Evaluation urban quality of life indicators Torbat Heidarieh

Abstract

Quality of urban life has been one of the most important fields of urban studies in different countries. Such attention is due to an increasing importance of quality of life studies to monitoring urban planning policies and its role as an efficient tool in urban management and planning. Quality of life usually will be measured through indices of mental derived from survey and assess perceptions and satisfaction of citizens of urban life or the use of visual indicators derived from secondary data and rarely with the use of both types of indicators. Based on this is study objective, develop and measure indicators quality of urban life in the Torbat Heidarieh city, by using objective and subjective indicators. Method used in this thesis is types descriptive-analytical methods simultaneously 222 questionnaire distributed proportion to the population of each district of Torbat Heidarieh city that questionnaire has been studied economic, social, environmental, physical-services and aesthetics indicators of various. To determine the sample questionnaire size has been used Cochran formula. Analysis of Information is done by using SPSS software and statistical methods such as multiple regression analysis, T test and one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Tukey test. Also by using Morris inequality index has been paid to areas rank of quality of life in Torbat Heidarieh city. Finally by using Arc.GIS software is presented spatial distribution of the results in the form of maps. The results show that among the areas of the Torbat Heidarieh city exists significant difference of the indicators; And simultaneously according to results of Morris inequality index, of 8 urban area, was have only area eighth in the have level of the entitlement, the areas 1 and 2 and 7 in half have entitlement level and the areas 3, 4, 5 and 6 at the level of deprivation of indicators of quality of life.

Key words: Evaluation, quality of urban life, indicator, Torbat Heidarieh



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