

Spatial Changes of Urban Poverty in Nourabad Mamasani

Mansoureh Yarahmadi, Amer Nikpour^{2,*}

1. Graduate of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran.
2. Associate Professor, Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran.

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Abstract

The rapid growth of urbanization, in developing countries, urbanization causes poverty. Poverty is a multidimensional phenomenon, Social and economic inequalities cause the spatial structure of different parts of the city to have obvious contradictions. Analysis of Spatial Distribution of Poverty Indicators in Noorabad Mamasani and Statistical comparison of the three periods 1385, 1390, and 1395 respectively. The present study is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. The raw data of the research have been extracted from the statistical blocks of Noorabad city. The fuzzy method has been used for unscaling the indices and for spatial analysis of urban poverty, hot spots and Moran spatial autocorrelation have been used in GIS software. The results of the present study show Poverty in Noorabad Mamasani has a pattern of cluster distribution and spatial autocorrelation. In 1385, the poverty zone covered 26.73% of the area and 39.25% of the city's population. In 1390, this zone increased to 46.18% of the area and 46.85% of the population. This zone covers the western and central areas of the city. The affluent zone in 1385. The area around 44/16 percent and 47.9 percent of the population in 1395 to encompass the 67/30 percent and 87/33 percent of the population of the area increased. This zone is seen more in North West and South East. Examining the trend shows changes, both the poor and the affluent have an increasing trend and have gradually taken over a larger population and area of the city, meanwhile the extent of poverty has been greater. On the other hand, the declining trend of the middle class indicates spatial inequality and the creation of a deep class gap that can be seen in the spatial structure of Noorabad Mamasani.

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* Corresponding Author, Nikpour1551@gmail.com.