Statistical Analysis of Sustainable Development in Urmia City

Amer Nikpour^{1*}, Hadi Alizadeh², Mahnaz Hosseini Siahgoli³

1. Assistant Professor, Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mazandaran, Babolsar, Iran

2. PhD Candidate of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University, Ahwaz, Iran

3. M.A. Student in Geography and Urban Planning, Mazandaran, Babolsar University, Iran

Received: 25 May 2014 Accepted: 12 April 2015

Extended Abstract

Introduction

According to the increasing rate of urban challenges in various areas, it is required to adopt a strategic and comprehensive approach to sustainable urban development in dealing with the challenging and vulnerable aspects of cities. Adopting a future-oriented and sublime approach has been considered in the agenda of urban planning and management policies for development. This is to provide an impartial and justice-centered insight into the axes of the development. For this purpose, seven sustainable urban development patterns, namely sustainable urban economy, sustainable urban access, sustainable urban housing, sustainable urban democracy, with 35 variables were selected and classified.

Harlem Brantdlnd (1987) introduced the concept of sustainable development for the first time in a report entitled "Our Common Future". This report offered the following definition of sustainable development: "Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs and enjoy the resources". This report has introduced seven strategic imperatives, namely "Reviving Growth, Changing the Quality of Growth, Meeting Essential Human Needs, Ensuring a Sustainable Level of Population, Conserving & Enhancing the Resource Base, Reorienting Technology & Managing Risk, and Merging Environmental & Economic Components in Decision Making". In fact, adopting a human-oriented approach over and above paying attention to the environment has been the first impression perceived from the principles and fundamentals of the development at a sustainable level. Social justice and fairness in allocation of development resources without undermining other areas of development is the exact inference drawn from the sustainability of urban development. Urban planning and even urban design policies are nowadays faced with this issue.

Methodology

The purpose of this research is to analyze the aspects of sustainable urban development in Urmia through adopting an applied goal-setting strategy and conducting both analytical and

^{*} Corresponding Author: a.nikpour@umz.ac.ir.com Tel: +98 9111002343

Geographical	Urban Planning	Research.	Vol. 3. No.	1. Spring 2015	
Geographical	Ci bull i fulling	itescui city	101.0,110.	1, oping 2010	

descriptive survey. Subject-related library documents have been chosen as a basis for conducting the research and getting access to the descriptive data required for the study. The survey method was used as an instrument for collecting the necessary analytical data. Linear, logistic, and logarithmic regression analyses and tree analysis have been used as research tools to elaborate the survey method output.

Results and Discussion

At this stage of the research, a tree analysis has been carried out in order to evaluate the priorities of sustainable urban development in Urmia from the perspective of its citizens. The results of the tree analysis contribute to evaluation of the priorities of indicators based on the aforementioned statistical measures from the perspective of the citizens through classification of overall average. This, in return, was gained by each aspect of the sustainability, calculation of the closely-related standard deviation, and making an overall prediction from synthesizing the low, medium and high averages. In this analysis, it was required to classify and evaluate the data in order to provide the dependent variable. For this purpose, the data below the average level was classified with the value of "zero" and those above the average level with the value of "one". These data were regarded as the variables required for the evaluation. According to the results of the study, the tree analysis aiming at identifying the perspective of urban sustainability aspects denotes that sustainable urban democracy (identified in two branches with an overall average of 22.32) has an inappropriate condition for the perspective of the citizens compared with the other aspects of sustainability in Urmia. Linear, logistic, and logarithmic regression analyses of the aspects denote that the two aspects of sustainable urban settlement and sustainable urban democracy have the weakest impact on the urban sustainability of Urmia. Overall combination of the results obtained from the regression models represents the impact of sustainability aspects on sustainable urban development in Urmia (with a value of 0.101).

Conclusions

Nowadays, the concept of sustainability in development process has become the cornerstone of all policies related to growth and development of human societies. It is necessary to consider this concept to achieve social balance and justice and human-centered development. In this study, the sustainability aspect of urban development in Urmia has been assessed and evaluated using the sustainability for urban development discussed at the conference on "Future of the Twentieth-Century Cities" held in Munich, Germany. For this purpose, the seven aspects of sustainable urban economy, sustainable urban community, sustainable urban housing, sustainable urban environment, sustainable urban access, sustainable urban living, and sustainable urban democracy with 35 variables were brought into questions in the form of questionnaire and survey from the viewpoint of Urmia citizens. The citizen feedbacks were collected subsequently. The purpose of this survey was to identify the priority levels of the seven aspects in the process of sustainable urban development of Urmia from the perspective of its citizens and identifying the impact significance of the aspects considered in the process of sustainable urban development in Urmia. The first stage of the research has been performed with the target group based on a tree analysis. The results of this stage represent low average of sustainable urban democracy compared with dependent variable in the employed conceptual model. The results showed that this aspect of the public perspective needs to be improved and that this aspect has the highest priority at this stage. At the second stage, impact of the aspects proposed in the sustainable urban development process in Urmia has been measured using linear, logarithmic, and logistic regression models. At this stage, the aspects of sustainable urban democracy, sustainable urban environment and sustainable urban economy (from the selected aspects of sustainable urban development) have represented the lowest and the weakest impact compared with other indicators. These are based on the way of explaining the data effectiveness variance in the three regression models. Although, explaining the data resulted from the regression models may not be a satisfactory measure to describe the effect of the

aspects on reliability of the research, the existing significance denotes that the two aspects of sustainable urban living and sustainable urban community have the greatest impact on realization of sustainable urban development in Urmia.

Keywords: sustainable development, sustainability aspects, Urmia.

References

- 1. Abdi-Daneshpour, Z., 2007. Analysis of Spatial Inequality in Cities(Case Study: Tehran), Journal of Soffe, No 29 (In Persian).
- Ahadnejad Reveshty, M., Zolfi, A. & Shokripour, H., 2012, Assessment and Prediction of Urban Physical Sprawl Using Multi-temporal Satellite Imagery and GIS A case Study of Ardabil city, 1984-2021, Amayesh Journal. Vol 5, No 15, 21-35 (In Persian).
- 3. Athari, K., 2003, Justice in space, Journal of Haft Shahr, Vol 1. No 9, 15-24 (In Persian).
- 4. Babaei aghdam, F., 2007, Analysis of spatial patterns of urban fringes Case Study: City of Tabriz, Geography and Urban Planning PhD thesis of Tabriz, Tabriz University (In Persian).
- 5. Bass, R. 1998, Evaluating environmental justice under the National Environmental Policy Act, Environmental Impact Assessment Review, 18, 83–92.
- 6. Dixon J. & Ramutsindela, M., 2006, Urban resettlement and environmental justice in Cape Town, Cities, 23(2), 129–139.
- Drakakis, S.D., 2000, ThirdWorld Cities: Second Edition Routledge. New York, North Point Press, 30-35.
- 8. Dufaux, F., 2008, Birth Announcement Justice and Spatial Justice, Journal of the American Planning Association, 55, 101-110.
- 9. Ewing, R., Pendall, R. and Chen, D., 2002, Measuring sprawl and its impact, Vol 1 (Technical Report), SmartGrowth America, Washington DC.21-29.
- 10. Ewing, R., 1997, Is Los Angeles-style sprawl desirable, Journal of American Planning Association, Vol 63, 27-107.
- 11. Fanni, Z., 2003, Small city other approach in regional development, country's municipalities organization press. Tehran (In Persian).
- 12. Gordon, P. & Richardson, H., 1989, Gasoline consumption and cities: A reply, Journal of the American Planning Association, 55 (3): 342-46.
- 13. Görener, A. Toker, K. & Uluçay, K., 2012, Application of combined SWOT and AHP: a case study for a manufacturing firm, Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences, 58, 525-534.
- 14. Habibi, M., 2003, The flux of the city, Tehran University Press, Tehran (In Persian)
- 15. Harvey, D., 1973, Social Justice and the City, Translation Hessamian, F. processing and urban planning Press. Tehran (In Persian).
- 16. Hewko, J.N., 2001, Spatial Equity in the Urban Environment: Assessing Neighbourhood Accessibility to Public Amenities", University of Alberta, Vol. 29, No. 2, 81-99.
- 17. Hosseini, S., Ahadnejad Rovashti, A., Modiri, M. & Kameli Mofrad, M.J., 2013, The assessment of urban region quality for urban utilities distribution in man-made crises with passive defense approach". spatial planning Journal. Vol. 7, No 2, 79-100 (In Persian).
- 18. Ibrahimzadeh, E., Eskandarei, M. & Esmaeilnegad, M., 2010, Factor Analysis Application in Explanation of Spatial Pattern of Developed and Under- Developed Urban- Regional in Iran, Geography and Development Iranian Journal. Vol. 2, No 17, 7-28 (In Persian).

6

Geographical Urban Planning Research, Vol. 3, No. 1, Spring 2015

- 19. Jose, G. Vargas-Hernandez, 2011, Study on the Spatial Distribution of Mexican Population, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science, Vol. 1, No 2, 20-29.
- Khan Rubayet, R., & Salauddin, MD., 2009, A spatial analysis on the provision of urban public services and their deficiencies: a study of some selected blocks in Khulna city Bangladesh, Theoretical and Empirical Researches in Urban Management Special Number 1S/April, 62-68.
- 21. Langford, M., Higgs, G., Radcliffe, J. & While, S., 2008, Urban population distribution models and service accessibility estimation, Computers, Environment and Urban System. Vol. 32, 66.
- 22. Laurent, E., 2011, Issues in environmental justice within the European Union, Ecological Economics, London, 70:1846–1853.
- 23. Lloyd, C.D., 2012, Analysing the spatial scale of population concentrations by religion, National Academy Press, 26-92.
- 24. Martinez, J., 2009, The use of GIS and Indicators to Monitor Intra-Urban Inequalities: A Case Study in Rosario, Argentina, Habitat International, Vol. 33, No. 1, 387- 396.
- 25. Mavedat, E. & Maleki, S., 2014, Classification and Spatial Measurement of Social Physical damages of the Cities Against Earthquakes by Usjing VIKOR Technique and GIS, Case Study: Yazd City, Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement. Vol. 4. No. 11. 85-103 (In Persian).
- 26. Mitchel G., & Norman, P., 2012, Longitudinal environmental justice analysis: Co-evolution of environmental quality and deprivation in England, 1960–2007, Geoforum, 43: 44-57.
- 27. Newman, P. & Kenworthy, J., 1989, Cities and Automobile dependence :An International Sourcebook, Gower, UK. 128-136.
- 28. Newman, P. & Kenworthy, J., 1989, Northern Ireland using global and local variograms, International Journal of Geographical Information Science Vol. 26, No. 1, January 2012, 57–73.
- 29. Oh, K., & Jeong, S., 2007, Assessing the spatial distribution of urban parks using GIS, Landscape and Urban planning, Vol. 82, 25-32.
- 30. Opricovic, S., 2011, Fuzzy VIKOR with an application to water resources planning, Expert Systems with Applications, 38(10), 12983-12990.
- Smith, H.K. Harper, P.R., Potts, C N. & Thyle, A., 2009, Planning sustainable community health schemes in rural areas of developing countries, European Journal of Operational Research, 193(3), 768-777.
- 32. Tsou, Ko-Wan, Yu-Ting, H. & Yao-Lin, C., 2005, An accessibility-based integrated measure of relative spatial equity in urban public facilities, Cities, 22(6): 424-435.
- 33. Varesi, H.R., Ghaed Rahmati, S. & Bastani far, I., 2008, A Survey of Urban Services Distribution on Population Spatial Imbalance Case Study: Districts of Isfahan", Geography and Development Iranian Journal, Vol. 6. No. 16, 12-26 (In Persian).
- 34. Wassmer, R.W., 2002, Influences of the Fiscslization of Land use and Urban- GrowthBoundaries, www. csus. edu/ indiv/ w/wassmer/ sprawl.html.
- 35. Xiaohang, L., 2003, Estimation of the spatial distribution of urban population using high spatial resolution satellite imagery, University of California, 44-66.
- 36. Zakerian, M., Moosavi, M.N., & Bagheri, A., 2011, The analysis of the population dispersion and the distribution of the services in urban sector of Meybod with regard to the stable development, Research and Urban Planning Journal. Vol. 2, No 2, 31-45 (In Persian).
- Zarrabi, A. & Izadi, M., 2013, Analysis of Iranian provinces development, spatial planing Journal, Vol. 6, No. 1, 101-116 (In Persian).