

## Modeling the effects of urban poverty on the spatial-physical structure of worn-out tissues (Case study: Izeh city)

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### Extended Abstract

**Objective:** The world is rapidly becoming urban. For the first time in 2007, half of the world's population became urban. With population growth and rapid growth, many problems have arisen, especially in cities, the most important of which have been discussed by sociologists, economists and politicians over the past century. Directors and, more recently, urban planners, are the subject of urban poverty. Urban poverty is a complex social, economic, and spatial issue that has undergone a fundamental shift in studies over the past decades. So space crystallization is poverty in cities. The spatial crystallization of poverty is seen in the formation and expansion of poverty, dilapidated structures, dysfunctional structures, informal settlement and marginalization with acute problems of migrant workers, unemployment, and false employment, heavy burden of burden, violence, insecurity and examples of this. Accordingly, the issue of urban poverty is one of the main problems in the worn-out areas. Individual poverty, poor individual and environmental health, educational poverty, legal poverty, and social deprivation have emerged. The aim of the present study is to evaluate the effects of urban poverty on the spatial-physical structure of worn-out tissues of Izeh city. The dilapidated urban fabric faces many physical, environmental, social and economic problems. Therefore, in the present study, an attempt has been made to evaluate the effects of urban poverty on the spatial-physical structure of worn-out tissues in the city of Izeh.

**Methods:** The present study is a combination of "descriptive-analytical" methods in terms of practical purpose and considering the nature of the subject and the components under study, the approach governing the research process. The collection of information and data is done in two ways: "documentation and survey". The statistical population of the study includes all residents of Izeh city. Due to the vastness of the statistical population and the impossibility of accessing all members of the community, sampling method was used to collect information. The study area is Ghaemshahr city. Ghaemshahr city is one of the cities of Mazandaran province in northern Iran. Due to the size of the statistical population in the city of Izeh, 250 people were selected as the sample population to answer the questionnaire questions. In this range, a simple sampling method was used, and finally 250 questionnaires showing the maximum target data were considered for final analysis. To analyze the data and to explain and model the effects, it has used structural equation modeling (SEM) in AMOS software and the first two-factor confirmatory factor analysis test. The population of this city in 2011 was equal to 12,2013 people and in 2016 was equal to 119399 people.

**Results:** : Analysis of the findings of structural equation modeling indicates that among the measured indicators, among the components of urban poverty, economic index which has played a very important role in the physical-spatial structure of the worn-out tissue of Izeh city with Decreasing this index, physical-spatial structure has increased

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inadequacy. Also, by examining the migration patterns and choosing the area for living by residents and neighbors, the satisfaction of non-native neighbors in the area, non-native immigrants and improving the spatial and physical condition shows that the main reason for residents and immigrants to choose neighborhood for living is equality. Neighbors are economically and income-generating

**Conclusion:** The results of the structural equations equation show that there is a significant relationship between the components of urban poverty and the components of the physical-spatial structure of the worn-out urban fabric. Therefore, in order to take the necessary measures, it needs the serious attention of city and regional managers and planners.

**Keywords:** Urban Poverty, Worn-out Texture, Spatial-Physical Urbanization Process, Izeh City.

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