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Study of Spatial separation and social inequality and crime subculture

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ABSTRACT

Objective: While spatial separation is toward separating economic and different social groups, residential neighborhood will become areas for interaction and contact within classes. Increasing contacts in the classes and decreasing contacts between classes leading to reduction of the role of middle classes that they are as a reference groups in poor neighborhoods and thus appear focus in form of subculture of poverty causing crime in these neighborhoods. **Methodology:** This research is a survey and its statistical population is the four neighborhoods in Sari city. The sample size is determined 120 head household's people, using Cochran formula. **Results:** The results of Pearson correlation coefficient show that there is a significant relationship at a confidence level of 0.95 percent and less error level of 0.05 percent between Spatial separation and social inequality and crime subculture. **Conclusion**: In according to the results of this paper can provide solutions, like expansion of public services and facilities in urban areas alike.

1. Introduction

Spatial separation has an effect on formation classes and different social groups and shows the class when social and geographic groups live in society as a separate group. Spatial inequality is a particular form of inequality. Inequality is more generally the study of "who gets what and why." (Allen & Meyer, 1996) Adding a spatial characteristic means integrating an element of " where, enriching the concept by seeking to explain how social, political, economic, and cultural discrepancies relate not only to ideas, structure, and agency but also to the specific attributes of Spatial in the material world. Spatial inequality is a concept that seeks to explain and illustrate discrepancies among populations regarding outcomes, conditions, and/ or opportunities across different Spatials and spatial scales. It shows inequality in terms of different spatially located demographics and their relationship to a given set of variables (Barney, 1956; Scanfura, 1999).

In urban issues with sustainable development is assumed if considering a cost of infrastructure and city equipment without mention to equality it will exacerbate in equalities between different segments of urban population (Blory et al, 2005). Inequality in life qualification attracts people to reference groups and it will create other problems like optimal allocation of scarce resources (Jajarmi et al, 2006). Sari city in Mazandaran province is made up of small villages. Gradually and with the rapid growth population and settled the rural migrants on the around town and on other hand urban plans and programs lead to physical and social changes that one of the most important changes is faded neighborhood identity and increase role of social- economic factors in determine the residential neighborhood. In this study will attempt to determine the level of Sari city neighborhoods with attention to social-economic status of residential and pattern of poverty distribution based on housing price index and answer to following questions: (Lambert, 2003)

- Is there significant relationship between Spatial Separation Social inequalities?
- Is there significant relationship between Spatial separation and Crime subculture?

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2. Materials and Methods

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The study of spatial inequality can be constrained by the ability of researcher to amass data relevant to both a given spatial scale and the variable(s) being studied. For example, large-scale surveys, particularly in poor countries, are not always a reliable source of information. Moreover, the breadth of studies of spatial inequality risks revolving primarily around studies that relate to economic well- being, when inequality may reflect an underlying bias that resides more in geographical, social, or cultural predilections than in overt political or economic exclusion or weakness. Thus, qualitative studies of spatial inequality should be used to place the results gleaned from research into a larger context of human activity and geographic Spatial using various theoretical models (Laboa et al, 2007).

Classical sociologist declared two categories of theories about social inequality regardless of different ideas on unequal distribution: functionalism and power (Grabb, 1984). Functionalists view to social inequality in urban geography is expressed in form of ecologist idea. In this school in social life in cities has been used Ernest Hakl plant ecology because the Chicago school's founders believe that every city with every base of economic and social and ethnic group like plant species with movement toward equilibrium and balance all the ecological processes spend in their habitats overtime (Shokoohi, 2000).

Marx and Engels in power perspective considered urban Spatial as a territory that intertwined focus processes of capital accumulation and class struggle. In large city, trade, manufacturing and ownership concentration of population reaches its highest level and appears a poor class and objective class in total, there are two things especially in Marx's view that they can help to show the relationship between Spatial and social inequality: first, his looks to city of the production, accumulation and concentration of capital. The second, attention to city as area for ecological focus of the working class and consequently class self-consciousness as an important factor in formation of classes (Afrogh, 1998). Max Weber believed that provide a one - dimensional interpretation of a complex social phenomenon such as social inequality reduces (Kamali, 1997).

Factors affecting the role of Spatial separation are shown in the form of the following theoretical model (Figure 1) (Mc.Dowall & Fletcher, 2004)

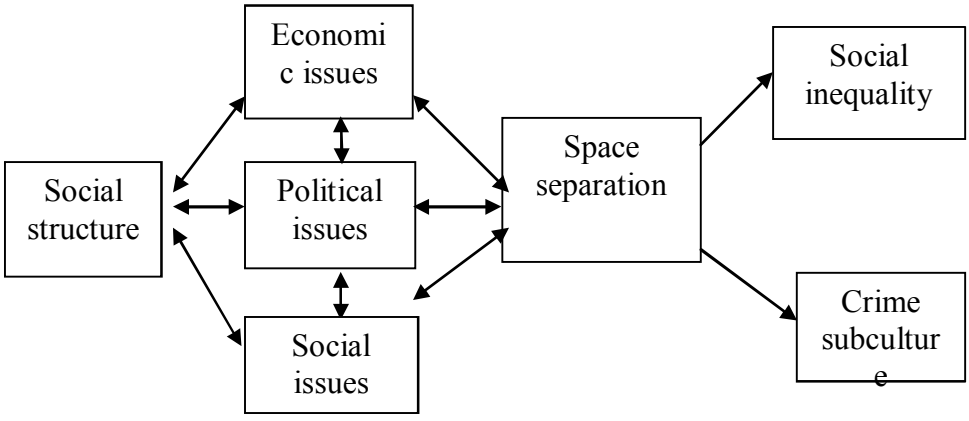

Figure 1: Research Theoretical Model

Thus the following hypotheses are put forth to be tested:

1) There is a significant relationship between spatial separation and Social inequality.

2) There is a significant relationship between spatial separation and Crime subculture.

2.2. Research Method

The research method is survey and a kind of descriptive-correlation and have been collected through questionnaire. In the analysis of the relationship between two variables, Pearson correlation coefficient is used to evaluate the relation between Spatial separation and Social inequality and Crime subculture was used. The statistical population include residential of four neighborhoods of Sari city was 13255 based on the census done in 2012, the sample size is determined 120 headed household's people, using Cochran formula. Sampling method was multi-stage clustering and the sample selected from headed household's people in four neighborhood of the Sari city.

3. Discussion and Results

First, descriptive collected data and relevant statistics are presented to demonstrate demographic characteristics of respondents. Then, Pearson correlation coefficient will be used to test the hypotheses.

The descriptive variables of the study showed that most respondents were male (95 percent) and their average age was 43 years however, most respondent's (75.2 percent) their family members were top to 3. In contrast, education of 50 percent of respondents has been diploma and less. Also, ethnic status and place of birth the majority of respondents (68 percent) were in Sari city. In this study to measure the variables we used the Pearson correlation coefficient.

Table 1. Pearson Correlation Coefficient Test

Variables	Average	Standard deviation	Level of correlation test	P-value
Spatial separation and social inequality	14.61	6.12	0.57	0.000
Spatial separation and crime subculture	15.36	5.95	0.63	0.000

Table 1 shows Pearson correlation coefficient there is a significant relationship at a confidence level of 0.95 percent and less error level of 0/05 percent between independent variable (Spatial separation) and social inequality and crime subculture with dependent variable. However, the Correlation Coefficient of Spatial separation and social inequality and crime subculture shows that there is a direct relationship between these variables and the dependent variable.

4. Conclusion

The study of inequality seeks to analyze the causes, contexts, conditions, and outcomes of disparities between two or more groups over a given number of variables. Spatial inequality can also be considered in terms of the unequal distribution in goods or services depending on an area or location. Inequality in services, for instance, means that the provision of medical aid or education will differ among Spatial.

Low-income residents in places that are not attractive to other social groups lead to poverty concentration and this process lead to separation. Effective factors in separation of residential areas is economic, political structure and social and biological issues can be lead to concentration of poverty in special neighborhood like slums document and survey were research methods that consist of residents of four neighborhoods. The result shows there is a significant relationship between spatial separation and social inequality and crime subculture.

Studies of the spatial differentiation of outcomes, conditions, and opportunities between different demographics are applicable to every field of study in human sciences. The use of such a method of study arose out of a need to address the spatial dynamics of change that occur in tandem with economic and political changes and shifts in the cultural and social outlook among populations.

In according to the results of this paper can provide following solutions:

- Expansion of public services and facilities in urban areas alike.
- Empowerment of marginalized and poverty alleviation from special neighborhood like slums.
- Establish social justice in urban neighborhoods.

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