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Assesment of spatial distribution of public services with an emphasis on good governance in Kerman city using the software Geoda

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Good urban governance is considered as an approach of decision making and management of urban affairs, and urban management body in Iran consisting of two municipal and council organizations can be one of the best mechanisms for realizing good urban governance. Investigating equality in the spatial distribution of urban services and facilities is one of the most important topics in urban studies. The purpose of this study was to measure the spatial distribution of public services in Kerman, Iran with emphasis on good urban governance in order to achieve sustainable development. New models of spatial analysis, including privacy analysis and spatial autocorrelation techniques, have been able to analyze the issue of access to utilities not only for one particular type of service but also for a large number of services and demonstrate the spatial distribution of services (focus and dissemination), citizens' access, and urban spatial justice.

Method: The present study is a descriptive-analytical research based on documentary, library, and field studies. To this end, Geoda software was extensively used in this study to analyze the relationships between population density, area, spatial distribution, and access to public facilities in Kerman metropolitan. The statistical population included the urban services areas of Kerman which are four with 12000 hectares. This study examined six types of services (educational, religious, welfare-tourism, military, commercial, and administrative).
In accordance with the principles, criteria, and standards of urban planning resulting from global experiences and the geographical situation of Kerman metropolis, the stages of research analysis were carried out. At this point, access levels are defined for each of the user layers using Goeda software analysis.
At this stage, the layers prepared in the previous step were weighted using Geoad software and Weighted Overlay. The layers used in this section are six layers of services, out of which one layer with three access radiuses of good, medium, and weak was extracted. Integrated distribution of access to services is based on educational, cultural-religious, welfare-tourism, military, commercial, and administrative layers; areas 1 and 2 and parts of areas leading to these areas have high service value. Urban areas are of medium service status, and the peripheral areas are of poor service value.
Comparing the area of the regions with the region itself and other regions in the form of moderate and poor accessibility based on map analysis shows that zones 1 and 2 devote most of their area to good access and has not devoted any value to itself in moderate and poor access. Zones 3 and 4 are also those which have devoted the largest area to moderate access. And the marginal areas have poor access to city services. The city of Kerman is located in northeast of Kerman Province with an area of 12000 hectares in a geographical location of 56º 55´ to 57º 15´ east longitude and 30º 10´ to 30 º 20´ north latitude.

Results: To take necessary measures to reduce the phenomenon of divorce in Ghaemshahr city, planning precisely to reduce the factors involved in poverty, which are considered the main causes of divorce, it is seems necessary. Regions 2 and 3 in Kerman city have the largest share with 29 public uses, and this is while less than 25 percent, and 25 to 50 percent of public land is allocated to 95 uses. These areas also take the largest number of educational land uses with 22 major uses, while less than 25 percent of these services is allocated to 149 educational uses. Regions 1 and 4 with 18 uses, have taken the largest number of cultural-religious uses, and less than 25 percent of the cultural-religious uses is allocated to 77 users, mainly in regions 2 and 3. Regions 2 and 4 with two main uses include the highest military use share, and regions 1 and 2 with 12 uses have totally 75 percent of the military uses. In the city, 29 land uses with

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welfare-tourism function include the less than 25 percent, mainly in areas 3 and 1. The largest share of the commercial land use is located in Region 2, and regions 3 and 1 have a share of less than 25 percent, up to 543 uses.

Conclusion: Population-friendly services are not distributed in the novel's metropolitan areas and citizens' access to public services is not equal. The downtown areas have good access to services and the surrounding areas have poor access. The concentration of urban services in Kerman follows the center-periphery model, which means that as we move from the city center to the surrounding areas, the distribution of services is reduced. Areas with high population density also have high service density, and in areas with low population density, low facility density has been observed.

Keywords: Social Justice, Municipal Services, Life Quality, Geoda, Kerman City.

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