Evaluation of quality of life indexes with approach healthy city (Case study: worn tissue of Kashan city)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Explaining: the city as a place of human life, instrumental in creating a sense of satisfaction, and actually forming lifestyle and quality of life is crucial. Quality of life is a broad concept, concepts such as life are good, life is precious, life satisfying and happy life involves. Quality of life can identify problematic areas of the city that would one of these areas is problematic urban worn tissue. This urban texture over the years not only indigenous population declined, but the location of low-income immigrants who are looking for affordable urban housing, have been transformed. This study aimed to evaluate the quality of life of urban indicators of a healthy city in the worn texture of Kashan.

Method: This study is descriptive. Field research and data collection using questionnaires and distribute them randomly in areas of Kashan have been damaged. The population of the study covered neighborhoods is neighborhoods that have been damaged in Kashan city with a population of 51576 people in practice. The sample size by using Sample Power with a 95% confidence level and 5% error 200, respectively. To analyze the data, descriptive and inferential statistical tests T-Test in SPSS software and to explain and model the effects of structural equation modeling was used in AMOS software.

Results: Structural equation modeling in AMOS software was used to explain and model the effects. The results of t-test indicated that the effective factors of urban quality of life in the healthy city in the worn out tissues are significant. The analysis of the results from structural equation modeling show s that among the indexed indicators, the environmental index has the highest factor load with the factor weight (-0.93) with the standards of the healthy city. After that, the safety and security index were ranked second with factor weight (0.88), urban infrastructure and facilities (0.83), social trust (0.63), social hope (0.57), material strength (0.38), accessibility (0.37), health and health (0.30), economic (0.27), physical area (0.26) and recreation and leisure (-0.21) are in the next stages.The results of the second-order factor model show that the environmental factor occupies the highest load with a weight of -0.93 in the first stage and there is an inverse relation with the negative factor, which means that the environmental problems are high in the neighborhoods. It is far from healthy city standards and needs more attention. The safety and security factor is ranked second after the environmental impact with a factor of 0.88. Factors of Urban Facilities and Infrastructure, Social Trust, Satisfaction with Social Hope, Sustainability of Materials, Accessibility, Health, Economic, Neighborhood and Leisure and Functional Loads with Factors 0.83, 0.63, 0.57, 0.38, 0.37, 0.30, 0.27, 0.26, -0.21 are in the next rank. The study also found that among the health and health variables, the factor of satisfaction with the costs and support of health centers with factor loadings was 0.98 and the highest factor weight, and if we increase one unit health status and costs. About 0.98 improves the standards of a healthy city. Among recreational and leisure variables, the presence of green landscape to spend leisure time in a neighborhood with a factor of 0.86

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has the highest factor weight and if a green landscape status unit. And increasing the green landscape by about 0.86 improves the standards of a healthy city. Among the variables of social trust, the rate of neighbors' participation in common affairs and the economic variables of the type of job, jointly with factor loadings of 0.82 and 0.82, respectively, had the highest factor weight, and if Increasing employment by about 0.82 improves the standards of a healthy city, among the variables of urban facilities and infrastructures that factor in the status of telecommunications facilities (mobile antennas) in the neighborhood with a factor of 0.81, and if Increase the status of a telecommunication facility (mobile antenna) to about 0.81 Improve standards of healthy city. Among the variables of satisfaction with social expectation, factor of satisfaction with happiness and vitality in the neighborhood and variables of sufficient strength of material, factor of satisfaction with building details (warehouse, balcony, staircase, etc.) jointly with factor loads 0.80 and 0.80 have the most weight, and if one unit increases the state of happiness, vitality, and building detail, about 0.80 improves the standards of a healthy city.

Conclusion: The results of the T-test indicate the significant factors affecting the urban quality of life with the approach of healthy cities in worn-out tissues. The analysis of the results of structural equation modeling shows that among the measured indices, the environmental index has the highest factor loadings (-0.93) with healthy city standards. After that, safety and security index ranked second with factor weight (0.88) and facilities and urban infrastructure (0.83), social trust (0.63), satisfaction with social hope (0.57), sufficient strength of materials (0.38), access (0.37), health (0.30), economic (0.27), neighborhood physical (0.26) and leisure (-0.21) have been ranked next.

Keywords: Quality of urban life, Urban worn tissue, Healthy city, Structural equation modeling, Kashan.

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