

INVESTIGATING CITIZENS' SENSE OF SECURITY IN TEHRAN

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ABSTRACT

Security as a basic need has a special place in human communities, and planners and designers of social spaces, especially cities, try to identify security factors, especially in public spaces, to provide security for users. This study was conducted to investigate the sense of security of citizens in 12 area of Tehran. To conduct this study, 383 people were selected using Cochran's formula as the sample size. For the research methodology, using random sampling, a questionnaire was distributed among the study population and the research hypotheses were used T-test and Descriptive statistics tests and Friedman with SPSS software. The results showed that the sum of the average variables of security feeling is equal to 2.9891, which is smaller than the assumed average (3) and the value of significant was equal to 1.556, which is greater than the error value (0.05) and statistically. In general, the level of security of the residents of Tehran's 12th area was assessed as very low, which is directly related to the criminality of the region. Therefore, it can be concluded that with the increase in crime in the region, citizens feel less financial, life and moral security, and this is directly related to the insecurity of urban space and high crime rates.

KEYWORDS: Security, Sense Of Security, Urban Space, Citizens And Crime.

1. INTRODUCTION

Today, paying attention to the concept of citizen security and ways to improve it is one of the main priorities of urban theorists. Apart from the social and cultural effects of planning and designing safe urban environments on patterns of citizenship behavior and improving the environmental quality of residential areas, explaining the characteristics and effects related to the physical role of the city on reducing urban crime or reducing crime, is an independent issue. It is important to mention in the form of new theories of urban planning and the physical role of the city in reducing and preventing urban crimes (**Khalilabad Kalantary et al., 2013**) [4]. Since today's urban spaces are a component of urban anomalies and therefore the lack of security in the

city, therefore, it is necessary to examine the qualitative and quantitative aspects of security, both physically and socially, in urban spaces (**Qaraei et al., 2010**) [10].

The issue of security and a sense of security is important for the citizens of a city in two ways. First, the city, as a biological location that includes a large number of people, will be able to perform its special functions if security is considered acceptable to its residents. Second, given the urbanization of the majority of people around the world, the issue of security in the city is closely linked to key issues such as national security (**Hemmati, 2007**) [3]. Public spaces are one of the main urban spaces where civic life flows and the transcendent dimension of people's relationships is manifested in it.

The alienation of the city of Tehran today from its traditional self, the lack of urban components with contemporary stability and the uncontrolled development and far from the planning of the city has led to a kind of confusion, confusion and illegibility in it.

Security as a basic need has a special place in human communities, and planners and designers of social spaces, especially cities, try to identify security factors, especially in public spaces, to provide security for users.

District 12 of Tehran Municipality is one of the oldest districts of Tehran, which is located in the center of this city. This area with an area of 16.95 square kilometers and a population of 240720 people, includes 6 districts and 13 neighborhoods. One of the most important features of this area is the location of Tehran Bazaar and many government centers, ministries and embassies in this area.

Safe urban spaces have many objective and physical features and components that sometimes have interactions, so based on the structure of the research, first reviewing the relevant theories, the theoretical foundations of the security component and the urban landscape and the citizens' sense of security are examined. According to the components of urban landscape has been studied.

Since today's urban spaces are a component of urban anomalies and therefore the lack of security in the city, therefore, it is necessary to study the qualitative and quantitative aspects of security, both physically and socially, in urban spaces (**Qaraei et al., 2010**) [10].

2. Background

Velashani et al. (2015) [12] in an article entitled "Investigating the effect of physical factors on people's sense of security in the traditional market of Isfahan", examined the effect of some physical factors in the traditional market on citizens' sense of security. The results show that factors such as the shape of the roof and the similarity of the appearance of the room have the greatest impact, and the height of the roof has the least impact on the feeling of security.

Paul et al. (2013) [9] conducted an article entitled Crime Prevention through Environmental Design in the United Arab Emirates. After examining the process of crime prevention in Western countries, they examined the transfer of this theory in the United Arab Emirates. And they explored the challenges facing this theory in these areas. The results of their research showed that with intercultural knowledge, crime prevention can be developed in these areas.

Kiani et al. (2017) [5] conducted a study entitled "Searching and measuring the sense of security in the Ilam city .The findings of this study indicate that people in spaces such as dark and

secluded alleys, crowded streets and spaces of the city, properties without owners and custodians, semi-finished and abandoned or abandoned buildings, large but small adjacent spaces And the income and places where addicted and annoying people are present have a lower sense of security.

Najafi and Goodarzi (2016) [8] published an article entitled "Investigating the effect of citizens' sense of security on their use of urban centers (a case study of Isfahan Naghsh Jahan Square)." The findings show that there is a significant difference between the feeling of security in urban centers. Also, the second hypothesis about the difference between security day and night has been accepted for the use of Naghsh Jahan Square, and the quality of the texture of the surrounding complexes, architectural and urban design, as well as the presence of security forces have a great impact on this issue.

Foroughzadeh and Shariati Mazinani (2015), [2] in an article entitled "Study of women's sense of security in public spaces in Mashhad, the level of sense of security (mental aspect of security) by three dimensions of financial, life and moral among women aged 15 and over in the city They examined Mashhad. The findings of their study showed that the level of security in Mashhad for women with a favorable situation, a significant and tangible distance. The important point here is the low level of moral security in society. In terms of women's sense of security in public spaces, underpasses and private passengers have been the most insecure situations for respondents. Parks and the area around the living quarters are on average next to each other, and buses, pedestrian bridges and taxis are more secure than other public spaces.

Madani et al. (2014) [6] in a study entitled "Study of physical factors affecting the sense of security in the public space of urban neighborhoods, a case study of Shirabad neighborhood of Zahedan, examines the factors affecting the sense of security of citizens. The findings indicate that there is a significant relationship between health, lighting of passages and the type of green space on the feeling of security of residents, so that with increasing brightness and health, the feeling of security also increases. They feel more secure.

Bani Fatemeh and Salimi (2011) [1] in a study entitled the feeling of social security of youth and related social factors have been studied to examine the feeling of social security and related factors. Based on Pearson correlation coefficient, the feeling of social security with the variables of participation, order, relationships, identity and social control had a direct and significant correlation, but the feeling of social security based on gender and ethnicity of students was not significant.

Research objectives

- Investigating the level of citizens' sense of moral security in District 12 of Tehran
- Investigating the level of citizens' financial security in District 12 of Tehran
- Investigating the level of emotional security of citizens in District 12 of Tehran

Research questions

- Does the feeling of moral security in District 12 have a favorable situation from the residents' point of view?

- Does the feeling of financial security in District 12 have a favorable situation from the residents' point of view?

- Does the sense of security of life in District 12 have a favorable situation from the residents' point of view?

Research hypotheses

Hypothesis 1: It seems that the feeling of moral security in District 12 is not in a good condition from the residents' point of view.

Hypothesis 2: It seems that the feeling of financial security in District 12 is not in a good situation from the residents' point of view.

Hypothesis 3: It seems that the sense of security in the 12th district is not in a good condition from the residents' point of view.

3. Method

The present research is in the field of applied research in terms of purpose and in the field of descriptive-analytical research in terms of method of doing work. In the present study, library and field methods were used to collect information and data. In order to collect library information, the required information was collected in person by referring to the municipality of Tehran's 12th district, Tehran's beautification organization, as well as websites and scientific books and articles. The tool used in the present study is a researcher-made questionnaire. The validity of the questions was calculated using experts and experts and its reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha test (in the present study, 0.87).

3.1 Sampling method and sample size

The statistical population of the present study is all residents of District 12 of Tehran. Cluster sampling was performed and the sample size was determined using Cochran's formula. Given that the population of the region is 240,720, the sample size was 383.

4. Method of data analysis

In order to investigate the research hypotheses, according to the nature of the studied variables, which were based on the questionnaire, inferential statistical tests such as Kolmogorov-Smirnov, T-test and Friedman were used. The data were collected and analyzed using a questionnaire using a sample of 350 samples and the research hypotheses were answered accordingly. SPSS software has also been used to analyze the data.

4.1 Results of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test to check the normality of safety data

The normative test is used to test for normality.

: H0 Distribution of data related to each of the variables is normal

: H1 Data distribution for each of the variables is not normal.

TABLE 1- TEST RESULTS ARE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION OF SECURITY DATA (KOLMOGOROV-SMIRNOV)

Variables	Average	Semi-variance	Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z	Sig	Tests results
Feeling financially secure	2.5477	.54423	1.839	.101	Normal
Feeling safe	2.8011	.61639	1.621	.210	Normal
A sense of moral security	2.651856	.687652	1.839	.123	Normal

Ref: Field of Survey

Based on the results, it was determined that the data distribution is normal. Since the test statistic obtained for all variables of financial, emotional, and moral security, greater than the error value of 0.05, there is no reason to reject the null hypothesis that the data is normal, in other words, to distribute the data. The use has been normal.

4-1-1- Investigating the feeling of financial security in Tehran's 12th district

In order to investigate the level of financial security in Tehran's 12th district, a single-sample T test was used.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots, \mu_5 > 3 \\ H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots, \mu_5 \leq 3 \end{array} \right.$$

Based on the results of the table below, all the indicators used to measure the feeling of financial security in District 12 of Tehran have a low level of significance (greater than the amount of error). Therefore, citizens do not have enough financial security in the study area.

TABLE 2 -SIGNIFICANT T-TEST TO ASSESS THE LEVEL OF FINANCIAL SECURITY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Index	T-test statistics	Degrees of freedom	Significance level	Average differences	Confidence interval At the 95% level	
					Lowest	Maximum
Ensure the safety of the car and its accessories	3.776	349	.07	.9938	1.5366	3.0038
Parking cars on the sidewalks of the neighborhood	3.267	349	.77	.0073	1.7388	2.7838
Security of bags and personal belongings in taxis	4.627	349	.112	-1.0062	1.7371	-2.009
A sense of security over the property in personal passenger car	3.008	349	.324	.7723	1.00983	3.5543
Security of bags and	4.1332	349	.990	.9005	2.0028	2.5574

personal belongings when crossing the pedestrian bridge						
Bag security and personal belongings on the bus	3.0203	349	.101	.4354	1.7377	2.4335
Fear of theft in parks	3.991	349	.55	1.883	.66547	1.9978
Carry cash	3.0019	349	.09	1.00987	.4431	2.0091

Ref: Field of Survey

3-4-3- Ranking of the components of financial security in Tehran's 12th district

Friedman test is used to rank the variables studied. This test is based on the following two assumptions:

Zero Assumption: The priority of the indicators is the same.

Opposite assumption: At least two indicators have different priorities.

TABLE 4-9- FRIEDMAN RANKING TEST IN ORDER TO RANK THE COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SECURITY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Average rank	statement	Rate
8.47	Security of bags and personal belongings in taxis	First
7.58	Bag security and personal belongings on the bus	Second
6.35	Ensure the safety of the car and its accessories	Third
6.07	A sense of security over the property in personal passenger car	Fourth
4.80	Security of bags and personal belongings when crossing the pedestrian bridge	Fifth
3.40	Parking cars on the sidewalks of the neighborhood	Sixth
3.03	Carry cash	Seventh
2.99	Fear of theft in parks	Eighth

Ref: Field of Survey

TABLE 4-10- SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF FRIEDMAN TEST FOR THE COMPONENTS OF FINANCIAL SECURITY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Counts	350
Statistics of Kai Square	173.083
Degrees of freedom	8
Significant level (sig)	.000

Ref: Field of Survey

According to the Friedman ranking test, a significant level of 0.000 is obtained, which is less than 5%, so the null hypothesis is rejected, meaning that at least two indicators have different priorities and the impact of each component Are different. According to the results of the Friedman ranking test, citizens feel the most secure about their bag and personal belongings in taxis (with an average rating of 8.47) and then the ratio of the security of their bags and personal

belongings in the bus (with the average rank). E5.58) and had the lowest sense of security in parks for fear of theft (with an average rating of 2.99).

4-3-4- Investigating the feeling of life safety in District 12 of Tehran

In order to investigate the level of emotional security in the 12th district of Tehran, a single sample T test was used. Based on the results of the table below, the indicators used to measure the feeling of safety of life have a low level of significance (greater than the amount of error) and the average difference for all components of going to the park without fear of death. Crossing the air bridge without fear of death, injury and bodily harm during car theft, fear of accident, fear of being attacked by evil people (with a knife, etc.) and injury while walking were assessed negatively. Which shows the feeling of low security in the 12th district of Tehran.

TABLE 4-11- SIGNIFICANT T-TEST IN ORDER TO INVESTIGATE THE LEVEL OF EMOTIONAL SECURITY IN THE 12TH DISTRICT OF TEHRAN

Index	T-test statistics	Degrees of freedom	Significance level	Average differences	Confidence interval At the 95% level	
					Lowest	Maximum
Go to the park without fear of death	3.878	349	.199	1.0423	-.0231	.4073
Cross the flyover without fear of injury	3.207	349	1.009	1.0512	.0967	.2811
Damage and bodily injury during car theft	4.523	349	1.653	1.009	.2076	.1331
Fear of an accident	3.099	349	1.028	1.332	.0825	.3403
Fear of being attacked by evil people	3.1398	349	.113	1.8777	-.0376	.2410
Injury while walking	3.993	349	.089	1.993	.1597	.0725

Ref: Field of Survey

4-5-3- Ranking of components affecting the feeling of life safety in Tehran's 12th district

Friedman test is used to rank the indicators. This test is based on the following two assumptions:

Zero Assumption: The priority of the indicators is the same.

Opposite assumption: At least two indicators have different priorities.

TABLE 4-13-FRIEDMAN RANKING TEST IN ORDER TO RANK THE COMPONENTS OF LIFE SAFETY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Average rank	statement	Rate
8.22	Injury while walking	First
6.4	Fear of an accident	Second
6.20	Fear of being attacked by evil people (with a knife, etc.)	Third
5.37	Damage and bodily injury during car theft	Fourth

4.01	Cross the flyover without fear of injury	Fifth
3.77	Go to the park without fear of death	Sixth

Ref: Field of Survey

TABLE 4-14- SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF FRIEDMAN TEST FOR THE COMPONENTS AFFECTING THE FEELING OF LIFE SAFETY IN DISTRICT 12 OF TEHRAN

Number	350
Statistics of Kai Square	140.284
Degrees of freedom	8
Significant level (sig)	.000

Ref: Field of Survey

According to the Friedman ranking test, a significant level of 0.000 is obtained, which is less than 5%, so the null hypothesis is rejected, meaning that at least two indicators have different priorities and the impact of each component Are different. According to the results of the Friedman ranking test, citizens have the highest sense of safety in walking injuries with an average rating of 8.22 and the lowest sense of safety in going to the park with an average rating of 4.72.

4-3-6- Investigating the level of moral security in Tehran's 12th district

In order to investigate the level of moral security in Tehran's 12th district, a single-sample T test was used. According to the results of the table below, among the indicators used to assess the level of moral security, the index of riding a private passenger without fear of driver harassment or abduction had a high level of significance (0.001), but other indicators The study had a low level of significance, which shows the low level of moral security of citizens in the 12th district of Tehran.

TABLE 4-15- SIGNIFICANT T-TEST TO EXAMINE THE SENSE OF MORAL SECURITY IN DISTRICT 12 OF TEHRAN

Index	T-test statistics	Degrees of freedom	Significance level	Average differences	Confidence interval At the 95% level	
					Lowest	Maximum
Disturbance (hearing ugly and insulting words) on the street	1.823	349	.691	.04439	.007	1.1845
Disturbance when crossing the pedestrian bridge	.986	349	.552	.43342	.1329	.0441
Just go to the park without fear of disturbance	-8.309	349	.773	.18974	-.5360	.330
Staying on the side of the road without worrying about passing drivers	-3.909	349	.09	-.13830	-.2889	-.094
Get on a personal passenger	-	349	.001	3.2868	.24	4.033

without fear of being disturbed or abducted by the driver	2.9 87			6	34	
The neighborhood is safe for children, teenagers and women in terms of harassment, kidnapping and assault	- 4.2 9	349	.116	- .11316	- .40 13	-.172
Disturbance (hearing ugly and insulting words) on the street						

Ref: Field of Survey

4-3-7- Ranking of components of moral security in Tehran's 12th district

Friedman test is used to rank the indicators. This test is based on the following two assumptions:

Zero Assumption: The priority of the indicators is the same.

Opposite assumption: At least two indicators have different priorities.

TABLE 4-17-FRIEDMAN RANKING TEST IN ORDER TO RANK THE COMPONENTS OF MORAL SECURITY IN DISTRICT 12 OF TEHRAN

Average rank	statement	Rate
6.37	Get on a personal passenger without fear of being disturbed or abducted by the driver	First
6.23	Just go to the park without fear of disturbance	Second
5.58	Disturbance when crossing the pedestrian bridge	Third
4.40	Staying on the side of the road without worrying about passing drivers	Fourth
3.345	Disturbance (hearing ugly and insulting words) on the street	Fifth
3.001	The neighborhood is safe for children, teenagers and women in terms of harassment, kidnapping and assault	Sixth

Ref: Field of Survey

TABLE 4-18- SIGNIFICANT LEVEL OF FRIEDMAN TEST FOR THE COMPONENTS OF MORAL SECURITY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Number	350
Statistics of Kai Square	3084.66
Degrees of freedom	8
Significant level (sig)	.000

Ref: Field of Survey

According to the Friedman ranking test, a significant level of 0.000 is obtained, which is less than 5%, so the null hypothesis is rejected, meaning that at least two indicators have different priorities and the impact of each component Are different. Based on the results of the Friedman ranking test, citizens feel the greatest sense of security in riding a private passenger without fear

of being disturbed or abducted by the driver (with an average rating of 6.37) and the least sense of security in the area. For children, adolescents and women in terms of harassment, abduction and assault (with an average rank of 3.001).

3-4-3- Investigating the general level of security in Tehran's 12th district

In this study, in order to investigate the level of security in Tehran's 12th district, the following components have been used:

- Feeling financially secure
- Feeling safe
- A sense of moral security

Therefore, in order to examine the general level of citizens' sense of security in Tehran's 12th district, the average difference test (T) has been used. The mathematical form of the statistical assumption is as follows:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} H_0: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots, \mu_5 > 3 \\ H_1: \mu_1, \mu_2, \mu_3, \dots, \mu_5 \leq 3 \end{array} \right.$$

TABLE 4-19- GENERAL LEVEL OF SECURITY IN TEHRAN'S 12TH DISTRICT

Component	Average	Standard deviation	Variance	Lowest	Maximum	Statistics T	sig
Feeling safe in District 12 of Tehran	2.9891	1.094	1.2103	1	5	1.332	1.556

Ref: Field of Survey

As can be seen from the results, the sum of the mean variables of security feeling is 2.9891, which is smaller than the assumed average (3). Which is greater than the error value (0.05) and is not statistically significant. Therefore, it can be said that citizens' sense of security in District 12 of Tehran is smaller than average, so most residents of District 12 do not feel safe in public spaces, because the average sense of security of citizens is lower than average, which indicates a lack of feeling. Security in the region. As a result, the second hypothesis of the study is that "it seems that the feeling of security in District 12 is not in a favorable situation from the point of view of the residents."

CONCLUSION

Quality of urban life is one of the most important areas of urban studies that has social components; Environmental; It is physical and economic. Due to its role in cities, attention to this indicator has generally increased due to its role in determining the viability.

In this study, in order to assess the level of citizens' sense of security, the components of financial, life and moral security were used. The results showed that all indicators used to measure the feeling of financial security in Tehran's 12th district had a low level of significance and citizens did not have a sufficient sense of financial security in the study area. Also, the significance level of the indicators used to measure the feeling of mortality has a low level of

significance and the average differences for all components of going to the park without fear of death, crossing the air bridge without fear of death, Damage and bodily harm during car theft, fear of an accident, fear of being attacked by vicious people (with a knife, etc.) and injury during a walk were assessed as negative, indicating a feeling of low safety in the area of Tehran. In order to assess the level of moral security in Tehran's 12th district, a single-sample T test was used and the results showed that among the indicators used to assess the level of moral security, the index of riding a private passenger without fear of Driver harassment or kidnapping had a high level of significance (0.001), but other indicators examined had a low level of significance, which indicates the feeling of low moral security of citizens in the 12th district of Tehran. As can be seen from the results, the sum of the average security variables is 2.9891, which is smaller than the assumed average (3), and the sig value is equal to 1.556, which is greater than the error value (0.05). And it's not statistically significant. Therefore, it can be said that the feeling of security in District 12 is not favorable for the residents.

In the current century, unfavorable urban environments have caused many problems for the security of citizens and social harms have increased. There are many factors that reduce urban security, one of which is urban spaces, which are usually protected from view. Such as urban sub-stairs, inside underpasses, air bridges, pits, etc., which are unprotected spaces in cities, and this is where the importance of lighting is considered as one of the main factors in ensuring the security of the urban environment. Today, security is one of the quality characteristics of life in cities, and social harms are one of the most important consequences of security, for example, dark and dim streets and places are a good place for delinquency. Light is recognized as a factor in the occurrence of social anomalies. The most important characteristics of behavioral pollution and crime at night are darkness, low light and improper distribution of the lighting system that dominates the environment and provides a good opportunity for criminals.

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