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## **Measuring the factors affecting the participation of space users in the target neighborhoods**

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### **Introduction**

Until a few decades ago, in most cities, neighborhoods had a special reputation, role and place in the system of social relations and interactions. Organized over the years, these neighborhoods provided many of the needs of their residents. Face-to-face relationships, feelings of belonging, social relationships and. . . It was one of the special features of these neighborhoods, which are sometimes mentioned in the definition of neighborhood communities. Meanwhile, urban planning with a purely physical and economic approach and as a result unaware of social and cultural issues, has failed to solve urban problems and issues. At present, development means the concept of sustainability and one of the main components of sustainable development in urban areas is the involvement of residents in local affairs. Accordingly, once again, attention to urban neighborhoods and micro-communities is on the agenda of sociologists, urban planners and designers. Because only in this scale, different aspects of urban life can be understood and issues can be studied closely. Therefore, a review of various researches and studies that have been done during the last one or two decades, shows that policy-making, planning and urban management has targeted the smallest unit of the city, namely "neighborhood". The "neighborhood development" movement, in the framework of "urban sustainability development", considers neighborhoods and urban cells as its planning unit, and in this regard, mainly emphasizes the social dimensions, capacities in neighborhoods and social capital, and citizen participation. The result of this attention is the formation of different approaches such as neighborhood-based planning, asset-based approach, (which focuses on the reconstruction of urban neighborhoods and attention to the capacities and social capital in these neighborhoods and urban units). In the field of urban planning. One of the main differences between the asset-based approach and previous approaches is the consideration of social capital. In general, capital in its general sense refers to a set of assets, facilities and resources that have emerged in various forms and forms. According to the definition of the World Bank (1991), social capital is the institutions, relationships, and norms that shape the quantity and quality of societal interactions in societies. Social capital underlies the formation of trust, mutual understanding and shared values and behaviors that enable co-operative action for network members and local communities. In our country, due to past experiences and also the disorder of urban life (especially metropolises) in the current situation, urban planners and managers are forced to pay attention to planning on a small scale in the form of urban units and cells, ie neighborhoods. In this way, it is possible to study the various aspects of urban life in a tangible way and achieve the indicators of urban neighborhood development with proper planning and the use of local resources. Neighboring neighborhoods that make up the city. On the other hand, neighborhood capacity building

and strengthening of social capital, and the emphasis on equality and empowerment to eliminate deprivation is also a very important issue in this area that has been neglected. Therefore, the main purpose of this article is to investigate the factors affecting the participation of residents and the use of social capital in the development of Hadiabad neighborhood in Qazvin. This neighborhood is of rural origin which is located in the heart of Qazvin due to the growth and expansion of the city. In fact, this study seeks to reduce the social deprivation in this area by emphasizing the categories of social capital and participation.

### **Materials & Methods**

The present study is "descriptive-analytical" in terms of method and is applied in terms of purpose. In this research, both library information and field survey have been used to create a theoretical research framework and research indicators. Library studies include two sections: studying related theoretical texts in the world and Iran, and field research, including preparing a questionnaire and conducting sampling, as well as conducting interviews with local experts. The Ray-Parker relationship was used to select a sample from the statistical population of the area. Thus, 90 residents of the neighborhood were selected as a research sample and questionnaires were developed, distributed and collected to collect information related to the research. For the statistical population of 3000 households, with a margin of error of 10% and a confidence level of 95%, 90 people should be selected as a sample, so that the survey findings can be generalized to the entire statistical population (Rafiepour et al., 2010: 215). Since Hadi Abad neighborhood has different blocks with unequal volume, so to introduce the sample size, it is better to use a modified sampling plan called layer sampling proportional to the volume. In this sampling method, each subgroup has a proportional presence in both the sample and the statistical population. Therefore, if a block occupies 10% of the statistical population, 10% of the sample size is allocated to this block. In this study, the scaling method has been used to quantify the items of the Likert spectrum. After quantifying the data, the reliability of the questionnaires was assessed using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. In this research, after examining the theoretical concepts around the subject of the research, the capacities of social capital in Hadiabad neighborhood of Qazvin city have been studied in the framework of the asset-based approach. In this paper, the tendency to participate, which is an essential prerequisite for neighborhood-based planning, as a dependent variable and other capacities of social capital as independent variables have been measured by the survey method. To measure the relationship between social capital and the level of residents' participation, the technique of path analysis and statistical methods of stepwise regression and multivariate regression have been used.

### **Discussion of Results & Conclusions**

In this study, the most important factors affecting the participation of residents of Hadiabad neighborhood in neighborhood development were investigated. In this regard, a hypothesis called the relationship between social capital and participation was developed and their direct and positive relationship was clarified by Kendall test. To identify the relationships between the predictors of the tendency of the residents of

Hadiabad neighborhood through the analysis method, we analyzed the type and intensity of relationships and the direct and indirect effects of each of the independent variables on the dependent variable. According to the information obtained, the most direct impact is related to voluntary membership with a coefficient of 0.340. The most indirect effect is related to the variable of family trust with a coefficient of 0.083. Then we analyzed the data using regression analysis. Therefore, according to the coefficient (F039 / 21) and at the level of error less than 0.05 out of 9 variables entered in the equation, four variables; Voluntary membership, family trust, economic status and trust in neighbors had a significant relationship with the dependent variable. Multiple correlation coefficient (0.411) indicates a relatively high correlation between the variables in the final regression equation. The corrected coefficient of determination shows that more than 15% of the changes in the participation rate are explained by the four variables mentioned in the fourth model. According to the obtained betas, the voluntary membership variable had the strongest relationship with the participation rate and alone explains about 9% of the changes in the dependent variable. Therefore, it can be said that creating fields and programs and launching neighborhood organizations for membership and ultimately the participation of residents in the development of the neighborhood should be one of the most important programs, and therefore it can be said that residents conscious participation and having a community with high social capital Requires the existence of local organizations, both governmental and non-governmental, for the membership and participation of residents in the development of the neighborhood.

**Keywords:** Neighborhood, Neighborhood Sustainable Development, Neighborhood Planning, Social Capital

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