

Urban Areas Security Studies Depending on External Socioeconomic Parameters (the Study Case: Chaluos)

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ABSTRACT

Locations, time and human beings are the three main effective elements forming criminality behaviors, scholars have found through the environmental crime committing factors recognition. So the differences between the locations, time and behavioral conditions cause geographical criminality misdistribution. Criminals act thoughtfully and logically choosing the location and time doing the criminality behaviors, and selecting the locations facilitates crime committing. External socioeconomic conditions' effects have been studied during securities occurring in this context and also regarding neighborhoods' conditions and circumstances consisting effective factors on locals' crime committing, suffering maybe insecurities in the future. Geographic informational systems and IO ranking form have been used as a powerful protector during the recognition to the analysis and decision making processes. In this research, the studies including Chaluos 14 areas, all effective indicators on crime committing have been studied according to central and coastal areas, got the most securities vulnerabilities, considering social factors such as origin dependency, contribution, correlation and low religion dependencies. Besides these factors low dwelling qualities and lightening in central areas are the vulnerable areas common factors. Regarding these findings, we could always mention people and authorities' supervising amount, eliminating these problems, increasing citizens' securities.

Keywords: Environment, Crime, Urban Areas, Geographic Information Systems, Chalous.

Introduction

Citizens' creating securities, have been rulers' worries up to now, so accordingly, we could influence on citizens' functional qualities, this is why insecurities making amongst the citizens cause efficiency decreasing arisen from worries. As

population grow and spread over in Iran's nowadays cities, the external fields encounter different problems and urban vulnerabilities. What is the unpleasant truth is the urban crime committing, caused citizens' fears and insecurities

(Kalaantari, 1999). Hence, civil planners and managers, trying to maintain urban areas securities should recognize crimes influential factors and consider suitable policies, removing them and take necessary actions. One of the urban areas recognition methods is using new techniques and methods such as geographical information systems. Since 1970s they used geographical information systems studying crime committing areas using systems' facilities and techniques they can prepare geo database, organize, crimes informational spatial shows, information combination and spatial analyses. Computers criminality plans preparation first began using CAD software and then GIS replaced it. However, this software was not common even in advanced countries in the mid-1990s but using these systems increased very highly since 1995 at geographical crimes' studies (Kalaantari, 1999).

Different urban matters managing and controlling using traditional tools are impossible, specified nowadays for all civil managers and specialists. Geographical information systems application importance in urban planning is cleared due to fast developing cities and in bulk information. Geographical information systems application in urban studies and service centers localization has been common during 2-3 recent decades by the specialists. But at the same time it (the activities extent) is used very fast and compact at the scientific assemblies (Ramzaanipoor, 1997). Generally, a city neighborhood has got its own external socioeconomic conditions preparing local securities and insecurities conditions. While human beings securities and relaxation guaranty the societies' progresses they are considered by the authorities and the managers. Hence, they try to protect citizens versus natural and

human beings events creating suitable urban environments. On the other hand, urban areas crime committing is the factor causes to break the citizens' securities and creating insecurities. This phenomenon is always affected by the urban external socioeconomic conditions. Unequal crime distribution through the cities results differences in locations, time and behavior structures (Ebraahimi, 2013). Although, we can surf the most securities indicators through three dimensions: environmental, social and economics' especially in great cities, and we can surf them amongst our own environmental securities into two parts: the external (manmade) and the geographical (natural) ones (Habibi, 1990).

Research literature

Ebrahimi has examined the role of GIS in order to know criminal areas in Chalous in his M.A thesis. He has evaluated Chalous crime areas using the advantages of this software. (Ebrahimi, 2013). Karegar (Doctorate) published a book titled "The Security in Our Own Cities" in 1996. In this book, first he considers the concepts related to the security and disciplinary services, then Tehran geographic and demographic features, and at last the urban management structure in different historical periods. He has studied "164" police stations' activities in "Ozgol, Tehran" after gathering information about Police in different countries, and finally he mentioned the absence of coordination between population growth, facilities and structures, and establishing a unique urban management. (Karegar, 1996). In 2011, Zhong *et al* studied the crime model in "Shinghay" using GIS, they found the squares were the crime centers and also evaluated in which areas and blocks crime commission rate was more than others. They even studied the stability and

instability population influences and the formation of lands usage in urban crimes (Zhong, 2011). Hiller *et al.* researched street robberies and snatching in London in 2010. In this research areas were divided into public and private groups and the role of users, street crowd and the escaping ways were showed. Accordingly, houses and shops were robbed and burglarized located in streets having escaping ways more than others (Hillier, 2010).

Theoretical basis

Environmental criminology

In these researches, considering previous crime geography, we can find more emphasis on natural environmental factors such as (weather, wind, temperature, mountains, seas, plains, geographical latitudes, etc....) and their influences on human beings and their behaviors; whereas in nowadays researches, they more consider factors related to the human beings and economic, social and cultural conditions encountered human beings. According to the most, crime is a social phenomenon and is influenced by economic, social, cultural and political conditions and then it is force inclined phenomena resulting from certain and unchangeable natural environment (Kalantari, 1991).

Crime prevention theory using environment design

Generally, there are three main views regarding to the prevention of crime in manmade environments. The first view contains "crime prevention using environmental designing" emphasizes at criminal opportunities and you can reduce them through architectural and planning techniques. And these techniques cause sophisticated conditions preparation to

commit a crime and to reduce the dread. The second view contains "crime prevention at special places". This view seeks to reduce the crimes at special places through the combination of physical solutions combine the designing concept with the accomplished changes in management and the placement using. The third view contains crime prevention places policies, generally have spread in Britain. The goal of this view is to reduce the crime levels using disappearing or obstructing of crime opportunities. This view concentrates on the crime environments and places through spreading of taking actions and crime opportunities reducing. In spite of differences existing between these three views the only thing they have in common is concentrating on environment crimes commit at them, we debate and deduct about designing and managing of these places to reduce the crimes and a crime prevention organization such as leaving policy at society and the crime prevention at society. The above mentioned view will combine the designing concept including the accomplished changes in management and the places usage (Ghalibaaf, 2000).

Social disorders and crime theory

According to this view, social day increasing disorders is due to crimes over increasing. Shaw and Mc Kay (1942) recognized three social factors, reducing social organization. These three factors contain social low ranks, racial and clanship disagreements, and dwelling movements. Moreover, Sampson and Groves (1989) declared social disorders are due to families and urbanism disorders. Hughes and Mc Dowall (1991), Sampson (1997), Sampson and Groves (1989), and Warner and Pierces' (1993) experimental investigations confirmed the

crime and disorders theory (Ghalibaaf, 2000).

Urban circumstances security analysis indicators

Socio-economic indicators

Necessity for cities, the urban planners believe being a cultural and social place, resulting urban spaces could establish symbioses possibilities, participation and calmness for social lives. Hence, socio-economic circumstances in urban areas could facilitate a way establishing security and crimes happening reducing.

Origin dependency

People define their own lives due to the place they were born and grown up. Calling this relation, generally, origin sentiment, influence people deeply and permanently and improve origin memories, human's identities and powers. In fact, origin interests are people created symbolic relations, giving a special origin common cultural and sentimental meanings. So origin dependency is more than recognition and sentimental experiments and includes cultural believes relating people to their origins (Ghorbani, 1999). Origin dependency is a crime committing obstacle factor in the areas. As one has got such intense sentiments not only not commit a crime in its own origin, but also considers important local securities, protecting insecurities and abnormalities and the effective factors.

Correlation

Social correlation has a valuable purport, agreed by society members, social or social groups. Community agreements are defined, regarding to the basic and fundamental values in a society. More social agreements, more social correlations and more correlations, more

mighty the society has against the external crises, crimes committing and insecurities.

Contribution

It is a voluntary and informatics reciprocal act. Sociologically, we could distinct the contribution means act and obligation (reciprocal act) and contribution as state or condition (contribution act). Urban contribution is one of contribution dimensions. We could consider urban contribution as people, groups, and urban organizations effective and organized serious, informing, willing participation and attendance in cultural, social and economic urban activities achieving the urban total goals.

Faiths and religion

One of the most important indicators protecting crime committing is practicable obligation to faiths and religion subjects so that more serious at this issue local people reduce guiltiness, and less crime committing, and one of our religion instructions, they try to establish local securities. Some effective factors on religious dependencies are:

- _ Local people attendance in congregation prays
- _ Local religious celebrations and festivals
- _ Islamic and faithful (religious) dignities consideration

External indicators

There is a direct relationship between the urban areas external forms with urban activities so that they even influence each other. So urban fields' designs and structures influence on social lives processes and would be effectual for citizens physically and spiritually. Hence more suitable environment, cause more securities and less crimes committing in these areas.

Lightening

The most important features of behavioral contamination and crime committing is at nights in the darkness, less lights and unsuitable light distribution systems presenting in some areas so less getting sight equals guiltiness. So not seeing in the darkness one first steps to the vulnerable situations. Hence providing lightening these areas could change into securities' and we can protect them against being vulnerable areas (Adibi, 1991).

Dwelling qualities

Crimes relativity at time and place were mentioned, guiltiness regarding to all factors influences in different situations differs qualitatively and quantitatively. Dwelling changeability and the effects on guiltiness phenomena could be seen. This is why crime as social and individual phenomena could not get affected by individual living environment features (Najafi and Tavana, 1991). Dwelling qualities include qualitatively and quantitatively dimensions, the quality dimension considers the housing availabilities and the quantity dimension analyzes houses physical properties including: air conditioning, lightening, facilities and the services, etc. following speeches about these issues evaluate citizens' satisfaction. Hence, these areas are apart from the urban areas because of housing conditions and low qualities, so preparing these situations, criminals' activities. So that it lessens the area securities and controls (Ebrahimi, 2013).

Materials and Methods

Data gathering method

Data preparing relating to the indicators, we used three methods:

Data gathering through measurements used these subjects and indicators by other researches during the studies.

Related organizations and departments such as: Statistics Organization and Administrative Force

"Chalous Detailed format"

Indicators ranking

After data gathering and indicators designation, in this research we accomplished a suitable form agreed with the specific GIS. Calling this "ranking form" and we can use it on GIS software. We choose a suitable and effective form then it is the indicators ranking process. We tried to distinguish the indicators minimum and maximum after data preparation, classifying this data into five, considering this classification from 1-9 ranking. 1 is the lowest and 9 is the highest rank showing the least and most vulnerable areas. Of course we recommend that you should determine the urban areas and the area dividing during this process. As we mentioned at indicators ranking and their classifications, there is no confirmed standard comparing to the effectual indicators criterion and their advantages, we tried to accomplish the indicators considering the whole assessed urban boundaries and the classification considering and comparing the other urban areas.

Ranking Suppositions

There is a direct relationship between the urban areas insecurities amount and all the presented indicators. More indicators amounts lead to more securities amounts.

Case study area

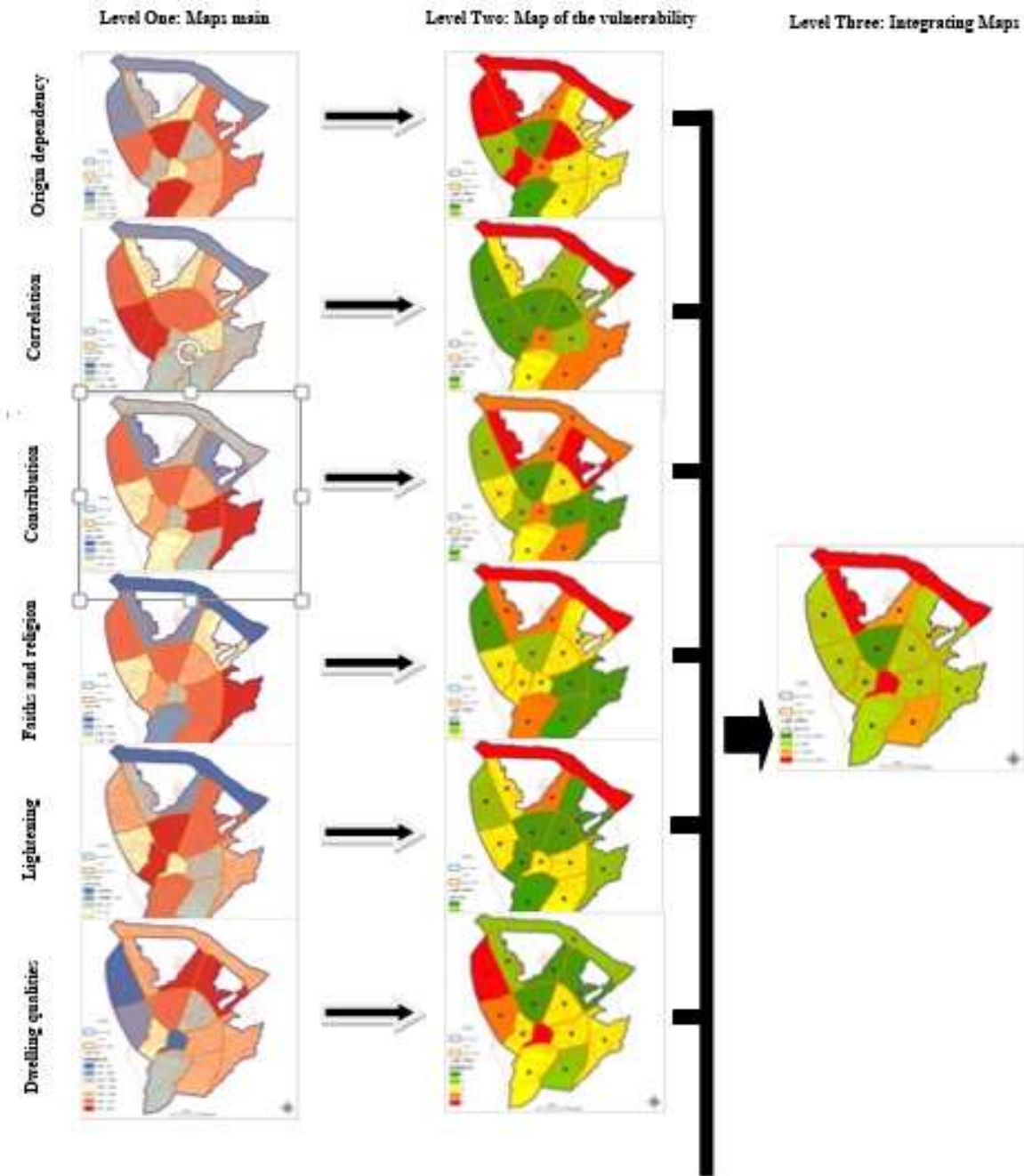
Chalous" is the research case study area.

The town is between the 36: 9 to 36: 41 North latitude and 50: 55 and 51: 27 east

longitude away from Grinvich meridian. On north, it faces to the Caspian Sea, on east to Noshahr, on West to the Alborz ranges and Marzanaabaad, and on west to Hachiroud. It reaches about 19 meters above the Sea level (Mohammadpoor,

1997). "14" Chalous local areas have been assessed in this research, showing the population is 58,439 depended on to the available statistics from 1998 detailed sketch (Chalous Detailed Sketch, 1998).

Indicators plan preperation and unification

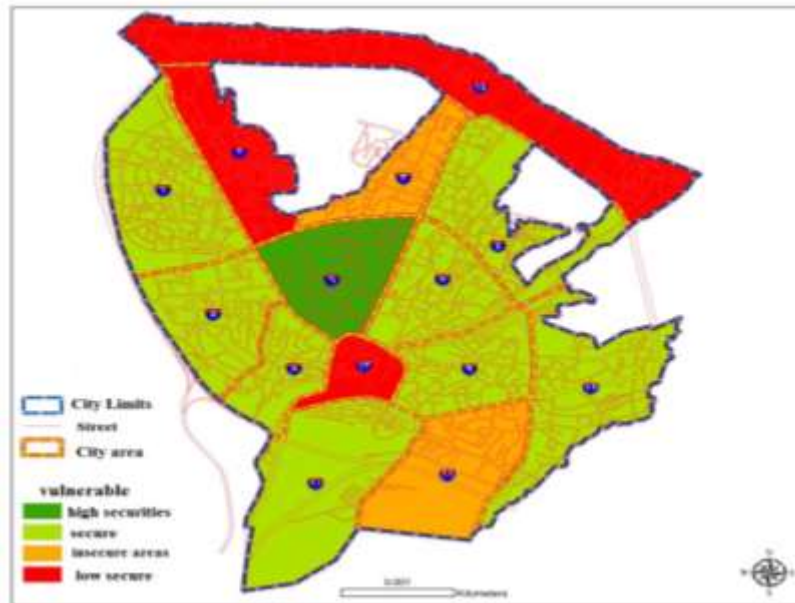


Research case study crime committing final plan preperation

Regarding to the plans related to each indicators prepared using IO overlap

model, we unify these plans showing the town vulnerable areas using overlapping. We classify the vulnerable areas plan into

4: high securities, secure, low secure, and insecure areas.



Conclusion

Factors like housing qualities, faiths believes, origin dependencies, correlation, and lightening cause mentioned areas conditions, evaluating the urban insecure areas. Local people low controlling and supervising create criminals' peaceful mind and cause criminals' secure feelings in the neighborhood and the criminals' feeling securities equal the local people insecurities. Local people low correlation and origin dependencies, also citizens' social disconnections, open criminals more spaces, overcoming people and the urban environments. More population in the neighborhood and no supervising and caring result more vulnerable amounts. More population in the area 13, town center factors insecurities. The urban central areas containing the most crimes and abnormalities, and the conditions main factors are people. A neighborhood maintaining and developing basis are origin dependencies, correlation and contribution. The above locals' low feelings and low or no locals' controlling

cause behaviors lessen local securities and low securities equal criminals and misdemeanants' secure place, occurring this causes expenses and difficulties returning the securities. Areas 13 and 14 are securities sustainable and crime committing, the most influences are there regarding this indicator, so that the least locals' cares about the neighborhoods could be seen.

Crimes committing level reducing strategies

To lessen crimes committing in Chalous neighborhoods, some suggestions we offer in the end:

Chalous comprehensive securities increasing plans preparation by professionals

Derelict houses repairing or destroying (devastating)

Peoples contribution encouragements to the crimes committing prevention

Urban dwelling facilities consideration to encourage people to the treatment and new constructing

Pathways and streets construction with no corners, recesses, and recessions with no constructed fields

General controlling increasing on areas through general recreation centers developments and people presence encouragements

People parties establishing and developing to bid what is reasonable, and forbid what is wrong

Urban pathways supervising and controlling

Urban lightening developing and distributing, using blue bulbs, aiming inspiring securities feelings

Looped cameras (CCTV) installation at crimes committing areas

Semi general small parks establishing to create local connections

Families structures developing, reducing cultural harms

Tourism managing and controlling aiming jobs creating

Areas local and native potentials aiming jobs creating

National-religious culture cares, developing this culture amongst the youths

Citizens' encouragements and cultures improving, being responsible considering the local behaviors and events.

Resources

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