

**Analysis of the effect of residential status on the quality of life of local residents
(Case study: Heravi Square, Tehran)**

Saman Bayattork¹, Ali Ettehadi²

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ABSTRACT

Human habitation and settlement has been a vital and integral part of all of human life. Since the quality of life does not make sense without the quality of the environment in which we live, so it can be said that the quality of the living environment is part of the quality of life and includes all the factors that form part of human satisfaction with the environment. The main purpose of this study is to gain sufficient knowledge of the residential situation and finally analyze the quality of life of the residents of Heravi Square neighborhood. The present article seeks to analyze the quality of housing in this area from two descriptive and analytical dimensions and by designing a questionnaire. The research method in this research is factor analysis with AHP technique by expert choice software whose reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's alpha with SPSS software and its validity was evaluated by Waltz and Basel method. Also, field perceptions of housing factors and using residents' opinions through a questionnaire and its analysis are information sources and data of this research. Finally, by reviewing and comparing the results of these two data sources, the strengths, weaknesses and problems of this field will be analyzed. Heravi Square is located in the fourth and third districts of Tehran Municipality and in the northeastern part of the city. In terms of location and location of the square around important uses and major highways such as Imam Ali Highway and Sayad Shirazi and other reasons, the need to check the residential situation and the level of satisfaction of residents in this area is clear. Findings of this study show that the criterion of health has the greatest impact and the criterion of physical environment has the least impact on quality of life in Heravi Square. As a result of this research, more planning and efforts should be made for the two criteria of health and safety in this area. Also, at the end, according to the results and criteria, to improve the quality of life of residents, suggestions are provided.

KEYWORDS: Housing criteria, dimensions of housing, quality of housing, Heravi Square, Tehran

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¹ Master student of Urban Planning, Faculty of Fine Arts, University of Tehran, Tehran, Iran Email: saman.bayat@ut.ac.ir (Author)

² Master student of Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Science and Research, Tehran, Iran. Email: Ettehadi.U.A.R@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization and urban development is one of the major phenomena of recent times. Rapid urban growth in developing countries has created many major social, economic and physical problems such as poverty, traffic, environmental pollution, crime and

The United Nations estimates that more than 50 percent of the world's population lives in cities and urban areas. Urban environments have become the most important habitat of the world's population and the quality of living environment in urban areas has become an important issue for residents as well as planners, designers and city managers. This importance is doubled in the cities of developing countries, so that today the rapid growth of urbanization and population growth in general in countries under development is putting a lot of pressure on urban environments, especially residential areas.

Quality of life is a broad concept that has different meanings for different individuals and groups. Some see it as the viability of an area, others as a measure of attractiveness, and some as public welfare, social welfare, happiness, and so on. . . Have interpreted. (emplyandmenon,: 2008, 281)

On the other hand, the quality of the living environment as one of the primary requirements for quality of life includes a sense of well-being, city organization and people's comfort and satisfaction with physical-spatial, socio-economic, environmental and symbolic factors of their living environment. In other words, the quality of the environment is not only in the field of estimating material human needs. In other words, the quality of the environment not only pays attention to the field of estimating material human needs, but also to the provision and promotion of social and developmental capacities of communities, which also affects their patterns of social behavior. Therefore, improving the quality of the residential environment has become one of the main goals of policy makers and urban planners. Therefore, understanding the concept of environmental quality and recognizing its elements and components, determining approaches and methods of measuring environmental quality with respect to multi-criteria decision models is essential. (Rafieean, 1390, 183)

Housing is an inevitable and fundamental part of human life. Human habitation has usually been in groups and in a specific place from the beginning until now. This centralism has taken place for various reasons, including defense, association, trade-offs, and so on. But sometimes the overcrowding of the population living in one place causes problems such as lack of public services, creating all kinds of pollution, and so on. However, this cannot be avoided due to some problems caused by population concentration and consequent decline in housing quality. But there is a way to prevent chaos in the neighborhoods and to regulate and increase the quality of services, especially in housing. Urban planning and design tools seek to create a better living environment. In today's modern life, where all man-made systems work to help the well-being of the people, sometimes the power of this service is so high that the natural mechanism of life is out of the hands of man and in the hands of service systems. Both infrastructure and superstructure and intelligent systems and the digital age are falling. In this case, nature no longer meets the mutual needs of both people and systems and causes neurological disorders in humans and is clearly seen at all levels of their lives. The purpose of urban planning is to recognize these problems and interactions of bilateral life, and through field and library studies and directly from the residents themselves, try to identify them and plan to reduce these conflicts to ensure welfare for residents, satisfaction To draw their attention to their living environment and residence (Azizi 11: 1383)

By analyzing the quality of life of the residents of a neighborhood, more aspects of an ideal life can be discovered and creative and new solutions can be used in planning for them at the lowest cost. Therefore, addressing this issue from both internal and external perspectives is necessary to improve the current and external conditions to create and develop new solutions and practice it to improve the quality of life.

The need for this research is important from the perspective that quality of life satisfaction reduces stress, reduces vandalism, creates a sense of belonging, dependence on the living environment and

other positive effects. Heravi Square, with its high economic, social and physical potentials for housing, is in an important position. This square is considered as an important traffic and social node and the study and analysis of its residential strengths and weaknesses to increase the quality of housing in it is of great value.

The purpose of this study is to analyze the residential situation in order to analyze the quality of life in Heravi Square. Accordingly, this study will answer the question of what is the quality of housing and consequently the quality of life in Heravi Square. What are the main indicators of vitality in pedestrian oriented streets and pedestrian pathways in different dimensions?

2. Theoretical foundations

Quality of life is not a new concept. This concept has a history in Greek philosophy, and Aristotle referred to it in his discussion of happiness. Also in the modern era, philosophers such as Kierkegaard, Jean-Paul Sartre and others have paid attention to it (Ghaffari and Omid, 2009).

The historical roots of the use of the term quality of life can be found in the classical works of Aristotle, which date back to 9 BC. In classical moral principles, he talks about the relationship between quality of life during happiness and mental values of individuals. (Mokhtari, Nazari, 1389, 15)

Despite several decades of popular concept of quality of life and various researches in this field, there is no single definition that is accepted by all. Review of texts related to quality of life confirms the views of various experts on the conceptual ambiguity in the definition of this structure. Each researcher provides a definition of quality of life according to the field of study, conditions and characteristics of the research community. Romani et al. Provide a set of arguments to answer the question of why there is no universally accepted definition of quality of life. These collections include:

A. Psychological processes related to the experience of quality of life can be described and interpreted through different conceptual languages and arias.

B) The concept of quality of life is largely associated with the value of judgment.

C) The concept of quality of life is affected by the growth of human perception and development processes during the life of individuals in the local community and the extent to which these psychological processes are influenced by environmental factors and individual value systems. Hence, due to the lack of a single operational definition of quality of life, other related terms such as well-being, standard of living, standard of living, life satisfaction and satisfaction have emerged.

One of the major differences that Scale and Perry pointed out in 2006 between quality of life professionals is their view of whether the concept is subjective or objective. Accordingly, quality of life researchers can be divided into three categories. The first group are those who pay attention only to the mental dimension of quality of life. In their work, they either do not consider the objective dimension of quality of life or put it at a very low level in terms of importance. The second group are those who, unlike the first group, examine the quality of life objectively, although the number of these people is very small compared to the first group. But the third category, which seems to be increasing day by day, are those who have a more comprehensive view of this concept and believe that the quality of life should be examined from both objective and subjective dimensions.

Quality of life is a multidimensional concept defined by the World Organization as "an individual's perception of his or her living situation or attention to culture and value systems and its relationship to goals, expectations, interests, standards and life experiences." According to this definition, quality of life includes six areas of physical health, mental status, levels of independence, social communication, social communication and spiritual interests (Frozen et al. 2007: 56). The quality of urban life may be a good feeling from a combination of factors related to a sense of place or place identity such as readability, collective memory, and a sense of historical belonging (perfect et al, 1992: 134). On the other hand, the quality of urban life includes psychological dimensions that include branches such as satisfaction, happiness and security. In some cases, it is also called social satisfaction. Also, the study

of social trends is considered as an important approach that has been recently addressed in studies measuring the quality of life of residents. (Asayesh, 2001: 2)

Quality of urban life includes measures such as housing, access to services, and environmental security. Other aspects include attention to social opportunities, employment hopes, wealth and leisure (Saif al-Dini 1381: 375).

2.1 Factors affecting the quality of the residential environment

Adjacent to compatible uses

In general, the uses that fall under each other's sphere of influence should be consistent with each other in terms of the consistency and consistency of the activity, should not disturb or hinder the performance of another activity. The main effort of urban planning should be the separation of incompatible uses with residential use in urban areas. Uses that produce smoke, odors, noise and noise should be separated from other uses, especially residential, cultural and social uses. This is not an absolute separation, but in some cases the effects of annoying abuses can be mitigated. In the spatial separation of land uses, their cost, profit and relative self-sufficiency factors are considered. (Ghaffari et al. 2012: 5).

Social role

This role of housing is one of its prominent roles. Inadequate housing can have devastating effects on the community in addition to overcrowding, as lack of housing in the future will lead to the phenomenon of slums and sleeping streets and shaking the foundation of the family. (Ghaffari et al. 2012: 5).

Also, factors of individual independence are related to personality factors but are independent of the physical and social environment. Factors of individual independence include their ability to make decisions, control themselves, control or discuss the physical and social environment they belong to. (Bund, Corner, 17: 1389)

Worked mentally

Adequate housing is a place to achieve peace, civilization of nerves, improvement of mental tensions and the stabilization of the health of the human body and soul. Lack of housing or non-standard housing is an important factor in the occurrence of all kinds of stress, depressive stress, depression and mental disorders. Turns. (Ghaffari et al. 2012: 5).

Density standards

The standard standard recommends a density equal to one person per living room. Factors affecting the development of these standards include suggestions for comprehensive or detailed plans, characteristics of the study area, natural characteristics of the site including soil type and slope, social, economic and cultural conditions and finally access to services and infrastructure (Ghaffari and Associates 1391: 5).

2.2 The needs of the residential unit in terms of comfort

2.2.1 Size

The size of the housing unit is also one of the indicators that affect the quality of housing and is directly related to the economic and social status of residents. In the case of parts that have an allowable occupancy level of more than 60% due to their sub-zone occurrence, longitudinal progress should be defined to the extent that the allowable occupancy level below the sub-zone is met.

2.2.2 Security

Security is the protection of housing against direct and indirect factors that cause damage to housing and its insecurity. Direct factors that endanger security include theft and so on. Indirect factors include pollution of water, air and land, which endanger the security of housing and residents and affect the quality of housing. Another category that should be considered in security is the security of the way of occupying the housing, which makes the family living in the housing unit feel safe in terms of their housing perspective, and this creates more psychological comfort for them (Rafieian 1390: 183).

2.3 Criteria and indicators of quality of urban life

One of the classic studies on quality of life is Liu's 1976 study of US metropolises. He used physical data in this study. These dimensions mostly include the occupations that people face in their daily lives.

A) Indicators of economic dimensions

- Individual economic welfare (per capita income, wealth, per capita savings, home ownership, value of housing units, etc.)
- Economic health of the society (percentage of households with income above the poverty line, value added per labor force during production, income inequality index, unemployment rate, etc.) (Lio, 1976, 205).

B) Indicators of political dimensions

- Personal activities (participation in political activities, the ratio of the number of voters in the presidential election to the total population at the age of voters, etc.)
- Local government factors (professional skills, average monthly income of full-time teachers, the rate of violent crimes per one hundred thousand people, community education index, etc.) (Lio, 1976, 205).

C) Indicators of environmental dimensions

- Individual and organizational environment (air pollution index, average level of all airborne particles, level of parks and recreational areas per thousand people, population density in the central city of the metropolitan area, etc.)
- Natural environment (meteorological data, possible sunny days during the year, average annual occurrence of inversion phenomenon, etc.) Lio, 1976, 205).

D) Indicators of health and education dimensions

- Individual conditions (health, mortality rate per thousand people, education)
- Community Conditions (Level of Availability and Availability of Health Care, Educational Progress) (Lio, 1976, 205).

F) Indices of social dimensions

- Personal growth (having the opportunity to support yourself, improving the maximum growth of individual abilities, expanding the opportunity for personal choice, expanding space, etc.)
- Individual equality (race, gender, living conditions in society, facilities) (Lio, 1976, 205).

In this regard, other researches have been done which are briefly introduced in the table below. In Michelle's model, on the other hand, quality of life is the result of six factors. At the top of this model is health, which can be examined in two dimensions of mental health and physical health. In the second stage, the physical environment is important, which includes the ability of the physical and environmental aspects of the city and includes dimensions such as climate and pollution, as well as disturbances caused by environmental hazards, along with the visual quality and landscape of the city. Natural resources, goods and services that somehow contain the basic necessities of modern life are significant as the third element of this model. The fourth element of this model, consisting of the social and political dimensions of the local community, has been considered as local social development. The fifth element in this model is personal development and growth, which is somehow achieved through recreation and entertainment. Finally, the sixth element of this model is security, which can be summarized in dimensions such as residential security, individual economic security and social security in the form of justice and the level of crime and safety in society.

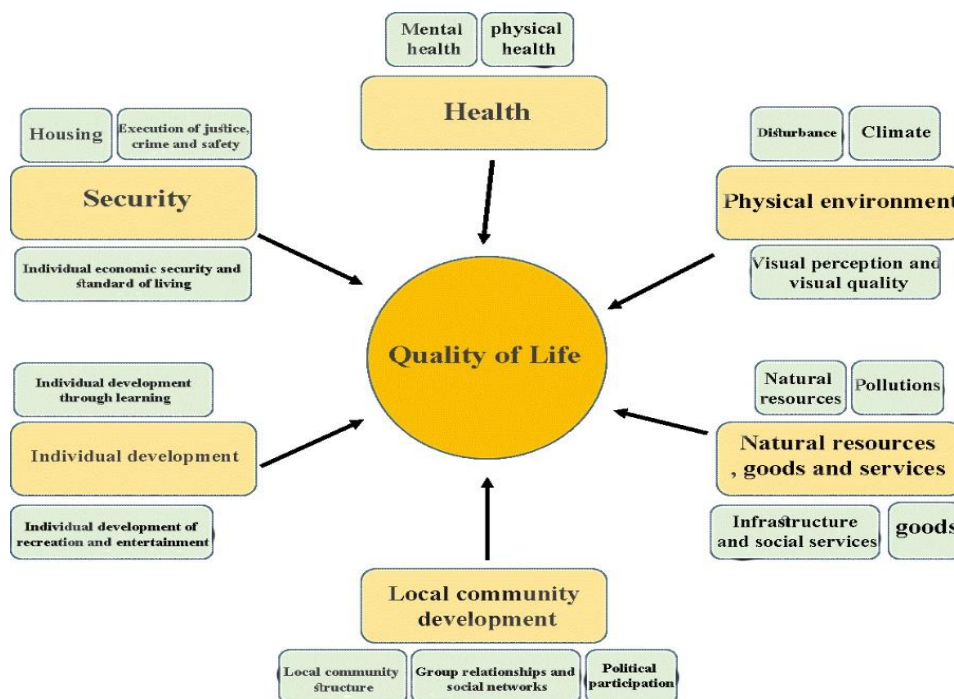


Figure 1 - Michelle Quality of Life Chart, Source: (Mitchell, 2000)

3. Research background

There has been a lot of research on housing in Iran and other parts of the world in recent years, but research on the physical dimensions of housing and the impact that these dimensions can have on the

quality of life of residents and urban development is less visible, some of which Referred to. Mohammad Mehdi Azizi in 1999 in an article entitled (Assessment of the physical-spatial effects of tower construction in Tehran) referred to high-rise construction in Tehran and finally concluded that increasing the density and utilization of potential facilities in urban contexts It is justifiable, but the weaknesses in its urban planning and design process must be seriously considered.

Ebrahimzadeh and Ghasemi in 1393 in an article entitled "Evaluation of physical indicators of urban housing with a sustainable development approach Saman case study" After initial studies and review of physical indicators of their case study concluded that Saman city in terms of The body is in a relatively unfavorable condition and area three is the most desirable of these areas.

In the Netherlands, the Living Conditions Index (LCI), compiled by the Office of Cultural and Social Planning, is used to measure the quality of life in major cities, especially Amsterdam. (Ibid, 2 & 5)

In Turkey, especially in the cities of Istanbul and Ankara, numerous evaluations and surveys have been conducted on the quality of urban life, one of the most important and scientific of which, using a four general classification of related quality indicators. The physical environment, the quality of the social environment, the quality of the economic environment, and the quality of transportation and communications (and the division of general indicators into partial indicators, and a total of 17 indicators, estimate the quality of urban life in Istanbul.

Among the Western thinkers who have worked in the field of comparing and evaluating the quality of life based on different geographical areas such as cities, states, provinces and nations and by using the relevant indicators can be Louis; 1976, Boyer and Savagi; 1981, Blomquist et al .; 1988 Stover and Lon; 1992 and Sufis; 1993 pointed out. Leo presents the five indicators, Boyer and Savagi the six indicators, Blomquist presents the five indicators, and Stover and Levon present the 15 indicators. (Ulengin & et al, 2001, 361)

Table 1- Aspects of quality of urban life in various researches

Source	Aspects of quality of urban life used in the research
Liu- 1976	1- Economy 2- Politics 3- Environment 4- Society 5- Education
Bonaiuto- 2006	1- Access and roads 2- Green space 3- People and social relations 4- Welfare-commercial services 5- Recreational and health services
Tu & Ling- 2007	1- Green and open space 2- Security and social relations 3- Transportation and commercial services 4- Feeling of stress and pressure 5- Environmental pollution
Rotterdam Netherlands	1- Housing size 2- Building density and aesthetic issues 3- Green space 4- Security 5- Social connections 6- Access to work and services
Faculty of Environment, University of Tehran	1- Natural environment 2- Treatment and health 3- Welfare 4- Housing 5- Economy 6- Safety and security 7- Social relations 8- Transportation 9- Man-made environment 10- Cultural heritage and energy
Protassenko- 1997	1- Income distribution 2- Monthly income of each person 3- Monthly food expenses

Source: Mahmoudi 1391: 51-52

4. research method

This research explores the quality of housing in this field both through residential standards and field perception of the site and by filling out a questionnaire that assesses the reliability and validity of the questionnaire through Cronbach's alpha. Finally, by comparing the results obtained from both methods, it analyzes and presents executive solutions.

The present research is of descriptive-analytical type. The theoretical framework of the research is based on the documentary method, classification and analysis of data. For sampling from the statistical population, random sampling method has been used. Due to the fact that the research variables are of two types: quantitative and qualitative, the collection of numerical data was evaluated through a questionnaire and the Likert scale of 5 options, and its reliability and validity were evaluated through Cronbach's alpha test. Is. Also for data analysis, statistical methods of factor analysis and Spearman correlation will be used according to the type of components. In this study, residents' satisfaction is considered as a dependent variable. Also, research variables are classified into two groups: objective examples and subjective concepts, which are presented in the following table, which is analyzed by SPSS software.

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{k}{k-1} \right) \left(1 - \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k S_i^2}{S^2} \right)$$

K = number of items

S_i^2 = variance of item number i

S^2 = Total test variance (variance of total item scores)

Table 2 - Cronbach's alpha numerical value in relation to the consistency of the items

Cronbach's alpha coefficient value	Internal compatibility of items
$\alpha \leq .7$	Excellent
$0.8\alpha \geq 0.9$	Appropriate
$0.7\alpha \geq 0.8$	acceptable
$0.6\alpha \geq 0.7$	Suspicious
$0.5\alpha \geq 0.6$	Weak
$0.4\alpha \geq 0.5$	unacceptable

Source: Zozani et al., 2014

Cronbach's alpha coefficient of standard questions of physical environment

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized		
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items
.781	.783	3

Cronbach's alpha coefficient Natural environment standard questions

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized		
Cronbach's Alpha	Items	N of Items
.769	.773	2

Cronbach's alpha coefficient of health standard questions

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.708	.708	2

Cronbach's alpha coefficient of security criteria questions

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.827	.829	3

According to Table 2 and the values obtained, all criteria questions (natural environment, physical environment, safety and health) are reliable. (Source: Expert opinion, 1400)

Checking the validity of the questionnaire

It should be noted that the number of experts who will evaluate the questions should be at least four. Each of the designed questions will be given a score of 1, 2, 3 or 4.

The average score of the experts' opinions will be calculated and the average score of the whole questionnaire will be obtained by calculating the average of the questions.

The Waltz and Basel method will be used to examine the content validity index. Experts define each item as "relevant", "clear" and "simple" based on a four-part Likert scale. Experts rate each item as relevant from 1 "not relevant", 2 "relatively relevant", 3 "relevant", to 4 "completely relevant". The simplicity of the item is from 1 "not simple", 2 "relatively simple", 3 "simple", to 4 "simple is relevant" and the clarity of the item from 1 "not clear", 2 "relatively" respectively. "Clear", 3 "Clear", up to 4 "Clearly relevant".

Table 3- Determining the validity of the questionnaire

Questionnaire of satisfaction with the status of residence		Expert 1	Expert 2	Expert 3	Expert 4	Average
Physical environment	1- How satisfied are you with the distribution and proximity of the users?	4	3	4	4	3.75
	2. What is the building density of residential uses?	3	2	3	2	2.5
	3- How do you evaluate the per capita amount of useful residential infrastructure?	3	2	2	3	2.5
Health	4- What is the physical health of yourself and your family?	2	2	2	2	2
	5. What is the mental health of yourself and your family?	2	2	2	2	2
Security	6- How do you assess the level of social security in the square?	3	4	3	3	3.25
	7. What is the income and employment situation in this area?	3	2	3	3	2.75

	8- What is the environmental security and comfort level for being in the field?	4	3	3	4	3.5
natural environment	9- How do you see the level of neighborhood services and infrastructure in the square?	3	3	4	3	3.25
	10- What is the climate and weather like in this area during the year?	2	2	1	2	1.75
CVI=0.88						2.725

Source: Expert Opinions, 1400

The minimum acceptable value for the CVI index is 0.79. According to the table above and the values obtained, all criteria questions (natural environment, physical environment, safety and health) are valid.

Table 2 - Environmental quality variables

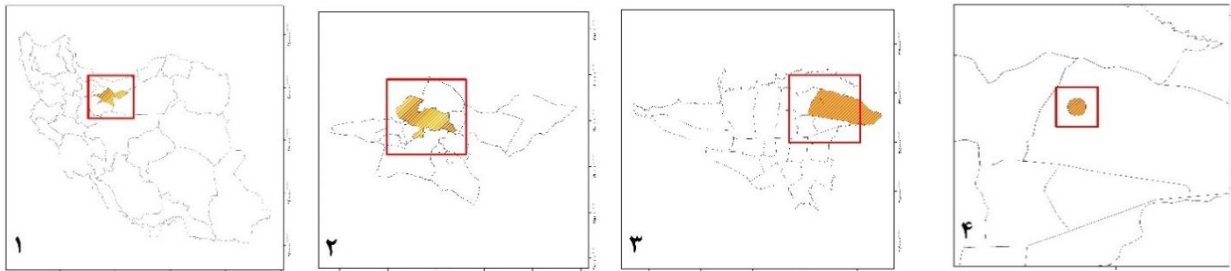
Objective variables		Mental variables	
Physical environment	Compatibility and proximity Density Per capita	Security	Environmental security Social Security Economic security
Natural environment and goods	Neighborhood infrastructure and services Climate	Health	physical health Mental health

Source: Faraji Mollai, 24: 1389

The dimensions of quality of life refer to a set of factors that constitute personal well-being. According to some researchers, the number of dimensions of quality of life studied is not very important. What is important is that each proposed model can provide a multidimensional framework for measuring quality of life, what is important for people in determining their quality of life. And considers the indicators of the names of each dimension, along with other dimensions, as a representative of the concept of quality of life (Zanganeh, 1397)

5.Introduction of research scope

Heravi Square neighborhood is generally a combination of Hosseinabad and Mubarakabad neighborhoods. Today, Heravi neighborhood consists of 4 borders, which are: Shahid Babaei Highway in the north, Zainuddin Highway in the south, Imam Ali Highway in the east, Sayad Shirazi Highway in the west. The exact range of the intervention is one hundred meters from all four sides of the square in Mousavi (east and west), Vafa Manesh (north) and Panahinia (south) streets. Heravi Square is located in District 4 and District 3 of Tehran Municipality, which is considered as one of the hubs of administrative and commercial centers in the northeast of Tehran. In the following, the word field means the field of Heravi itself and the radius of one hundred meters around it, which is the scope of the intervention.



Map 1- Location of the study area (Source: Authors, 1400)



Map 2 - Scope of intervention and immediate study (Source: Authors, 1400)

6. Discussion and findings

6.1 Physical environment

6.1.1 Compatibility and proximity

In the last decade, many factors have intensified the growth and physical expansion of the field and its surroundings. Most of the uses in and around the square are commercial. In the second place after the dominant (commercial) use, residential and office use can be considered almost equal, and other uses such as religious and cultural use are required to the extent required in the existing field intervention. Most of the houses in the square are well connected in terms of scale, except for large property and office buildings such as the Heravi office and the revision office located north of the square on Vafamanesh Street. But this is not suitable in terms of the average compatibility of houses with all available uses.



Figure 1- User compatibility (Source: Authors, 1400)

6.1.2 Density

Housing is one of the major functions of cities. A significant part of the urban space is occupied by residential units and housing in the local sense for tranquility and tranquility is considered as the main use of urban lands and one of the three pillars of human activities (living, working and leisure). Although the main role and function of housing is to create a shelter in order to provide a suitable space for rest and individual and family activities, but it has many other functions that directly or indirectly have social, economic, cultural and psychological aspects. Affects family and society (Zanganeh, 2009: 25)

The building density in the ballast square is high and on average, by examining more than one hundred houses and residential and non-residential buildings, the building density is 6 to 7 floors.



Figure 2- Building density (Source: Authors, 1400)

6.1.3 Per capita

The per capita housing infrastructure index is directly related to all economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions. Also, the cultural and social characteristics of the community and households and the facilities and physical limitations play a decisive role in the rate of this index.

According to the question from the residents and the impression from the website of the Statistics Center, the per capita area in this area is about 125 meters, which is suitable for a family of four. In other words, according to the statistics of the Tehran Metropolis Atlas in 2006, the per capita housing is 31 to 42 square meters. (<https://atlas.tehran.ir/Default.aspx?tabid=100>)

6.2 Natural environment, goods and services

6.2.1 Infrastructure and services

Today, infrastructure is defined as a set of systems, activities that shape modern societies and economies, and is usually used to name any important, large-scale human resource and network (Williams, 2012).

Proper neighborhood service is one of the prominent features of Heravi Square. From the services needed to meet everyday needs such as hypermarkets to social, cultural and security services such as property and mosques and libraries and parks are all seen with proper distribution in and around the square (Source: Field Studies, 1400)



Figure 3 - Mosque as a neighborhood service (Source: Writers, 1400)

6.2.2 Climate

Today, the role and importance of open and green spaces in the environment and the quality of life of biological complexes is increasing dramatically. In general, the efficiency of urban green spaces can be divided into three groups: ecological and environmental efficiency, physical efficiency - urban planning and social - psychological efficiency (www.avalanchgarden.com)

Due to the location of the area in the northeastern part of Tehran and proximity to the northern and eastern mountains (Lavizan) and the existence of several parks around the area such as Sadaf Park, Orchid, etc. has a high per capita green space. Neighborhoods and streets also have a lot of greenery. (Source: Field Studies, 1400)



Figure 4- Environment and green space of the area (Source: Authors, 1400)

6.3 Physical and mental health

Physical and mental health is a relative factor and many indicators and factors are involved in it. For example, we can mention many cases of mental disorders in affluent families, or vice versa, we can name happy and healthy lives in low-income families. But in general, and during the questioning of a number of residents of the square and citing and trusting the correctness of their answer, the vast majority of them talked about the physical and mental health of their families. From the urban point of view and by relating various factors in the quality of housing, it can be concluded that considering the appropriate level of welfare and comfort in the field of physical and mental health also exists to a reasonable extent. (Source: Field Studies, 1400)

6.4 Security

6.4.1 Social Security

Social security can be examined from two perspectives. One, the cultural perspective and two, the executive perspective, the cultural perspective addresses the entire history of a community in which the residents themselves play a key role in creating security. This aspect of security in Heravi Square has a high level. From time immemorial, the inhabitants of Heravi were known for their comfort and culture, and this has led to the transmission of this tradition to future generations. The second perspective includes all actions that are imposed on the community by an external force such as the police and cause security and discipline in the social environment. In relation to this aspect of security in terms of the number of security centers at the appropriate level in terms of the degree of success in imposing and creating it over the past few years has not performed well. The reason for this can be considered the severe emergence and expansion of living in this neighborhood and the entry of foreigners, which has been out of control of the police force at times. (Source: Field Studies, 1400)

6.4.2 Economic security

Economic security means, firstly, having a suitable job for the residents and being able to choose a suitable job in this area, and secondly, it refers to matching the level of income and living expenses. If I want to open the discussion without margins and a straight line, I must say that in neither of the two economic perspectives, Heravi Square is not at a proper level. I must also say that it can be said explicitly that there is rarely a place in Tehran where the residents have economic security. It is not without merit to say that despite this critical situation in the country and high inflation, the situation is the same for everyone, and in any case, many people are earning money from their previous savings in different ways. (Source: Field Studies, 1400)

6.4.3 Environmental security

The concept of urban security refers to the protection of community members from dangers and pollution in the urban environment (Bayat and Karami, 1399). This type of security refers to the desire of residents to be present in the square space, which is due to factors such as spatial stimuli, recreation, comfort, and so on. In general, it can be said that what motivates people to be in an urban space. In the urban space of Heravi Square and its residential environments, according to the studies, it can be said that environmental security is at an appropriate level, because the facilities that residents can establish a good relationship with it, such as parks and shops and Recreational places that invite all types of residents, whether affluent or low-income, and not just dry environments that can be entered only at a certain time or a group or a group of people. (Source: Field Studies, 1400)



Figure 5- Existence of user diversity and security (Source: Authors, 1400)

7. Analysis of findings from methods and models in the technical and research process

Now, by asking 50 residents of Heravi Square, a questionnaire of satisfaction with the quality of housing was related to the criteria, which is as follows. In the table below, the number of responses (number of respondents) to each level of satisfaction is specified, which we will compare with each other and with the current real situation in the field.

Table 4 - Satisfaction Questionnaire on the residential status of the residents of Heravi Square

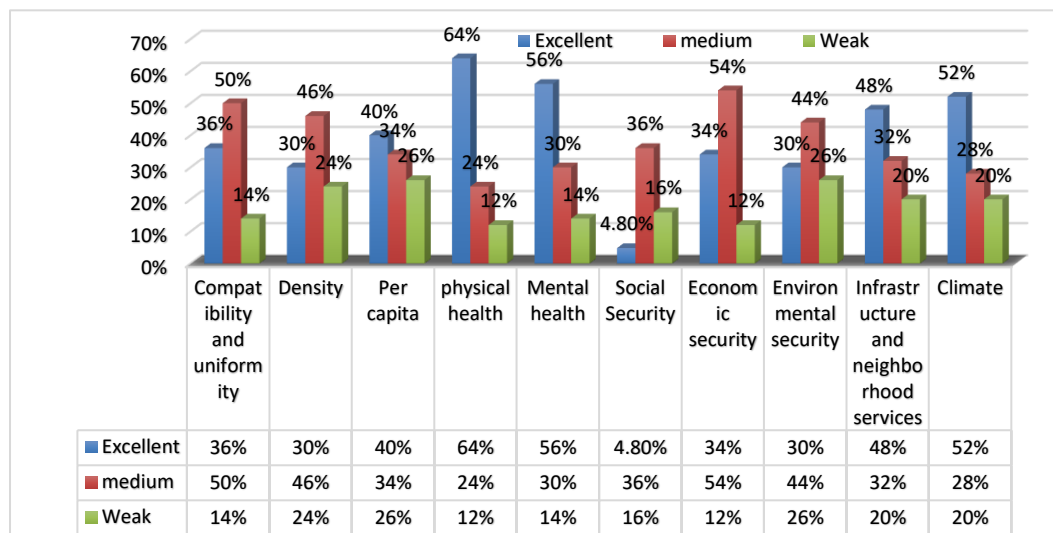
Questionnaire of satisfaction with the status of residence	Excellent	medium	Weak
1- How satisfied are you with the distribution and proximity of the users?	18	25	7
2. What is the building density of residential uses?	15	23	12
3- How do you evaluate the per capita amount of useful residential infrastructure?	20	17	13
4- What is the physical health of yourself and your family?	32	12	6
5. What is the mental health of yourself and your family?	28	15	7
6- How do you assess the level of social security in the square?	24	18	8
7. What is the income and employment situation in this area?	17	27	6
8- What is the environmental security and comfort level for being in the field?	15	22	13
9- How do you see the level of neighborhood services and infrastructure in the square?	24	16	10
10- What is the climate and weather like in this area during the year?	26	14	10

Source: Research Findings, 1400

7.1 Graph comparison of sub-criteria

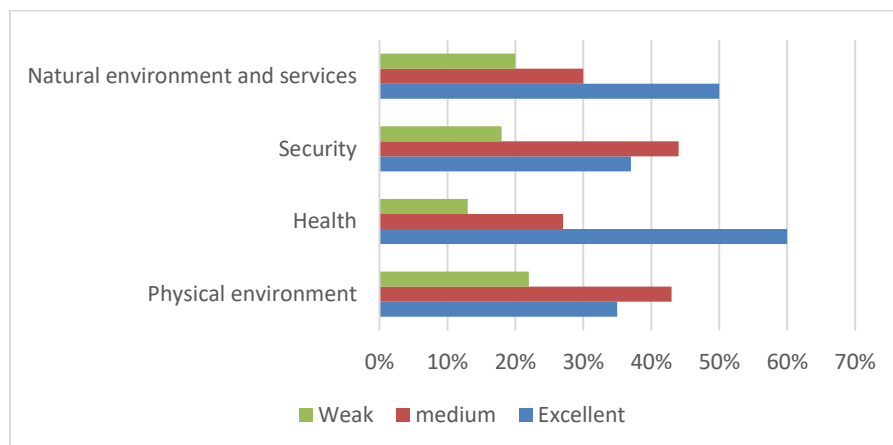
The following diagram compares the following criteria specified in each of the four general criteria of the research, based on the designed questionnaire and the number of residents' answers to each of the levels of questions considered as follows:

Figure 1- Percentage comparison of housing status criteria based on a questionnaire



Source: Research Findings, 1400

Figure 2 - Total resident satisfaction in general criteria



Source: Research Findings, 1400

7.2 data analysis

According to the results of field research with a questionnaire from the residents of Heravi Square, to analyze this data, expert choice software was measured by AHP method and Pearson correlation was measured for each of the following criteria to find out how much and which of Quality of life variables have played a role in this site (Heravi Square).

Table 5 - Measuring the degree of correlation between housing quality and physical environment

Pearson		Sense of belonging	sig
The quality of housing	Satisfaction rate of distribution and proximity of land uses in Heravi Square	0/265**	0/000
	The level of building density of residential uses		

	around Heravi Square		
	The per capita amount of useful residential infrastructure around Heravi Square		

Source: Research Findings, 1400

**0/01 < P

Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables of physical environment and the quality of housing in the table above shows a significant relationship between them. As can be seen in the table above, the correlation coefficient with the value of 0.318 is significant at the alpha level of 0.01 and is directly and positively related to the relationship; This means that the more the residents are satisfied with the physical environment, the higher the quality of housing.

Table 6 - Measuring the correlation between housing quality and health

	Pearson	Sense of belonging	sig
The quality of housing	The level of physical health of yourself and your family	0/436**	0/000
	The level of physical health of yourself and your family		

Source: Research Findings, 1400

**0/01 < P

Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables of health and the quality of housing in the table above, shows a significant relationship between them. As can be seen in the table above, the correlation coefficient with the value of 0.436 is significant at the alpha level of 0.01 and is directly and positively related to the relationship; This means that the higher the health of the residents, the higher the quality of housing.

Table 7- Measuring the correlation between housing quality and security

	Pearson	Sense of belonging	sig
The quality of housing	How do you assess the level of social security in the square?	0/276**	0/000
	What is the income and employment situation in this area?		
	What is the level of environmental security and comfort for being on the field?		

Source: Research Findings, 1400

**0/01 < P

Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables of security and the quality of housing in the table above, shows a significant relationship between them. As can be seen in the table above, the correlation coefficient with a value of 0.276 is significant at the alpha level of 0.01 and is directly and

positively related to the relationship; This means that the more residents are satisfied with security, the higher the quality of housing.

Table 8- Measuring the degree of correlation between housing quality and natural environment

Pearson		Sense of belonging	sig
The quality of housing	How do you see the level of neighborhood services and infrastructure in the square?	0/354**	0/000
	What is the climate like in this area throughout the year?		

Source: Research Findings, 1400

****0/01 < P**

Pearson correlation coefficient between the two variables of natural environment and the quality of housing in the table above shows a significant relationship between them. As can be seen in the table above, the correlation coefficient with a value of 0.265 is significant at the alpha level of 0.01 and is directly and positively related to the relationship; This means that the more the residents are satisfied with the natural environment, the higher the quality of housing.

8. Results of data analysis

From the above comparative graphs, we found that the level of residents' satisfaction with the quality level of real housing is higher in terms of criteria and sub-criteria of suitable housing. This indicates that the residents have seen more of the health criteria of Heravi Square and its surroundings than its weaknesses and shortcomings. This is while trying

Assuming the reliability and validity of the research and the accuracy of the information and statistics obtained, why and the root of the discrepancy between the current data and the opinion of residents can be considered as another study, but in this study only the main research question We examined the difference between the two.

The points that can be found from the comparisons are that the most and the least differences between the comparisons are related to health and safety, respectively. This means that the residents of the environment have received and understood the health of Heravi Square more than the physical environment and density and per capita.

8.1 Conclusion

In conclusion, the well-being and comfort of residents and their satisfaction with their residential environment, is the main subject of this study that Heravi Square has been able to come out of this test high, but we must try to address the shortcomings, especially in security and physical environment. And planned to help improve housing conditions in the area by further reducing the gap between the two components.

According to the analytical data, security has the lowest impact on the quality of Heravi Square environment, which can be done by placing the police station compound around the square or by creating 24-hour uses around Heravi Square, such as 24-hour pharmacies, mobile food stalls. , Can help improve security in Heravi Square.

In the health variable, we see a low level that is affected by various factors, including nutrition and exercise and health services and According to these criteria and also the facilities available in

Heravi Square, including the existence of a city park on its southwestern side, it can be said that it is desirable in terms of sports facilities. Also, the lack of a health center around the Heravi Square infiltration area has had a negative impact on the health of the people living around Heravi Square.

9. Offers

- Creating an up-to-date database of residents' quality of life indicators and monitoring the collected data from the current situation, for planning short-term projects in Heravi neighborhood.
- Increasing the relationship between residents and urban management through non-governmental organizations to clarify the real needs of the people and the neighborhood.
- Using and supporting the capacity of existing manpower and employing applicants to carry out spontaneous programs in the neighborhood to promote health services and also create a culture to attract residents to participatory activities in the neighborhood.

10. Resources

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