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**Original article**

## **Sociological study of affecting factors on young offenders deviant behavior aged 15 to 24 years old (case study of young offenders in prison in Shiraz)**

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ABSTRACT

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This study is implemented to evaluate affecting factors on the deviant behavior of young offenders aged 15 to 24 years old. The statically population of this study, is all 15 to 24 years old offenders on the city's jails that randomly out of 254 cases that, by using cochran formula and lin table is calculated , were interviewed using a questionnaire. In this study, social discrimination is one of the main factors on the deviant behavior of youth from the perspective of the studied subjects that is done by the community and family. Different grumes of family have the most important effects on the youth deviant behavior that in this study, this variables relationship with the deviant behavior of young people is significant. Based on the obtained results in this study, media, radio, television, cinema and the press have little effect on young people deviant behaviors learning, but the role of the media, internet and satellite is very effective at the deviant behavior of young people. Also the relationship between variables of 'failure to achieve the goals ', 'lack of social status', ' family properties "and "media" with the deviant behavior of young people is significant.

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## 1. Introduction

Human social life is operated by norms, rules and regulations. If the community population aren't binding to the laws, regulations and social norms that define their behavior as appropriate and inappropriate, human activities are stopped or will chaos (Ahmad, 1998: 11). The prevalence of deviant behavior among adolescents and young people who are future community builders is the most acute problems of society and its rooting, caused a lot of fear and worry. Today, the deviant behaviors in our community that the issue has become complicated, that from day to day has adverse effects on their personal and family life of people and also caused many community problems. Deviance sociological theories, considered social deviance as behavior that are unlike the consensus of the community, and defined as the lack of conformity with the norm or series of norms that are accepted by most members of a society, people who are distracted in fact, are failed to adapt with the social norms. This lack of coordination has various reasons and its roots must be sought in the individual and in the community. Integer and rational approach with the problem of social bias and Crime is to deal with the reasons rather than dealing with the effect that here is a misdemeanor. On the other hand, due to the crime effects or misdemeanor in the Community cannot be indifferent to it. Indifference to crime and victimization; in addition to grounds providing for aggravation, gradually destroys social security.

If we accept the nature existence of society, crime and deviance as a natural must be known. By this default, scientific and research work in this field, are in order to reduce distortions, and offense or crime. If with the proper assessment we can measure on a community, people's behavior toward crime or offense, with logical solutions we can seek to reduce crime or offense. Thus, deviant behavior or crime in our society is a social problem that needs to be studied. Therefore, in order to understand the youth deviant behavior causes and prevention of crime by them and primarily cognitive aspects to prevent delinquency trends and treatment of incompatible deep researches in this area is necessary.

## 2. Theories of social disorganization

Theory of *Social* Disorganization is a product of the European Sociological that is founded by Durkheim, Parsons and Merton and an American sociological thinking by Park, Burgess, and Shaw MC Lee that the common features are: (1) the main root of the crime and the offense has to be searched in social factors. 2 structures and social institutions can have on the stability and instability, when they become unstable; more people are believed to commit deviant behavior. (3) *Social* Disorganization and anomie often increases with rapid industrialization, urbanization and increasing migration to urban areas. 4 Social Factors control people and when these factors are unstable, people are less able to control their behavior. The lack of stability in the social structure among the lower classes of society becomes more apparent with the deviant behavior occurrence (Ahmad, 1998: 37-36).

## 3. Learning theory or cultural transmission or the association frequency (differential learning) of sutherland

Sutherland on association frequency theory tries to show that crime and deviance occurs through cultural transmission on the social groups on Sutherland's theory, the concept of *Social* disorganization is abandoned and here arises the problem of learning in a corrupt social environment and the subject of various subcultures in the city is considered. Sutherland believes about the causes of the deviation and continuity that deviant in addition to interacting with others means that the intimate communication is learned within the group that this learning includes learning the techniques of crime, obtaining business-specific orientation, direction, motivation and behaviors justifying that is done in agree or disagree the legal rules for specific motivation and attitudes through definitions (Mumtaz 2002: 90).

## 4 .ecological perspective (Chicago school)

Based on the ecological-cognitive perspective, living in metropolitan areas, leads to deprogramming, confusion, anomie and characteristics such as social bonds weakness and loss of social support. Living in such environments leads to physical and psychological demands of immigrants, so that they feel alienation and separation. Thus, migrants in urban areas significantly faced with challenges in maintaining physical and mental

health, so that the system social support is weakened for them.

### **5. Social monitoring or social controlling theory**

Social control theory suggests that criminal acts are the result of when the individual links in a society are poor or discrete. Hirschi raises social Learning issue. He believes that deviance occurs when the link between the individual and society is weaken or broken. Hirsch believes that the individual and society link are four main elements: (1) dependence -2- commitment 3- clash 4- belief (Mumtaz, 2002: 119, 120).

### **6. The theory of structural strain and originality of construction**

On construction and operation originally theory, considered society as the system that is linked and coherent which through common values and the collective agreement of the people about them, maintains its stability. From this perspective, Social institutions are closely related to each other and any changes that occur in each of them, affect the rest of them, on the analysis of construction and operation originally the main problem are described as follows: First, in the context of this theory, Norm-breaking means harming society that cause to crackup social agreement and unity. The second problem is that Norm-breaking if will be replicated, like any other social behaviors are considered that probably has a function and leads to the survival and continuity of the system.

### **7. Durkheim's anomie theory**

According to Durkheim, Weakening public spirit is followed by deviancy. With the weakening of community spirit and the release of one of its dominance, other fields will form that creates the possibility of deviance. Durkheim believes that Moral authority in the community is acceptable to the people to the extent that this behavior is consistent with the financial conditions of life. In other words, Moral authority is valid if that it is meaningful for those who are involved with constantly changing society. However, if people have to do roles that are not match with their talents, anomic situation will be created. (Ibid: 57-56).

### **8. Sub cultural theory of clow vard and ohlin “the frequency of unequal opportunities**

Deviance subcultures are a special category of the perverse subculture. This is generic term that In terms of sub-culture, include behaviors that strengthens the violence, in terms of contractual covers some of the Social expectations or roles punishable behavior, Like this behavior: Truancy from school, profane to the sacred, property loss, common (small) theft, banned sexual experience, erratic behavior and drunkenness that for examples are deviance. Also when young people are doing these behaviors, most criminology writers know such behaviors as an offense.

### **9. Research hypothesis**

1- There is a relation between settlement areas and deviant behavior of young people. 2- There is a relation the failure to achieve the goals and deviant behavior of young people. 3-there is a relation between perceived social discrimination, and deviant behavior of young people .4-There is a relation between the lack of social status and the type of deviant behavior among young people. 5 –There is a relation between family characteristics and type of deviant behavior of young people. 6 –There is a relation between the characteristics of the school and deviant behavior of young people. 7- There is a relation between having offenders (delinquent) friends and youth deviant behavior. 8 –There is a relation between the mass media and the deviant behavior of young people.

### **10. Research methodology**

On this survey the measurement method was used and in order to collect the required data, the research scholars and researchers visit the prisons of the Shiraz city and the specified location, distributed related questionnaires among the people (youth prison) and collected them after fulfillment. A total of 300 questionnaires

were distributed, 245 completed questionnaires were collected at the prison after the complete review, was analyzed and processed. The Statistics community consisted of all 15 to 24 years old incarcerated youths offenders in prison in Shiraz around the time of execution of this study and the sample size was formed 254 (unit Statistics prisons of Province). Data gathering tool in this study was a questionnaire that was conducted by interviewers. The questionnaire after completing by computer software was processed and analyzed. For data analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics to analyze the methods were used. To describe the variables, percentage calculation, presenting the frequency and average were used, and for examining the relationship between variables that are at nominal scale level, the chi-square test (chi-square) and to measure variables that were at ordinal level tests Gamma and Kendall were used.

## 11. Results

**Hypothesis 1: There is a relationship between areas of settlement and juvenile deviant behavior.**

**Table 1**

Relationship between settlement areas and deviant behavior of youth.

settlement areas	The severity of the offense					total
	Too high	high	The average	low	Very low	
native	75	12	3	21	11	122
expatriates	34	13	4	15	10	76
total	109	25	7	36	21	198

Likelihood ratio = 0/181 Pearson chi-square = 0/177 -V Kramer = 0/177.

In the above table, three likelihood ratio statistic the Pearson chi-square and Cramer's v are entered. This means that the frequencies of the observed and theoretical frequencies that were estimated by using the model have little differences. So the model is not rejected. In other words there is not a significant relationship between the area of settlement and deviant behavior of young people.

**Hypothesis 2: there is a relation between the failure to achieve the goals and deviant behavior of young people.**

In relation to the failure to achieve goals, There have been six items, each with 5 levels (not at all - very low - low - high - too high), and they include: Lack of necessary and well-loved equipment in life 2-lack of good facilities for studying 3-lack of Athletic facilities 4-lack of facilities to participates on training classes 5-lacke of recreational and welfare facilities 6- unemployment and lack of job

**Table 2**

The related items total frequency and percentage of "failure to achieve the goals.

reply	The "failure to achieve the goals."					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	74	112	265	357	486	1294
percent	5.7	8.7	20.5	27.6	37.6	100

The agreed table of assumption (2) (failure to achieve goals and deviant behavior among young people are related.) is as below.

The description of the agreed table is so that for example the number 1 in the first row and first column means that the 74 cases related with the failure to achieve goals chose at all option to answer and there is only 1 case with the too low severity of the offense.

The following table shows that the Spearman and Kendall correlations coefficients between Failure to achieve goals variables and deviant behavior of youth in order are -0/115 and 0-098. As you can see the - p value for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients are 0.000 and 0.000, respectively, which shows the correlation coefficients are significant at the level 0/01 and therefore there is a negative relationship between the relationship of the variables,.

**Table 3**

Table agreement between (failing to achieve the objectives and types of deviant behavior Youth).

Failure rate	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
At all	1	12	1	10	50	74
Very low	13	13	6	18	62	112
low	31	45	9	37	142	264
high	39	78	7	49	182	355
Too high	78	115	13	48	229	483
Total	27	44	6	27	111	215

Likelihood ratio = 0/000 Pearson chi-square = 0/002. V Kramer = 0/000

**Table 4**

Investigate the relationship between the failure to achieve the goals and the coefficients according to Spearman and Kendall youth deviant behavior (correlation coefficient).

Type of crime	Failure	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients		
098 ** / -	1/00	correlation coefficient	Failure	Kendall
000 /	0	significant amount		
1288	1288	The total number (n)		
1.0000	-0/98	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of the offense	
	**	significant amount		
0	0/00 0	The total number (n)		
1288	1288			
* -0.115	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Failure	Spearman
000 /	0	significant amount		
1288	1288	The total number (n)		
0.000	* -	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of the offense	
	/115	significant amount		
0	0.000	The total number (n)		
1288	1288			

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed) \*.

**Hypothesis 3: there is a relationship between perceived social discrimination, and deviant behavior of young people.**

Sense of social discrimination has been raised in relation to three variables each at five levels (not at all - very low - low - high - too high), and they include: "Non-compliance and violation of the right to justice and fairness in society," "discrimination and oppression at home by parents", "discrimination and oppression in the school."

According to Table 8.5 % chosen was not at all, 6.5%, the option of too low, 4.14%, a low option, 27%, high and 47/3% options of very much.

**Table 5**

Frequency and percentage of collected items related to "social discrimination".

reply	The "discrimination rate."					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	37	36	92	173	303	641
percent	5.8	5.6	14.4	27	47.3	100

Agreed table related to hypotheses 3 (there is a relationship between perceived social discrimination, and deviant behavior of young people.) is as follows:

For example, the number 6 in the first row and first column means that the 37 items that are associated with having delinquent friends' has selected at all option and 6 cases have very low severity of the offense.

**Table 6**

by agreement between the (perceived discrimination, social and deviant behavior of youth).

Discrimination rate	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
At all	6	9	0	1	21	37
Very low	4	4	1	5	22	36
low	8	14	3	12	53	90
high	17	30	6	24	94	171
Too high	33	63	8	33	152	289
Total	23	40	6	25	114	208

Likelihood ratio = 0.657 Pearson chi-square = 0.818 D Summers = 0.229.

The following table shows the Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between perceived social discrimination variables and such youth deviant behavior are -0 / 48 and -0/042. As you can see, the - p value for Spearman correlation coefficients, Kendall, respectively is 0/228, 0/220 which shows that none of the correlation coefficients are significant at the level of 0/01 and therefore there is no relationship between the variables.

**Table 7**

Evaluation of the relation between perceived social discrimination, and deviant behavior of youth based on Spearman correlation coefficients and correlation.

crime Type	Social discrimination	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients		
-0.042	1.000	correlation	Social	Kendall
0.022	0	significant amount	discriminatio	
623	623	The total number (n)	n	
1.000	-0.042	The correlation coefficient	Type or	Spearman
0	0.022	significant amount	severity of	
623	623	The total number (n)	the offense	
-0.042	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Social	
0.022	0	significant amount	discriminatio	
623	623	The total number (n)	n	
1.000	-0.042	The correlation coefficient	Type or	
0	0.022	significant amount	severity of	
623	623	The total number (n)	the offense	

**4.3.4. Hypothesis 4:** Lack of social status and deviant behavior among young people are related. Lack of social status is discussed in relation to two items, each with 5 levels (not at all - very low - low - high - too high), and they include: "Based on the opinions of friends and peers," "outlaws friends, evil and crime."

According to Table 2.6 Percent, select not at all item that, was 8/1%, the option very low is 13.4 %, low option, 18.2 %, the high item and 54/1% of too high.

Agreement table of assumption (4) (lack of social status and the type of deviant behavior among young people are related.) is as follow. For example, the number 0 in the first row and first column means that the 14 items that are associated with lack of social status' select the at all option .no one has low severity of the offense.

The following table shows that Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between lack of social status variables and deviant behavior of young people are 0/212 to 0/175. As you can see, the - p value for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients, respectively, are 0/300 and 0/200 which shows the correlation coefficients are significant at the 0/01 level and so the variables are related.

**Table 8**

Table agreement between (a sense of human dignity and the deviant behavior of youth).

Dignity	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
Very low	0	0	1	4	9	14
low	1	1	1	11	19	33
The average	12	17	2	7	44	82
high	10	21	0	4	30	65
Too high	2	9	0	3	8	22
Total	25	48	4	29	110	216

Likelihood ratio = 0.000 Pearson chi-square = 0.000 D Summers = 0.001.

**Table 9**

Evaluation of the relation between lack of social status and Spearman and Kendall's correlation coefficients deviant behavior by young people.

Type of crime	Social status	Kendall correlation coefficients and Spearman.		
** - 0 / 175	1/000	correlation	Social status	Kendall
0.003	0	significant amount		
216	216	The total number (n)		
1/000	** - 0 / 175	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity	
0	0.003	significant amount	of the offense	
216	216	The total number (n)		
** - 0 / 212	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Social status	Spearman
0 / 002	0	significant amount		
216	216	The total number (n)		
1.000	** - 0 / 212	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity	
0	0 / 002	A significant amount	of the offense	
216	216	The total number (n)		

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). \*\*

**5.3.4. Hypothesis 5:** there is a relationship between the characteristics of the family and deviant behavior of young people. In connection with the family of nine items are proposed, that each one has 5 levels (not at all - very low - low - high - too high), and they include: "Parental strictness and lack of freedom in the Family", "Fun going with the family," "family problems among ignore", "lack of security and peace in the family", "lack of emotional ties with family members", ignoring the wishes of parents "Parents are often criticized," " Boring family," "family decision without consulting with the children."

According to table 4.8 %select not at all, 5.7%, too low, 17.7%, low, 34.9%, high and 37.1% too high.

**Table 10**

A certain percentage of prevalence and answers related to "Family".

reply	Rate					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	89	106	331	653	694	1873
percent	4.8	5.7	17.7	34.9	37.1	100

The agreement table of assumption (5) (there is a relation between the characteristics of the family and deviant behavior of young people.), is as follows. For example, the number 7 in the first row and first column means that of the 89 cases related with the family selected at all item, 7 of them has severity of the offense very low.

**Table 11**

Agreement table between (features relating to the family and deviant behavior of youth).

Family	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
Very low	7	35	0	3	44	89
low	10	17	0	25	54	106
The average	34	53	7	48	189	331
high	61	129	15	99	349	653
Too high	95	148	23	95	333	694
Total	23	43	5	30	108	209

Likelihood ratio = 0.000 Pearson chi-square = 0.002 d Summers = 0.001.

The following table shows that the Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between variables related to family characteristics and deviant behavior of young people are -0/058 to the -0/050 . As you can see, the - p value for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients, respectively, are 0.011 and 0.011 which shows the correlation coefficients at 0.01 levels are significant, so the variables are related.

**Table 12**

Evaluation of the association between family characteristics and type of deviant behavior of youth based on Spearman correlation coefficients and Kendall.

Type of crime	Family	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients		
* -0.005	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Family	Kendall
0.000	0	significant amount		
1873	1873	The total number (n)		
1.000	* -0.005	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of	
0	0.000	significant amount	the offense	
1873	1873	The total number (n)		
* -0.058	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Family	Spearman
0.011	0	significant amount		
1873	1873	The total number (n)		
0 / 000	* -0.058	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of	
0	0.011	significant amount	the offense	
1873	1873	The total number (n)		

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).\*

**6.3.4. Hypothesis 6:** there is a relationship between the characteristics of the school and deviant behavior of young people. , in relation to the characteristics of the school, two items is raised, each with 5 levels of (not at all - Very low - low - excessive - a lot) and they are "punished in learning environments (school, etc.)" "Being Boring of education environment (schools, etc.)."

According to Table 6.8 % select not at all, 10.3%, too low, 8.25%, low option, 25.8 % and 31.4 %, too high item.

**Table 13**

Frequency and percentage of collected items related to "school".

reply	Rate					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	31	47	118	118	144	458
percent	6.8	10.3	25.8	25.8	31.4	100

The agreement table of assumption (6) (there is a relation between the characteristics of the school and



deviant behavior of young people.), is as follows. For example, the number 2 in the first row and first column means that of the 31 cases related with the having offenders' friends selected at all item, 2 of them has very low severity of the offense.

**Table 14**

Table agreement between (a sense of human dignity and the deviant behavior of youth).

Family	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
Very low	2	10	5	5	12	31
low	5	6	10	10	26	47
The average	7	25	17	17	67	118
high	12	18	13	13	73	118
Too high	20	23	15	15	82	144
Total	23	41	30	30	130	229

Likelihood ratio = 0.210 Pearson chi-square = 0.192 d Summers = 0.664.

The following table shows that the Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between variables related to school characteristics and deviant behavior of young people are -0/019 and the -0/017. As you can see, the p value for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients, respectively, are 0.681 and 0.661 which shows the correlation coefficients at 0.01 levels are not significant, so the variables are not related.

**Table No. 15**

Exploring the relationship between characteristics of school with youth deviant behavior on Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients.

crime type	School	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients		
0.017	1.000	The correlation coefficient	School	Kendall
0.0661	0	significant amount		
458	458	The total number (n)		
1.000	0.017	The correlation coefficient	Type or	
0	0.0661	significant amount	severity of the	
458	458	The total number (n)	offense	
0.019	1.000	The correlation coefficient	School	Spearman
0.681	0	significant amount		
458	458	The total number (n)		
1.000	0.681	The correlation coefficient	Type or	
0	0.011	significant amount	severity of the	
458	458	The total number (n)	offense	

**7.3.4. Hypothesis 7:** There is a relationship between having delinquent friends and deviant behavior of youth.

Two item is presenter in relation to have delinquent friends that each has 5 levels of (not at all - very low - low - high – too high) and include: "Regarding the opinions of friends and peers," "having friends who are outlaws, evil and offenders."

According to table 6.2% not at all item, 8.1%, very low, 13.4% low , 13.2 %, high and 54.1 % select to high option.

**Table 16**

Frequency and percentage of collected items related to "delinquent friends."

reply	Rate					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	26	34	56	76	226	
percent	6.2	8.1	13.4	13.2	54.1	

For example the number 3 that is located at first row of first column of tables means that of 26 cases which reply the at all item in relation with having offenders friends ,3 cases have very low severity of the crime.

**Table 17**

Agreement table between (a friend of youth crime and deviant behavior).

Having delinquent(offenders) friends	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
Very low	3	7	0	5	11	26
low	5	6	3	6	14	34
The average	6	10	2	8	30	56
high	7	16	0	17	36	76
Too high	25	47	5	24	125	226
Total	23	43	5	30	108	209

Likelihood ratio = 0.312 Pearson chi-square = 0.392 summers d = 0.251.

The following table shows that Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between variables of having offender’s friends and youth deviant behavior were respectively 0.056 and 0.049. As can be seen - p amount for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients is 0.252 and 0.247, which shows none of the correlation coefficients are significant at the 0/01level. And so there not is a relationship between variables.

**Table 18**

Evaluation of the relationship between crime and deviant behavior of young who have offenders’ friends based on correlation coefficient of Spearman and Kendall.

Type of crime	Delinquent friends	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients		
0.049	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Delinquent friends	Kendall
0.247	0 / 000	A significant amount		
418	418	The total number (n)		
1.000	0.049	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of the offense	
0 / 000	0.247	A significant amount		
418	418	The total number (n)		
0.056	1.000	The correlation coefficient	Delinquent friends	Spearman
0.252	0 / 000	A significant amount		
418	418	The total number (n)		
1.000	0.056	The correlation coefficient	Type or severity of the offense	
0 / 000	0.252	A significant amount		
418	418	The total number (n)		

**8.3.4. Hypothesis 8:** There is a relationship between the mass media and youth deviant behavior. Six items in relation with the media are designed, each with 5 levels (no - too low - low - high - too high), and they include: radio, movies, satellite, Internet, TV, press

According to the table, 18 % not at all item, 10.7 % too low item, 18.4 %, low item, 21.1% high item and 26.9 % select too high.

The agreement table of the hypothesis 8 (there is a relation between media and youth deviant behavior.) is as follows: for example the number 54 that is located at first row of first column means that of 313 cases who select at all item in relation to mass media, 54 cases have low severity of the crime.

**Table 19**

Frequency and percentage of collected items related to "Media Group".

reply	The "failure to achieve the goals."					Total
	Not at all	Very low	Low	High	Too high	
frequency	313	146	251	287	366	1363
percent	23	10.7	18.4	21.1	26.9	100

**Table 20**

agreement table between (mass media and youth deviant behavior).

Mass Media	The severity of the crime (deviant behavior)					Total
	Very low	low	The average	high	Too high	
At all	54	50	13	39	157	313
Very low	17	26	5	19	79	146
low	27	59	9	21	135	251
high	30	72	7	41	137	287
too high	62	79	10	45	170	366
Total	32	49	8	29	122	240

The likelihood ratio = 0.000 Pearson chi-square = 0.000 summers d = 0.000.

The following table shows that Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients between variables of the mass media and youth deviant behavior were respectively -0/213 and -0/177. As can be seen - p amount for Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients is 0.000 and 0.000, which shows the correlation coefficients are significant at the level 0/01. And so there is a relationship between variables, and this relation is negative relationship.

**Table 21**

Exploring the relationship between media and youth deviant behavior based on Spearman and Kendall correlation coefficients.

Kendall	Mass media	Kendall and Spearman correlation coefficients	Mass media	Crime type
			1/000	**00/177-
			0	00/000
<b>The correlation coefficient significant amount</b>				
<b>The total number (n)</b>				
	Type or severity of the offense		1210	1210
		The correlation coefficient	-00/177**	1/000
			00/000	0
significant amount				
<b>The total number (n)</b>				
Spearman	Mass media		1210	1210
		The correlation coefficient	1/000	-00/213**
			0	00/000
significant amount				
<b>The total number (n)</b>				

Type or severity of the offense	The correlation coefficient	1210 **-00/213 00/000	1210 00/000 0
	significant amount		
	The total number (n)	1210	1210

Correlation is significant at the 0:01 level (2-tailed). \*\*.

## 12. Discussion and conclusions

This study aimed to assess deviant behaviors of young offenders and the affecting factors on them, in the prisons of the city of Shiraz. characteristics description of the sample was as follows: A total of 254 offenders, 241 (95%) men and 13 (5%) were women, most of those offenders (over 85%) expressed their education less than high school diploma and a little have education and a master's of diploma and bachelor degree. For jobs in total, most of them (41 percent) were employed. In this study, respondents' jobs have also suggested their parents that the jobs of parents (mothers) homemaker and parent father were employed, in terms of marital status, 83% of the subjects were single and 15 percent were married and Data indicated that most offenders are living with their parents, in terms of ethnicity, indigenous people (Shiraz) attributed the high percentage than other ethnic groups. Imprisoned people often in this study were indigenous (Shiraz city) and significantly have lower levels of education. In a conducted survey in 1968 by the Rahnama, it was concluded that Crime rates in cities with villages is different and at the city is higher and also a crime is directly related to illiteracy, And the type of locality (Low City, High City) is effecting on the number of crimes (Rahnama, 1968) and the results of this study are consistent with each other. The average family income of the subjects in this study is USD 28,000 and with a standard deviation of USD 26,200 and with the variables' range of was 19800 that appears the apparent differences in income. On a conducted study in 1997 by Sarabandi, he concluded that the deviations from the youth begin from the family, in a family where someone is born and spend his adolescence on it. Because he's socialization takes place. Socialization is a mechanism for obtaining norms, values and social beliefs. In other words, socialization is the process which a person becomes a member of a group or community. Socialization process is unsuccessful if that cannot stabilize the norms of society on the mind. those who have not stabilized social norms on their mind will not regret or shame because of law violation. Disorders and guilt are also due to non-fulfillment of instincts and needs of youth that family can play a vital role in needs satisfying (Sarabandi, 1997). In the present study, the results indicate that different grumes of family have a significant impact on youth deviant behavior that the obtained results in this study is a confirmation on this case. The results of this study are correspondent with the results of the above study.

The survey, which was conducted in 1997 by Sarabandi concluded that the family and its members, the community, the school and the teachers, preachers of religious beliefs and values, and public facilities, have effective role in teaching values and shared norms of community and can be effective agents in the prevention of juvenile crime and other people in society (Sarabandi, 1997).also at the external investigation of Bandura (1873) the role of the media on the youth tendency to deviant behavior is emphasized and proofed. In the present study, also the family and mass media play a role in juvenile deviant behavior type, so it is correspondent with the results of the previous study of internal and external

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