Spatial pattern of poverty and divorce in Ghaemshahr city

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Urban poverty has many adverse consequences, one of which is divorce. In Iran, accelerated urbanization has affected the phenomenon of urban poverty and social inequalities and severe divisions class as one of the characteristics of the life of third world cities on urban life. Studies pertinent on family evolution in Iran gives show that the development of urbanization in Iran and the change of social relations, are among the factors influencing the increase of divorce. Increasing divorce has a direct relationship with factors such as industrial development, economic system, urbanization, women's literacy level and women's employment rate and also in breaking the traditional relationships of family-wide, does provides the necessary conditions for increasing divorce. Man unemployment and lack of fixed occupation and inability to provide life furnitures also are effective in increasing divorce. Divorce has a direct and close relationship with other social depravities, especially with the addiction, prostitution and corruption of a woman or a man. Disrupting the traditional society and preserving some traditions, such as the difference in the age of marriage between men and women in new conditions, helps to increase the measure of divorce, and according to studies, marriage at a low ages leads to further divorce. In many countries, among Iran, there is a divorce among burgher due to the rupture of emotional and social connections over rural areas. The purpose of this paper is to study the geographical dispersion of poverty and divorce indicators in the level of statistical blocks of ghaemshahr city and relationship of those two with each other.

Methods: The present research is applied in terms of purpose and is descriptive - analytical in terms of nature and method. Statistical Society of this study is statistical blocks of ghaemshahr city in 2011. Data pertinent on theoretical foundations of research is prepared to method of libraries and documentary and raw data of the research is extracted from the statistical blocks of the ghaemshahr city. First, 36 urban poverty indicators and divorce rates (percent of privates of without spouse due to divorce) are defined and calculated and are unscaled with fuzzy method in the Excel software environment. For spatial analysis of urban poverty and divorce index, has been used of hot spots and moran methods in the Arc GIS software environment. Then by conversion the map of hot spots to the Raster layer, has been drawed map of poverty and divorce zoning. At the end to study the relationship between poverty and divorce has been used of multiple regression test and Pearson in the spss software environment. The case study area is Ghaemshahr city. Ghaemshahr city is one of the cities of Mazandaran province in north Iran. The population of this city has been equivalent 196050 persons in 2011 and equivalent 204953 persons in 2016.

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Results: The results indicate that 54.9 percent of the area and 54 percent of the population of the ghaemshahr city is poor and very poor. Also, 1.14 percent of the total population, 0.64 percent of the men's population and 1.63 percent of the women's population are in a state of without spouse due to divorce. Divorced women population is 2.5 times more divorced men which concentrate more in the center and north east of the city. Based on the results of regression and Pearson, from between the three dimensions of economic, social and physical, social poverty has the most impact on divorce. Also, the indicators of person density in the room, room density in residential unit, sponsorship load, livelihood load and measure of general activity have an effective and significant role in divorce rate of ghaemshahr city.

Conclusion: herefore, to take necessary measures to reduce the phenomenon of divorce in Ghaemshahr city, cognition, studying, analyzing and planning precisely to reduce the factors involved in poverty, which are considered the main causes of divorce, Among the economic indicators (percent of total unemployment, livelihood load, sponsorship load and measure of general activity) and physical (person density in the room, room density in residential unit) it is seems necessary.

Keywords: Spatial Analysis, Poverty, Divorce, Ghaemshahr City.

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