

Review of Urban Life Quality in Separation of Localities in Iran Case Study: Noorabad City

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ABSTRACT

Urban life quality is changing to one of the most important area of urban studies in most of countries in the world. Such an attention arises from increasing awareness to the portion of quality of life studies in identification of problematic areas and its roles in existence of urban programming policies. Nonetheless most studies of quality of life are accomplished in urban or country level. Therefore, change of quality of life in small scales especially in inter-urban areas is not known well. In addition, relation between objective and subjective quality of life also is not specified well. In this study, during estimation of quality of life in Noorabad, spatial distribution of it through localities of city by using of objective and subjective representatives is evaluated.

This study is on the basis of household survey in Noorabad city and some of secondary data. For analyzing data statistical methods such as factor analysis and GIS for showing place distribution of quality of life are used.

Generally, results of this study shows variability of quality of life in small scales and importance of simultaneous study of objective and subjective quality of life. Also findings and events of this study could be used in planning of future studies of quality of urban life in the area.

KEY WORDS: Urban Life Quality, objective representatives, Subjective representatives, Noorabad City.

1- INTRODUCTION

At the present more than half of population of the world is living in urban areas and up to 2020 this figure would reached to 60%. Yesterday cities are changed to Metro Polices and Metro Polices is changed to Mega Polices. Urbanity phenomena are unavoidable and un-returnable. By existence of high benefits of urbanity, most of policy makers in various countries know increasing trend of urbanity a warning. They remind deep effect on traditions and customs and problem of provision and preparation of services and public infrastructures, reproduction of unofficial residences, worse of environmental conditions, and increasing of social problems in relation with unemployment and hypo function. In most of urban areas specially urban areas of developing countries development of unemployment and social problems are increasing, environmental conditions and health are destroying, inequality in access to income and public services are growing and poor evidences, vulnerability and hopeless increasingly is obvious among people of urban areas. This problems and difficulties caused increased attention to study of quality of life in urban areas as an instrument for supporting policy makings.

Studying quality of life in cities of developing and developed countries has attracted attention of various fields such as geography, economic, sociology, psychology, political sciences, medicine, marketing and management to itself and is altering to important tools for evaluation of general policies, rating of places and urban programming and management. These studies in various aspects have different. For example, these studies are performed in various districts which each of them have considered various territory of life (including housing, income, security, etc.) which have effected on quality of life. In these studies also used scales are varied, because some of them in national level, some of them throughout the city and a few of them are made done in local level.

Quality of life is an extended idiom which has concepts such as a good, worthy, successful and happiness life (Mc Crea et al., 2006). In this study, quality of life is defined as interaction among resources, facilities and provided opportunities by environment (social, economics, physical) for providing human needs and perception, evaluation and satisfaction of individuals and groups of meeting their needs in a special place.

Quality of life, mostly are measure by using subjective or objective indices. Subjective indices are gained of existence of perception, evaluation and citizen satisfaction of urban living; meanwhile, objective indices are related to observable realities which are resulted of secondary data. On the basis of level of quality of life which is measured through subjective and objective indices, four condition of "well-being", "deprivation", "compatibility" and "inconsistency" would be formed. If subject feeling of individual and its objective conditions of his/her living is

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well, therefore, individual there is in a well-being condition. If both conditions are bad, then the individual there is in deprivation condition. In contrast, if subjective conditions are well and objective conditions are bad, compatibility is formed; meanwhile, if subjective and objective conditions both are good, then there is inconsistency.

Various methods are used for studying quality of life in interurban areas. For example Moru and et. al, (2008) and Dos (2008) have shown that statistical methods could be used for evaluation of quality of life in terms of elected representatives or territories of life. Far distance evaluation and census also could be used for development and providing plan of quality of urbanization index by using of geographical information system (Mansourian, 2010). Therefore, Camp and et. al, (2003) suggested that yet there is not a comprehensive scale for studying quality of life in an integrated situation which is included of evaluation of physical, local and social indices in a holism manner.

In this study, quality of life in Noorabad localities, Lorestan province by using objective and subjective representatives is measured. Movement of quality of life in localities also is evaluated and analyzed. Dimensions of objective quality of life is identified and on the basis of them final index of quality of life in objective dimension is formed and finally objective and subjective quality of life in localities are compared.

2- Objects of Research:

The main object of this research is evaluation of quality of life and evaluation of its movement in localities of Noorabad, in direction of which subordinate objects in below are considered:

Evaluation of subjective quality and satisfaction of living territories throughout the city and Noorabad localities;

Identification of objective dimensions of quality of life in Noorabad city and development of final index of quality of life in objective dimension;

Evaluation of general quality of lives through combination of objective and subjective quality throughout the city and Noorabad city localities;

3- History of Research

Subject of quality of life has not so study record in Iran, but discussion of social justice and specially context of social justice and spatial inequalities in cities are of subjects related to quality of life which is considered in Iran and has been studied (Afrough, 1998; Abdi Daneshpour 1999; Hataminejad, 2000, Masous; 2003 and Sharifi, 2006).

Theories and experimental studies of quality of life generally are arising from western communities. Studies on quality of life in developing countries and following it in Iran are considerably rare. Nonetheless, in recent years, articles in this field in internal and external scientific magazines are published. Dr. Esfandiari Zebardash has paid to investigation of territory of housing, quality of life and satisfaction of life in border residences of Tehran metropolitan. In this research by using factor analysis of seven subordinate territory of housing for quality of life such as facilities, quality and strength of housing are identified. Results shown that there is direct relation between causes of immigration to border residences of Tehran and subordinate territories of housing quality of life. Dr. Rezvani et al (2008) in an article paid to review and inspection of conceptions, indices and models of quality of life and issuing a model for measuring quality of life in rural areas. Evaluation of quality of life in rural areas is another articles which is prepared by Dr. Rezvani and et.al, In this research for Evaluation of quality of life, a conceptual framework is provided upon human needs, in which conceptual joint between to major event of life quality – objective and subjective – are considered. In this research, quality of life includes 2 various amount for evaluation of each index related to human needs, one of which considered the rate of meeting objective, subjective needs and another one considers relative importance of need. Dr. Saeedeh Garousi and et.al, in 2008 in an article under title social capital and quality of life in Kerman city have paid to identification of social capital level and quality of life and relation of these two variables in various localities of Tehran City. The results of this research showed that social capital in access has meaningful relation with quality of life level and relation of these two variables is a function of level of locality; in addition, lower level of quality of life in citizens is effected by relatively average level of social capital of them. Hossein Mansourian in 2010 in his Master's Degree thesis has paid to use of GIS techniques and far evaluation of urban areas quality in Tehran Metropolitan. In this study while presenting conceptual framework for bordering between conceptions of quality of life, quality of location and well-being, we have tried meanwhile considering to objective and subjective dimensions for quality of life, we pay to quality of location as subordinate of objective dimension and by using far evaluation and census we pay to evaluation of Location quality and spatial changes throughout of Tehran city.

In recent years many experimental studies for evaluation of quality of life is accomplished in cities of developed countries. Lee and Woong in 2007 by using objective indices have paid to quality of life in Indiana police city. Main object of this study was presenting a method for integration of census and far distance evaluation in GIS framework for measurement of quality of life in Indiana Police City. For excavation of quality of life factors factor analysis is used and combination index of quality of life is made on the basis of weighing factors by using of achieved points of factor analysis. Lee in 2008 by using subjective indices has paid to evaluation of quality of life in Tipe. In this direction 331 persons of residents of Tipe city for performance of subjective evaluation of residences of quality of life are studied. Results of this study shows that place of living, marriage, age, education and income of various territories impact on satisfaction of quality of life. In addition, situation of society, local belongings and satisfaction of locality

has the most impact on satisfaction of quality of life. Santos in 2007 has paid to evaluation of subjective quality of life in Porto city. In this study citizen's points of view about the rate of satisfaction of various areas of quality of urbanization by using of multi variable analyzing is investigated. Other researchers such as Foo (2000), Ibrahim and Chang (2003) also by using of subjective indices have paid to review and studying quality of life in urban areas. Dos in 2008 suggested conceptual framework for evaluation of quality of urban life and shown relation between environment and quality of life. This mode suggested a bottom-top event mode in which both subjective and objective indices are considered for studying general quality of life. This framework combine external environment i.e. object dimension with individual conception of their environment of life i.e. subjective dimension. Other researchers such as Mccrea et al (2006), Brereton et al (2008), Rojas (2008) also by using objective and subjective indices have paid to study of quality of life.

With regard to accomplished studies we can say that yet there is not world acceptable conceptual framework for evaluation quality of life and unit methodology for determining of territories and representatives of quality of life and choosing territories and representatives related to each territory and method evaluation of quality of life on the basis of study objects, personal judgments of researcher, features of case study area and available data is accomplished and major differences in quality of life models because of difference in scale, indices and territories of life which in various studies of quality of life are considered.

4- Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework in figure 1 shows that there are three methods for evaluation of quality of life by using to objective and subjective events. These three methods includes using territories and subjective representatives, territories and objective representatives and combination of objective and subjective representatives for evaluation of quality of life.

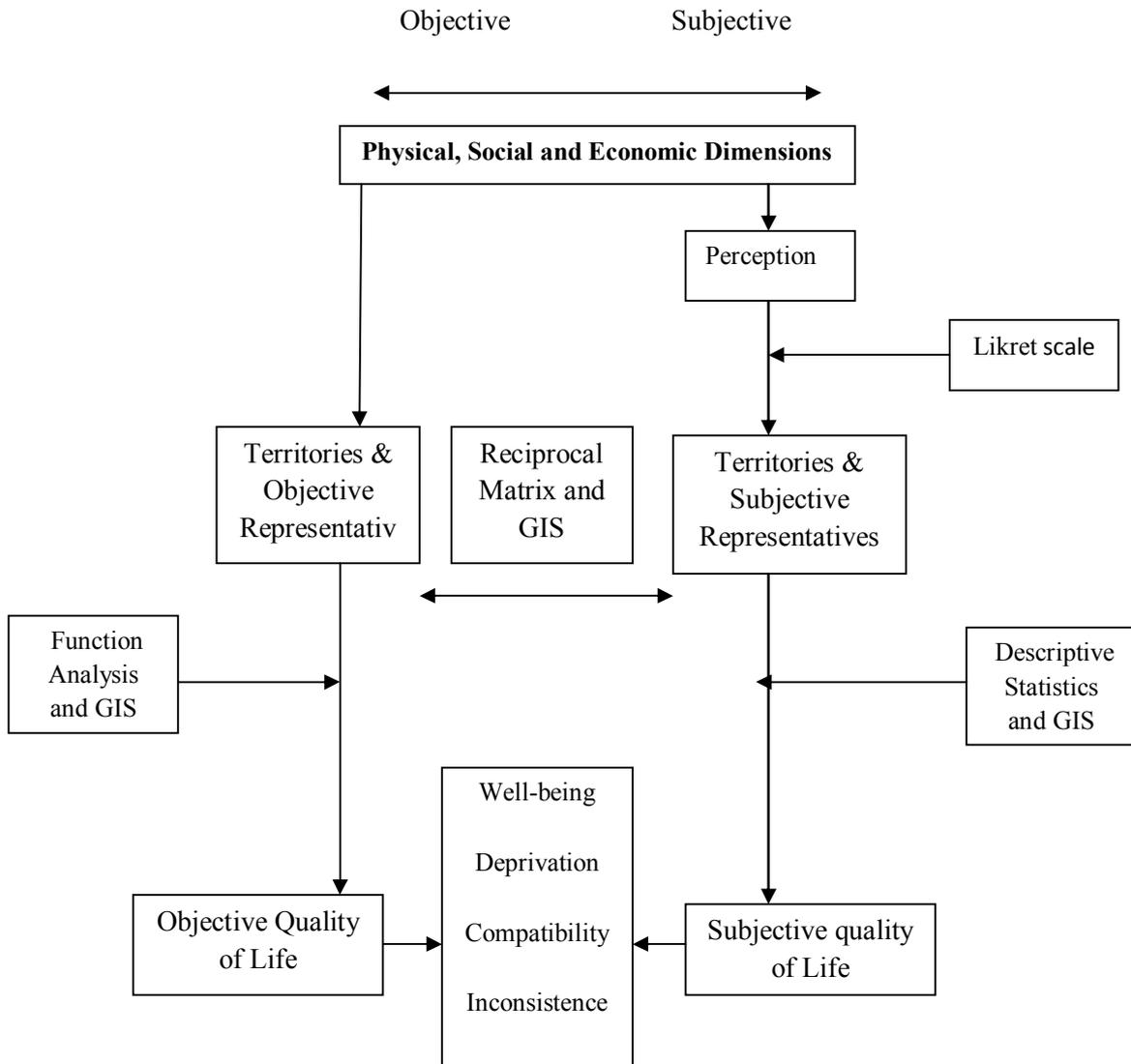


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of Research

Physical and social – Economic dimension of life have subjective representatives and territories which percept by individuals. These subjective territories and representatives are used for evaluation of subjective quality of life. Comparison standard (in this case Likert scale) is used for quantification of individual's perception. Statistical methods such as descriptive are used for analyzing collected data and also GIS software for showing applied conclusions. Subjective quality of life in this study is measured upon intuitive and logical response of responders. Intuitive and logical response by using individuals' perception about their life is measured as a whole.

Physical and social-economic dimensions of life also have objective territories and representatives. These objective territories and representatives are used for evaluation of objective quality of life. Statistical methods such as descriptive statistic, function analyze for analyzing representatives and GIS for showing findings in objective dimension. Objective quality of life in this study is measured by using variations related to household and place variables. Also, conceptual model shows that objective and subjective quality are compared. Average and function analysis is used for extraction of objective and subjective quality of life points. Reciprocal Matrix is developed for objective and subjective quality of life and then GIS is used for showing combination effect of two events of quality of life including "well-being", "deprivation", "compatibility", "inconsistence" in localities level.

5- METHOD OF RESEARCH

For reaching to goals of research, three major phases are considered: First phase includes preparation of questionnaire. Second phase is a field work in which required data are gathered from two source including resources of first and second data. The third phase is after field work in which gathered data are processed and finally methods of data analysis for reviewing quality of life in Noorabad city localities level by using objective and subjective representatives are applied.

In first phase, base map of under study area prepared. Then, required data and considered territories after deep reviewing of related literature identified. Six territories of quality of life and various representatives related to each territory were identified and then, household questionnaire was prepared. Questionnaire components of three part: Household specifications, quality of life as a whole and satisfaction from territories and satisfaction from representatives related to elected territories of life. Applied questionnaire consists questions about demography information, objective and subjective dimensions of life. Questions of objective part is related to objective conditions of life, meanwhile in subjective part of questions we tried to evaluate understood satisfaction of objective conditions of life. Used questions for taking subjective dimensions of life, are included 23 closed questions in 6 scale Likert spectrum from fully unsatisfied=1 to fully satisfied =6. Used questions for objective dimensions consist of closed questions which are changed to point between 1-6. Questionnaire in subjective dimension begins with a question about general quality of life and following it questions about rate of satisfaction from various territories of life is set forth and in the end of it again is questioned about general quality of life. The last question in the field of quality of life is used as a base for more analysis.

A questionnaire is prepared in a manner that responders can understand its questions. For this, before inspection on real household, questionnaire is tested upon an experimental group of citizens. Feed backs of this experimental group in improvement of questionnaire in account of clearance was very useful. This experimental study generally is upon initial data. For gathering initial information of household survey in localities level of Noorabad city is accomplished. Data through questionnaire during a 10 days period since March 01, 2011 up to 11.03.2011 is gathered. Statistical society including all households resident in Noorabad who were elected according to population of this city, 300 household was elected as sample. Number of samples by using Kokran formula and with regard to time and finance restrictions of research was determined. For gathering information, in each locality as simple random, required information from head of household or one of the members over 16 years by questionnaire was gathered. With regard to gathering information from about 25 households in each locality, number of understudying households is 307. Secondary data such as per capita of educational, health, sport, transportation and green space applications provided from Noorabad city municipality. Population of each locality also provided through Statistic organization.

In last phase, gathered data were input to computer and changed to considered format. Then data were processed and by using statistical analysis such as descriptive statistic and function analysis techniques in SPSS software they were analyzed and inspected.

6- Research Limitation

This research is performed in Noorabad, center of Delfan township in Lorestan Province. Noorabad city, as center of Delfan town is located in geographical coordinates of 47' and 58' western length and 34' and 4" north width and height of 1700 meter of surface of sea, with the area of 584 H in distance of 84 km of north of center of Lorestan province (Khoramabad) and 95 km of west of Kermanshah city. In consideration of rehabilitation, this city is located in eastern limit and western limit of central district.

In 1956 when the first official census of country accomplished by General Department of Public census related to Ministry of Interior, population of Noorabad declared 866 persons. In second official census of country in 1966,

population of Noorabad declared over 2253 in the shape of 432 households with dimension of 21/5 persons. In 1966 population of Noorabad reached to 8734 which this figure 14.3 percent of population of Delfan township. In 1986 number of population of Noorabad is over 29188 in the shape of 5361 households with dimension of 5.44 persons was declared and the rate of growth of population in space of two census in 1976-1986 has been over 13.1 percent. According to results of census in 1996, in space of two census 1986-1996 population of Noorabad is increased by annual rate of growth 5.3% and number of it is over 49173 in the shape of 8356 household with dimension of 5.88 person, which the growth rate of population sensibly has low speed. And as other urban and rural areas of country considerably declined. In this year Noorabad placed 39% of Delfan Township in itself. On the basis of census results of 1385, population of Noorabad by annual rate of growth 1.4% is reached to 56530. In 2006, household number resident in Noorabad have been 12237 which shows a household dimension equal to 4.6. Noorabad population evolutions in the space of 1976 to 2006 is shown in table 1. Generally we can say that Noorabad in last three decade have had a high population rate of growth, so that its population from 8734 in 1976 has reached to 56530 in 2006. Population Annual rate of growth in the space of years 1976-2006 in this city is equal to 6.42. This speed trend arises from rural immigration because of rural poverty, lack of welfare facilities in rural areas of township and high level of rate of natural growth of population.

Table 1: Noorabad City Population Evolutions in the space of years 1949-2006

Statistical Year	No. of Population	No. of Household	Household Dimension	Annual rate of Growth
1956	866	166	5.22	7.1
1966	2253	432	5.21	10.00
1976	8734	1589	5.49	14.5
1986	29188	5361	5.44	13.1
1996	49173	8356	5.88	5.3
2006	56530	12237	4.6	1.4

Resource: Iran Statics Center

7- Research Findings:

7-1- Subjective Quality of Life

Subjective quality of life in city level and localities of city in account of intuitive and logical response evaluated by two similar questions. The first question was: Please explain the rate of your satisfaction to the present life. Response of this question was considered as intuitive quality of life. For reaching to logical quality of life another question was: With regard to all mentioned territories in questionnaire, generally how much you are satisfied with your life? Really, logical quality of life is measured after individuals were questioned about their satisfaction of special territories of life. This is for investigation of this issue that whether there any change in individual's views about quality of their life after explaining the rate of their satisfaction of various territories of life or not. Therefore, logical qualities of life are affected by previous questions about various territories of life and are thought well to the intuitive response which is instinctive. When responders were questioned about intuitive quality of life, 10.4% of them declared full grievance and only 2.3% of them declared full satisfaction. Generally about 38% were unsatisfied with quality of their life and 62% of them were satisfied with their life. But when responders were questioned about logical quality of their life, only 3.3% declared full grievance and 2.3% of them declared full satisfaction of quality of their life. Generally, 38.4% were unsatisfied and 61.6% were satisfied with quality of their life.

Comparison of intuitive and logical response of responders shows that cumulative percentage of individuals who have declared their grievance of intuitive quality of life, is 38.1% and cumulative percentage of responders with logical response of none-satisfaction is 38.4%. This shows that responders' views about quality of their life after responding to questions about their satisfaction of various territories of life has not changed so much. Value of average of intuitive quality of life is 3.53 with standard deviation of 1.194 and average value of logical quality of life is 3.65 with standard deviation of 0.963 (Table 2)

Table 2: Level of Intuitive and Logical quality of Life (Percentage)

Level of Quality of Life	Intuitive Quality of Life		Logical Quality of Life	
	%	Cumulative percentage	%	Cumulative percentage
Fully unsatisfied	10.4%	10.4	3.3	3.3
Very unsatisfied	5.9	16.3	6.5	9.8
Unsatisfied	21.8	38.1	28.7	38.4
Satisfied	47.6	85.7	47.6	86
Very satisfied	10.7	96.4	11.7	97.7
Fully satisfied	3.6	100	2.3	100
Average		25.3		3.65
Standard Deviation		1.194		0.963

Measurement of quality of life in localities level was performed by aim of declaration of quality of life changes in small scales of interurban. Analysis of quality of life in Noorabad level localities is made a considerable help to identifying areas with high or low quality in terms of quality of life of their residents. Subjective quality of life in localities level is analyzed by using logical response.

Point of average of logical quality of life of localities changes between 2.89 to 4.38. Achieved results show that locality no. 9 has highest average value of quality of life and locality 5 has lowest average value of quality of life in comparison with other localities of city. The map in figure 2 shows place distribution of logical quality of life average point in Noorabad localities level. As the map shows, highest point of quality of life is related to central localities of city specially localities No. 2, 9 and 3. The lowest points also are related to western localities of city.

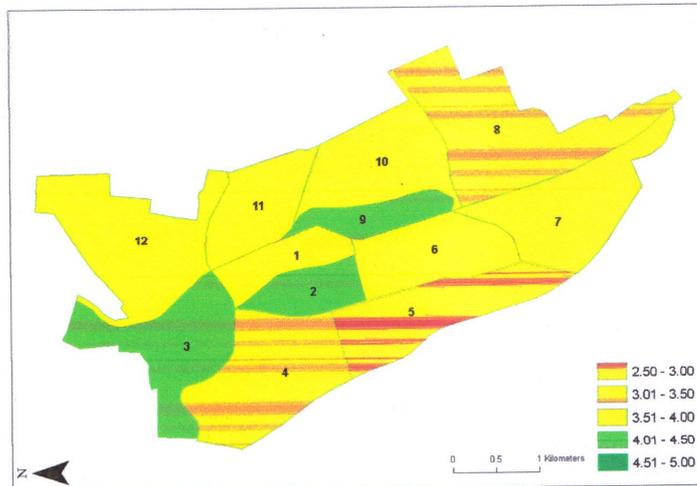


Figure 2: Place Distribution of Logical Quality of Life in Noorabad localities level

7-2 – Satisfaction of Life Territories:

Individual quality of life usually is determined through evaluation the rate of their satisfaction of various territories of life. Identified territories of life for this study are housing, urban environment, quality of public services, convenience of public services, and economic situation of household and individual well-being. Six scales Likert spectrum for evaluation of rate of satisfaction with life territories is used. Table 4 shows descriptive statistics related to satisfaction of under study senary territories in level of Noorabad city. More than half of responders in four territories out of six territories under study feel grievance. These territories include urban environment territories, quality of public services, and economic situation of household. In two territory of individual housing an dwell-being, more responders have explained their satisfaction of exist situation. As it is seen in the table, value of average of satisfaction for territories is different. The highest average value is related to individual well-being territories with average value of 3.78 and standard deviation of 1.152 and territory of housing with average value of 3.38 and standard deviation 1.169 and the lowest average value is related to environment territories of urbanism with average value of 2.93 and standard deviation of 1.138 and territory of convenience of public services with average value of 2.99 and deviations standard of 1.152.

Table 3: The rate of satisfaction of life territories in locality level of city

Rate of Satisfaction	Life Territories					
	Housing	Urban Environment	Quality of Public Services	Public Services Convenience	Economic Situation	Individual Well-being
Fully unsatisfied	11.4	1.50	12.7	14.3	16.3	5.5
Very unsatisfied	7.2	16.0	11.7	13.0	12.4	6.5
Unsatisfied	25.7	36.8	34.5	41.4	28.7	20.2
Satisfied	45.9	26.7	30.09	23.8	36.2	46.3
Very satisfied	7.2	4.6	7.8	5.9	4.6	15.0
Fully satisfied	.26	1.0	2.3	1.6	2.0	6.5
Average	3.38	2.93	3.16	2.99	3.06	3.78
Standard Deviation	1.169	1.138	1.196	1.152	1.223	1.152

The rate of satisfaction of responders of life territories in locality level of city in terms of average point is calculated. Table 5 shows satisfaction of under studying territories in Noorabad city localities level. Generally we can say locality No. 9 has better situation in six territories under study in comparison with other localities of Noorabad

city. Against it, locality No. 5 except in individual well being territory in other territories have more unfavorable situation in comparison with other localities of Noorabad city.

Table 4: Average Point of Satisfaction from Life Territories in Locality Level of Noorabad City

Locality	Life Localities					
	Housing	Urban Environment	Quality of Public Services	Public Services Convenience	Economic Situation	Individual Well-being
1	3.38	3.12	3.42	3.35	3.19	.396
2	3.12	3.04	3.36	2.96	2.84	3.40
3	3.79	3.33	3.63	3.54	3.50	3.79
4	3.23	2.46	2.65	2.77	2.85	3.31
5	.279	2.46	2.57	2.11	2.29	3.61
6	.376	2.92	3.16	2.72	3.32	3.96
7	3.72	2.96	3.28	2.92	3.28	3.88
8	3.00	2.58	3.19	2.96	2.46	3.69
9	4.23	3.92	4.00	4.12	4.38	4.65
10	3.50	2.92	2.67	2.96	3.29	3.75
11	3.00	2.88	3.32	2.64	2.64	4.2
12	3.15	2.63	2.78	2.89	2.81	3.22

7-3- Identification of Objective Dimensions of Quality of Life

One of objects of this study is identification of objective dimension of quality of life in Noorabad city. There are objective representative which can effect on quality of life. Main challenge is manner of creating combinational index of these representatives which can use for prediction of quality of life. In this study function analysis for creating combinational index of quality of life by using objective representative in access is applied. Twenty three variables which reflect household specifications and place specifications of their residence were used.

KMO value for objective representatives of quality of life 0.676 and meaningful level of Bartlet test is 0 which shows fitness of data for function analysis. In this study eight function with special quality higher than 1 were extracted. Representatives with function load higher than 0.45 were considered for identification of objective dimensions of quality of life. Results of function analysis are shown in table 6. Functions which are shown in table 6 can use as objective dimensions of quality of life in Noorabad city. These eight factors explain 69.51 percent of total variance of collection of data. Eight extracted functions for definition of objective dimension of quality of life in Noorabad city are described as follows:

First Factor: This factor could be defined as "Urban facilities and infrastructures", because this factor shows top loads on per capita of transportation and passages and transport installments in locality, residential concentration in locality, per capita educational services, concentration of population, per capita of green space and sport services in locality all variables of which are positively have cohesion with this factor; meanwhile residential concentration variables and concentration of population of locality have negative cohesion with this factor. This shows that higher point in this factor is expressive of population concentration and residential concentration and against it educational, sport, transportation and green space per capita is more in locality.

Second Factor: This factor can be defined as "Social activities", since this factor shows the high loads for variables of times of doing social and voluntary activities, cultural activities, entertainment and sport activities in previous one month. All variables have positive relation with this factor. Higher point in this factor shows higher social aspects of quality of life.

Third Factor: This factor could be defined as "Housing Situation", since this factor shows the high loads on variables of number of room of dwelling unit, area of dwelling unit and situation of ownership of house. All variables have positive cohesion with this factor. Higher point in this factor shows better situation in territory of dwelling of quality of life.

Fourth Factor: This factor could be named as "Social reaction". Since shows the high load on variables of relation with relatives, relation with neighbors, and relation with friends. All variable have positive cohesion with this factor. Higher point in this factor indicates higher social aspects of quality of life.

Fifth Factor: This factor could be defined as "Social, economic situation". Since this factor shows the high load factor on variables of covering treatment, rate of educations, household dimension and monthly income of household. Variables of covering of treatment insurance, the rate of education and household monthly income all have negative cohesion with this factor and variable of household dimension had negative cohesion with this facto. Higher point in this factor indicates the rate of higher education, more income and being undercover of treatment insurance and against it household dimension is less.

Sixth Factor: This factor has positive cohesion with two per capita variable of health, medical and green space per capita in locality; therefore, we can call it "Health, treatment services". Higher point in this factor indicates health, treatment and green space per capita in locality.

Seventh Factor: This factor could be defined as "Occupation Position", because shows the high load on variables of occupational position and dimension o household. Variable of occupational position has positive cohesion with this factor and variable of household dimension ahs negative cohesion with this factor. Higher point in this factor indicates more suitable occupational situation and less household dimension.

Eighth Factor: This factor has positive cohesion with monthly household income and negative cohesion with variable of dwelling unit life; therefore, it could be defined as "household income". Higher point in this factor indicates less life of building and more income of household.

Table 5: Matrix of Function Load for Representatives of Objective Quality of Life

Representatives	Factors							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Per capita of transportation and passages and transportation installations in locality	0.945							
Residential concentration in locality	-0.918							
Per capita of educational services in locality	0.887							
Concentration of population in locality	-0.821							
Per capita of green space in locality	0.714					0.485		
Per capita of sport services in locality	0.480							
Times of doing social and voluntary activities in previous one month		0.787						
Times of doing cultural activities in previous one month		0.783						
Times of doing entertainment activities during Previous one month		0.637						
Times of sport activities in previous one month		0.547						
Number of room in dwelling unit			0.779					
Area of dwelling unit			0.756					
Situation of housing ownership			0.595					
Relation with families				0.777				
Relation with neighbors				0.777				
Relation with friends				0.767				
Coverage of treatment insurances					0.716			
Household dimension					-0.515			
The rate of education					0.478		-	0.454
Per capita of health , medical services in localities						0.891		
Occupation position							0.832	
Life of dwelling unit								-0.759
Household monthly income					0.455			0.451
Special amount	4.081	2.164	2.031	2.020	1.578	1.451	1.338	1.325
Variance (%)	17.744	9.407	8.830	8.781	6.860	6.309	5.818	5.763
Total variance explained (%)	69.512							

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis

Rotation Method: Warimax with Kaiser Normalization

7-4- Combinational Index of Quality of Life

One of the objects of this study is development of combinational index of quality of life by using available objective representations. This index helps to planning of future studies of quality of urban life in the area. Final index of quality of life is created by composition of points of eight elected factor which are related to objective dimensions of quality of life. General point of each responder through weighing point of each factor by using of related variance is achieved by equation below:

$$QOL_i = (17.74 * F1 + 9.41 * F2 + 8.83 * F3 + 8.78 * F4 + 6.86 * F5 + 6.31 * F6 + 5.82 * F7 + 5.76 * F8) / 100$$

in which QOL_i is point of quality of life of "i" responder, F1 to F8 is responder point in 1st to 8th factors.

Above equation shows direct relation between quality of life and its dimensions. Extracted dimension for objective quality of life which estimated through above equation is varied between 0.66 and 0.73. Standardization method of minimum-maximum is used for change of point to range of 1 to 6 which is similar to range of scale of subjective quality of life point in this study. Point 1 is indicator of low quality of life and point 6 is indicator of high quality of life.

Standardized points of responders in each locality for providing map of place distribution of objective quality of life in city are combined. Map in figure 3 shows place distribution of objective quality of life in localities of Noorabad. Average point is varied between 1.47 to 4.39. In terms of objective quality of life, locality No. 2 with average point of 1.47 has the lowest point and locality No. 8 with average point of 4.39 has the highest point.

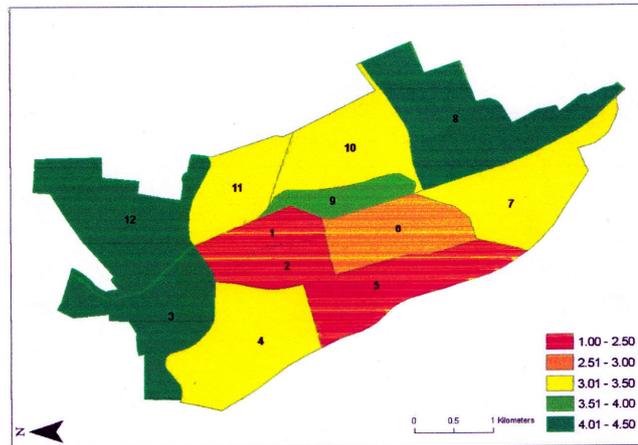


Figure 3: Place Distribution of Objective Quality of Life Index in Noorabad Localities

7-5- Comparison between Objective and Subjective Quality of Life

Simultaneous use of objective and subjective events for evaluation of quality of life is necessary; however they mostly have low cohesion with each other (Rapley, 2003). In this study for comparison of points of quality of life and cumulative index of quality of life in each household cohesion coefficient is used. Cohesion coefficient is 0.22 (and meaningful level 0). Therefore, cohesion coefficient between objective and subjective quality of life is low. Comparison between objective and subjective quality of life in households accomplished upon fourteen fold condition propounded by Noll, 2000 by using intersection table. Quality of life of each household was identified as one of four conditions of well-being, deprivation, compatibility and inconsistency. If two objective and subjective conditions are well, condition is well-being and if both to condition are bad, there is deprivation, if objective conditions are good but subjective condition is bad, there is inconsistency if objective condition is bad, and subjective condition is well, the is compatibility manner.

Conclusions in table 7 show that 28.34% of households in Noorabad are in well-being condition and 27.69 are in deprivation; while 10.75 percent of them are in compatibility.

Table 6: Classification of Households in fourfold Quality of Life (Frequency)

		Objective Quality of Life		Total
		Good	Bad	
Objective quality of life	Good	87	33	120
	Bad	102	85	187
Total		189	11	307

For inspection of place distribution of general quality of life in Noorabad localities average point of objective quality of life and average point of subjective quality of life are compared. Map in figure 4 of place distribution shows general quality of life in Noorabad city. In localities 3, 7, 8, 9 and 12 objective and subjective conditions are good. Therefore, these localities are held in well-being condition. Against it both objective and subjective conditions in locality 5 are bad. Therefore, this place is held in a deprivation condition. In localities No. 1, 2, 4, 6, 10 and 11 objective condition of life is bad but individual understanding of situation of life in locality is well. Therefore in these localities there is adaptation condition.

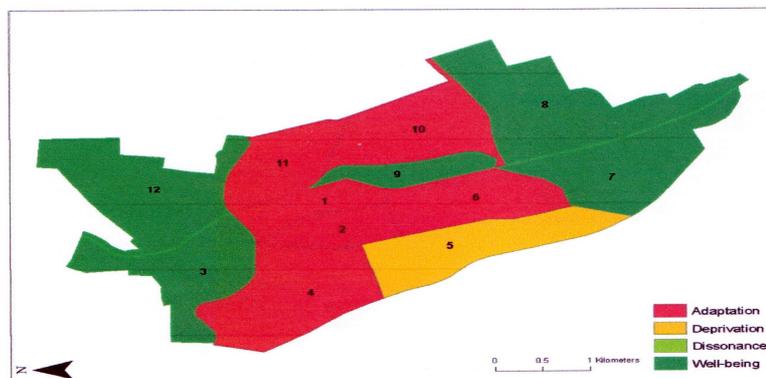


Figure 4: Place Distribution General Quality of Life in Noorabad Localities

8- Conclusion and Suggestions:

Subjective quality of life usually is measured by using of intuitive or logical response. Intuitive response reflect individuals' satisfaction with life without considering satisfaction of life territories; but, logical response reflect individuals' satisfaction with life after considering satisfaction of life territories. As Ibrahim and Chang (2003) have suggested, comparison of intuitive and logical response could help significantly to more accurate evaluation of quality of life. In this study, little difference is seen in individuals' rate of quality of life in terms of intuitive response and logical response. In terms of intuitive response average point of quality of life of responders is 3.53; while for logical response; average point of quality of life of responders is 3.65. Difference in average point between intuitive and logical quality of life is 0.12 which is very less than of one unit a Likert scale. Conclusions have high compatibility with findings of Ibrahim and Chung (2003). They have reported that average point of quality of life in Singapore has been higher than intuitive quality of life average. In their study, average point of 3.71 for logical quality of life and average point of 3.67 for intuitive quality of life are achieved.

Inspection of satisfaction of life territories condition in Noorabad indicated that generally, responder was satisfied with individual well-being, so that this territory had the highest average point i.e. 3.78. Nevertheless, more responders were non-satisfied with urbanization, as this territory has the lowest average point i.e. 2.93. Ibrahim and Chung (2003) reported that in industrial areas of Singapore most rate of responders' satisfaction is related to public security and the lowest rate of satisfaction is related to environment territory of urbanization. Conclusions of them highly are similar to findings of present study. Das (2008) suggested that most rate of responders' satisfaction in India related to housing condition and the lowest rate is related to traffic situation. Richard et al (2007) reported most satisfaction rate in non-official dwellings of Bofalo and Darbon cities in Southern Africa country related to social connections. Reason of difference in conclusions of mentioned studies is related to different in under use territories, cultural field of society and also difference in an area which study is performed there. Findings about the rate of satisfaction of life territories could be used by urban programmer for improvement of citizen's quality of life.

Objective dimensions of quality of life in Noorabad were identified by using 23 objective representatives. Objective dimensions of quality of life which through factor analysis are grouped representatives upon severity of their relation to unit factors were identified. These dimensions were used for evaluation of objective quality of life in Noorabad city. Eight dimension of objective quality of life including facilities and urban infrastructure, social activities, housing situation, social relation, social-economic condition, health-treatment services, occupation situation and household income. These eight dimensions explain 69.5% total of existing variance in data. Das (2008) by using 27 variations identified 8 dimensions for objective quality of life. These dimensions include: life standard, water, environmental pollution, social dimension, social-physical environment infrastructure, social-economic environment and situation of social environment. Some identified dimensions in Das (2008) are conformed to present research; but difference in some dimensions is because of difference in type and number of used representatives in these two studies.

Such as Lee and Woong (2007) combinational index of objective quality of life is created by factors points which are interpreted as objective quality of life dimension \times related variance. This combinational index would help to evaluation of objective quality of life and also comparison of objective quality of life with subjective quality of life in Noorabad. All eight dimensions have positive effect on objective quality of life. This shows that higher point in eight dimensions is indicator of better quality of life. For example, higher point in housing situation is indicator of more space for living.

On the basis of final index of objective quality of life, there are changes in objective quality of life in Noorabad. Models of clustering localities are seen by high and low objective quality of life. Localities are clustered with high points of quality of life in northern and south eastern of city, while localities with low points of objective quality of life is clustered in central and western part of city.

Subject quality of life point and final index of objective quality of life in city are compared in term of cohesion efficient. Cohesion between objective and subjective quality of life in Noorabad is 0.22 (in meaningful level 0.01) which indicates weak cohesion between objective and subjective quality of life in Noorabad. Such a weak relation in a limit referred that improvement of objective quality of life necessarily don't cause subjective quality of life. These findings are comparable with Das findings (2008) and Mcgreys et al (2006), but are varied with findings of Bererton et al (2008) who reported strong relation between objective and subjective quality of life. Nevertheless, performed comparison because of difference in used territories in studies and difference in regions under study is not final.

Upon theoretical description of Null (2000) combinational effect of object and subjective quality of life cause forming of four condition of deprivation, well-being, compatibility and inconsistency. Deprivation is a situation that both objective and subjective are bad. Against it well-being explains conditions in which two conditions are good. Therefore, where there are deprivation and well-being, objective and subjective measures of quality of life are shown equal level of quality of life. Compatibility is a condition that in that objective situation of life is bad, but subjective situation is good. Therefore when objective and subjective measures of quality of life are shown different level, there is compatibility and inconsistency.

For evaluation of four situation which may be defined by Null (2000), objective and subjective of life in Noorabad by using intersection table is evaluated. Deprivation condition only was observed in locality no. 5. This

locality is located in western part of Noorabad. Most residents of these locality are rural immigrants entered into city in two last decades. In this locality there is not convenience in public services and urban environment and housing have inappropriate situation; in addition, in locality no. 5 there is not a harmonic population in case of ethnic and rural immigrants with various ethnicities are dwelled in this locality. Five localities are in a well-being situation. These localities are mainly located in northern and southern parts of city. Six localities also have adaptive situation. These localities are located in central and eastern part of city. In central localities convenience in administrative services is in a fare situation, but high congestion and inappropriate housing is main factor of low objective quality of life in these localities. In central localities of city subjective quality of life in comparison with objective quality has better situation. Main reason of this is really that residents of these localities have appropriate access to public services and more quantitative services to residents of other localities. In addition residents of these localities have more urbanization record in comparison with residents of other localities and have more integrated population.

Generally, findings of this research shows that study in great scales should hidden small scales. Also findings of this study declare importance of simultaneous study of objective and subjective quality of life instead of distinct use of these events. In addition it is expected that results and findings of this study could be useful in planning future studies of quality of life in the region.

Generally, it should be said that development planning in Noorabad should be objective and proportionate to rate of access to local resources and objective and subjective needs of people, to help improving their quality of life. In this direction cases bellow is suggested:

Performance of comprehensive studies about financial and human resources exist in region,

Providing approaches of utilization of these resources for local society development by using various facilities,

Development programs orientation to the economic evolution and solving problem of non-employment and taking necessary actions for reaching to considered objects;

Improvement in situation of parks and green space of localities.

Improvement in entertainment and sport facilities;

Helping to renovation of central localities because of demolition and repair situation of most buildings of these localities;

Improvement of urban waste water network especially in localities No. 3, 4 and 11.

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