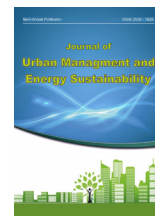


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## CASE STUDY RESEARCH PAPER

### Analysis of the criteria for establishing women's parks with an approach to explaining the factors influencing women's health

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#### ABSTRACT

The inclusivity of urban spaces is one of the main goals of urban planners and designers. In this context, designing spaces that meet the needs of women, such as women's parks, is an issue that needs to be considered in urban development plans, as women represent half of the urban population. This research aims to design a women's park with an approach that clarifies the factors influencing women's health. Based on the research objectives and the components examined, the type of research is applied, and the method used, given the nature of the work, is descriptive-analytical. Data collection methods included library and field research, and the data collection tool in the survey section was a questionnaire with a reliability of 0.802 using Cronbach's alpha. The statistical population of this research comprised all women aged 15 and above, and the research sample, calculated based on Cochran's formula, amounted to 384 individuals, selected through random sampling. In analyzing the data, the research utilized SPSS software and tests such as Pearson correlation and regression analysis. The Pearson correlation between the design of women's parks and women's health was found to be 0.706, with a significance level of the relationship at an alpha of 0.01 and a confidence level of 0.99 (sig 0.00), indicating that attention to the design and equipping of women's parks has a significant impact on ensuring women's health in the city and that the establishment of this space will enhance health levels. Furthermore, prioritizing the five effective components in designing the women's park showed that the component of multifunctionality in spatial and activity diversity had a standardized regression coefficient of 0.755, accessibility 0.801, privacy and hijab principles 0.801, and safety and security 0.705, respectively, indicating they have the most significant impact on the design of the women's park.

*Running Title: Establishing women's parks with an approach to explaining the factors influencing women's health*



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## INTRODUCTION

Since women, as half of the users of public spaces, have the right to use urban public spaces just like men, the creation of special spaces for women aimed at addressing their needs and reducing their limitations is one of the new approaches to ensuring greater satisfaction and security for women in urban areas (Habibi and Ali Pour Shojaei, 2015). This is particularly important in addressing leisure needs, as women's share of leisure time is significantly less than that of men, and their recreational, sports, and leisure facilities are also much fewer and more limited due to traditional societal attitudes toward how women spend their leisure time. Given that women play a vital educational and nurturing role in families, attention to their physical and mental health is crucial (Moaeni and Rahmani, 2019). In fact, women face various factors and limitations for active participation and social interactions in the Islamic Iranian society. The inability to meet needs such as freedom of dress, the need to speak freely about various issues, the need to release energy through rhythmic movements, the need for security from male gaze, the need to exercise and have fun freely, and other needs has resulted in women's lack of active presence and strong social interactions in society. Therefore, it is essential to create spaces such as thematic parks for women to facilitate increased social interactions among women in society (Ali Pour, 2015). Nowadays, creating vibrancy among women has become a significant element in cities, especially in large urban areas. The presence of depressed, lethargic women who lack feelings of vitality and liveliness is considered the biggest problem in major cities. While a significant portion of this issue can be attributed to the harsh conditions of urban life and modernity, the lack of cultural spaces and recreational facilities, as well as the freedom to talk openly about various issues, the need to release energy through rhythmic movements, the need for security from the male gaze, and the need to exercise and engage in leisure activities, have resulted in women's lack of active pres-

ence and strong social interactions in society. Therefore, it is important to create spaces such as thematic parks for women to enhance social interactions among women in society (Shariati and Gharibi, 2019). Moreover, in the design and evaluation of urban spaces, thinkers pay considerable attention to basic human needs, and it is widely believed that without addressing these needs, access to space and mobility within it will be significantly limited. These needs are influenced by various variables, and "gender" is one of the sensitive topics in this regard (Soleimani et al., 2019). Creating spaces for the presence and utilization of women, referred to as women's parks, can facilitate their presence in urban spaces. Accordingly, it is necessary to consider measures for the location and design of women's parks that can provide relaxation and leisure needs for a group of women citizens, thereby ensuring the creation of these spaces. In this regard, the researcher aims to analyze the impacting factors in the design of women's parks, including criteria such as safety and security, the possibility of establishing social interactions, permeability and ease of access, the principle of privacy and hijab, multifunctionality (spatial and activity diversity), tranquility (comfort, services, and facilities), the level of satisfaction among women, and consequently, trust in being present in a space that will promote social dynamism and liveliness. This process will be articulated through the opinions of citizens and experts in the design of the women's park and aimed at achieving an optimal model for spaces of rest for women.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

### *Literature review*

#### *Women's Park and the necessity of paying attention to them in urban Space*

Human beings are one of the most fundamental subjects in architecture, as issues related to them, such as perception, spatial experience, needs, and desires, have long influenced the formation of architecture. Humans can be cate-

gorized into two main groups: women (female) and men (male), and these two groups differ in terms of gender and sex (Kazemi et al., 2014). What is highlighted regarding the issue of gender, as one of the social factors in architecture and urban space design, pertains to the different psychological and behavioral needs influenced by gender differences between women and men. Although Abraham Maslow categorized the basic human needs (Pour Ahmad et al., 2018), and these needs are universal for all human beings, regardless of gender, there are also distinct needs between genders. Ignoring these needs in space design—particularly in public spaces—results in the creation of environments that gradually become unfit for one of the two user groups (women/men), leading to what is termed gendered space (Kazemi et al., 2014). Developed countries, aware of the sensitivities surrounding this issue and recognizing that improving the quality of urban design and environmental reconstruction enhances the sense of place among individuals, contributes to the mental health of the community and ultimately leads to economic reproduction in favor of public interests and rights, have taken broader steps, particularly in the last two decades. One of the most important factors influencing the quality of urban environments is the desirability and the absence of undesirability in public spaces, which cater to all demographics, classes, and genders. Furthermore, urban public spaces, as symbols of urban development responsive to the needs of a broad spectrum of people, hold a special place in assessing the success of systems overseeing urban development. Among urban public spaces, public parks, commercial centers, recreational centers, public parking lots, cultural centers, hospitals, offices, terminals, airports, and parks exhibit the highest and most extensive usage due to factors such as economic dimensions, service provision methods, and ease of accessibility. Thus, they represent the best options among urban public spaces for assessing existing quality and exploring suitable solutions for enhancing the future quality of urban spaces.

According to Article 30 of the First Chapter of the Fourth Development Plan on the groundwork for rapid economic growth, the government is obligated to take actions in urban and rural development and housing sectors to strengthen construction, provide a sense of identity for the appearance of cities and villages, achieve sustainable development, and improve the living environment in urban and rural areas (Salehi Fard et al., 2020). In order to achieve the aforementioned goals, one of the methods to improve the quality of life in cities is to pay attention to the needs of women—as part of the users of space in utilizing urban areas and accessing public services. This means that urban policy, the structure of cities, and urban studies should not marginalize or overlook the needs and priorities of women. In this case, the created spaces would possess high desirability and efficiency, allowing women to participate contentedly as part of the space users without feeling the need to leave the space. The necessity and importance of focusing on women in this research stems from the fact that addressing their needs in space design is not limited to considering the needs of a specific group. Women, due to the gender roles assigned to them by the prevailing culture in society, are present as mothers and caregivers, which means groups such as children and sick or elderly parents are always under their care and support. Thus, this approach indirectly considers the needs of the groups they care for as well. Additionally, women tend to live longer than men on average and are more likely to face problems related to aging.

Another important issue is that a lack of satisfaction with the environment and the difficulty of adapting to existing conditions forces women to endure problems arising from existing limitations in the space or to leave the space. The latter option is usually the more chosen route, leading to the exclusion of half of the users from public spaces, which pushes them towards a marginalized existence. Women, due to their responsibilities, are compelled to be present in urban spaces. This duality leads to psychological pressure on

women, and the negative consequences of this constant stress will impact the entirety of society, not just their families, which are considered the core of society (Kazemi et al., 2014). Today, many public spaces in cities around the world have become risky places. As the quality of public spaces has declined, private spaces such as women's parks, emphasizing privacy and creating secluded spots while considering personal comfort, have started to grow and flourish with specific functions and security (Pour Ahmad et al., 2018). In highlighting the importance of designing and equipping women's parks, it must be acknowledged that public spaces in cities are among the most important arenas that can positively influence the readability and liveliness, vigor, and, overall, the cultural-social and political aspects of cities over their physical and technical aspects in contemporary cities. Such spaces will serve as venues for joint cultural-social and emotional investments for social groups, materializing the mindset of civil society (Habibi, 2000).

#### *Women's park design components*

The need to be present in public spaces is essential for all groups, regardless of gender, age, income level, occupation, etc. Human experiences have shown that women suffer more from the adverse conditions of constructed environments. Women's presence in the city not only benefits them physically and psychologically, but they can also support society as a whole. On the other hand, it should be noted that the changing role of women in the family from a traditional form and the increase in women's presence in society, transitioning from an indoor to an outdoor role, necessitates a new perspective in space design (Beizaei and Ghoravi, 2018). Therefore, the design of women's parks in cities is a contemporary need, and several key points and components must be considered in creating these spaces. Some of the most important factors in the design and location of women's parks are as follows:

- **Safety and Security**

A sense of security for citizens enhances comfort, well-being, and the willingness to fulfill responsibilities. Security is one of the qualitative

indicators of life in cities, and social harms are among the most significant consequences of various security issues. Women, as half of the human population, establish a distinct relationship with space due to biological characteristics, responsibilities, and different perspectives (Hosseini et al., 2015). This is especially significant for uses such as parks and green spaces, and particularly for women's parks, where individuals' security in their presence at the park and in its surroundings must also be provided.

- **Ease of Access**

This criterion is directly related to the comfort criterion. In location standards, distance and time are the measuring units of comfort and ease. Concepts like short distance and easy access for living, pedestrian accessibility, and convenient access to transportation lines and urban facilities typically represent comfort and ease. Easy access to necessary urban services and facilities for different uses, along with the distance from the disturbances of congested uses, are considered comfort factors (Saeidnia, 2014). The concept of ease of access includes both vehicular and pedestrian dimensions.

- **Principle of Privacy and Hijab**

Iranian architecture reflects heavenly concepts by respecting the sanctity of human beings. The influence of the Quran on Iranian architecture differs from the influences of other religions, such as Zoroastrianism and Hinduism, which provide direct instructions for constructing their sacred spaces. The verse on hijab in Surah An-Nisa and its interpretation demonstrates the profound impact of divine verses on Iranian and Islamic architecture. The issue of privacy and hijab, along with protecting women's confidentiality, has been one of the important principles of Iranian architecture in creating architectural space. The term "harem" linguistically means the surrounding area that must be defended and supported. Harem creates a boundary, but its goal is not solely separation. The principle of hijab has been fully considered in various levels of Iranian architecture. Special attention has been

paid to visual hijab, facial hijab, and behavioral hijab in the design and construction of buildings to comply with divine laws and ensure women's security concerning privacy and hijab. Buildings were designed so that no stranger could see into their heart. A woman inside the inner quarters of a building felt secure, and the existence of privacy and space between the private and public was clearly defined and perceptible in the architectural design. (Maslow, 1990) In behavior, the design of spaces in Iranian architecture was done in a way that separated different and specific sections regarding the maintenance of privacy and hijab. On the other hand, it should be accepted that Iranian architecture has always been intertwined with the principle of maintaining privacy and hijab, resulting from the religious and spiritual influences over people's lives and the traditional beliefs regarding family members and women in the past. This is something that contemporary Iranian architecture struggles with, as it has almost forgotten its original architectural production. Furthermore, privacy and hijab as principles have various aspects and dimensions. Besides homes, privacy and hijab in mosques, baths, gardens, and more exemplify this issue. The inner quarters have been a valuable element in creating women's privacy and hijab in historical Iranian architecture, something that is no longer observed in contemporary buildings (Jalili, 2009).

#### *Multifunctionality, spatial and activity diversity*

Public spaces are considered the most important parts of cities and urban environments. In such areas, the highest level of contact and interaction between people occurs. This area encompasses all the urban fabric that people have physical and visual access to. One of the most important of these areas is parks and urban green spaces, which play an active role in the health of the city and its citizens (Mohammadi and Elyasi, 2020). On the other hand, limitations on the use of urban land and the principle of efficiency in cities have compelled managers, planners, and urban designers to create multifunctional urban spaces. In both normal and crisis conditions, as well

as under ideal circumstances, by defining multiple uses and functions within the same area, one use can be employed for various activities. This principle also applies to women's parks.

#### *Peace of mind, soothing*

Today, creating women's vitality is a missing element in cities, especially in big cities. The existence of depressed, listless women and the lack of a sense of vitality and vitality is considered the biggest problem of big cities. Although a large part of this approach is considered by Mirtran to be due to the difficult conditions of urban life and modernity, the lack of cultural spaces and recreational and joy-making opportunities is also not without effect in this area (Mollahosseini and Rahmani Qasabeh, 2016, 487). Since parks and urban green spaces are considered spaces for citizens to relax and they refer to these places to escape from the constraints of life, creating spaces with environmental quality will be an important factor in attracting citizens to parks. In the meantime, women's parks are more important because they are able to provide valuable recreational opportunities for women living in cities. Therefore, attention should be paid to creating a space that can give citizens peace of mind when designing women's parks.

#### *Methodology*

According to the objectives of the research and the components under study, the type of research is applied and the research method is descriptive-analytical, considering the nature of the work. According to this method, the factors affecting the design of the Women's Park have been examined and explained. In order to collect data, the method of collecting library and documentary information, as well as conducting interviews and field observations, has been used. To examine the views and opinions of citizens, the probability sampling method (simple random) has been used. Also, the unit of analysis in the research will be the respondent. The methods of data analysis in this research are descriptive and inferential statistical analysis in two ways:

- Descriptive method: It is a method that summarizes data in the form of graphs, figures and tables, and summary methods are in the form of indicators such as mean, standard deviation, variance, etc.
- Inferential method: It is a method that allows the results obtained from a sample to be generalized to the entire society. In this method, tests such as Pearson correlation and regression analysis were used with the help of SPSS software.

The following table presents the indicators and criteria for designing a women's park with the approach of explaining the factors affecting women's health: (Tab. 1)

## DISCUSSION AND FINDINGS

### *Interpretation and prioritization of women's park design components using multivariate regression*

In this section, using multivariate regression, it can be interpreted to what extent the research components, which include: safety and security, ease of access, the principle of privacy and veil, multi-functionality (spatial and activity diversity), and relaxing peace of mind, affect the design

of the women's park as a receptive variable.

The impact of safety and security components on the design of women's parks

Based on the information presented in the table below, the values of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) and the square of the multiple correlation coefficient (R Square) are shown. The value of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is 0.705, indicating a simple correlation between the two variables and reflecting the strength of the correlation between them. As evident from the value of (R), there is a very strong correlation between the two variables, women's park design and safety and security. The value of R Square indicates how much of the variance in the dependent variable, which is women's park design, can be explained by the independent variable, safety and security. According to this criterion, the variable of safety and security can explain 61 percent of the changes in the women's park design variable, which is indeed a significant amount. Therefore, the remaining 39 percent of the variance, known as the square of the error term  $e^2$ , is influenced by variables outside the model. (Tab. 2)

Table (1): Designing a women's park with an approach to explaining factors affecting women's health

Index	Criteria/item
Safety and security	Satisfaction with the security in the park and surrounding area
	Satisfaction with the safety in the park and surrounding area
	Satisfaction and assurance of security by those around them
	Possibility of using lighting in the park
	Active use of the park's surrounding areas at different times of the day and night
	Possibility of social surveillance around the park to prevent crime
	The possibility of children being present with their mothers and ensuring their safety and security in using the space.
Ease of access	Proximity to residence
	Visibility of the park entrance
	Fairness of access (disabled, elderly, children and ordinary people)
	Park intersection location and easy access to surrounding spaces
	Convenient pedestrian access
	Possibility of entering and exiting the park from different directions
	Appropriate location in the city (fair access for all female citizens)

Index	Criteria/item
The principle of privacy and Hijab	The park is exclusively for women.
	Lack of vision and control over the mirror and surrounding spaces
Multifunctionality of natural and human spatial and activity diversity	The existence of recreational, sports, cultural, etc. facilities to increase vitality and vitality
	A place designed for mothers that, in addition to providing an environment for playing and caring for children, also includes sports and entertainment equipment for mothers.
	The ability to meet friends in a defined space with appropriate furniture
	The principle of privacy and hijab, the park being exclusively for women
	Lack of vision and control over the mirror and surrounding spaces
	The existence of recreational, sports, cultural, etc. facilities to increase vitality and vitality
	A place designed for mothers that, in addition to providing an environment for playing and caring for children, also includes sports and entertainment equipment for mothers.
	The ability to meet friends in a defined space with appropriate furniture
	Possibility of using the park at special times, such as providing aid and shelter during a crisis.
	Creating medical facilities and health assessments with the ability for women to visit the park for treatment of their illnesses
	Ability to become positive social hangouts, especially for young girls
	Intellectual and cultural empowerment of women, solitude with nature, reading books and painting.
	Proportion between different parts of the park and the number of visitors
	Possibility of creating a market and exhibition in the park
	Using appropriate materials in space and floor design with the possibility of guidance and training
	Possibility of entrepreneurship and employment for women in the form of service activities in the park
Peace of mind	Creating a special area for women to have fun, relax, and walk individually or in friendly groups.
	Possibility of creating a pause space for holding activities such as theater, music playing, etc.
	Suitable for all groups with different ages, marital status, jobs, etc. (Park inclusiveness)
	Ability to become positive social hangouts, especially for young girls
	Intellectual and cultural empowerment of women, solitude with nature, reading, drawing books or discussion sessions.
	Possibility to choose the desired cover in the park
	Seeing the sky
	Promoting women's participation in urban affairs
	Ensuring peace and mental and physical health for women in the park
Preserving and strengthening identity elements and symbols	
Avoiding the use of unit patterns in the design of different parts of the park	
Using water in the park (for a sense of vitality and dynamism)	

**Table (2):** The extent to which women's park design is explained using safety and security

Safety and security	Multiple correlation coefficient	Squared multiple correlation coefficient	Modified coefficient of determination	Standard error of estimate
	0.705	0.612	0.611	0.262
Prediction (fixed): Safety and security				
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design				

According to the table below, the statistical significance of the regression model (0.000) is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the model used is a good predictor for the safety and security variable and in this regard the regression model is significant. Also, the f value in the table is 532.108, which is significant at the (0.001) level, indicating that the safety and security variable has a high level of explanation and is able to explain the amount of change and variance of the receptive variable, namely the design of the women's park. (Tab. 3)

*The effectiveness of the accessibility component in the design of the Women's Park*

According to the table below, the value of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is equal to 0.755, which indicates a simple correlation between the two variables, in other words, it shows the intensity of the correlation between the two variables. As can be seen from the value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the two variables, there is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and ease of access. The square value of

the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the receptive variable, namely women's park design, can be explained by the effective variable, namely ease of access. According to this assumption, the ease of access variable can explain 80 percent of the variations of the women's park design variable, which is actually a good value. Therefore, the remaining variations, namely 20 percent, which is known as the square of the error quantity e2, are influenced by variables outside the model. (Tab. 4)

According to the table below, the statistical significance of the regression model (0.000) is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the model used is a good predictor for the accessibility component and in this regard the regression model is significant. Also, the f value in the table is 563.211, which is significant at the (0.001) level, indicating that the accessibility component variable has a high level of explanation and is able to explain the changes and variance of the receptive effect variable, namely the design of the women's park. (Tab. 5)

**Table (3):** Predicting the amount of changes in the design of the Women's Park using safety and security

Safety and security		Sum of squares	Standard deviation	Mean square	F	Significance level
	Regression		102.25	1.3	106.33	532.108
Prediction (fixed): Safety and security						
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design						

**Table (4):** The extent of explanation of women's park design using ease of access to women's park design

Ease of access	Multiple correlation coefficient	Squared multiple correlation coefficient	Modified coefficient of determination	Standard error of estimate
		0.755	0.739	0.800
Prediction (fixed): Ease of access				
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design				

**Table (5):** Predicting the amount of design changes in the Women's Park using ease of access

Ease of access		Sum of squares	Standard deviation	Mean square	F	Significance level
	Regression		110.325	1.2	108.21	563.211
Prediction (fixed): Ease of access						
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design						

*The effectiveness of the privacy principle component in the design of the women's park*

According to the table below, the value of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is equal to 0.801, which indicates a simple correlation between the two variables, in other words, it shows the intensity of the correlation between the two variables. As can be seen from the value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the two variables, there is a very strong correlation between the two variables of the design of the women's park and the principle of privacy. The square value of the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the receptive variable, namely the design of the women's park, can be explained by the effective variable, namely the principle of privacy. According to this assumption, the principle of privacy variable can explain 59 percent of the variations of the design of the women's park variable, which is actually a good value. Therefore, the remaining variations, namely 41 percent, which is known as the square of the error quantity  $e^2$ , are influenced by variables outside the model. (Tab. 6)

According to the table below, the statistical significance of the regression model (0.000) is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the model used is a good predictor for the privacy principle component and in this regard the regression model is significant. Also, the f value in the table

is 692.6, which is significant at the (0.001) level, indicating that the privacy principle component variable has a high level of explanation and is able to explain the amount of change and variance of the receptive effect variable, namely the design of the women's park. (Tab. 7)

*The impact of the multi-functionality component on the design of the Women's Park*

According to the table below, the value of the multiple correlation coefficient (R) is equal to 0.755, which refers to a simple correlation between two variables, in other words, it shows the intensity of the correlation between two variables. As can be seen from the value of the multiple correlation coefficient between two variables, there is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and multifunctionality. The square value of the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the dependent variable, namely women's park design, can be explained by the effective variable, namely multifunctionality. According to this assumption, the multifunctionality variable can explain 60 percent of the variations of the women's park design variable, which is actually a good value. Therefore, the remaining variations, namely 30 percent, which is known as the squared error quantity  $e^2$ , are influenced by variables outside the model. (Tab. 8)

Table (6): The extent of explanation of the design of the women's park using the principle of privacy in the design of the women's park

The principle of confidentiality	Multiple correlation coefficient	Squared multiple correlation coefficient	Modified coefficient of determination	Standard error of estimate
	0.801	0.623	0.599	0.28
Prediction (fixed): The principle of confidentiality				
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design				

Table (7): Predicting the amount of changes in the design of the Women's Park using the principle of privacy

The principle of confidentiality		Sum of squares	Standard deviation	Mean square	F	Significance level
	Regression	122.3	1	11.22	692.6	0.001
Prediction (fixed): The principle of confidentiality						
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design						

According to the table below, the statistical significance of the regression model (0.000) is less than 0.05, so it can be said that the model used is a good predictor for the multifunctionality component and in this regard the regression model is significant. Also, the f value in the table is 652.1, which is significant at the (0.001) level, indicating that the multifunctionality component variable has a high explanatory power and is able to explain the amount of change and variance of the receptive effect variable, namely the design of the women's park. (Tab. 9)

### CONCLUSION AND RESULTS

The present study was conducted with the aim of designing a women's park with an approach to explaining the factors affecting women's health. According to the research objectives and the components under study, the type of research was applied and the research method was descriptive-analytical, considering the nature of the work. The data collection method was libraries and fieldwork, and the data collection tool in the survey section was a questionnaire in a sample of 385 citizens, which was determined by the Cochran model as a random distribution. The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated using Cronbach's alpha equal to 0.802. In the data analysis method in this study, the

use of Spss software and tests such as Pearson correlation and regression analysis was used. The results of survey and women's opinion have shown that due to the lack of space for women to spend their leisure time in this city, the need for this space has been fully felt, and the women present in this study, regardless of their level of education, marriage, and age, expressed the need for this space and believe that the women's park should be created in a suitable space with appropriate access and at the same time an equipped space. Perhaps this space will create the right conditions for participation in social interactions. Among the five components of safety and security, ease of access, the principle of privacy and hijab, multi-functionality (spatial and activity diversity), and peace of mind (relaxation) in the design of the women's park, which can also affect women's health, each of the components has been evaluated with indicators. Among the safety and security indicators, satisfaction with security in the park and its surrounding space has the highest importance with an average of 3.62, and the activity of the uses around the park at different times of the day and night has the lowest importance with an average of 3.12. This issue shows the importance of paying attention to security in park design and, consequently, the mental health of users.

Table (8): The extent of explanation of women's park design using the multifunctionality of women's park design

Being multi-functional	Multiple correlation coefficient	Squared multiple correlation coefficient	Modified coefficient of determination	Standard error of estimate
	0.755	0.603	0.589	0.39
Prediction (fixed): Multi-functionality				
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design				

Table (9): Predicting the amount of design changes in the Women's Park using multi-functionality

Being multi-functional		Sum of squares	Standard deviation	Mean square	F	Significance level
	Regression	121.03	1	121.33	652.1	0.000
Prediction (fixed): Multi-functionality						
Recipient influence variable: Women's Park design						

In addition, in the discussion of ease of access in the design of the women's park, the item of appropriate location in the city (fair access for all female citizens) with an average of 4.12, which itself emphasizes the capacity factor in land use, is considered an important indicator. In addition, other indicators of this component such as proximity to the residence of users, appropriate pedestrian access and the location of the park's intersection and the possibility of easy access to surrounding spaces are also important.

Regarding the correlation between variables, there is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and safety and security. The square value of the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the receptive variable, namely women's park design, can be explained by the effective variable, namely safety and security. According to this assumption, the safety and security variable can explain 61 percent of the changes in the women's park design variable, which is actually a good value. between two variables, and in other words, it shows the intensity of the correlation between the two variables. As can be seen from the value of the multiple correlation coefficient between the two variables, there is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and ease of access. The square value of the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the receptive variable, namely women's park design, can be explained by the effective variable, namely ease of access. According to this assumption, the ease of access variable can explain 80 percent of the variations in the women's park design variable, which is actually a reasonable value. There is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and the principle of privacy. The square value of the multiple correlation coefficient R Square shows how much of the receptive variable, namely women's park design, can be explained by the effective variable, namely the principle of privacy. According to this assumption, the principle

of privacy variable can explain 59 percent of the variations in the women's park design variable, which is actually a reasonable value. There is a very strong correlation between the two variables of women's park design and multifunctionality. The squared value of the multiple kernel coefficient R Square shows how much of the dependent variable, i.e. the design of the women's park, can be explained by the effective variable, i.e. multifunctionality. According to this assumption, the multifunctionality variable can explain 60 percent of the variation in the design of the women's park, which is actually a good value.

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