

Quality of Life and Urban Security: The relationship between quality of life satisfaction and feeling of security in urban Neighborhoods (Case study: karmandan and Islamabad neighborhoods of Zanjan City)

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Abstract

One of the important characteristics of a healthy social life in any society is the existence of an acceptable level of security for all citizens. The main purpose of the research is the relationship between satisfaction with the quality of life and the feeling of security in the so-called neighborhoods and the problematic program of Zanjan. The type and method of the present study is applied in terms of purpose and it is the study of the effect of public security on the quality of life in urban areas and also in terms of method, based on survey (field) and documentary methods. To determine the importance of quality of life criteria from a decision-making model, π^1 was used. Also, the analysis and inference of the collected data were analyzed according to the type of data in Spss software and then thematic maps were prepared in GIS software. The findings showed that there is a direct relationship between quality of life and the resulting security in both neighborhoods. In Karmandan neighborhood, the indicators of density class, building age, type of building facade and satisfaction with waste disposal status were 3.80, 3.45, 3.17 and 3.85, respectively, while in Islamabad neighborhood, the indicators of separation system were average. , The number of floors and the type of skeleton are obtained with 1.26, 1.18 and 1.30 less than the average, respectively. In both neighborhoods, only the index of satisfaction with the status of waste disposal does not show a significant difference with the average, and the highest difference in both neighborhoods was related to the segregation system index; Therefore, those who have had a high quality of life; Feeling more secure than those at the lower end of the spectrum; Have had. This rate was higher in Karmandan neighborhood with 3.48 than in Islamabad neighborhood with 3.47. Despite the significant difference in the different quality of life of the two neighborhoods, the security of the residents of the problematic settlements does not seem to depend much on the quality of life criteria.

Keywords: Quality of Life, Urban Security, Karmandan Neighborhood, Islamabad Neighborhood.

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