



**University of Zabol  
Graduate School  
Faculty of Literature and Human Science  
Department of Geography**

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# **Spatial analysis of the origin of migration of villagers living in Ali Akbar**

Supervisor:

**Dr. Mahmoud Reza MirLotfi**

Advisor:

**Dr. Gharib Fazelnia**

By:

**Mina Sheibani**

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## **Abstract**

One of the basic measures for principled planning in residential spaces is to identify the demographic and spatial characteristics of its inhabitants. The method of the present research is descriptive-analytical and based on the study of documentary sources and field studies. The statistical population of the study includes households living in the villages of Ali Akbar city. In this study, using Cochran's formula, 363 households were determined as a sample household and SPSS, Excel, Arc GIS Bartlett and Chi-square tests were used to analyze the information and data. Findings based on heuristic factor analysis of the matrix show a correlation between geographical factors. By performing factor analysis with orthogonal period and using Varimax period method, 7 factors are extracted and their relationship with 25 indicators of geographical factors is determined. Be. Agricultural water scarcity index with a factor load of 0.889 was the most important geographical factor in the movement of villagers living in Ali Akbar city. The spatial effect indicator is specified. The index of implementation of physical plans with a factor load of 0.739 has been the most important spatial effect of rural housing.

**Keywords:** Rural Immigrants, Origin of Migration, Spatial Analysis, Ali Akbar Residents