Interpreting the Components of Villagers' Life Quality Satisfaction and Sense of Belonging
(Case Study: Khosrowabad Village, Kuhdasht County)

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Abstract

Purpose- The objective of the study is to assess the satisfaction rate of village residents from life quality as a factor affecting immigration, together with the sense of belonging as a factor preventing immigration, and the correlation thereof, among the residents of Khosrowabad village (statistical population=672) in Konani district, Kuhdasht county.

Design/methodology/approach- The method adopted is descriptive-analytic. The sample collected by Cochran sampling method constitutes 262 residents. The data required in this study are obtained by questionnaire and the descriptive inferential statistics is applied for data analysis.

Findings: The results reveal that the satisfaction rate of residents from life quality in Khosrowabad village is lower than that of the average. The satisfaction rate of males with 2.88% is higher than that of females with 2.85%. The regression analysis results indicate that the economic index with 0.244 β is the most effective on life quality. The analysis of the sense of belonging revealed that the rate of this variable is higher than that of the average and the psychological-tranquility index with 0.493 β is the most effective. As to the Spearman test, the correlation between life quality satisfaction and sense of belonging is significant at 99%.

Research limitations/implications- Life quality is a multidimensional issue with various definitions and theories thereof. The villagers' attitude towards life quality and its indexes is restricted.

Originality/value- The attitude in this study towards such issues like life quality and sense of belonging is different and the study area is being exposed to this type of study for the first time.

Key words- Life quality, sense of belonging, Khosrowabad village, Kuhdasht county.

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1. Introduction

According to the census results obtained in 2016, 25.93% of the Iranian population dwells in rural areas (Statistical Center of Iran, 2016). The low life quality in rural areas and consequently the immigration from villages to big cities rise issues at social, economic, and environmental levels in both rural and urban areas (Rezvani, Mansourian, & Ahmadi, 2010). In general, most of the influx occurs with the perspective of enhancing life quality in various terms like obtaining a more secure job, increased welfare, and higher education level, and enjoying the social facilities. Although these issues have been and are of concern to the policy makers, in the recent decades through prioritizing the issue of sustainable development, the human and sociological attitude towards life quality is inclining towards the developmental plans and large scale policies adopted by developed countries. The geographers and policy makers have a tendency to focus on appropriate and high quality rural areas, ecosystems, and housing (Roknoddin-e-Eftekhari, Fatahi, & Hajipour, 2011). The common point among these views is the fact that life quality as a multidimensional concept includes accessing the primary life demands as to individual security, appropriate and permanent job, fixed income and property possession; and as to society, medical and social health and appropriate social interrelations like individual and public respect and collaboration and mutual understanding thereof. Moreover, life quality is considered both as a concept indicating the manner of fulfillment of human demands and as a criterion in comprehending the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of individuals and groups from various dimensions of life (Jacobs, 1995; Roknoddin-e-Eftekhari et al, 2011). The interaction between fulfillment of human demands and satisfaction of individuals and groups implies the ability to provide the needs in a specific area (Rezvani & Mansourian, 2008.A). The low life quality in rural areas and the dissatisfaction of residents due to the existing conditions may be considered as a factor affecting rural population outflow, while in many cases the location dependency and sense of belonging prevent the individual to have influx despite the existing

difficulties. According to the human geography phenomenologists, the sense of belonging is defined as an effective factor and a strong connection between the individual and the location with all its components, deepening and expanding with the passage of time (Foruzandeh & Matlabi, 2011). Before the Islamic revolution of Iran, the life quality issue was dealt with in its trivial sense, while after the glorious event, by establishing various revolutionary institutions, an attempt is made to enhance the villagers' wellbeing as to the social, economic, and health conditions (Azkia & Ghafari, 2009). Such challenges in rural areas as the small scale of rural housing, reduction of employment and income in the agriculture sector, distance among the houses and the issue of geographical isolation and inappropriate and inefficient communication, and transportation manners complicate the implementation of the required rural life quality enhancement policies (Rezvani & Mansourian, 2008.B). The results obtained through the studies related to life quality may contribute in analyzing the policies, ratings the locations, and developing management strategies and plans which would facilitate the process of prioritizing the community issues with the objective of enhancing rural life quality. Moreover, these available findings may be applied in recognizing the previous policies and developing future plans (Lee, 2008). Studying life quality in rural areas like Khosrowabad village, as a sample, is essential in order to increase the service appropriateness, prevent the rural influx, and obtain sustainable rural development. The objective of this study is to identify and assess the Khosrowabad residents' life quality dimensions. No study has been run on life quality in this region; consequently, this study can provide information in line with the development plans with the objective of enhancing Khosrowabad residents' life quality.

2. Research Theoretical Literature

Life quality is an attracting concept occupying the human mind and its origin dates back to philosophers like Aristotle (322-384 A.D) who emphasized on *good life* and how the public

policies contribute to the development of life quality. The Latin term *Qual* means *something* and *what* and the term *Quality* means *how*. The term *Qul* signifies the manner of life and includes its variations specific to every individual and varying to others. According to, life quality is a social concept with no real-concrete meaning and its significance comes with the individuals (Collados & Duane, 1999). In another definition, life quality concept originates deeply from thoughts related to health and is subject to no unified view (Kamp et al, 2003). Based on Pal's view, life quality is a criterion in assessing the fulfillment rate of mental-psychological and material demands of the society and rural life quality implies the rural households' life conditions (Pal & Kumar, 2005). According to Haman et al, life quality is applied in various fields like international development concept, health and cure, political science, environment, education, entertainment and social enthusiasm. According to Rapley (2003), life quality is one of the relative indexes of population welfare in social sciences and is considered as one of the measurable aspects of subjective and objective experiences of an individual. In general, life quality is a vast concept with varying meanings for different individuals and groups. Some interpret this concept as the livability of an area or a criterion in measuring the attractiveness rate, while some define it as public welfare, social wellbeing, happiness, satisfaction, etc. (Epley & Menon, 2008). Before 1970's, the indexes in life quality studies were objective, while from 1970's subjective and psychological indexes are added by Campel et al. to measure life quality (Noghani, Asgharpour Masouleh, Karvani & Safa, 2008). To McLaren (1996), there exists a public consent on the existence of two specific types of indexes appropriate for measuring life quality: 1) objective indexes that measure the concrete aspects of the constructed environment, natural environment, and social and economic realms; and 2) subjective indexes that measure the given individual's sense of welfare and satisfaction with respect to a specific life aspect (Lotfi, 2009). Accordingly, life quality is related to two concepts of human demands and life satisfaction (Javaheri et al, 2010). The main models of life quality consist of two major and distinct categories of: 1) the Scandinavian approach that is accepted in many European nations and emphasizes on the objective aspects of life and the indexes thereof, where life quality of individuals depends on fulfilling the basic life necessities like nutrition, employment, housing, education, etc. and 2) the American approach that with a focus on the mental experiences and personal expectations from life like occupation, family formation, happiness, etc. (Brown, Bowling & Flynn, 2004), which together satisfy the main indexes (Heydari, 2011). There exists no consent on the life quality concept; while by considering the elements common in these definitions, it may be defined as better life conditions where balance, harmony, appropriateness, and fairness are institutionalized and the basics to live healthy with security, tranquility, vitality, and creativity are established (Pourtaheri, Roknoddin-e-Eftekhari & Fatahi, 2011). In recent studies, the emphasis is on subjective life quality rather than objective. Some believe that the definition of wellbeing as a life quality index is very democratic because these are the people who express their happy feelings; a very simple act (Noghani et al, 2008). In this study the subjective indexes are applied to measure life quality in the study area.

Since most of the few studies related to life quality in Iran have been run in urban contexts, it is essential to run studies in rural contexts as well. Some of the studies run on life quality in rural context are tabulated in table 1.

Table 1. Results of some studies run on life quality
Source: Research findings, 2017

Study title	Author	Results
Assessing life quality and the corresponding concepts, indexes, models and proposing a model for rural areas	Rezvani et al, (2008)	The demands of villagers to some extent depend on values and norms that human beings receive from a specific social environ. Accordingly, life quality is assumed to depend on the importance of demands in the individual or group perspective and is based on the contribution of the mental welfare of a given individual and the group he/she belongs to and the rate of fulfillment of human demands.

Table 1.

Study title	Author	Results
Assessing the attitudes of rural areas' Islamic council members based on the life quality indexes' priorities in Dehgolan rural areas	Riyahi et al (2014)	The indexes of human health and social health qualities are ranked high followed by the indexes of housing quality, physical dimensions and rural infrastructures' quality
Assessing and evaluating life quality in rural areas through the similarity to the ideal option method in Dehestan Miandeh phase, Fars Province	Alizadeh et al (2013)	There exists no significance difference among the study areas with respect to the combined indexes of life quality
Assessing life quality in rural areas in Croatia	Grgic et al (2009)	Lack of employment opportunities, restricted career choice, inefficient facilities, low income, weak social health and care services in rural areas reduce life satisfaction rate
Assessing the basic variables, social capital and life quality satisfaction in rural areas, Fars province	Majedi & Lahsayizadeh (2012)	Social capital is a better predicting variable compared to the population variables
Assessing the contribution of social capital and life quality satisfaction in rural areas, Sistan province	Miri (2013)	There exists a positive significant correlation between life quality and social capital
The effect of sense of belonging of female Shia villagers dwelling in the border province, Sistan, IRan	Tavakoli & Musavi (2009)	The sense of belonging of female Shia villagers inhabiting in the border is high and it is considered as an instrument and a strengthening point in the stability of residence in borders and a reduction in rural influx in the study area.
The effect of sense of belonging on social capital and its contribution in the neighborhoods of Mashhad	Rahnama & Razavi (2012)	The effect of sense of belonging model is more efficient in determining the correlations in increasing social capital through intermediary variable contributions; that is, in an indirect relation, the reinforcement of sense of belonging increases the contribution and social capital.
Assessing and analyzing the city identity components and its correlation with the sense of belonging of the residents in Golbar new cities	Verasati et al (2010)	There exists a significant correlation between the city identity and sense of belonging variables.
Assessing the correlation between the social capital and life quality in the new city of Pardis	Barati & Yazdan Panah Shah Abadi (2011)	Lack of employment opportunities, restricted career choice, inefficient facilities and low income and weak social, health and care services reduce life satisfaction rate

It is revealed that no study has been run on life quality in this study area. The difference between this study and the previous studies is in the correlation among the life quality components and the sense of belonging factor. Here, the subjective dimension of life quality and its correlation with sense of belonging as an effective factor on social components among Khosrowabad residents are assessed.

3. Research Methodology
3.1 Geographical Scope of the Research
The subject area is located in the South of Kuhdasht County and reaches Taharan from North and Northwest, borders of Ilam province from West and Southwest, and Romeshgan district from South and Southest. It constitutes

two rural districts of Zirtang and Konani and a city named Konani.

Khosrowabad is a village in Konani district, Kuhdasht County, Lorestan province. According to the census of the Iranian Statistics Center (2011), the population in this village constitutes 672. As to economic condition, Khosrowabad village covers more than 120 ha irrigated lands, 80 ha rain fed lands, 60 ha pomegranate orchards, 1000 head light and heavy livestock, and 13 industrial and traditional poultry houses (Iranian Statistics Center, 2011). Factors like high natural, agricultural, and productive potentials in the village together with high population growth that has led to an increase in agriculture efficiency and convertible and productive industries are considered as the main reasons to choose this village for this study among others in the region (figure 1).
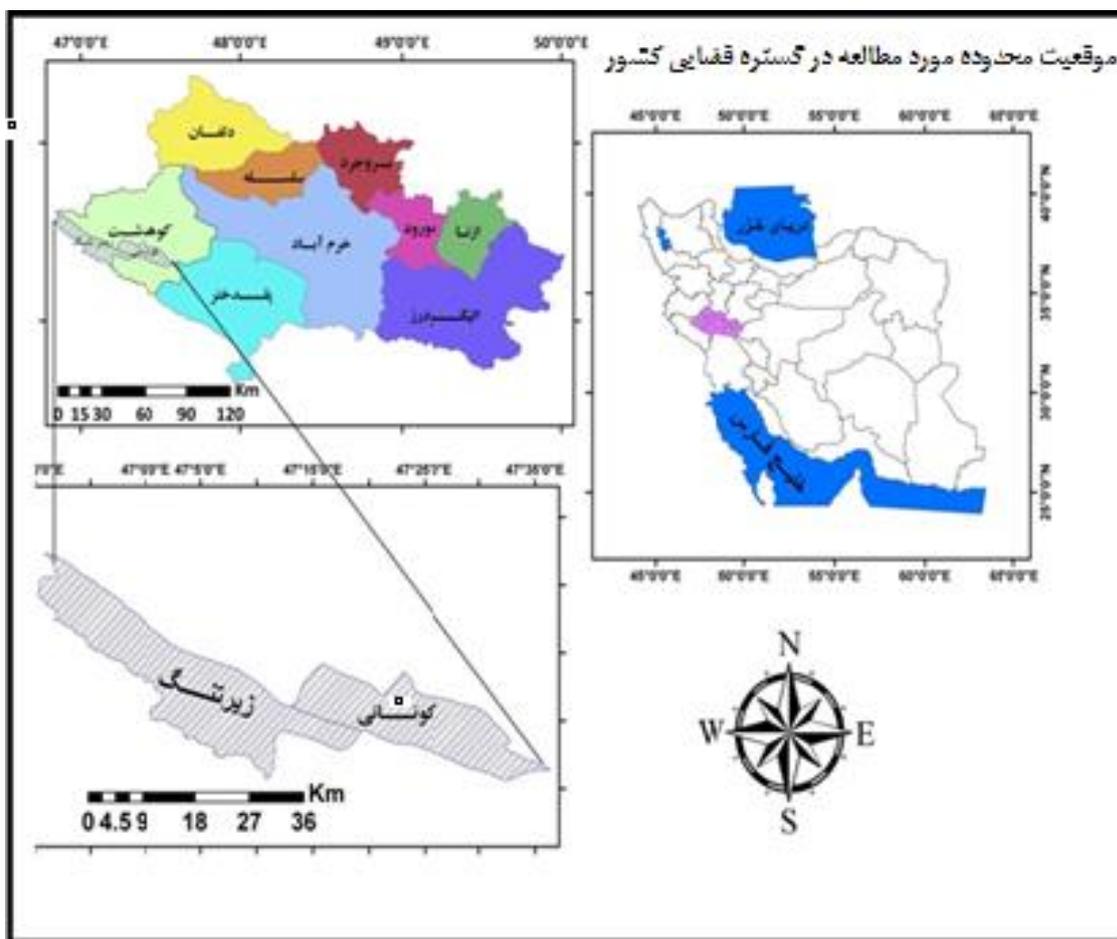

Figure. 1. Study area location
Source: Research findings, 2017

3.2. Methods

This is an applied type of study and the method adopted here is descriptive-analytic. The data were collected adopting the library-field method through a researcher-made questionnaire (based on the findings from the literature review). The indexes and variables of this study were operationalized through appropriate items. The validity and reliability of the questionnaire were assessed through Alpha Cronbach test and the opinions of the related experts, relatively (figure 2). The statistical population consisted of the Khosrowabad residents above 18 years old. The sample size that is obtained through the Cochran formula equals 262 questionnaires.

The information of the households is collected based on the random sampling method. The final data analysis was run by SPSS.
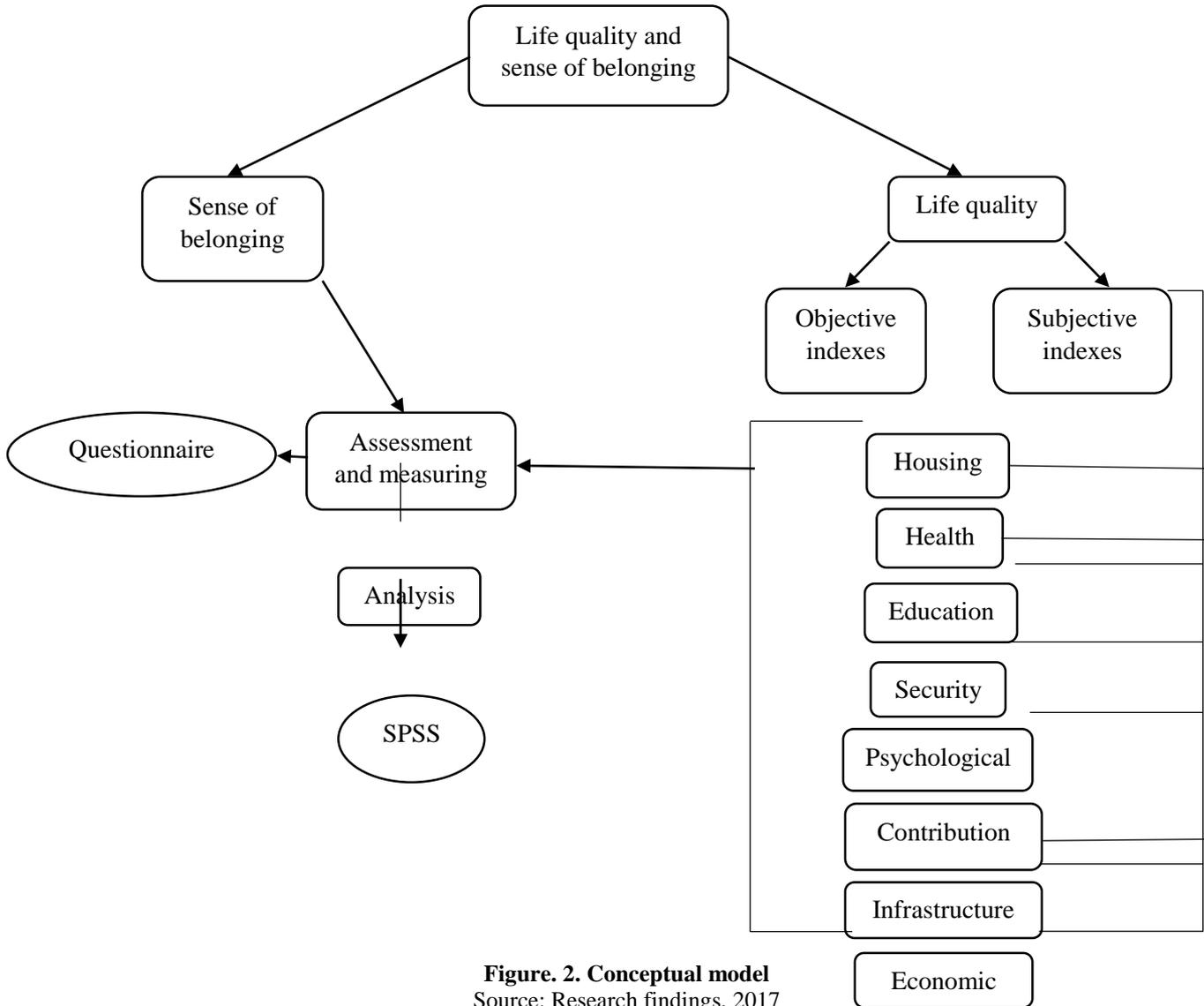

Figure. 2. Conceptual model
Source: Research findings, 2017

Research Hypotheses:
1. The economical index is the most effective factor on life quality satisfaction rate.
2. There exists a positive significant correlation between life quality and sense of belonging.
3. The social index of life quality has the highest significant correlation with sense of belonging.

4. Research Findings
4.1. Sample Population
From a total of 262 respondents, males and females constituted 70.1% and 29.9% respectively; as to education level 36.5% are not high school graduates, 36.5% are high school graduates, 24.8% have bachelor's degree and 2.2% have master's degree. Regarding occupation, 50.7% are unemployed, 17.4% student, 17.9% self-employed, and 14% work for government.

4.2. Life Quality Satisfaction Condition
To assess the life quality satisfaction indexes in Khosrowabad village, the single sample t-test is applied. The Likert spectrum from 1 to 5 is applied for responding the questions, where the average is 3, that is, with an average higher than 3 the satisfaction rate is high, while the opposite holds true. By assessing the life quality satisfaction indexes here, it is revealed that the

housing index with 3.17 is higher than the average; hence, the satisfaction of the rural residents from the housing condition is appropriate. The education index with 2.42 is lower than the average; hence, the education index satisfaction is not appropriate. The health index with 2.71 is lower than the average indicating an inappropriate satisfaction from education index. There exists no significant difference between the security index and the average. The contribution among the rural areas

with 3.52 is higher than the average showing an appropriate satisfaction from the contribution index. Satisfaction from infrastructure index with 2.67 is lower than the average indicating an inappropriate rate. The economic index with 2.28 has the lowest rate; hence, Khosrowabad rural residents have the lowest satisfaction from the economic index among the life quality indexes. The psychological-tranquility index with 3.18 indicates the high rate of satisfaction from this index (table 2).

Table 2. T-test of life quality satisfaction condition in the study indexes
Source: Research findings, 2017

Index	Average	SD	T	Sig.	Average difference
Housing	3.17	0.874	3.853	0.000	0.172
Education	2.42	0.681	16.681-	0.000	0.582-
Health	2.71	0.652	8.649-	0.000	0.288-
Security	2.98	0.786	0.390-	0.697	0.016-
Contribution	3.52	0.826	12.225	0.000	0.515-
Infrastructure	2.67	0.783	8.358-	0.000	0.334-
Economic	2.28	0.899	15.735-	0.000	0.722-
Psychological-tranquility	3.18	0.824	4.271	0.000	0.180

Table 3. T-test of assessing the general condition of life quality satisfaction
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Average	SD	T	Sig.	Average difference
Life quality satisfaction	87/2	460/0	683/5-	000/0	134/0-

By assessing the general condition of life quality satisfaction, it is revealed that among the indexes, the life quality satisfaction rate is lower than the average in the village under investigation.

A multiple regression model is applied to assess the contributive share of each index in life quality and generate a casual model that would expose the interaction among the indexes and the representatives. One of the objectives in this study is to generate a causal model of the effective

indexes of life quality in Khosrowabad village. The main question here is that which one of the indexes of life quality has the highest casual effect on life quality in this village.

Regression analysis provides the means for predicting the dependent variable changes (life quality) through the independent variable (life quality indexes) and determines the share of each independent variable in explaining the dependent variable.

Table 4. Regression analysis test for assessing the effect of study indexes on life quality
Source: Research findings, 2017

Model		Nonstandard coefficient		Standardized coefficient	T	Sig.
		B	Std. error	Beta		
Life quality satisfaction	Housing	0.000	1.556	0.239	0.000	0.125
	Education	0.000	1.092	0.185	0.000	0.125
	Health	0.000	1.211	0.178	0.000	0.125
Life quality satisfaction	Security	0.000	1.424	0.213	0.000	0.125
	Contribution	0.000	1.616	0.224	0.000	0.125
	Infrastructure	0.000	1.348	0.214	0.000	0.125
	Economic	0.000	1.381	0.244	0.000	0.125
	Psychological-tranquility	0.000	1.328	0.225	0.000	0.125

The t-value of each regression coefficient is calculated and the corresponding significances are tabulated in Table 3, where it can be observed that the effects of all variables are significant. In order to assess the importance and contribution of independent variables in predicting the regression equation the Beta values must be applied. Due to the fact that Beta values are standardized, they may be applied in judging the relative importance of the variables. The higher values of Beta indicate its relative importance and contribution in predicting the dependent variable. The economic and housing variables with 0.244 and 0.239 Beta respectively, have the highest effect on Khosrowabad rural residents' life quality satisfaction. This is due to the fact that one unit change in the economic index's standard

deviation (SD) causes 0.244 change in life quality SD; while, one unit change in health SD causes 0.178 change in life quality SD (Table 4).

4.3. Assessing the Effect of Social-Economic Indexes on Life Quality

Life Quality Satisfaction According to the Given Gender as an Index- Expectations' rates from life satisfaction quality vary according to the given gender. Here, the effect of gender on rural residents' life quality satisfaction rate is assessed. In cases where there exist two category variables (female and male), the most common data analysis method is the t-test run on independent groups.

Table 5. T-test for assessing the effect of gender on life quality satisfaction rate
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Gender	Count	Average	SD	SD error
Life quality satisfaction	Male	205	2.88	0.465	0.029
	Female	57	2.85	0.447	0.042

Table 6. Leven's test for variances' equality
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Leven's test for equal variance		T-test for average equality			
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig. (2-taled)	Average difference
Variance equality hypothesis	0.008	0.928	0.502	257	0.616	0.026
Variance inequality hypothesis			0.510	85.343	0.610	0.026

As can be seen in table 5, the averages of males and females are 2.88 and 2.85 respectively, indicating that males are more satisfied with their rural life quality compared to females, while in table 6 it is observed that the Leven's test for variances' equality yields 0.008 and 0.928 (not significant) for F and P values. Accordingly, there exists no significant difference between the life quality satisfaction rate of males and females in Khosrowabad village.
The Effect of Education on Life Quality Satisfaction- In cases where there exists a dependent ranked variable and an independent two category variable, the one-way analysis of variance must be applied. Here, the dependent variable is life quality and the independent variable is education with four categories of

without high school diploma, with high school diploma, bachelor's degree and master's degree.
The underlying logic for variance analysis is defined based on the totals of the intragroup and intergroup squares. The total intergroup squares increase where there exists a considerable difference among the average of education four groups and life quality satisfaction rate. The education categories affect the total intergroup squares in a direct manner and the effect of error factors is random, while the individual differences and the distribution of scores in every group affect the total intragroup squares. The effect of educational level on life quality satisfaction is obtained by dividing the total intergroup squares into intragroup squares.

Table 7. ANOVA test to assess the effect of education on life quality
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Total of squares	**Df**	**Average of squares**	**F**	**Sig.**
Intragroup	6.510	3	2.170	11.094	0.000
Intergroup	73.734	255	0.196		
Total	80.244	258			

As observed in table 7, the separate total of intergroup and intragroup squares is 6.510 and 73.734 respectively and together is 80.244. The f-value is 11.094 at 0.000 significance level indicating a statistical significance; thus, education is effective on rural residents' life quality satisfaction.

The effect of education on life quality satisfaction rate is assessed as follows:

$80.244 \div 6.510 = 0.08$

$0.08 \times 100 = 8\%$

It can be deduced that the effect of education on rural residents' life quality satisfaction rate is 8%.

The Effect of Income on Life Quality Satisfaction- As to monthly income, here the following three categories are of concern: 1) lower than 500 thousand tomans; 2) 500 thousand to 1 million tomans; and 3) more than 1 million tomans. In cases where there exists independent variable with more than two categories ANOVA is applied.

Table 8. ANOVA test to assess the effect of income on life quality
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Total of squares	**Df**	**Average of squares**	**F**	**Sig.**
Intragroup	6.486	2	2.243	621.16	0.000
Intergroup	73.758	255	0.195		
Total	80.244	257			

As observed in table 8, the effect of income on life quality satisfaction rate is significant. Because the total of intergroup squares is lower than that of the intragroup, income is less effective on life quality satisfaction rate.

The correlation of life quality in terms of income categories is assessed by the Scheffe test.

Table 9. Scheffe post hoc test run to assess the correlation between income categories and life quality
Source: Research findings, 2017

Income (I)	**Income (J)**	**Difference of average (I-J)**	**SD error**	**Sig.**	**Confidence level**	
					Lower limit	**Upper limit**
Lower than 500 thousand	500 thousand – 1 million	-0.09	-0.35	0.000	0.052	-0.220*
	Above 1 million	-0.16	-0.48	0.000	0.065	-0.316*
500 thousand – 1 million	Lower than 500 thousand	0.35	0.09	0.000	0.052	0.220*
	More than 1 million	0.08	-0.27	0.415	0.072	-0.096
Lower than 500 thousand	500 thousand – 1 million	-0.09	-0.35	0.000	0.052	-0.220*
	Above 1 million	-0.16	-0.48	0.000	0.065	-0.316*
500 thousand – 1 million	Lower than 500 thousand	0.35	0.09	0.000	0.052	0.220*

According to the content of table 9, there exists no significant correlation between the income group of 500 thousand to 1 million and the other groups have a significant correlation. The satisfaction rate of individuals with an income of above 1 million is higher than that of the group with an income of lower than 500 thousand Tomans. The satisfaction

of individuals with 500 thousand to 1 million is higher than that of the individuals with lower than 500 thousand Tomans.

4.4. Assessing the Sense of Belonging in Rural Residents

General Condition of Sense of Belonging- Sense of belonging in Khosrowabad village is assessed

through one sample t-test. The Likert spectrum from 1 to 5 is applied for responding the questions where the average is 3, that is, with an average

higher than 3 the sense of belonging is high in this village, while the opposite holds true.

Table 10. T-test for assessing the sense of belonging
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Average	DS	T	Sig.	Difference of error SD
Sense of belonging	3.39	0.552	13.764	0.000	0.388

According to the content of table 10, the average obtained from the opinions is 3.39; hence, the sense of belonging is high in the village.

The Effect of Gender on Sense of Belonging- For this purpose, a t-test is applied

Table 11. T-test for assessing the effect of gender on sense of belonging
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Gender	Count	Average	Difference of error SD	SD error
Sense of belonging	Male	208	3.46	0.546	0.033
	Female	54	3.22	0.534	0.05

Table 12. Leven's test for assessing variance equality
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Leven's test for variance equality		T-test for variances' equality			
	F	Sig.	T	Df	Sig (2-tailed)	Difference of average
Variances' equality hypothesis	1.01	0.316	3.85	259	0.000	0.061
Variances' inequality hypothesis			3.887	3.887	0.000	0.060

As observed in table 11, the average of sense of belonging in males is 3.46, while that of females is 3.22; hence, there is a higher sense of belonging in males. The t-test was significant at the significance level of 0.000 with 99% confidence

interval. Accordingly, gender is effective on the sense of belonging in this village (table 12).
The Effect of Education on Sense of Belonging- Here, the ANOVA test is applied (table 13).

Table 13. ANOVA test for assessing the effect of education level on sense of belonging
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Total of squares	Df	Average of squares	F	Sig.
Intergroup	2.428	3	0.809	2.694	0.046
Intragroup	114.119	255	0.301		
Total	116.62	258			

The Effect of Income on Sense of Belonging- Here, the ANOVA test is applied.

Table 14. ANOVA test for assessing the effect of income categories on sense of belonging
Source: Research findings, 2017

	Total of squares	Df	Average of squares	F	Sig.
Intergroup	3.539	2	1.77	5.963	0.003
Intragroup	113.08	256	0.297		
Total	116.62	28			

Oneway ANOVA indicates that at 99% confidence interval, the income affects the sense of belonging of the rural residents (table 14).
Assessing the Correlation between Life quality satisfaction and sense of belonging- The results obtained by Spearman correlation reveal that there exists a significance correlation between life quality satisfaction and sense of belonging at 99% significance level (0.000) (table 15).

Table15. Spearman Test Correlation between quality of life satisfaction and spatial sense of belonging

Source: Research findings, 2017

			Life quality satisfaction	Sense of belonging
Spearman correlation	Life quality satisfaction	Correlation Coefficient	1	0.405**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
		N	381	381
	Sense of belonging	Correlation Coefficient	0.405**	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0
		N	381	384

4.5. *The Effect of Life Quality Indexes on Sense of Belonging*

The effect of life quality indexes on rural residents' sense of belonging is assessed by the multivariable regression model. In this table 16 R^2 is 0.312, revealing that the effect of life quality indexes on rural residents' sense of belonging is about 31%, while R is 0.571, representing the intensity of the correlation between the dependent variable of sense of belonging and the independent variables of life quality indexes (table 17).

Table 16. Summary of regression analysis model

Source: Research findings, 2017

Model	R	R^2	Modified R^2	Estimated mean error difference
1	ª0.571	0.326	0.312	0.459

Table 17. ANOVA test for significance of regression

Source: Research findings, 2017

	Model	Total of squares	Df	Average of squares	F	Sig.
1	Regression	38.026	8	4.753	22.532	0.000
	Remaining	78.478	250	0.211		
	Total	116.504	258			

The significance of regression is assessed by ANOVA test which is significant at 99% level (0.000).

Table 18. Results of regression analysis for assessing the effect of life quality indexes on sense of belonging

Source: Research findings, 2017

	Model	Nonstandard coefficients	Standard coefficients		T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	2.467	0.175		14.08	0.000
	Housing	-0.037	0.032	-0.059	-1.159	0.247
	Education	0.049	0.046	0.061	-1.084	0.279
	Health	-0.017	0.041	-0.02	-0.412	0.681
	Security	-0.01	0.035	-0.014	-0.286	0.775
	Contribution	-0.135	0.031	-0.201	-4.384	0.000
	Infrastructure	0.187	0.037	0.265	5.065	0.000
	Economic	-0.035	0.036	-0.057	-0.976	0.330
	Psychological	0.33	0.037	0.493	8.818	0.000

The obtained t-values of each regression coefficient are tabulated in table 18. By considering the significance levels, the effects of contribution, infrastructure, and psychological- tranquility indexes are significant on rural residents' sense of belonging, while the opposite holds true for other indexes.

In order to assess the importance and contribution of life quality indexes on rural residents' sense of belonging, Beta values must be applied. Due to the fact that Beta values are standardized, they may be applied in judging the relative importance of variables. Here, the Beta value of psychological-tranquility index is 0.493 indicating the highest effect on sense of belonging.

5. Discussion and Conclusion

Life quality is a complex and multidimensional concept concerned with the status of the society in a determined geographical scale, relying on both objective and subjective indexes. The life quality concept may be applied by policymakers as a powerful instrument in supervising the developing plans, analyzing the effectiveness and efficiency of the policies, and developing new plans because this concept encompasses the various economic, social, environmental, and health dimensions.

The objective of this study is to assess Khosrowabad rural residents' life quality satisfaction based on life quality indexes, together with measuring their sense of belonging and assessing the correlation thereof. The life quality indexes' condition in the study area reveals that the life quality satisfaction rate is lower than average emphasizing the importance of planning and managing that may correspond to the enhancement of the residents' life quality. The life quality satisfaction reveals that the highest satisfaction rates belong to that of contribution (3.52), psychological-tranquility (3.18), and housing (3.17) indexes, corresponding to the findings of Azadi et al. (2013), while the lowest satisfaction rates belong to that of economic (2.28) and education (2.42) indexes, corresponding to the findings of Barimani et al. (2013). The most important reasons for low life quality in terms of economic dimensions include lack of appropriate and efficient transportation and commercial facilities like: inappropriate grocery stores, inappropriate employment quality and low income (due to lack of productive and economic resources), small scale farmlands, low agricultural efficiency, lack of governmental support in agriculture sector, traditional production methods, and lack of utilization from supplementary sectors like renewable energy and tourism industries.

According to the findings of this study, life quality satisfaction is lower than the average. The results obtained by t-test reveal that the gender variable is not effective on life quality satisfaction; the ANOVA variance analysis test reveals the effect of education and income on life quality, corresponding to the findings of Harirchi et al. (2009); and the regression analysis reveals that the economic (Beta=0.244) and psychological-tranquility (Beta=0.225) indexes are the most effective on Khosrowabad residents' life quality satisfaction. The results obtained by t-test reveal that the sense of belonging in the study area is higher than average; the effect of gender is significant in the sense of belonging; the ANOVA test results reveal that the effect of education and income on sense of belonging is significant and the regression analysis results reveal that the psychological-tranquility index has the highest effect on sense of belonging.

The Spearman correlation results reveal that there exists a significant correlation between life quality satisfaction and sense of belonging in Khosrowabad village. Accordingly, in order to increase the stability of the population and prevent the rural influx to urban areas, it is necessary to prioritize the effective components of life quality enhancement like those addressed in this study, within rural management plans and policies.

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تبیین مولفه‌های رضایت‌مندی روستاییان از کیفیت زندگی و حس تعلق مکانی (مطالعۀ موردی: روستای خسروآباد/ شهرستان کوهدشت)

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۲. مبانی نظری

در ادبیات نظری، مدل‌های اصلی کیفیت زندگی به دو دسته یا رویکرد به شرح زیر تقسیم می‌شوند که این دو رویکرد عمده و مجزا، در کشورهای مختلف جهان به وجود آمده است. یک رویکرد اسکاندیناوی است که در اکثر کشورهای اروپایی طرفدار دارد و بر شرایط عینی زندگی و شاخص‌های مرتبط با آن تاکید شده است و کیفیت زندگی افراد در گرو برآوردن نیازهای اساسی زندگی، مانند درآمد، اشتغال، مسکن، تحصیلات و غیره است. رویکرد دیگر رویکرد امریکایی است که بیشتر به تجارب ذهنی و انتظارات شخصی افراد از زندگی شان، مانند شغل، رضایت از خانواده، احساس شادکامی و غیره تاکید دارد و رضایتمندی و خوشبختی را معرف‌های اصلی در نظر می‌گیرد. به طور کلی، در زمان حاضر اتفاق نظر چندانی در زمینه مفهوم کیفیت زندگی وجود ندارد، اما اگر مشترکات این تعاریف مد نظر قرار گیرد، می‌توان گفت کیفیت زندگی از شرایط بهتر زندگی که در آن توازن، هماهنگی، مطلوبیت و برابری عادلانه، نهادینه شده یا زمینه‌های لازم برای زندگی همراه با سلامت، امنین، آسایش، نشاط و خلاقیت پدید آمده باشد. در تحقیقات اخیر، کیفیت زندگی ذهنی اهمیت بیشتری یافته است و برآن بیشتر از کیفیت زندگی عینی تاکید می‌شود. برخی تعریف بهزیستی را به عنوان شاخص کیفیت زندگی بسیار دموکراتیک دانسته اند، زیرا به جای آن‌که متخصصان بگویند مردم چه هنگام احساس خوشبختی می‌کنند، خود مردم درباره آن اظهار نظر می‌کنند همچنین آن‌ها معتقدند به سادگی می‌توان از افراد پرسید تا چه حدی احساس خوشبختی می‌کنند. با توجه به مباحث ارائه شده در این پژوهش نیز از شاخص‌های ذهنی برای سنجش کیفیت زندگی در منطقه مورد مطالعه استفاده شده است.

چکیده مبسوط

۱. مقدمه

پایین بودن سطح زندگی در نواحی روستایی و در نتیجه مهاجرت روستاییان به شهرهای بزرگ، مسائل و مشکلات متعدد اجتماعی، اقتصادی و محیطی را هم در نواحی روستایی و هم در نواحی شهری بدنبال داشته است. می‌توان گفت که عموماً بیشتر مهاجرت‌ها از روستا به شهر بر مبنای دستیابی و ارتقاء کیفیت زندگی در جهات مختلف چون دستیابی به شغل با امنیت بالا، رفاه بیشتر و افزایش سطح تحصیلات و استفاده از امکانات اجتماعی مد نظر است. هرچند که ارتقای کیفیت زندگی در مقیاس‌های فردی و اجتماعی در سکونتگاه‌های روستایی از دیرباز مورد توجه برنامه‌ریزان بوده، اما در دهه‌های اخیر و با اولویت یافتن توسعه پایدار به تدریج نگرش انسانی و جامعه-شناسی درباره کیفیت زندگی در نوشتارهای توسعه و همچنین برنامه-ریزی‌ها و سیاست‌گذاری‌های کلان کشورهای پیشرفته راه یافته است. افزون بر این‌ها جغرافی‌دانان و برنامه‌ریزان، محیط‌ها و مکان‌های مطلوب و دارای کیفیت مطلوب را، همچون روستای سالم، خانه‌های سالم و زیست بوم‌های روستایی مورد توجه قرار می‌دهند. ولی وجه مشترک این دیدگاه‌ها را می‌توان چنین بیان کرد که کیفیت زندگی به عنوان یک مفهوم چندبعدی شامل دسترسی به نیازهای اولیه زندگی از جمله دسترسی به امنیت، شغل مناسب و درآمد و دارایی خوب، بهداشت محیطی، پزشکی و اجتماعی و روابط خوب اجتماعی مانند احترام عمومی، همکاری، تعامل بین افراد و گروه‌ها، مفهومی برای نشان دادن چگونگی برآورده شدن نیازهای انسانی و نیز معیاری برای ادراک رضایت یا نارضایتی افراد و گروه‌ها از ابعاد مختلف زندگی در سکونتگاه‌هاست.

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۳. روش تحقیق

پژوهش حاضر از نوع کاربردی و روش تحقیق آن توصیفی- تحلیلی می‌باشد. گردآوری اطلاعات به صورت کتابخانه‌ای و میدانی که با استفاده از ابزار پرسشنامه پژوهشگر ساخته (بر اساس یافته‌های چارچوب نظری) صورت گرفته است. شاخص‌ها و متغیرهای پژوهش با استفاده از گویه‌های مناسب عملیاتی شده و سنجش روایی پرسشنامه با استفاده از آزمون آلفای کرونباخ انجام شده است. پایایی پرسشنامه نیز بر اساس نظرات کارشناسان مرتبط انجام شده است. جامعه آماری این پژوهش ساکنان خسروآباد (افراد بالای ۱۸ سال) در نظر گرفته شده است. حجم نمونه با استفاده از فرمول کوکران برابر با ۲۶۲ پرسشنامه به دست آمد که از طریق روش نمونه‌گیری تصادفی اطلاعات خانوار جمع‌آوری شدند. اطلاعات نهایی نیز با استفاده از نرم‌افزار SPSS مورد تحلیل قرار گرفتند.

۴. یافته‌های تحقیق

وضعیت شاخص‌های کیفیت زندگی خانوارهای روستای خسروآباد نشان می‌دهد که میزان رضایت ساکنین از کیفیت زندگی در این روستا پایین‌تر از حد متوسط می‌باشد. به همین دلیل برنامه‌ریزی و مدیریت مشارکتی دولت و مردم در جهت ارتقای کیفیت زندگی ساکنین آن ضروری می‌باشد. وضعیت رضایت از کیفیت زندگی در منطقه مورد مطالعه نشان می‌دهد که بیشترین میزان رضایت ساکنان در شاخص‌های مشارکت و تعامل اجتماعی (۳/۵۲)، روانی – آرامشی (۳/۱۸) و شاخص مسکونی (۳/۱۷) می‌باشد. همچنین کمترین میزان رضایت ساکنین در شاخص‌های اقتصادی (۲/۲۸)، آموزشی (۲/۴۲) می‌باشد. از مهم‌ترین دلایل پایین بودن کیفیت زندگی در بعد اقتصادی، عدم برخورداری مناسب مردم از حمل و نقل کارآمـد و امکانــات تجـاری ماننـد: فروشــگاه تعـاونی، ســوپر مارکـت و نــانوایی مناسـب، پایین بودن سطح کیفیت اشتغال و درآمد (به علت عـدم برخـورداری روسـتاییان از منـابع تولیـدی و اقتصـادی متنوع)، کوچک بودن اراضی کشاورزی، پایین بودن بازده بخش کشاورزی،

حمایت ناچیز دولت از کشاورزی و تولیدات آن، رایج بودن شیوه‌های سنتی تولید، عدم بهـره بـرداری از منابع تولید مکمل بخش کشاورزی مانند صنایع تبدیلی و صنعت گردشگری را می‌توان نـام بـرد. در مجموع میزان رضایت ساکنین از کیفیت زندگی‌شان پایین‌تر از حد متوسط می‌باشد. نتایج آزمون t-test نشان می‌دهد که متغیر جنسیت بر رضایت از کیفیت زندگی نشان می‌دهد متغیر جنسیت بر رضایت از کیفیت زندگی تأثیرگذار نیست همچنین آزمون تحلیل واریانس ANOVA نشان‌دهنده تأثیر سطح تحصیلات و درآمد بر کیفیت زندگی است. نتایج تحلیل رگرسیون نشان می‌دهد که شاخص اقتصادی (با بتای ۰/۲۴۴)، روانی – آرامشی (با بتای ۰/۲۲۵) بیشترین تأثیر را بر رضایت از کیفیت زندگی در روستای خسروآباد دارند.

۵. نتیجه گیری

نتایج تحقیق نشان می‌دهد که میزان رضایت ساکنین از کیفیت زندگی در روستای خسروآباد پایین تر از حد متوسط می‌باشد. همچنین می‌توان گفت که میزان رضایت مردان (۲/۸۸) بیشتر از رضایت زنان (۲/۸۵) می‌باشد. نتایج تحلیل رگرسیون نشان می‌دهد که شاخص اقتصادی (با بتای ۰/۲۴۴) بیشترین تأثیر را بر روی کیفیت زندگی دارد. نتایج بررسی متغیر حس تعلق مکانی نشان می‌دهد که میزان تعلق خاطر ساکنین روستا بالاتر از حد متوسط می‌باشد و شاخص روانی – آرامشی (با بتای ۰/۴۹۳) بیشترین تأثیر را بر روی حس تعلق مکانی دارد. با توجه به آزمون اسپیرمن، همبستگی بین رضایت از کیفیت زندگی و حس تعلق مکانی معنی دار(۰/۰۰۰) و در سطح ۹۹٪ می‌باشد.

کلیدواژه‌ها: کیفیت زندگی، تعلق مکانی، روستای خسروآباد، شهرستان کوهدشت.

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