



Citizen Satisfaction with Urban Park Services, Case Study: Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, Aybak, Samangan

Hadi Aliyar^{1*}; Sayed Emmuddin¹; Akbar Sharafat¹

¹Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Education, Samangan University, Afghanistan

²Department of Development Geography, Faculty of Education, Bamyan University, Afghanistan

*Corresponding Email: [Email: hadi.aliyar333@smgu.ed.af](mailto:hadi.aliyar333@smgu.ed.af), Phone Number: +93 771484135

Article History:

Received: 22. 09.2025

Accepted: 05. 10.2025

Online First: 27.12.2025

Citation:

Aliyar, H. Emmuddin, S. & Sharafat, A. (2025). Citizen Satisfaction with Urban Park Services, Case Study: Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, Aybak, Samangan. *Kdz Uni Int J Islam Stud and Soc Sci*;2(4):532-545

e-ISSN: 3078-3895

This is an open access article under the Higher Education license



Copyright:© 2025 Published by Kunduz University.

Abstract

Urban parks are among the fundamental intra-urban uses and play a vital role in providing services and welfare for residents to spend their leisure time. This study, using a descriptive-analytical approach, examines residents' satisfaction with the services of Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim in Aybak., Samangan. The data required for the study were prepared and organized through a research questionnaire with a 5-point Likert scale. The findings were analyzed at descriptive and inferential statistical levels. Diagnostic tests and histograms indicated that the data distribution did not follow a normal distribution; therefore, non-parametric tests were used to test the research hypothesis. The Friedman test was employed to rank the park service indicators and test the research hypothesis. The results showed that all indicators of the Old City Park services are at a relatively satisfactory level. The welfare facilities indicator achieved the highest mean score (3.60), followed by the green space indicator (3.53), the comfort and convenience indicator (3.38), and the safety and security indicator (3.28), with a significance level (sig: 0.01), i.e., well above the neutral midpoint. In the ranking of indicators using the Friedman method, the welfare facilities indicator received the highest score (2.79), while the safety and security indicator ranked last (2.28). Consequently, these findings can help planners and city managers identify residents' satisfaction with the park's service indicators and use these insights to further improve and enhance service quality.

Keywords: Park Services, Satisfaction, Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, Aybak, Samangan.

Introduction

With increasing population and urbanization, humans have gradually moved away from natural environments, making their biological, physical, and spiritual needs more evident. On the other hand, the excessive concentration of social, economic, and cultural activities

in large cities has led to a surge of people into these urban areas. In such a context, the need for recreational and breathing spaces within the city has grown (Mohammadi, 2012). The rise in urban population and the physical expansion of cities in recent decades have also affected the structure of the urban landscape and the city's natural environments (Jansson & Lindgren, 2012). Today, urban living relies more than ever on services, and one of the most fundamental of these services is the provision of parks and green spaces (Mohammadi, 2012). Parks, as service-oriented spaces for families to spend leisure time and alleviate fatigue from work and daily activities, hold great importance; however, beyond this, the vital significance of green spaces in the modern world is highlighted not only by their recreational and economic values but also by their environmental importance. By contributing to metabolic balance within the city on the one hand and enhancing beauty on the other, green spaces improve the livability and ecological quality of urban areas (Barbosa et al., 2007). Therefore, one cannot overlook the importance and role of urban green spaces in the vitality and sustainability of cities, nor their increasing effects on urban ecosystems as well as various ecological, economic, and social outputs (Ghanbari, 2013). Given the extensive body of research on the importance of green spaces in urban environments, researchers across disciplines regard green-space usage as the fifth most important urban function. Consequently, while the existence of these functions is highly valued, citizens' access to these service functions is equally critical. The presence of parks and green spaces within cities is widely recognized as a significant factor for vibrancy, vitality, health, and quality of life of urban residents. Regarding services and access to parks and urban green spaces, a large body of studies has been conducted, and here we discuss some of them: Ghadermarzi (2018) "Measuring the Tourists' Satisfaction on the Quality of Services Provided by Environs' Vacationlands (Case Study Sanandaj, Abidar Park)" found a positive and statistically significant relationship between the variables of service quality of Abidar Recreation Area and tourist satisfaction. Hashemi Tilenouei and colleagues (2012) in their article titled "Assessing Women's Satisfaction with Women's Parks: A Case Study of Women's Parks in Tabriz" concluded that among the four women's parks in Tabriz, satisfaction with the spaces of Shams-e Tabrizi Park was relatively better, owing to the services and facilities provided for women. Jafari and colleagues (2019) in a study titled "Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of Urban Parks with a Spatial Justice Approach in Bonab" found that the clumped distribution of parks in the central and eastern areas of Bonab and residents' discontent with inadequate access indicate unequal access. Hatami-Nijad and colleagues (2015) in their study "Spatial-Temporal Distribution of Urban Parks in Amol with a Social Justice Approach" noted that results show an improper distribution of parks leads to decreased citizen satisfaction and fewer park visits. Hermzi and colleagues (2015) in a paper titled "Citizen Satisfaction with Parks and Urban Green Space in Bandar Abbas" found that the study examined satisfaction-reducing factors such as lack of shaded space and children's play facilities, concluding that overall satisfaction was not highly satisfying. Fasihi and colleagues (2020) in their article "Analyzing Access to Urban Parks with a Spatial Justice Perspective in Ilam" revealed that unequal access is more pronounced in the southern regions of Ilam's parks. Building on extensive studies in this field that address the results of various researchers, it can be concluded that creating green spaces in cities has become a necessity (Pour Ahmad et al., 2009). Parks, as one of the key components facilitating these needs, not only provide

environmental space but also contribute to the beauty and aesthetics of cities (Malek Ghasemi et al., 2007). However, the manner of service provision in these spaces at times leads to user dissatisfaction (KAFI et al., 1392). In the contemporary world, citizens' satisfaction with public spaces is regarded as one of the key criteria in evaluating urban services and tourist attractions (Maināi et al., 2014). With population growth in urban spaces, the physical and spatial expansion of cities proceeds rapidly; in this context, Afghanistan—though facing rural-to-urban migration—also faces severe challenges in providing public spaces, open spaces, and green areas, which has reduced access for the elderly, youth, and adolescents to recreational and green spaces, potentially negatively impacting mental, emotional, and physical health. A shortage of open and green spaces diminishes the quality of life, livability, and vibrancy of a city. Aybak, as one of Afghanistan's towns with tourism attractions, requires a better understanding of the factors influencing the satisfaction of both domestic and international tourists with urban parks. The present study seeks to examine Aybak residents' satisfaction with the services of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim and to identify the factors influencing residents' satisfaction and to determine the extent of their satisfaction with the park's services. The research question therefore asks: To what extent are Aybak residents satisfied with the services of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, and which variables significantly influence their satisfaction? These questions will be addressed in this study.

Based on observations and documents, it appears that residents' satisfaction with the services of this park is at a satisfactory level. Therefore, this is our research hypothesis. The aim of the present study is to answer the research question and test the stated hypothesis, in order to examine the status of residents' satisfaction in Aybak City with the service indicators of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim. The study will ultimately provide answers to the research question and the hypothesis.

Material and Method

The present study is of practical significance and adopts a descriptive-analytical approach. Initially, definitions, concepts, and terminologies were drawn from reputable scientific articles and journals. Subsequently, field data for this study were collected using a research questionnaire arranged on a five-point Likert scale (from Very Much to Very Little). The data were gathered through fieldwork, and the collected data were analyzed using SPSS and Excel.

Population and Sample Size

The study's population comprises all visitors of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim. Specifically, individuals who could read and respond, and who had a suitable understanding of the services of urban parks, were considered part of the population. The sample size was determined using Cochran's formula. Applying Cochran's method, the population size was estimated at approximately 384 individuals. Questionnaires were randomly distributed to 384 visitors of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, and their opinions regarding the park's services were examined.

Reliability and Validity of the Questionnaire

Given that the majority of the data were obtained through the questionnaire and field observations, the research questionnaire was subjected to validity and reliability evaluations. For the validity of the questionnaire, expert opinions from the scholars and professors of the Geography Department and related departments were solicited, and their insights were used to inform the validity of the questionnaire. The reliability of the questionnaire was then assessed using the Kolmogorov–Smirnov method to determine Cronbach’s alpha, which was evaluated as positive and excellent. Based on the conducted assessments, the overall Cronbach’s alpha for the study was 0.94, indicating an excellent level of reliability.

Geographic Location and Borders of Samangan Province

Samangan Province is situated in the northern part of Afghanistan. To the east, it borders Baghlan Province; to the south, it borders Bamiyan Province; to the southwest, it borders Sar-e Pol Province; to the west, it borders Balkh Province; and to the north, it borders Kunduz Province. The province lies at a geographic latitude of 36° North and a longitude of 68° East (Economic-Social and Demographic Survey, 2014).

Geographic Location Aybak City

Aybak, the capital of Samangan Province, is situated at an elevation of approximately 959 meters above sea level and is the largest city in the province. Aybak comprises three urban districts and serves as the provincial capital of Samangan. The city holds particular economic and political significance within the province (Aliyar et al., 1402: 258). Aybak also functions as an important trade route between Mazar-e-Sharif and Pul-e Khumri and lies along the Mazar-i-Sharif–Kabul highway, which confers substantial economic importance (Economic-Social and Demographic Survey, 1394).

Study Area (sub heading)

The Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim is one of the major parks in Aybak, Samangan Province, located approximately four kilometers east of Aybak city. The park covers an area of about 2 square kilometers (equivalent to 18 hectares) and holds special significance. Although it is considered a peripheral park, it plays a very important role in the leisure activities of citizens and attracts a large number of visitors daily. While extensive information about the park’s infrastructure and facilities was not readily available, its distance and geographic location were determined using Google Earth imagery. Samples Collection.

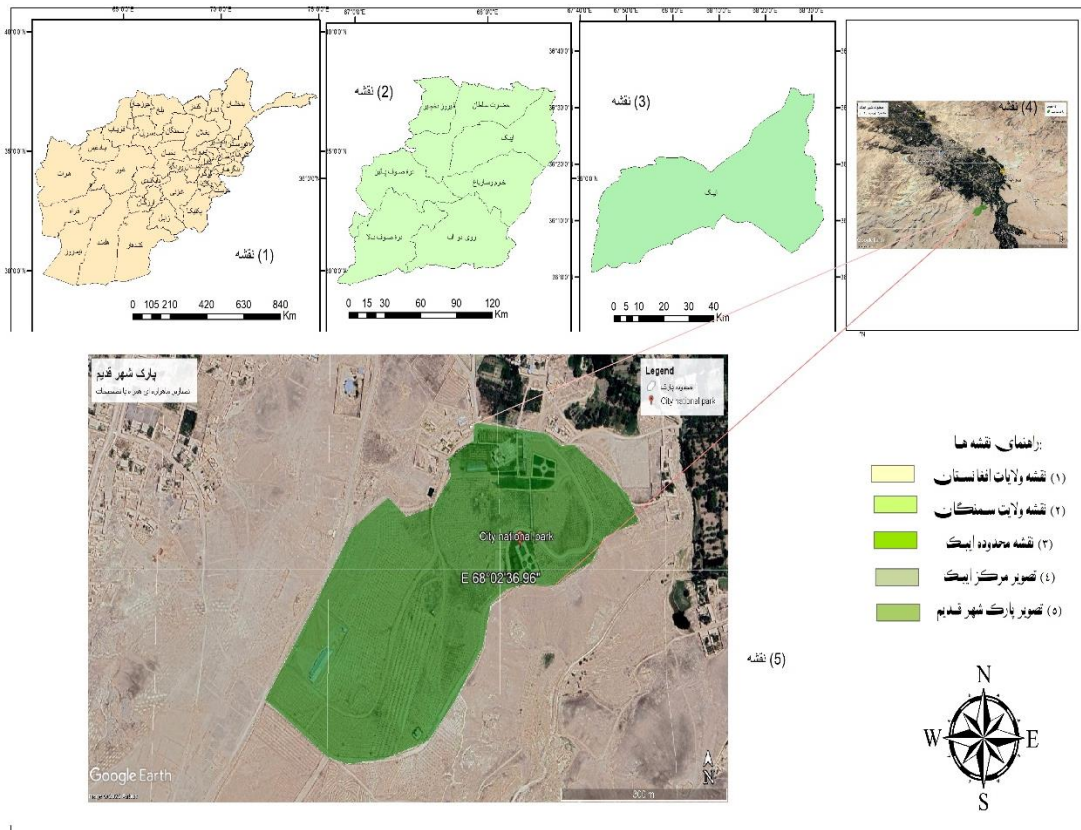


Figure 1. Image of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim, Aybak, Samangan Province. (Researchers: 2025)

Statistical Analysis

Gender of respondents

Gender of respondents .Based on the conducted analyses, among the total respondents who answered the questionnaire for this study, about 259 individuals (67.4%) were men, and about 121 individuals (31.5%) were women. Additionally, about 3 questionnaires contained errors, accounting for approximately 0.1% of the total. The results are shown in Table (4-1).

Table 1. Gender of respondents

Age group	Frequency	Percent
15 - 25	137	35.7%
25 - 35	202	52.6%
Over 35	45	11.7%

Respondent Employment Status

The results of examining the employment status of the respondents to the questionnaire indicate that 19.3% were employed in the government sector, 36.7% were employed in private sectors, 23.4% were unemployed or without a formal job, and 20.6% were self-employed. Accordingly, it can be inferred that the majority of park visitors were individuals employed in the private sector, who visited the park to spend their leisure time.

Table 2. Respondent employment status

Employment type	Frequency	Percent
Government employee	74	19.3%
Private sector employee	141	36.7%
Unemployed	90	23.4%
Self-employed	79	20.6%
Total	384	100%

Assessment of the Overall Status of City Park Services Indicators

The analysis of citizen satisfaction indicators for park services at the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim in Ibik shows that overall satisfaction levels are mid-range, with mean scores for recreational facilities, green space, comfort and convenience, and safety near the midpoint. Relatively high standard deviations indicate notable differences in individual perceptions, with some respondents relatively satisfied and others dissatisfied. In recreational facilities, satisfaction with restrooms and shade structures is fairly favorable, but shortages of parking and on-site containers are important drawbacks needing serious attention. In green space, while tree diversity and the presence of mature trees contribute to overall satisfaction, field observations suggest mature trees are not as prevalent within the area, though existing tree plantings could be satisfactory; shade provision and play areas could be improved. In comfort and convenience, cleanliness and low noise levels require corrective actions, as satisfaction in this domain is lower than in other indicators. Security and safety concerns regarding protective walls and family-friendly safe spaces place park security in a middle range, underscoring the need for structural and supervisory enhancements. Overall, the results indicate that improvements in infrastructure, expansion of green space, enhanced safety, and cleanliness can play a fundamental role in increasing satisfaction and utilization of park services, which necessitates strategic planning and appropriate resource allocation.

Table 3. City Park Services Indicators

Indicators	Mean	Standard Division
Recreational facilities	3.61	1.41
Green space	3.54	1.66
Comfort and convenience	3.38	1.30
Safety and security	3.29	1.15

Recreational facilities indicator status

The recreational facilities index analysis shows that overall user satisfaction with park amenities is relatively moderate, with mean scores across domains ranging from 3.35 to 3.81. The highest satisfaction is with pedestrian wayfinding signs (mean 3.81), indicating a notable attention to guidance and organization in walking areas. It is worth noting that although guidance signs are installed less frequently and respondents gave adequate responses to related questions, field observations suggest that the condition of walkways, pavement, and related infrastructure still requires improvement. By contrast, the lowest satisfaction concerns children's and adolescents' play equipment (mean 3.35), which may reflect shortages or insufficient quality of these facilities. The overall means for other aspects—trash bins (3.83), restrooms (3.48), shade structures (3.47), and parking (3.49)—suggest these amenities are acceptable but still warrant enhancement to raise user satisfaction. Positive and relatively high standard deviations indicate variability in satisfaction levels across respondents, likely influenced by factors such as usage type, availability of amenities, or service quality. Overall, the results emphasize the need to focus on upgrading park amenities and infrastructure to boost satisfaction and residents' well-being.

Table 4. Recreational facilities indicator

Indicators	Varibalies	Mean	Standard Division
Recreational facilities	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of park seating?	3.61	1.41
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of waste bins in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of containers inside the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of restrooms (toilets) in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of play equipment for children and adolescents inside the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of sunshades in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of parking for your vehicles inside the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of water taps in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of lighting at night in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the presence of pedestrian guide signs in the park?		

Green Space indicator status

The analysis of the Green Space index in the park indicates that overall user satisfaction across different aspects is roughly moderate, with an overall mean score of 3.54. The highest satisfaction is with tree diversity (mean 3.58) and park floral landscaping (mean 3.56), reflecting attention to aesthetics and plant variety. In contrast, the lowest satisfaction concerns the play and recreational space for children (mean 3.48), suggesting a potential need to improve children's play facilities and spaces. The relatively high standard deviations point to divergent views and levels of satisfaction among users, likely due to differing expectations or how people use the green space. Overall, while the park's green spaces are somewhat satisfactory, enhancing biodiversity initiatives, improving recreational facilities, and further developing green areas and related equipment are needed to boost overall satisfaction.

Table 5. Green space indicator

Indicators	Varibalies	Mean	Standard Division
Green space	To what extent are you satisfied with the presence of mature trees in the park?	3.54	1.66
	To what extent are you satisfied with the variety of trees in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with shading from trees in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with lawn care and greenery in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the floral landscaping in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with play and recreational spaces in the park?		

Comfort and Convenience indicator status

The analysis of the Comfort and Convenience index in the park shows that overall user satisfaction across different aspects is at a moderate level, with an overall mean score of 3.38. The highest satisfaction concerns opinions about a clean environment and the presence of service staff (mean 3.56), indicating satisfactory cleaning and management services in the park. In contrast, the lowest score is for the availability of play equipment for children (mean 2.77), suggesting a need for improvement and development in this area, as insufficiency or poor quality of these facilities may affect user satisfaction. Additionally, satisfaction with the tranquil space and beautiful landscapes, though moderate, indicates a need to strengthen natural and soothing elements in public spaces. The relatively high standard deviations reflect diverse viewpoints among users; some may be more satisfied with services and amenities, while others have higher expectations in various areas. Overall, to raise overall satisfaction, it is essential to improve children's play facilities and enhance the quality of landscapes and calming spaces, although cleaning services and staff are currently viewed as satisfactory by visitors.

Table 6. Comfort and Convenience indicator

Indicators	Varibalies	Mean	Standard Division
Comfort and Convenience	To what extent are you satisfied with the tranquil and comfortable space in the park?	3.38	1.30
	To what extent are you satisfied with the cleanliness of the park environment?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the absence of noise pollution in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the beauty of the scenery in the park?		

Indicators	Varibalies	Mean	Standard Division
	To what extent are you satisfied with the availability of play equipment for your children in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with suitable spaces for the elderly in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with the park's service staff?		

Safety and security indicator status

that overall user satisfaction across different aspects is at a moderate level, with an overall mean score of 3.29, considered acceptable. The highest satisfaction relates to the park's general safety and security (mean 3.62), reflecting a relative sense of calm and assurance in the park environment. By contrast, the lowest satisfaction concerns the presence of protective walls (mean 2.99), which aligns with other variables and signals the need to strengthen protective structures and related interventions. The mean scores for family-safe spaces (3.41) and absence of disturbances by people (3.29) also indicate moderate satisfaction, though improvements in these areas could enhance perceived safety and overall well-being. The relatively high standard deviations suggest diverse views and experiences among users, likely due to individual, temporal, and locational factors. Overall, while the general sense of safety in the park is reasonably satisfactory, there is a clear need to focus on improving protective structures, reducing disturbances, and enhancing private and family-oriented spaces to raise user satisfaction.

Table 7. Safety and security indicator status

Indicators	Varibalies	Mean	Standard Division
	To what extent are you satisfied with the protective walls in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with safe/family-friendly spaces in the park?		
Comfort and Convenience	To what extent are you satisfied with the safety and security of the park?	3.29	1.15
	To what extent are you satisfied with the absence of disturbances by people in the park?		
	To what extent are you satisfied with spaces appropriate for men and women?		

Based on the analysis of data at the level of the four indices, this study concludes that overall citizen satisfaction with the services of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim is at a medium level; however, certain variables referenced within the analyses of each index are in an

unfavorable or undesirable state from respondents' perspectives and require greater attention to improve citizen satisfaction with the park's services. Overall, citizen satisfaction with the park's services is at a medium to relatively high level. Accordingly, it can be inferred that officials have performed relatively well, and with continued service delivery, they could achieve even higher levels of citizen satisfaction.

Discussion

The findings of this study contribute to scholarly debate by highlighting differences and similarities with existing literature and shaping an academic discussion around spatial justice, citizen satisfaction, and the performance of urban services in parks. While prior studies – such as Jafari et al. (2019), Hatami Nnejad (2015), and Fasihi (2019) – emphasized unequal spatial distribution of parks and the dissatisfaction arising from this distribution, the results in Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim of Irbil show that residents assign the highest scores to the "amenities" index, and, according to the Friedman test, this index is significantly higher than the others. This finding stands in contrast to studies that identify shortages or poor-quality services as the main source of dissatisfaction. On the other hand, there are similarities; for instance, the importance of the "green space" and "safety and security" indices, which received mid-to-high rankings, aligns with theorists like Newman (1973) and Heiler (1996), who emphasize the impact of design and supervision on security and satisfaction. The debate is further fueled by the observation that in some cities, weak spatial distribution of services is the primary driver of dissatisfaction, whereas in the study sample, despite potential inequalities, citizens' priority appears to be quality and access to amenities. Therefore, the findings, while confirming the importance of urban services for quality of life, suggest that the type and quality of services provided – especially welfare-related services – may have a greater impact on citizen satisfaction than spatial distribution alone, potentially motivating a reconsideration of purely place-based approaches in urban planning. As discussed, differences and similarities across this study reflect factors such as variation in perspectives, awareness of services and amenities, knowledge of citizens' rights, expectations, geographic location, and policy context, all of which influence how residents evaluate urban park services. Overall, citizen satisfaction with Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim's services is at a medium to high level, indicating that residents show moderate to relatively high satisfaction with indices such as amenities, green space, comfort, and safety. Nevertheless, more precise planning could further enhance residents' satisfaction.

Hypotheses Testing

The Friedman test results indicate that among the different indices, the amenities have the highest mean, and there is a statistically significant difference in the ranking of these indices, as the significance level (Sig: 0.000) is equal to the Kruskal-Wallis test statistic (Chi-Square: 41.48). The green space, comfort and convenience, and safety and security indices have smaller yet significant means, reflecting the relative importance of these factors in the survey. These findings suggest that amenities receive greater attention from respondents and that there are meaningful differences among the indices, which could serve as a basis for prioritizing influencing factors to improve quality of life. With respect to Friedman test

results, which show significant differences among indices at a significance level (Sig: 0.000) corresponding to (Chi-Square: 41.48), we can conclude: for Hypothesis 1, given that the mean of amenities is higher, residents of Ibak presumably have relative satisfaction with the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim services, although this hypothesis requires direct assessment of overall satisfaction; nonetheless, the results indicate that amenities are of substantial importance. Regarding Hypothesis 2, Friedman test results also show significant differences among various indices, meaning that park services indices in the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim differ in importance or satisfaction levels. Therefore, this hypothesis is supported; that is, there are meaningful differences in the evaluation of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim's service indices.

Table 8: Friedman test results for testing the research hypotheses

Indicators	Mean	Chi-square	Sig	Freedom Degree
Recreational facilities	3.61			
Green space	3.54	41.48	0.000	3
Comfort and convenience	3.38			
Safety and security	3.29			

Ranking of Indices

If the overall status of the indices at descriptive and inferential levels was examined and we concluded that none of the studied indices fell within the desirable range of urban life quality, we then turned to ranking them for greater precision in scoring. The Friedman method was used to rank the urban quality-of-life indices. To prepare the data for ranking, all variables of each index were computed in SPSS using the Analysis option, and the mean score of each index was obtained. Then, using the Friedman method—which is a rank-based method for determining ordinal positions—the indices were ranked, and its output can be seen in the table below.

Table 9: Ranking of Indicators

Indicators	Mean	Rank	Sig
Recreational facilities	2.79	1	0.000
Green space	2.61	2	0.000
Comfort and convenience	2.31	3	0.000
Safety and security	2.29	4	0.000

The results of the analysis for this table show that the Amenities index has the highest mean, 2.79 points, placing it first, followed by Green Space in second place with a mean of 2.61 points. The Comfort and Convenience index ranks third with a mean of 2.31 points, and Safety and Security ranks fourth with a mean of 2.29 points. All indices have a significance level of Sig: 0.000, indicating that the differences among these indices are statistically significant. These results support the conclusion that, overall, Amenities and Green Space are more important and prioritized than the other indices, and improving these factors appears likely to have a substantial impact on citizen satisfaction. Moreover,

the relative importance of the indices based on their ranking can provide guidance for planning and prioritizing urban service improvements.

Conclusion

As a result of analyzing the questionnaire data for this study, which aimed to assess the services of the Park-e-Shahr-e-Qadim across four indices (Amenities, Green Space, Comfort and Convenience, and Safety and Security) using a five-point Likert scale, and given that tests of the data distribution indicated it did not follow a normal distribution, nonparametric Friedman tests were used to test the research hypotheses. The results show that there are meaningful differences among the groups studied. For example, the mean scores of the indices ranged from 3.38 to 3.60, and these differences are statistically significant. Given the significance of the test results, the research hypotheses (Hypothesis 1 and Hypothesis 2) are confirmed at a 99% confidence level (Sig: 0.000). Hypothesis 1 referred to citizen satisfaction with the park services, and the results indicated relatively satisfied citizens, with each index scoring above the average; this implies a relative level of satisfaction with park services, though some variables require improvement to achieve greater citizen satisfaction. Hypothesis 2, which referred to differences among the indices, is also confirmed; the mean scores (ranging from 3.38 to 3.60) indicate meaningful differences in the average scores of each index. Overall, these hypotheses are supported at a high level of confidence. In terms of ranking the indices using Friedman's method, it was found that the Amenities index, with a mean score of 2.79, ranked first, while Safety and Security, with a mean of 3.38, ranked last. Although all indices were evaluated as mid to high, this suggests that the park's amenities have contributed to citizen satisfaction to some extent. Overall, the study demonstrates that the examined variables have a substantial impact on each other, and these findings can be used to inform and improve future decision-making and planning.

Acknowledgment

The authors also thank the anonymous reviewers for their helpful comments and suggestions.

Data Availability Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

References

- Mohammadi, J., Poorghayoomi, H., & Zarei, Y. (2012). Spatial Location-Analysis Urban Parks Of Noorabad City by GIS Technique. *Geography And Environmental Planning (University Of Isfahan)*, 23(3 (47)), 177-192. Sid. <https://Sid.Ir/Paper/153201/En>

- Adibi Saad Nezhad, Fateme, & Azimi, Azadeh. (2012). Explaining Security In Urban Environments Based On Physical And Design Parameters. *Environmental Based Territorial Planning (Amayesh)*, 4(15), 81-105. Sid. <https://sid.ir/paper/130563/en>
- Jansson, M., & Lindgren, T. (2012). A review of the concept 'management' in relation to urban landscapes and green spaces: Toward a holistic understanding. *Urban forestry & urban greening*, 11(2), 139-145.
- Barbosa, O., Tratalos, J. A., Armsworth, P. R., Davies, R. G., Fuller, R. A., Johnson, P., & Gaston, K. J. (2007). Who benefits from access to green space? A case study from Sheffield, UK. *Landscape and Urban planning*
- Ghanbari, A. and Ghanbari, M. (2013). Assessing Spatial Distribution of Tabriz Parks by GIS (Compared Network Analysis and Buffering). *Geography and Environmental Planning*, 24(2), 223-234.
- Ghadermarzi, Hamed. (2018). Measuring the Tourists' Satisfaction on the Quality of Services Provided by Environs' Vacationlands (Case Study Sanandaj, Abidar Park) urban Tourism, 5(1), 69-82. SID. <https://sid.ir/paper/526131/fa>
- Hashemi Tilenoi Maliheh, Mirgholami Morteza, & Rafiyan Mojtaba. (2014). Assessing women's satisfaction with women's parks (Case study: Women's Parks of Tabriz).
- jafari, F., Rasoulzadeh, Z., Hamidi, A. (2019). Distribution analysis of urban parks with the approach of space equity (study item: Bonab city). *Journal of Urban Social Geography*, 6(1), 43-56. (In Persian)
- Hatami-Nijad, H., and colleagues. (2015). Spatial distribution analysis of inner-city parks in Amol with an social justice approach. *Studies in Urban Structure and Function*, (27), 29-53.
- Hermzi, Maliheh, Kalbasi Anariki, Katayoun, and Balouchpour, Mahsa, and Ghadyi, Hojjat. (2015). Citizens' satisfaction with parks and urban green spaces (Case study: two parks in Bandar Abbas). *International Conference on Sustainability in Architecture and Urbanism - City Masdar*. <https://civilica.com/doc/377777>
- Fasihi, H. , Shamaei, A. and Azarakhsh, F. (2020). Analysis of Access to Urban Parks with a Spatial Justice Approach (Case Study: Ilam City). *Spatial Planning*, 10(2), 105-118. doi: 10.22108/sppl.2020.115754.1356
- Pour Ahmad, Akbaripur Saraskanr, & Sattoudeh. (2009). Urban Green Space Management in Tehran Municipality District 9. *Journal of Human Geography Research*, 42(69), 29-50.
- MALEKGHASEMI, A., BABAEI KAFARI, S., & ADELI PISHBIJARI, E.. (2005). THE ASSIGNMENT OF LAND-USE PLANNING PRINCIPLES AND GIS APPLICATIONS IN AFFORESTATION AND GREEN AREAS' DEVELOPMENT (A CASE STUDY IN TEHRAN'S SORKHE- HEASAR FOREST PARK). *JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES*, 11(3), 181-188. SID. <https://sid.ir/paper/7829/en>
- Maināi, Fahimeh, Hosseini, Masoumeh, and Farbadaniā, Mehrān. (1393). A study of tourist satisfaction with urban parks (case study: Mottah Park, Mashhad City). *International Scientific-Strategic Conference on Tourism Development of the Islamic Republic of Iran: Challenges and Prospects*. SID. <https://sid.ir/paper/850977/fa>
- KAFI, MOHSEN, ASKARZADEH, M., & MANSOURI, S.A.. (2007). THE PRINCIPLES OF SAFETY MANAGEMENT AND IMMUNIZATION IN PARK DESIGNS. *IRANIAN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCES (JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE)*, 38(1), 33-38. SID. <https://sid.ir/paper/8619/en>
- Aliyar, H., Mohammadi, M., & Nadery, Z. (2024). Assessment of Solar Energy Utilization in Urban Spaces (Case Study: first part of the Kart-e-Solh, Aybak City - Samangan). *Samangan Academic & Research Journal*, 2(02), 251-266. <https://doi.org/10.64226/sarj.v2i02.15>