

A Comparison between Indicators of Sustainable Urban Development and Criteria of a Creative City (Case Study: Cities of Yazd Province)

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1. INTRODUCTION

Creative city is a place with strong potentials for arts, culture, creativity and innovation which is characterized by four scenarios of creative human capital, quality of life, innovation and social capital aimed at the application of sustainable development indicators. Also, concepts such inventions and creativity in all scientific fields, creative industries, elements of sustainable economy and environment are the criteria underlying complete social welfare and improved quality of life as well as the livability of the city. As a result, given that city and its quality of life are directly influenced by the attitude towards urban issues, urban creativity as a strategic approach affects the above criteria. The creative class has a major impact on the study of factors that can motivate competition in urban areas. In the conceptual model of this research, the application of creative class as human and social capital will encourage innovation in urban environments, which would result in improved quality of life of residents. Now, if this component of creative city is applied to all indicators of sustainability, the foundation for the realization of a creative city will be laid. In this regard, competition and collusion of realizable and conflicting elements as well as conformity are the main barriers to sustainable urban development and creative city. The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between sustainable development indicators and criteria of creative cities in Yazd Province with an eye toward the implementation of sustainable creative city.

2. METHODOLOGY

This is a descriptive-analytical study and statistical population consists of 24 cities of Yazd Province, The research draw on 35 indicators of sustainable development and 22 indicators of a creative city. For data analysis, the model of urban rating - size, Entropy Coefficient and TOPSIS model were used. Furthermore, to test the relationship between thzzsxze variables, inferential statistics tests such as correlation coefficient, multiple regression and path analysis were employed.

3. DISCUSSION

In many programs, especially in urban and regional planning, the number of population and spatial-temporal distribution is of particular importance. According to the official statistics of Iran, Yazd province had a population of 401,868 people in 1976 which increased to 1,074,428 people in 2011. In recent decades, in addition to population growth there has been an increase in the numbers of cities as well. This has led to unbalanced distribution of population in this Province, giving rise to urban imbalances and inequalities. The results of Entropy distribution show relative imbalance in the process of spatial distribution of cities in urban network. Also, the rate-size model suggests that over these years, there has been an imbalance in the slope of the regression line in urban system of Yazd province. Accordingly, a study of indicators of sustainable development in Yazd province shows Yazd and Mybod fall in the group of sustainable cities. Also, the results of path analysis about the indicators of a creative city show that innovation variable (0.672) 0 and education (0.537) have the largest effects in the cities of Yazd province in terms of sustainable development and creative city respectively. Also multiple correlation coefficients

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(R) confirm the relationship between indicators of creative city and sustainable urban development (as a combined index) in cities of Yazd province with a rate of 0.569. Finally, given its substantial human capital, numerous experts high growth rate and multiple technology centers, the city of Yazd has great potentials in using renewable energy (solar, wind) and advancing toward the realization of a creative city.

4. CONCLUSION

Finally, suggestions that can help the realization of creative cities in Yazd province include the employment of creative cultural industries in cities, dynamics of cultural products, extensive

investment in urban infrastructures, utilization of renewable energy, life standards and superior technologies, the development of growth centers, science and technology parks and Elites Office in provincial cities and attracting elites, investment and development of IT infrastructure in cities toward the realization of eCitizen as well as the access of all citizens to cyberspaces (Internet.), which nurture creativity and innovation among citizens.

Keywords: Feasibility, Creative city, Human capital, Sustainable development, Cities of Yazd.

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