

Espacios habitacionales, dinámicas sociales y calidad de vida

Social housing, social dynamics and quality of life

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Ciertos individuos o grupos sociales percibirán algo como de calidad, siempre y cuando respondan a sus necesidades y expectativas. De esta afirmación se puede retomar la importancia de indagar acerca de la percepción que el grupo de evaluación tiene sobre los elementos que constituyen sus vida y sobre los cuales define si ésta es o no calidad (Garduño y Calderón, 2012, p.19).

Resumen

El presente trabajo, se propone indagar sobre los aspectos objetivos y subjetivos de las dinámicas sociales en el espacio residencial, y su influencia en la calidad de vida percibida. La intención es reflexionar sobre los patrones de diseño y su relación con el desarrollo de la vida cotidiana de los individuos y grupos, que confluyen en un determinado espacio. Ello a partir del estudio de caso, de los conjuntos habitacionales medios del municipio de Zapopan Jalisco, con la intención de enfocar el diseño del hábitat desde una perspectiva integradora de los aspectos sociales del medio ambiente construido y las soluciones del espacio habitacional.

Palabras claves: Espacios habitacionales, dinámicas sociales, calidad de vida.

Abstract

The present work intends to inquire about the objective and subjective aspects of social dynamics in the residential space, and its influence on the perceived quality of life. The intention is to reflect on the design patterns and its relationship to the development of the daily life of individuals and groups, that come together in a given area. This based on the case study of the average housing complexes of the municipality of Zapopan Jalisco, intending to focus on habitat design from an integrating perspective of the social aspects of the environment built and the housing space solutions.

Key Words: Social housing, dynamic spaces, quality of life.

Fecha recepción: Marzo 2014

Fecha aceptación: Junio 2014

Los criterios de calidad ambiental, aunque centrados generalmente en parámetros objetivos del nuevo ambiente, deben tener en cuenta el grado en que el diseño satisface las necesidades individuales y sociales (Fernández, en Aragonés et al., 2009, p.275).

Introduction

Based on this statement, meet the demand for housing, involves observing qualitatively and quantitatively the physical and social aspects shaped in the residential environment, to respond in a comprehensive way to the habitat requirements. A principle, whose essence is the integrator axis among the characteristics of the environment, the satisfaction of its inhabitants needs and the social welfare. In this order of ideas, responding to the questions originated around the housing space, involves orienting the architectural and human aspects to obtain higher levels of quality of life. A task, to take into account the changes that occur over time in the lifestyles of the various social groups and contexts, as well as the variables to consider in specific sociodemographic contexts. The theme of livability, becomes a point

central analysis among the set of interrelationships between housing users and their physical and social environment as a result of the extension of the limits of private space or housing, to the immediate public context or housing complex. Which becomes singular relevant in closed property developments, due to the recurrent proximity, among the members of a small community.

Therefore we highlight the value of taking a step forward in this field of study, from a perspective of the social sciences and architecture, to visualize the shades promoted by the social dynamics and the use of the space, in the housing complex, in a specific context and moment.

Approach

The quality of life afforded by living space raises purpose, adopt a critical stance that helps illustrate clearly the elements to consider in housing developments of different social groups, especially if you take into account that: "According with projections for the third decade of the century, in Mexico there will be more than 45 million homes "(CONAVI, 2008, p.11). Is the proposed design of living spaces, should focus around the integration of human and architectural aspects of each place, to adequately address housing demand: "It is important to emphasize that every place is different from another, so therefore considered inappropriate to impose similar spaces in each "(Galeana, 2008, p.784,785). In this regard, the importance of promoting differentiated housing solutions capable of responding to the particular aspects of each site is in sight.

The human being, as a union of body and mind is complex, since this duality leads to the search for the satisfaction of physical and psychological needs, which take in the larger social context in which they operate: "... .We can conclude that the conditions of living in the areas of housing should ensure the proper development of individuals, both formally and functionally, and this is closely linked to the social dimension ... "(Galeana, 2008, p.782). This is indeed observed interrelationships raised in the social context where the different characteristics of the built environment, lifestyle, culture and customs become relevant in everyday living, and continued to adjust to the other.

In this context, the social dimension is emphasized as a key to understand the dynamics arising from the use of public and private space factor in the housing complexes, as well as the aspects to consider in this regard, by integrating the fields study of the social sciences, architecture and environmental psychology. Thus, the aim of guiding the creation of socially living spaces and support continued efforts to achieve higher levels of well:

.. The quality of life is determined by a number of factors, including its position relative to each other in society, and this in turn is determined by the internalized values and social experiences that vary according to the information and cultural expectations (Garduño and Calderon, 2012, p.17, 18).

The proposals of the living spaces are located in a strategic position to define the attributes of residential space and sponsor some ways of living, thereby strengthening its field, has to focus greater knowledge of human respects and placed in the field of social responsibility. A condition analogous to the social conception of living space, from the understanding of the distinctive features of each type of user in search of integral human development as expressed by the Regional Development Program: "A house is the physical space that social accommodate the daily practices of all its inhabitants, as an expression of their culture and in favorable habitability "(Regional Program, 2007-2009, p.6). Which puts the issue of residential satisfaction as a multidimensional issue, where the physical and spatial characteristics and social dynamics are two shades of the same reality.

In sum, the living space, comprising spatial and social aspects, formed by the house, his immediate urban environment and the factors resulting from the interaction between its inhabitants: "One can speak of three different levels of analysis when addressing a definition residential environment: (. Amerigo in Aragonés et al, 2009, p.174). 's house, the neighborhood and the neighbors, the latter being the social dimension that underlies the other two "in that sense, the residential environment is that the confluence of architectural and urban characteristics of housing development and social relations occurred in the space from the daily activities of its inhabitants: "for residential environment is understood not only in its strict housing dimensions, but also the next space --- physical and moral --- where it is located and where the subject does much of their daily activities "(Amerigo in

Aragon et al., 2009, p.174.) are encouraged to take into account these aspects, the residential space in direct relation to the characteristics valued by its inhabitants.

Housing fulfills many functions such as providing shelter and security to human group that inhabits it. But there are other, subjective, which can hardly be valid and accepted by any social group (Connolly, 2006, quoted in Cervantes and Maya, 2006, p.2).

Social Dynamics of Residential Areas

The theory is, the need to design livable, designed to comprehensively address the physical and psychological needs of its inhabitants spaces, which has deepened through the field of environmental psychology. According to which, the user interprets space in the environment variables and determines whether the same identification:

The first level of this global interaction with the environment is experienced in terms of staff, also global set of 'signals' that allow us to understand each place depending on various variables that are relevant to the subject valuation: the value of social status a neighborhood, the dominant feature of it, the kind of urban dwellers in the neighborhood, etc. (Corraliza in Aragon et al., 2009, p.59).

Along with this reasoning, the house and its immediate surroundings should be seen together as a unit where multiple physical-spatial and socio-human factors involved, which are developed from correlations emerged between the house itself, the the place, the place where they are and culture. From this perspective, public and semi-public spaces, are the most sensitive contexts to consider in the residential sector, because in these converge spatial and social boundaries of a group of people. That is, they are in the atmosphere individuality, community and where they live, to set the socio-spatial context, whose proper management requires pay special attention to the differences and similarities between individuals of different social groups, not injure the relationships established between them and their environment.

Under this criterion, the physical and social context in which the dwelling is located, makes way for privacy and demarcation of territory as two issues to consider in the study of living

conditions. One aspect in the residential area is evident in the control mechanisms, by setting fixed limits marked on the use and possession of the space. One issue addressed by environmental psychology from the concept of "defensible space":

Gifford (1987) defines territoriality as a 'pattern of behaviors and attitudes held by an individual or group based on perceived, intentional or actual physical control of a definable space, object or idea that can lead to the residential occupation, defense, personalization and signaling it (Gifford, 1987 and Altman, 1975, cited by James and Vidal, in Aragon et al., 2009, p.136).

In this vein, social issues are combined with the characteristics of space and promote some of the environmental conditions (favoring or adverse) for neighborly relations, "The physical design and location of housing influences the links and interaction patterns neighbors (Brown and Werner, 1985, cited by Amerigo in, Aragonés et al 2009, p.179). this, while observing the influence in this field, other variables related to culture, customs, lifestyles or context of the social group in question. in this vein, both neighborly relations, the sense of community, such as territoriality, refer to the attachment to place as part of the identification of individuals or groups with the residential environment inhabited and mechanisms to adjust the level of intimacy with the other brand as environmental psychology with respect to the three conceptual approaches to consider:

Brown and Werner (1985) point out that the work in this regard are grouped into three conceptual approaches: neighborhood cohesion, attachment to place - in the sense of the role of a place in the self-concept of an individual or group-and finally, the study of territoriality in the residential area. Ie, behaviors aimed at regulating privacy in the sense of allowing varying degree of opening thereof (Amerigo in Aragon et al., 2009, p. 179).

Neighborly relations are considered as an aspect to be addressed in the study of social dynamics of the residential environment, by weighting the correlation between the type of housing complex, the attributes of the environment, the similarities in the profiles of the people and the limits physical and personal: "the social psychology uses basic concepts of environmental psychology as privacy, personal space, territoriality, etc. As intervening variables in the processes of interpersonal interaction "(Amerigo and Aragonés Aragonés et

al., 2009, p.71). These talking points about social interaction, refer to the importance of identifying individuals or groups with the environment and the inhabitants, as mechanisms to adjust levels or ways of living.

From this angle, some research concerning the spatial organization of the residential environment refer to place attachment and sense of identity of the inhabitants of a living space, based on the configuration space. One area where the urban design scheme of the immediate environment to housing, where according to some research, closed or dead end streets is significant, favors place attachment provided for privacy, unlike the streets connected to the outside where such condition is given:

By comparing the degree of attachment to the neighborhood in two provisions of homes; located in a cul de sac ... and other along a street that had itself out to other areas. The attachment to the neighborhood was higher in the first location resulting confirmed the hypothesis that the physical design and location of housing influences the links and patterns of interaction among neighbors (Brown and Werner, 1985 cited by Amerigo in Aragon et al. , 2009, p.179).

In this scenario, it is noted as the delimitation of the territory, not only provides privacy but also generates identity and sense of community among its inhabitants. Therefore, the current conception of the closed living space, is linked on one side to the other real estate and the need to define the physical and social space itself, to define the territory of a certain segment of the population:

In this regard, Sonia Roitman (2011), in his research on "social distinction and residential housing in Latin America" departe on the changes generated in the current configuration of the city through the preference and proliferation of closed housing developments, the which have been brewing long ago:

While gated communities are not a new element in the urban landscape, and some Latin American cities already had this residential in the first half of the twentieth century, the most striking feature nowadays is related to its development and establishment within the housing market as a successful product, and sought by various social groups (Roitman, 2011, p.21).

Also, the influence of insecurity in the creation of this type of private housing complexes warns: "The increasing urban insecurity and feelings of fear have driven the development of gated communities in many Latin American cities" (Roitman, 2011, p.17). Therefore, the importance of knowing the reasons from which glimpses, certain types of residential environments are promoted to identify the motivations of different social groups, as in the case of security: "In this scheme noted the impact of new housing proposals offered for the middle and upper segment, the search for security in urban settings, "a channeled by the exclusivity and control of access to housing condominiums preference:" ... the middle classes high and high have tended to concentrate in the last two decades, in so-called 'gated communities "(Roitman, 2011, p.21). In this connection, will the aspects concerning the characteristics of the space and the preferences of the social group in question, which define the attributes valued in each particular case:

Finally, it is important to mention that it would be possible to speak of uniformity to residents of housing estates as a social group. That is, although there are differences in age, cultural and educational backgrounds, values, religions, etc., it would seem possible to consider the residents of gated communities as a homogenous group when it is compared with the social structure as a whole (Roitman, 2011, p.30).

On this path, it is considered as to not choose to build a home, you choose the one whose housing stock design is the most responsive to the needs, expectations and affordability of its future residents. In relation to which, the residents of housing projects closed, run their expectations to environments with access control and security: "This is a residential area with an enclosed by fences, walls or gates perimeter, with restricted access for safety barriers or guards controlling the entry of residents, workers and residents "(Roitman, 2011, p. 24). All of them oriented features obtaining privacy, security and regulation in the space where the housing is located, as well as the definition of contact with the outside.

Regarding security, the living spaces, Nuñez, Torconal, Heriquez, (2012 in his quantitative study "Determinants and individual residential setting in the perception of safety in neighborhoods of Greater Santiago, Chile", alluding to the importance relations between neighbors and the perception of security: "the perception of safety in the immediate residential environment thrives on both personal factors such as different territorial and

social relationships among neighbors" (Nuñez, Torconal, Heríquez, 2012, p .87). a pattern where the function of territoriality and the community in the care of the human needs of belonging and security is revealed.

Among the factors involved, this assessment identifies the image of the living environment, the occupants being ties and experiences, and points to consider in assessing the fear of crime. Configuration and state of space is noted as an element, promoter feelings of insecurity, either by visual accessibility of the whole, the state of the construction, cleaning, neglect or lack acquaintances:

literature ... indicates that some care spaces with signs of physical disorder, lack of adequate lighting and public spaces that do not allow visibility affect levels of fear of crime in people, but this is more important than the influence of social ties among neighbors "(Nuñez, Torconal, Heríquez, 2012, p.94).

The presence of half the crime increases with personal experiences or criminal acts occurring to other people. Hence the importance of deepening the relations arising between man and his physical and social environment, where the inhabitants of a living space and interact with the inhabitants of the city, setting limits and protection from the expected behaviors:

While there are certain nuances in the definitions of perception in / public safety and fear and fear of crime, they all attempt to account for the affective emotional reactions and behavioral correlates of the impossibility of being subjected to an attack on the physical integrity public road or at home, that private property is violated and / or released, or that other people suffer experiences of this kind (Nuñez, Torconal, Heríquez, 2012, p.92,93).

In this line, the sense of security is emphasized, particularly in familiar surroundings or more control: "In general, fear is less important when it comes to socio-demographic areas over which the subject has a more direct and prolonged -home and barrio. "(Nuñez, Torconal, Heríquez, 2012, p.96). An approach where the positive influence of the areas identified as their own, in the perception of safety by the user of a given environment is palpable.

Thus the experience of moving from living space defined by the physical characteristics of the whole or neighborhood social domain, where are weighted; the delimitation of the territory and seeking privacy, perceptions of community and the heterogeneity of users, the perception of insecurity and environmental crime; as aspects to be observed in the social interaction of the housing complexes average.

The approach revolves around the diagnosis of the different scales of the residential area, identified as the area of housing, the immediate environment and its context, to promote the line between good and use, from the arrangement of space and styles life for residents. Is thus highlight the role of architectural design, in obtaining the expected quality of life, based on the analysis of the motivations, concerns, customs of the inhabitants.

Exchange and Study Design

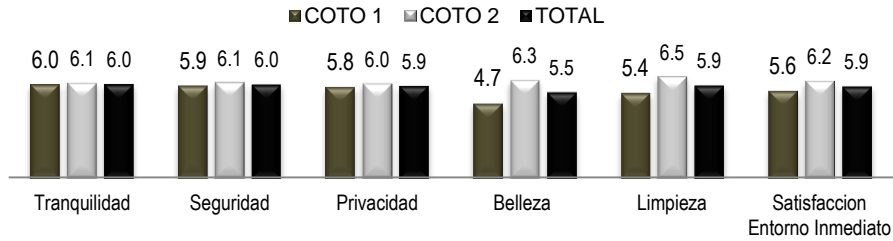
The quantitative methodology is defined by (explanatory), non-experimental and cross, in order to show the relationship between the needs of habitability and architectural features of the house. To this end, the case study of middle level housing complexes, called "Coto 1" and "Coto 2", the municipality of Zapopan, Jalisco was performed. This through a structured questionnaire applied in residential homes in both boxes.

The statistical treatment is multifactorial frequency distribution to find the value of statistical variables by the number of times that value or the number of cases classified in the class defined by it is observed. Also, the arithmetic mean was calculated, given its mathematical rigor and symmetry between the distributions. Finally, management on one hand the simple tabulation to express the relationship between individual variables numerical data and other cross-tabulation for the joint distribution between two or more variables.

Results:

Features the immediate environment. In this scenario, the value placed on physical and spatial residential environment where social interaction underlying characteristics, satisfaction refers to the elements of the housing complex and the atmosphere generated by the inhabitants of the living space.

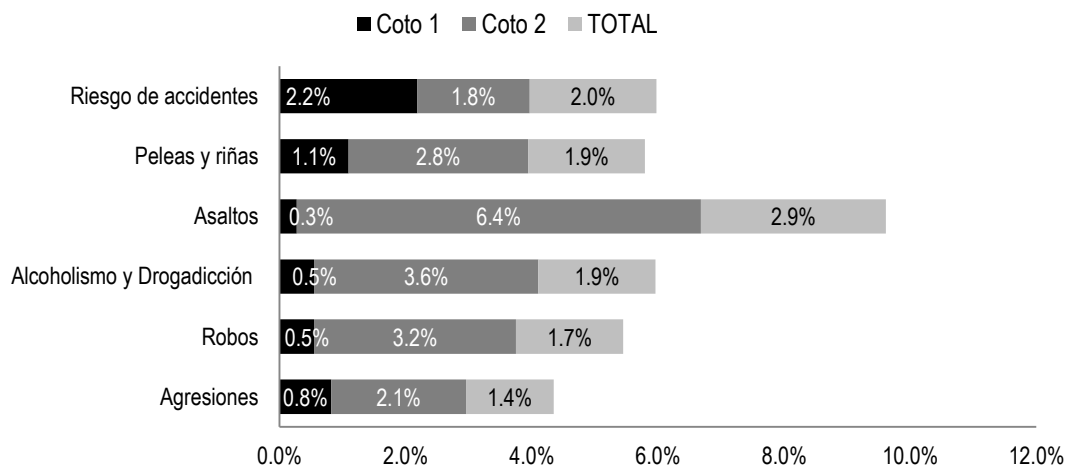
CARACTERÍSTICAS DEL ENTORNO INMEDIATO



In this scheme, the value given to the housing complex in reference to the characteristics of space (security, privacy, beauty, cleaning) and aspects of social interaction (quiet, cleanliness) is a correlation between the level of satisfaction and values identified in the environment.

Social Interaction. The elements of the environment, there is a correspondence between the characteristics of space and social interaction of a community of residents. One area where privacy, territoriality, nesting space, uses expected in each one of them about the customs and lifestyles of the people and the perception of security interact. In this vein, the threats to which they feel exposed residents provides elements to display the quality of the environment and the types of problems detected.

AMENAZAS A LAS QUE SE SIENTEN EXPUESTOS



They are identified as major threats to which they feel exposed residents in Coto 1, the risk of accidents by 2.2% and in Coto 2 rounds by 6.4%, alcohol and drug abuse 3.6% and robberies by 3.2%. Through which we have seen a vast difference between the two boxes.

Type of household and social interaction. is to observe the relationship between household type and coexistence with neighbors, that is, if the homogeneity or heterogeneity of the composition of households favoring (or not) this. The percentage of coexistence with neighbors is reviewed with reference to the percentage for each type of household identified as: sole (or composed of the householder), nuclear (or composed of parents and children), extended (or made by the family plus other relatives), compound (or formed by a nuclear or extended household with people without relationship to head of household) and co-residents (consisting of the head of household and others unrelated to this one).

| | COTO1 | COTO 2 |
|-------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| SI conviven bien | 70.73% | 52.17% |
| Unipersonal | 4.88% | 3.26% |
| Nuclear | 54.88% | 43.48% |
| Ampliado | 7.32% | 1.09% |
| Compuesto | 1.22% | 3.26% |
| Corresidentes | 2.44% | 1.09% |
| No conviven bien | 29.27% | 47.83% |
| Unipersonal | 0.00% | 6.52% |
| Nuclear | 24.39% | 36.96% |
| Ampliado | 2.44% | 2.17% |
| Compuesto | 2.44% | 0.00% |
| Corresidentes | 0.00% | 2.17% |

Table 1 Social interaction and coexistence of neighbors and household type, C1 and C2 (Navarro V., 2013, P208.)

The data analysis shows how the type of household that gives a better coexistence with neighbors, the nuclear household in both boxes. According to which the Coto nuclear households report having one good coexistence with neighbors in a 54.88% and not coexist well with neighbors in a 24.39%, while in the Coto 2 mentions coexist well with the neighbors by 43.48% and not coexist well with neighbors in a 36.96%. A result where, in this type of home, better conditions for social interaction in Coto 1 and less favorable for good relations between neighbors in Coto 2 Ambient confirmed.

Conclusions

Based on this reflection and to follow up on the concept of space from the relationship between the built environment and the social dynamics of its inhabitants, the integration between architecture and the social sciences, can adjust more specifically aspects concerning the study of the environment in response to the user experience in space and the expected quality of life.

In this plane, inquiries placed the security and control of the residential environment as the main reasons for choosing living spaces closed. A situation whose origin is located at the current conditions of the urban environment and insecurity refers, through the fear of crime, the need to protect the integrity of human beings. Added to this, the relevance of the similarity in culture and customs of the inhabitants to minimize conflicts and threats to those who feel exposed residents of such housing developments observed. This is recorded as the most valued characteristics of living space: privacy, tranquility, cleanliness and safety, which attest to some of the aspects to take into account the interrelationships between man and his environment.

In line, the need to update and comprehensively address the physical and social habitat requirements, through deep analysis of the characteristics of the environment and the tangible and intangible expectations of its inhabitants, to take a closer approximation to reality settles. It would be therefore to identify the social-environmental needs, indicted by the context and the time where they originate, to arrange the basics of architectural design.

In this direction, set the different way of understanding the quality of life, from the valuation of human motivations and needs, inserts a new order in the understanding of the built environment and the reading of the social, where processes are conceived identity and the categories themselves are set in the environment.

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