



Spatial distribution Patterns analysis of vandalism, and explanation its associated factors in Jiroft city

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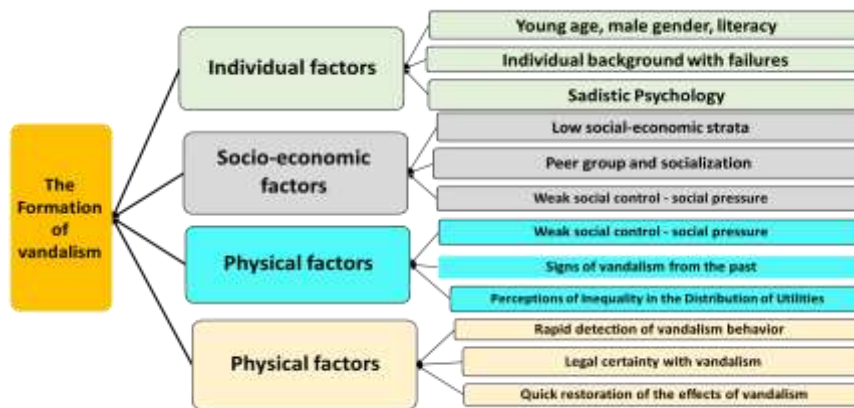
Research Article

Extended Abstract

Objective: The central theme of research is vandalism, that is, behavior that destroys and defects something that does not belong to the individual in order to enjoy or alleviate frustration and tension. Vandalism devours a large part of the financial resources of urban management. It has wide implications for citizens' negative perceptions of safety and security, especially for women and the elderly, and the need for neighborhood monitoring, vandalism, mental health and well-being, and physical - spatial and cardiovascular disorders due to absence and physical - spatial activity. In the urban public space, there is also disorder and disturbance in the urban landscape, and physical - spatial and physical - spatial disruption of the city. The purpose of this research, in three areas, is to: First, determine the assessment of citizens by the severity of vandalism Second, to evaluate and analyze the distribution of vandalism and its significant probability at the Jiroft city level, finally explaining the factors that are related to the prevalence of vandalism.

Methodology: The purpose of this research is applied research; and in terms of research method it is known as descriptive-analytical research. The present study is a survey research in terms of data collection method. Data were collected using a researcher-made questionnaire. The items of the questionnaire are "110 items". Of course, a number of variables were created in combination during the analysis and the need for re-analysis. Therefore, including 11 new integrated and computed variables, the number of research variables in the final SPSS file reached a total of 121 variables. The severity of vandalism was assessed with 29 indicators presented in the questionnaire. The sample size is equal to 383 units. The target population is 15 years and over. The study area of Jiroft city is distinctive five neighborhoods of the city (with five different levels of spatial occupancy). Data scaling models, as well as data abnormalities, include some of the nonparametric inferential models listed below; Expert masters approved; its reliability was assessed and confirmed by Cronbach's alpha coefficient (0.927). However, if 97 items are calculated, this index will reach 0.895. Therefore, because Cronbach's alpha index is above 70%; Reliability is confirmed. The sampling method is a two-stage sampling method as follows: In the first stage, using the viewpoints of the city experts, five areas were selected as five clusters, and in the second stage, sampling from each One of the five ranges or clusters above, about 76 samples were selected at random.

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Results: The results show that the five selected neighborhoods are precisely and clearly located in five different socio-economic and physical - spatial levels. This is especially important for testing the significant distribution of vandalism in the Jiroft neighborhoods. The first hypothesis of vandalism severity in the whole city of Jiroft was tested by the "nonparametric sign test", which showed that it was not confirmed at the significant level of 0.000. (Because the severity index of vandalism was declared by 14% of samples, high by 2%, very high and by 1% as horrible (about 17% of samples consider vandalism above average).

The second hypothesis was that the spatial distribution of the index of "vandalism" in the neighborhoods of Jiroft was significantly different, with the component of vandalism severity in city neighborhoods ranging from 7% in Beheshti to 47% in Kalahrood. This hypothesis was confirmed by Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric test at the significant level of 0.000. The third hypothesis was the relationship between the intensity of vandalism in the neighborhoods of Jiroft and its association with social, economic and physical - spatial factors of each neighborhood. This was confirmed by Kruskal-Wallis nonparametric test at the significant level of 0.000.

Conclusion: Conclusions and findings show that the results of the third hypothesis test as well as the results of the second hypothesis test clearly confirm the sociological explanation of the phenomenon of vandalism. It is believed that each of the Jiroft neighborhoods has a certain degree of behavior and modality based on their spatial status and their socio-economic and physical - spatial status. That is, if a neighborhood has a poor social, economic, and physical - spatial status, it is more likely to be involved with the phenomenon of vandalism in the neighborhood. And the inverse relationship between vandalism and the three components (social, economic, and physical - spatial) was demonstrated. Thus, if it has a proper spatial, economic, and social position, it faces little vigor in the context of vandalism. Thus, the sociological approach of vandalism was rejected and hereditary and biological explanations were rejected. Nor was the psychological explanation of vandalism confirmed because, according to the author, any sadistic disorder in the personality of the vandal or destructive person is not the product of his algebraic and genetic personality, but rather the process of socialization and learning. It also points to the explanation of vandalism in the form of broken window theory, and the relative consistency of the results of the present survey with its consideration of the test results of the first and second hypotheses.

Research innovation is that there has been no research to explain the spatial distribution of vandalism in neighborhoods and the relationship between vandalism in the neighborhood and the socio-economic and physical - spatial factors of the neighborhoods has not been elucidated. Problems and limitations of the research: There were two things clearly. First, the researcher was not able to directly deal with vandals and receive data and information from them. Because it required changing the research tool from the questionnaire to in-depth interviews, and changing the scope of study from the current five neighborhoods, to the areas of Darlatib, Khalandeh, and Penitentiary. Second, the engagement of hard-working citizens took a great deal of time and energy from the respondents. Research Suggestions: Based on research questions, research objectives, theoretical and background principles, and finally, the results of the research hypotheses are suggested: A) Prioritize to counter vandalism, reform and optimize the process of socialization. This approach must necessarily go beyond school, to the media, to cultural centers, institutions, to people of public interest, and to those who are likely to be exemplary, such as Celebrities, athletes, elites, and the like. (B) Informal supervision of community members and social pressure should be prioritized. (C) Strengthening and enacting vandalism laws and regulations (especially in the area of enforcement) in order to ensure that vandalistic individuals are concerned about their immediate and immediate consequences. D) Deal with any vandalistic behavior and its consequences in the shortest possible time. And it is important to repair, rebuild, normalize and prepare for reuse. In the case of vandalism, paint and engraving and any writing action should be promptly handled, removed, restored and normalized.

Keywords: Vandalism, Jiroft, Spatial Distribution Vandalism explanation.

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