

Available online at www.sciencedirect.com**ScienceDirect**

Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences 101 (2013) 33 – 43

Procedia
Social and Behavioral Sciences

AicQoL 2013 Langkawi
AMER International Conference on Quality of Life
Holiday Villa Beach Resort & Spa, Langkawi, Malaysia, 6-8 April 2013
"Quality of Life in the Built and Natural Environment"

Quality of Life in Natural and Built Environment – An Introductory Analysis

Mohammad Abdul Mohit*

Kulliyah (Faculty) of Architecture & Environmental Design, IIUM, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract

Quality of life (QOL) is a multifaceted concept used by a variety of disciplines and at different spatial levels. The theoretical aspect of QOL relates to happiness, life satisfaction and needs satisfaction approaches. It is a complex construct, and its measurement is multidimensional. QOL researchers use either objective or subjective measurement or a combination of the two, through modeling exercises. It is also an expanding area of research. Many disciplines have embedded QOL within their researches. Nevertheless, in Built Environment, such as Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Applied Art, QOL-related researches are few. Therefore, it is recommended that QOL research should be embedded in these branches of the Built Environment.

© 2013 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Ltd. Open access under [CC BY-NC-ND license](http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/3.0/).

Selection and/or peer-review under responsibility of the Association of Malaysian Environment-Behavior Researchers, AMER (ABRA malaysia).

Keywords: Quality of life; happiness; life satisfaction; needs satisfaction

1. Introduction

The term Quality of life (QOL) is used and understood by most people as ‘goodness of life’ and being able to live successfully and happily within the environment (Brown and Brown, 2005). QOL should not be confused with the income based concept of standard of living. Instead, standard indicators of the QOL include not only wealth and employment, but also the built environment, physical and mental health, education, recreation and leisure time, and social belonging (Gregory et al., 2009). The QOL construct has a complex composition, so it is perhaps not surprising that there is neither an agreed upon

* Corresponding author. Tel.: +603-61965285; fax: +603-61964864.
E-mail address: mamohit@iium.edu.my / mohd.mohit@gmail.com.

definition nor a standard form of measurement (Cummins, 1997, p. 6) and this has made studying it more challenging and stimulating. It is argued that different people in different regions of the world have defined QOL differently according to their own perceptions, which to a certain extent is influenced by their own cultures, social environment, and level of economic development. Individuals or communities in the developed countries have different perceptions with respect to what constitutes the level of comfort, enjoyment and ability to pursue their daily activities than their counterparts in the developing or under-developed countries. UN-HABITAT (2012) in a recent report on city prosperity has used QOL as an important component of measuring city prosperity index and states that “cities that improve QOL experience higher levels of prosperity; they are also likely to find themselves more advanced in terms of sustainability” (p.60).

Although more than a dozen definitions of QOL exist, WHO in 1991 developed an international cross-cultural comparable quality of life assessment instrument called WHOQOL-BREF. The assessment is based on the individual’s perception in the context of their culture and value systems and their personal goals, standards and concerns. The WHOQOL-BREF group defines QOL as-

“An individual’s perception of his/her position in the context of culture and value systems in which they live in and in relation to their goals, expectations, standards and concerns. It is a broad-ranging concept incorporating, in a complex way, the person’s physical health, psychological state, level of independence, social relationships, personal beliefs and relationships to salient features of the environment” (WHOQOL Group, 1998).

2. Historical perspective of QOL studies

It is essential to begin by placing the idea of QOL into historical context (Rapley, 2003, p. 3). The history of QOL discussion can be traced back as early as the era of the popular Greek philosophers such as Plato (427-347 BC) and Aristotle (384-322 BC) (Anderson, 2004). According to Sirgy, et al. (2006), Plato started working on QOL by examining the nature of the good-life of an individual or society and proposed that individuals who live in harmony are happier and stronger compared to those who are in conflicts among themselves. Aristotle introduced objective and subjective indicators of a good or happy life since he argued that the subjective indicators such as attitudes, feelings and beliefs did not form a complete measure of a happy life.

The work of Maslow’s (1954) hierarchy of human needs (Table 3) appears to suggest that the fulfillment of needs is fundamental to the good life, and it creates more development on needs satisfaction theories which currently are very much referred to in QOL literature. However, the conception of modern QOL begins with the development of the ‘social indicators movement’ during the 1960s and 1970s. Prior to the movement, QOL was gauged using a material level of living such as GDP related measures which according to Rapley (2003), is inadequate to represent the measurement of QOL. It is argued that society’s QOL cannot be measured based on the quantity of goods produced only. Instead, it should be measured based on the quality of people’s lives using the social indicators which are useful to illustrate important social conditions and facilitate the process of evaluating the changes in the conditions and monitor their progressions.

Social indicators research emerged as a field of social science in the US in the mid-1960s and later it spreads out to certain parts of Europe. The development of social indicators to measure societal development was an outcome of the increasing discontentment amongst many economists and sociologists who were using the traditional economic measures (GDP, income) as indicators to measure societal development (Sirgy, 1996). In the 1970s, studies on QOL in political science used purely economic measures of social welfare. The study of QOL concept then passed to medical fields in the 80s, focusing on the functional indicators of patients’ health-related well-being. From 1990 and onwards, the

study of QOL received growing interest among the researchers, especially in the field of social sciences, built environment, urbanization, marketing because of the important role played by QOL concept on the policy regime. According to Marans and Stimson (2011), QOL studies are experiencing a resurgence of interest in contemporary times, driven not only by the research community but also by public policy, and a concern in urban governance, planning and management which are directed to make cities more competitive, achieve sustainable development, and enhance the well-being of residents (p. 24).

3. QOL study dimensions

QOL is a multifaceted concept which has been used by a variety of disciplines for benchmarking and development policy purposes. Sirgy (2001) argues that the term QOL is a rich concept and can be construed in different perspectives such as health approach, needs approach, QOL as happiness versus life satisfaction and the resource management approach. Over the years, the study of QOL has attracted the attention of researchers from a wide range of academic disciplines as well as interest among policy makers, planners and others in the environmental design fields. The concept is certainly interdisciplinary, and it is recognized as warranting interdisciplinary study (Marans, 20102, p. 10). Table 1 documents the disciplines using the concept of QOL for research and development policy purposes.

Table 1. Disciplines related to the QOL studies

Disciplines	Major concern	Measurement	Nomenclature
Economics / Political Science	Income, poverty	Objective	QOL
Sociology/Psychology	Individual/ Community well-being	Subjective	QOL/ QOWL
Health studies	Individual well-being	Subjective	HR-QOL
Housing	Housing satisfaction	Subjective well-being	QOL-Housing
Marketing	Product satisfaction	Subjective well-being	QOL-Marketing
Cities level analysis	Livability	Objective	QOL-livability
Urban analysis	Urban living condition	Objective/ subjective	QOUL

Source: Authors adaptation based on various studies

Table 2. QOL studies conducted at various spatial levels

Spatial Level	Approach	Measurement	Domains/ Components
International	Indexing	Objective	Multidimensional
National	Indexing	Objective	Multidimensional
Regional	Indexing	Objective/subjective	Multidimensional
City / Urban	Multiple communities	Objective/subjective	Multidimensional
Community	Multiple neighborhood	Objective/subjective	Multidimensional
Neighborhood	Multiple groups	Objective/subjective	Multidimensional
Building/ Group	Households/families	Subjective	Multidimensional

Source: Authors adaptation based on various studies

QOL is a pervasive concept and can be applied at different spatial levels, for research and policy purposes. Table 2 presents the spatial levels at which QOL studies are embedded in the fields of the built environment for policy pursuits.

4. Theoretical perspectives of QOL

QOL is a broad concept which is concerned with overall well-being of people in the society, and it can be studied from different theoretical perspectives. Three important perspectives are-

- Happiness and Life Satisfaction Approach
- The Needs Satisfaction Approach
- Life Satisfaction based on Need Satisfaction

4.1. Happiness and life satisfaction approach

Happiness and life satisfaction are the central objectives of most people's well-being in life. Thus, QOL can be construed from a happiness and life satisfaction approach. Although happiness and life satisfaction are not the same, they are mutually interrelated with the notion of QOL.

Happiness is defined as the affective or feeling state of the individual, and it is derived from the positive and negative emotional reactions experienced from life events (Sirgy and Lee, 2006). Happiness is usually measured by using the subjective expressions made by individuals through statements or claims describing their happiness. Kahneman (1999) argues that the subjective expression of happiness is insufficient and should be accompanied with the measurement of objective happiness. Objective happiness is the sensations that are associated with the real-time feeling of happiness and can be achieved through associating oneself to pleasurable stimuli. However, not all pleasurable stimuli lead to a positive outcome and many researchers adopt subjective measures. Happiness can also be viewed from the temporal perspective. Campbell et al. (1976) contend that happiness is regarded by psychologists as a short-term effect that fluctuates on a daily basis and it reflect how people feel towards their current state of affairs. On the other hand, the long-term happiness is disposition and is less subjected to the environmental factors.

Life satisfaction is defined as the outcome of evaluation of one's current life situations or accomplishments against certain standards of comparisons such as one's ideal life, expectations of personal utility, individual goals, values, needs, opulence and the lives of significant others. Usually, life satisfaction is measured based on an individual evaluation on the different aspects of life domain such as family life, financial life, consuming life and social life, given that these life domains are important to them. It is a long-term cognitive appraisal of the past, present and overall life events, and it is considered to be relatively more stable among older age groups of people than the younger ones (Campbell, et al., 1976). Furthermore, young people tend to indicate greater happiness but achieve less life satisfaction compared to older people.

4.2. The needs satisfaction approach

According to the needs satisfaction approach, an individual achieves a certain level of QOL based upon the extent to which his/her basic needs are met. Maslow's (1954) work sets the foundation for development on the needs satisfaction theories. Arndt (1981) suggests these needs to be categorized into Physical needs, Social needs and Self- actualization needs. The theory proposed by Allards (1993) is to overcome the issue of the fixed arrangement of the needs in the sequence of hierarchy of order postulated

by Maslow’s hierarchy of needs, and he proposed three types of needs. Table 3 summarizes the types of needs satisfaction according to the three different authors.

Since QOL is an intriguing construct, it can also be interpreted in terms of a need satisfaction approach. It has been argued that human needs form the underlying foundation of QOL. Therefore, QOL can be defined in terms of human needs and the fulfillment of those needs satisfactorily. Hence, QOL reflects a condition when certain aspects of human basic needs are being met. Some researchers of QOL incorporate a needs-based satisfaction model based on Maslow’s (1954) hierarchy of human needs necessary for maintenance and existence (Table 3). Maslow further argued that once these basic needs are satisfied human beings will pursue higher needs such as self-actualization.

The work of Arndt (1981) suggests a conceptual model of the processes determining QOL which proposed that work life is the physical place where actions through which the conversion of input resources to output and final fulfillment of goals occur. According to Allardt (1993), basic needs comprises of three components of life such as ‘having’, ‘loving’, and ‘being’. Having needs is related to material conditions necessary for survival, and the avoidance of misery while Loving needs are defined as needs related to other people and form social identities. Being needs are defined as the needs for integration into society and to live in harmony with nature.

Table 3. Needs satisfaction theories

Maslow (1954)	Arndts (1981)	Allards (1993)
Physiological needs	Physical needs	Having needs
Safety needs	Social needs	Loving needs
Belongings needs		
Self-esteem needs	Self-actualization needs	Being needs
Self-actualization needs		

Sources: Maslow (1954); Arndts (1981); Allards (1993)

4.3. *Life satisfaction based on need hierarchy approach*

Sirgy (1995) has developed a QOL model in which life satisfaction measure was drawn from Maslow’s (1954) need hierarchy theory. The model is based on the theoretical notion that the greater level of satisfaction of lower- and higher-order needs, the greater level of life satisfaction. Lower-order needs are related to biological sustenance and safety while higher-order needs are related to social belongings, esteem and self-actualization. Hence, QOL can be defined in terms of the hierarchical need satisfaction level of most of the members of a given society. The higher the need satisfactions of a majority of people in a given society, the greater the QOL of that society. Institutions are built to serve human needs in a society, and hence, they constitute a society’s QOL. Societal institutions that serve human needs include production, maintenance, managerial/political and adaptive institutions. Each of these types of societal institutions involves a hierarchical dimension. The model argues that progressive increases in QOL are accompanied by hierarchical changes in these societal institutions. The model was tested in 1,226 adults drawn from the United States, Canada, Australia, Turkey and China, along with other life satisfaction and demographics. The results provided evidence of the construct validity of the need hierarchy measure of life satisfaction. Other theoretical perspectives applied to recently developed QOL studies are – optimal centrality theory, territorial social indicators, etc.

5. QOL analysis structure/ framework through modeling approach

QOL construction can be described by its components, and they are termed as domains. Different researchers suggest different sets of QOL components depending on the perspective and purpose of their studies. The core elements in a QOL framework are identified as domains, and underneath each domain there are several indicators that provide details of the domain. These domains can be further grouped into two categories – external and internal. External domain involves a study of factors such as social, economic, and educational health, within the environment around the individuals. On the other hand, internal domain concentrates on factors that occur inside individuals’ heads, such as personal health and internal psychology.

In their seminal work, Campbell et al (1976) developed a model showing the relationship between domain satisfaction and life satisfaction (Fig.1). The model rest on four principles – (1) the experience of people is derived from their interaction with the associated objective attributes, (2) the subjective experiences of people are different from the objective attributes; (3) people respond to their experiences with the environment, and (4) the level of satisfaction in various life domains contributes to the overall QOL experience. In essence, the model specified a series of life domain and satisfaction measure of those domains, which in turn could be influenced by a range of individual characteristics and individual standard of comparison (Marans, 2012, p. 13). The model proposed by Campbell et al. (1976) suggested that satisfaction with living could be viewed at multiple level of analysis, such as housing, neighborhood, city, region and nation (Marans, 2012, p. 13).

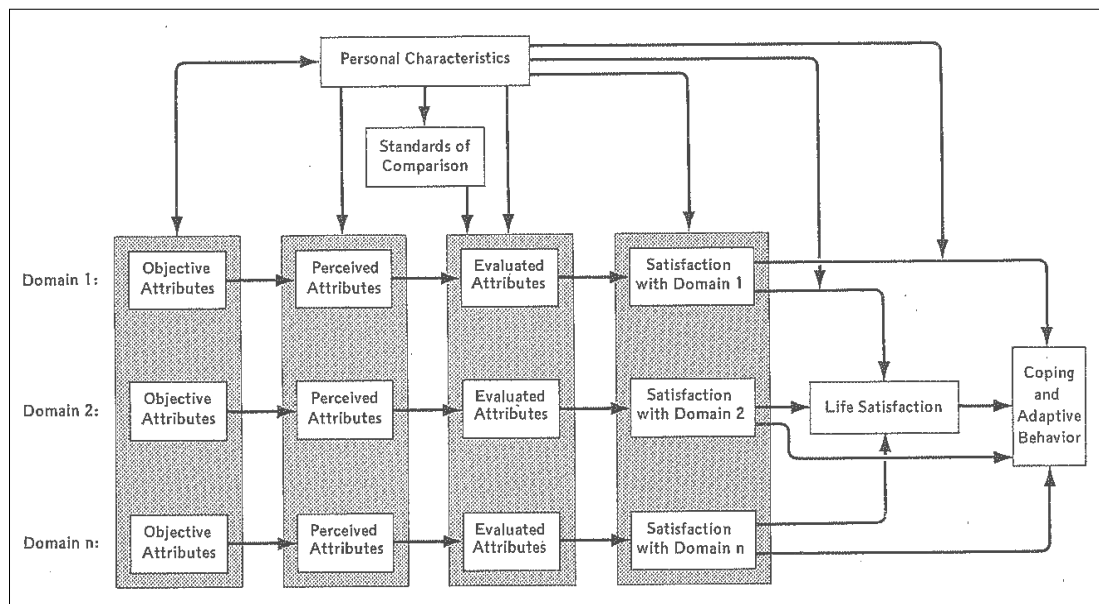


Fig. 1. Model showing the relationship between domain satisfaction and life satisfaction

Source: Campbell et al. (1976, p.16)

Marans (2012) also developed several models for neighborhood satisfaction and individual well-being linking to health and community quality. The benefits of using modeling approaches in QOL research have been summarized by McCrea, Western and Stimson (2011). These are –

- Models are able to accommodate a large number of factors that influence the levels of satisfaction.
- Models allow for the comparison of a number of different geographic levels of living.
- Models allow the satisfaction of a domain to contribute to the satisfaction of another domain.

It is possible for the level of satisfaction in one domain to influence satisfaction in other domains through the spill-over effects

Raphael et al. (2001) studied QOL from the community perspective and proposed that the QOL community of life encompasses three domains – Being (one who is), Belonging (connection with one's environment) and Becoming (achieving personal goals, hopes and aspirations), 9 sub-domains and 25 indicators. Schalock (2004) suggested eight core QOL domains or core indicators of QOL with 19 indicators although there exist similarities and overlap with the one suggested by Raphael et al. (2001). These are – Emotional Well-being, Interpersonal Relations, Material Well-being, Personal Development, Physical Well-being, Self-determination, Social Inclusion and Rights.

6. QOL and sustainable development

Sustainable development aims at ensuring a better quality of life for everyone, at present and for generations in the future. Sustainable development means recognizing that the economy, the environment and social well-being are interdependent. It means protecting and, where possible, enhancing the environment, for its own sake and also because a damaged environment will sooner or later hold back economic development and affect people's quality of life (QOL). It is about ensuring to satisfy people's basic needs, such as providing affordable homes and safe streets and giving people the opportunity to achieve their potential through education, information, participation, good health and employment. It requires a strong economy to create the wealth that allows needs to be satisfied, at present and in the future. TAC Social Issues Subcommittee (2004) suggests a 'Three-legged Stool of Sustainability', with three major basic domains – social, economic and environmental. Social indicators are used to measure social well-being that describes the current analysis of social conditions and monitors the social changes (deterioration or progression) over time. Economic indicators are used to assess the performance of a country or region in the production and distribution of goods and services over time. Environmental indicators are used to provide information in order to control the pressures created by social and economic development on the environment, and to ensure that a country's development achieves balance or sustainability. The complex interactions between social, economic and environmental indicators contribute to the construct of QOL. Therefore, maintaining a balance between social, economic and environmental components of development is crucial to ensure sustainable development in order to ensure a better QOL.

7. Measurements of QOL and data types

QOL is a complex construct and its measurement is multidimensional in nature, composed of many indicators. Cummins (1996) suggests that there are two basic approaches to the definition and measurement of quality of life... one regards the construct as a single unitary entity while the other considers it to be composed of discrete domains. The former implies specifying QOL at an aggregate level by objective measures while the latter focuses at the disaggregated level or individual level.

Subjective measures focus on measuring subjective well-being based on the individual evaluations and perceptions of life which are used to measure the QOL construct. These measures allow the researcher to use primary data to gain insights into what a person considers being important to the well-being or satisfaction in his life. Subjective QOL is about feeling good and being satisfied with things in general. It also refers to an individual's ability to perform and enjoy social roles, work roles, community roles, and

incorporate personal satisfaction, spiritual rewards and moral and social well-being. Subjective measures are used at the micro level analysis, for example, when a research is carried out to identify whether people belong to a group are satisfied with their work life and personal happiness, which can then be used for inter- and intragroup comparison. In summary, subjective QOL measures are concerned with measuring aspects related to the cognitive experience (judgement, beliefs, evaluation), affective aspects of experience (feeling) and behavior dimension.

Objective QOL is about fulfilling the societal and cultural demands for material wealth, social status and physical well-being. Objective measures are those that can be observed and measured within the public domain using indicators such as physical properties and frequencies. Objective measurement of QOL includes economic status (income, possessions and career success), politics (such as crime rate and welfare expenditure), health and education, environment (such as pollution and climate) and social (such as mobility and living conditions). The objective measures of QOL allow researchers to use secondary data. However, the use of objective measures may pose problems with the validity issue. For example, a high per capita income does not indicate people are happy if their work life condition is stressful. Another group of indicators mentioned by Marans et al. (2011) is designated as behavioral indicators, which are for use in QOUL studies. Table 4 above presents the subjective, objective and behavioral indicators of QOL measurements.

The choice on the use of either a subjective or an objective measure for a QOL study depends on the research interest and design, and also the availability of information. Subjective and objective measures complement each other, and they are needed in the QOL study. However, the relative weight of each measure in any study depends on the research interest and topic. While both measurement methods offered insight into the QOL issue, there are a number of limitations to using either of these approaches separately... what seems best, then, is to attempt to approach QOL that combines objective and subjective approaches (Costanza et al., 2008, p.18). However, a few empirical studies have shown that direct links between objective and subjective indicators were found to be weak (McCrea, et al., 2011, p. 85).

Table 4. Subjective, objective and behavioral indicators of the QOL measurements

Frequently used objective social indicators	Frequently used subjective social indicators	Behavioral indicators (QOUL)
Life expectancy	Sense of community	Public transit use
Crime rate	Material possessions	Participation in sports
Unemployment rate	Sense of safety	Amount of walking & bicycling
Gross Domestic Product	Happiness	Visited to cultural amenities & events
Poverty rate	Satisfaction with 'life as a whole'	Visits to parks
School attendance	Relationship with family	Visits to cultural amenities & events
Working hours per week	Job satisfaction	Visits to parks
Perinatal mortality rate	Sex life	Visits to health clinics/ doctors
Suicide rate	Perception of distributional justice	Amount of neighboring
	Class identification	.Participation in voluntary organizations
	Hobbies and club membership	Participation in local decision-making organizations
		Residential mobility

Sources: Rapley, M. (2003, p. 11); Marans and Stimson (2011, p. 3)

8. QOL-related research in Malaysia

QOL-related research in Malaysia is still in its infancy. Although QOL research in Malaysia started as early as in 1987, progress has been very slow. Husna and Nurijan (1987) did the first study of residential satisfaction of public low-cost flat dwellers in Kuala Lumpur. Mastura, et al. (Undated) conducted a cross-section of project type, house price and length of residency which influenced residents' housing satisfaction among the residents of Penang Development Corporation projects. Nurizan (1993) reported that the residents of low-cost housing in Johor Bahru were only satisfied with public transport, and distance housing from the city, but they were not satisfied with the size, rental, and crowding in the house. Halimah and Lau (1998) compared the perceived concept of home aspired between Malay and Chinese housewives in low-cost housing in Selangor and found that there were significant differences between Malays' and Chinese perception of home and housing satisfaction. Salleh (2008) studied residential satisfaction in the Pulau Pinang and Terengganu States of Malaysia and found that the neighborhood factors are the dominant factors which affect housing satisfaction in private low-cost housing in Malaysia. Oh (2000) in her study on housing satisfaction of the middle income households in Bandar Baru Bangi, Malaysia, found that while the residents were satisfied with the space and price of the house owned, but they were not satisfied with the size of kitchen, plumbing and public facilities such as recreational areas, playground, taxi and bus services in the housing area. Mohit, et al. (2010), studied residential satisfaction of newly designed public low-cost housing and found that the residents are moderately satisfied with a dwelling unit supporting services, followed by public and neighborhood facilities than dwelling unit features and social environment. Mohit and Nurul Nazyddah (2011) also studied Selangor Zakat Board-funded low income housing in Selangor State and found that the agency has been successful in providing a moderate level of satisfaction with three types of housing units in the State

Recent QOL studies in Malaysia have used subjective measurements based on respondents' reaction and perception. Dasimah Omar (2009) used residents' views to examine their QOL in the 13 new towns constructed by the State Economic Development Corporation in Malaysia. Hafazah Abdul Karim (2012) studied four domains of QOL in low cost housing, in Shah Alam. Sarina Muhamad Noor and Mohd Adli Abdullah (2012) studied Quality of Work Life (QWL) in a multinational firm in Malaysia in which they found that job satisfaction, job involvement and job security have a significant relationship with QWL. Wan Ahmad Azzat Wan Zaidi et al. (2012) studied QOL in patients with HIV infection and AIDS living in HIV shelters and found that although many patients were fearful about their future, but they agreed good QOL in the shelters. Saripah Abdul Latif et al (2013) investigated the effects of situational factor on recycling behavior in order to determine the QOL. Objective analysis of QOL has been used by EPU (2012) in the calculation of the Malaysian Quality of Life Index (MQLI). Mohit (2013) has also used objective approach to measure the variations in the regional QOL, in Malaysia.

The AicQoL2013 Conference, the first of its kind in Malaysia includes 43 papers. From a title search containing the word 'QOL', it is found that only 13 (27%) papers deal with the various dimensions of QOL in Malaysia. A detailed study of the title contents indicates that there are HR-QOL-2, QOL-SD-2, QOL-Construction-2, QOL-Housing-3, QOUL-2, and QOWL-2 studies.

9. Conclusion

QOL is a growing field of research. Many disciplines have already adopted and adapted QOL within their research domain. It appears that QOL research attracts attention and interest of many parties and

understanding of QOL require endless efforts. However, efforts to improve understanding about QOL should not be limited to one discipline only, and it should be extended to other disciplines. Some authors (e.g. Marans and Stimson, 2011) have identified several challenges, which QOL studies are now facing and to which future studies may be directed. These are –

- QOL studies should be focused towards examining cross-cultural differences or similarities from surveys conducted in different parts of the world.
- QOL studies should be promoted through additional outlets of research. Besides, international scholarly publications, efforts should be made to present study results in local media or on the Web.
- Efforts should be made to ensure that local government officials are made aware of QOL study findings, so as to inform the multitude of planning and policy decisions that need to be made in their respective jurisdictions.
- In the Built Environment discipline such as Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Quantity Surveying, Construction Management, Applied Arts, QOL-related researches are virtually absent. QOL research should be embedded in these branches of the Built Environment.

In the end, this paper expects to inspire the participants of this conference to undertake QOL studies, linking the social sciences with the environmental design and planning professions.

References

- Allardt, E. Ed. (1993). Having, Loving, Being: An Alternative to the Swedish Model of Welfare Research, in M. Nussbaum and A. Sen (Eds). *The Quality of Life*. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 88-94.
- Arndt, J. (1981). Marketing and the Quality of Life. *Journal of Economic Psychology*, 1, 283-301.
- Anderson, B. (2004). Information Society Technologies and Quality of life – A literature review and a tool for thought. Working Paper. Ipswich: University of Essex.
- Brown, R.J. and Brown, I. (2005). The application of quality of life. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 49(10), 718-727.
- Campbell, A.C., Converse, P., and Rogers, W.L. (1976). *The Quality of American Life: Perceptions, Evaluations and Satisfactions*. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
- Costanza, R. et al (2008). An Integrative Approach to Quality of Life Measurement, Research, and Policy, *SAPIENS*, 1(1), 17-21.
- Cummins, R.A. (1997). *Comprehensive Quality of Life Scale: Manual*. Melbourne: Deakin University.
- Gregory, D., Johnston, R., Pratt, G. (Eds) (2009). Quality of Life, in *Dictionary of Human Geography*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell.
- Jones, A. (2002). *A guide to doing quality of life studies*. UK: School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham.
- Kahneman, D. (1999). Objective happiness, in Kahneman, D., Diener, E. And Schwarz, N. (Eds). *Well-being: The Foundations of Hedonic Psychology*. New York: Sage Publications.
- Marans, R.W. (2012). Quality of Urban Life Studies: An Overview and Implications for Environment-Behavior Research. *Procedia- Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 35, 9-22.
- Marans, R.W. and Stimson, R. (2011) (Eds). *Investigating Quality of Urban Life – Theory, Methods and Empirical Research*. eBook. Springer Science + Business Media.
- Maslow, A. (1954). *Motivation and Personality*. New York: Harper.
- McCrea, R., Stimson, R., and Marans, R.W. (2011). The Evolution of Integrative Approaches to the Analysis of Quality of Urban Life, in Marans, R.W., and Stimson, R. (Eds) *Investigating Quality of Urban Life – Theory, Methods, and Empirical Research*. eBook. Springer, 77-106.
- Mohit, M.A. (2013). Objective Analysis of Variation in the Regional Quality of Life in Malaysia and Its Policy Implications. *Procedia Social and Environmental Sciences*, 00 (0) (in print).
- Mohit, M.A. and Nurul Nazyddah (2011). Social housing program of Selangor Zakat Board of Malaysia and housing satisfaction. *Journal of Housing and the Built Environment*, 26(2), 143-164.
- Mohit, M.A., Mansor Ibrahim and Yong Razidah Rashid (2010). Assessment of residential satisfaction in newly designed public low-cost housing in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. *Habitat International*, 34(1), 18-27.
- Rapley, M. (2003). *Quality of Life Research: A Critical Introduction*. London: Sage Publications.
- Raphael, D., Renwick, R., Brown, I., Steinmetz, B., Sehdev, H. And Phillips, S. (2001). Making the links between community structure and individual well-being: Community quality of life in Riverdale, Toronto, Canada. *Health and Place*, 7, 179-196.
- Schalock, R.L. (2004). Concept of Quality of Life. *Journal of Intellectual Disability Research*, 48(3), 206- 216.

- Sirgy, M.J. (1995). Developing a Life Satisfaction Measure Based on Need Hierarchy Theory. In Sirgy, M.J., and Samli, A. C. (Eds). *New Dimensions in Marketing/ Quality-of-Life Research*. West Port, CT06881: Quorum Books, 3-26.
- Sirgy, M.J. (1996). Strategic Marketing Planning guide by the Quality of Life. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 15, 251-259.
- Sirgy, M.J. (2001). *Handbook of quality-of-life research*. Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.
- Sirgy, M.J., and Lee, D.J. (2006). *Well-being – Encyclopedia of Business Ethics and Society*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- TAC Social Issues Subcommittee (2004). *The social component of community sustainability: a framework user's guide*. Canada: Greater Vancouver Regional District.
- UN-HABITAT (2012). *State of the World's Cities 2012/2013: Prosperity of Cities*. Nairobi: UN-HABITAT.
- WHOQOL Group (1998). The World Health Organization Quality of Life Assessment (WHOQOL): development and general psychometric properties. *Social Science and Medicine*, 46, 12, 1569-85.