

Spatial analysis of the impact of urban defenseless spaces on urban theft crime (Case study: Tehran Harandi neighborhood)

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Extended Abstract

Objective: In the process of formation and occurrence of violent behaviors, defenseless spaces play an important role. In every given city space, there is a certain amount of violence, but violence at the city level has not been distributed randomly, since unprotected or infected spaces are the place where all types of violence occur, while in other places violence does not occur or violence is less. It is located. Defenseless spaces, including high vulnerability spaces, have a definite and final role in terms of the physical structure, along with the social definition, for the finalization of a practice contrary to the socially shaped forms. Various factors are involved in the process of formation and occurrence of violent behaviors. Among the most important of these, spaces are defenseless. Urban defenseless spaces are among the spots that are high due to their physical and social characteristics, the opportunities for delinquency and violence.

Methods: The present research is an applied and descriptive-analytic research component. Data collection has been a documentary survey. In the field, first, indicators of defenseless spaces (22 sub-indicators) were surveyed at the neighborhood level; each block has earned a score with respect to the level of defensiveness. Finally, the status of each block was determined in the five indicators of defenseless spaces (darkness, privacy, pollution, physical activity, and activity). Finally, by combining the five indexes of each block, the ranking of neighborhoods blocks. The consideration of defensiveness has been addressed. The Shannon entropy weighing method has been used to determine the position of each neighborhood section, and to classify the blocks of the viik technique. At the end, GWR test has been used in GIS to investigate the relationship between defenseless spaces and robbery.

Results: The study of the relationship between the darkness of Spaces and the theft of crimes in the Harandi neighborhood shows that in the northern and northeastern parts of the neighborhood, there is the least relationship and the least in the southern part. In the southeastern part and somewhat east of the neighborhood, the most link between the activity index and the steal is insignificant, and the western and southwestern neighborhoods have the least link between activity and theft. The least link between defenseless areas and theft is in the northeast neighborhood of the neighborhood and close to Muhammadi Square.

Conclusion: The presence of defenseless spaces at the level of the Harandi neighborhood, along with specific social issues, has reduced the security and feeling of social security among citizens, increased crime, increased health problems at the district level, increased social education, and the presence of these

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spaces in The area itself spontaneously attracts delinquents from other parts of the city and aggregates them in the neighborhood. As a result, one of the most important impacts of defenseless spaces can be on a range; their impact on urban crime, including robbery. The study of the relationship between defenseless spaces (combining 5 indicators of defenseless spaces) and robbery at the level of the Harandi neighborhood showed that the highest correlation was found between the defenseless premises of the recorded thefts in Shoosh and in the eastern part of the neighborhood in general.

Keywords: Defenseless spaces, geographic weighted regression, robbery, Harandi neighborhood

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