



## Measuring the Efficiency of Managerial Strategies in Improving Urban Livability in Tabriz Metropolis

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### Abstract

**Background and Objective:** Rapid urbanization and environmental pressures challenge cities to provide a high quality of life. Livability, encompassing social, economic, physical, and environmental dimensions, is influenced by effective urban management. This study aims to evaluate the impact of managerial strategies on urban livability in Districts 1 and 10 of Tabriz, identifying strengths and weaknesses to inform sustainable planning and policy decisions.

**Methodology:** Descriptive-analytical approach with questionnaires. Data were analyzed using SPSS with t-tests and regression analysis to compare districts and assess relationships between management strategies and livability indicators.

**Results and Findings:** Findings indicate significant differences between the two districts. District 1 demonstrated higher levels of livability across most indicators, especially in infrastructure and services, while District 10 showed weaknesses in socio-cultural and environmental dimensions. Regression results confirm a meaningful relationship between the quality of urban management and perceived livability. These findings are consistent with international research emphasizing the role of governance, participation, and equitable distribution of resources in enhancing urban life.

**Keywords:** Urban Management, Livability, Tabriz, Indicators.

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## **EXTENDED ABSTRACT**

### **Introduction**

Urbanization is one of the most significant global trends of the 21st century, bringing both opportunities and challenges for cities. Rapid growth in population and infrastructure development often leads to complex issues, including environmental degradation, traffic congestion, inadequate public services, and social inequalities. In this context, the concept of urban livability has gained increasing attention among planners, policymakers, and researchers.

Urban livability refers to the quality of life experienced by residents, encompassing multiple dimensions such as social, economic, physical, and environmental factors. A livable city is not only efficient in providing essential services and infrastructure but also fosters community well-being, safety, accessibility, and environmental sustainability. Measuring and improving livability requires careful assessment of urban policies, management strategies, and citizen engagement.

This study focuses on evaluating the impact of managerial strategies on urban livability in Districts 1 and 10 of Tabriz. By understanding the strengths and weaknesses of current management practices, the research aims to provide insights for more sustainable and effective urban planning. The findings can guide policymakers in prioritizing interventions that enhance both the quality of life and the resilience of urban environments.

### **Methods and Material**

Urban livability has recently become a central topic in urban planning and management due to rapid urban expansion and density, which put pressure on limited space, resources, and the environment, reducing cities' capacity to maintain a suitable quality of life. This study aims to assess the effectiveness of management strategies in improving livability in Districts 1 and 10 of Tabriz. Using a descriptive-analytical method, data were collected via a structured questionnaire and analyzed in SPSS using T-tests and stepwise regression. Results indicate that District 1 outperforms District 10 in urban management dimensions such as urban services (3.02), governance (3.06), investment (3.07), and socio-cultural factors (2.75), and in livability indicators including economic (2.84), social (3.72), physical (3.82), and environmental (3.68) aspects, compared to District 10's lower scores. Overall, findings show a significant relationship between quality urban management and enhanced livability, highlighting the need for revising management policies and implementing balanced, equity-oriented planning to improve urban quality of life in underprivileged areas.

### **Results and Discussion**

The analysis of urban livability in districts 1 and 10 of Tabriz revealed significant disparities across multiple dimensions. District 1 consistently demonstrated higher scores in economic prosperity, social cohesion, infrastructure quality, and environmental conditions compared to district 10. Survey results indicate that residents of district 1 have better access to healthcare, education, public transportation, and recreational facilities, which positively influence their overall quality of life. Conversely, district 10 faces deficiencies in urban services, poor infrastructure maintenance, and limited public spaces, which correspond to lower livability indices.

Statistical analysis, including correlation and regression models, highlighted that socio-cultural factors, access to essential services, and investment levels are the most significant predictors of livability. The data suggest a strong positive correlation ( $r > 0.7$ ) between effective urban

management and residents' satisfaction. Furthermore, differences in governance efficiency between the two districts appear to exacerbate inequalities, indicating that targeted policy interventions are necessary to bridge the gap.

These findings underscore the critical role of integrated urban planning and management in enhancing quality of life. Investment in social and physical infrastructure, coupled with participatory decision-making, can significantly improve livability, particularly in underdeveloped areas. The results align with previous studies emphasizing that sustainable urban development relies on balanced resource allocation, community engagement, and continuous monitoring of urban indicators.

## **Conclusion**

This study investigated and compared the livability of districts 1 and 10 in Tabriz, focusing on socio-economic, environmental, infrastructural, and service-oriented dimensions. The results indicate a clear disparity between the two districts. District 1 demonstrates higher livability, supported by well-developed urban infrastructure, efficient public services, and strong social networks, which together foster a higher quality of life. In contrast, district 10 suffers from insufficient urban amenities, deteriorating infrastructure, limited access to essential services, and lower levels of social cohesion, which negatively impact residents' overall well-being.

The analysis highlights that livability is multidimensional and closely linked to effective urban management, equitable resource distribution, and participatory governance. Socio-economic inequalities and environmental deficiencies in district 10 underscore the importance of targeted interventions. Improving transportation, public spaces, healthcare, and educational facilities, alongside community-driven programs, can help reduce disparities and promote social equity. Furthermore, sustainable urban planning strategies should integrate environmental conservation, efficient land use, and inclusive development policies to enhance the quality of life across all districts.

In conclusion, enhancing urban livability in Tabriz requires comprehensive planning that addresses both physical infrastructure and social dynamics. Policymakers and urban planners must prioritize interventions that balance economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability, ensuring that all residents, regardless of their district, have access to equitable and high-quality living conditions. Continuous monitoring and community engagement are essential for the long-term success of such initiatives, creating a resilient and livable urban environment for present and future generations.

## **Declarations**

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### **Authors' Contribution**

Authors contributed equally to the conceptualization and writing of the article. All of the authors approved the content of the manuscript and agreed on all aspects of the work declaration of competing interest none.

### **Conflict of Interest**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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