

## **Development of a crime prevention model in the design of residential complexes in Bushehr, with an emphasis on improving the sense of security of women in the age group of 18-60 years.**

**Parnian Obedi**

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran

**Vahidah Hojjati \***

Assistant Professor of Architecture, Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Architecture, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran.

**Hamidreza Azemati**

Professor, Department of Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning, Tarbiat Dabir Shahid Rajaei University, Tehran, Iran.

---

### **Abstract**

**Introduction:** Security is based on the premise that crime can be prevented by reducing the degree of vulnerability of spaces that provide opportunities to commit crime. Design can affect the crime rate or improve safety, as well as create a safer environment. There is a feeling of fear of crime and insecurity among women, which is due to their vulnerability in facing crimes. The goal is to show how to properly plan and its relationship with crime prevention and creating safer places in Bushehr housing.

**Materials and Methods:** The research method is combined according to the practical purpose and researcher-made questionnaire with 60 items. The statistical population of the current study is all the residents of 18-60 years old complexes (Baghe Nar, Sina, Morwarid and Vahdat) located in Bushehr city and the sample size is 313 people according to the Cochran formula. Questionnaires were distributed among people with a minimum residence period of 2 years in the complexes by stratified random sampling method. Results were obtained using SPSS 22 and Amos 22 software.

**Results and Discussion:** The purpose of this research was to investigate the sense of security in complexes and develop a crime prevention model. According to the results obtained from the data test: the components that have a significant relationship with increasing the sense of security in housing are: physical-architectural, perceptual-emotional, aesthetic, environmental, semantic and social factors. - Economic. For example, designers not paying attention to design standards or enclosure may create an unsafe environment. Also, the factor of police visibility and surveillance in improving women's sense of security should be given more attention, so each of these factors should be properly recognized and prioritized in terms of importance in order to achieve a safe and favorable environment.

**Conclusion:** The results showed that architectural-physical variables with a direct effect (0.938) and semantic and semiotic factors with a direct effect (0.131) have explained the most and the least impact on improving women's sense of security in the complexes of Bushehr city. These important factors should be considered in the architecture of new residential complexes. Based on the average results of the group test; The sense of security is higher in Baghe Nar complexes (average 28.04), Sina complex (average 25.33), Vahdat complex (average 25) and Marwarid (24.75), respectively. Residents of Baghe Nar and Morwarid complex have the highest and lowest sense of security, respectively, compared to other

complexes. The sense of security is different based on gender in the Morwarid complex, and women need to increase their sense of security.

**Keywords: Feeling of Security, Crime Prevention, Residential complexes, Bushehr.**

---

\* (Corresponding Author) vahideh.hodjati@gmail.com