



The analyze on spatial distribution of citizen security in Yazd province cities

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Extended Abstract

Objective: In analyzing reasons of city creation and why do collect human communities in city environment, have given different theories that one of them, security problems and their dimensions, is impressive in city creation. Today, after centuries of city community creation cities are the conclusion of physical and demographic extensive development that include new problems in different dimension of citizenship life. In this way, city security is one of the important problems in city renewals or reforms. City crimes are part of the social anomalies concluded by citizenship and exacerbated the problems caused by it and create crucial disasters on society. City crime and insecurity is the result of exceeding development and its following, city urbanization. Indeed, the existence different consequences such as population, high density, many immigrations with different cultures. Many youngsters and single men, class inequality, deep unemployment, economical and incoming problems, the lack of proper housing and like these are the factors created city crimes. Yazd had encountered with severe immigrations in order to urbanization expansion rapidly in recent century so that the factors like that: cultural varieties, no identity feeling in immigrations in new community and independency to values create social malformations and cultural failure and consequently decreasing of city security feeling.

Methods: This research is applied in nature and in terms of descriptive-analytical method. Since its statistical population are Yazd ten cities, needed the latest statistical yearbook information in 1395 and military regions from Yazd are collected. In order to measure the spatial differences of yazd province, sixteen indexes of security components have been selected through a review of research in this area and the Delphi technique is used to weigh the indices. To this end, we sent a questionnaire about the importance and weight of research indicators to eleven urban planning experts. Finally, ARAS and IDW decision making techniques were used for leveling and spatial analysis of cities.

Results: Based on the Aras technique, the rankings were based on the K value so that the highest value is given the highest priority. The calculated mean for K in the five cities of Yazd province is 0.738. This shows that Yazd province is in a favorable position in terms of citizen security. According to the K index, in terms of the four indicators of citizenship security of Meybod city, with 1, is in the best situation, and Yazd city with 0.413, is in the worst position with a sense of security. Based on the results of the interpolation method, it is shown that in the area of northwest and south of the region, it is more secure than the surrounding areas, which includes the Meybod and Khatam area. The study area has a relatively balanced sense of security and the central part of Yazd and Taft and Bafgh is less congested than other areas.

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Conclusions: Based on the results of the research, it was found that the spatial distribution of citizen security feeling in Yazd province does not follow variables such as population size, military-administrative density and extent. The ranking of Yazd city with the highest population density and administrative-military density and being the urban center of Yazd province illustrates this. Based on the findings of the research, it was found that Meybod city was in the best situation and Yazd city was in the worst situation with regard to citizen security according to the indices presented in this study and finally based on the results of interpolation method for analysis the provinces spatial distribution has been shown to be higher in the northwest and southern parts of the region than in surrounding areas. The study area has a relatively balanced sense of security, and the central part of the province, Yazd, has a lower density than the other areas.

Key Words: spatial understanding, security feeling, citizen, Yazd province.

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