

## Preventing criminal behavior in school sports spaces (the need to provide solutions for prevention and control)

### Abstract

The purpose of the current research was to ensure the security of school sports spaces for sports activities. The current research is applied in terms of purpose and in terms of descriptive-correlation (structural equations) nature, which was carried out in a practical way. The data was collected using 3 versions of a researcher-made questionnaire, whose face and content validity was determined by expert experts, and whose validity and content and reliability were determined based on Cronbach's alpha coefficient. The statistical population of the research consists of physical education and legal experts of education and sports and youth departments of 8 western provinces of the country. The statistical population based on Chrissy Morgan's table was 139 people, and finally 97 people were covered as a sample of this survey. Software packages (Amos) (SPSS) and (Excel) were used for data processing and analysis. The research data in the form of 16 components showed that there is a significant relationship between all independent and dependent components. Also, using Friedman's dimension rating test (continuous monitoring) with a score (6.32) and average (11.00); The performance of the police force with a rating of (7.01) and an average of (14.77) and the dimension of crowd control in the stadium with a rating of (6.69) and an average of (12.398) has been the highest and most important in preventing vandalism.

**Keywords:** Sports clubs; Destructive behaviors; Security; prevention.

**Taha Razmara<sup>1</sup>, Azad Fallahi<sup>2</sup>, Mozafar Yektayar<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> -. *PhD student of sports management, department of Physical Education and Sports Science, Sanandaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sanandaj, Iran. Tel: 09187789058 email: [taharazmara@yahoo.com](mailto:taharazmara@yahoo.com)*

<sup>2</sup> -. *Faculty member of Law Department, Saqez Branch, Islamic Azad University, Saqez, Kurdistan, Iran. \**

*email: [fallahi.azad@yahoo.com](mailto:fallahi.azad@yahoo.com) Tel: 09129467011 email: [fallahi.azad@yahoo.com](mailto:fallahi.azad@yahoo.com)*

<sup>3</sup> - *Associate Professor Department of Physical Education and Sports Science, Sanandaj Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sanandaj, Iran. Tel: 09183716838 email: [mvektayar@gmail.com](mailto:mvektayar@gmail.com) email: [fallahi.azad@yahoo.com](mailto:fallahi.azad@yahoo.com) (Corresponding Author)*

### 1. Introduction

The need for security is one of the most fundamental human needs, and this category is the second in Maslow's hierarchy of needs, and until this need (security) is met, a person cannot feel pleasure and peace in the environment in which he is placed. be (Membini and Masoudinejad, 2015, 1). Due to population growth and the urbanization crisis, attention to security has become important, especially in school spaces. Furthermore, the lack of a sense of belonging and territory among school students has caused many crimes and decreased sense of security.

The sports spaces and places of schools and universities are one of the most important educational uses that play an essential role in improving the quality of life and increasing the desirable living standards of students (Etaghia, 2018: 133). Moreover, in other words, students are at different levels, and this vulnerable group needs extra attention in terms of providing security. In addition, more than any other age group, they need suitable environmental conditions in terms of security and peace and providing this category (security and safety) has the greatest effect in the same direction on the presence of children and teenagers in public urban spaces and neighborhoods (Bahrapour and Malik Afzali, 2017: 39). School spaces (sports spaces) that have security and support, students are not exposed to abuse and verbal, physical, physical and emotional abuse. Education has helped them control fear and create a sense of curiosity (Ezmati, Norouzian Melki and Khan Wali, 2014: 93 and 94)

and affects young people's mental and psychological states adolescents, and the lack of management of these spaces can cause an escalation, provide aggression, behavioral disorders, anxiety and reluctance to sports activities (Hujjat and ebn al-Shahidi, 2013:33).

The presence of security in educational and sports spaces can significantly reduce the events that lead to child abuse and crimes and allow them to fulfill social needs with peace of mind in the space that belongs to them as well as fulfilling their physicality (Ghorbani and Amir Jalali, 2014: 13). For this reason, strengthening the security of such spaces is one of the important needs of today's society (Ghanbari and Hakakzadeh, 2019: 152) and providing a safe environment for activities Sports activities in sports spaces are essential and important today (Hosseinpour et al., 1398: 107). For this reason, ensuring the physical and mental health of children, adolescents, and young people in sports spaces is one of the most important goals of organizations and the domestic legal system. It is foreign (Akbarineh, 2012: 37). Rather, it is one of the most basic duties of managers and officials of gyms (Joanmardi and Bagheri, 2013:114).

Lack of security, the existence of violent and criminal behavior towards children and teenagers or by them themselves, not only physical complications; It follows sexual and spiritual (emotional) (Mahdavi Thabit and Abdullahi, 2018: 9), but it is not possible to compensate all such losses (Abassi and Rangchi Tehrani, 2019: 78). For this reason, child and adolescent psychologists emphasize that children

and adolescents find more opportunities and possibilities for the growth and flourishing of their talents in safe and secure spaces, and any environmental threat such as types of visual and sound pollution, the presence of physical dangers, lack of territory. Physically and psychologically, the presence of uncontrollable crowds and the feeling of lack of control of the environment by trusted adults, hinders the child's interaction with the urban space such as sports spaces. Moreover, this lack of feeling can cause aggressive behavior in children and teenagers (Bahrapour and Malek Afzali, 2017: 43-44). As a result of the lack of attention (intentional and unintentional) of the managers and officials of the sports facilities, not only has the grounds for committing violent, destructive and criminal behavior<sup>1</sup> by the people present in the sports facilities, on the one hand, it reduces the level of social security. On the other hand, it makes the police and other organizations face security challenges (Herati et al., 2018: 136). It leads to a decrease in the presence of people at other events as well (Horn and Britek, 2009: 20).

The rate of crimes<sup>2</sup> and aggressive behaviors towards children and teenagers is considerable. It indicates the failure of criminal law in dealing with these crimes (Abassi and Rangchi Tehrani, 2018: 77). Therefore, committing crimes in sports and public spaces in the criminal system is associated with the reaction of punishment. Such reactions are mostly intimidation and do not lead to the prevention of crimes. Therefore, one of the important solutions in this field is to recognize and examine the most important components. Preventing crime and improving the security of sports spaces in the country's schools. In this article, the concept of sports spaces in schools (sports centers) is an organized set consisting of several students who work to learn and improve sports skills and other health-oriented aspects of physical education under the supervision of qualified technical and executive staff. Article 1 of the guidelines for indoor and outdoor sports centers, 2014: 3).

Ghanbari and Hakakzadeh (2019) pointed out that installing CCTV<sup>3</sup> cameras inside and outside the sports spaces and continuous inspection of the cameras will strengthen the security and monitoring of the sports spaces. Holding sports law training courses for coaches, club agents, and parents and creating strict rules to reduce the channels of violence and criminal behavior in sports spaces have been confirmed by the research of Afroze, Zareian and Kazemi Karani (2018).

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<sup>1</sup> - A behavior with the intention of harming another, which ranges from humiliation, insult, assault and assault to the destruction of the property and assets of the other party and killing her (Zarei et al., 2019, 131).

<sup>2</sup> - Crime rate refers to the frequency of a crime per hundred thousand population

<sup>3</sup> - Closed-circuit television

Hosseinpour et al. (2018) introduced the legal requirements (legality) of safety instructions, compliance with health principles, physical condition, space ergonomics and medical measures from the categories of creating security and preventing violence in sports spaces. In the field of external research, Chu et al. (2019) have shown in a research that there are spaces that are considered to be crime spaces, which, in addition to not having enough light and illumination, have an irregular geometry, and their residents are aware of the presence of hidden crime corners. Moreover, they have been more afraid of narrow passages without seeing around. Jelena Tasik (2018), in a review study on the topic ((judicial regulations on violence in sports competitions and debatable issues in court)) believes that the laws and regulations and punishments related to violence in sports events include a wide range of punishments, include; Jail, fine, house arrest, deprivation of social services, and denial of entry to the stadium. Over the years, despite the increase in the number of sports events, it has caused a decrease in criminal offenses related to sports events. Kendo et al. (2018) believe that environmental design and a set of Interventions to recreate public spaces such as sports spaces can greatly reduce crime and increase security. Ranjan and Anupa (2015) also believe that changes in existing laws and regulations, promotion of moral values in professional sports, use of technologies and public awareness can protect the sports community from terrorist incidents and threats.

Since students make up a huge segment of society (in the academic year 2020-2021, 14,468,744 people in 110,000 schools, 4,000 in-school centers, and 12,000 out-of-school sports centers), creating a system Protecting students in sports centers and being aware of existing risks is one of the important duties of managers and officials. If not well controlled, managed, and prevented, crimes, destructive and violent behaviors in school sports spaces will affect the psychological security of society and families in addition to financial damages. Therefore, paying attention to a logical structure seems necessary to identify and prevent such incidents. Furthermore, providing conditions free from any criminal and violent behavior for sports activities is essential. The researchers of the present study believe that identifying criminal and destructive behaviors in school sports spaces can be done by warning and suggesting to the sports community and families, in addition to reducing cases of violence, to the goodwill of families towards sports and also to the development of ethics, professionalism of clubs, and leading more children to sports (Afrozeh, Zareian and Kazemi Karani, 2018: 218). Therefore, with the abovementioned characteristics, comprehensive research in this field seems to identify the most important components of crime prevention. Moreover, there is no improvement in security in the field of

application of 3 factors (social security, environmental factors and security management) in sports spaces of schools. Therefore, researchers seek to identify the most important components in preventing crimes and insecurity in sports centers.

## 2- Research methodology

In terms of practical purpose, the present research was carried out descriptively, and in terms of research method, it was carried out in correlation research (structural equations). The statistical population of this research was formed by the physical and legal education experts of the education departments of 8 western provinces of the country due to the possibility of sample drop in the critical situation of the Covid-19 disease (coronavirus) and the lack of the desired statistical population of 139 people based on the Chrissy-Morgan table. Finally, 97 people were covered by this survey as a sample. Most of the statistical samples were elite people with experience and opinions in law and sports and with sports or legal studies. To achieve the goals of the research, from 3 versions of the questionnaire created by the researcher with the titles ((Questionnaire of environmental factors effective in reducing crime in sports spaces including 22 items and 7 factors)) ((Questionnaire of factors affecting Table 1. Cronbach's alpha coefficient of reliability of questionnaires

social security in sports including 30 items and 3 factors)) The security management questionnaire in sports includes 24 items and 6 factors)) a total of 16 items (components) based on a 5-point Likert scale (very high 5 to very low 1) manually (printed) and online (Telegram, email, etc.) Necessary arrangements were made available to the statistical samples, measured then used. The formal and content validity of the questionnaires was confirmed by 5 professors of sports management and 5 professors of criminal law. Their reliability was also calculated in a preliminary test with 11 subjects and Cronbach's alpha. To extract the results of the research data from descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation, frequency and percentage), in order to estimate the normality of the data from the Kolmogorov Smirnov statistic, the path analysis model (structural equations) for the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable; Friedman's ranking test was used to show the order of importance of the component ranks with the help of SPSS version 22, Excel, and Amos software. The present research was conducted with a statistical method with an error level of 0.00.

## 3- Research findings

Components	Questionnaires	Cronbach's alpha
Questionnaire of factors affecting social security in sports	Social Security	0.802
	Performance of the police force	0.914
	Islamic government laws	0.722
Questionnaire of environmental factors (environmental design)	Crime	0.697
	Supervision and care	0.755
	Control and access	0.746
	Space maintenance	0.705
	Harden the target	0.823
	Activity and support	0.917
	Strengthening territorialism	0.823
Sports security management questionnaire	Security on the way back	0.707
	Crowd control in the stadium	0.801
	Control available in the parking lot	0.616
	Information and awareness	0.707
	Control and inspection of available space	0.906
	Security and care and emergency equipment	0.853

Table (1) shows that considering all components' obtained coefficients are greater than 0.70, the reliability was

acceptable, and this shows the internal correlation between the constructs to measure the desired concepts.

**Table 2. Population and a statistical sample of the research**

Row		Statistical population	statistical sample	percentage
1	Legal experts of the department of sports and youth and education	64	32	0.33
2	Physical education experts of the department of sports and youth and education	75	65	0.67

3	total	139	97	0.100
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In table number 2, the population and the statistical sample of the research are shown, and the results indicate that the legal experts of the sports and youth departments of education and training (33.) and the physical training experts of the sports and youth departments and education and training (67) /.) constitute the sample and the statistical population of the present study.

As can be seen in Table 3, the descriptive results of the research indicate that among the 97 samples (persons), the

**Table 3. Describing the demographic characteristics of the respondents**

Row	Demographic characteristics	Demographic	frequency	percentage
1	Age	More than 45 years	45	46
2	gender	Man	73	75
		Female	24	25
3	Level of education	Master's degree	36	37
4	Major	Physical Education	67	69
5	Job	government's employee	97	100

In order to make sure that the distribution of the scores of the components is normal or not, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used, and we tested this assumption at the 5% error level. As seen in Table (4), the test statistic for all factors is greater than or equal to 0.05, in which case there will be no reason to Table 4. Statistics of the normality of the components

highest age of the respondents with a range of more than 45 years (46 percent), in terms of the gender of the research samples, is male with 73 people. (75 percent). Regarding education, the highest degree was a master's degree, with 36 people (37 percent). Finally, in terms of occupation, all the respondents' jobs were employees with 100 percent (97 people).

reject the null hypothesis because the data is normal. Therefore, the distribution of data indicates that all factor scores are normal. Moreover, parametric analysis can be used for it.

Components	mean	The standard deviation	Z Kolmogorov Smirnov	p	Number
Crime	29.453	6.631	0.759	0.612	97
Determining territory	6.413	2.620	1.640	0.09	97
Continuous monitoring	11.00	3.369	0.895	0.400	97
Control and access	15.653	3.640	1.289	0.72	97
Repair and maintenance of the space (maintenance)	19.98	4.530	1.170	.129	97
harden the target	9.56	2.629	1.173	.741	97
Support activity (supporting the environment)	26.980	4.579	1.580	0.512	97
Islamic sports social security	6.973	2.115	1.600	0.63	97
Islamic government laws	13.09	4.802	1.749	0.518	97
Police performance	14.879	4.780	1.356	081.	97
Security on the way back and attending the stadium	20.021	4.190	1.790	.88	97
Crowd control in the stadium	8.99	3.001	1.990	.0910	97
Control available in parking lots, sports spaces	29.08	4.99	2.090	0.503	97
Information and awareness of prohibited items and safety tips	31.001	5.993	1.309	0.404	97
Control and inspections at the entrance of sports spaces	7.019	2.745	1.685	0.29	97
Security of care and emergency equipment in sports spaces	12.56	2.992	1.309	0.609	97

In the structural research model (path analysis model), the effect of the independent variables of sports social security, environmental design (environmental factors) and security management in sports on the dependent variable of increasing security and preventing crimes with path coefficients (0.604,

0.20, 0.14) and values respectively T (2.45, 3.24, 3.015) has been shown that from the point of view of the respondents, there is a positive and significant relationship between the independent variables of social security in sports, environmental factors effective in reducing crime in sports

spaces (environmental design) and security management in sports with increasing security and preventing the crimes

(dependent variable) in school sports clubs.

Figure 1. Structural model (path analysis model) based on standard factor loadings of path coefficients and t values

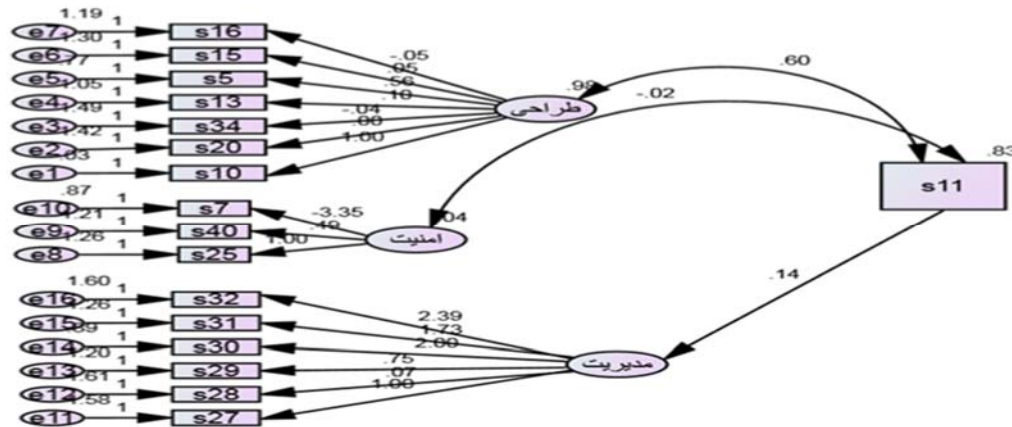


Table 5. Structural model (path analysis model) based on standard factor loadings of path coefficients and t values

Structural model relationships	purpose	Path coefficient	Statistics T	The result of the hypothesis
Environmental factors →	Improving security and preventing crime	0.604	2.45	Confirmation
Social security in sports →	Improving security and preventing crime	0.20	3.24	Confirmation
Sports safety management →	Improving security and preventing crime	0.14	3.015	Confirmation

Table 6. Structural model suitability indicators (path analysis)

Fitness indicators	chi-square	(CMIN/DF)	CFI	IFI	RMSEA	AGFI	GFI
desired limit	0.05 ≥	3 ≤	≥/09	≥/09	0.05 ≤	≥/09	≥/09
Reported value	438.106	3.593	0.949	0.970	0.013	0.951	0.927
Condition	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal	Optimal

Fit table Model of path analysis table (); Indicates chi-square to freedom ratio (CMIN / DF) index of 3.593, GFI fit index more than 0.9 equal to 0.927, adaptive fit index (CFI and IFI; 0.970 and 0.949) more than 0.90 and RMSEA index less than 05 / Equal to 0.013 are at an acceptable level. It can be concluded that the data of this study have a good fit with the factor structure and theoretical basis of the research.

#### 4. Ranking questions of dimensions of questionnaires

In order to know whether the answers and opinions of the respondents to the questions were the same or not? What is the importance of each variable? We have used the Friedman test (Jahanbakhsh, 2003). The results obtained in this part are important from several dimensions. One is that we can make sure that the respondents answered the questions without any intention, and secondly, whether the respondents understood the difference between the questions or not. If the respondents have understood the difference between the questions, the results will be useful in discussing the reliability of the questionnaire. That is, the reliability of the questionnaire

originates from whether the respondents understood the questions in principle or not. If it is statistically determined that they understood the questions, it is confirmed in another way that the tool for collecting data and information, namely the questionnaire, is reliable (Abbasi and Rumi, 2017)..

The test results in table 7 below show that considering that the calculated significance level is less than five percent ( $Sig \leq 0.05$ ), the null hypothesis is rejected. It means that the respondents' opinions of the statistical sample about the dimensions of the research questionnaires were not the same in at least one case. The table below shows to what extent each of the questionnaires' components generally affects the destructive and criminal behavior variable in school sports centers. Based on this, any dimension with a higher average rating has a greater effect on controlling and preventing destructive and criminal behaviors in school sports centers. In this research, among the components of the questionnaire, environmental factors affecting the commission of a crime in

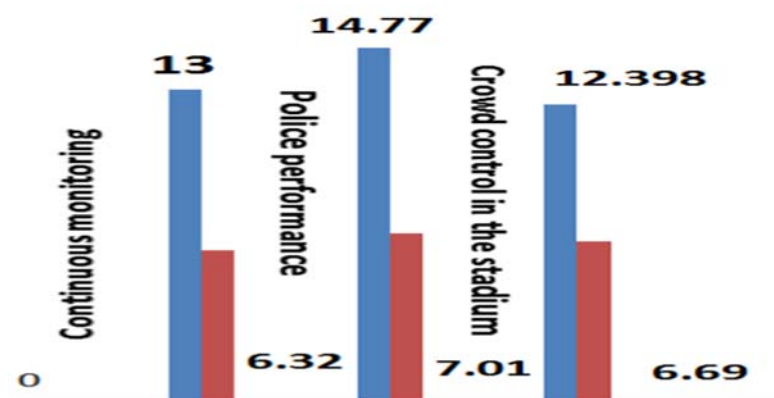
the following sports spaces (continuous monitoring) with a rank of (6.32); Average (13.00) and dimension (territory determination) with rank (1.23); Average (5.413), among the components of the social security questionnaire in sports, after the performance of the police force with the rank (7.01) and the average (14.77) and then the government laws with the rank (4.33) and the average (8.03) and then among the

components of the questionnaire Security management in sports after crowd control in the stadium with rank (6.69) and average (12.398) and information and awareness of prohibited objects and safety tips with rank (1.23) and average (3.361) have the highest and lowest impact and importance, respectively. They have researched to prevent destructive and criminal behavior in school sports clubs.

**Table (7) ranking of the general dimensions of the questionnaires.**

Components	questions	Number of questions	rank	mean	standard deviation	F	P
Crime	1-5	5	4.23	11.066	3.445	4	0.00
Determining territory	6-8	3	1.23	5.413	2.620		0.00
Continuous monitoring	9-12	4	6.32	13.00	3.369	3	0.00
Control and access	13-14	2	4.01	10.65	3.640	1	0.00
Repair and maintenance of the space (maintenance)	15-17	3	4.85	12.98	4.530	2	0.00
harden the target	18-20	3	2.18	7.600	2.625	2	0.00
Support activity (supporting the environment)	21-22	2	1.35	4.033	3.223	1	0.00
Islamic sports social security	1-17	17	5.88	9.678	2.890	16	0.00
Islamic government laws	18-24	7	4.33	8.03	2.568	6	0.00
Police performance	25-30	6	7.01	14.77	2.990	5	0.00
Security on the way back and attending the stadium	1-4	4	3.09	6.79	3.001	3	0.00
Crowd control in the stadium	5-10	6	6.69	12.398	3.742	5	0.00
Control available in parking lots, sports spaces	11-13	3	2.11	4.069	3.889	2	0.00
Information and awareness of prohibited items and safety tips	14-16	3	1.23	3.361	3.760	2	0.00
Control and inspections at the entrance of sports spaces	17-20	4	3.41	5.42	2.087	3	0.00
Security of care and emergency equipment in sports spaces	21-24	4	5.04	11.93	3.189	4	0.00

(Chi-squared: 410.23 )



**Graph 1. Rating of the general dimensions of the questionnaire.**

## 5-Discussion

Ensuring the security of schools' sports spaces (sports clubs) is of particular sensitivity and importance due to the presence of students of different ages. Until the category of security in sports spaces is not provided, students cannot achieve any peace of mind, so paying attention to such spaces It is one of the important duties of officials and managers of sports facilities that these findings can somehow be consistent with the results of Membini and Masoudinejad (2016). Nowadays, in addition to their positive roles, sports spaces can be a factor in the occurrence of behavioral abnormalities, social damage, criminal behaviors and, as a result, lack of security for students, so knowing the factors that cause the occurrence of destructive behaviors. Sometimes it becomes criminal and creates insecurity among students, a necessary issue.

Using Friedman's ranking test, the most important factors influencing the control and prevention of criminal and destructive behaviors in school sports spaces were shown from the respondents' point of view. The results show that the dimension of continuous monitoring, with a rank of (6.32) and an average of (13.00) is the most important and influential component among the components of the environmental factors questionnaire. In connection with the importance of monitoring, it should be remembered that the appropriate physical design of sports spaces can increase the residents' natural and informal monitoring opportunities. The main purpose of monitoring and care is not to drive the intruder in but to keep a close eye on them so that it does not happen at all. Monitoring and care can be considered part of the potential protection of the desired space. If the criminal imagines that he will be monitored and observed if he commits a crime, even though this is not the case, his probability will decrease (Child, 2009).

In surveillance and care, in this case, the criminal imagines that if he commits a crime, he will be monitored and observed. Due to the intervention of the residents and the police, the possibility of an arrest will be high. As a result, the accused or the criminal will inevitably regret committing the criminal behavior. One of the ways to increase security is to use CCTV cameras inside and around the stadiums. Today's urban life has caused the range of sports activities to continue even late at night, so to create a suitable and safe environment for sports activities, lighting and the use of closed-circuit cameras should be considered as a lever to deter crime and vandalism. They are quite suitable and valuable to the police and law enforcers. The research results of Cho et al. (2019) and Heydarpour Shadehi and Amouzadeh Lichaei (2013) state that the environmental dimensions, irregular geometry, the presence of criminal and hidden corners and narrow and dark passages are introduced as crime-prone components in

sports spaces. The results of Cozen et al. (2003), who believe that greater visibility leads to a greater sense of security, can be considered consistent with the current research findings. Therefore, to reach the desired level of lighting in sports spaces, the amount of lighting in these spaces should be increased. As a result, the poor lighting situation as one of the factors of monitoring sports spaces causes a decrease in safety and security. Therefore, it is suggested to monitor the activity of peddlers and hawkers around the sports areas. The authorities should use sufficient and optimal lighting in the dark and quiet parts of the sports areas, such as the corridors. Some special places, such as the entry and exit doors, the spectators' platforms, Backyards, rooftops, and places where students gather, such as restaurants, should be controlled and monitored with warning signs and closed-circuit cameras.

In the continuation of Friedman's ranking test, it showed that among the components of the sports social security questionnaire, the performance component of the police force, with a rating of (7.01) and an average of (14.77) has the highest rating from the respondents' point of view. As Shahabi and colleagues (2015), they believe that the police play a very important and decisive role in preventing crimes, police management, security, and sports unrest, and with proper management, they can prevent the occurrence of some crimes and sports aggression in a way It is consistent with the results of the present research, as well as establishing order and safety of spectators, preventing crowding in stadiums, protecting spectators in all stages of holding competitions, keeping vehicles and buses full of spectators healthy, security of places, facilities and equipment of sports spaces. In sports events, from a practical and social point of view, it is a very important process that is considered one of the functions of the police. To increase security and its feeling in society, the police is the culmination point of communication with the people, and the role of the police in controlling, monitoring and increasing the security of stadiums has a great impact. This finding can be aligned with the results of Hemtinejad et al. (2015).

Also, Farid Man's ranking test showed that among the components of the sports security management questionnaire, the stadium's crowd control dimension has the highest rank (6.69) and average (12.398) from the point of view of the respondents, as mentioned in the correlation coefficient. The control of the population of sports spaces is not only related to the control of destructive and criminal behavior, but according to the importance of this component, it is in the first place from the point of view of the respondents, which indicates the importance of this component, so it is suggested that the authorities immediately recognize the problematic signs. So that they can quickly respond to events and

incidents, and the behavior of the fans of the teams (spectators) is controlled in the stands. Their inspection during the entry into the sports space can be done properly by the inspection and security officers. Blocking obstacles such as fences, walls, and fences should be used in ticket sales places, places where the opposing team's spectators are stationed, and emergency exits and stairs should be predicted in times of conflict and crowding. Finally, to prevent assaults and group fights means of committing crimes, pieces of iron, broken glass, pebbles and wood should be collected in the areas in advance.

At the end of the research, the path analysis model was used to measure the relationships of the variables in a causal model. This method used the regression standard beta coefficient to determine the direction and intensity of the relationships between the variables. The t-statistic value also shows the significance of the relationships. As in the analysis and investigation of the components of social security, environmental factors and security management in sports, the three independent variables mentioned with different coefficients and significances are directly related to the category of security and crime prevention in sports spaces. It shows the importance of these variables in achieving the research objectives, so the researcher tried to obtain the value and direction of his research objectives by using independent variables using the path analysis model, which, as mentioned, the path coefficients (0.604, 0.20, 0.14) and t values (2.45, 3.24, 3.015) show a significant relationship between independent and dependent variables.

In Friedman's ranking test, obtaining low ratings of the components of the questionnaires in preventing and controlling destructive and criminal behaviors in sports spaces, from the respondents' point of view, is not a reason for the unimportance or low importance of the mentioned components. However, all the components, each of their importance, have a special position. Although the results of the research show that in the field of environmental factors (continuous monitoring), sports social security (police performance) and also in the field of security management in sports (crowd control in the stadium), these components have a higher power as effective and deterrent solutions. However, the attention of officials and members of society to other components can bring positive effects in the field of crime prevention and insecurity in sports spaces in the long term. Therefore, the officials of education and sports federations and organizations, with inter-organizational cooperation between the police force, the judiciary and other non-governmental organizations such as municipalities that are involved in the management of the city, review, evaluate, and monitor the good performance. The duties of the managers of sports facilities, coaches, athletes and citizens should

cooperate with emphasis on sports security and crime prevention issues, and also directly monitor the activities of sports facilities and get into the problems of sports security and crimes occurring in sports clubs. Also, through transparent information and using the methods of singing, the general awareness of people should be raised about the consequences and harms of insecurity and crimes in different sports.

### **Conclusion**

The results of the research show that in the field of environmental factors (continuous monitoring), sports social security (police performance) and also in the field of security management in sports (crowd control in the stadium), these components have a higher power as effective and deterrent solutions. But the attention of officials and members of the society to other components can bring positive effects in the field of crime prevention and insecurity in sports spaces in the long term. Therefore, the officials of education and sports federations and organizations, with inter-organizational cooperation between the police force, the judiciary and other non-governmental organizations such as municipalities that are involved in the management of the city, in order to review, evaluate and monitor the good performance The duties of the managers of sports facilities, coaches, athletes and citizens are to cooperate by emphasizing the issues of sports security and crime prevention, and also directly monitor the activities of sports facilities and enter into the problems of sports security and crimes that occur in sports clubs. do Also, through transparent information and using the methods of singing, the general awareness of people should be raised about the consequences and harms of insecurity and crimes in different dimensions of sports.

According to the findings of the current research, the following **suggestions** are presented in order to benefit the researchers for future research:

It is suggested that 1. Each of the components identified in this research should be investigated separately in organizations that have sports spaces (universities, schools, military and law enforcement centers, prisons, correctional centers and Education of adolescents and children) 2. According to other different and new components in improving security and preventing crimes in sports spaces, researchers can do other comparative methods in this direction. 3. It is suggested that research is done to prevent crimes and increase security in sports spaces, in which the opinions of other strata, including psychologists, sociologists, managers, officials and other sports communities, are welcomed and used. 4. It is suggested that before or during Holding various training courses organized by sports federations or boards (coaching, refereeing, retraining, briefing, etc.), it is necessary to hold a course or class on

sports law. (Squash Federation letter number: 240/3952 1400 on 03/07/2021).

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Conflict of interest

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Ethics statement

Ethical permission for this article has already been obtained from Islamic Azad University, Sanandaj branch.

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