**Health of Krasnodar. How do factors and the quality of the urban environment affect the well-being of citizens?**

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The research focuses on the study and practical application of the Urban Health concept in terms of tools and mechanisms that allow megacities to effectively respond to key health challenges, as well as to reach a trajectory of sustainable growth of life expectancy of urban residents. The Urban Health approach exists both as a research program and as a set of management practices and models that prioritize health and well-being in the development of the urban environment.

Krasnodar, a southern Russian city with such climatic problems as "waves" of heat, abnormal heat and extreme temperatures was chosen for the study. In 2020, experts of the Urbanika Institute for Territorial Development published the results of a study of Russian cities on the level of comfort and accessibility of housing and work, where Krasnodar took first place (75.7 points out of 100). At the same time, the city's population has increased by 20% (by 165 thousand people) since 2013, mainly due to migration growth, which had a significant impact on the spatial structure of the city and led to its sprawl. Population growth together with the rapid sprawl of the urban fabric creates significant challenges for the city to create a comfortable and healthy urban environment.

With the development of science, medicine, and with the advancement of technology, there has been a shift in the profiles of morbidity and mortality away from infectious factors. Lifestyles and environmental conditions are becoming major causes of mortality and factors in the differences in the morbidity profiles of urban populations. The priorities of urban management are shifting from issues of "comfort" to the goal of creating a healthy and prosperous environment. The urban environment is becoming one of the main tools in the fight for urban health.

The World Health Organization defines urban health as its ability to respond to public health challenges to achieve a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, understood not only as the absence of disease. Challenges to health, in the context of urban management, are related to the following factors: the spread of "diseases of affluence," the transition from "medicine of disease" to "medicine of health," the growing proportion of the elderly population in cities, and the increasing importance of non-economic factors in motivating people.

The theoretical framework of this study is based on David Vlahov's model of urban health, which identifies socio-economic development, the state of the natural and urban environment, the availability and quality of health services, the health profile of the population, and the level of food security as the main factors of urban health. These five factors determine the length and quality of life in the city, as well as the profile of morbidity and mortality from injuries, infectious and non-communicable diseases.

The starting point of the Urban health agenda was the 2010 independent UK health report "Fair society, healthy lives", which examined the causes of health inequalities and identified the key role of social factors [1].

The object of this study is the health of Krasnodar city residents, the subject - the influence of environmental factors on the health of citizens.

As an empirical object, polygon research, were selected two clusters of areas in the north and east of the city, which include different types of development: high-rise high-rise, medium high-rise and individual development. Both clusters of areas are considered through the prism of the Urban Health approach, using Active Design and Healthy Streets environmental assessment methodology, measurements of air quality and lighting indicators, and qualitative and quantitative methods of collecting sociological information to assess the perception of the urban environment as a factor of health.

We set a goal to identify a set of factors affecting the health of urban residents living in the areas of diverse development in the city of Krasnodar, based on the Urban Health approach. To achieve this goal in the study the following tasks:

To study scientific literature and analytical articles on the topic of research;

To develop a spatial index based on a desk study of the city of Krasnodar, its spatial, climatic and socio-economic characteristics;

To identify the features and differences of types of development in the context of Urban Health;

To form a set of characteristics of the urban environment that affect the health of urban residents.

One of the main hypotheses of the study is the assertion that the types of urban development affect the health of urban residents, their lifestyle and perception of the environment. Depending on the type of development there will be different factors affecting the health of city residents.

The empirical part of the study consists of three parts: qualitative assessment of the urban environment with the help of international guide-lines and checklists, qualitative and quantitative sociological methods of data collection (semi-structured interviews, online survey), measurements of air quality, noise and light indicators of the study areas. The chosen research methods made it possible to assess the urban space from different sides: the physical parameters of the environment were measured, their assessment by the citizens was carried out, and the main health risks to the citizens were identified.

As a result of the study, factors of different types of urban environments that have a significant impact on the health of citizens were identified, the key risk factors in terms of health of city residents were described and Healthy Streets and Active Design methodologies were tested on the Russian city.

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