Spatial analysis of citizens' security feeling in urban spaces with futures studies approach (Case study: Khorramabad city)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: Since maintaining the stability and security of the society is one of the most important goals of policymakers at the national and international levels, due to the process of changes and developments in the field of security and security feeling, there should be scientific foundations for futures studies and forecasting of points which threaten the security of the community, in order to identify and address the security threats before committing any unlawful acts. Due to the nature and changes of the security of urban spaces, the study of the security and safety trend is more or less the most tangible and most common method of studying the changes in the security of urban spaces. First of all, the security of the spaces will change, but the details of these changes what will be. Futurists are trying to define and anticipate a range of future options and plan them based on them. But, the best aspect forward is not to be right or wrong, but to guide progress in the right direction. Explaining and describing the future, the security of urban spaces means addressing to variety of changes that these variations can have many different types.

Methods: This research is a combination of documentary and survey methods. In terms of nature is analytical and exploratory. For data collection, content analysis, cross impact analysis techniques, MICMAC software, and so on have been used. After collecting the drivers (economic, social, managerial and physical) and their variables (38 items) using expert’s opinions (8 people), in questionnaire, Pair wise comparison was used. In this method, a cross matrix was used. Questionnaires were filled in as numbers 0, 1, 2, 3. After this step, the data was entered into the powerful MICMAC software to examine these variables.

Results: In present research, content analysis method was used to identify the early trends affecting security in urban spaces. After selecting specialists and experts in this field, they were surveyed. Finally, after trend monitoring, 38 trends were selected as general factors (socioeconomic, physical and managerial) as the primary variables affecting the development of security in urban spaces of Khorramabad. After identifying 38 variables in 3 domains as trends affecting security in urban spaces, then using MICMAC software, the trends affecting the future status of security in urban spaces of Khorramabad were evaluated. The scenarios of security management in urban spaces are based on the deductive-inductive approach and uses the mapping method of four scenarios. The scenario task force reviewed all key uncertainties and focused on two key uncertainties that were specifically tailored. The task force agreed on a "safe city" and "sustainable security" as key uncertainties for constructing a scenario matrix. At the same time, it was possible to formulate possible future scenarios, the first scenario, the ideal city, the second scenario of the empty bubble, the third scenario, the bubble being filled and the fourth scenario is the explosive bubble.
Conclusion: In this research, according to the trends, four scenarios were developed. Each of these scenarios was considered for the 1404 horizon in Khorramabad city, and each of them represents different results from the situation of Khorramabad city. As a result, in order to achieve a desirable and ideal situation, there is a need for planning and integrated management between the organizations and institutions providing security in public and urban spaces in order to get closer to the desired scenario. Therefore, because of any type of probability of realization of these scenarios is based on integrated and efficient management and planning, therefore, strategies for improving management status were proposed to approach and to reach the first scenario (safe and sustainable).

Keywords: Security, Urban Spaces, Future Study, Khorramabad City

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