Motivation is an important topic of higher education and effective factors in increasing performance. With this incentive, people follow the necessary mobility for the successful completion of a task, reaching the goal or achieving a certain degree of suitability in their work. Strengthening the motivation for progress creates energy and directs the needs of individuals towards specific goals.

According to the nature of architecture science and its physical interventions in the environment, the position of the environment and external stimuli has more closely with the scope and architectural measures, which is an effective factor in motivation. The purpose of this study was to investigate the role of environmental architectural variables related to the satisfaction of housing in student dormitory in predicting the progress motivation of dormitory students in the University of Mohaghegh Ardabili in 2018-2019 academic year. After setting up and validation of the research questionnaires, the results of this study were broadcast in the statistical population and before that, the necessary coordination with the Office of dormitories of University of Mohaghegh Ardabili and the necessary permissions for distributing the questionnaire were obtained among dormitory students. Then, with the presence of ante grade and expressing the objectives of the research, while observing the ethical standards, the confidentiality of information and being optional completed the questionnaire was remembered. The total of 300 questionnaires were recorded between volunteer students, 268 complete questionnaires and entered into the SPSS 22 software. Further findings and results of software analysis are provided. Results showed that satisfaction of environmental factors including physical, social and managerial factors has a significant relationship with the motivation of students’ progress. Among the physical components, physical characteristics of the building (p<0/000, r=0/19), facilities and physical services (p<0/020, r=0/12), and social factors, personalization and privacy (p<0/001, r=0/23), Social Security (p<0/04, r=0/10), spatial belonging and Attachment (p<0/001, r=0/15), and managerial factors (p<0/001, r=0/22), There was a positive and significant relationship with achievement motivation. The results of multiple regression showed that the predictive variables of 41% of the variance of students’ achievement. Due to the nature of architecture and its physical interventions in a built environment, it is possible to improve the satisfaction of dormitory spaces because attention to environmental factors can enhance the motivation of progress in young students. The results showed that there is a significant relationship between social factors (social density in space, personalization and privacy, societal security, spatial belonging and attachment, participation and community socialization) with the motivation of students residing in dormitory. In fact, social factors are effective in improving motivation through housing students’ satisfaction. In other words, students who have more satisfaction with the social characteristics of their dormitory have also had more motivation. The results also showed that dormitory management factors have a significant relationship with achievement motivation in students. Therefore, we conclude that the planning and services provided by the dormitory managers has an important role in increasing the satisfaction and motivation of students residing in the dormitory.

**Keyword:** Achievement motivation, satisfaction, student dormitory, architecture.

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