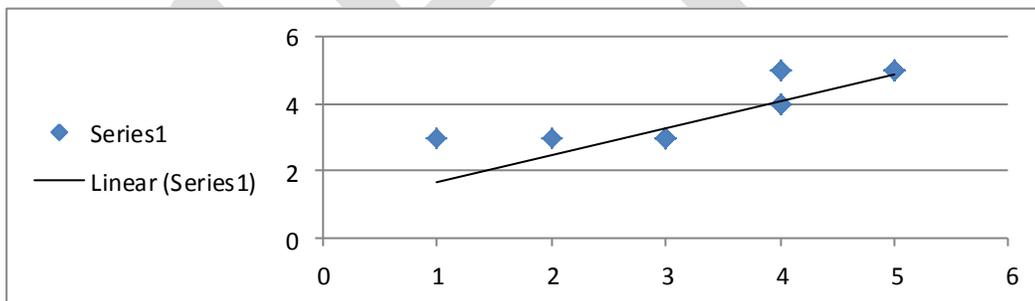


Diagram 10 satisfaction of comfort effect on residence quality

According to the result of spearman test , a high dependence between influential dependent variables on residence quality is seen which includes social , economical , and cultural homogeneity , satisfaction of performance aspect and psychic and mental aspect

Coefficient of importance (W)	dimension	standard	Coefficient of importance (W)	index	score	rank			
25%		Comfort and convenience	30%	coziness	8%	3.9%	31		
				legibility	7%	3.6%	32		
				Vitality and liveliness	10%	4.3%	27		
		beauty		Presence of natural elements	10%	3.1%	37		
				Diversity of materials and color	10%	3.1%	37		
				Appropriate height of buildings	5%	2.2%	44		
		security		lighting	5%	3.5%	34		
				Presence of strangers	5%	3.5%	34		
				Crowd and congestion	5%	3.5%	34		
				Social delinquency	7%	4.2%	28		
		identity		Existence of district services	8%	4.5%	26		
				Sense of belonging to the place of residence	5%	2.2%	44		
				Sense of pride in the place of residence	5%	2.2%	44		
Rate of interest in the tools of the place of residence	10%			3.1%	37				
35%	Functional dimension	Accesses and communications	20%	motorist	Situation of the communicational network of the district	8%	8.0%	8	
					Access to general services of the district	4%	6.4%	13	
					Quality of the communicational network	2%	5.0%	21	
				pedestrian	Quality of proper access of the pedestrian to district services	3%	4.0%	29	
					Proper time of walking to district services	8%	5.6%	19	
					Proper proximity of general services and width of passages	5%	4.8%	23	
		proximitie	proximitie	30%	Proximity with other service applications	3%	7.3%	9	
					Unadjusted proximity of meta-district service applications with residential context	7%	9.7%	7	
					Primary school	3%	7.3%	9	
		District services	District services	50%	mosque	5%	10.2%	6	
					Daily trade	6%	10.9%	3	
					Parking lot	6%	10.9%	3	
					Green space	7%	1.4%	1	
Sport field	6%				10.9%	3			
Foundations and equipments (collection of garbage)	7%				11.4%	1			
20%	social	trust	trust	15%	Local council	10%	6.2%	15	
					neighbors	15%	7.1%	11	
		Social interactions	Relationship with the neighbor	20%	Participation in funeral ceremonies	15%	6.6%	12	
					Participation in the ceremony	10%	5.8%	17	
					Awareness of the issues of the neighbor	5%	4.6%	24	
					Sense of responsibility toward the ne neighbor	5%	4.6%	24	
					Vitality and liveliness of the society	5%	4.0%	30	
		other		7%	hospitality	20%	6.3%	14	
					Achieving common goals	10%	6.2%	15	
		participation	participation	10%	Participation in the sessions of the local council	5%	4.9%	22	
					To what extent the family purchase bag includes unnecessary items	20%	2.8%	41	
		10%	economic	Rate of income	10%	Covering the costs of life by the income obtained	20%	2.8%	41
						housing	45%	5.2%	20
properties	11%			vehicle	15%	3.0%	40		
				Educational certificate	50%	5.7%	18		
10%	cultural	education	20%	Caring about the education of others	20%	3.6%	33		
				Cultural general information	10%	1.9%	47		
				Interest in cultural issues	7%				
		Participation in cultural assemblies	20%	2.6%	43				
100%	sum								

Table 11 weighting of standards and indexes effective in the quality of residence in the city of Kerman

Conclusion

present research is about evaluation of residence quality in one of districts of new urban development of Kerman. Considered criterion is analyzed by connected indicators and, at last total satisfaction of residence in this neighborhood obtained 3.98 by adding up above analyses in which there was in medium to quite high ranges, and showed relatively demanded residence quality.

Results of this research which is obtained shows full correlation between effective independent variable on residence quality (dependent variable). Also, we can conclude that society with the same cultural, social and economic level have meaningful

relationship with each other, and totally these homogeneities are accomplished to increasing level of satisfaction in psychological-mental dimension.

Existence of neighboring services affects on increasing level of satisfaction in psychological-mental dimension and increasing social cooperation in neighborhoods. At the end we should refer to meaningful relationship between satisfaction in psychological-mental dimension and social, economic and cultural homogeneities and also refer to existence of operational-structural elements of neighboring services.

Kerman has a relatively high social, cultural and economic homogeneity between its citizens, and because of it, social interaction among them is in a comparatively good condition. This issue influences on promotion of residence quality in urban contexts. Existence of neighborhood services and access to them are another factors that influence on increasing the promotion of residential districts in the city.

Relatively suitable populational and structural density of the city makes people satisfied with the part of construction regulation, and generally it produces a relatively good residence quality.

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