Spatial analysis of urban poverty model with emphasis on social indicators and factors affecting its organization, a case study: Ardabil City

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Urbanization in our country is also expanding at an extraordinary rate. The reason for this extremist tendency towards the city in Iran is that urbanization equals having more and better facilities and opportunities for living. A simple sociological law states that any rapid and abnormal change in human society can lead to turmoil - the theory of social anomie. The city of Ardabil is no exception to this rule; in such a way that by turning this city into the center of the province and unbalanced distribution of employment facilities in the province, it has attracted immigrants to this city, so that the sum of these factors has led to an increase in the population of this city. Simultaneously with this rapid population growth and inability to provide appropriate services and facilities to citizens, as well as the stagnation of industrial activities, urban poverty has also spread in the form of slums in and around the city. The studies of the Center for Strategic Studies of the Presidential Institution in Ardabil Province show consequences such as high unemployment rate, increasing trend of social harms, suicide, conflict, drugs), high illiteracy rate and lack of educational spaces, immigration, marginalization. Sitting has had an unfavorable situation of social capital. In order to plan and improve the situation of the poor, we must first obtain the necessary knowledge of their location and spatial distribution in the city of Ardabil, as well as the factors affecting the formation of these areas, and then, with careful planning, to solve this problem. Challenging the city to prevent or at least mitigate the negative consequences of the spread of poverty in the city, including all kinds of social anomalies, crime and begging, etc. Therefore, the present study identifies the areas of social poverty and the pattern of its spread during the years 2006 to 2016 in Ardabil to provide a basis for policy makers, planners and city managers in decisions related to reducing related problems. Provide with poverty and social deprivation in urban areas.

Methods: The research method in the present study is spatial analysis in terms of applied purpose and approach. In this regard, first, using statistical blocks of 2006 and 2016 and using hot spot analysis in GIS software, the spatial zones of poverty in Ardabil (with emphasis on social indicators) are studied and Analysis of the distribution pattern of social poverty The Moran I statistic has been used. Then, in the next stage, the factors affecting the spatial expansion and organization of social poverty zones in Ardabil have been investigated using structural equation analysis in AMOS software. It is worth mentioning that in order to prepare the maps of the studied indicators, first in the slope of the statistical blocks file of 2006 and 2016 in Ardabil city, each of the index layers has been turned into feature files (feature to raster). Then, by reclassifying them and overlapping the layers, the final drawings are obtained. In the second part of the research (identifying the factors affecting the expansion and spatial organization of poverty zones),

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academic elites and city managers were interviewed. The method of accessing this sample size was based on the snowball method.

Results: Based on the obtained results, out of 5142 urban blocks in Ardabil in 2006, about 53% were in a very deprived and deprived condition, 26% were in a moderate condition and about 21% were in a well-off condition. In 2016, these percentages are 46, 22, 32 among 6439 urban blocks, respectively, and this also shows that Ardabil urban blocks in terms of social indicators in 2016 compared to 2006 they are in a better situation. Also, the effect of macro and micro variables on the spread and organization of urban poverty in Ardabil is 0.77 and 0.54, respectively. Also, among the macro sub-variables, the greatest impact on the spread and organization of poverty in Ardabil is related to the variables of discriminatory and poverty-based mechanisms based on unfair distribution of sources of power, wealth and income and increasing class distance between different classes, weak urban structure in Iran. Exogenous system and modernization and as a result of the imbalance in the urban and rural system and the increase of rural repulsions and urban attractions and the influx of population to cities with values of 0.82, 0.75 and 0.69, respectively, and among the sub-variables The micro-migration and increase of population irregularity to Ardabil city and the inefficiency of the official land and housing markets of Ardabil city are 0.72 and 0.68.

Conclusion: The studies conducted in order to analyze the spatial poverty and the factors affecting its organization in Ardabil city are that inappropriate policies in the macro area and also shortcomings in the city management system have led to the organization and expansion of poverty zones in Ardabil. Various factors in recent decades, especially after land reform and agricultural industrialization to the present day have affected the expansion and organization of poor areas in Ardabil, which in the macro area can be an imbalance in the urban and rural system and the influx of population to cities. Lack of equitable access to resources of power, wealth and income, macroeconomic instability due to shocks and inappropriate policies and multiplication of inflation over the past years and decades and in the micro field to increase immigrants to Ardabil with low skills, education and financial capital The official land and housing markets of the city mentioned the inability of the city management system to develop employment, empower low-income groups and monitor the control of construction workers.

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

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