

INVESTIGATION THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBAN PLANNING AND MASS USING SPATIAL ANALYSIS, URBAN CRIME HOT SPOTS (CASE STUDY: ISLAMABAD QARB CITY)

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ABSTRACT

The importance of policies, programs and measures for the prevention of crime due to the ineffectiveness of the criminal justice system in the fight against crime is undeniable. Planning and design of safe urban environments in addition to the social and cultural effects on the behavior of citizens and environmental quality of their residential areas, has physical role in reducing urban crime as well. Urban crime that part of the city is certain abnormalities that occur in urban areas, without defense. The purpose of this paper is to identify the relationship between management and urban planning in the city's crime. The information and data required to collect documents and field methods. The findings of the study indicate that the other is between the quality of public spaces, and access to existing social security and in creating the crime caper centers have a significant relationship exists, that urban planning management device and provide the necessary services, with increased security and the quality of public spaces in the city, especially the crime caper the association that will be associated with the active participation of citizens in the city to increase supervision of the general terms and conditions of creating safe and healthy for the citizens of the city.

KEYWORDS: planning, urban crime hot spots, spatial analysis, management

INTRODUCTION

Although urbanization is one of the main symbols of the development of social life. Challenges, anomalies and specific preventive strategies, specifically their interaction as well (Olson, 2008). in addition, according to the United Nations, said the beginning of the twenty-first century AD urban development simultaneously with a new revolution in the world, and for the first time in human history, more than half of the world's people live in cities and up to thirty years, the future of the world's city population is twice the number of those in rural. One of the most important urban issues, especially in the metropolises, the issue of crime and insecurity that every year thousands of victims of violence are hidden (Qelich, 2013) and on this point there is a consensus that the phenomenon of crime and social damage (SD) component inherent in a community (Asgari, 2010). various forms of urban and anomalies such as theft, murder toll infraction, and the law must extend to the rights of others, aggression, and consumption of drugs, violence, strife and conflicts and the like according to urban life is affected due to the basic aspects and interactions with the problem facing urban flow and growth of urban social spatial and rhythmical, balanced stagnate (Rayanpoor, 2008). Zookin, in culture of cities the book, says urban spaces are not secure enough for people, in order to they participate in popular culture .The result would be the loss of public space (Asgari, 2010). insecurity in urban areas is not only due to violent crimes , but disruptive behavior disorders such as addiction, vagrancy, begging and stealing, aside from being the main cause of fear and insecurity are public, to turn common areas also provide extensive crimes (AmerSiahooi and Goorani, 2010), order and security of citizens basic needs and vitally important in the city is in fact the basis of city life axis. Some of the urban spaces that are grounds for sloppy security order and eat. Therefore, the understanding of these spaces and its impact on the reduction of urban order and security is a very important points of eating is that designers and urban planners in city management must pay special attention to it (Rayanpoor, 2008). the relevant documents, statistics and speaks to the fact that some of the city's neighborhoods of Islam garb required platform for the creation of the center of mass are caper, as well as crime statistics in these areas more than other parts of town, so it seems that urban crime is a significant relationship with the type of urban crime hotspots, spatial elements in these places, public spaces variables, socioeconomic variables, and the quality of urban management services.

Research background

In an article, Stodolska and associates with gangs of Chicago Subject: Withdrawal of the crime and its effect on the behavior of visitors and residents of the rest of Latin America in the urban communities conducted in 2009 to examine the influence of gangs and groups gang in Chicago's parks and open spaces. Applied research conducted the kind of descriptive analytic methods and tools of interest questionnaire. And the findings of the study indicated that the members of these bands consistently now from parks and public spaces as a space for the intake and distribution of drugs used. The results of this research through the distribution of questionnaires between citizens and local residents is obtained in general fear of crime specifically as a limitation on the use of parks and other public places have been expressed. Most of the respondents provide recreational activities in parks and social organizations for citizens, especially young people and young adults who are at high risk of early respondents suggested (Stodolska et al, 2009).

In a study cozens (2008) as the new urbanism, crime and the countryside: a review of evidence conducted in 2008. To reduce travel distances, increased use of public transport, reducing dependence on cars and promoting higher levels of physical activity and urban... as new claims are expressed. This article about New Urbanism and permeability in relation to three key issues, and the development of mixed uses is car parking. Researcher's key issues from the perspective of environmental criminology, the most important challenge of the new urbanites have made assumptions. The researchers of this study have suggested that crime prevention can be through environmental design (CPTED) and model risk assessment crime is reduced to an acceptable level and this represents a valuable tool for use of new urbanism to reduce opportunities for crime and fear of crime in society (Cozens, 2008).

In a research by Schreck and colleagues in 2009 with the subject of the origins of the violence in the neighborhood: the study and prediction of mass crimes and type distinguish it throughout the neighborhood of Chicago is done, researchers examine why Chicago neighborhoods in some of the higher rates of crime and crimes has been focused. A study on the use of project data Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) in 1995 and data from the Chicago Police Department crime in 1990 has been done. The aim of this study is to better understand crime patterns across communities and why violent crime in some neighborhoods may have more control. In this study, statistical methods Osgood and using data from more than 300 neighborhoods in Chicago has been done and the results showed that between violent and non-violent crime there is a significant relationship (Schreck et al, 2008).

Ali Shamaei and colleagues in a study in 2013 on the subject of spatial analysis of urban crime in the metropolis of Tehran is twenty-two analyses of distributed offenses in different parts of Tehran as the first step in planning for prevention and control urban crime is raised. The aim of the study's researchers access to the distribution of crime in different parts of the metropolis of Tehran, crimes interaction with each other and the relationship between the distribution of population density have made crimes. This study has been conducted using descriptive analytical solidarity. The authors collected data as evidence of social resources in the police department, the city and the Statistical Center of Iran, as well as the results of their research and the distribution of crime to follow the pattern of the pattern as population density, and the most crimes in Tehran have expressed robbery (Shamaei, 2013).

The theoretical basics

Urban planning and crime: hence urban planning is a rational process and it is dynamics, and the cause of this is that the city is like a living organism that is affected by the value of this mechanism of the organism. For example, the mechanism of the economic value of land, building expenses, rent and so is causing the mobility of the city. Or social mechanisms that involve social habits, traditions, culture and religion; and all this effect on the existence of the city and to shape it in the formulation of any data, that urban planning should take into consideration. (Shaie, 2010) Today, the lack of attention to issues related to crime in urban planning processes more evident. Although planning for the prevention of crime in urban communities is growing in importance and can reduce crime in the city will have a great impact (Cozens, 2008). The mass in the city to form a complex that is the event that occurs when the four factors of the child law, a misdemeanor, and felony locations simultaneously. There is no crime without law, without the offender, who is also a criminal offense, there is no crime without intent or the victim, the crime occurs in a place and time. So these four main factors of the formation of the crime element. (Kalantari, 2010) In General can be said of the lack of security in the city resulting from natural and human factors, and a great share of the crimes in the city are unsafe. (Kamyar, 2013), and the feeling of insecurity caused by the threats

received by different social strata, especially women, children and the elderly in many of our nation's vital urban spaces is undeniable. The researchers field of Criminology and urban studies have concluded that the impact of the physical environment and position the child lay on the victims, and with the aim of stripping to difficult or the possibility of the occurrence of crime and reduce the environmental felony attractions, can hit the cassette offences. (Qelich, 2013) So urban crimes are committed on the urban environment. Thus, in addition to the outskirts of the city, including breaks can also be informal in the city fringe accommodation. (Olson, 2008), Criminology, researchers have shown that the main factor increasing fear and disorder in society a variety different subculture in the city, which is aggravated by the presence of new immigrants in the region (Stodolska, 2009), as well as based on an economic model expected to tend to the crime at the level of the city with its associated risk of deterrence as well as the percentage. (Lauridsen, 2013).

Safety and security: safety, including providing light in the neighborhood of hazard, so that risks are identified in good time for reaction (Watson, 1937). Security, comfort, and ensure that no violation of the life, property and other human rights (Kamyar, 2013), and often refers to the feeling of safety (Watson, 1937). The exclusive value, one of the needs of individual and social life (Kamyar, 2013).

Structural strain theory: Merton with the theory of "structural pressure" deviant behavior is the result of pressure from the community to deviations that some people get it. Based on this belief Merton (1957) sought to justify the crime in the United States of America will continue. Finally, after trying to explain the causes of the outbreak and spread of urban crime she did, she accepted the fact that the crimes lay with the ability of the norms that people's behavior associated controls. (Kaveh, 2012) some theorists of structural strain like Ohlin and Cloward (1960) as well as the lack of distribution of service-level localities an opportunity to learn and participate in several species of crime and crimes around the neighborhood have mentioned, and on this point the emphasis in disadvantaged neighborhoods have community pressure, the motivation for the crime provides more and therefore cause elevated crime rates crime caper in the neighborhood-level police (Schreck et al, 2008). Shaw and MacKay also believe that social control, social Samani informal within the community and the neighborhood have reduced or impaired and cause higher rates of urban crime. (Javanmard, 2011) The interlock casts signaled a weakening of collective control of the environment and citizens expect programs designed to reduce the social organization; social interlock casts to improve neighborhoods Schreck et al, 2008).

Urban management and the quality of the spaces

Public: If you consider the city, such as the enterprise, it is necessary that in the future planning for the vertex element of the current administration and it. This element can be called urban management. (Saeednia, 2003) The city is a collection of physical and cultural activities based on needs, and behaviors of its inhabitants. Perhaps claimed that the amount of space or compatibility with current activities and behaviors of the body where an important criterion to evaluate the extent of health, ability to coordinate a community. (Pakzad, 2012) On this basis, the physical dimensions of the quality of urban public spaces, even in the process of gathering and the extent of the environmental impact of space activities and the acceptability and the root of many problems including the occurrence of urban crimes must be in the physical urban environment indicators. (Rafieian and. Hosseinpoor, 2012), nowadays there is this consensus should be based on the framework of reforming the city of postmortem for sustainable urban development (Shafie et al, 2013) And the urban management process thinking with that special responsibility in organizational level onzart control flow activities, decision making, planning and organizing for the oaneha, in order to achieve the desired goals of the urban areas, the guidance (AlnAjqE-sayar, 2001). The four main tasks can be optimized for municipal administration stating: 1.manage and improve investments in infrastructure (Qelich, 2013) provide equitable distribution of social services at the local level (Asgari, 2010) improve the quality of life for people 4. Strategic planning, optimized to perform these tasks must be done in defining and fundamental redrawing of municipal management review. Decentralized organizational structure, development of new resources, education and training of human resources necessary for this action (Saeednia, 2003).

Environmental protection in urban planning: new approaches in urban development including environmental design are possible through the physical structure and urban design "built environments" of crimes prevented. It may be cuts through natural and physical potential of urban areas in the fertile region crime. (Mahmoudi Nejad, 2007) in the theory of crime prevention through environmental design which for the first time in 1969 was raised

by Jeffrey unlike sociologists that much attention on social factors affecting crime and environmental factors have not been paid attention on opportunities that provide the environment puts the emphasis of criminals and multiple offences arising from these environmental opportunities can be considered. According to the perspective of crime prevention through environmental design can be used with the planning and management of the physical environment and the user controls the land, to reduce the crime rate in society. (Kalantari, 2010) Environmental Design (CPTED) in new urbanism as a potential tool to increase the safety and security of the residents and Users. This tool (CPTED) proper design and effective use of the built environment that can reduce fear and urban crime as well as improving quality of life result and this includes planning and design to promote a sense of ownership among residents of the neighborhood to neighborhood public spaces and to maximize opportunities for surveillance, access control, maintenance and management of the built environment (Cozens, 2008).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Study in the city of Islam Abad Qarb (spatial framework study) was conducted. Type of research, applied and descriptive research method is a combination of methods-analysis and correlation .Data collection also documents two methods, field studies have been conducted. In this regard, the first phase of study tools books, journals and letters, and the associated thesis etc and in the next step with the neighborhood residents take advantage of the distributed questionnaire between the crime capers in Islam Abad Qarb city. To assess the extent of the validity of the formal validity of the questionnaire technique was used. Thus after making assumptions and specific design characteristics of each hypothesis, design questions, and about police officers and university professors are reviewed. To assess the extent of the validity of the questionnaire technique was used, which according to cronbach's alpha of table (1) high significant level. Statistical population in this study includes urban neighborhoods, residents of crime caper that as the center of the crime caper from the Police Department and the municipality. The population of the neighborhood crime caper with the residents refer to the municipality that is obtained in the form of an approximate of about 10,000 people that according to span the range and unable to collect statistical information from the whole community, to sampling. To determine the sample size of the method used, which number 300 Cochran formulas is obtained. Then the collected data analysis using Spss tool and finally with regard to the results obtained from the analysis conducted and the existing conditions in this area including the city of Islam Abad Qarb.

Table 1. The alpha of the questionnaire

The number of questions	The primary alpha	Standardized Alpha
23	0/804	0/820

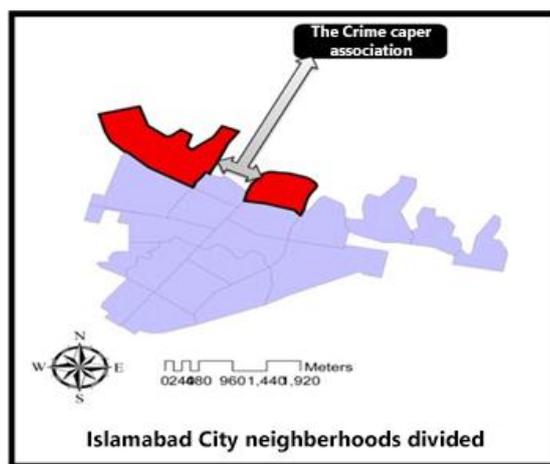


Figure 1. Location of hot spots crime in the Islam Abad Qarb city

City research and understanding of the study area

The city of Islamabad Qarb with an area of about four thousand km² in the Western half of the province is located to the North of the city to the East of javanrud County, Kermanshah, Ilam province to the South and West of the

city of Sar-e pol Zahab and Gilan-e Qarb from the West is limited. Islamabad Qarb City has two town in the name of Islam Abad Qarb and Kerend-e-qarb and four parts called, Central, homeyl, Kerend and Gahwareh. The city is also the center of the city and in the Central Division and is located in the rural outskirts of the northern range.

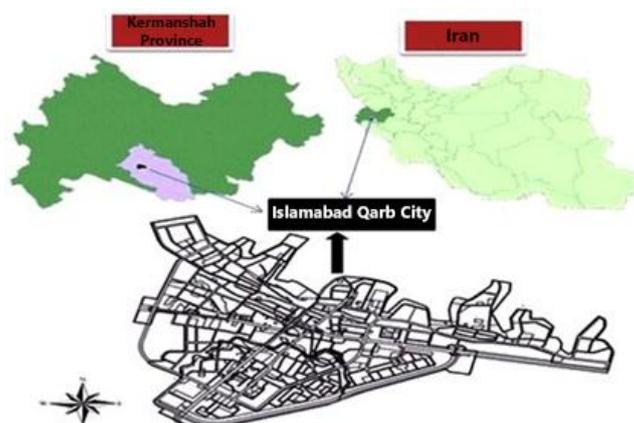


Figure 2. The position of Islamabad Qarb City in national and provincial scale

The findings of the investigation

The present study was to investigate the relationship between urban planning and as a crime with the use of urban space analysis Center crime caper, in the city of Islam Abad Qarb, with the aim of understanding the impact of environmental elements on the extent of the crimes took place. Since the existing research and assumptions of nominal type, choose the appropriate test to check assumptions in order to achieve the essential results of the Extensible Visual effects. So in order to analyze the data spss software was used. And nonparametric tests of Chi Square , Pearson and logistic regression equations was used to evaluate the assumptions and the most appropriate test. Totally 300 questionnaires among residents in Shahrestani and Shahreyashar in Islam Abad Qarb city as hotbeds of crime and law enforcement was introduced by the municipality, was distributed. Chi square test results that are especially meaningful to test hypotheses in the nominal measure of the relationship between environmental design with crime in general, and access quality, lighting conditions, quality of housing, neighborhood tissue and specifically with the outbreak of civil service the crime. One of the factors that were examined in this study, the access to the site and its relationship to crime, which is to test the above components of the index, such as the availability of strangers to the sidewalk area of public and private was considered to be vehicles. Chi-square test with a significance level of 95 percent and 116 value sig = 0.000 indicates that the level of access to public and private places in the neighborhood most likely will be more crime. Other components measured in the present study was the brightness of the crime, chi-square test with 95% confidence level and a significant level of sig = 0.000 640/286 meaningful hypothesis and its relationship to the crime. In other words, how much ambient lighting is more and better visibility, control access to the environment and it would significantly reduce crime. The relationship between population density and crime rates than other factors measured in the study that the results of the test at 95 per cent and the value of 653 and a significance level of sig = 0/419 indicates the significance of the relationship. If, however, the population density increases, decriminalizing crime such as bag theft increases and a reduction in population density criminal offenses such as murder and hooliganism and... Increases. Other components of the study results were determined by chi-square test, the language of the table below, all meaningful elements of the crime were involved.

Table 2. Chi square test and the hypothesis, researchers computing

Hypothesis	value	Degrees of freedom	Significant level of sig
It seems that there is a significant relationship between the access and crimes.	116	3	0,000
It seems there is a significant relationship between brightness and crime.	286,640	2	0,000
It seems there is a significant relationship between the quality of furniture and urban crime.	73,840	3	0,000
It seems that between the quality of municipal services and urban crime is a significant relationship	365,920	3	0,000
It seems that the significant relationship texture urban neighborhoods and crime.	365,920	3	0,000
It seems that between the feeling of security and crime in urban neighborhoods, there is a significant relationship.	304,80	2	0,000
It seems there is a significant relationship between population density and urban crime.	653	1	0,000

In the present study in addition to the test-all the assumptions as a Chi-Square, peripheral elements to fully use the scientific method in social sciences was combined together as a general component by Cochran were actually used. The test results in confidence level with a Cochran 551/269 95% and a significant amount being a significant sig = of 0,000 relevant hypothesis with the occurrence of crimes. In other words no matter how the amount of lighting, access, the quality of municipal services, etc. Based on the correct implementation and design criteria, to significantly reduce crime and vice versa. Cochran table is as follows.

Table 3. Cochran method to test the hypothesis, researchers computing

	Sum of square	Df	Mean square	Cochran SQ	Sig
Between People	838,669	299	2.805	2695.551	0.000
	2293,740	22	104.261		
	3322,434	0.6578	50.5		
	5616,174	6.600	851		
	6453,843	6.899	936		

Pearson correlation coefficients to assess the effects of environmental design on the crime other test that was used in this study .The results indicate the significance of the relationship .Pearson Test table below.

Table 4. Test the relationship between environmental design and urban crime occurrence rate, computing researchers

	Chi- Square	Df	Sig
Pearson		2	0.000
De viance	286.01	2	0.000

Other tests used in this study were to test the logistic regression that has the following tables. One of the logistics that the test results table likelihood ratio corresponds to the fitting, the model illustrates, this test is actually the original model r (view) in front of the model (zero). All the parameters in which the coefficient is equal to the number zero. Chi square statistics in this table the amount of the difference between the model and the view. In the table below the value of the Chi square statistic is equal to 397.445, which is the likelihood ratio of the difference in the model and view the result is given below:

$$397.445-0=397.445$$

Model Fitting Information

Model	Model Fitting Criteria	Likelihood Ratio Tests		
	-2 Log Likelihood	Chi-Square	Df	Sig.
Intercept Only Final	3970445.000	3970445	4	0.000

Table (6) that fit into the known, Pearson and deviation test results show that the null hypothesis is based. This means that the model fit the data well. If the null hypothesis is confirmed, then the value of the chi-square distribution test, will, which degrees of freedom equal to the number of classes. The results show the significance of the relationship.

Good-ness-Of- Fit

Table 6. The explanatory logistic regression analysis, the researchers calculated

	Chi- Square	df	Sig
Pearson	286.01	2	0.000
Deviance		2	0.000

Table (7) Pseudo coefficient is known that three factors determine Cox, Vanel-Nagelkerke and Mc Fadden. The three index values between 0 and 1, shows how much variance in the dependent variable explained by the model. So no matter how the number is closer to 1, we share in the model variance of the dependent variable is greater. The following table shows the great contribution in explaining the dependent variable.

Pseudo R – Square

Table 7. The explanatory logistic regression analysis, the researchers

Cox and Snell	0.734
Nagelkerke	1.000
Mc Fadden	1.000

Calculated

Table (8) as Parameter Estimates the logistic regression analysis shows. The coefficients in Table B, the standard deviation error, a significant test of the parent, the odds ratio for independent variables separately. But the main emphasis on the significance of the t-statistic for the parent that is quantitative data. If the parent is less than 0.5 say that the equation is appropriate for the target variable and vice versa, if the coefficients of positive B or greater (1) the occurrence of a phenomenon and its probability is reduced by a factor of B negative. The results of the parent (Wald) statistics in this table shows that all of the components in the equation of logistic regression and a significant ruling on confirmation of assumptions. Based on the beta coefficient (B) stating that the table can be all components other than the feeling of security, has a direct and positive results with the assumptions. In other words the results show that no matter how perfect the design environment and the proper density reduce the occurrence of offences the dogma. But the component associated with the sense of security the difference between conditions. The component to negative B this proves that no matter how people feel less security and social relations in and reduced the occurrence of crimes.

Table 8. Logistic regression analysis, the researchers calculated

SS11 Intercept	B	S.E	Wald	Df	Sig	Exp (B)	95% Confidence interval EXP(B)	
							Lower Bound	Upper Bound
	21.291	6814.032	.000	1	.998			
F7= 3.00	-42.618	5743.345	.000	1	.994	3.099E-1		
F7= 4.00	0	.	.	0			.000	
F5= 7.00	42.618	12947.433	.000	1	.997	3.226		
F5= 10	.000	7952.022	.000	1	1.00	1.00	.000	
F5= 10	42.618	12366.0603	.000	1	.997	3.226E+18	.000	
F5=11	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.000	
F3= 4	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F3= 5	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F3= 7	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F3=8	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F1= 3	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F1= 4	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F1= 9	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F1= 13	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F2= 2	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F2= 3.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F2= 5.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F4= 8.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F4= 12.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F4= 13.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F4= 15.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F6= 7.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F6= 8.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	
F6=11.00	0 ^C	.	.	0	.	.	.	

RESULTS

One of the important pillars in the optimal management of cities and crime caper the Association space analysis at the level of the areas of the city. Indiscriminate and hasty growth of metropolitan cities in recent circumstances, consequences, including an increase in crime has had on it. In the discussion of the mass can be said as the disease, prevention is better than cure, the misdemeanor is also provided as a condition of the individual-social, prevention has the aim of works, which could not be brought with the offender or the protection of the victims. In the meantime, should also admit to the fact that as well as not preventing the crime rate to zero and any action in this regard is only reducing, not removing. In this article dealt with the relationships between the city and the type of urban crime hot spots, socio-economic, public spaces and quality of urban services in these locations is variable. The summary conclusions regarding the significance of environmental design with crime in general, and access quality, lighting conditions, quality of housing, neighborhood and municipal services specifically with tissue type is the crime. In other words, it can be said that no matter how good the design and the density is good, crime is reduced. But it reduced in relation to different conditions. By feeling safe no matter how people feel less secure in the neighborhood say they have reduced social interaction in neighborhoods and crime increases.

Suggestions:

According to the presented proposals to reduce urban crime is given below:

- City managers should improve the quality of urban public spaces at all levels (local, regional, city and district) setting the stage for active participation of citizens in the spaces provided in the form of surveillance and social control increases.

- Create a sense of belonging among the citizens through participation in the affairs of the local institutions resulting in increased management at the local level and this can be achieved.
- Enhance the sense of security among citizens as a key component to increase social interaction is very effective in reducing crime.
- The creation of green belts around the city and prevent unauthorized constructions in the suburbs (marginalization) of the municipal administration, which is the source of crime hot spots.
- Equitable distribution of public spaces and urban services by the urban management at all levels of municipal compliance function within the service
- Rehabilitation and renovation of old urban and empower the communities of needed services

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