Evaluating Quality of Life in a Different Social Setting (Case Study: *Magsudiyeh* District, *MollaZeynal* District, and *Roshdiyeh* District in Tabriz, Iran)

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Abstract

Complex situations in today's life have led to the complexity of urban life issues and not pay attention to the quality of life. Studies in this field are increasingly gaining the attention of urban planners and policymakers due to its usefulness in assessing and monitoring public policies, also they can use as effective tools in urban management and planning. This study investigated QOL in a different social setting, using subjective and objective indicators. In this research Tabriz City, Iran has been chosen as the sample for this study. Three different social settings were selected by stratified random sampling method. 42 indicators that cover different dimensions of quality of life have been selected through a literature review. A multi-stage sampling technique for sampling has been applied. In the first stage by application of the Cochran sampling method, the required sample size has been determined. Then by use of a systematic sampling method, questionnaires have been distributed among the residents of the neighborhood. The required data has been collected and are analyzed via SPSS software. Results indicate that: In all three case studies, unemployment is the main problem of residents in this city, which causes many problems in the society; In three districts, 4 dimensions of subjective and 3 dimensions of objective QOL are identified. Also, the results show that the respondents' different levels of education, income, occupation status, etc. are important factors that influence people's attitudes toward the quality of life.

***Keywords*:** Quality of Life, Social Class, Subjective Indicator, Objective Indicator, Tabriz City

1. Introduction

Urban areas are the main centers of economic, social and political growth in any country and have proven themselves as the most attractive sites for creating wealth, employment, creativity, and innovation (Rezvni et al. 2013). These factors cause the urban population to increase. Consequently, the size of cities becomes larger, it is unclear how conditions in these larger cities and the quality of life for their inhabitants has changed and will be affected in the future (Marans 2014). These problems drastically decrease QOUL. But what do we mean by quality of life (QOL)? QOL is certainly a multi-faceted concept that is frequently used in the media and by politicians but defies precise definition. QOL is usually measured using indicators, which can be either objective or subjective. Objective indicators are especially useful at the neighborhood, city, and country levels (Marans 2003, Seik 2001) Meanwhile, subjective indicators have been employed more at the individual level, and measure individual satisfaction with life as they experience it (Lee 2008, Zakerhaghighi et al. 2014). Researchers from various disciplines have studied QOL since the 1930s. While many QOL studies have been done in the world but there is a lack of data about the quality of life in Iran and the available researches have studied Tehran, the capital of Iran (e.g. Nedjat et al. 2011).

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This study attempts to contribute towards this gap by surveying different indicators of QOL in three districts of Tabriz city and exploring the role of the different social settings in settlement quality of life. In this research, Tabriz City - as one of the famous historic cities in Iran and in the World such that it was recognized as the Tourism capital of the Islamic world in 2018- has been chosen as the sample study. The purpose of this study is twofold:

1) Determine the significant indicators of QOL in the three districts of Tabriz
2) Determine the relationship between the different demographic variables with current indicators

The article draws on data gleaned through questionnaires. Our empirical analyses are based on survey data from the SPSS software; the data set includes three neighborhoods. This paper is organized as follows: first, literature about QOL, QOL indicators, social class has been briefly reviewed. In the section of methodology, by application of closed questionnaires on a Likert scale, people's satisfaction towards different QOL aspects have been collected and ranked. Then by use of confirmatory factor analysis and stepwise regression analysis, the most important aspects of QOL have been identified and explained in the latter parts of the paper.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Quality of life

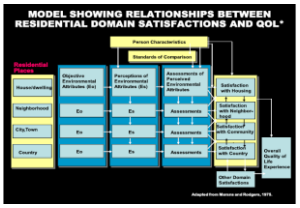
The study of the concept of quality of life is conducted on the basis of this fundamental assumption that: "social and physical environment can have an impact on the level of happiness and welfare of the people living in a particular place" (Lambiri, 2006, a). Quality of life (QOL) is a universal phenomenon which has known as a challenging issue to many authorities both in developing and developed countries in the early 21 century (Zakerhaghighi et al. 2014). Certainly, QOL is a multi-faceted concept that is frequently used in the media and by politicians but defies precise definition. According to studies, there is no one single, strict, universally accepted definition for QOL (Apparicio et al. 2008; Das 2008; Royuela et al. 2009; McCrea et al. 2011; Rezvaniet al.2013; Khaef and Zebardast 2016). This is due to the fact that many researchers agree that QOL is a multi-dimensional and relative concept, dependent on time, place, individual and social values (Rezvaniet al.2013). Based on perusing different QOL researches, some definitions are selected which are reflected in Table 1.

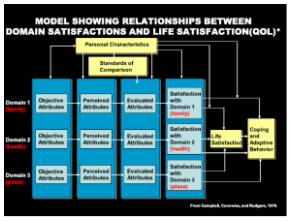
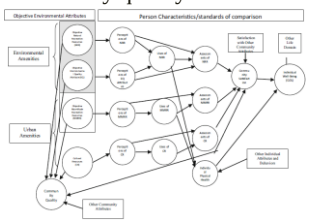
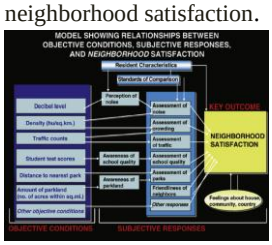
Table 1
QOL Definition

Year	Researcher(s)	Definition
1976	Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers	QOL is the individuals perceived a level of satisfaction with life in general, which is related to the level of satisfaction in various life domains, such as work, family, residential environment, and so on.
2008	Das	QOL is well-being or ill-being of people and the environment in which they live
2008	Epley and Menon	QoL means many things to many groups. It is interpreted to be the livability in the area or as one measure of the level of attractiveness or as the absence or mitigation of family and medical issues such as teenage pregnancy, disease, and quantity of poverty, etc.

Many researchers, whether directly or indirectly, in different fields have investigated QOL which implies its multidimensional nature (Mercier et al. 1998; Marans 2003; Ibrahim and Chung 2003; Eby et al. 2012; Nooraie and Tabibian 2012; Zakerhaghighi et al. 2014; Khaef and Zebardast 2016). Researchers have studied QOL since the 1970s. In these studies, they have tended to examine objective indicators reflecting the human condition such as their employment data, the incidence of mortality and morbidity, and crime rates. These studies were launched during the social indicators movement in the 1970s and recently summarized in Investigating Quality of Urban Life: Theory, Methods, and Empirical Research (Marans& Stimson, 2011). During the past half-century, however, a handful of scholars have argued that 'quality' of any entity has a subjective dimension that is perceptual as well as having an objective reality (Marans 2014). Kahneman, Deiner, and Schwartz(1999), in their comprehensive book on well-being, present an overview of the literature which addresses global evaluations of life (quality of life) and indicates that the quality of life experience is embedded in the cultural and social context of both the subject and the evaluator. They also suggest that the objective characteristics of a society like poverty, crime rates, and pollution contribute predominantly to people's judgments of their lives (Marans 2003). Table 2 provides the models of assessing the quality of life proposed by researchers.

Table 2 Models

Year	Researcher(s)	Research Title	Aim(s)	Model
1975	Marans and Rodgers	Towards an understanding of community satisfaction	This model rests on the following four principles: ✓ The experiences of people are derived from their interactions with the surrounding environment. ✓ The subjective experiences of people are different from the objective environment. ✓ People respond to their experiences with the environment. ✓ The level of satisfaction in various life domains contributes to the overall QOL experience.	Model showing the relationships between domain residential satisfaction and quality of life. 

1976	Campbell, Converse, and Rodgers	The quality of American life: Perceptions, evaluations, and satisfaction	✓ The model specified a series of linkages between various objective attributes of each life domain and satisfaction measures of those domains, which in turn could be influenced by a range of individual characteristics and individual standards of comparison. ✓ This model suggested that satisfaction with living could be viewed at multiple levels of analysis.	Model showing relationships between domain satisfaction and life satisfaction. 
1991	Marans and Mohai	Leisure resources, recreation activity, and quality of life.	✓ A model suggests how health may be linked to a number of objective conditions associated with a set of leisure resources including environmental quality. ✓ The model shows that environmental and urban amenities are related to community quality and individual activities, satisfaction, and physical health.	A model linking recreation resources and activities to individual well-being, health and community quality. 
2003	Marans	Understanding environmental quality through the quality of life studies: the 2001 DAS and its use of subjective and objective indicators.		Model showing relationships between objective condition, subjective responses, and neighborhood satisfaction. 

2.2. QOL Indicators

As discussed earlier, many researchers, whether directly or indirectly, in different fields have investigated QOL which implies its multidimensional nature (Mercier et al. 1998; Marans 2003; Ibrahim and Chung 2003; Eby et al. 2012; Nooraie and Tabibian 2012; Zakerhaghighi et al. 2014; Khaef and Zebardast 2016). Consequently, different studies have applied different indicators to measure QOL and there is no standard method for the selection of indicators (Diener 1995). Many people often associate economic growth and development as a measurement of quality of life. However, this is not true, as the measurement of quality of life comprises not just one factor or aspect, but a myriad of them. (Ibrahim and Chung 2003).

To investigate the concept of QOL, objective and subjective approaches have been used. Historically, there have two basic approaches to examining QOUL (and QOL):

(a) The first involves monitoring QOUL/QOL through a set of indicators -usually over time- derived from aggregated spatial data using official sources, such as the census, that are considered to be related to perceived QOUL/QOL (for example, level of household income, crime rates, pollution levels, housing costs, and so on).

(b) The second involves the use of sample surveys that measure peoples' subjective assessments of QOL domains including place. This approach typically measures satisfaction with specific phenomena and with life as a whole and in more sophisticated studies individual, survey questions are often combined to create indices, metrics, or indicators having greater reliability (Marans 2014)

They should not be thought of as two measures of the same thing; the distinction between objective and subjective QOL indicators is useful because it relates the public experience of QOL with the private (Cummins, 2000).

Subjective QOL is referred to individual opinion; context plays an important role in their opinion toward their living environment (Marans 2003). In fact, people in different contexts by having different conditions, have a different concern about different aspects of life. The subjective QoL can be measured in two ways. In one of the simplest methods, subjective QoL, in general, is a weighted sum of satisfaction with different domains of life. This model generally shows that the QoL is a weighted combination of the level of satisfaction with different domains or aspects of life (Rezvaniet al.2013) (Fig 1).In another method, subjective QoL can be measured in terms of an

individual's overall life satisfaction with regard to their life as a whole. In this method, overall life satisfaction is commonly measured using either intuitive or rational responses (Rezvaniet al.2013).

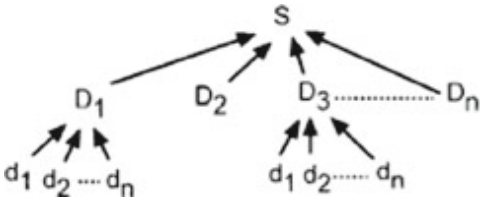


Fig. 1. The Simplest structural model of QoL.
S = life satisfaction/well-being, D = domain satisfaction, d = sub-domain satisfaction. (Pacione 2003)

Objective indicators are measures based on the frequency and they are external to an individual. These are tangible conditions such as physical environment, economic or technical factors (Das 2008).

Many researchers have also had also proposed that the physical, social and economic environment forms the core of any QOL (Camagni et al. 1998, Hardi and Pinter 2006, Talen and Shah 2007, Rezvani et al.2013). According to Das (2008), QOL can be interpreted as the capability of the environment for providing the necessary resources in order to fulfill the daily needs of human life. Also, Shafer et al. (2000: 165) assert that quality of life is created by an ongoing interaction between community, environmental and economic qualities.

Based on different QOL studies, to select appropriate indicators which best depict QOL condition in the selected study area, relevant literature has been reviewed. According to the literature review (Zebardast 2009; Tesfazghi 2009; Rezvani et al. 2013; Khaef and Zebardast 2016) and also taking into account quality of life issues, 42 indicators from different dimensions and domains of life, were selected to theoretically model and explain the mechanism for recognition quality of life in these districts (social setting) (Table 3).

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Table 3
Selected indicators to measure QOL in the current study

	Domain	Variable		Variable
Subjective	Economic Environment	Satisfaction from employment opportunities	**Objective**	Availability of Grocery/ Main market
		Satisfaction from your own economic condition		Availability of Drugstore
		Satisfaction from distribution of wealth and income		Availability of Clinic and Healthcare center
		Satisfaction from educational facilities		Availability of Post office
		Satisfaction from healthcare facilities		Availability of Police station
		Satisfaction from recreational facilities		Availability of primary school
	Social Environment	Satisfaction from a sense of personal security		Availability of high school
		Satisfaction from health conditions		Access to a shopping center
		Satisfaction from happiness		Access to park
		Satisfaction from a sense of belonging to the community		Access to the recreational center
		Satisfaction from relations with neighbors		Access to the sport center
		Satisfaction from the reliability of inhabitants		Access to the cultural center
		Satisfaction from hope for the future		Access to a bus station
		Satisfaction from success in life		Access to the public taxi
	Physical Environment	Satisfaction from neighborhood		Household size
		Satisfaction from housing conditions		Family income
		Satisfaction from natural surroundings and parks		Level of education
		Satisfaction from a condition of garbage collection		Occupation status
		Satisfaction from public transportation		Ownership of residence
		Satisfaction from street conditions		Number of rooms
		Satisfaction from water quality		
		Satisfaction from traffic conditions		
		Satisfaction from calmness in the city		

Source: (Zebardast 2009; Tesfazghi 2009; Rezvani et al. 2013; Khaef and Zebardast 2016)

2.3. Social Class

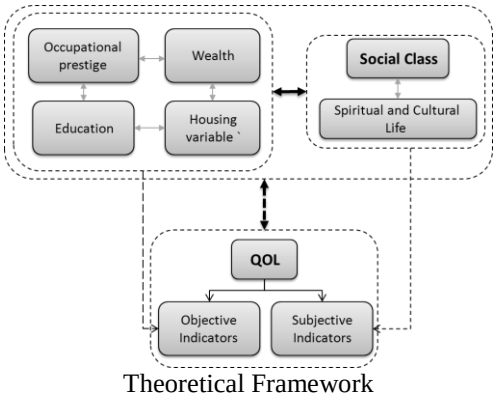
Piff et al. (2010) define the social class as "an individual's rank vis-a-vis others in society in terms of wealth, occupational prestige, and education" and characterize upper-class individuals as having "abundant resources and elevated societal rank". It is defined in different ways by functionalists, Marxists, and Weberians, but they nearly all agree that occupation is the best single indicator of a person's or household's class position and that classes are most basically aggregates of actors who occupy similar positions in their society's systems of economic production and distribution (Roberts 2015). People are influenced by the norms and beliefs of their cultures and society. This influence can take a more personal and intimate level or a more general and widespread level that affects large numbers of people (Henslin 2012).

The research of social class has traditionally been the domain of economists, political scientists, and sociologists (Bourdieu 1979; Giddens 2006; Savage et al. 2013; Van Doesum et al. 2017) (Table 4).

Table 4
A Different approach toward social classes

Karl Marx (1867)	**Class Theory**	Marx took inspiration from Hegel and consequently came up with the idea of base and superstructure (Rigby 1998:176-178). Marxist theory of class recognizes the economic basis of class systems.
Max Weber	**Class, Status and Power Theory**	Weber's view on social class developed and improved Marx's view to a much larger extent. Weber agreed with Marx's view that different classes exist but he suggested that people's class positions are based not simply on whether they own the means of production or not but also based on their market situation and market capacity (Giddens 1972:40-42).
Erik Wright	-	Wright modified Marx's model and added two more classes. Wright developed a four-class model of social class based on Marx: Capitalists (owner of large businesses), the Petty bourgeoisie (small business owner), Manager, Workers.
Dennis Gilbert, Joseph Kahl's	-	Their model consists of six social classes. At the top is the capitalist class. In descending order are the upper-middle class, the lower middle class, the working class, the working poor, and the underclass.

Based on studies, most experts believe that one of the main consequences of today's industrial city is the class differences between its districts and neighborhoods. We can consider physical environments as a crucial factor in man's interaction with others. Man as an organized system, dynamic and capable of learning, is of an ability to modify his behavior in the face of environmental changes.



Theoretical Framework

2.3. Study Areas

This study was conducted in Tabriz, Iran, a city of almost 1,500,000 inhabitants and the capital of its region (East Azerbaijan province). Tabriz is specifically characterized by a rich history and exposure to natural hazards (e.g. earthquakes have destroyed much of its rich historical heritage; Zamani-Farahani& Musa, 2012). Also, Tabriz City is one of the famous historic cities in Iran and in the World such that it was recognized as the Tourism capital of the Islamic world in 2018. Like other populated cities in the developing world, Tabriz has experienced the phenomenon of rapid urban growth leading to the formation of informal and slum settlements in peripheral zones of the city (Rahimi 2016). Generally, Tabriz city is divided into three clusters in terms of their population density, infrastructure, built-form patterns, and accessibility, including the availability of public transport and … (Fig 2).

Fig. 2. Map of the study area (Google Earth 2016)

A field study was conducted in three neighborhoods (Magsudiyeh district, MollaZeynaldistrict, Roshdiyeh district) in the different zone of the Tabriz city (Fig 2). All of them are indifferent deciles and were selected to represent broad differences in the extent of diversity, connectivity and residential mobility according to relevant

social indicators. Also, these neighborhoods differed in many dimensions, including the year of construction, architecture and demographic composition.

Magsudiyeh is the oldest area of the three neighborhoods studied. This neighborhood is among the old and invaluable neighborhoods in the historic fabric of the city. The current built-up area goes back to the Ilkhanate era, having a grid structure with regular blocks, buildings of one or two floors and a small garden in the center. The distinguishing feature of this area is the fact that several historical buildings (Qajar and Pahlavi) are located in this area which is among the historical tourist attractions of Tabriz. It is also very homogeneous and coherent.

MollaZeynalis a suburban settlement of many inhabitants. Most of the people residing in this district have come from other towns and villages of the province to find a job. This zone is the most considerable slum area in the city and is characterized by socio-economic, environmental and even political problems. Due to its history and the unique topographic condition, this zone is completely different from other slum zones of Iran and even Tabriz. One of the major problems of this area is vulnerable informal buildings that are mostly built without obtaining construction permits. Structural flaws in such buildings indicate that due to the negligence of the National Construction Regulations in the design and implementation and the lack of quality control for construction materials used in these buildings, on the part of their manufacturers, these buildings are of technical flaws.

Roshdiyeh is a new residential and business area developed along the Eynali Mountain Chain. Rich economic activity opportunities and high quality of building have attracted people from other parts of the city to this district. The surrounding parts of the area are mostly dedicated to local commerce. Throughout the neighborhood, there are large parks, multifunctional shopping centers, and many cultural and sports facilities.

3. Methodology

We designed the questionnaire in reference to concepts from the literature. The questionnaire was divided into two main sections. Section one includes questions regarding the objective and subjective dimensions of the QOL and another section contained socio-demographic information.

To avoid ambiguity in questions, to increase the number of collected questionnaires and to extract main issues, structured interviews by application of questionnaires were conducted. First, pilot pre-tests by application of Cronbach's Alpha as a tool to assess the reliability of applied questions were conducted with 45 residents. Cronbach's Alpha value ranges from 0 to 1. The results of Cronbach's Alpha for this study in three districts are provided in Table 5. Based on to Nunnally (1978), values of 0.7 and over are considered as acceptable reliability coefficients. So the test and applied questions could be considered reliable.

Table 5
Reliability Statistics

	Magsudiyeh	MollaZeynal	Roshdiyeh
Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	.821	.834	.854

Provided questions have been measured on a 5-point Likert scale, where 1 shows total satisfaction and 5 shows total dissatisfaction.

A multi-stage sampling technique for sampling has been applied. In the first stage, Tabriz was divided into three areas based on social and economic characteristics. Then, three different neighborhoods were selected by stratified random sampling method. Then by application of Cochran formula[i] method, with a significance level of 95% and an error margin of 5%, the required sample size has been determined and by use of systematic sampling method, questionnaires have been distributed among the residents of the neighborhood. The data were collected during the winter of 2017.

The required data has been collected and are analyzed via SPSS software. Factor analysis has been used to find the underlying dimension of the objective and subjective aspects of QoL. The Correlation analysis and statistical techniques such as ANOVA and t-test were used to assess the effect of individual characteristics on the QoL.

4. Results

4.1. Sample Characteristics

In this research, all of the participants were residents of the neighborhoods. They were approached in the street and agreed to respond to the questionnaire. The collected samples were not representative of the city's population, but care was taken to ensure that they represented a wide spectrum of age and levels of education whenever possible. The criterion for the sample selection was ease of access and whether the participant agreed to give an interview. In this research, we informed people that the study was solely for academic purposes, that their participation was voluntary, and that they could withdraw from the study at any time without penalty. The sample consisted of 52% woman and most respondents (30.6%) are between 18-25 years old (Table 6).

4.2. Factor Analysis

Factor analysis is a multivariate analytical technique that is applied to extract a subset of uncorrelated variables called factors that explain the variance observed in the original dataset (Everitt and Dun 1991). Factor analysis summarizes data into a few dimensions by condensing a large number of variables into a smaller set of latent variables or factors.

In order to see the suitability of the selected domains for applied indicators in questionnaires, Bartlett’s sphericity

test and the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) measure for sampling adequacy were tested. Bartlett's sphericity test and the KMO index enable us to detect if we can or cannot summarize the information provided by the initial variables in a few numbers of factors. But they do not give an indication of the appropriate number of factors. Following Ibrahim and Chang (2003), Das (2008), Tesfazghi et al. (2009) and Rezvani et al. (2013) the subjective and objective QoL indicators in three districts are measured.

Table 6

Frequency distribution of the demographic characteristics of the sample.

	Magsudiyeh	MollaZeynal	Roshdiyeh
Gender (% female)	48.8%	47.2%	60%
Age (%)			
18-25	34.4%	23.2%	34.2%
25-35	20.8%	28.8%	19.2%
35-45	8.8%	32.8%	20.0%
45-55	9.6%	11.2%	16.6%
More than 55	26.4%	4.0%	10.0%
Education (%)			
No school	4.0%	13.6%	0%
Primary school	1.6%	44.0%	8.3%
High school	17.6%	28.8%	31.7%
University	76.8%	13.6%	60.0%

4.2.1. Subjective QOL

As it was mentioned before, the QoL is a multi-dimensional concept. To find out the underlying dimension of subjective QoL, in order to analyze the QOL in different areas, factor analysis has been applied using 23 subjective attributes that were obtained from the survey.

∗ *Magsudiyeh District*

The KMO value for this study is 0.666 and Bartlett's test has a significant level of about 0.00, which suggests that the data is suitable for factor analysis. The number of factors extracted by the eigenvalue criterion (greater than one) and scree Plot is 4. The following table shows the special value and the percentage of variance explained by each factor (Table 7).

Table 7

Total Variance Explained

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	6.812	29.617	29.617
2	2.824	12.280	41.896
3	1.261	5.483	63.134
4	1.087	4.725	73.055

The results of the analysis of these factors in Maghsudieh neighborhood are as follows (Table8) :

Table 8

Index	% of Variance	Component
This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of all environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as multi-dimensional attributes. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates better aspects of QOUL.	29.617	$\mathbf{F_1}$
This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of economic environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as the Satisfaction of facilities and the local environment. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.	12.280	$\mathbf{F_2}$
This factor can be labeled as urban recreation facilities. This variable is positively correlated with further factors. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.	5.483	$\mathbf{F_3}$
This factor can be labeled as a local environment since it shows high loadings on satisfaction from inhabitants and housing. This variable is positively correlated with further factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.	4.725	$\mathbf{F_4}$

The first factor is the most important, indicating 29.617 % of the common variance.

∗ *MollaZeynal District*

The KMO value for this study is 0.621 and Bartlett's test has a significant level of about 0.00, which suggests that the data is suitable for factor analysis. The number of factors extracted by the eigenvalue criterion (greater than one) and scree Plot is 4. The following Table shows the special value and the percentage of variance explained by each factor (Table 9).

Table 9

Total Variance Explained

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	6.049	39.193	39.193
2	2.128	12.254	51.447
3	2.068	9.980	61.427
4	1.352	5.879	67.306

The results of the analysis of these factors in MollaZeynal neighborhood are as follows (Table10):

Table 10

Component	% of Variance	Index
$\mathbf{F_1}$	39.193	This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of all environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as multi-dimensional attributes. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates better aspects of QOUL.
$\mathbf{F_2}$	12.254	This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of social and physical environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as a local environment and urban recreation facilities. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.
$\mathbf{F_3}$	9.980	This factor can be labeled as subjective wellbeing since it signifies hope for future, sense of belonging to the community and …. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.
$\mathbf{F_4}$	5.879	This factor can be labeled as urban tranquility since it shows high satisfaction from the traffic condition. This variable is positively correlated with further factors. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.

∗ *Roshdiyeh District*

The KMO value for this study is 0.601 and Bartlett's test has a significant level of about 0.00, which suggests that the data is suitable for factor analysis. The number of factors extracted by the eigenvalue criterion (greater than one) and scree Plot is 4. The following table shows the special value and the percentage of variance explained by each factor (Table 11).

Table 11

Total Variance Explained

Component	Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	7.467	32.467	32.467
2	2.756	11.982	44.449
3	2.462	10.704	55.153
4	1.358	5.904	61.057

The results of the analysis of these factors in Roshdiyeh neighborhood are as follows (Table 12):

Table 12

Component	% of Variance	Index
$\mathbf{F_1}$	32.467	This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of all environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as multi-dimensional attributes. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates better aspects of QOUL.
$\mathbf{F_2}$	11.982	This factor shows the high loadings on the attributes of social and physical environments. Therefore, this factor can be labeled as a local environment and urban recreation facilities. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.
$\mathbf{F_3}$	10.704	This factor can be labeled as a local environment since it signifies satisfaction from water and health condition. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.
$\mathbf{F_4}$	5.904	This factor can be labeled as subjective wellbeing since it signifies a sense of belonging to the community and …. All these variables are positively correlated with this factor. A higher score for this factor indicates a higher satisfaction level of facilities.

4.2.2. Objective QoL

Factor analysis is applied to identify the underlying dimensions of objective QOL in the three districts of Tabriz

city. According to prior research, data analysis of the 19 selected objective variables was performed.
The KMO value and Bartlett's test for each study are presented in Table 13, which suggests that the data is suitable for factor analysis. The number of factors extracted by the eigenvalue criterion (greater than one) and scree Plot is 4.

Table 13

	Magsudiyeh	**MollaZeynal**	**Roshdiyeh**
KMO value	0.604	0.677	0.599
Bartlett's test	0.000	0.000	0.000

The following table shows the special value and the percentage of variance explained by each factor in the three neighborhoods (Table 14).

Table 14
Total Variance Explained

Component	**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	6.692	30.420	30.420
2	3.167	14.397	44.817
3	2.341	10.643	55.460

Table 15
Total Variance Explained

Component	**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	7.319	33.270	33.270
2	4.092	18.601	51.871
3	2.013	9.152	61.022

Table 16
Total Variance Explained

Component	**Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings**		
	Total	**% of Variance**	**Cumulative %**
1	7.029	31.949	31.949
2	3.572	16.238	48.186
3	1.933	11.787	59.973

4.3. Correlation Analysis

The Indicator Correlation Matrix is one of the most achievements of this study in that highlighting the correlation based on different variables such as gender, marital status, and employment status of participants can lead to a suitable understanding of the distribution of variables and differences among the variable. Independent T-Test and One-Way ANOVA were employed to reach a suitable understanding of these differences.
The results of the analysis of the correlation between the dependent variable (subjective and objective index) and independent variables (gender, age, occupation, etc.), using the Pearson correlation coefficient, indicates that:

- ✓ In the economic environment domain of the subjective indicator, a correlation is observed between the independent variables (income and education) with the dependent variable.
- ✓ In the social environment domain of subjective indicator, a correlation is observed between the independent variables (age and occupation) with the dependent variable).
- ✓ In the physical environment domain of subjective indicator, a correlation is observed between the

independent variables (occupation and gender) with the dependent variable.

- ✓ A correlation is observed between the independent variables (age and gender) with the dependent objective indicator.

5. Discussion And Conclusion

In today's cities, urban life and social life, in various spheres, don't have homogeneous and uniform characteristics. Economic and social indicators are among the factors that distinguish urban and social classes and create them. For instance, the poor living conditions in rural areas have caused massive immigration to large cities. These immigrants usually settle in the outlying parts of the city. As a result, because of the poor living condition in these areas, people encounter many social and economic problems.

This study was aimed to investigate and analyze the mechanism of QOL in a different social setting. For this purpose, first, the literature of QOL and social class was reviewed and so based on the research review questionnaire was prepared. Collected data by questionnaire was analyzed through factor analysis.

To investigate the suitability of the extracted factor and their indicators, KMO statistics and Bartlett tests have been applied. The obtained results reflect the suitability of selected factors and their indicators.

According to field observation and results gained from the analysis of open questions, in all three case studies, unemployment (especially in MollaZeynal district) is the main problem of residents in this city, which causes many problems in the society.

In three districts, 4 dimensions of subjective and 3 dimensions of objective QOL are identified. Also, the results show that the respondents' different levels of education, income, occupation status, etc. are important factors that influence people's attitudes towards a quality of life. In doing so, the following suggestions are offered:

- ✓ Orienting development plans towards economic development in order to overcome the economic and employment problems in the region
- ✓ Controlling management plans in order to create more employment opportunities in the region
- ✓ Developing and organizing recreational facilities in the city (especially in the marginalized area)
- ✓ Creating places of leisure opportunities for young people and families
- ✓ Providing facilities in accordance with the culture of each area of the city in order to improve the quality of life

6. Reference

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$$^{i\,i}n = \frac{\frac{t^2pq}{d^2}}{1+\frac{1}{N}\left(\frac{t^2pq}{d^2}-1\right)}$$