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Residential satisfaction- Concept, theories and empirical studies (Article)

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Abstract

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Residential satisfaction, defined as the feeling of contentment when one has or achieves what one needs or desires in a house, is an important indicator and planners, architects, developers and policy makers use it in a number of ways. There are three **theories** housing needs theory, housing deficit theory and psychological construct theory, and most **empirical studies** have used these **theories** or a combination of these **theories** in their research design. A number of variables representing housing and neighbourhood characteristics, individuals' socio-demographic attributes as well as their perceptions of housing and neighbourhood conditions have been analysed in most **empirical studies** what stand to indicate that further **studies** are required until a general theory of **residential satisfaction**/dissatisfaction emerges. Also, a host of variables belonging to housing and its environment including the sociodemographic attributes of residents exert significant influences on the level of **residential satisfaction**/dissatisfaction which is however, culture and value specific indicating that further **studies** on **residential satisfaction**/dissatisfaction can be undertaken on case specific context to guide public policies on housing. © 2014 by MIP.

Author keywords

[Housing deficit theory](#) [Housing needs theory](#) [Neighbourhood characteristics](#) [Psychological constructs theory](#) [Residential satisfaction](#)

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