

Social Disorganization, Social Field And Vandalistic Behaviors Among The Youth Of Khorramabad City

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Abstract

The current article examines the sociology of the phenomenon of vandalism with the aim of explaining and analyzing the most important factors influencing vandalism among young people aged 15-29. These factors have been studied in the form of disorganization and social field variables. In the social field, the study of the relationship between two types of economic capital and cultural capital with vandalism is desired. The statistical population is the youth of Khorramabad and 405 samples were selected using quantitative methods and data were collected through a questionnaire. Multivariate regression statistical method was used to explain the data and the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables (vandalistic behavior). The findings show that the age variable is not related to vandalism. Also, the results of multivariate regression showed that only the variables of gender, economic capital, social disorder and subcultural diversity can predict changes in the vandalistic behavior.

Keywords: Vandalistic Behavior, Social Disorganization, Social Field, Economic Capital, Cultural Capital.

Introduction

The concept of vandalism is defined as deviance and social damage in most of the definitions the fields; scholars and experts have considered it as behavior aimed at the destruction and vandalism of property, facilities and public belongings. For example, Patrice Janorn determined it as a kind of morbid spirit that desires to destroy public facilities, Such as public telephones, city bus seats, subways, passenger trains and post and telegraph counters, etc. Vandalism is a global phenomenon of modern-day sabotage from Janorn's point of view. Vandalism is a global topic that causes the destruction of works of art, hostility to science and industry and any kind of civilization which is related to it and has its signs if it. (Mohseni Tabrizi, 2014: 43).

The destruction of public property, writing on the walls, and other activities like these may

have psychological roots, and these behaviors have a significant relationship with the personality traits of individuals, but vandalism is a social phenomenon from a different point of view, and we need a sociological approach to define it. This necessity originated from the fact that vandalism is a phenomenon that has a more urban aspect. In fact, there is no doubt that urban areas contain the main source of vandalism. On the base, social science researchers and social psychologists and other researchers have been paid a lot of attention in field of vandalism and other crimes related to the city. For example, Robert Park and Burgess have emphasized the issue of urbanization in the definition of the outbreak of damages issue and deviations social in Chicago, considering ethnicity, language, immigration, residential areas and population density. The physical

texture of the city has a significant influence on socio-cultural patterns (Ahmadi, 2005: 56). Khorramabad was exposed to different forms of development components, from physical and external changes to changes in population, educational and health centers and other developments city in two decades ago. Undoubtedly, there are all kinds of crimes and social harms in it. However, no exact statistics exist on the costs of behaviors and examples of vandalism. However, the importance of the vandalism issue and its costs to society determines by a brief look at the state of public property in the country's cities. Khorramabad is like other cities in this issue. There are a lot of evidence and signs of vandalism in the city. Examples of vandalism behavior contain the destruction of bus seats, slogans on walls, trash cans, traffic signs, parks and public facilities, and other vandalism acts in this city. Therefore, the cognition of the phenomenon of vandalism is necessary to find its reason and factors in this city and present practical solutions to prevent its repeat and more damage to the city and people.

The important point here is the lack of knowledge of the challenge of vandalism behavior is due to the weakness and lack of appropriate research work in this regard. So, this issue has caused managers, officials, and relevant institutions are not able to prevent or predict the occurrence of vandalism behaviors (Heidari and Parsamehr, 2012: 28). This article is a research work that tries to study the issue of vandalism and show the importance of studies and internal gaps in this field. The main question is, what is the level of vandalism among the youth of Khorramabad?

In addition to studying the current state of vandalistic behaviors, should we also address the social and cultural motivating factors affecting these activities among the city's youth? The aim of the study is to determine what mechanisms of social and cultural structures affect the occurrence of vandalism?

Literature review

Today, the concept of vandalism is known in most parts of the world and for most fields, especially the humanities and social sciences. Numerous studies have been conducted on vandalism and also its causes and factors of it both inside the country and all over the world. In general, examination of the research literature shows that this issue study in most

parts of the world and Iran in terms of geographical distribution. There are different methods for studying vandalism; Some field studies and some main documents and historical methods have examined the history and concept of vandalism or government policies in the field of controlling vandalism behavior. Also, all the people in a city form a statistical community in a series of studies, but some of the studies focus only on a specific group, such as the youth, and also other studies have compared different cities in a country or state, not at the level of individuals, but at the level of macro-analysis.

Stephen Patichero et al. studied the issue of vandalism psychologically, In 2018. Researchers focus on one of the specific aspects of vandalism (destruction and pleasure) in this study. The results of multiple regression analysis show that differences in individual characteristics in sadism predict vandalistic activities which have been done just for pleasure. The findings also present that sadistic tendencies may be performed for pleasure in vandalism activities. Mahmoud Tawabi and Al Rufo examined a study to investigate the types and reasons for vandalism in Jordanian boys' schools in 2010. The results presented that students showed different types of vandalism and different reasons of vandalism. These forms of vandalism can be divided into four main groups: communication skills and human relations factor, thematic educational factor, family factor and school factor. The findings also showed that there was a significant difference statistically at the level of 0.5% related to vandalism among 11-year-old students.

Roy Mir et al. Also presented a study in Los Angeles schools in 1987. The results of this study are discussed in terms of spatial factors, punishment and reinforcement. In this study, the main factor related to vandalism has been determined, which is the environment of school disciplinary discipline. The disciplinary environment of the school contains the following dimensions: setting rules and regulations, managerial support and allowing individual differences. Ebrahimi and Riahinia examined a study for investigating the vandalism relationship to the socio-cultural characteristics of the local community, such as level of enjoyment, crime and cultural proximity, in 2017. In this study, the required data have been collected through a survey, and

its statistical population consists of all 2225 public libraries under the institution of the Public Libraries of the country. The results show that there is no relation between sabotage and neighborhood to cultural and educational institutions and also library members. In addition, there is a significant relationship between external and internal vandalism of the library statistically, and most aspects of vandalism have been seen within the library.

Golchin and Heidari conducted vandalism in schools in Nurabad in 2014. The results show that the two components of belonging, interest and family support, express 0.129 of the dependent variable changes. On the base of these results, it can be concluded that the higher the social capital in the family or school and most of the stated indicators, the less vandalistic behaviors of students. Amrab studied "Urban management model contrast to urban vandalism like as Gujarat city in a research in 2017. The results of the research indicate that: the " daily life of each citizen is connected to vandalism. These activities may be influenced by a social issue which put in line to. The feeling of extortion and discrimination means that it is associated with the problem of feeling deprived. Citizens may be Dissatisfied with the manner or extent of the distribution of municipal services and show it with damage to public facilities and facilities which is related to a kind of protest or expression of hidden anger "(Amrab, 2017: 25).

Ghanbari, Tahouni and Ghaderi conducted a study on the effective factors of vandalism in urban furniture of Tabriz in 2017. This research has investigated the effect factors on the occurrence of vandalism in urban furniture. This study has used a combination of theories (anomie, Miller theory, Clark theory). The research method is descriptive-analytical, the data collection tool is the questionnaire, the statistical population of Tabriz and the statistical sample is three hundred and eighty-four(384) citizens of this city, which is obtained by Cochran's formula. The results of the present research show that the destruction and damage of public property in urban furniture among the work related to vandalistic behavior, the heart written on the walls have the maximum amount with eight percent, and the breaking of street lamps and green spaces have the lowest percentage with 6.4 percent.

Ramezani and Thorati presented a quantitative study on "Typology and prevalence of

vandalistic behaviors of citizens of Hamedan of district one and its effects on urban furniture" in 2017. According to the results, it can be expressed that all independent variables such as; Informal control, social belonging and social failure, formal control, the feeling of relative deprivation and also social capital influence the dependent variable of research (vandalism) and affect it directly or indirectly. In addition, the study of the relationship of every variable(independent) with the original variable, like as the dependent, shows that the variables of social repression and failure, feeling (relative deprivation, social belonging) have a significant relationship with the variable of vandalistic behaviors. Latifi and Tavakoli have examined a quantitative study on "Investigating the influential factors of the tendency of citizens to vandalism in district six of Tehran" in 2018. The results indicate that the variables (such as the feeling of relative deprivation, anomie and accompaniment with the criminals persons have a significant relationship with the tendency to destruction among citizens and also variables like socio-economic station and sociability have a direct and meaningful relationship. Bukharaei and Sharbatian studied research on "sociological analysis of effective factors of vandalistic behavior in the metropolis of Mashhad." Based on the regression results, the main factor in the occurrence of destructive behaviors is the Variables of lack of participation and belonging of the citizen who has the maximum beta (0.75) and then, family disorder (0.56), municipal services (0.55) have the maximum effect on the dependent variable of vandalistic behaviors. The results of the study analysis show that the variables of family disorder, participation and belonging to citizenship and also municipal services have a direct effect, and the variables of social failure and socioeconomic inequality have an indirect effect on vandalism among the determined respondents. Zandvar and Aghajani also stated a quantitative study on the study of effective factors in vandalistic behaviors of teenagers and youth persons in the fourth district of the fourteen regions of Tehran Municipality in 2015. The mentioned study used a descriptive-explanatory technique and a questionnaire to collect data. Variables were studied in the research like as Feelings of abnormality, feelings of social isolation, and feelings of

relative deprivation in family structure. The results indicated that all variables were meaningful so that the feeling of abnormality had a strong and positive relationship with vandalism, but the relationship between family foundation was inverse to vandalism activities. Whatever the structure and foundation of students' families be weaker, the vandalism activities themselves more broadly.

Vahid Ghasemi et al. are; did a study on the sociological description of the effective factors of vandalism and bullying in football In 2009. Results of this study indicate that 12 sub-variables including excitement and disengagement, history of conflict and struggle, team orientation, family psychological breakdown, peers group influence, watching violent movies, police control, crowds, crisis and events life, dissatisfaction with situational factors, a history of criminal behavior, and the stimulation of the sports press define the variable variance of vandalism and bullying as significantly. Mohseni Tabrizi has presented a study on vandalism, which is one of the most important and extensive researches in this field in the country of Tehran between 1993 and 1995, which has studied the causes and factors and the epidemic and the prevalence of vandalism in Tehran. Data indicated that approximately sixty percent of vandal persons experienced physical punishment or running away from school. Also, half of them have fought with their parents, and about half of them have considered their parents as careless and unbound.

Theoretical framework

Specifically, one effort has been done to investigate the situation of vandalism in the first stage of the city by dividing neighborhoods in this research. Then we tried to indicate what role the combination of economic and cultural capital determines the position of persons in the field and social class plays in the occurrence of vandalism. We attempt to provide clear and specific definitions and theoretical perspectives on the main concepts of research in this section.

Vandalism

The concept of vandalism is referred to as the behavior of destruction and sabotage of public property, facilities and belongings. Patrice Janourne considers vandalism as a morbid spirit whom individual desires to destroy public facilities such as public telephones, city bus

seats, subways, passenger trains, and post and telegraph counters. Also, Meyer and Klinard see vandalism as the voluntary destruction of public property and belongings continuously. They know schools as the first target of vandalistic behaviors like as breaking classroom glass, destroying educational equipment, stationery, movable objects, tearing books in libraries, etc. are examples of vandalistic behaviors in schools (Sotoudeh, 2007: 33). Also, all facilities, property, belongings and places and public facilities such as public transport, communications, traffic signs, bridges, roads, parks, cinemas and theaters, hospitals, passenger terminals, galleries and museums, cemeteries, hotels, dormitories and other examples like them are abundantly exposed to destruction. Other acts of vandalistic behavior contain writing and carving on the walls of public institutions, on city bus seats, and writing various memorabilia on the walls and columns of historical sites and antiquities (Mohseni Tabrizi, 2004: 23-22). Some of the motivations in vandalistic behaviors include 1- earning or protecting membership in a deviant group through anti-social actions which encourage group members.

2- Self-confidence.

3- Self-expression.

4 -Disorder in order and power.

5- For special pleasure and desire related to illegal behavior (Mohseni Tabrizi, 1995: 41).

Vandalistic behaviors require a multidisciplinary approach for explaining the causes and effective factors to clarify and explain the different aspects of this phenomenon. Because various theories help to explain a part of the issue and clarify some aspects of it. In general, three approaches of sociology, psychology and social psychology have been tried to explain vandalistic behaviors theoretically. Social and cultural structures, organizations and institutions are considered as the social reality as the cause of human behavior in sociological schools. Criminal behaviors are considered to be the result of social and cultural structures. Such as the theories of the anomie of Emile Durkheim, Robert Merton, and William Good; Albert Cohen's theory of fragmentation, the theory of the outcome of Claward and Ahlin; Hirsch's theory of social control (Sediq Sarvestani, 2010: 27) as well as Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential companionship; The theory of

labeling or stigmatizing virginity, Karmiller's delinquent subculture theory and also theories that put in contrast to the school framework. (Ahmadi, 2005: 39).

Social disorganization

The concept of social disorganization means when the agreement or harmony and adaptability are decreased or eliminated between the components of a system. This approach states that the reason for social damage is the influence of new values in social life and changes that occur in different layers of society, especially in culture, politics or economics, and with social changes, harmony among the parts of society is disrupted and caused to make social damages. (Sarukhani, 1996: 145). According to this view, social damage is the result of the failure of regulations and social disorganization, and this issue occurs when social control does not affect controlling individual behavior (Robington and Weinberg, 2003: 62-61).

Actually, the concept of social disorganization was made to explain the causes of crime, damages and urban deviations in urban areas by various theorists such as Park and Burgess Shaw and McKay, Thomas and Zananiki, etc. (Sotoudeh, 2007: 152). Shaw and McKay divide the city of Chicago into five districts on the basis of the towers theory. They examined the crime rate for every one of these areas, and they found through the use of criminals statistics that crime rates reduced in District 1, which is the center of commerce, to District 5, which is located on the outskirts of the city, respectively (ibid., 152). In studies of these two researchers during each period, each of their target areas has suffered a high rate of population transfer and has contained various types of ethnic composition (Ritzer, 2001: 132).

The poor area has two reasons for a place of high traffic and population displacement: one is that immigrants who come to the city from the village often do not have enough money. Second, population displacement happens for commercial expansion in the urban area. High population displacement prevents the formation of a stable society and leads to social disorganization (Ibid: 154). Neighborhoods with disorganized traits and a high degree of deviation have other properties, including high population growth, a high percentage of

families in need of repair, a low level of homeownership, a low rate of wandering, a low rate of rent, etc. Based to Shaw and McKay, criminal activities are related to the physical structure and social organization of the city (Arshad and Darvishifard, 2014: 109).

Albert Cohen's theory of crime subculture

Cohen believes that lower-class boys accept middle-class goals but do not have enough facilities to reach these goals through directions that are socially acceptable (Cohen, 1955: 125-124, quoted in Nabavi, 2006: 10). He believed that young people from lower social classes had similar goals to the general goals of society, But they usually do not have the tools for accessing to reach these goals. For this reason, they think that membership in a criminal subculture can be an alternative way to reach this social position (Sutil et al., 2004: 171).

Generally, Cohen's theory states the role of social inequality with a structural nature in the occurrence of crime. When we speak social class, we mean structural inequality. This inequality put the heart of the class series. On the one hand, the values and cultural goals of the middle class, especially the lower classes, dominate society, and on the other hand, vertical social mobility among the classes is hard and difficult, and the appropriate tools for accessing the goals are not presented between various classes as equal. Consequently, it provides grounds for the formation of crime subcultures and the emergence of criminal behavior.

Field and social class

In this study, an effort has been made to understand vandalism behavior by using Bourdieu's theory by emphasizing concepts such as field, character, and types of capital. Bourdieu's theory makes action possible to investigate on a case-by-case basis. Because the position of the person in the social space, or more precisely, the traits of the space, affect the occurrence of behavior (Shayan Mehr, 2002: 187). Based on Bourdieu, manner of character is an acquired trait and is not merely a set of psychological motivations but is the result of long-term socialization in a particular social condition or situation (Ritzer, 2001). The field is also a set of situations that must be understood spatially (Jamshidia and

Worship, 2007: 15). In other words, it is a structure "system" or "space" of situations. This space is the space of challenge for capital acquisition among various factors that have been placed in different unequal situations (Ghasemi et al., 2009: 35).

As stated before, the place of actors in the field depends on their capital and the position of them determined on the base of the amount or type of capital in their hands. Bourdieu expanded the concept of economic capital to indicate aspects of its social and cultural. The development of various social fields is associated with the distinction of different capitals. Every type of economic, cultural and social capital has an important role in explaining vandalism. However, based on the present research, the explanation of vandalistic behavior is only addressed to economic and cultural capital in social and class spaces. Capitals, whether economic, cultural, etc., play a significant role in making the spatial of a field. The position of social agents in a field is generally determined based on two aspects, on the one hand; combined capital or the sum total of economic and cultural capitals and on the other hand; separate capital or the share of every type of capital in the total capitals of the agents (Bourdieu, 2001: 48).

Environmental-physical approach

Ray Jeffrey believes regarding the role of physical traits in the occurrence of crime and vandalism that sociologists have considerably exaggerated the social factors affecting crime, such as deprivation, cultural influences, family, etc., and have not paid attention to biological and environmental factors. He emphasized the opportunities provided by the environment to criminals and considered different crimes as a result of these environmental opportunities (Veisi and Farahmand, 2018: 89). The form of urban planning and construction, the method of street construction, different uses in the environment, public monitoring of roads and buildings, etc., influence the amount and type of crime in urban environments. And buildings, etc., affect the amount and type of crime in urban environments. These traits allow potential and motivated criminals to commit some crimes (Yousefi and Rezaei Bahrabad, 2012: 251-249). Another environmental theory related to the topic of vandalism is the "broken windows" theory (Affler et al., 2009: 8).

According to the aforementioned principles, the following hypotheses have been presented and tested in order to reach the goals of this study:

Hypothesis 1: The relationship between cultural capital and vandalistic behaviors of young people in Khorramabad is meaningful.

Hypothesis 2: The relationship between economic capital and vandalistic behaviors of young citizens of Khorramabad is significant.

Hypothesis 3: The relationship between social disorganization (the aspect of social disorder) and vandalistic behaviors of young people in Khorramabad is meaningful.

Hypothesis 4: The relationship between social disorganization (the aspect of subcultural diversity) and vandalism behaviors of Khorramabad youth persons is significant.

Hypothesis 5: The relationship between social disorganization (social concern aspect) and vandalism behaviors of youth in Khorramabad is significant.

Hypothesis 6: The relationship between age and vandalism behaviors of young people in Khorramabad is significant.

Hypothesis 7: The relationship between gender and vandalism behaviors of young people in Khorramabad is significant.

Methodology

The method of this study has been performed quantitatively and in the field by the survey. Data were collected through a researcher-made questionnaire. The statistical population of the youth persons was between 15 and 29 years old in Khorramabad city. The population of Khorramabad was 373416 people based on a census report of the statistics center of Iran in 2016. The sampling method was random; the selection of samples was randomly selected from one of the three houses, one of the residents was interviewed, and a questionnaire was performed. According to Cochran's formula, the sample size was 384 people with a 5% error.

Because there is a probability of errors in collecting unreliable and invalid data in every research, for this reason, the researcher has been chosen and studied 405 samples in the entire population of Khorramabad for compensation for such possible data. Descriptive and inferential statistics were utilized to analyze the research data and data analysis, and the statistical inference was

calculated by using multivariate regression analysis and SPSS statistical software.

The face validity of the questionnaire has been utilized by relevant researchers, and the validity and reliability of the research have been confirmed through confirmatory factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha test, which is presented in the following table. The variables include; a- vandalistic behavior, b- social disorganization, c- cultural capital, d- economic capital and contextual variables: age and gender of vandalistic behavior in ten items. Social disorganization in three aspects: disorder,

subcultural diversity, and social concern; With 21 items and social capital including three aspects of cultural, mental, objective and institutional capital with 14 items. Economic capital is measured to determine the economic status of respondents with components; of 4 items such as the monetary value of home appliances, income, car monetary value and residential monetary value. The Cronbach's alpha of desired variables calculates in the following table. As can be observed, the variables are acceptable as more or less from KMO and Cronbach's alpha.

Table 1. Results of factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha tests of research variables

Variable	Number of questions	KMO	Cronbach's alpha
Vandalistic behavior	0.87	0.85	10
Social disorganization	0.90	0.89	21
Cultural capital	0.83	0.83	14
Economic capital	0.60	0.78	4

Results

Vandalistic behavior

The mean and standard deviation of the vandalism variable presents by dividing neighborhoods in the following table. The score of this variable is between zero to one hundred. The data show that the value of behavior and

manner of vandals are neighborhoods the neighborhoods. Respondents in the neighborhoods behind the bazaar and behind the Hosseinabad have the highest rate of vandalistic behavior. But the lowest rate of destruction was in the neighborhoods of the martyrs or sixty meters. And also, vandalism in other Massor neighborhoods is close to average.

Table 2. Distribution of respondents according to the degree of vandalism and by neighborhood

The name of the neighborhood	Asad abadi	Hanza garison	Behind the market	Stack	Kheir abad	Warm valley	Sixty meters	martyrs	alavi	Ghazi abad	Army eara	Qeu	eastGoldasht	West goldasht	Masour	Tir square	Naser khosro
Responsive number	23	23	24	23	24	25	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25
mean	24.63	41.32	44.7	35.7	25.63	35	26.8	29	31.1	24	24.22	42.25	27.1	58.17	60.27	41.65	34.81
The standard deviation	5.7	17.5	17.05	12.3	11.21	27.7	15.56	12.85	15.8	4.65	6.3	20.31	11.2	16.7	11.4	15.1	16.26

Social disorganization

The rate of vandalism was high in the neighborhoods of Hosseinabad and areas of

Bazaar, and it was approximately moderate in the neighborhoods of Hamzeh padegan or Darreh Garm. Social disorganization was more than normal in other neighborhoods.

Table 3. Distribution of respondents according to the social disorganization variable by neighborhood

The name of the neighborhood	Asad abadi	Hamza garrison	Behind the market	Stack	Kheir abad	Warn valley	Sixty meters	martyrs	alavi	Ghazi abad	Army eara	Qeu	eastGoldasht	West goldasht	Masour	Tir square	Naser khosro
Responsive number	23	23	24	23	24	25	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25
mean	52.7	73.5	65	58.55	44.37	40.9	44.17	40.6	52.71	40.14	47.9	66.17	51.77	67.7	70.34	71.5	36.20
The standard deviation	13.5	6.4	15.3	11.3	6.5	16	8.1	6.9	8.14	11.12	13.42	9.9	6.8	8.7	7.5	4.6	14.52

Cultural capital

The amount of cultural capital indicated the highest percentage of it in neighborhoods of Kiev, Shohada, Ghaziabad, Shast Meter and Alavi with 71%, 68.73%, 60.77%, 59.77% and 57.46%, respectively. Data is presented in the following table. Cultural capital showed a

lower percentage than other neighborhoods of Hamzeh garrison, behind the bazaar, Tir Square and Asadabadi at 33.62%, 33.62%, 36.19%, 36.2%, respectively. It can result that when the amount of vandalism and social disorganization is high in a region, the level of cultural capital is low.

Table 4. Distribution of respondents according to the cultural capital variable by neighborhood

The name of the neighborhood	Asad abadi	Hamza garrison	Behind the market	Stack	Kheir abad	Warn valley	Sixty meters	martyrs	alavi	Ghazi abad	Army eara	Qeu	eastGoldasht	West goldasht	Masour	Tir square	Naser khosro
Responsive number	23	23	24	23	24	25	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25

mean	47 .4 3	36 .1 9	49 .2 8	49 .4 6	48 .5 6	71	46 .7 4	60 .7 7	57 .4 6	68 .7 3	59 .7 7	36 .1 3	49 .7	39 .9	3. 6 2	33 .6 2	36 .2
The standard deviation	15 .4 7	8. 56	12 .5 3	11 .9 5	8. 86	10 .3 9	11 .4 3	15 .5 0	11 .2 9	7. 97	22 .1 5	86 13	14 .2 8	13 .2 1	6. 5 6	6. 56	14 .5 2

Economic capital

Based on the data of below table, the percentage mean of economic capital in other neighborhoods is lower than average, except for

Shohada neighborhoods with an average of 63.91% and Q with 52.4%; of course, the lowest mean belongs to the neighborhoods behind the market, ridges and masour with 26.80%, 28.95% and 30.42%, in this variable.

Table 5. Distribution of respondents according to the economic capital variable by neighborhood

The name of the neighborhood	Asad abadi	Hanza garison	Behind the market	Stack	Kheir abad	Warn valley	Sixty meters	martyrs	alavi	Ghazi abad	Army eara	Qeu	east Goldasht	West goldasht	Masour	Tir square	Naser khosro
Responsive number	23	23	24	23	24	25	24	24	24	23	23	24	24	24	24	24	25
mean	39 .7 8	34 .8 5	30 .4 2	3 5. 8	40 .4 9	5 2. 4	38 .6 1	44 .7 9	46 .8 0	63 .9 1	48 .6 9	31 .8 7	4 2. 1	26 .9 4	26 .8 0	28 .9 5	31 .6 0
The standard deviation	7. 59	5. 29	10 .6 6	7. 4 2	8. 52	7. 9 0	5. 83	8. 47	9. 87	12 .8 6	10 .3 7	5. 25	6. 4 1	3. 53	2. 55	3. 43	4. 29

Multivariate analysis

At first, regression analysis is examined in this session, and then the regression equation is studied based on ANOVA and Coefficients tables. In the regression equation, instead of the social disorganization variable, the aspects of it

such as (disorder, social concern, and subcultural diversity) are considered in the regression equation along with other independent variables. The reason is to present a clearer picture of the relationship between the desire variables and vandalism (dependent variable).

Table 6. Analysis of variance of research variables

Model	sum of squares	Degrees of freedom	Mean	F value	Meaningful
regression	60519.566	7	8645	45.066	0.000

1	left over	75971.126	396	191.846		
	Total	136490.691	403			

Predictors consist of cultural and economic capital, subcultural disorder diversity, social concern, and contextual variables like as age and gender.

Dependent variable: vandalistic behavior

The variance analysis of the independent variables is summarized in the regression model in the following table. According to the data table, the sum of variables entered into the regression equation predicts 44% of the

changes in the dependent variable of the vandalistic behavior. Actually, the value of Adjusted R square (0.44) is an indicator that the variables of gender, age, economic capital, cultural capital, social disorder, subcultural diversity, and social concern all together predict 44% of the changes in vandalism behavior.

Table 7. Summary of regression model

Std. The error of the Estimate	Adjusted R square	R square	R	Model
45.066	0.44	0.45	0.670	1

But it is a notable point that not all of these variables played an equal roles in this explanation and prediction. For this reason, we must pay attention to the details of the information of the following table. The standard and non-standard coefficients and also the B value and the Beta value lists as separate variables in this table. In addition, the level of remarkable independent variables is also presented. As can be observed, seven variables put in the regression equation. The variables of economic capital, subcultural diversity, social

disorder, and gender significantly predict the amount of manner vandalistic behavior.

In explaining the obtained results, it can be said that when a standard deviation increases in the economic capital variable, the rate of vandalistic behavior decreases with a value of 0.176 - standard deviation. Also, as a standard deviation increases in social disorder, the amount of vandalistic behavior increases by 0.25 standard deviation. At last, by increasing the standard deviation in the subcultural diversity variable, the vandalistic behavior increases by 0.13 standard deviation.

Table 8. data in multivariate regression analysis

Predictive variables	Coefficients Non-standard		Coefficient Standard	T value	Meaningful
	B	Error of standard	Beta		
Fixed amount	8.991	6.306		1.426	0.155
age	0.127	0.169	0.032	0.750	0.454
gender	17.491	1.488	0.471	11.752	0.000
Economic capital	-0.265	0.076	-0.176	-2.508	0.001
Cultural capital	0.071	0.060	0.063	1.188	0.235
Social disorganization	0.247	0.057	0.250	4.323	0.000
Subcultural diversity	0.114	0.48	0.129	2.401	0.017
Social concern	-0.013	0.47	-0.012	0.775	-0.286

So, it can result that there is a meaningful relationship between the variables of economic

capital, social disorder, subcultural diversity and gender with vandalism among the

Khorramabad's citizens, and these variables can interpret the changes in vandalism in this city. However, there is no significant relationship between the variables of social concern, cultural capital and age with vandalism among Khorramabad's citizens, and they can not explain the changes in vandalistic behavior in this city.

Discussion and conclusion

The issues of social disorganization, social field and vandalism examine in this research by using the theoretical framework and theories of social disorganization, environmental approach and theory of field action, and the subculture of delinquency, etc. The weakening of norms, values and social rules is an indicator of the existence of deviations in each city and neighborhood, and when the links and social correlations are weakened, the probability of deviation and behaviors of damaging or criminal harm will increase. Social disorganization in the new culture and consequently development and changes within cities weaken human relationships and cause to reduce the participation of citizens, especially young people, in different aspects of social life, and will make to emerging social problems and challenges such as vandalistic behavior including destruction and tearing of bus and taxi seats and breaking of public street lamps and writing on the walls in government institutions and public telephone counter and other public facilities equipment, etc.

According to the findings of the present study, there are many agreements and similarities with the results of the research of Mohammad Tawabi and Ahmad Al Rafo (2010), Ebrahimi and Riahinia (2017) on the feeling of deprivation, injustice and discrimination that lead to disorganization and disorder and social concern, with Research Ramezani and Thorati 2017 Golchin and Heidari 2014 and Amrab (2017) Tavakoli and Latifi in 2018 and Zandvar and Aghajani 2015 on the hypotheses of social disorganization (social disorder and subcultural diversity and social concern) and vandalism in the city of Khorramabad. In Durkheim's words, the social problem arises when the damages exceed the normal range and change to anomie that weakens the correlation among individuals. Subcultural diversity variable is directly or indirectly related to Roee and Mir's research with the view of environmental and spatial factors in 1987, Ghanbari, Tahouni and Ghaderi

2017 with environmental-physical factors, Mohseni Tabrizi 1995 and Bukhara and Sharbatian 2015 about the parts of causes and reasons of disorder and failure. Low economic and cultural capital cause to lead young people to vandalism. The hypotheses of economic and cultural capital in the present research agree with the study of Vahid Ghasemi et al. 2010, the study work of Ramadani and Servati and also Latifi and Takoli 2018, Mohammad Tavabi and Al-Rafo (2010) and the study of Golchin and Heydari 2014.

In terms of theoretical foundations, Whatever the people be in the lower classes of economic and socio-cultural, the probability of the emergence of vandalistic behaviors will be more than average or upper social. The variables of disorganization and environmental factors and also the role of regions, areas and subcultures of criminals can be examined with the theories of Park, Burgess, Zananiki, Ohlin and Albert Cohen in this research. Capital (cultural economy) is considered as two components in determining the class status of individuals and the social space in the occurrence of vandalistic behaviors. Disorder behaviors and the existence of social concerns and subcultures in the lower regions and subareas of the city, such as behind the bazaar, Hosseinabad, garm valley, Hamzeh garrison, Masour and East Goldasht are confirmation of this issue. The variable of cultural and economic capital in forthcoming research is possible with the theoretical support of Bourdieu's theory of field and action and the role of volume and amount of capital and social classes in interpreting behaviors and actions. It means that as cultural capital be weaker and economic capital lower, vandalistic behaviors Occur more comfortably.

The results of this study are stated the same thing in the micro aspect; individual and middle; neighborhoods. In the present research, the low level of cultural capital is caused to the degree of destruction in areas such as Asadabadi, Hamzeh garrison, Masuro behind the bazaar. Some aspects of the effects of cultural poverty and social damages agree with Cohen's theory on the behavior of neighborhood youth. Generally, the results indicate that most of the variables are approximately proportional to the neighborhoods. For example, the high social disorganization and low economic and cultural

capital are due to high vandalistic behaviors in some neighborhoods.

The relationship between social disorganization and vandalism has been less addressed in previous studies. But, the characteristics of spatial and physical and their relationship with vandalistic behavior were examined in this study. There is a meaningful relationship between gender and vandalistic behaviors that is similar and close to most research findings. But this issue did not agree with age. According to the results of some research, boys have a tendency more than girls to sabotage and engage in destructive behaviors due to their freedom of action in the social space of urban society and also the patriarchal attitude of society towards them, or they pay more time outside the home.

As a whole, while validating the theoretical hypotheses, also practically; according to the results, we can do some activities to reduce vandalistic behaviors in Khorramabad, such as establishing order and implementing policies in line with youth belonging to the city and especially the neighborhood where they live. Also, urban service managers can perform some activities in line with increasing the cultural capital of young people and other people in the city in order to reduce vandalism; for example, they can try to determine the status of dilapidated and semi-constructed buildings and provide lighting for areas, especially public places, etc. in physical space. Although it takes a long time and the changes in culture are slow, this issue can have a better direction in reducing vandalism in neighborhoods and cities. There are some problems that are related to the economic capital variable, which is basically dependent on other macro variables like as reducing unemployment, making employment, and so on.

Some solutions can be effective to prevent destruction, damage and harm; consists of educational activities through media, television, press, family institutions, schools and universities with culture building, and also activities of executive-punitive and preventive works by law enforcement and judicial institutions, and the establishment or development of sports, recreation centers and art academies in order to fill leisure time, etc. Creating the grounds for progress and equal distribution of equipment and urban facilities by the municipality and other responsible institutions can also be the other solutions to

reduce vandalistic behaviors in the city of Khorramabad. The relevant organizations should attempt to pay more attention to the areas that have less access to these services of the city.

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