Evaluation of The Quality of the Third Place for Young People With an Emphasis on Promoting Social Resilience (Case Study of Sajjad Neighborhood)

Mohammadreza Mohammadi Vosough [a], Toktam Hanaee [a,*]

[a] *Department of Urbanism, Mashhad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran*

Abstract

Resilience stated that this word means the ability to return to the original state. Third places, hangouts, which all mean a home away from home, are effective in promoting social resilience, this research seeks to answer the main question of how the components of the third place can affect promoting the social resilience of young people. In this regard, the Sajjad neighborhood of Mashhad city has been taken as a case study. This research collected information using the field and library method and by setting up a questionnaire with a sample size of 380 people randomly looking for the required information from the indicators in the youth age group and using the descriptive-analytical research method to analyze the collected data using SPSS and PLS. has been discussed, it should be mentioned that Bartlett and KMO tests were used in this research to check the reliability and validity. The results of the analysis of the information collected from the Sajjad neighborhood of Mashhad show that the best indicator for the social resilience of young people is the benefit of recreational spaces and paying attention to the physical design of third places, and for its improvement, it requires planning and planning in the realization of strategies such as the promotion of sociable use, Improving socializing spaces and increasing permeability and improving sociability hangouts, all of which are effective in improving the social resilience and social interactions of youth.

1. Introduction

In today's cities, it is very important to pay attention to social issues despite the increasing tensions and stress on the citizens. Therefore, in this research, it is investigated by examining the characteristics of third places on social resilience. This research aims to answer a question: What are the influencing factors of third places on social resilience, which originates from a main goal of explaining the place of third places in promoting social resilience. In this article, third places that are effective in the social resilience of young people are investigated. The third places depend on the studied society which is affected by cultural factors and so on. Also, it can be different due to different time. In this article, the third places that are liked by young people in today's Iranian youth society and have the most references include coffee shops and libraries, which lead to a space for people to gather and ultimately create social interactions. In the following, we will examine the research background of this type of third places in authentic literary studies by experts. Coffeehouses have been the main pillar of our public life since the past, Americans have usually tried to communicate more with their neighbors and family members in addition to celebrating important events in their academic and professional lives such as graduation and even their wedding anniversary. (Wood, 2021)Discussions between people in the library, despite their insignificance, create an opportunity for librarians

and patrons to communicate and socialize. (Wood, 2021)Technology and emphasis on digital information and personal interactions as a factor in creating social interactions through distance in meeting people's need for communities have to some extent removed, but despite all this, the desire of people to be present in places and establish Face-to-face communication is still witnessed and emphasized. (Pantic 2014) German philosopher Jurgen Habermas describes a theory about critical literature of the public domain. Much of the modern literature on the public sphere examines the translated work of Habermas, The Structural Delivery of the Public Sphere – An Inquiry into a Class of Society Bourgeois 1991.

2. Research Background

The Emergence of the Public in Enlightenment Europe by Van Horn Melton 2001 presents a comprehensive history and analysis of the eighteenth-century Bourgeois public sphere. The researched materials with the concept of public domain and halls of enlightenment are very limited to modern public libraries by expressing their intention and heritage. (Wood, 2021).In a book entitled Libraries as Spaces Between Us, Recognizing and Valuing the Third Space, Elmborg suggests that libraries use the business models of spaces such as coffee shops to encourage and support the third place. (Elmborg 2011) Libraries have long been known as social and intellectual shelters, the

* Corresponding Author Email Address: toktamhanaee@yahoo.com

importance of physical space and dialogue between people present, and the necessity of empathetic listening. (Wood, 2021)In today's world, with the digitization of books and articles, it was predicted that libraries would be forgotten and gradually disappear (Staff 2005), but this did not happen (Price 2008). Public libraries are among the few common spaces that remain in today's world and often as places they are called the third, the space where the individual is left alone. (Wood, 2021) Critical communities have continuously neglected to understand and accept the library as a third place and as a place to form a public space, and only consider libraries as a place for they know how to stockpile books. (Wood, 2021) Third places in the past have included saloons, drugstores, and post offices. (Oldenburg 1989) Oldenburg states that these common places increase the strengthening of democracy, quality of life, and health of individuals. Modern examples of the third place include cafes, and coffee shops, which are more prominently moving to the social area of the Internet. Oldenburg in his book entitled "Celebrating Third Place" tells stories of third places across the country such as bookstores, and sports halls. Libraries best fit the definition of the third place because all members of the community are present and connected, and in other words, they welcome all demographics. Oldenburg's sociological theory of the third place predates the takeover of Internet social networks and smartphones. In the 1980s, he argued that America did not rank well in the dimension of informal public life and that its citizens were encouraged to enjoy their relaxation, entertainment, and companionship fully. Find them in the privacy of their homes. His frustration with Americans retreating to their homes and diminishing social interactions is all too evident in the departure of our modern retailers so that today where chain stores and shopping centers were the main gathering place in the late 20th century are closing daily. (Oldenburg 1989). Conversation can be a mask for the desire to socialize. (Klinenburg 2019). A face-to-face conversation is the most humane thing we can do. (Turkle 2015). Maintaining places of social interaction as well as neighborhoods where people gather is essential in today's rapidly isolating society, a place where people make personal connections using social media and for news, and research. And entertainment. (Wood, 2021) New research shows that personal interactions and spending time in the community space have important and measurable effects on people's mental and physical health. (Brody 2017) Customers or clients may consciously look for someone whether they are talking to that person or seeking to communicate through library exchange, which can be created explicitly or in the peripheral environment, the results of client communication help the librarian guide the undercurrent of customer satisfaction and the library's image . (Martensen and Grønholdt 2003). People who have meaningful and satisfying relationships with their family members, friends, and even their neighbors are often happier and more lively, live longer and in terms of physical and mental health. Are in a better place. (Brody 2017). This research was formed after reaching the main

question of what are the effective components of third places in promoting the social resilience of young people.

3. Theoretical Framework

Definition of the third place: third place, a gathering space apart from the workplace or home, is attributed to Ray Oldenburg, an urban sociologist. (Lawson 2004) A person's home is the first place, the school or workplace is chosen as the second place, and the third places are social areas that create a sense of civic pride and a social relationships . (Lawson 2004) The main purpose of the third place is dialogue, as Oldenburg states: Nothing is as clear as a third place where the conversation is good, lively, colorful, and engaging (Lawson 2004). In today's society, with the discussion of online social networks, third places have found a lesser role in the lives of human societies, in such a way that face-to-face relationships and social spaces that lead to social interactions are becoming less significant. The history of coffee shops in all cultures and societies as a flexible and lively space has played a significant role in urban quality. Coffeehouses were growing and evolving as a third place in many societies as a dynamic social environment. According to Oldenburg, the position of third place was in response to the increasing social needs of people and conceptualized the feeling of being social in society. Such an environment requires localizing informal public spaces such as coffee shops, hair salons, etc. These spaces, with their large capacities, can be a place where people in many fields can be in that place and celebrate in these places regardless of social qualifications and have the dynamism and vitality, and presence in an informal public social space. In general, these spaces are formed by the dynamic allocation of people's participation. In these third places, people remove stress, loneliness, and anticipated anxieties from their daily schedule. Oldenburg points out the importance of conversations and social relations in third places as one of the important features of third places. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021) Third places have a lot of spatial flexibility to carry out irregular activities, and also third places allow all classes of people to attend it gives freedom, experiences, and opportunities that are needed to build a relationship and maintain a unique existence to its regular visitors. Simmel points out that providing pure sociability means providing democratic experiences in which people can ultimately be fully themselves. (R. Oldenburg, 1989) Historically, local coffeehouses in Europe, from British coffeehouses to Parisian sidewalk cafes and Vienna coffeehouses, have all been vital public spheres for political discussion, and information transfer during the revolutionary era, and again after World War II. Found, the reason is that coffeehouses have been looking for a desire to be in a social environment in the era that has taken its role and shape. A special customer is spoken to and used. In today's cities, coffee shops are used by most people to drink coffee or for other reasons, such as meeting other people and colleagues for business purposes, personal work with a laptop, or even just to be seen in an urban space. Global brands such as Starbucks have included drinking coffee as a habit in people's daily

lives, and today we see numerous coffee shops in urban contexts. At the same time, the image that Oldenburg envisioned of the traditional third place in the invasion of information and communication technology has been challenged today. Several authors are revising to describe communities that support information and communication, such as online chat rooms, social media, or even what Wright calls a third place to reduce the nature of the third place that Oldenburg calls, equivalent to a third place in the virtual world, although it is possible It has some characteristics of traditional third place such as localization, accessibility and presence but it does not necessarily make the physical third place such as coffee shops pale and unimportant, some people still prefer physical interactions because of its reality. (Turkle, 2011). (Memarovic et al., 2014) argue that the virtual-real dichotomy does not apply in contemporary third places, and there is also evidence that shows an increased sense of belonging to third places even with the adoption of digital technology that leads to an increase in face-to-face meetings. Gives. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021) With the online movement towards digital platforms, the idea of the third place is ambiguous and therefore undergoes a significant redefinition as physical and spaces approach social interactions. Historically, coffee shops have been significant third places in many cultures. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021) The meanings and roles of third places have evolved a lot due to social norms, the need for flexible space, and urban quality in the field related to themselves. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021) The physical and spatial forms of third places are constantly evolving due to the dynamics of societies, in recent years the spatial definition of third places has been transformed with the invasion of the digital world. Public spaces are not continuously manifested in a physical form and the space becomes only a product. (Chen, 2017) Placement in conventional public spaces often takes place on social media platforms and in virtual spaces. According to Chen, the Internet has digitally transformed the communication between people and spaces. (Chen, 2017) Online platforms have created a new and intangible social space. Information and communication technology provides many ways in everyday urban life where physical space loses its value as a social boundary and becomes irrelevant (Lefebvre, 1991). Provide. As Richard Sennett cites Hannah Arendt's point of view: public spheres are realms in which people can discuss freely, continuously, and equally, because in these realms they are not limited by their private conditions and are independent of place. (Sennett, 2018) The concept of open space is related to the process of producing social space in the digital world, a place where an open society is very necessary with the expansion of social networks as the basic social norm for new generations. According to Gehl, face-to-face relationships (face-to-face meetings) are the real quality of social life in cities (Gehl, 2010). The library is not a place like home or work or school, but a third place and is known as a place where people meet themselves and other people, a place where they enjoy complete freedom. (Morgado et al., 2022) The meeting place cannot be determined by rules and traditions such as home, workplace, or school, but it can be expressed in the middle of the road, a third place, for example, a living library, which is a place for freedom of movement and freedom in what to read or how to read. The library is a living environment, it is a place to dwell and think about ourselves or the city, in fact, based on individual and collective needs, it determines whether people are present in this environment and think about new directions for the city. (Morgado et al., 2022).

A tale that has inspired many other writers, poets, and musicians, among them Odilon Moraes, who wrote "Rosa", for children, youths, and adults, referring to Guimarães Rosa's tale: "Atravessamos de uma margem a outra, oscilando entre o tempo das palavras e o das imagens. Cabe a nós to reach a Terceira margem" [We have crossed from one bank to the other, oscillating between the time of the words and images. It is up to us to reach the third bank] (Moraes, 2017, p. back cover). The third place by R. Oldenburg 1989 defines informal open spaces as places that are neither home (first place) nor workplace (second place) but as an intermediate place (third place) and the people who go to these places to be there. Relationships between people and hospitality are highly valued. They are present in these places for non-competitive work and in other words, they are trying to meet people's social needs. Third places, as spaces that are more active in creating social bonds, interactions, and human relations than the activity itself. (Cléach, Deruelle & Metzger, 2015). As a result of breaking the logic of disciplinary society (Foucault, 2014), which was given by planned education at home and school, third places were recognized as environments with maximum and horizontal freedom in creating social relations, further breaking the disciplinary model and dividing society into functions The basis of projects guides people's creativity and motivation, which ultimately saves the society from fatigue. (Han, 2017) The idea that people understand their experiences and measure their destiny by being in their time is very controversial so people can take big chances in their life by knowing their opportunities and knowing their characteristics and conditions. Bring (Mills, 1969). A place does not only mean a piece of land but also people with their flesh and blood and also according to their needs and expectations along with desires tied to material and immaterial goods that are defined. Listening to these needs is critical. (Morgado et al., 2022) Information technologies have led by making social interactions flexible and ultimately creating a sense of trust to experience human values, values that lead to gathering more people in public spaces.(Widyaningsih et al., 2021) Abdel-Aziz, et.al state that social media platforms and their digital dimensions tie them to third places and stimulate a sense of belonging to the social space, in addition to taking advantage of the concept of human information interaction, these benefits in several other areas also benefited. Installing wireless connections in social spaces is a successful example of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) participation in social participation in public spaces. (Abdel-Aziz, Abdel-Salam, & El-Sayad, 2016).Memarović et al described how

digital platforms are changing the traditional third place. (Memarovic et al., 2014).

In general, it can be said that the functions of the Oldenburg third-place properties are still relevant. Despite the presence of ICT, the emerging characteristics of third places are distorted to be more cost-effective. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021).

Through the research of Memarovic et al, it states four outstanding features of contemporary third places that should be emphasized:

1- The possibility of viewing and viewing by others in public display.
2- Supporting the emerging properties of the third place and based on this concept to adapt to its appropriate cost.
3- The expanded concept of third place to include digital features and create bridges between these two components.
4- Integration of ICT technology to create a powerful connection between third place and people. (Memarovic et al., 2014).

In the sense that information and communication technology is for the benefit and promotion of the third place in the central role of the "real" third place in society. (Widyaningsih et al., 2021) (Oldenburg & Brissett, 1982) presented third places as a strategy to prevent the loss of Community presence in American culture and argued that these physical environments offer special opportunities for social relationships far beyond work-related colleagues and family. (Langlais & Vaux, 2022).

8 characteristics of traditional places that contribute to the sociability of the third-place environment include the following: (Langlais & Vaux, 2022)

1. Neutral: Informal features, the main feature of the third place is to promote sociability.
2. Leveling: Membership is not required, everyone can attend.
3. The main activity of conversation: The main activity is a third conversation place .
4. Access and residence: Third places are physical places that are easily accessible in people's daily life routines.
5. Order: Third places often serve as a traditional way to introduce people to each other.
6. Small details: Tertiary locations are typical physical environments.
7. Playful mood: playful banter keeps the conversation light and friendly.
8. A home away from home: Third Place is a home away from home for customers.

The physical environments that meet most of these characteristics are third (Vaux, 2015; Waxman, 2006).The characteristics described by Oldenburg determine whether these physical environments can be third places or not. However, new research shows that virtual environments act as third places. Oldenburg's conceptualization of third places has been consistently used to introduce the communicative expression of computer contexts such as chat rooms and multi-user environments (Soukup, 2006).

Virtual third places are Internet platforms that simulate face-to-face communication. The use of technology to determine the relationship of the third location-determining factor is not allowed. People use telephone, e-mail, and texting to communicate through technology, but these do not function as third places because they are not multi-user domains in which society is formed, maintained, and regenerated. (Kendall, 2002 cited in Soukup, 2009).

Table 1
The third place and the criteria for measuring its components

Form	Scale, Density, Permeability, Signs, Mass and space ratio, Vertical division, Public arena
Activity	Variety, The course of life, Life on the street, People watching, Cafe usage culture, collective programs, Local tradition, The tradition of the past, traffic hours, Flow of movement, Attractions, The basis of displacement, Economic pettiness
Mental image	Memory and symbolism, Readability and visibility, Sensory experiences, Psychological communication, Personal perception

(Source: Carmona, 2006)

Adger (2000)	Cooperation and participation of citizens, social solidarity, having a single identity, sense of belonging, existence of security, social inclusiveness, economic level, equality, employment rate
Pelling&High (2005)	Informal social relationships
Davis. Ian (2004)	The ability to absorb shock and the ability to bounce back after an accident
Maguire & Hagan (2007)	Management, trust, social capital, social participation, social cohesion and sense of community, cooperation, values and attitudes and interactions
Cutter (2008)	Social Networks. Social participation, wealth, insurance
Norris 2008	Flexibility, social support, communication and cooperation, sense of local community and place attachment, local social efficiency and partnership with trust.
Orbist (2010)	Social capital, economic capital, cultural capital
Ross (2010)	Local cohesion, social network trust, sense of place, values, attachment to place, social interactions, participation, power, social cohesion, life experiences, urban activity, social justice
Kuhlicke (2011)	Social relations, social networks, economic nuances
Arefi (2011)	High social interactions
Kusumostuti, Husad suradi, Danasari (2014)	Demographic characteristics, social readiness and social services
Endress (2015)	Social relations, individual education, social awareness

Fig. 1. Indicators of social resilience in the opinion of experts

Social resilience has different dimensions and generally makes society durable and strong. The level of flexibility of different groups in the same community was different and the resulting result in facing critical cases is different. (Maguire & Hagan, 2007). By examining different communities, we reach a general conclusion that variables such as identity, which cause different responses in different communities to similar disasters, lead to the creation of different levels of social resilience in society. (Cumming, 2011). The existence of social groups with different social, economic, and vulnerability levels in a community means that the resilience of different groups in a community is different from an incident. (Oxfam, 2005). Resilience is a new concept that deals with the protection of the soul and spirit of the city and is ultimately community-oriented, and the features of being community-oriented, it brings up concepts such as citizen participation, the needs of stakeholders, and sustainability and social security, collective identity, social capital, and human capital. Resilience is the process of adapting to hardships, shocks and adversities, threats, and a great source of tension. Failure to properly prepare and deal with natural disasters causes heavy casualties and damages to nations and their assets.(Sharif Ara, 2013).

The following, A graph is attached showing the variables that will be investigated in this research, which are collected from scientific articles and documents, as well as definitions from experts in these fields. In this research, by using a questionnaire, we collect the required information about the relationships between the variables studied in this research and look for the influencing variables in this research by using the introduced software, (such as PLS and SPSS).
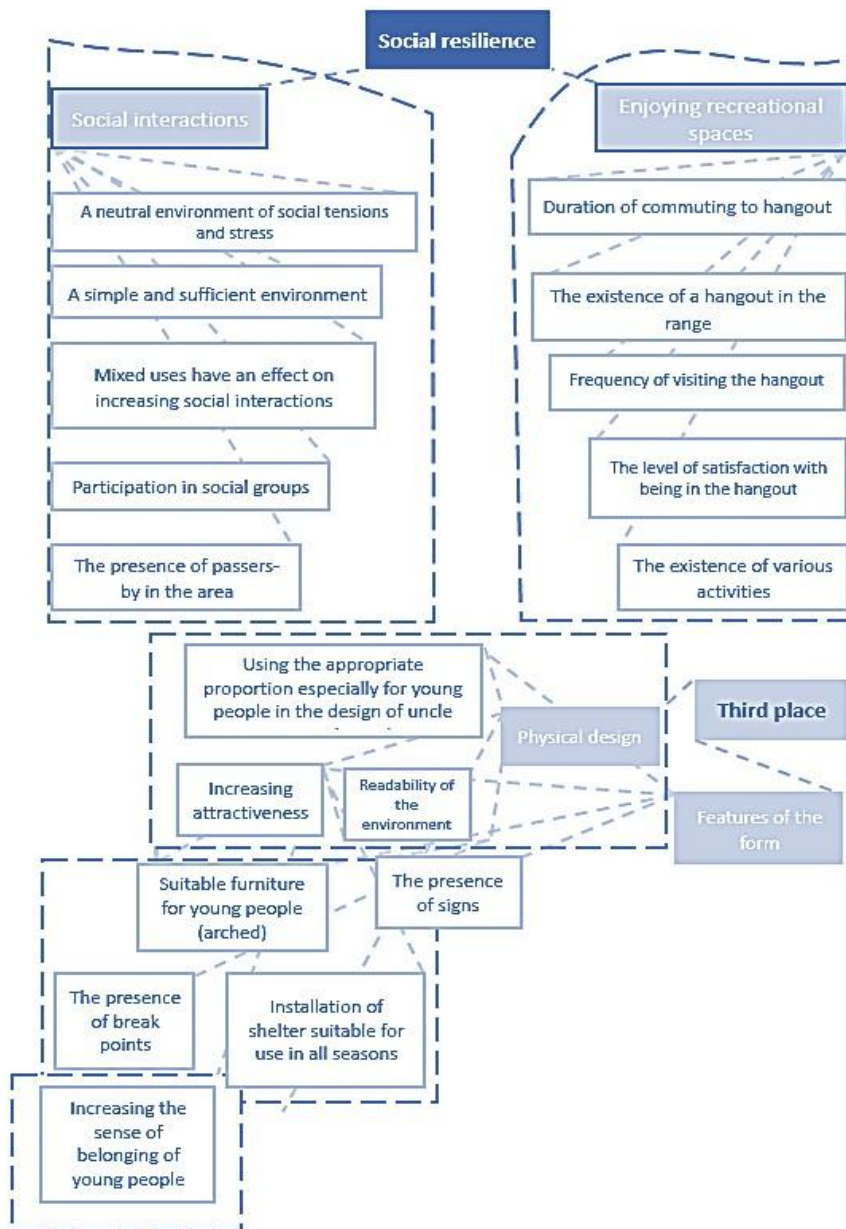

Fig. 2. Theoretical Framework

4. Research Methodology

Sajjad neighborhood is in the number one district of Mashhad city. Over time, due to its high value, the Sajjad neighborhood often gives way to commercial uses such as commercial complexes (mega malls), social hangouts, and socializing places in this neighborhood, and this problem affects the meaning of this neighborhood over time. It changes and transforms, in other words, the identity of the Sajjad neighborhood is lost and other commercial uses leave a dominant effect on the social role of this neighborhood, and another effect on the places that in the past and now are a place for meeting, social interactions and in general places that young people consider it a separate place. They fade away from the work and life environment to spend their free time and eventually disappear. That is why this neighborhood is very important concerning the selected research topic. Also, due to the location of the Sajjad neighborhood in the vicinity of the center of Mashhad metropolis and the variety of different social contexts, as well as a place with a high social role in this neighborhood, it is necessary to pay attention to the social resilience of this neighborhood and measure socializing places to prevent social crises. Therefore, this research seeks to identify and analyze the third place (social spaces) and find the characteristics of these social places to improve the social resilience of the Sajjad neighborhood. Quantitative research depends on numerical data in statistical analysis to evaluate and describe social phenomena, and it is often used to investigate the relationship between variables and hypothesis testing. Among the reasons that quantitative methods have been used in this article, we can mention the accurate measurement of variables using this method, and also this method provides the possibility of testing hypotheses and drawing conclusions about the relationships between them. Also, due to the time limit and large sample size (371 people out of the statistical population of 11525 people) used in this research, using quantitative data is a smarter and more practical method than other methods used in this article. Among the other reasons for using the quantitative method, it can be mentioned that it offers a high level of reproducibility, which can increase the level of reliability of the results obtained from the data, and by using statistical techniques to analyze the data, patterns, and relationships that can only be used through quantitative methods can be used. Finally, it can be briefly stated that using quantitative methods in this article depends on the research question, the objectives under investigation, and the size of the statistical population, and by combining qualitative methods, we reach a more complete result in this article. This research is to answer the question of what effect third places have in promoting social resilience and what criteria and characteristics of social resilience these sociable spaces or in other words third places can have on social resilience, this question originates from a basic assumption that follows Analyzing sociable spaces and investigating the effect of these spaces on social resilience

aims to improve social resilience. To answer the main question of the research in a case example "neighborhood Sajjad" which is done by using the descriptive-analytical research method and by examining and analyzing sociable spaces (third places) and its effect on social resilience and the potentials in sociable spaces that They are effective in improving social resilience, and the results of this research can be used to improve the social resilience of cities, which is the problem of today's cities, by planning and designing third places and keeping urban communities in a favorable state in terms of mental health. In this research, according to the special topics that have been studied, it is necessary to review all sources and library documents, field observations, photography, and interviews to gather all the information needed for the research. The size of the statistical population in this research is equal to 11525 numbers, which is numbered in Cochran's formula, and with a confidence level of 95%, 371 residents of the Sajjad were obtained as the sample size for the study, and due to the more time we had, we were able to complete 380 questionnaires. In this research, according to the type of information collected and the new topic of the research, which is an integration of two important urban topics, quantitative and qualitative methods are used in the process of analysis, and statistical analysis software such as GIS, SPSS, PLS to create an image with the purpose of decision making, so better and better understanding of the reader is selected from the research. All the tables that are attached below are from the hypothesis test and statistical techniques used from the data collected from the questionnaire.Next, to check the validity of the questionnaire and also before checking the significance of the factor loadings, the sampling adequacy indicators should be evaluated. At this stage, KMO and Bartlett's tests are used to check the sampling adequacy indicators. The KMO index is an index of sampling adequacy and this index is in the range of zero to one. If the value of the index is close to one, the investigated data are suitable for factor analysis, otherwise, they are not suitable. Bartlett's test evaluates when the correlation matrix is known and therefore it can be said that it is inappropriate for identification (factor model). If the significance level of Bartlett's test is less than 0.5, factor analysis is considered to identify the appropriate structure, because the assumption that the correlation matrix is known is rejected. The table below shows the results of these two indicators for different questionnaire variables . (Mohammadi Farshbafian and Lahijanian, 2017).

5. Data Analysis

After checking the frequency of questions in the questionnaire, we will check the dependent variables. At this stage, we will use the t-test method:

1- Examining the status of social resilience indicators

A one-sample T-test has been used to obtain the level of overall satisfaction perceived by people. As you mentioned before, the five-point Likert scale is used in the

questionnaire and the answers are assigned a rank of one to five. A score of one indicates the least satisfaction of people and a score of five indicates a higher degree of satisfaction. In this way, the number three is chosen as the theoretical middle of the answers and then the average of each question is compared with the number three. In this test, only indicators related to social resilience are considered. In this way, the results of this test are shown in the table below. According to the results of the t-test in the above table, in the indicators of social resilience (social interactions and enjoyment of recreational spaces), the significance level is less than 0.05, and the test statistics are also positive. Therefore, it can be said with 95% confidence that the level of favorability and agreement of the respondents to these indicators is higher than average.

Social resilience	Questions	t-statistics	Degrees of freedom	significance level (sig)	Average
Social interactions	To what extent do the social relationships of young people affect others?	70.468	379	0.000	3.800
	To what extent are young people interested in being away from stressful and social tensions?	56.981	379	0.000	3.779
	To what extent do young people participate in social groups?	71.111	379	0.000	3.529
	To what extent do young people satisfy the environment (the place they are in) compared to other places?	47.366	379	0.000	3.255
	To what extent does the movement of people in the area affect young people?	57.769	379	0.000	3.711
Enjoying recreational spaces	To what extent do young people follow social norms?	62.895	379	0.000	3.192
	To what extent are young people on time to go to hangouts?	59.261	379	0.000	3.516
	To what extent does the presence of hangouts in the area affect the youth?	97.800	379	0.000	4.232
	To what extent are young people interested in going to hangouts?	85.772	379	0.000	4.279
	To what extent are young people satisfied with being in hangouts?	68.450	379	0.000	3.703
	To what extent does the existence of diversity of activities affect young people?	93.493	379	0.000	4.161

Fig. 3. T-test results related to social resilience

2- Examining the status of third place indicators

In this test, only the indicators related to the third place have been considered. In this way, the results of this test are shown in the table below. According to the results of the t-test in the above table, in the indicators of the third place (form characteristics and physical design), the significance level is less than 0.05, and the test statistics are also positive. Therefore, it can be said with 95% confidence that the level of satisfaction and agreement of the respondents to these indicators is average.

Third place	Questions	t-statistics	Degrees of freedom	significance level (sig)	Average
Form features	To what extent do young people feel alive in the atmosphere of the hangout?	72.718	379	0.000	3.892
	To what extent does the presence of signs (toys, decorations, etc.) affect young people?	71.940	379	0.000	4.037
	To what extent does the charm of the hangout attract the attention of young people?	86.275	379	0.000	4.303
	To what extent do young people feel satisfied with the heating and cooling system of the hangout?	67.184	379	0.000	4.042
Physical design	To what extent do young people know about the readability of the environment?	58.797	379	0.000	3.929
	To what extent are pause points (decoration, facade, etc.) used in hangouts?	65.093	379	0.000	3.437
	To what extent does the pause affect the mental states of young people?	63.525	379	0.000	3.653
	To what extent are young people aware of their abilities?	59.742	379	0.000	4.142
	To what extent do young people suffer from intellectual dispersion in the hangout?	41.381	379	0.000	2.974
	To what extent do young people feel belonging to hangouts?	60.522	379	0.000	3.358

Fig. 4. T-test results related to third place

The steps of conducting Confirmatory Factor Analysis in research to confirm whether the variables adopted in this research are correct or not.

First:

Table 2
Bartlett's test and KMO index,

Variable	KMO	Sig
Social resilience	0.606	0.000
Third place	0.670	0.000

The results of the Bartlett test and KMO as indicators of sampling adequacy state that the values of both indicators are at a favorable level. As you can see, the value of KMO for both variables is greater than 0.5 and Bartlett's significance value is less than 0.05, and based on this, it can be said that the sample size is suitable and reliable for conducting factorial research. Also, in the continuation of the fit of the model in smart PLS, the GOF criterion has been examined. The use of this evaluation is that by this criterion, the researcher can control the fit of the overall part after checking the fit of the measurement part and the structural part of his research model.

Second:

The GOF criterion by Tanenhaus et al. (2005) has been developed and Wetzels, M., Odekerken-Schröder, G., & Van Oppen, C. (2009) introduced 0.01, 0.25, and 0.26 as weak, moderate and strong values for GOF.

GOF = $\sqrt{}$average (Commonality) × average (R2)
GOF = $\sqrt{}$ (0.372) × (0.640) = 0.487

Considering that the calculation of the numerical value of GOF for the model of this current research was calculated as 0.487 and considering that this value is greater than 0.26, therefore the fit of the model is evaluated as very favorable. And finally, we check the normality of the data. The prerequisite for performing all parametric tests is the normality of the statistical distribution of the variables so that it can be said, the parametric tests are generally based on the mean and standard deviation, but if the distribution of the population is not normal, we cannot draw correct conclusions from the results. To test the normality of the variables, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is used. If it is less than 0.05, it means it is significant.

Third:

You can see the results of the significance level test for this research in the table below. As you can see, according to the significance level of the test, it is smaller than 0.05 and it shows the normal distribution of the data and is confirmed.

Table 3
Normality of the data

Variable	Sig
Social resilience	0.000
Third place	0.000

Fourth:

As you can see in the table 4, first, in this questionnaire, the number of questions is specified according to the variables.

Table 4
The number of questions in the questionnaire, separately for each variable

The dependent variable	Independent variable	Related Questions
Social Resilience	Social interaction	1-5
	Taking advantage of social spaces	6-11
Third place	Features of the form	12-15
	Physical design	15-19

Fifth:

The following table examines the correlation between different variables and as you can see, it is an excellent idea.(which should be more than 0.05)

Table 5
Correlation of variables

Component	Research criteria	Correlation coefficient
Social Resilience	Enjoying recreational spaces	0.782
Third place	Physical design	0.943

As shown in the Fig.6, which is extracted from the results of PLS software, it can be seen that the variable of form characteristics is ranked higher than the variable of physical design in terms of factor load and degree of importance.

In Fig.5, the questions of the research questionnaire are placed. This questionnaire was administered to 380 people and its results are analyzed using statistical analysis.

1. To what extent do the social relationships of young people affect others?
2. To what extent are young people interested in being away from stressful and social tensions?
3. To what extent do young people participate in social groups?
4. To what extent do young people satisfy the environment (the place they are in) compared to other places?
5. To what extent does the movement of people in the area affect young people?
6. To what extent do young people follow social norms?
7. To what extent are young people on time to go to hangouts?
8. To what extent does the presence of hangouts in the area affect the youth?
9. To what extent are young people interested in going to hangouts?
10. To what extent are young people satisfied with being in hangouts?
11. To what extent does the existence of a diversity of activities affect young people?
12. To what extent do young people feel alive in the atmosphere of the hangout?
13. To what extent does the presence of signs (toys, decorations, etc.) affect young people?
14. To what extent does the charm of the hangout attract the attention of young people?
15. To what extent do young people feel satisfied with the heating and cooling system of the hangout?
16. To what extent do young people know about the readability of the environment?
17. To what extent are pause points (decoration, facade, etc.) used in hangouts?
18. To what extent does the pause affect the mental states of young people?
19. To what extent do young people feel belonging to hangouts?

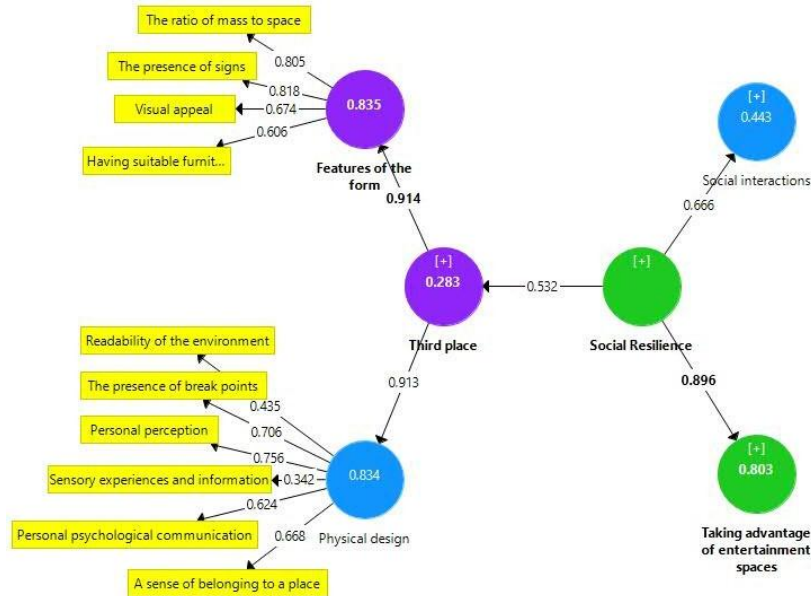Fig.5. Questions of the research questionnaire

Fig. 6. Factors and coefficients of the research measurement path

As shown in the diagram Fig.6, Using the PLS software, independent variables have been examined. In this software, a diagram is drawn according to the relationships between the dependent variables and the action and reaction between them, and the points are from 0 to 4, the more effective our variable is, the higher the numerical coefficient value, which can be seen in the figure below. All The confirmed variables are listed in the table below. You can also see the effect coefficients of the variables on the components.

Table 6
Confirmatory research variables

Questioned variable	Factor Loading	statistical significance	result
The ratio of mass to space	0.805	0.001	confirm
The presence of signs	0.818	0.001	confirm
Visual appeal	0.674	0.001	confirm
Having suitable furniture	0.606	0.001	confirm
Readability of the environment	0.435	0.001	confirm
The presence of breakpoints	0.706	0.001	confirm
Personal perception	0.756	0.001	confirm
Personal psychological communication	0.624	0.001	confirm
A sense of belonging to a place	0.668	0.001	confirm

As you can see, in this research, the factor loadings in the form characteristics category variables such as the ratio of mass and space, the presence of signs, the presence of visual appeal, and the presence of suitable furniture have obtained high coefficients, so that in Sajjad neighborhood, which is a neighborhood with high-income households there have been settled and in general, a neighborhood with high service access and high land value can be known as a prosperous neighborhood, paying a lot of attention to the type of uses and also to the features of the form, including paying attention to the human scale in constructions, which is important for all people as a sense Confidence to be present in urban spaces can be mentioned in this field. Also, the visual appeal and signs that cause a pleasant feeling towards being in the space play a role. Suitable furniture, even in cold seasons with its heating systems and canopy, plays a significant role in the prosperity of third places and attracting people to attend urban spaces.

Fig. 7. Examples of the use of sunshade and proper heating systems in hangouts

Another variable whose score difference was very small in this research is in the field of physical design, well, due to the major features that exist between these two fields and the small difference, the score of these two components is very small, but the purpose of the classification with this exact difference To achieve more accurate results in this research, as you can see, features such as the readability of the environment, pause points, and the level of personal perception, all of which interact with each other, show the importance of designing these spaces with goals such as:

- Reducing stress by using green sidewalks, which, unfortunately, in current cities, the approaches of Biophilic cities are often weak.
- Promotion of science
- Information and advertising is very effective and needs special attention in this field.
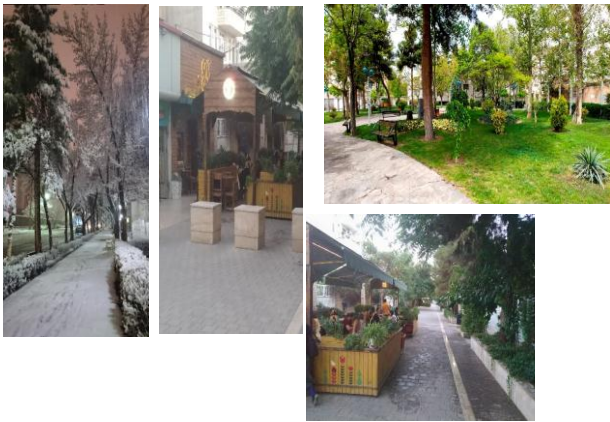
Fig. 8. Examples of third places with vegetation that people choose for stress reduction and meditation

Other variables that were expressed in this research as effective factors in physical design, which had many coefficients, include the psychological connections of people and the existence of a sense of belonging to a place. These two things have been important in all ages because people have a greater sense of freedom by being in third places without the need to introduce their position in the society and because of meeting their emotional and psychological needs in the society, humans are naturally sociable and in the presence of societies With conversations, in order to attract the audience, the friend takes steps to establish an emotional and psychological connection and exchange information in his leisure time, and it should also be mentioned that the factor of experience and sensory information with a small coefficient obtained in this research is one of its factors. It can be seen that not addressing categories such as routes for blind people, not paying attention to non-leveling of roads, not paying attention to aesthetic factors, etc., that the lack of these factors in the coefficients of this variable in this research is clear, which requires attention and planning. It is special, because it plays a factor in increasing people's perception and ultimately increasing the sense of belonging, which leads to an increase in social role.
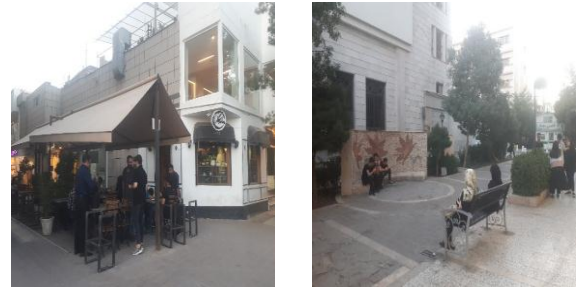

Fig. 9. Examples of the presence of people to communicate emotionally and psychologically in third places

6. Discussion

The results of this research are in line with the results of an article titled Think global, act local? The relevance of place attachments and place identities, which examines attachment to place and the concept of place identity by examining the relationships of variables such as environmental and social psychology studies, and its results show that place attachments and identities have a significant impact on It has a human reaction, meanwhile, the role of stronger collaborative interactions is important and has a strong link between the relationships between humans and places. (Devine-Wright, 2013), also in a book titled National Park Citizen Science Participation : Exploring Place Attachment and Stewardship, The results of which show that factors such as social elements, place aesthetics, and walking are considered effective factors in change and these factors can be used to promote science. (Halliwell, 2019).

7. Conclusion

According to the investigations carried out in this research, it is the citizens of that society who form the sociable spaces (the third place) and the more they feel relaxed and cheerful in those places, the place attracts more citizens and citing Based on the information obtained from the data analysis using the Pearson correlation coefficient test, the best indicator for social resilience is the index of enjoying recreational spaces, which has a strong relationship with social resilience. The level of satisfaction with being in hangouts and also the variety of activities that exist in hangouts is related, the results of the special effects of these indicators in this research are related to the social resilience component, and third place, the physical design index is the one with the highest correlation; And this indicates that people who are present in sociable spaces or third places that are present from a special design that is desirable for citizens and indicators of design such as suitable vegetation, the presence of pause points, the level of personal perception, psychological communication and aesthetic features It is effective and stimulates the sense of perception in citizens, which ultimately increases people's sense of belonging to third places. According to the investigations carried out in this research, the Sajjad neighborhood has suitable sociable spaces or third places for citizens, and many social interactions take place in them and attract people. Sajjad neighborhood has places that give young

people a sense of belonging to that place and a sense of peace, vitality, and vitality, and according to surveys conducted by young people in recent years, when we are dealing with Corona, they avoid closed and crowded places and go to open and green places. And they refer enthusiastically, and it is possible to improve these places by increasing permeability in the context and creating legible environments and pause points, as well as creating commercial areas with crowd-absorbing uses that help to create third places with a high social role and high social interactions.

The existence of urban courtyards, which are called the word plaza, is rare in today's cities, and this itself is a factor in reducing sociability, and Sajjad neighborhood has not benefited from this issue, but the main issue here is that young people need to be in the urban environment

and be present in the streets, spaces They are sociable and Sajjad neighborhood, despite the commercial areas along Sajjad Boulevard, most of these commercial areas include famous clothing brands, increase the tendency of teenagers and young people to visit this neighborhood, and on the other hand, in addition to this environment, there are coffee shops, sports centers Parks are a supplement in promoting the social role of Sajjad neighborhood.

By being in sociable spaces, citizens try to reduce daily tensions and anxieties, which increases people's vitality and vitality, finally, we see an increase in the health of the soul and minds of citizens.

Strategies and Approaches to promote social resilience with the attachment of sociable spaces:

Fig. 10. Strategies and Approaches to promote social resilience with the attachment of sociable spaces

References

Abdel-Aziz, A. A., Abdel-Salam, H., & El-Sayad, Z. (2016). The role of ICTs in creating the new social public place of the digital era. Alexandria Engineering Journal, 55(1), 487-493.

Adger, N. (2000). Social and Ecological Resilience: are They Related?, Progress in human geography, 24(3): 347-364.

Arefi, Mahyar, (2011). Design for Resilient Cities, Reflections from a Studio, In: Banerjee, Tidib & Loukaitou- Sideris (eds.), Companion to Urban Design, Routledge, Abingdon, 674-685.

Brody, J. E. (2017). Social interaction is critical for mental and physical health. New York Times, June.

Carmona, Mattthew. 2006. Preparing Design Codes, A Practice Manual. London, UK: Department for Communities and Local Government.

Chen, L. (2017). Cities in the era of sharing economy: from a perspective of urban space. Landscape Architecture Frontiers, 5(3), 40-48.

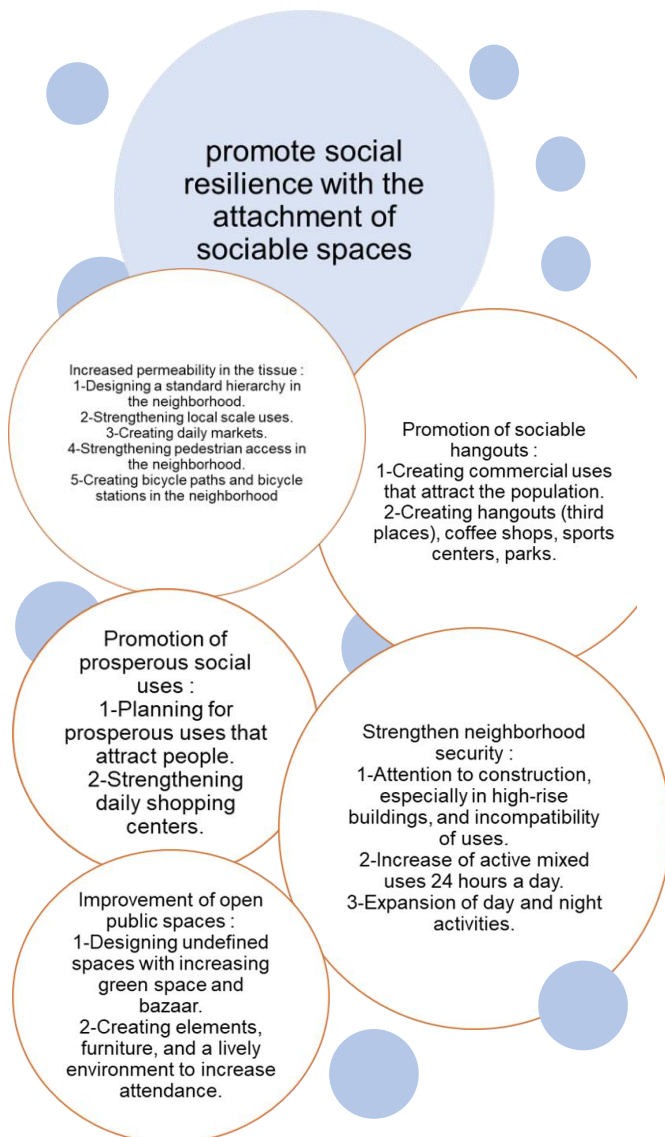Cléach, O., Deruelle, V., & Metzger, J.-L. (2015). Les "tiers lieux", des microcultures innovantes?

Recherches sociologiques et anthropologiques, 46(2), pp. 67-85. Acesso em 23 de novembro de 2020, disponível em https://journals.openedition.org/rsa/1535

Cumming, G. (2011) Spatial resilience in social–ecological systems, Landscape Ecol, 26(10), pp. 900-908.

Cutter, Susan l. et al. (2008). Community and regional resilience: Perspectives from hazards disasters and emergency management, Community and Regional Resilience Initiative, CARRI Research Report 1: 1-19

Davis, I. (2004). The application of performance targets to promote effective earthquake risk reduction s trategies. In 13thWorld Conference on Earthquake Engineering (pp. 1-6). Augus t 1-6, Vancouver, B. C., Canada

Devine-Wright, P. (2013). Think global, act local? The relevance of place attachments and place identities in a climate changed world. Global Environmental Change, 23(1), 61-69.

Elmborg, J. 2011. Libraries as the spaces between us: recognizing and valuing the third space. Reference and User Services Quarterly 50.

Endress.M ”(2015),”The Social Constructedness of Resilience”, ISSN ,2376-3763Soc .Sci,2015.; 545–533, 4doi/10.3390:socsci4030533

Foucault, M. (2014). Vigiar e punir: Nascimento da prisão. (42 ed.). Petrópolis: Vozes.

Gehl, J. (2010). Cities for people island press. Washington DC.

Halliwell, P. M. (2019). National Park citizen science participation: exploring place attachment and stewardship: Prescott College.

Han, B.-C. (2017). Sociedade do cansaço (2 ed.). Petrópolis: Vozes.

Intile, K. (2007) The European coffee-house: A political history, Theses, University of Oregon, Oregon, 2007, pp. 4–5.

Intile, K. (2007). The European coffee-house: a political history. University of Oregon.

Klinenburg, E. 2019. Libraries are more important to contemporary community than we thought. Literary Hub, October 24.

Kuhlicke, C. ; Steinfuhrer, A. ; Begg, C. ; Bianchizza, C. ; Brundl, M. ; Buchecker, M. ; De Marchi, B. ; Di Masso Tarditti, M. ; Hoppner, C. ; Komac, B. ; Lemkow, L. ; Luther, J. ; McCarthy, S. ; Pellizzoni, L. ; Renn, O. ; Scolobig, A. ; Supramaniam, M. ; Tapsell, S. ; Wachinger, G. ; Walker, G. ; Whittle, R. ; Zorn, M. & Faulkner, H. (2011), Perspectives on social capacity building for natural hazards: outlining an emerging field of research and practice in Europe, Environmental Science & Policy, 14: 804–814.

Kusumastuti, R. D., Husodo, Z. A., Suardi, L., & Danarsari, D. N. (2014), ”Developing a resilience index towards natural disasters in Indonesia”.International journal of disaster risk reduction, 10, 327-340

Langlais, M., & Vaux, D. E. (2022). Establishing and Testing a Quantitative Measure for Evolving Third-Place Characteristics. International Journal of Technology and Human Interaction (IJTHI), 18(1), 1-15.

Lawson, K. 2004. Libraries in the USA as traditional and virtual ‘third places. New Library World 105 (3/4).

Lefebvre, H. (1991). „XII “and „XV “in the Production of Space. Vol. 142: Blackwell: Oxford.

Maguire, B; Hagen,P.C. (2007), ”Disasters and Communities: Understanding Social Resilience”, The Australian Journal of Emergency Management, 22 (2), 16-20.

Martensen, A., and L. Grønholdt. 2003. Improving library users’ perceived quality, satisfaction and loyalty: an integrated measurement and management system. The Journal of Academic Librarianship 29.

Memarovic, N., Fels, S., Anacleto, J., Calderon, R., Gobbo, F., & Carroll, J. M. (2014). Rethinking third places: Contemporary design with technology. The Journal of Community Informatics, 10(3).

Mills, W. C. (1969). A imaginação sociológica (2ª ed.). Rio de Janeiro, RJ: Zahar.

Moraes, O. (2017). Rosa. Curitiba, PR: Olho de Vidro.

Morgado, F., Nakano, M., Vizim, M., de Campos, A. C. R., de Lima, C. M. S., & Sacco, P. C. G. (2022). Living library as a third place: an encounter of generations in times of uncertainty. Foro de Educación, 20(1), 197-213.

Norris, F. H. ; Stevens, S. P. ; Pfefferbaum, B. ; Wyche, K. F. ; Pfefferbaum, R. L. (2008). Community Resilience as a Metaphor, Theory, Set of Capacities, and Strategy for Disaster Readiness, Am J Community Psychol 41: 127–150.

Obrist, B.; Pfeiffer, C.; Henley, R. (2010) Multi-layered social resilience: a new approach in mitigation research, Prog. Dev. Stud. 10 (4): 283–293.

Oldenburg, R. (1989) The Great Good Place: Café, Coffee Shops, Community Centres, Beauty Parlours, General Stores, Bars, Hangouts, and How They Get You through the Day, Paragon House, New York, 1989.

Oldenburg, R. 1989. The great good place. New York: Paragon Press.

Oldenburg, R., & Brissett, D. (1982). The third place. Qualitative sociology, 5(4).

Oxfam (2005) The tsunami’s impact on women, Oxfam International.

Pantic, I. 2014. Online social networking and mental health. Cyberpsychology. Behavior, and Social Networking 17.

Pelling, M. and High, C. (2005) Understanding adaptation:what can social capital offer assessments of adaptive capacity?, In: Global Environmental Change, 15 (4): 308–319.

Ross, H.; Cuthill, M.; Maclean, K.; Jansen, D. & Witt, B. (2010) Understanding, Enhancing and Managing for Social resilience at the regional scale: opportunities in north Queensland.

Sennett, R. (2018). Building and dwelling: Ethics for the city: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.

Sharif Ara, Hossein. (2013). Linguistic approach to crisis management literature, Iranians in collaboration with

the Scientific Association of Crisis Management, first edition.

Soukup, C. (2006). Computer-mediated communication as a virtual third place: building Oldenburg's great good places on the World Wide Web. New media & society, 8(3), 421-440.

Staff, T. R. The death of libraries. MIT Technology Review. Accessed May 1, 2005.

Turkle, S. (2011). Life on the Screen: Simon and Schuster.

Turkle, S. 2015. Reclaiming conversation. New York: Penguin Press.

Turkle, S.(2011) Life on the Screen, Simon & Schuster, New York, 2011.

Van Horn Melton, J. 2001. The rise of the public in enlightenment Europe. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Vaux, D. (2015). Interior people places: The impact of the built environment on the third place experience. The handbook of interior design, 347-365.

Waxman, L. (2006). The coffee shop: Social and physical factors influencing place attachment. Journal of Interior Design, 31(3), 35-53.

Widyaningsih, A., Kusumawardhani, P., & Zerlina, D. (2021). Coffee Culture and Urban Settings: Locating Third Place in the Digital Era. The Cases of About Life Coffee Brewers in Tokyo and Kopi Tuku in Jakarta. Paper presented at the ARTEPOLIS 8-the 8th Biannual International Conference

Wood, E. (2021). Libraries full circle: The cross section of community, the public sphere, and third place. Public Library Quarterly, 40(2), 144-166.