

Spatial Analysis of Arts and Culture Resources and their Impact on the Development of Quality of Life in the City of Dammam

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Abstract

This study aims to study the spatial analysis of arts and culture resources, and the impact of spatial variation of development plans through arts and culture on raising the quality of life in Dammam. It is considered essential for the protection and use of heritage resources, but it has rarely been investigated in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. First, we analyzed the spatial variation of intangible cultural heritage with different categories using GIS spatial analysis and other techniques. Next, we used the Geological Survey statistical method to explore the local factors affecting concentrations of intangible cultural heritage in the city of Dammam. The results show that the distribution of intangible cultural heritage resources in various categories was unbalanced in the city of Dammam. Although social and economic factors have important influences on the spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage, local geographic environments remain important in the formation and development of intangible cultural heritage resources. This study provides an important reference for renewal plans and systematic use of intangible cultural heritage resources in the city of Dammam.

Keywords: *Spatial Analysis, Quality of Life Indicators, Culture and Arts, Geography of Planning and Development, Dammam, Saudi Arabia.*

Introduction

Cultural heritage is one of the most important cultural assets that affect quality of life (QoL) in cities and is especially important in small and medium-sized cities that lack some of the other advantages of large urban centers. However, in quality-of-life studies, architectural and urban heritage can appear as a determining factor in improving quality of life. By analyzing some quantitative and qualitative indicators of the quality of life and the cultural and artistic heritage of Dammam and measuring the interrelation between quality of life, culture, and arts. Through the classification used by the Cultural Heritage Authority in the Kingdom and using this classification as a background for deeper studies in specific sites, regardless of their size and location.

The city of Dammam has several centers of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, which were classified based on the classification. This heritage was formed historically. These centers were distributed among the most important neighborhoods of the city with wonderful urban structures and an important architectural heritage.

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Culture and the Arts conceptual debate Culture has different significances according to the period, the language, and the analytical approach, making the concept a very complex one, Margarida Azevedo, (2016). For example, archaeological references to culture are based on material work, While historical indications are built on symbolic elements. For Max Weber, 'Culture' is the most fundamental concept of a social construct: culture is founded on value, a 'value-concept,' and is defined as the finite segment of reality on which people can confer significance and meaning (Weber 1958). The Latin origin of the term is *colere*, and has different meanings cultivating, Protecting, inhabiting, colonus for colonialism and 'worship' developed through the Latin *cultus* to the religious significance of cult (Eagleton 2001). Yet, the primary meaning of 'culture' was attached to the Material process of natural growth, husbandry, and agricultural cultivating.

Only After the 18th century, with the beginning of the incorporation of human development in reflections on growth, did the concept of 'culture' gain its first independent connotation (yet very cautiously), by being a metaphoric Transposition from a physical to a social/educational sense of mind and spirit, of "an abstract process or the product of such process" (Williams 1976:88) The qualitative shift in the cultural and artistic movement represents one of the most important manifestations of the great developmental and civilizational transformation that the Kingdom has witnessed since the launch of its ambitious vision "Kingdom 2030." "Saudi Vision 2030," announced by Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman on April 24, 2016, established a new beginning for Saudi culture as one of the most important engines of national transformation towards human development. This vision makes culture a way of life and an important tributary to the national economy. It provides distinctive cultural products that help raise the quality of life in the Kingdom, and the vision gives priority to attention to culture as it is one of the engines of transformation, change, development, and improving the quality of life. In this context, the goals of the "Kingdom's Vision 2030" emphasize "a vibrant society, a prosperous economy, and an ambitious nation," while emphasizing the place of culture in public life, as a key element in making the national transformation towards human development. The establishment of the Ministry of Culture was announced in the month of Ramadan 1439 AH (corresponding to June 2018 AD). Its mission is to empower the Saudi cultural scene in a way that reflects the reality of the Kingdom's ancient past, and contributes to the pursuit of building a future that cherishes heritage and opens to the world new and different outlets for creativity and cultural expression.

On the evening of Wednesday, March 27, 2019, the National Strategy for Culture was launched at the King Abdulaziz Historical Center in Riyadh, and Prince Badr bin Abdullah bin Farhan Al Saud, Minister of Culture, announced that the Ministry of Culture "will have a major role in achieving (the Kingdom's Vision 2030). "It will lead efforts to develop the cultural and artistic sectors in the Kingdom, enriching the individual's lifestyle and encouraging cultural expression and dialogue." The vision and directions of the Ministry of Culture were also revealed, which define 3 main aspirations: They are: devoting culture to a way of life, culture to economic growth, and culture to enhance the Kingdom's international standing. It also included the announcement of 27 initiatives to achieve these aspirations, which is the first package of initiatives. Among the most prominent initiatives announced: the establishment of the King Salman International Academy for the Arabic Language, the establishment of the "Nomu" Cultural Fund, the launch of the cultural scholarship program, the development of public libraries, and the establishment of the Red Sea International Film Festival. These 27 initiatives belong to 16 cultural sectors served by the Ministry: language, heritage, books and publishing, music, films and visual performances, performing arts, poetry, visual arts, libraries, museums, natural heritage, cultural and archaeological sites, food and culinary arts, fashion, Festivals, events, architecture and interior design, which together constitute all the cultural paths in which Saudi talent is active in various regions of the Kingdom.. The quality of life has become an essential issue in the national policy of each country. A

range of studies has been conducted on the quality of life in a range of disciplines, such as sociology, geography, economics, planning, psychology and public health. For several organisations published some comparisons of countries and cities on the quality of life.

The idea of sustainability is largely based on the depletion of the Earth's vital resources, and some are seen as reducing pollution in its forms, preserving nature, biodiversity and others, but others have expanded to encompass the idea of sustainability aspects of human quality of life and Welfare, where he was part of the United Nations program. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has been able to advance culture and arts through entertainment and cultural festivals.

cultural sector

The cultural sector was announced, and includes the establishment of professional associations in the cultural sectors, including the formation of cultural practitioners and operating under the financial and administrative system, to be the civil umbrella for professional practice. In the sector, its membership will then be opened to every professional practitioner in various sectors. Among the cultural associations that were announced were: the establishment of the first professional association for literature, the first professional association for theater and performing arts, and the first cinema association. These associations come as one of the outcomes of the Ministry of Culture's strategy for the sector, which aims to build a diverse system of organizations in various sectors. Cultural in all regions of the Kingdom. According to the Ministry of Culture, it conducted an analytical study of the non-profit cultural sector in the Kingdom and a number of countries around the world, and concluded with a number of lessons that produced its plan for this sector, which are summarized in the fact that "culture is, in essence, a regular civil act with government legislation, and supported by the private sector.

Culture and "quality of life."

The "Quality of Life" program, launched by the Saudi Council of Economic and Development Affairs, is one of the programs to achieve the "Kingdom's Vision 2030" approved by the Council of Ministers. The "Quality of Life" program aims to make the Kingdom the best place to live, and to make Saudi cities among the best cities in the world. The program is based on two pillars, the first: livability, which includes infrastructure projects, and all the projects that fall under them, such as infrastructure and transportation, security and social environment, housing, urban design and environment, health care, education and economic opportunities. The second pillar: Lifestyle, which includes projects with quick implementation and impact, such as reopening cinema halls, hosting international entertainment, sports and cultural events, creating the atmosphere in stadiums to improve the attendance experience, and developing the sector. A nation's cultural self-confidence and soft power may both be strengthened by having a rich intangible cultural heritage (ICH). With significant economic advantages, the revitalization and use of ICH can encourage a structural restructuring of the travel and tourism sector (Anderson, 2015). Because of the high cultural tourist value of ICH (Maggino, 2016), the start of ICH-led economic operations also plays a significant role in the regional green and sustainable economic transformation (Grifoni, 2018). Therefore, it is crucial from a practical standpoint to comprehend the regional perspective of ICH's spatial distribution in order to provide a foundation for cultural heritage preservation strategies (Holden, 2017). The Grand Canal and ICH development have been the subject of extensive investigation, but few studies have integrated the two from a geographical standpoint. The geographical distribution is the main emphasis of this investigation. next to the Grand Canal. This study is important in three ways. First, we conducted an investigation of the geographical distribution features of ICH in the Grand Canal core region, which has not been done before, as far as we are aware. To investigate the overall spatial distribution features of ICH resources and to comprehend the regional cultural

variations along the Grand Canal, we employed GIS spatial analysis. We also looked at the spatial distribution characteristics of several ICH categories. Second, policy formulation based on local conditions can be aided by the understanding of the ICH creation mechanism. distinct regional settings create distinct cultural categories, and as ICH resources are entrenched in the particular geographical context in which they were produced, the concepts of diversity conservation and categorization advice should always be reflected.

Problem statement

The world is witnessing rapid growth accompanied by major demographic shifts and a noticeable increase in the phenomenon of urbanization in most countries of the world, accompanied by economic problems resulting from weak development plans in the field of culture and arts, which is reflected in the quality of life in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, especially in the city of Dammam. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia seeks to raise the level of quality of life by providing modern development plans in the field of culture, entertainment and arts to raise the level of quality of life and achieve the goal, which is to prepare a modern database and information by developing modern plans to raise the quality of life and achieve comprehensive development in the city of Dammam, sustainable and balanced development, and building strategies. And integrated planning to raise the quality of life and achieve the Kingdom's vision of a developed, modern, productive society with a high quality of life.

Objectives of the study:

- Studying the geographical distribution of culture and arts resources in the city of Dammam.
- Classifying the resources of culture and arts (tangible and intangible) spatially in the city of Dammam.
- Studying the statistical and spatial analysis of the resources of culture and arts in the city of Dammam using geographic information systems.
- Analyzing the relationship between demographic, social and economic variables, culture and arts resources and quality of life indicators in Dammam.
- Studying the spatial variation of the levels of urban quality of life and its impact on the sites of cultural centers in Dammam.

Study hypotheses

The first hypothesis: Spatial variation, distribution of cultural and art resources and development plans affect quality of life indicators in Dammam.

Alternative hypothesis: Spatial variation has no effect on the quality of life through developing comprehensive development plans in the city of Dammam in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Previous studies:

A review of the existing literature on quality of life reveals the need to better identify and exploit the relationship between quality of life and built cultural heritage. The underrepresentation of cultural heritage built in quality-of-life research may be due to poor availability of sufficient data, but also due to poor recognition of the interrelationships between these fields. Based on two assumptions: first, that cultural heritage may be an important factor affecting quality of life, and second, that this effect is particularly noticeable in small and medium-sized cities. The paper shows that the impact of cultural heritage based on quality of life in small and medium-sized cities can be assessed at many levels. The previous studies about quality of life varied between non-geographical and geographical studies. Some of them were presented:

Though they dealt with the ancient roots of these contemporary ideals of quality of life, which were about the best living for the person, the word "quality of life" is a recent one. Miklos (2021) According to researchers, gauging quality of life is crucial for establishing development strategies and satisfying the demands of the present generation. A higher standard of living and the achievement of new life goals are vital. (Mescal, 2022). Social Measures of Life Quality Despite extensive study over the past few decades, quality of life (QOL) remains a very small component of the system (Friedman, 2020). Research shows that the idea of quality of life is debatable and unclear (Prutkin and Feinstein, 2002; Schalock, Al-Qawasmi, 2019; 2004). Researchers generally agree that quality of life is a multifaceted concept that encompasses several facets of one's life experience (McCrea et al. 2006; Lora et al. 2010; Von Wirth et al. 2015; Al-Qawasmi, 2020).

One way to characterize quality of life is the overall well-being of individuals, the surroundings they live in, as well as the community they inhabit (Slavoj, 2011; Al-Qawasmi, 2020). Both objective and subjective qualities are embodied in quality of life. Because many crucial aspects of people's lives, like the standard of the urban environment, emotions of safety or social solidarity, emotional connectedness, and the caliber of neighborhood relationships, are hard to gauge using objective indicators, self-perception of quality of life is crucial (Laura et al. 2010). However, because of participant information gaps, culturally specific reality and bias manifestations, habitual differences, and aspiration factor variability, a number of studies have criticized the use of subjective quality of life indicators as unreliable and misleading in many cases (Laura et al. 2010). Even so, the literature Given a lack of consensus over the definition of QOL, it is simple to determine a general process used by the QOL assessment instruments now in use to evaluate and quantify QOL. The most popular technique for measuring and evaluating urban QOL is using indicator-based evaluation tools (Delhey et al. 2002; Pacione, 2003; Al-Qawasmi, 2019). These instruments usually use sets of quantifiable variables (referred to as indicators) arranged in a hierarchical framework under domains and subdomains to evaluate and quantify the many aspects of life quality. The several themes and categories of QOL qualities being evaluated or quantified are often represented by sets of QOL indicators. Typically, these thematic clusters of QOL indicators are referred to as QOL domains. A collection of linked QOL metrics that are particular to each area and different from those falling under different categories (Pacione, 2003; Al-Qawasmi, 2020; Hagerty et al., 2001). A conceptual framework or model often links the QOL indicators, domains, and subdomains together in a hierarchical manner. The social, environmental, and economic QOL core dimensions are typically used to group the many QOL domains and subdomains (Streimikiene, 2015; Al-Qawasmi, 2019).

It is common knowledge that the plans and initiatives for socioeconomic development carried out by local and national governments mostly take shape in urban areas. Development of measures and instruments to track and evaluate QOL in these cities, as well as the effectiveness of implemented social and economic development strategies and their effects on individuals, is becoming more and more popular. Numerous evaluation instruments have been created and applied to evaluate and quantify urban quality of life in diverse globally, as indicated by Hagerty et al. (2001); Al-Qawasmi (2019); and Al-Qawasmi (2020). The majority of these evaluation instruments employ a collection of QOL criteria, which include indicators, domains, and subdomains, to measure the diverse aspects of urban quality of life (Swain and Hollar, 2003; Al-Qawasmi, 2019; Al-Qawasmi, 2020). As the research (see Kreitler and Kreitler, 2006; Lora et al., 2010; Potter et al., 2012; Von Wirth et al., 2015; Al-Qawasmi, 2019) makes clear, QOL is a complex and multifaceted concept. As such, an inclusive and multidimensional instrument is required to capture its different dimensions. Numerous studies have critiqued the current instruments for their inability to measure or assess urban QOL in a comprehensive manner.

Numerous studies have looked into and determined different requirements and standards to help direct the process of choosing sets of QOL indicators. Suitable in a particular setting (Button, 2002). All of these attempts have not, however, resulted in an agreement on what domains or indicators are suitable for urban QOL, nor on how to choose them. It is still quite subjective, arbitrary, and contentious to choose the right QOL criterion (Jones and Riseborough, 2002; Schalock, 2004; Powell and Sanguinetti, 2010). The literature has emphasized the necessity of developing theory-based, multidimensional QOL evaluation tools in a systematic and organized manner, as well as the unavailability of such tools (Kaklauskas et al. 2018; Al-Qawasmi, 2019). By creating and using a systematic methodology, this study aims to close this gap in the literature by creating a theory-based, multidimensional urban QOL evaluation instrument that is suitable for SA cities. The info displayed are a component of the current research project "Develop a Tool to Assess and Monitor Urban Quality of Life in Saudi Arabian Cities," which is being conducted in this study.

Methodologically, the top-bottom (also known as expert-driven) method and the bottom-up approach are the two primary ways to choose QOL criteria (i.e., indicators and domains). According to the top-bottom method, a panel of experts with extensive knowledge and expertise in the subject agree on the QOL criteria through a consensus-building process (Chamaret et al. 2007; Khadka and Vacik, 2012; Musa et al. 2019). Expert feedback is typically gathered using questionnaires, interviews, or Delphi techniques (Okoli and Pawlowski, 2004; Musa et al. 2019). Conversely, the bottom-up strategy depends on the active participation of regular residents of the surrounding areas (Chamaret et al. 2007). Surveys and/or other techniques are used to get input from the local population on the characteristics and elements that influence their opinion of the quality of life (Chamaret et al. 2007). The bottom-up technique has a number of drawbacks, including subjectivity and participant ignorance or lack of experience, which can lead to a narrow range of indications. This study used a top-bottom, expert-driven methodology due to the QOL concept's intrinsic complexity and multidimensionality, as well as the numerous drawbacks and challenges of employing a bottom-up strategy.

Terms and concepts:

Other dimensions of the concept of development

Without a doubt, there were several attempts to clarify the notion and meaning of development over the second half of the 20th century. The trend pertains to material growth, economic advancement, and modernization and might be solely economic Social development, which is defined as "the phenomenon that can create an influential movement in the political, social, and cultural fabric of human society," may be the nature of the trend Development loses its energy and becomes soulless in the absence of the relationship between culture as an integrated system and development as an economic and social activity Since each culture has unique cultural, civilizational, and social characteristics, the terms and concepts cannot be applied to other nations to the same extent.

The notion of Since the 1960s, development has shifted into the realm of politics, where it has become recognized as a distinct field tasked with creating a multifaceted transformation process aimed at bringing the nation up to par with industrialized nations in terms of political rivalry, electoral participation, and consolidation. A set of quality of life indicators was being developed as part of a project to assess programs and ascertain their effects in addition to identifying and forecasting societal changes. By Magnino (2021).

Measuring social conditions.

A team of experts, including statisticians and sociologists, approached this process for the first time in the 1970s. Several approaches were used, including the Social Change Index

(Sheldon and Moore 1968), the Life Level Approach in Sweden (Erickson 2019), and an approach that addressed the Commission's objectives, though this was not confirmed. 2.1.3. Education, According to Vaughan Walken (2012), education is a cultural and social process that unites individuals in friendship groups, school communities, and research opportunities. By fostering social support, fostering citizenship, and aligning with the community's goals outlined in the Quality of Life Statement, education improves people's quality of life and potential (Tonon, 2016). Wellness is one of the essential elements of life quality. In this context, inequality may be classified into two categories: inequality in health status and inequality in health care, as noted by Schneider et al. (2002). While most health services are evaluated based on need, availability, efficiency, and efficacy when it comes to death or sickness, the idea of health is multifaceted and considers more than just how people get care. Then, according to Tonon (2016), health policy must distinguish between the allocation of health resources and equity in health accomplishments. The purpose of employing quality of life in the health domain is to determine how health failure affects a person's quality of life at every stage of life and to ascertain via care and therapy what a good existence is. Michael (2017) The aging population necessitates raising the standard and efficacy of social services and health care to meet the needs of the burgeoning senior population.

The connection between development and geography

Since geography is the science of place and gives us a logical and plausible explanation for how phenomena are distributed in space, it is important to study the spatial dimensions of any phenomenon on Earth's surface as well as the issues that this field raises. As a result, "the geographic personality stems from its study of a large number of unique features and relationships of the place." The topic of development in all of its forms, which will result in Given that the science of geography is the science of distributions, as some like to say, "because distribution is one of the important geographical concepts that the geographer cannot bypass because of its profound impact in defining the concept of geography as a broad science" various differences and disparities provide rich material for geographical studies. His breadth of knowledge allowed him to handle a variety of traits, signs, and occurrences that were previously exclusive to certain sciences and for which no one could access their properties or delve deeply into them.

Cultural Variations

Accordingly, culture is the symbolic component through which social behaviors are expressed. The everyday social interaction and cultural variety are the meaning of identity in terms of its complex self-meaning and social interactions. is a part of every community? This was carried out inside the community or in conjunction with other groups that have a similar identity along with elements like age, sex, nationality, religion, etc. These elements establish the traits that define the social identities of the individual or group members.

Surroundings

The United Nations Environment Conference in Stockholm in 1972, which was followed by the World Environment Conference in Brazil in 1992, recognized that the environment consists of a variety of physical, chemical, biological and social elements that have the ability to affect living organisms directly and indirectly, as well as short-term activities. And long term. The ecosystem vulnerable to degradation was mentioned in this context. There are interconnected components in this system, such as the human factor. Therefore, human activity will be the reason for the decrease in the quality of the mentioned ingredients. The last is C. full or partial influence on the course of human existence. Landscape Care Index the traditional division between sensitive landscapes in the subjective domain, which relates to personal experience, and geographical views of the subject domain, which he viewed as an abstract image of nature, was first put forward by

Biscotti's biographer in 2019. With increasing emphasis on the protection of intangible cultural heritage in recent years, intangible cultural heritage research has gradually moved towards interdisciplinary studies using a variety of techniques, including statistics and geoinformatics, which have been used in intangible cultural heritage research. GIS methods were primarily used in this research to examine the spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage. The geographical distribution of intangible cultural heritage has been characterized at several levels using techniques such as spatial autocorrelation analysis, nearest neighbor index, and kernel density analysis. Recent research has revealed that the geographical distribution of intangible cultural heritage is characterized by agglomeration, as plains and mountainous regions with deep historical and cultural roots show a tendency to cluster. Previous studies have primarily used qualitative descriptions as research methodologies, which entail describing characteristics of the surrounding human and geographical environment as well as cultural and environmental situations. Intangible Cultural Heritage Agglomeration Areas The previous study examined the impact of the above-mentioned factors on the distribution of intangible cultural heritage. Due to the rapid advancement of information

The geographic connections between cultural heritage and various elements, including topography, desert beauty, landscape, population, highways, and economic development, have been extensively explored through the application of technology and methodologies including buffer analysis, overlay analysis, and spatial matching analysis based on ArcGIS software. The results show that natural environments, social and economic development, and historical culture have the greatest impact on the geographical distribution of intangible cultural heritage, which shows a clear trend, fluvial trend, and suitable climatic trend.

- Supplies and Procedures

Although previous studies have improved our understanding of the spread of cultural heritage, there are still some limitations to the type of research topics and methodologies that can be used. Identify triggers. When it comes to research objects, previous studies have focused on cultural heritage, but less attention has been paid to cultural heritage. The creation and development of cultural heritage is a by-product of human-environment interactions, and is closely linked to productive human behaviors and lifestyle that exhibit distinct genetic, social and regional traits. Which affects the creation and growth of cultural and tourism heritage. It also enhances economic communication and cultural exchange between cities located on the coasts. As a result, the spatial distribution of cultural heritage may differ from the quantitative analysis; however, it is uncommon to determine the influence of different factors and it is difficult to compare the effects of each. Recently, a small number of studies have quantitatively explored the intensity of the effects of various factors on the spatial distribution of cultural heritage (Abbas, 2019) using the method of geospatial analysis. These studies have focused primarily on the effects of topography, climate, economic development, and transportation conditions. , culture, race, and politics. The separate effects of different components are emphasized; however, the combined effect of social, economic and physical location may be different from the effect of a single component. Therefore, in order to more accurately identify the main reasons driving the geographical differentiation of cultural heritage.

Procedures, approaches, and methods of study:

The study was based on several approaches and methods, including the historical method, the objective method, and the analytical method. Quantitative methods and spatial analysis methods were also used in geographic information systems.

This study used a structured multimethod approach, as shown in Figure 1, to create a QOL evaluation tool suitable for Saudi Arabia's (SA) urban setting. There are five phases

to the research method: 1) Choose and evaluate a few popular urban QOL evaluation instruments to look at how they are structured in terms of indicators, domains, and subdomains, and to find common practices among them; 2) Create a theory-based framework that establishes a thorough coverage of all the characteristics of urban QOL by connecting and relating the various QOL criteria (i.e., indicators, domains, and subdomains); 3) Using the framework created in stage 2, create a comprehensive list of QOL criteria (CLC) to offer an organized framework to help choose a comprehensive list of indicators out of 5) based on the outcomes of stage 4, establish a set of QOL indicators, their domains, and subdomains based on feedback from an expert panel using an online survey. An extensive pool of indicators extracted from the 21 QOL tools; 4) based on a set of selection criteria, select a set of potential QOL indicators and their domains that are appropriate for the Saudi context and provide a comprehensive coverage of all the QOL attributes. The Example of Urban QOL Evaluation Instruments

A selection of popular urban QOL evaluation instruments has been made for a thorough examination to determine the fundamental QO

Also, study employed the Lorentz curve to analyze the level of centralization and structural attributes of different ICH groups. (2020 Lombardo)The degree of industrialization is measured by the Lorentz curve using the cumulative frequency curve; the degree of convexity of the curve indicates the concentration level. The degree of centralization of a certain geographic data distribution is described by the centralization index, which is determined by the following:

-The study area and the distribution of cultural and artistic centers:

The city of Dammam is located between $26^{\circ} 22'$, $26^{\circ} 30'$ north and $49^{\circ} 56'$ and $50^{\circ} 16'$ east (Figure No.1). It extends on a coastal front on the Arabian Gulf. It is the capital, administrative center, and most important city of the Eastern Province. It is its main port in the region due to its important location on three sides of the Arabian Gulf on the north, east, south, and west of the Dahna desert. It is a residential and commercial center that includes the administrative bodies of the region and government departments, mainly the headquarters of the Emirate of the Eastern Province. The city is located west of Al-Khobar and south of Qatif and Saihat governorate. Dammam was one of the most populated places. Find out who Monuments in Al-Rakah neighborhood where the ancient monuments are located (Al-Omari: 2018, P.510)

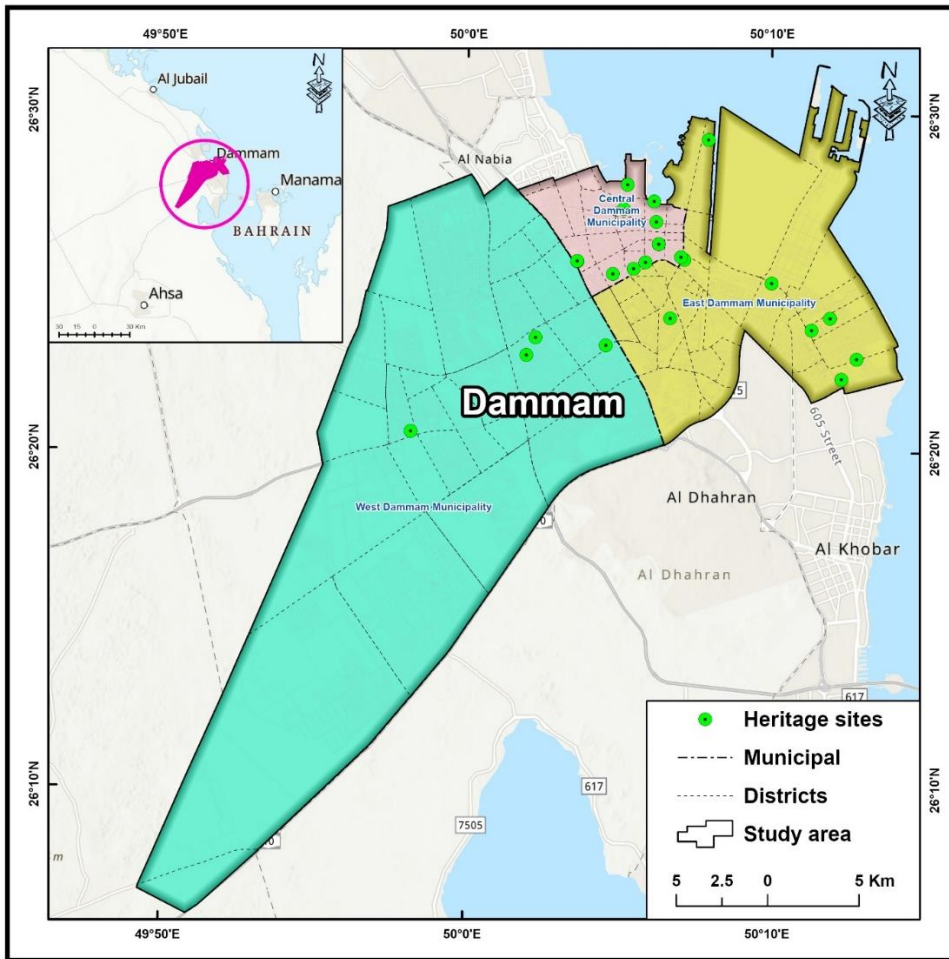


Figure No.1: The study area and the distribution of cultural and artistic centers

The number of cultural centers in the city has reached 24 sites distributed over some neighborhoods of the city (Figure No.1). Al-Adama neighborhood ranked first with three cultural centers, followed by the neighborhoods of Al-Salam, Manar, Al-Atheer, Al-Seif and King Faisal University City with two centers. Cultural centers were distributed to other neighborhoods with one center, namely neighborhoods (Al-Hamra, Al-Nazha, Granada, Al-Badiya, Al-Fursan, Al-Faisaliah, Al-Zohour, Prince Mohammed bin Saud, Khalidiya, Nasiriyah and Alshaati alsharqiu).

-Statistical analysis of culture and arts resources (tangible - intangible):

Among them, 125 cultural heritage resources fell into the traditional skills category, accounting for the largest proportion (20.26%) of the total number of cultural heritage resources; 82 of them were in the traditional drama category, which represents the second largest percentage (13.29%); 78 of them were in the traditional arts category, which represents the third largest percentage (12.64%); 58 of these were in the traditional sports, entertainment and acrobatics categories, representing the fourth largest percentage (9.40%); 57 of them were in the categories of folk customs and traditional arts, making up the fifth largest percentage (9.24%). The remaining four categories of intangible cultural heritage, namely quyi (a kind of), traditional medicine, folk literature, and traditional dance, included 45, 45, 32, and 28 sources, accounting for 7.29%, 7.29%, 6.16%, and 5.19%, respectively. Overall, the average number of ICH resources in each category was 10, and the average proportion of the total number of ICH resources was 10%. Only the top three categories in terms of quantity rank and ratio evaluation index exceeded the average ratio level (10%). In combination with the smaller centrality index

value of 0.243, the distribution of PCI types shows a weak and heterogeneous overall structure. Tourism Lorenz curve distribution of cultural heritage and spatial differences in cultural heritage resources between cities 1. General differences in the concentration of intangible cultural heritage between cities The general characteristics of spatial distribution differences are explored from two aspects: the number of intangible cultural heritage resources in the administrative area and the density of the core area. First, based on Figure 3, the spatial distribution of PCI resources shows the characteristics of spatial differentiation. Al-Mam has the largest number of resources (166), which represents 26.9% of the total. Beijing is the center of political, cultural, international, scientific and technological innovation in Dammam and one of the historical, cultural and ancient regions in Saudi Arabia. Therefore, the amount of ICP resources in Beijing is much larger than in other cities. Likewise, since Dammam also has a history of outstanding development, its PCI resources are higher than many other cities. From a geographical standpoint, the number of tourism and cultural resources for the study area is relatively large. The overall characteristics are clear, and are consistent with the general conclusion about the characteristics of the quantity distribution in these administrative regions. However, there is no obvious concentration phenomenon in Dammam and other cities, although the number of ICP resources in these cities is very high, Dammam resources are concentrated in addition to taking advantage of geographical spatial proximity. Spatial Clustering of Different Types of PCI Across Cities The clustered characteristics of PCI can be obtained based on the results of the nearest neighbor index., The nearest neighbor index values for all types of HCI are 0.17 with a significance level of 99%, showing a clear cluster distribution property.

At the same time, some elements determine the Lorenz curve distribution for each of the ten categories of cultural and tourism resources. Regarding the imaginary equal distribution, the category with the highest percentage (20.26%) was traditional skills, with a total of 125 resources; The second largest percentage (13.29%) was for traditional drama, with 82 sources; The third largest percentage (12.64%) was for traditional art, with 78 sources. The fourth largest percentage (9.40%) was traditional sports, entertainment and acrobatics, with 58 sources; The fifth largest percentage (9.24%) was folk customs and traditional arts categories. The other four intangible cultural heritage categories include traditional medicine, folk literature, quyi (a type of), and traditional dance - 45, and the resources totaling 45, 32, and 28 constitute 7.29%, 7.29%, 6.16%, and 5.19% in that request . In each category, the average number of intangible cultural heritage resources was 10, and the average percentage of all intangible cultural heritage resources was 10%. The percentage rating index and quantity rank for the first three categories were the only ones that exceeded the average percentage level of 10%. The overall weak heterogeneous structure of the ICH category distribution was accompanied by a low centrality index value of 0.243. Lorenz curve distribution of cultural heritage

Two factors were used to study the general features of geographical distribution differences: the amount of cultural heritage resources in the administrative region and the extent of core density. First, the regional distribution of ICH resources shows characteristics of spatial disparities. Dammam accounted for 26.9% of the total ICH resources, while ICH resources in other cities accounted for less than 10% of the total. It serves as the country's center for international exchange, politics, culture, science and technological innovation. Thus Dammam had a much greater amount of cultural heritage resources than any other city. In the same way, it had a greater amount of cultural heritage resources than many other cities. Geographically, there were a relatively large number of cultural heritage resources in the administrative units of the research area. Historically, the country's political and economic centers were located in the north and south, respectively.

Secondly, the features of the overall spatial distribution of cultural and tourism resources for Dammam city are presented through the kernel density results. The general conclusion

of the features of the quantitative distribution in those administrative regions is consistent with the characteristics of the cultural heritage collection that can be observed in Dammam. The nearest neighbor index values for all ICH categories were 0.17 with a significance level of 99%, as shown in Table 2, clearly displaying a cluster distribution pattern. At the same time, a number of ICH categories had clustering effect characteristics (r value < 1.0); however, there were some differences between them. Initially, traditional talents, such as traditional medicine and arts, accounted for the majority of categories with low R values; these categories had stronger grouping effects, with R values between the second, traditional dance showed a lower grouping status and a higher R value (0.30 and 0.37). Having a value of 0.70. Third, the other categories also showed significant aggregation tendencies, as evidenced by their R values, which ranged from 0.40 to 0.54.

Table 1. Nearest neighbor index (NNI) of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) categories.

Category	Number of Items	r Value	p Value	Z-Score
All categories	626	0.166708	0.000000	-19.588276
Traditional skills	131	0.301338	0.000000	-12.947799
Traditional art	82	0.372746	0.000000	-11.696430
Traditional sports, recreation, and acrobatics	61	0.535488	0.000000	-5.759315
Traditional dance	31	0.700168	0.001175	-4.284766
Traditional drama	81	0.535646	0.000000	-7.033542
Traditional medicine	60	0.362706	0.000000	-9.172130
Traditional music	58	0.483754	0.000000	-6.496328
Folk literature	42	0.514584	0.000000	-6.766849
Folk custom	56	0.400910	0.000000	-7.653110
Quyi	46	0.458886	0.000000	-5.945737

Three typical characteristics were observed in the kernel density data, which indicated more spatial distribution properties than those of the class viewpoint. The first feature, which primarily included four categories of cultural heritage, traditional art, folk customs, and other categories, shows hot spots with strong concentrations spread throughout the research area. These categories of cultural heritage have been closely linked to the growth of various fields of research throughout the long-term process of historical development; as a result, distinct aggregation phenomena developed in diverse areas of the study area. Second, it can be seen that there are three cultural heritage categories of traditional dance, traditional play, and traditional music that have a greater distribution of hotspots than the above four categories. Local people often create their own original dance, theater and music material; hence, this feature is the result of the idea of developing tourism in the city of Dammam, which is home to many areas with different cultural values regarding the performing arts. This is because the development of these categories of cultural and tourism heritage is closely related to the social, economic, and technological development levels of the local area, and these hotspots have fostered many important economic and technical centers throughout China's history.

The results of the geographical detector examination (geographic detector) revealed that different factors had different effects on the geographical heterogeneity of cultural heritage and the number of population (0.959), the number of museums (0.973), and the degree of economic development (0.955) were the factors that had the greatest impact on

regional differentiation. For Cultural Heritage Resources the number of museums in the region reflects the availability of resources for cultural heritage and the efforts made to protect it at the regional level. Ta. The most important influential elements mentioned above show that once an individual's basic material requirements are met, cultural heritage is shaped in pursuit of a better degree of cultural life. Different factors had different impacts on the geographical heterogeneity of ICH across cities along the canals (Table 3). The number of population (0.959), the number of museums (0.973), and the degree of economic development (0.955) were the factors that had the greatest impact on the regional differentiation of intangible cultural heritage resources.

Table 2. Factors influencing spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage (ICH) and their explanatory powers.

Dimension	Factor	Index	q Value	p Value
Landform		Elevation	0.096	0.000
	city	network density	0.311	0.000
Economic development level		GDP	0.956	0.000
Population		Permanent resident population	0.958	0.000
Road traffic conditions		Public road length	0.197	0.000
Culture		Number of museums	0.976	0.000
		Number of traditional villages	0.720	0.000
Urbanization		Urbanization level	0.968	0.000
Industrialization		Industrialization index	0.849	0.000

Social economic

With an explanatory power of $q = 0.340$, physical geographic characteristics such as topography, which influence regional cultures and determine local ecosystems, have an impact on the spatial differentiation of the cultural heritage of the city of Dammam. (Table 3). The key element in our investigation was density. The distribution of cultural heritage is a by-product of human activity, which contributes to the development and dissemination of cultural heritage. However, there are not many differences between cities. The explanatory power of Table 3q for the density of the river network is only 0.310, which indicates that density has little effect on the spatial distribution of cultural heritage. Topography with explanatory power $q = 0.094$ had little effect on geographical differentiation of ICH (Table 3). With the exception of a few areas of mountainous terrain, the creation of intangible cultural heritage is supported by flat, open spaces that promote social contact, cultural exchange and diffusion. However, the effect of topographical features on the spatial differentiation of cultural heritage between is not noticeable due to slight topographical differences across many cities in the region.

The impact of socioeconomic variables

The creation, conservation and spatial distribution of cultural heritage resources are greatly influenced by social and economic activity. The following arrangement (Table 3) represents the explanatory powers of factors associated with social and economic development on the spatial differentiation of cultural heritage: length of road (0.199) > level of urbanization (0.568) > industrialization index (0.549) > number of traditional villages (0.720) > GDP (0.955) > Number of museums (0.973). First, cultural variables dominated the spatial differentiation of intangible cultural heritage, with the number of museums and traditional villages being the most influential factors. Cultural heritage is more likely to occur in places with a high concentration of museums and traditional villages because these areas often have a strong cultural background. At the same time, The establishment of traditional villages and the construction of museums have shown the importance of preserving culture in these areas. Cultural heritage clusters are more likely to emerge in places with a rich historical and cultural heritage that prioritizes the

transmission of culture. Second, the regional distribution of intangible cultural heritage is strongly influenced by factors including population and economic growth. A greater stock of human capital and more active cultural exchanges are observed in areas with a larger proportion of permanent residents, and people may be able to strive for a higher standard of living and have greater material and financial resources to devote to the creation and legacy of cultural heritage in locations with a high GDP. Third, the spatial distribution of intangible cultural heritage is affected by the degree of industrialization and urbanization, which reflects the development of social production and modernization of industrial structures in a given region. Finally, the geographical distribution of intangible cultural heritage resources between cities was mostly unaffected by road conditions. The creation and growth of intangible cultural heritage is facilitated by convenient transportation, which provides vital conditions for cultural interaction and dissemination. Inadequate transportation may hinder the spread of culture to some extent, but it also prevents cultural heritage from the harmful effects of contemporary trade in some areas, which is beneficial for the preservation of cultural and tourism heritage in Dammam. Transportation conditions have a double impact on the development of cultural heritage, obscuring its influence on the geographical differentiation of cultural heritage.

-Interaction Effects of Various Elements

The interaction classes are double-factor improvements or non-linear, depending on the study detecting interaction effects of different influencing factors. There are some differences in the ways interactions affect each other. Various items. The effects of two-dimensional variables are often stronger than the effects of one-dimensional factors. While their individual interactions are nonlinear optimizations, the interactions between elevation classes, GDP, resident population, and number of museums and traditional villages are all double-factor optimizations. On the other hand, the degree of urbanization and industrialization. The spike shows double-factor improvements with the last two factors, The majority of social and economic variables, such as gross domestic product, number of museums, degree of urbanization, and resident population, Table 4 displays the explanatory powers of q that are all greater than 0.97. The physiographic environment is the spatial variation of the formation and development of cultural heritage, so its influence on the formation and development of cultural heritage should be taken into account although the influence of a single physiographic factor, especially the topographic element, on the spatial distribution of cultural heritage resources is weak in terms of the influence of a single factor.

Table 3 | Rating of the importance of the 13 domains and the consensus level.

QOL core dimensions	QOL domains	Rank/importance	Mean	Median	Standard variance (S.D)	IQD
Environmental	Infrastructure and urban services	9	5.10	4	1.48	3
	Transportation	11	4.24	5	1.51	3
	Environment quality	12	3.82	2	1.75	2.15
Social well-being	Housing	2	6.22	5	0.97	1.15
	Education	3	5.82	5	1.01	2
	Culture and recreation	5	5.26	6	0.97	1.25
	Crime, safety, and security	8	5.21	4	1.12	3
	Institutions and public participation	11	4.24	5	1.55	3

Economic	Social interaction and support	10	4.28	5	1.51	3
	Employment	4	5.48	4	1.11	4
	Household income and expenses	6	5.35	4	0.92	4
	Economic growth	8	4.67	6	1.28	2

The results also showed that there are wide variations in the number of indicators used and that most of the tools studied adopt and use objective, measurable indicators. The results reveal that while most of the tools examined (18 out of 21) show reasonable coverage of the quality of life domains (i.e. covering more than 63% of all CLC domains), the majority of these tools show a lack of adequate coverage of the quality of life subscales where Most tools (90% or 19 of 21) cover less than 50% of all subdomains identified in the CLC. This means that in almost every instrument examined, no more than 50% of the CLC subscales are covered. The lack of coverage of a wide range of QOL subdomains raises significant concerns about whether these tools provide comprehensive or comprehensive coverage of urban QOL. The results also suggest that we should consider the appropriate distribution of indicators across QoL domains/subdomains, rather than increasing their number, to achieve comprehensive coverage of QoL attributes. The results also reveal unbalanced coverage of key dimensions if the coverage of urban quality of life provided by these tools is comprehensive or complete. The results also suggest that in order to obtain comprehensive coverage of QOL attributes, we should take into account the appropriate distribution of indicators among QOL domains/subdomains rather than increasing their number.

Table 4. Interactions between physical geography and social economic factors influencing ICH concentration.

		Social Economy						
		Population		Population	Number of Museums	Tourism cities	Economic level	Industrialization Index
		GDP						
Physical geography	Elevation	0.860 BE	0.953 BE	0.445 NE	0.945 BE	0.745 BE	0.688 BE	0.673 BE
		0.952 BE	0.967BE	0.956 NE	0.934 BE	0.734 BE	0.945 NE	0.968 NE

-Spatial analysis of cultural and artistic centers in Dammam.

1- Moran Index:

One of the most important analyses used for cultural and artistic centers in Dammam is the analysis of patterns. This analysis reveals the distribution patterns of cultural centers in the city, whether they adopt a specific pattern, or whether their distribution was random. The subjective or spatial correlation analysis known as the (Moran Index) will be applied, which determines the spatial pattern of the phenomenon by studying the similarity in the spatial distribution of the phenomenon's vocabulary and the extent of self-correlation between them. It depends on introducing another value that is taken as a criterion in calculating spatial correlation. Moran Index values range between (-1, +1). If the value is close to (-1), it means a dispersed distribution or It is divergent, while if it is close to (+1), it means a clustered or converging distribution. Finally, if the value is close to zero, it means that the distribution takes a random pattern (Esri: 2023).

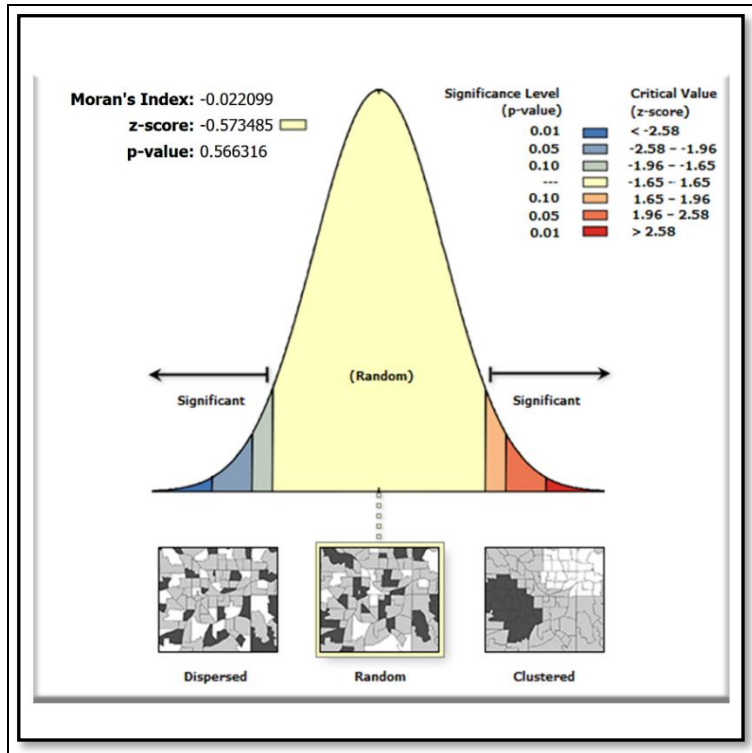


Figure N0.2: Spatial correlation analysis (Moran Index)

of cultural and artistic centers in Dammam

According to the results of the Moran Index app (Figure N0.2), the distribution of cultural and artistic centers in Dammam takes a random pattern, with a value of (-0.022). This was confirmed by the Z score of (-0.57). It falls outside the Critical Value range of -2.58, +2.58. Therefore, the location of cultural centers is randomly distributed in neighborhoods but not others, accounting for 19.8% of the total number of 86 neighborhoods in the city.

2. The multiple areas of spatial influence of cultural centers in Dammam:

By applying the spatial spacing of cultural and artistic centers in Dammam according to planning standards with an interval of 5,000 meters to find out the spatial areas of influence of this service, four belts were designed, as in (Figure No 3) Three of them were located inside a large part of the city. This indicates that they are sufficient according to the spatial coverage element, to join the areas in the center of the city, especially in the first area, which is the highest service. This confirms that they are spatially sufficient. It should be noted that the following areas are concentrated in areas far from the current cultural centers and that there are areas on the outskirts of the city that do not have the service because they are industrial and desert areas.

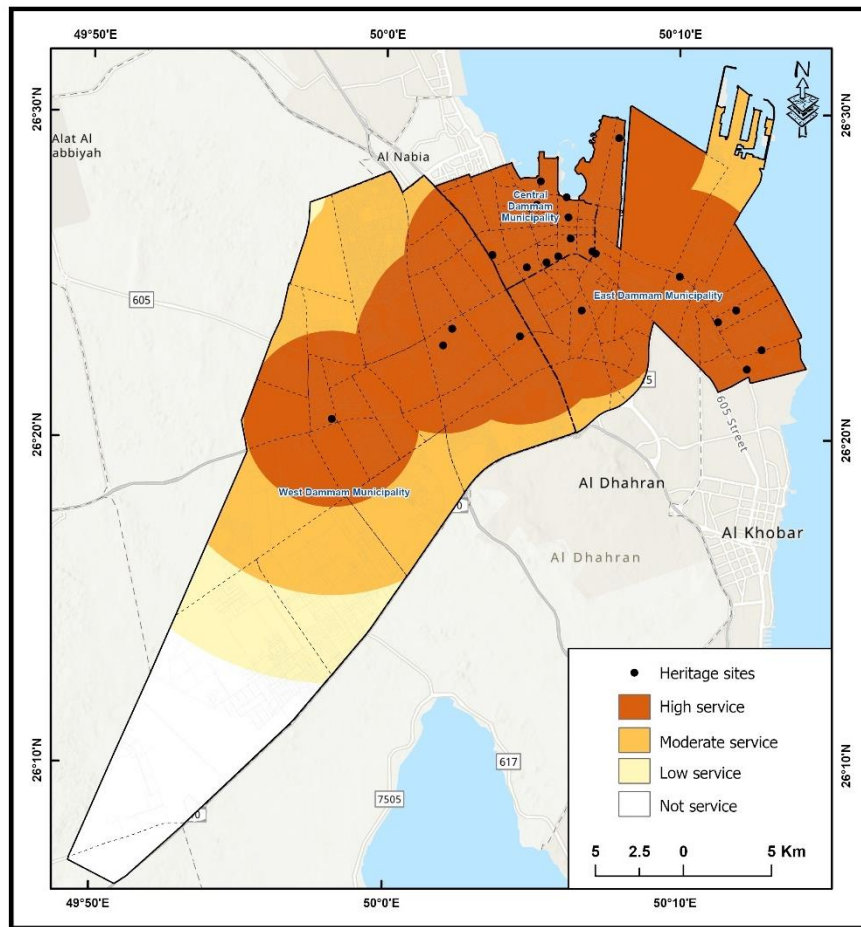


Figure N0.3: The multiple areas of spatial influence of cultural centers in Dammam.

3-The relationship between cultural and artistic sources and factors affecting indicators of the quality of urban life in Dammam:

By applying the simple linear correlation factor between some indicators of the quality of urban life in Dammam and the density of cultural heritage centers in the city, it was found that the relationship between these indicators and the main indicator is positive but very weak. This is since the number of cultural and artistic resources is limited and concentrated in neighborhoods but not others. However, this correlation indicates that there is an actual relationship between these variables. The most important of these variables are:

- Population density:

Population density is positively correlated with the density index of cultural heritage sites in the city, so that population density increases in the heart areas without the outskirts. As shown in Figure 4 (A), as the curve moves towards areas with higher population density, the density of these sites increases. The trend continues to rise until the end. The processed line is also a confirmation of the same weak direct positive relationship between the data. The determination factor ($R^2 = 0.33$) of the regression model also showed good agreement with the data.

- Building density:

It was noted in Figure No. 4-B that the density of buildings is positively correlated with the density index of cultural heritage sites in the city. It is certain that the density of

buildings goes with the density of the population, but due to the large number of buildings compared to the number of cultural heritage sites, the data moves slowly according to the direction of the line and the trend continues to rise slowly until the end. The prepared line is also a confirmation of the same very weak direct positive relationship between these data.

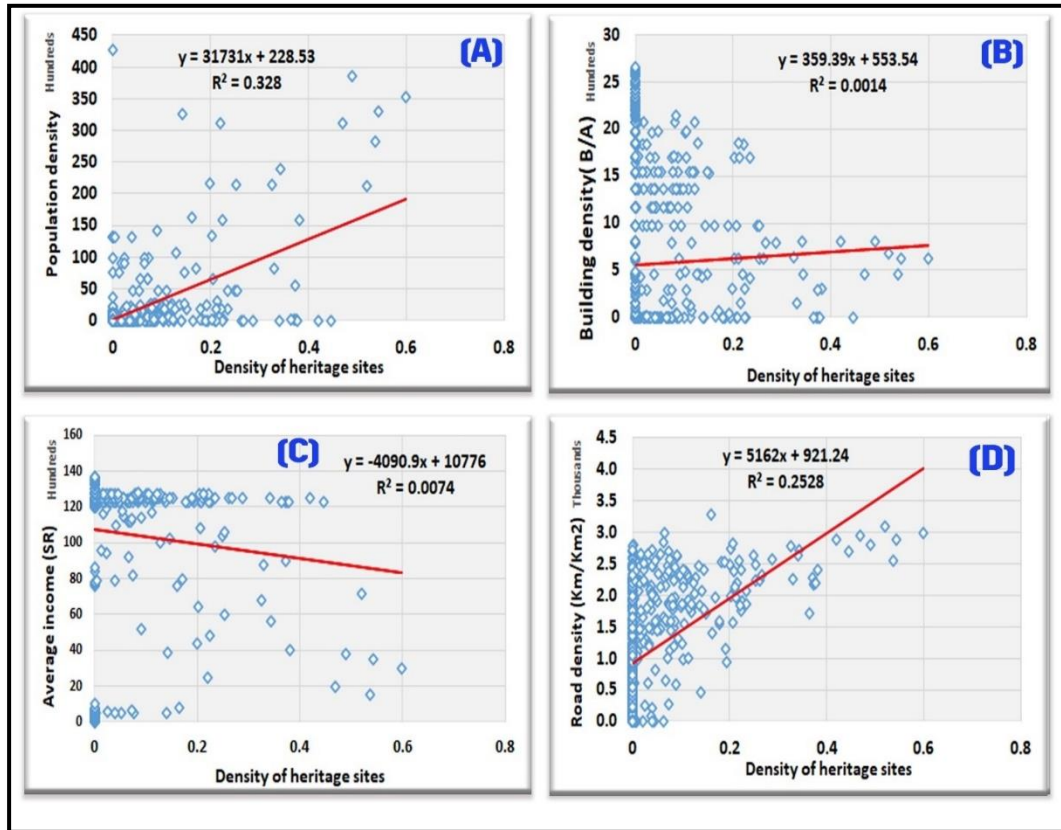


Figure NO.4: Correlation between cultural and artistic sources and some factors affecting the quality of urban life indicators in Dammam.

- Monthly income:

As for the correlation of average monthly income against heritage centers as it is one of the indicators of the quality of economic life, it was shown in Figure No.4-C that average income is positively correlated with the density index of cultural heritage sites in the city. Data movement towards the line is slow and spread randomly according to the direction of the line. The processed line is also a confirmation of the same very weak direct positive relationship between these data, which was shown by the determination factor ($R^2 = 0.0074$) of the regression model as well as good agreement with the data.

- Road density:

The degree to which road density and population density are correlated positively with the index of the density of cultural heritage sites in the city, increasing the density of roads in the heart areas rather than the outskirts. As shown in Figure No.4-D, as the graph moves towards higher density areas, the density of these sites increases. The trend continues to rise until the end. The processed line is also a confirmation of the same weak direct positive relationship between the data. The coefficient of determination ($R^2 = 0.25$) of the regression model also showed good agreement with the data.

4-Spatial differences in the quality of urban life and their impact on the locations of cultural and artistic centers in Dammam.

Most neighborhoods in Dammam have seen an increase in the quality of urban life according to the geographical distribution of cultural and artistic sources and centers, due to the adequacy of cultural services in accordance with planning standards. The cultural and artistic heritage of the city consists of physical centers such as the Falwa and Al-Jawhara Heritage Museum, the Eastern Province Regional Museum, the Aburdha Heritage Museum, the Isra Museum, the Public Library, the Cultural Center in Dammam, the Ithra Foundation, and non-physical centers such as theater, arts and cinema, as well as concert halls where theatrical performances are held such as the Paris Hall, the Oasis, some cinemas, the theater, the Mufi Cinema and Fox Cinema. The Dammam City Theater and the Comedy Club. The events held on the western shore of the Gulf in Dammam are sponsored by the Ministry of Culture and the Entertainment Authority. Through Figure No.5, spatial differences in the quality of life in the city can be classified into five levels as follows:

- Very high level:

It is geographically distributed in 11 neighborhoods, mostly neighborhoods where cultural sites are concentrated, have a high population density, traffic density, as well as high income, such as the neighborhoods of Al-Souq, Al-Adama, Al-Atheer, Al-Manar, Al-Rabie, Nakheel, Badr, Kazaz, Al-Buhaira, Housing, Al-Saif and King Faisal City.

-High level:

It represents 36 neighborhoods, or more than 40% of all residential neighborhoods in the city. If first-level neighborhoods are added, more than 50% of all neighborhoods have the highest quality of urban life in Dammam according to cultural and artistic centers (physical - intangible). This is an important indication that Dammam increases the quality of urban life in terms of culture and art.

-Low level:

There are 10 neighborhoods, mostly on the outskirts of the city and some new neighborhoods such as Hadaba, Hajar, Sanaiya, Naseem, Basateen, Al-Nahda, Al-Shoala, Al-Amanah, Al-Shorouq, Al-Amal, the King Fahd suburb, the Gulf Palace, Al-Khalidiya, and Al-Hassam.

-Very low level:

It is in 9 neighborhoods, mostly south of the city in industrial areas and some new neighborhoods such as First Industrial Area, Al-Hazm, Samali, Southern Housing, Al-Anwar, Al-Orouba and Second Industrial Areas.

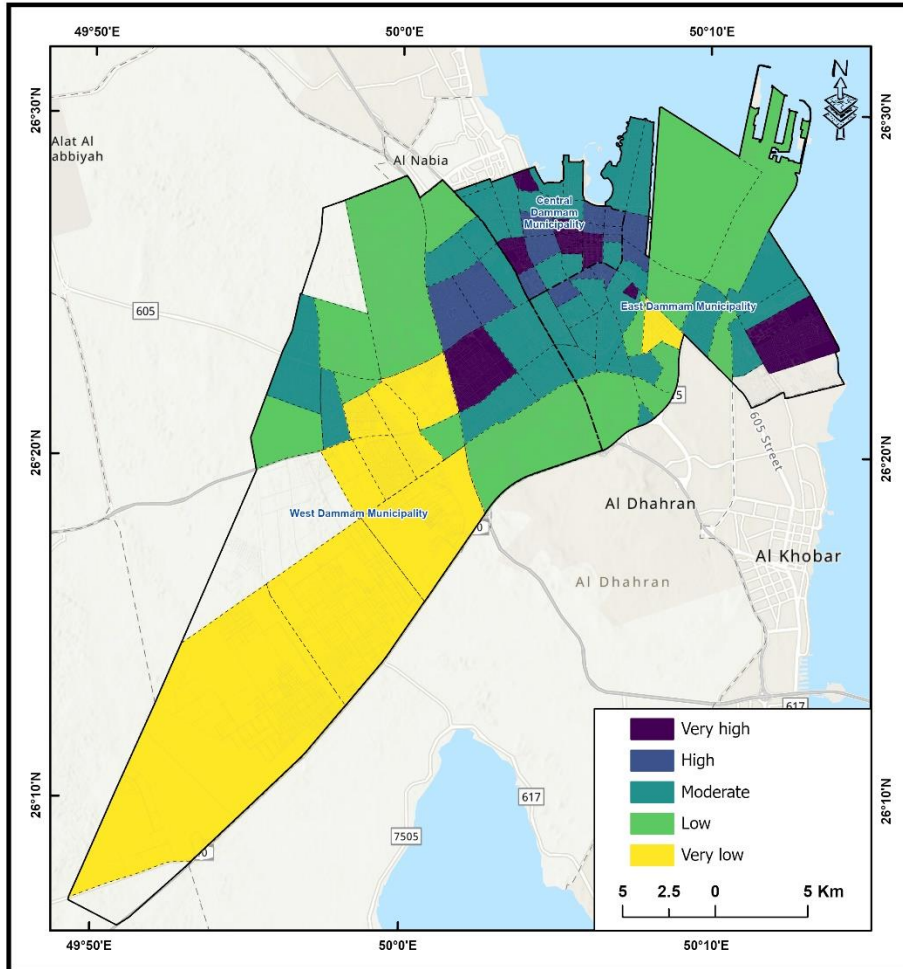


Figure NO.5: Spatial variation of quality of urban life levels according to the distribution of cultural and artistic centers in Damman.

Discussion and Conclusions

The scope of Damman's geographical, social and economic influence is very broad. Understanding the pattern of spatial variation in the city of Damman and its impact on development plans in terms of cultural influence and the royal vision for cultural development is reflected in the quality of life indicators for citizens in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, from raising the economic level of citizens through tourism investment and developing the tourism and cultural economy, which constitutes support for the national economy of Saudi Arabia, the city of Damman, and citizens with The various groups in Damman would provide evidence of the overall renovation and use plan. For example, this study found that quality of life indicators are influenced by tourism and culture, while the central part shows strong spatial clustering between certain types of spatial variation. Spatial distributions are important. Some cultural heritage resources show strong concentrations not only in specific areas. To some extent, the distance between the origins of cultural heritage is an important factor to consider in economic development policies that maintain the spatial homogeneity of development plans and quality of life indicators. Therefore, the spatial relationship between arts, culture and quality of life leads to the preferential selection of appropriate cultural and tourism resources

Secondly, the factors affecting quality of life were explored based on the geographic detector method. In general, the influence of social and economic factors was more

important than the influence of natural geographical factors. Cultural factors had the greatest impact on the spatial differentiation of the quality of life for citizens in Dammam, and the dominant factor was tourism, arts, and tourist villages. Population, economic development and other social and economic factors had a significant impact. Factors such as urbanization and industrialization continue to have a noticeable impact. Although the terrain is suitable for the arts, the physical geographic environment remains an important driver in shaping the quality of life.

The results of this study also show that cultural development was an essential factor in promoting economic development and quality of life. Levels of urbanization, industrialization, tourism, culture and the arts, among other factors, may have significant effects on economic and social developments in an area, but are often not decisive in the development of cultural heritage. The history of cultural development indicates that it played an important role in the economic and social development of the city of Dammam, and it was also influenced by cultural development, as it penetrated all social classes between different geographical regions. We must also protect and significantly improve cultural and tourism areas and facilitate the development of specific villages so that they can achieve sustainability.

The distribution of economic resources involves a uniform outcome of the physiological, social, and economic environments; Therefore, policymakers and planners should focus on development, we need to collect, store, manage, display and disseminate digital texts, images, audio and video. Create a dynamic database of resources and a modern platform for management services. Finally, especially with regard to building interconnected cultural and tourism projects. This means that citizens can easily access it. There are two important findings in this study. First, spatial analysis of GIS and other technologies revealed that the pattern is closely related to the level of development of the local economy and the political situation. The selection of appropriate cultural, tourism and arts heritage materials comes from the geographical interaction between arts, culture and quality of life. Later, the reoffender approach was used to study elements that affect quality of life. In general, the influence of social and economic variables outweighs the influence of natural factors with a geographical basis. The amount of museums and traditional villages was the main cultural element that influenced the geographical difference in the quality of life of residents in Dammam. There has been a noticeable influence from population, economic development and other socio-economic aspects. Urbanization and industrialization are examples of factors that continue to have a significant impact. While terrain is conducive to artistic expression, the actual geographic context is nonetheless an important key factor in determining quality of life.

The results of the study also show the importance of cultural development in promoting economic growth and a high standard of living. Although they often do not play a major role in the formation of cultural assets, levels of urbanization, industrialization and transportation, among other elements, can have a significant impact on the social and economic growth of a region. The history of cultural development shows that it has permeated all social classes across many geographical locations and had a significant impact on the economic and social development of Dammam. It also affects cultural development. We also need to help some citizens invest in tourism and develop the arts to be an economic resource and also improve the quality of life and to achieve the royal vision of developing the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to reach the goal of improving the quality of life of the Saudis and to achieve internationalism, progress and prosperity.

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