

Evaluation of the Effect of Lifestyle Components on the Spatial Structure of the Contemporary House; Case Study: Qazvin City*

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ABSTRACT

The house structure, as the family's main shelter, has always changed over history and has been affected by various factors such as economy, community, culture, and rituals. Researchers have considered culture to be the most important factor affecting the shape and form of a house. In other words, housing is a cultural phenomenon that aims to create a spatial social unit more influenced by the family and culture of its members than the power structures in the society. Topics about the culture and living culture highlight other terms in the mind, including life method and lifestyle. In this case, as one of the main parameters of culture, lifestyle leaves the highest impact on the spatial structure of the house. This study aims to evaluate the effect of lifestyle components on the spatial structure of contemporary houses in Qazvin City. The extant study was conducted using a mixed method in two steps. In the first step, the literature was examined based on the qualitative method and library studies through descriptive-analytical techniques to extract lifestyle components and spatial structure components. In the second step, the components extracted from the first step were reviewed through semi-structured interviews in the sample society. The results reveal a significant relationship between lifestyle and spatial structure of the house. In this lieu, "social relationships", "indigenous needs", "fashion", and "belief needs" respectively have the highest relationship with the spatial structure of houses in the sample society.

Keywords: Lifestyle, Spatial Structure, Contemporary House, Qazvin.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of housing as the family life center has been always changing for the man, and this concept has been a function of occupants' expectations and meeting them. On the other hand, human intellectual evolutions over various historical, social, cultural, and belief periods in different places have led to the selection of different lifestyles, leading to continuous change in the body of house that is the second body of a human (Alipour, Mahmoodi, and Aghalatif 2020, 70). Thus, housing is a requirement that has different meanings in diverse times and environment, and each society shapes it based on its specific demand, talent, economic, social, and cultural capacity and potential. Accordingly, all mentioned points must be analyzed to identify housing phenomena within two architectural and interior architecture dimensions.

Like all developing communities in recent decades, Iran's society has been also changed in different social, economic, and other aspects (Anabestani, Behzadi, and Anzaee 2018, 35). When the social world is developed then new concepts are required to understand it (Azkia and Roodbaraki 2009, 241-245). Since the mid-19th century and the formation of social class as a system for the classification of people within the capital system and the gradual emergence of the "lifestyle" concept in sociological analyses, house structure has been also influenced by the changes that occurred in the lifestyle of space users. It seems that changes in lifestyles and interactions would also lead to serious changes in the physical space, especially the housing (Alalhesabi and Korrani 2013, 20). These changes and developments can be seen as tangible over the recent decades regarding lifestyle changes in the Iranian housing pattern.

The accurate and deep understanding of these changes and their effects on the residential built environment seems the main human need as an inevitable necessity (Aghasi and Dadkhah 2018). Hence, this study aims to investigate the concept of lifestyle and its constituent components, and then evaluate the lifestyle indicators in the spatial structure of selected sample societies and prioritize them in the second step. Regarding the mentioned points, the main question can be designed as follows:

What are the components of lifestyle, and to what extent do these components affect the components of the spatial structure of the contemporary house?

2. METHOD

This study has been conducted based on the mixed method within two steps. In the first step, the topic literature was examined through qualitative methods and library studies based on the descriptive-analytical

method to extract components of lifestyle and spatial structure. In the second step, the components extracted from the first step were investigated through semi-structured interviews in the studied sample society due to the diversity of tastes and lifestyles of individuals.

Interviews were begun after introducing the general field of research and asking a general question about the personality traits, demographic information, and housing preferences of the respondents, and then were directed based on the presented answers. The length of each interview was determined between 30 and 50 minutes, considering each family's conditions and their eagerness to answer the questions. Interviews were continued until the respondents mentioned no new point, and in other words, the data saturation was acquired.

The statistical society of the research comprised newly built houses in District 2 of Qazvin and the sample society consists of 10 newly built houses selected through purposive sampling and snowball technique. To do so, 37 newly built apartments- with at least two bedrooms- where young couples lived were determined by real-estate advisors in the district, and then 10 houses that their members were willing to participate and interview were selected to find the impact rate of lifestyle components on the spatial structure of houses.

After the interviews ended in the second step, the content analysis was done based on the similarities between extracted topics through a selective coding method. The phases for weighing these codes and examining their frequencies for the final assessment were done through the qualitative data analysis software of MAXQDA. Unlike quantitative data analysis software such as SPSS whose analysis base is mathematical rules, input data are not just analyzed through the software in MAXQDA but are collected and organized systematically. This software finds the most important information based on some algorithms (Dolani, Hariri, Hassanzadeh, and Valinejadi 2012, 78). Therefore, facilitation of code classifying and organizing them in similar categories allows the researcher to detect components and their effect rate (Bilabari and Alborzi 2016). Interviews considered assessment of the house generality, privacy and communications, spatial depth of the sample, and analysis of the interviewed community's opinions about their houses' features to evaluate the effect of lifestyle components on the spatial structure of the house. In this regard, components of space structure are pointed within asked questions, and the unconscious interviewer introduces the lifestyle components in the next step by explaining the reason for their answers.

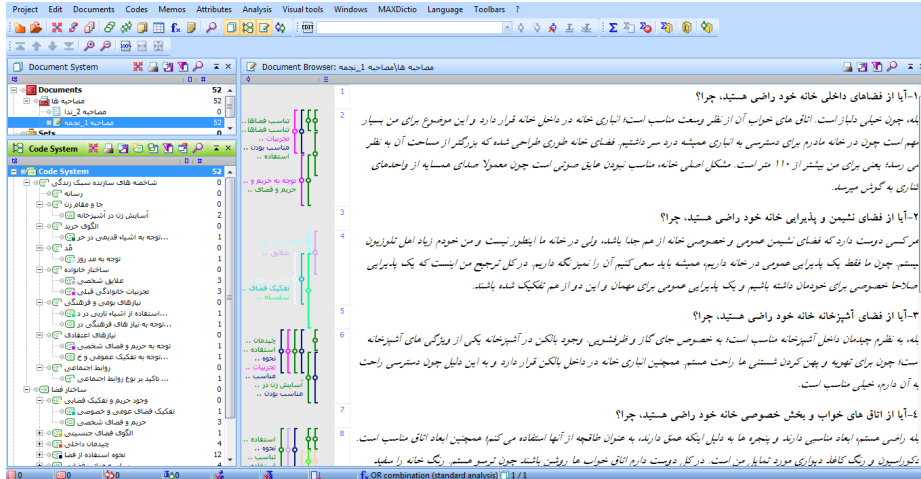


Fig. 1. Metho of Adding Open, Axial, and Selective Codes to Interview 1

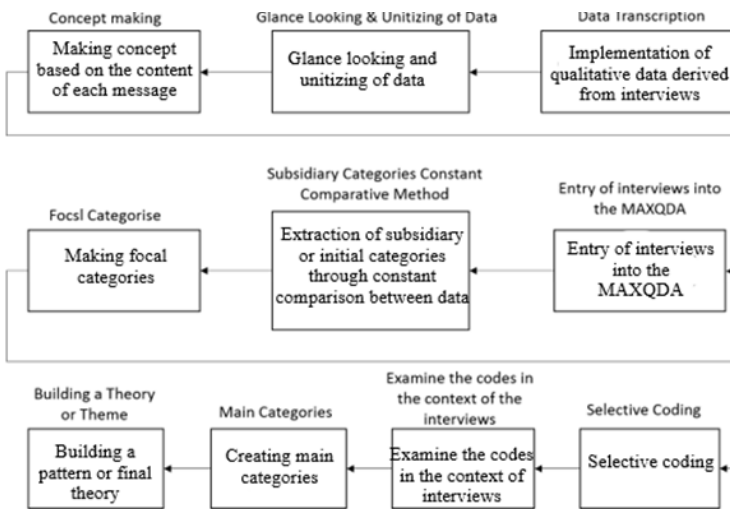


Fig. 2. Process of Creating Concepts and Implementing Research

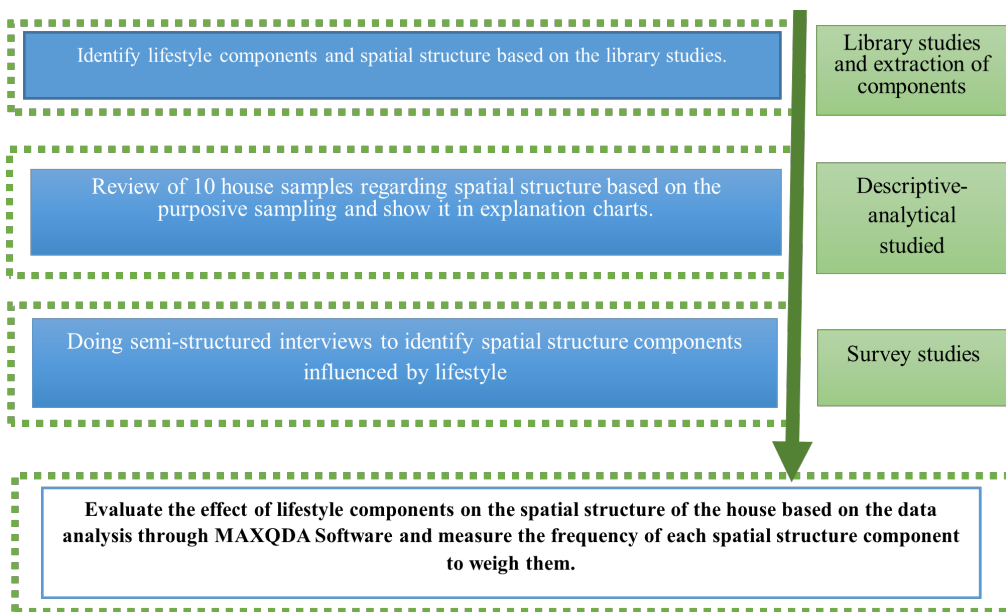


Fig. 3. Research Process

3. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

3.1. Lifestyle

The concept of “class” is the starting point of sociologists, which has three main indicators: income, job, and education, so the economic situation of man in the 19th century has been the key variable for social analyses, but it has lost its self-sufficiency in the social hierarchy analyses regarding the society complexities of social class concept, and sociologists of that time such as Giddens replaced the concept of social class with other terms, including “lifestyle” (Yaghoobi, Kanani, and Yahyapour 2020, 122). In the opinion of Bourdieu, the concept of lifestyle has been based on the “distinction.” Instead of some factors such as income and job, he emphasizes some cultural factors such as taste patterns (Bourdieu 1984, 175). Giddens defines different living ways as the lifestyle (Giddens 2008, 119). In both cases, lifestyle is the systematic method of consumption, perception, and valuation of material and nonmaterial culture. Time, money, and expertise are indicators of the material aspect of lifestyle, and object consumption patterns and leisure behaviors are among the indicators of nonmaterial lifestyle (Khademiyan 2017, 26).

In sociological contents, two different analyses exist about the lifestyle phenomenon. What is determined by the concepts of “social class”, “social stratification”, and “social dignity” in the classic sociology theories are analyzed under the concept of “lifestyle” in the contemporary social theories. In the first analysis, which goes back to around 1920, lifestyle expresses the wealth and social position of man and is usually adopted as a metric to determine social class (Chapman 1955; Chapin 1935). This scale has been shaped based on the truth that “lifestyle” and especially the objects owned by people are mainly different between various classes, and since “living room” is the most common place that depicts these differences, various classes of society can be differentiated regarding the living room and its appliances (Rostami and Ardashirzadeh 2013, 25).

According to the mentioned points, the concept of class was the golden rule for explanation over a long period that gradually lost its validity. The lifestyle concept has achieved increasing importance and popularity because the available genealogies cannot explain the diversity of the modern world. The concept of class gradually lost its validity, so that it became more complicated to find relationships between education, job, income, and individuals’ attitudes, and it was impossible to predict the final class-oriented purpose of individuals based on the class roots (Jabbaran 2017, 175). In the second analysis, lifestyle is not known as a method for determining social class but is considered a new social form that becomes meaningful only through the cultural changes of modernity and the increase in the consumerism culture (Abazari and Chavoshiyan

2002) because the definition of lifestyle is flexible and does not predetermine the concept, logic or roots of lifestyles unlike the concept of class (Rostami and Ardashirzadeh 2013).

The lifestyle of each person is affected by two substantial factors: the personality of the people and the characteristics of the environment they live. Introverted and extroverted individuals have various methods in life, but environmental conditions, including political-economic situations, family situations, absence of parents or spouse, war, etc. are the most important features that can influence the lifestyle of individuals during their lives (Plasker 2007).

In a paper titled “Lifestyle and Women’s Clothing in Tehran”, Hamidi and Faraji introduced clothing style (as one of the lifestyle indicators) and subsequently two lifestyles: distinction-based lifestyle and identity-based lifestyle (Hamidi and Faraji 2008, 89). Such classifications can be used in this study to distinguish lifestyles shaped based on different home tastes.

In the paper titled “Lifestyle and Social Identity of Youth”, the authors have introduced three basic indicators for lifestyle: cultural consumption index, leisure-time activities index, and disperse indicators. In the third section, shopping features—that are effective in determining lifestyle—have been introduced based on their priorities: fashion, beauty, price, color, comfortability, brand, materials, and endurance. Some of the mentioned features indeed can be the indicators that shape homemade taste, and subsequently the lifestyle. Individuals’ taste in cultural consumption has been also considered under this topic (Rahmat Abadi and Aghabakhshi 2006, 246-250).

In the study titled “From Social Class to Lifestyle”, Yoosef Abazari explains in the conclusion section that although lifestyles originate from personal tastes and values, they seem to have detectable patterns that are consistent with social-cultural characteristics; accordingly, this author confirms the Sobel’s opinion that defines lifestyle as any distinctive and detectable way of living. He also asserts that the way of living must be common among many people; otherwise, it will not be different from personal tastes. Ultimately, he explains that common dreams and expectations in lifestyle choices are understandable within the cultural and social context of the modern world (Abazari and Chavoshiyan 2002, 24).

“Weber” was the first researcher that introduce the term “lifestyle.” According to his multifaceted definition of social stratification and emphasis on dignity as one of the stratification components, he used the term “lifestyle” concerning this aspect. Weber’s “lifestyle” is incorporated in another term called “life opportunities.” Both “lifestyle” and “life opportunities” aspects are also taken into account as the consequences of social stratification.

For the first time in 1963, Laser explained lifestyle

based on the pattern of commodity shopping. Also, Sobel explains that consumption pattern is the most prominent and best index for lifestyle (Sobel 1983, 110). Lamont and colleagues also introduce consumption patterns as the best index for lifestyle with emphasis on the way how a person organizes their personal life (Niazi and Karkonannasrabadi 2013, 182-185).

In the opinion of Simmel, the consumption of products and the creation of lifestyles are either identity-giving or distinguishing for individuals. In the paper titled "Fashion", Simmel analyzes the reasons for fashion multiplicity in modern culture and concludes that people rapidly accept new and different models to shape their distinctive identity (Bocock 2012, 26).

Kluckhohn (1985) defines lifestyle as "developed self-conscious collections or patterns of individual preferences in the consumer behavior." In the case of the studied factors of lifestyle in the 1950s, he points to the individual consumption behavior that implies individuals' preferences, introducing some cases such as cultural, leisure, and clothing industries.

In general, lifestyle concept in the contemporary era is discussed within a wide range of social arenas from the dignity models that fully depend on the economic components and discuss the lifestyle in certain classes to the models that are based on the components of using cultural, art and other commodities and spending leisure time, which are shaped differently among various social classes.

3.2. Relationship between Lifestyle and Spatial Structure

As a variable that itself is the outcome of individual and collective behaviors and interactions of individuals, lifestyle shapes the social space. As a novel topic, social space concerning lifestyle has received attention from researchers in different science fields, including architecture and urban planning over recent decades. The term "lifestyle" literally means the way that people choose to behave or do some activities to find a distinctive character (Rapoport 1969, 15).

In the opinion of Rapoport, a house is beyond a single physical structure; it is a foundation with multiple performances influenced by social, cultural, ritual, religious, economic issues, and environmental conditions. Because the construction of a "house" is a cultural phenomenon, its form and structure are influenced by the culture that house is its product (Ibid, 46). In general, lifestyle is a collection of relatively coherent daily actions that individuals adopt to meet their current needs (Sharifi 2012, 146). Culture and daily life of people are interconnected in the house, so it is not just for survival but imposes its requirements to the existence generality and human lifestyle (Fazeli 2006, 32). The extant study has investigated the lifestyle and space structure; hence, the table below reviews the most important studies conducted on the house and lifestyle.

Table 1. Approaches introduced for Lifestyle and Residence

Researchers	Approaches introduced for Lifestyle and Residence	Lifestyle Assessment Factors
Rapaport	Lifestyle as a factor affecting the house's shape	A part of culture details and influenced by worldview
Larence	Discovery of space use technique and understanding hidden meanings of the house due to life customs	Regulation of behaviors and activities
Hajrap	Changing priorities and needs of the house through lifestyle	Type of job and income rate
Douglas	Analysis of house typology and integration of neighborhood units based on lifestyle	Four microcultures (competition, social controls, equity, and hierarchical communities)
Tilly et al.	Lifestyle affects the type, quality, and situation of house choice	Education and income level
Haeri	Difference between historic and contemporary houses regarding lifestyle changes	-
Yazdani and Zarrabi Al-Hosseini	Effect of lifestyle on the spatial organization of the house	Livelihood activities, traditional rituals, social activities, and living activity
Shasti	Relationship between lifestyle and Iranian housing	Cultural consumption and material consumption

The available studies about lifestyle and residence have examined the necessity of paying attention to lifestyle and or factors affecting it in the housing assessment. These researchers believe that some parameters cover the lifestyle, including worldview, microculture, traditions, job, income, education, and

social activities. Therefore, lifestyle is a collection of daily activities requiring operational definition and valuation based on the activities done by house occupants from the past to now (Mahdavi Kani 2008, 214).

Ebrahimi et al. (2017) have introduced the model of

lifestyle influence on the housing pattern within two forms based on the scholars' opinions. At the beginning step of this model, conceptual factors of lifestyle, including social, cultural, and economic factors have been addressed, and then a representation of lifestyle changes concerning settlement that has led to the advent of some concepts such as social distinction, gender system of space, interaction between socially connected groups have been analyzed. They also investigated the house change pattern within three macro, middle, and micro models.

Alipour et al. (2020) carried out a study titled "A Survey on Relationship between Factors Affecting Lifestyle and the Body of Contemporary Home in Mashhad" to examine the factors affecting lifestyle and its impact on individuals' house and housing choices. Researchers have considered lifestyle components within four social, ritual, value, and consumption factors.

Mortaz Hejri et al. (2022). carried out a study entitled "The Interrelationship of Lifestyle Patterns and Spatial Organization of Houses Case Study: Rasht Residential Buildings" to investigate the physical changes, lifestyle, and their cross-impacts on the houses located in Rasht City from Qajar period to contemporary era. The results revealed that physical structure has changed permanently within cultural, social, and livelihood aspects under the influence of modern knowledge and lifestyle, but such a relationship is not required to exist in the living activities.

Faryabi and Yazdanfar (2020) conducted a study titled "Lifestyle Effect on Housing Spatial Organization (case study: Kerman County)" and analyzed the historical changes in the house by analyzing the body samples based on the lifestyle. The results indicate that lifestyle change is directly related to the house's body, and houses have not matched with space users in recent decades due to a lack of knowledge

and studies in this field. This paper introduced four lifestyle components: living, social, livelihood, and cultural factors.

Namian et al. (2021) carried out a study titled "Investigating the Impact of Lifestyle on Contemporary Residential Design in Shiraz" to study the lifestyle and housing concepts and the components affecting housing and examine the impact of lifestyle changes on housing design in Shiraz City. Lifestyle components, social, economic, individual and familial, technological, cultural, and religious components. The results revealed a relationship between people's lifestyles in the contemporary age and the architectural design of housing. The determination coefficient of impact indicates that 0.82 functional features, 0.68 physical characteristics, and 0.64 conceptual features in the housing design are determined by lifestyle components.

Mehri et al. (2021) carried out a study titled "Investigating the Effect of Lifestyle on the Spatial Relations of Qajar Era Aristocratic Houses in Mazandaran" to examine the impact of lifestyle on the spatial relations of the houses. In this research, researchers have divided lifestyle components into several social, economic, and cultural categories and analyzed each case in the structure of spatial relations of the sample. The results revealed that even those houses built during Qajar time are different in terms of spatial diversity and multiplicity, depth of space deployment, and their relationships with each other. These differences are rooted in some factors, such as social relationships of the family, job, and livelihood of occupants, so these differences can be classified based on diverse structures.

According to the research and literature background, as well as the theoretical foundations of study, the following components were chosen as the key components of lifestyle.

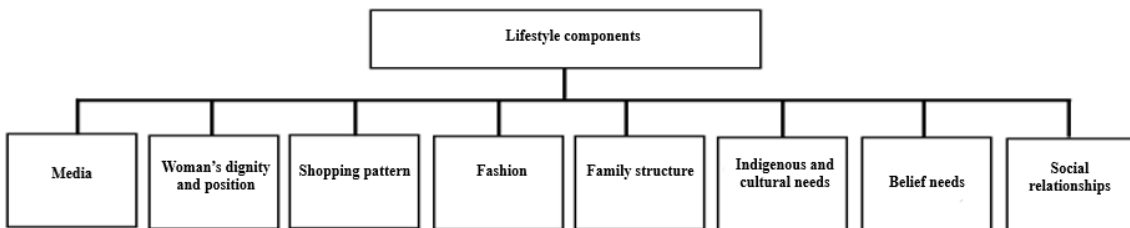


Fig. 4. Lifestyle Components based on the Library Studies

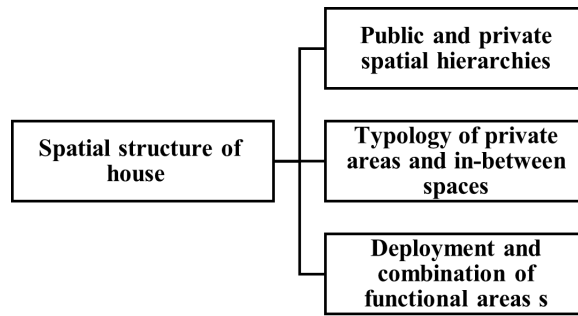


Fig. 5. Components of Spatial Structure based on the Library Studies

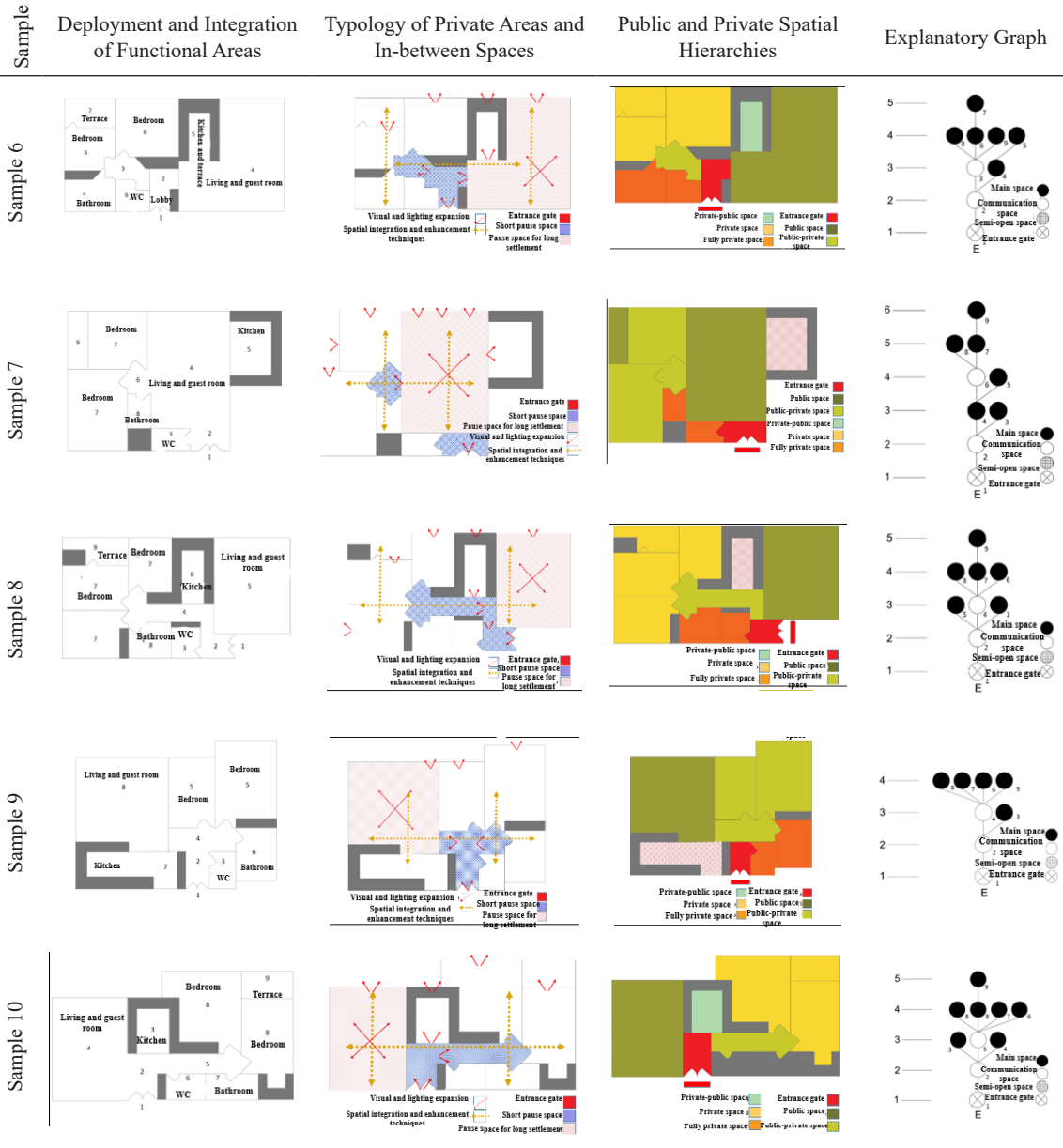
4. RESULTS

The spatial area of study consists of residential apartments in District 2 of Qazvin. In this research, those areas in Qazvin were reviewed so that their occupants could choose (considering the economic factor as an effective variable, in other words) their

lifestyles, architecture of their living place, decoration and interior arrangement, and design of their houses. Hence, District 2 of Qazvin City was selected in the final assessment. In addition to the specifications mentioned above, this area provides a diverse architectural style. The table below briefly introduces the sample society.

Table 2. Review of Studied Samples

Sample	Deployment and Integration of Functional Areas	Typology of Private Areas and In-between Spaces	Public and Private Spatial Hierarchies	Explanatory Graph
Sample 1				
Sample 2				
Samples 3 & 4				
Sample 5				



According to the points mentioned in the research method, the frequency rate of indicators shaping the lifestyle and components of space structure is obtained through analysis of interviews and reported

in figures 6 and 7. This frequency rate indicates the rate of relationship between each component and interview comments.

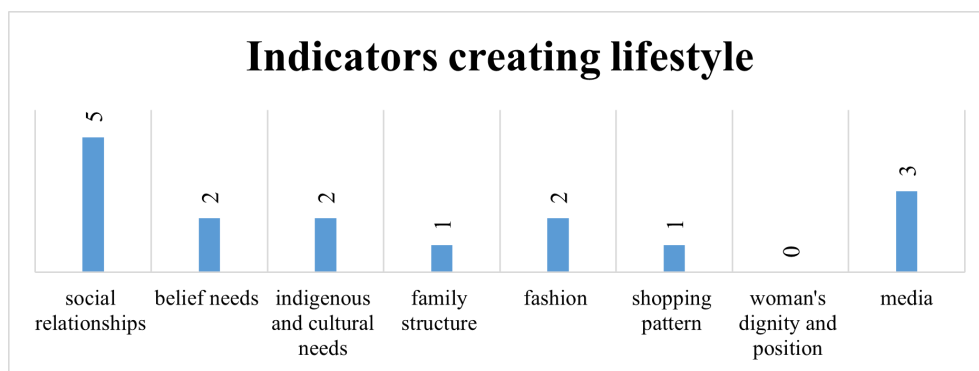


Fig. 6. Frequency of Axial Codes related to Lifestyle-Creating Indicators in the Interviews

In the next step and Table 3, the relationship between components of space structure and indicators shaping

lifestyle is determined based on the comments of interviews and the frequency of these connections.

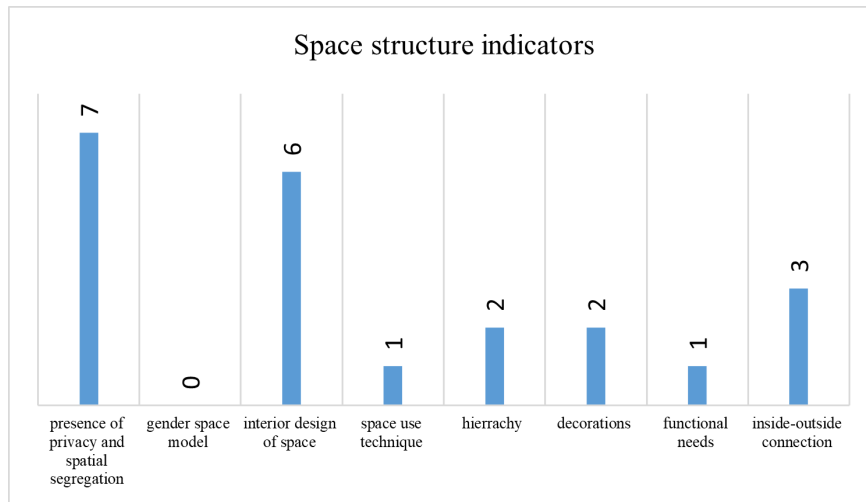


Fig. 7. Frequency of Axial Codes related Space Structure Indicators in the Interviews

Table 3. Frequency of the Relationship between Components Creating Lifestyle and Space Structure

	Social Relationships	Belief Needs	Indigenous and Cultural Needs	Family Structure	Fashion	Shopping Pattern	Woman's Dignity and Position	Media
Privacy and Spatial Segregation	11	12	9	-	3	-	-	1
Gender Space Model	1	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
Interior Arrangement	14	-	3	2	3	-	-	2
Space Use Method	3	2	3	3	-	-	-	-
Spatial Hierarchy	2	1	6	-	1	-	1	-
Decorations	-	1	8	-	10	6	-	2
Functional Needs	6	-	3	3	-	-	3	1
Inside-outside Connection	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sum	40	16	34	9	17	6	8	6

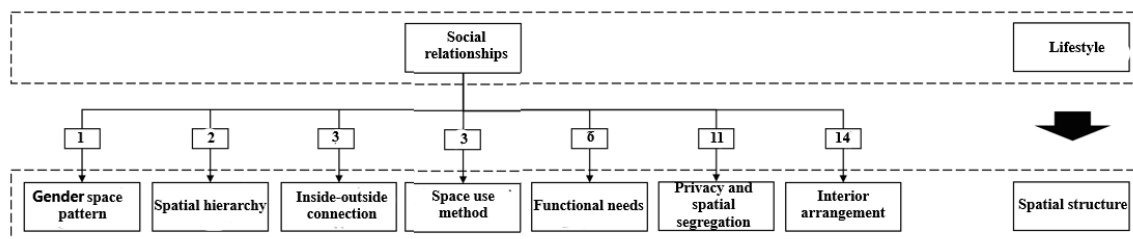


Fig. 8. Effect of Social Relationships on Spatial Structure Components

Analysis of the table above indicates that “social relationships”, “Indigenous and cultural needs”, “fashion”, “belief needs”, “family structure”, “woman’s dignity and position”, “shopping pattern”, and “media” respectively have the most relationships with the spatial structure of sample society.

As shown in the figure above, it seems that the social relationships indicator in the studied society has the highest correlation with spatial structure, and has the highest relationship with “interior arrangement” with frequency 14 among the subcomponents of space structure. This indicator is followed by the subcomponents of privacy and spatial segregation with frequency 11, functional needs with frequency 6, space use method and insider-outside connection with frequency 3, spatial hierarchy with frequency 2, and gender space pattern with frequency 1, respectively. According to the theoretical foundations of study, familial relationships with friends and relatives and plans for parties play a significant role in the spatial preferences of the studied society. Moreover, most interviewees in the extant study do not see the current spatial structure fully matched with their spatial preferences in the field of social relationships. Many

have highlighted the necessity of a living room, which is visually in the view field of guests. Also, the presence of such space for furniture arrangement especially for welcoming implies that the young generation not only pays attention to social relationships and gatherings but also emphasizes keeping the discipline that itself originates from some habitus such as compliment that has an old background in the Iranian culture.

The subcomponent of functional needs with frequency 6 is at third rank. In this case, the necessity of proper access and connection between the kitchen, guest room, and dining room spaces is emphasized to prevent any disturbance in guest welcoming. Regarding the mentioned points, it is necessary to pay more attention to the design of living, dining, and guest rooms considering the appropriate size and connection with each other and with the kitchen in the studied society.

The mentioned points reveal that lifestyle in the spatial structure context of the studied society highly shapes the base for social relationships. Bourdieu also believes that each surface or area of this space consists of different tastes (habitus) that appear based on suitable social conditions and create lifestyles.

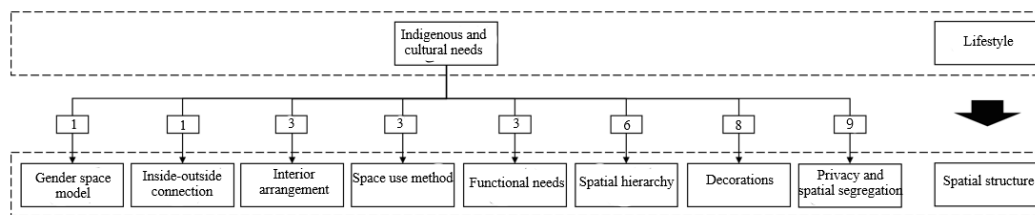


Fig. 9. Assessment of Indigenous and Cultural Needs' Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

The following results indicate that after the social relationship in the first rank, Indigenous and cultural needs make more relationships with components of space structure. The strongest relationship with frequency 9 is for the subcomponent of privacy and spatial segregation. Subcomponents of decorations with frequency 8, spatial hierarchy with frequency 6, three subcomponents of functional needs, space use method, and interior arrangement with frequency 3, and finally the subcomponents of inside-outside connection and gender space pattern with frequency 1 obtained next ranks, respectively.

As mentioned before, some factors such as privacy and cultural phenomena such as compliments would highlight the necessity of spatial hierarchy, privacy, and spatial segregation. Some of the cases mentioned by interviewees included the need for separation and hidden view of private spaces of the house and immediate access after the entrance pause

space. Some interviewees mentioned the presence of hierarchy and spatial segregation, confirming that the studied statistical society is generally optimistic with intellectual and cultural experiences called “high culture” versus the term “low culture” in the Frankfurt School.

Indigenous and cultural needs make it inevitable to do some studies about understanding symbols and signs that give identity to an interior architecture work. According to this viewpoint, interior architecture work is considered a work that creates identity in the human community, and elements affecting it are considered the pillars of material culture that influence human society and indigenous-local culture. From this perspective, objects and memorials and even their placement at home ensure the persistence of traditional family structure among many walks of society in the modern society of today.

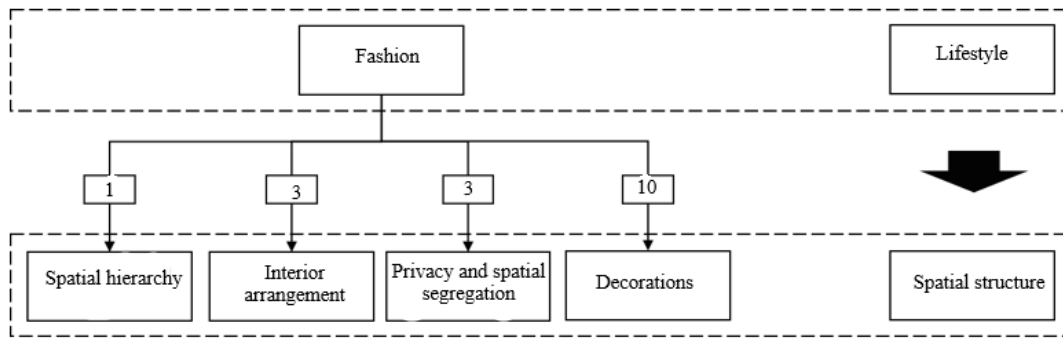


Fig. 10. Assessment of Fashion’s Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

Fashion is the third rank of lifestyle components. In the rank after the social relationships and indigenous-cultural needs, fashion with frequency 17 makes the highest relationship with components of space structure. It seems that the subcomponent of decorations with frequency 10 has the highest relationship with fashion. Decorations that consist of fixed and movable elements cover a wide range of variables. Samples of this variable can be found in sentences of interviews, such as choosing the color of kitchen cabinets or selecting decorations inside the

house based on the latest fashion.

After decoration, interviewees introduced privacy spatial segregation, and interior arrangement as the components respective to fashion. For example, the dining room space was shaped as a separate place under the influence of fashion in some cases. In the next range after decorations, subcomponents of privacy and spatial segregation and interior arrangement with frequency 3 and spatial hierarchy with frequency 1 have the highest impact on the spatial structure of the sample society.

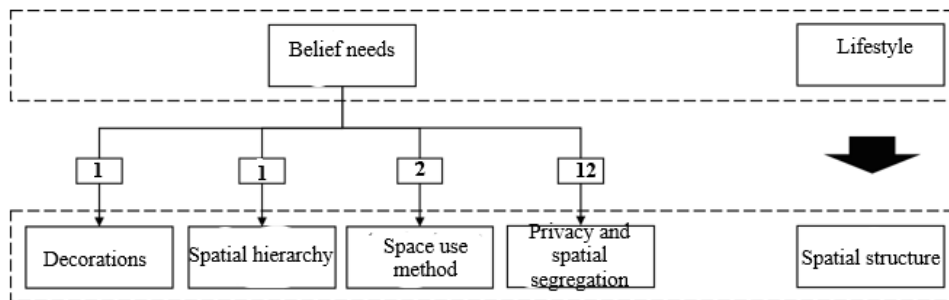


Fig. 11. Assessment of Belief Needs’ Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

The importance of “belief needs” with frequency 16 is at fourth rank. The strongest relationship with frequency 12 is assigned to the subcomponent of privacy and spatial segregation. Respondents’ preference for creating visual limitations between public and private spaces of the house and lack of direct view from the sitting and dining room to the bedroom and workspace inside the kitchen are among the mentioned claims. In some cases, residential space users recommended creating visual limitations; for instance, attempting to create fake and movable walls with full and empty modular designs. In most cases, these preferences have appeared due to religious beliefs and privacy

needs. In some cases, space users who believe in the Hijab explained that the workspace inside the kitchen must be separate to make them feel comfortable and do their tasks easily when they have guests. A review of interviews indicates that space with more privacy in the kitchen is required in most cases, so less view is on the users when they are cooking, which can be related to the gender pattern of space. According to Fig 11, the following subcomponents are in the next ranks after privacy and spatial segregation: space use method with frequency 3 and spatial hierarchy and decorations with frequency 1.

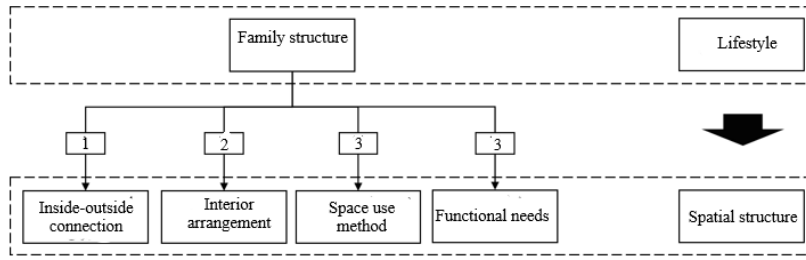


Fig. 12. Assessment of Family Structure's Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

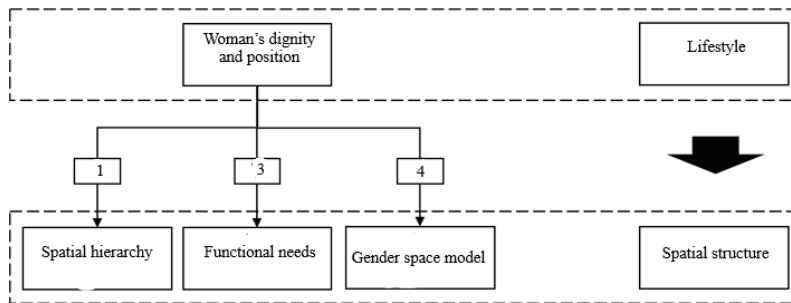


Fig. 13. Assessment of Woman Dignity Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

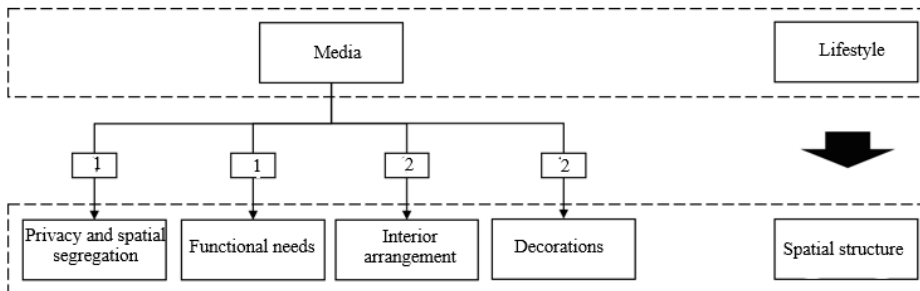


Fig. 14. Assessment of Media Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

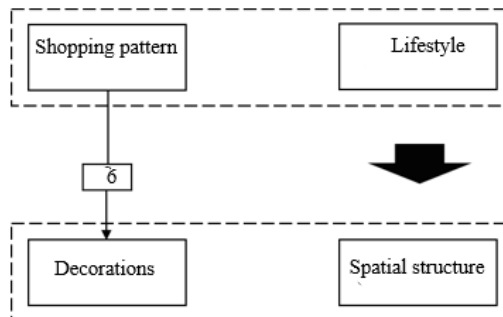


Fig. 15. Assessment of Shopping Pattern Effect on the Components of Spatial Structure

The effect of belief needs—among lifestyle components—on the spatial structure is at fourth rank followed by the family structure with frequency, woman's dignity and position with frequency 8, shopping pattern and media with frequency 6, respectively. According to Fig 14, an assessment of the family structure's effect on the spatial structure indicates the following subcomponents in a row: functional needs and space use method with frequency 3, interior arrangement with frequency 2, and inside-outside connection with frequency 1. As seen in Fig. 15 the impact of woman's dignity and position on the components of spatial structure, subcomponents of gender space pattern with frequency 4, functional needs with frequency 3, and spatial hierarchy with frequency 1 obtain next ranks, respectively. Moreover, Fig 14 depicts the media effect on the subcomponents of spatial structure including decorations and interior arrangement with frequency 2 and subcomponents of functional needs and privacy and spatial segregation with frequency 1 are in the next ranks, respectively. Finally, in the assessment of the shopping pattern effect on the spatial structure, the subcomponent of decorations with frequency 6 is effective.

5. CONCLUSION

It is academically and socially important in today's society of Iran and contemporary housing to study lifestyle and its role in shaping the house. It seems that rapid changes in society's lifestyle over recent decades have led to an evolution in behaviors, habits,

and beliefs, and subsequently in the form of housing and domestic object systems.

Thus, the mixed method has been used in this study to evaluate the lifestyle components' effect on the spatial structure of houses in the sample society. A review of theoretical foundations and background of study in the first step revealed that some components considered in many studies under different titles are among components of the lifestyle index: "social relationships", "Indigenous and cultural needs", "fashion", "belief needs", "family structure", "soman's dignity and position", "shopping pattern", and "media."

Moreover, investigation of the spatial structure of case studies and analysis of interviews imply the presence of some components in the space structure of contemporary houses: "privacy and spatial segregation", "decorations", "interior arrangement", "functional needs", "space use method", "spatial hierarchy", "gender space pattern", and "inside-outside connection."

The results of the study indicate that "social relationships", "indigenous and cultural needs", and "fashion" among components of lifestyle respectively have the highest effect on the spatial structure of houses in the sample society. Also, "privacy and spatial segregation", "decorations", and "interior arrangement" among subcomponents of the spatial structure of a house have the highest relationship with lifestyle components.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors have no conflicts of interest to declare.

MORAL APPROVAL

The authors commit to observe all the ethical principles of the publication of the scientific work based on the ethical principles of COPE. In case of any violation of the ethical principles, even after the publication of the article, they give the journal the right to delete the article and follow up on the matter.

PARTICIPATION PERCENTAGE

The authors state that they have directly participated in the stages of conducting research and writing the article.

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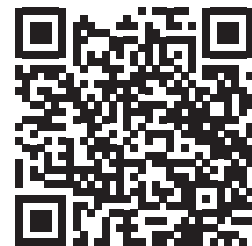
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