

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

Sobhani, N^{a,1}, Beranvandzadeh, M^b, Gerami Tayyebi, M^c, Seidbeigi, S^d

^a PhD in Geography and Urban Planning, Islamic Azad University, Research Branch, Tehran, Iran

^b PhD. in Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran.

^c PhD Students, Future Studies, Imam Khomeini University, Qazvin, Iran.

^d PhD in Geography and Urban Planning, Islamic Azad University, Research Branch, Tehran, Iran.

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.

¹ Corresponding author at: Islamic Azad University, Research Branch, P.C: 14515-775, Tehran, Iran. E-mail address: n.sobhani65@gmail.com (Sobhani, N).

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

Received: June 26, 2018

Reviewed: October 22, 2018

Accepted: November 14, 2018

Published Online: March 20, 2019

Citation: Sobhani, N., Beranvandzadeh, M., Gerami Tayyebi, M., Seidbeigi, S (2019). *Spatial analysis of citizens' security feeling in urban spaces with futures studies approach (Case study: Khorramabad city)*. *Journal of Urban Social Geography*, 5(2), 40-60. (In Persian)

DOI: [10.22103/JUSG.2019.1967](https://doi.org/10.22103/JUSG.2019.1967)

References:

- Amiri, Hekmat (2013). *The situation of urbanization in the law and urban management of the Kish Free Zone Organization*. First National Conference on urbanization and Construction Engineering in Iran, Tehran. (in Persian)
- Bakhtiari Moghadam, Hassan., Rostami, Mahmud (2012). *Impact of Futures Studies on Strategic Planning in Security Organizations*. *Journal of Security Studies*, 11 (37), 89-115. (in Persian)
- Foster, S. Knuiman, M., Villanueva, K., Wood, L., Christian, H., Giles-Corti, B (2014). *Does walkable neighbourhood design influence the association between objective crime and walking?* *International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity*, 11, 100-110. (in English)
- Gavigan, J. P., Scapolo, F (2001). *A practical guide to regional foresight: FOREN*. Sviluppo Italia Michele Capriati, Teresa Di Bartolomeo, pp1-132. (in English)
- Gharaei, Fariba., Rad, Nafsieh., Rashidpour Jahanbani, Nazila (2010). *Investigating and measuring the sense of security in different urban areas (Case study: districts 2 and 11 of Tehran)*. *Arman Shahr*, 3(4), 17-32. (in Persian)
- Kameoka. A., Yokoo, Y., Kuwahara, T (2004), *A Challenge of Integrating Technology Foresight and Assessment in industrial Strategy Development and Policymaking*. *Technological Forecasting and Social Change*, 71(6), 579-598. (in English)
- Khazaei, Saeed (2007). *Futures studies, concepts and necessities*. Future Discovery Site. (in Persian)
- Khaziri Afravi, Neda., Mohammad Ibrahim, Mazhari., Soraya, Makinayeri (2015). *Formulation the decrees of designing the space of the sidewalk with emphasis on increased urban security, (Case study: Golestan Blvd of the Ahvaz city)*. *Urban Studies*, 4(15), 69-80. (in Persian)
- Mirmohammadtabar, Seyed Ahmad., Majdi, Ali Akbar., Bonyad, Leili (2016). *Investigating the Factors Affecting on Women's Social Security Feeling (Meta-analysis of Existing Research)*. *Psychological Social Studies of Women*, 14(4), 123-156. (in Persian)
- Moayedi, Mohammad., Ali Nejad, Manouchehr., Navaei, Hossein (2013). *Investigating the role of urban landscape components in improving the level of security feeling in urban public spaces (Case study: Evin neighborhood of Tehran)*. *Social Security Studies*, 1(35), 159-191. (in Persian)
- Moghimi, Abolfazl (2015). *Epistemology of Futures Studies in Theoretical Approaches to Urban Planning, Architecture and Building Industry*. *Urban Management*, 14(38), 75-104. (in Persian)
- Mokhtari, Maryam., Belali, Ismail., Mirfardi, Asghar., Hosseini Akhgar., Seyyed Masoumeh (2012). *Investigating the social and cultural factors affecting the social security feeling in Yasouj city*. *Strategic Researches on Security and Social Order*, 1(2), 21-40. (in Persian)

- NaeemYavari, Majid., Taghizadeh, Alireza (2012). *Police Futures Studies, a New Approach for realization of Social Security*. First National Conference on Future Studies, pp.1-10. (in Persian)
- Pourmousavi, Seyyed Mousa; Salari Sardari, Farzali; Ali Zadeh, Sidana; Beyranvandezadeh, Maryam; Shahinifar, Mostafa (2015). *Examination the effect of physical-physical structure of urban spaces on environmental security (Case study: Samen district of Mashhad)*. Human geography researches, 47(3), 463-476. (in Persian)
- Rafieyan, Mohsen., Moayedi, Mohammad., Salmani, Hassan., Tavangar, Leila (2012). *Assessing of citizens' security feeling with the urban landscape approach (Case study: Evin neighborhood)*. Quarterly of Iranian Islamic city, 2(8), 51-64. (in Persian)
- Sadeghi, Negin., Zabihi, Hossein., Islami, Seyed Gholamreza (2015). *Comparative comparison of locating the third space and the cognitive map of the citizens' security feeling in urban space (Case study: Isfahan city)*. Space Planning, 5 (2), 93-115. (in Persian)
- Saroukhani, Bagher; Navidinia, Manijeh (2006). *Social security of family and place of residence in Tehran. Social welfare*. 6(22), 87-107. (in Persian)
- Sasanpour, Farzaneh., Azadbakht, Ehsan (2014). *Application of futures studies method in good city governance*. 6th National Conference on Urban Planning and Management with emphasis on components of Islamic City, 21st and 22nd of November, Mashhad City. (in Persian)
- Schneider, R.H., Kitchen, T (2013). *Putting crime prevention through environmental design into practice via planning systems: a comparison of experience in the US and UK*. Built Environment, Publisher: Alexandrine Press, 39(1), 9-30. (in English)
- Sedigheh, Lotfi., Bardi Ana-moradnejad, Rahim; Sasanipur, Mohammad (2014). *Investigating the Security Feeling in Public Spaces (case study: Shiraz metropolis)*. Quarterly of Urban Planning, 5(19), 17-32. (in Persian)
- Shankar, R., Shah, A (2003). *Bridging the economic divide within countries - a scorecard on the performance of regional policies in reducing regional income disparities*. World Development, pp:1410-1432. (in English)
- Sobhani, Nobakht., Saeidifard, Farank., Jangi, Hassan., Jafari, Masoumi (2016). *Analysis of indicators and dimensions of sustainable development of the neighborhoods in promoting urban security (Case study: ShahinDezh city)*. Journal of Policies Geographical (<http://pogra.jrl.police.ir/>), 4(14), 51-88. (in Persian)
- Sobhani, Nobakhts (2017). *Integrated management scenarios capital peripheral with futures studies approach*. Supervisor: Parvaneh Zivyar, Islamic Azad University, Science and Research Branch, Tehran. (in Persian)
- Zabihi, Hossein., Larimian, Taymaz., Purani, Hamideh (2013). *Analytical Model for Promoting Urban Security through Secured by Design (SBD) (Case Study: District 17 of Tehran Municipality)*. Urban and Regional Studies and Researches, 5(17), 119-136. (in Persian)
- Zand Hesaami, Hessam., Shahramfar, Shiva (2016). *Identification of Effective Dimensions on Foresight of Urban Planning with Economic Approach (Case Study: Sustainable Development of Qazvin City)*. Economics and Urban Management, 4(3), 55-73. (in Persian)
- Zedner, L (2007). *Democracy, society and the government of security*. Theoretical Criminology, Vol11, 137-140. (in English)