

A Study of Social Factors Affecting the Occurrence of Violent Crimes

(Study Case, Clients of Correctional and Education Center of Qom Province)

Dr. Seyed Mohammad Reza Rashidi Al Hashem,

Associate Professor of Sociology, Faculty of Humanities, Imam Hossein University of Officer Training and Guard Training, Iran.

Abstract: The aim of the current research is to study the social factors that are effective in the occurrence of violent crimes among the clients of the Correctional and Education Center of Qom Province who have committed one of the violent crimes at the age of less than eighteen years. The research method is survey. The statistical population of the research is all the clients who have committed violent crimes and are kept in the correctional center of Qom, some of them are engaged in service affairs in the prison part by the order of the relevant judicial authority and are included in the statistical population of the research. In total, all 51 people were studied. A researcher-made questionnaire was used to collect data, its validity was obtained through face validity, and its reliability was determined by Cronbach's alpha method ($\alpha=0.896$). Research hypotheses were calculated and analyzed using Pearson's correlation coefficient, regression and path analysis. The results and findings of the research showed that the variable of parents' violent parenting methods had the highest effect with a coefficient of 0.886, and the variables of violence in the family, consumption of psychoactive substances and alcoholic beverages, bullying and militancy, adverse childhood experiences, sexual abuse, access Indiscriminate use of weapons, lack of strong convictions, having a criminal record, family disintegration by committing violent crimes have a direct and significant effect on clients, and the variables of self-protection, ethnic and racial prejudices, and membership in illegal gangs have a direct and significant effect on committing crimes. They have not had a violent effect.

Key words: violent crimes, teenagers and youth, correctional center, violence and Qom.

I. Introduction

The tangible presence of violence in various aspects of social, economic and political life, and especially its penetration within our families, is one of the social problems that we face at the national level. The growth of violence not only in society but also in families has spread the feeling of fear and insecurity in the society and has seriously worried the public mind. Some consider poverty, the increase in drugs, and violence in the family and society as a chain of factors that increase crime. Among social issues, the phenomenon of tendency to violence, immoral behavior and committing violent crimes needs more consideration; Because all the parts of the society are involved in it and it can cause disorder and insecurity at the level of the society, the phenomenon of violence and committing violent crimes, like other social phenomena, occurs under the influence of various factors; Factors such as family disorder, being influenced by peers and evil people, carrying cold weapons, weakening religious and religious beliefs, not being trained for life skills in the field of anger management and self-control, not respecting the rights of others, not being familiar with the rights Citizenship, the institutionalization of the superiority culture and. They are among them. Currently, we are witnessing an increase in the statistics of violence among citizens of different ages and genders, which has caused an increase in the

criminal population of the security and educational centers of the country, for this reason, it requires a lot of discussion and investigation to study its factors. Not paying attention to this issue has caused the everyday tendency of people, especially teenagers and young people, to violence. Therefore, considering the close relationship between violent crimes and social factors, it is hoped that the present research can take a small step in the field of pathology of social deviations and to as a foundation for other extensive experimental studies.

Adolescents form a large segment of the country's population, which will play a significant role in the dynamics and continuation of the social system and its comprehensive growth and development in the future. Those who are in the adolescence stage, in the period full of conflict and fluctuation between independence and dependence, pass one of the most sensitive stages of their lives. For this reason, this creates a heavy responsibility for society, family and especially for parents.

In the contemporary century, the increase in the delinquency of children and teenagers, especially committing crimes with violence and cruelty, is considered one of the social problems and has worried and confused the public opinion. Violent crimes in addition to murder include all cases that lead to assault and physical damage, but in some cases, as soon as physical damage is done to a person, he will be attacked mentally and emotionally so that some of these damages cannot be compensated even after years have passed. For example, kidnapping is one of these crimes and this phenomenon is highly dependent on the political, social and cultural conditions of societies. It can be understood from the country's demographic situation and structure that the structure of the future population will be such that there is a possibility of intensifying these crimes. And punishments have punishments. (Pika, 2019)

Forensic statistics show that every hour 72 clashes result in injuries in the country and 12 fights take place in Tehran. Only in the first two months of last year, 104,200 people went to forensic medical centers due to injuries caused by the conflict.

Based on this, 104,000 cases have been filed in judicial authorities and more than 200,000 people have been involved in police stations, prosecutors' offices and courts in just two months. Statistics show that disputes are one of the top ten crimes in the country. , swords and firearms in conflicts show that this social phenomenon has gone out of the normal state and has changed its direction towards dangerous and damaging encounters. (Resalat Newspaper No. 8449)

However, the occurrence of violent crimes and its exponential growth compared to other crimes and criminal titles of children and adolescents in Qom province has become a challenge and a social problem. The rate of 39% of crimes such as intentional injury with a knife, destruction and disturbance In terms of order, coercion, violent robbery, kidnapping, rape, group fights and show of strength with knives and swords compared to other crimes among the children and teenagers of the province during a year are problematic and questionable. .In investigating the social factors in the occurrence of violent crimes among the clients of the reform and education center, this research focuses on the following: family upbringing methods, family structure, social class, poverty, religious belief status, prison history of family members, prison history of the offender, group Friends and peers, sexual and physical abuse, the mentioned factors are evaluated in the group of children and teenagers introduced to the reform and education center who have committed violent crimes. In general, the basic question of the research is: What are the social factors in the occurrence of violent crimes (case of study, children and adolescents of the correction and education center of Qom province)?

This research can help institutions that fight against juvenile delinquency, which are the country's biggest assets. Knowing the social and economic situation of young criminals can be useful for educators, social workers, police officers and all those who are in contact with young people for accurate planning and reconstruction in order to reduce crime in the society. be useful. The behavior and relationships of parents in the family or not having an uplifting and joyful environment has an adverse effect on the soul of teenagers and young people. Every teenager and youth in the family needs support and love from their parents. (Sadiq, 1401: 58)

Again, this research can be done if the ways to prevent this problem are known and the number of delinquent children and teenagers can be reduced, and a large part of this budget can be spent on the scientific and practical training of these people, which is a very good investment. It will be for their future and will lead to more fruitful

and happy lives. According to the above, it is very necessary and important to investigate the problem of delinquency among children and teenagers to find the causes and find ways to prevent it. (Sadiq, 1401: 58)

Delinquency and committing violent crimes among children and teenagers is important from several aspects. Children and teenagers who are caught in this social calamity, in most cases lose irreparable opportunities in terms of education and work, the existence of such an unfavorable history has a great impact on their life and future, and considering that they are not accepted into the circle dignified and future-building academics and work, a despised group of such people is created, which in turn aggravates the problem for future generations and causes the ruin of more children and teenagers. The suffering and distress of families of delinquent children and teenagers and perpetrators of violent crimes is also significant in terms of social health and may cause tensions between families and neighbors and others, this issue in terms of cost, time and energy that governments spending to solve it is also very important, organizations such as reform and education centers, training centers, police force, children and women's rights protection association, children's courts and their related expenses are a burden on the budget of every country, if The prevention of this problem is recognized and the number of delinquent children and teenagers in general and the perpetrators of violent crimes in particular can be reduced, a large part of this budget can be spent on the education and scientific and practical training of such people, which is a very good investment for the future. It will be them and it will lead to more fruitful and happy lives. In fact, the importance of violent crime is related to the view of criminals on the one hand that they are trying to get their lost rights in any way possible, and on the other hand, the occurrence of such crimes in society endangers social security. It increases the feeling of insecurity. Violent crimes impose various costs on the society. Although murder and violent attacks are only a small part of the crimes, a significant amount of psychological, financial and social costs that the society pays are related to these crimes. Labibi: 1387, 15-16)

The general purpose of this research is to explain the social factors in the occurrence of violent crimes. In fact, we want to know how a person between the ages of twelve and twenty-three, instead of seeking education and training in the warm heart of family, school and university, and learning science and knowledge, progress and life, commits a crime or one of the types of violent crimes and ends up He gets jailed and sometimes he loses the chance of a healthy life, success and a bright future forever.

In order to achieve the general goals of the research, it is necessary to pursue more detailed goals, which are:

- 1- Explaining the relationship between violent parenting methods by parents (aggressive parents, corporal punishment, lack of necessary freedom and choice of children, emotional and verbal abuse, threat of beating, physical and emotional neglect, hatred and frustration of children) and committing violent crimes.
- 2- Clarifying the relationship between the consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychoactive substances (intentional drunkenness to commit criminal acts and the consumption of industrial drugs such as glass) and the commission of violent crimes.
- 3- Clarifying the relationship between self-protection (responding to insults and provocations with the intention of restoring dignity and starting verbal conflicts over very simple and trivial issues such as teasing, making eye contact, obscenity and finally physical conflict) and committing violent crimes.
- 4- Explaining the relationship between violence in the family (behavior that causes pain or harm to one of the family members on a continuous basis, and the family members are victims or witnesses of this violence and in the form of physical, psychological, sexual, health, financial, etc. violence. (happening) and committing violent crimes.
- 5- Clarifying the relationship between bullying (bully people have a lot of power and often try to intimidate others or people weaker than themselves with aggression, and these people are fearless and carry out their work everywhere with bullying) and committing violent crimes.
- 6- Explaining the relationship between ethnic and racial prejudices (people who, despite living in the city and accepting modernity and its components, sometimes adhere to strong ethnic and racial prejudices and think in an extreme tribal way) and commit violent crimes.

7- Clarifying the relationship between membership in criminal groups (people who could not achieve success for various reasons, which could be family, personal, social, etc., or live in crime-prone neighborhoods of the city, or associate with deviant and delinquent people Form criminal gangs for coercion, activities in the field of drugs and other crimes) and commit violent crimes.

8- Explaining the relationship between adverse childhood experiences (harassment and mistreatment, being bullied and witnessing violence from physical or step-parents and other people who live in the family with the child) and committing violent crimes.

9- Clarifying the relationship between unrestricted access to weapons or tools of aggression (any type of weapon or tool used for defense or attack that people take with them according to age requirements and a sense of superiority and role models from their living environment, friends, father and brothers) carries and there is no legal prohibition regarding the carrying and keeping of cold weapons) and committing violent crimes.

10- Determining the relationship between the experience of sexual abuse (having a history of rape in childhood and preoccupation with sexual thoughts) and committing violent crimes.

11- Determining the relationship between lack of faith and strong beliefs (belief in the truths and realities of the universe is based on monotheism, such as belief in the existence of God, revelation, prophecy, and resurrection, and the like, and the sin of behaviors that are violent and cause harm and damage to others and seeks dissatisfaction) and commits violent crimes.12- Determining the relationship between having a criminal record and prison (a person who was arrested for violating the laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran and committing a crime and was released from prison after serving his sentence and has a so-called record) and committing violent crimes.

13- Determining the relationship between the breakup of the family (one of the parents or both of them was absent due to reasons such as death, divorce, imprisonment or leaving the family and children) and committing violent crimes.

II. Research literature

2-1-Operational definition of concepts: dependent and main variables

The dependent variable in this research is violent crimes. Violent crimes mean severe crimes that people fear the most. The options specify the type of crime committed. To measure the history of imprisonment and detention of the client from items 2 to 3 and the level of adherence and commitment of the client before the arrest and his parents to religious matters, which are based on the principles of religion and then the rituals of Islam such as prayer, resurrection, imam leadership, fasting and ceremonies. religious and religion from items 4 to 13 on the Likert spectrum scale in five levels: very low, medium, high, and very high, which were assigned with grades (5, 4, 3, 2, 1) respectively, so the average score that In exchange for answering these five items, each respondent obtained a representative of his religious background. Items 14 to 16 are the level of prejudice and favoring ethnicity, items 17 to 21 are unrestricted access to weapons and carrying weapons, items 22 to 25 are protection variables and Self-defense in the created situations has been measured by all three variables on the Likert spectrum scale at five levels: very low, low, medium, high, and very high, respectively with scores (5, 4, 3, 2, 1). It belongs to them. The variable of consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychotropic substances is items 26 to 29, and the variable of bullying and violence is items 30 to 38, and the variable of membership in delinquent groups is items 39 to 44, and the variable of parenting methods, which has four indicators of verbal violence, behavioral violence emotional violence and tolerance with items 45 to 59 and the variable of violence in the family with indicators of behavioral violence of parents with each other and sexual violence of physical or step parents and close relatives with the client and behavioral violence of the client with others with items 60 to 68 and The variable of adverse experiences with items 69 to 73 and the variable of sexual harassment experience with items 74 to 76 were measured, and all the above variables were measured in an ordinal scale at four levels: not at all, rarely, sometimes, to There is a large amount, it is considered that they were awarded the grades (4,3,2,1) respectively. The variable of family breakdown has been measured with three indicators of

death, divorce and imprisonment of parents with items 77 to 79, and items 80 to 92 are the variables of immigration, ethnicity, place of residence, level of education of the client and parents, occupation of parents, The level of income and housing and the age of the client have been allocated.

2-2- Previous studies

1- Rahmani Firouzjaei, Ali, Abbasi Esfjiri, Ali Asghar, Mehraayin, Mustafa (1401) have conducted a research entitled Phenomenological Analysis of the Perception of Prisoners of Violent Crimes in Mazdaran Province, which the results of the research show. The identity of the criminals is formed due to belonging to the subculture of Lottery, with the display of voluntary discipline, the proud acceptance of the hot and shameful label, the paradoxical mentality of despair and redemption towards the future, empathy and companionship with the fate of the same class.(Rahmani Firouzjaa, Abbasi Esfajir, Mehraayin, 1401: 57-81)

2- Saeed Heydari et al. (1400) have conducted a research entitled qualitative study of crime subculture (lived experience of playing lotteries among prisoners of violent crimes in Mazandaran province) that the results of the research show that learning and continuing violence among prisoners for pleasure and Enjoying being in the fields of self-expression of violence is formed by intentionally disrupting the controlling emotions (eyes and mind), which of course, with the passage of time and observing the victorious effects in the fields of violence and Lat-bazi (in the form of making noise and chanting and throwing knives) has represented its objective effect.(Haidari et al., 1400: 277-297)

3- Barkhordar, Shahrazad, Navabakhsh, Mehrdad and Kaldi, Alireza (1402) conducted a research entitled "Investigating the effect of sociological factors on violent crimes" (case study of Kerman city). Especially the peer group is studied because the number of their deviant calls is more than their deviant calls (Barkhordar, Navabakhsh and Kaldi, 1402:160-179).

4- Soltani, Shahram, Sheikhu-Islami, Abbas, Asghari, Abdul Reza (2019) conducted a research with the title of identification and analysis of crime prevention drivers in the urban neighborhoods of Tehran in order to develop sustainable security using fuzzy structural equations, the results of which show It has undeniable effects of social, environmental and economic anomalies in the prevention of crime in the reg

5- Haji Dehabadi, Mohammad Ali, Shams Natri, Mohammad Ebrahim, Gol Khandan, Samira (2015) conducted a research entitled Criminological study of the psychological structure of perpetrators of crimes against humanity, and the results of the research show. Gender, family supervision and delinquent friends had the greatest impact on sexual deviance. (Uzbay, 2006)

6- Kobrin shows in his studies about regional crimes that in some crime-prone areas, integration between two groups does not take place due to reasons such as drastic changes in the racial, ethnic, and class characteristics of the population. Kubrin's opinion about these areas is that the normal value system built the necessary institutionalized tools to influence, and despite the violations that adults do in both systems, the area does not have systematic activities against the law. Since both value systems are disorganized, the possibility of infiltrating other groups is limited. However, Kubrin's opinion about the social construction of crime-prone areas is not very clear in terms of opportunities and the possibilities of learning criminal behavior. He says that the first areas, especially in terms of He does not consider it appropriate to transfer the experiences of delinquent adults to minors, and when he says that the delinquent activities of adults are unorganized, it means that the opportunities to engage in organized activities are very limited. It provides crime. (Generosity, 1381: 62)

2-3-The theoretical framework of the research:

The study of different theories as well as the breadth of dimensions of the subject under study made us choose a composite point of view and extract a special case from each of the theories. Based on this, the process of selecting variables to be measured in the research is discussed from the mentioned theories.

Social pressure theory has been used to explain the variables of violence in the family and the experience of sexual abuse in childhood and the adverse experiences of the individual in the past. According to Agnew, criminal behaviors are the direct result of negative emotional states - anger, frustration and harmful emotions. These negative emotional states are from four sources of pressure caused by failure to advance goals, pressure caused by the gap between expectations and what has been achieved, pressure caused by The loss of stimuli that have a positive aspect for a person, for example, the loss of a close friend or an important person in life, and the pressure caused by the presence of stimuli that have a negative aspect for a person: refers to negative experiences that a person encounters, such as child abuse, neglect, or victimization of crimes (Agnew, 1992).

This theory emphasizes the mistreatment of the individual by others. For example, others may prevent a person from reaching his goals. (or confront him with negative or undesirable stimuli) Such goals are not necessarily the result of a larger cultural system, as Agnew argues, they may be derived from specific subcultures (Agnew, 1992).

Agnew believes that stressful events lead to crime when: 1) these events seem unjust. 2) Be at a high level in terms of magnitude and intensity. 3) Be associated with low social control or be the result of this low control. 4) Create pressure or incentive for deviant adaptation to an unfavorable situation. In explaining the variables of family disintegration, the feeling of belonging or not belonging to the family, the idea is taken from the theory of social control (Travis Hirschi), because in this theory, there are four factors of dependence on the family and other members of the society, commitment or conscience, involvement and being busy, and finally, beliefs. It is emphasized as restrictions or social control, and on the other hand, deviation is caused by the weakening or disconnection of a person's belonging to the family and society, and the sense of harmony of people should be raised using different mechanisms.

The variables of applying violent educational methods by parents and the unfavorable environment of childhood (unsuitable social environment) and (tendency to bully and violence) and (prevalence of deviance in the family) are taken from the theory of social learning. Because according to Edwin Sutherland's theory, abnormal behavior is learned by establishing a differential link between a person and others and the environment. In the theory of contrast, the variable of economic and social base is exemplified. Because according to this theory, people with a (high economic and social) base usually attribute deviation to people with a low economic and social base. Labeling theory has been used to examine the variables of criminal record and prison and drug and alcohol consumption. The variable (religious adherence) was selected based on the theory of social control (subject of beliefs) and the researchers' experiences. Of course, phenomenological theory has also been used regarding the level of adherence, because phenomenological theory creates a way to the mentality and inside of people (which is called phenomenon) and investigates the awareness, tendencies, feelings and opinions of people and shows them in the tendency or lack of tendency to deviate. It is effective. The variables of membership in criminal groups, use of weapons and other means of violence and self-protection can be explained from the subcultural theory in the field of social harm. According to Cohen, the delinquent subculture is the collective response of people who have the same position in the social structure and feel powerless to acquire a high social position and the material benefits that come with this position, and the collective choice of the delinquent subculture is a solution to obtain the individual's social position. Based on the criteria accepted by them and it is possible for them to do them. Finally, the theory of social inequalities has been used to explain the variable of ethnic prejudices, according to David Mayer, inequality in status creates prejudice, prejudice and discrimination reinforce each other, discrimination produces prejudice, and prejudice legitimizes discrimination and causes feelings There is contempt for the ruling group and aggression against it.

2-4-Hypothesis:

1- Applying violent educational methods by parents is effective in committing violent crimes.

2. Alcohol consumption has an effect on committing violent crimes.
3. Self-protection (response to insults and provocations with the intention of restoring dignity) has an effect on committing violent crimes.
4. Violence in the family has an effect on committing violent crimes.
5. Bullying (militancy) is effective in committing violent crimes.
6. Ethnic and racial prejudices are effective in committing violent crimes.
7. Membership in criminal gangs has an effect on committing violent crimes. (belonging, cohesion and connection)
8. Unfavorable childhood experiences (such as being bullied and being bullied and witnessing violence in the family) have an effect on committing violent crimes.
9. Unregulated access to weapons or aggressive tools has an effect on committing violent crimes.
10. The experience of sexual abuse (having a history of rape during childhood) has an effect on committing violent crimes. (preoccupation or sexual thoughts) is one of the characteristics of victims of sexual abuse. (Sexual unrestrainedness)
11. Not having strong beliefs that some actions are innocent has an effect on committing violent crimes.
12. Having a criminal record and prison has an effect on committing violent crimes.
13. The family (cohesion or disintegration) has an effect on the occurrence of violent crimes.

III. Research methodology:

Survey research can be called small-scale or large-scale survey research according to the size of the studied community. The present research has been conducted at both the library and field levels. At the library level, the background of the research has been examined and comprehensive ideas have been collected in this field, and at the field level, survey methods have been used, and for data analysis, various descriptive methods have been used. and inference has been used. In short, it should be said that the present study includes all clients between twelve and twenty-three years of age of the reform and education center of Qom province, considering that according to the Islamic Penal Law approved on May 1, 2012, people who commit crimes under the age of eighteen until the age of twenty-three, they must be kept in the reform and education center, so all the applicants who are between the ages of 12 and 23 and have committed one of the violent crimes such as intentional stabbing with a knife, mass fighting, kidnapping, destruction and disorder and public comfort, pickpocketing, robbery, rape, adultery, and adultery are included in the sample. This study is part of quantitative studies in terms of the nature of the data collection and in terms of the purpose, it is part of basic studies - user and from The method of data collection is descriptive-causal.is.

Next row of questions

Committing one of the types of violent crime

Demention

question

Having a criminal record and arrest	2,3
Having strong religious beliefs	4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13
Having ethnic and tribal prejudices	14,15,16
Unregulated access to weapons	17,18,19,20,21
Self-protection against others	22, 23, 24, 25
Consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychoactive substances	26,27,28,29
Bullying and aggression	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38
Membership in criminal categories	39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44
Applying violent educational methods of parents	45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58,

	59
Violence in the family	60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68
adverse childhood experiences	69,70,71,72,73
experiences of sexual harassment	74, 75, 76
cohesion or disintegration of the family	77, 78, 79
Age, education, income, housing, place of residence, number of family members, ethnicity, occupation of parents	80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92

Total Cronbach's alpha

Number of questions, Cronbach's alpha level

Total Cronbach's alpha

Total Cronbach's alpha	Number of questions
896	77

According to the alpha criterion, these coefficients are higher than 0.6. So we conclude that the questions have the necessary reliability.

The next row is the number of Cronbach's alpha questions

Having strong religious beliefs	10	903.
Having strong religious beliefs	3	699.
Having ethnic and tribal prejudices	5	693.
Protecting oneself against others	4	314.
Consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychoactive substances	4	548.
6 Bullying and militancy	9	852.
Bullying and aggression	6	696.
Applying violent educational methods of parents	15	885.
Violence of family	9	783.
adverse childhood experiences	5	798.
experiences of sexual harassment	3	797.

IV. Findings

4-1-Data description (descriptive statistics) mass

Table 4-1- Distribution of the frequency of committing one of the types of violent crimes

The cumulative frequency	percentage	frequency	crime
9.8	9.8	5	murder
35.3	25.5	13	Intentional injury with a knife

43.1	7.8	4	Mass strife
66.6	23.5	12	quarel
68.6	2.	1	kidnapping
72.5	3.9	2	Rape and adultry
92.2	19.6	10	Armed robbery
100	7.6	4	others
	100	51	

According to the information obtained from the type of crime, 9.8% was murder, 25.5% was intentional wounding with a knife, 7.8% was group fight, 23.5% was kidnapping, 2% was rape, 3.9% was rape. For rape and adultery, 19.6% have been detained for the crime of theft and 7.8% for other crimes.

Table 2-4- Frequency distribution of the age of the first record of arrest and imprisonment

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	First record	
0	0	0	Under 10 years old	variable
3.9	3.9	2	10-12 years old	
29.4	25.5	13	12-14 years old	
84.3	54.9	28	14 years older	
100	15.7	8	No record	total
	100	51		

According to the frequency table above, 3.9% of the respondents of the second option (10 to 12 years old), 25.5% of the third option (12 to 14 years old), 54.9% of the fourth option (14 years old and above), 15.7% of the fifth option (no history) were. Applying violent parenting methods

Table 3-4- Distribution of the frequency of using violent educational methods by parents

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Applying violent educational methods of parents	
43.1	43.1	22	There is no variable at all	variable
78.4	35.4	18	It is rarely there	
98	19.6	10	Sometimes there is	
100	2	1	There is a lot	
	100	51		total

According to the above frequency table, 43.1% of respondents chose the first option (not at all), 35.3% chose the second option (rarely exists), 19.6% chose the third option (sometimes exists), and 2% chose the fourth option (exists a lot). have chosen

Consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychotropic substances

Table 5-4- Consumption of alcohol and psychoactive substances

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Consumption of alcoholic beverages	
49	49	25	There is no variable at all	variables
88	39.2	20	It is rarely there	
100	11.8	6	Sometimes there is	
100	0	0	There is a lot	
	100	51		

Based on the above frequency table information, 49% of the respondents chose the first option (not at all), 39.2% the second option (rarely present), 11.8% the third option (sometimes present), and 0% the fourth option (exists a lot). have done Protecting yourself from others

Table 6-4- Frequency distribution of self-protection against others

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Protecting yourself from others	
5.9	5.9	3	Very low	variables
39.4	23.5	12	little	
71.6	41.2	21	Medium	
96.1	25.5	13	very	
100	3.9	2	Very much	
	100	51		

According to the above frequency table, 5.9% of the respondents chose the first option (very little), 23.5% the second option (low), 41.2% the third option (moderate), 25.5% the fourth option (high) and 3.9% the fifth option (very high). are

Table 7-4- Frequency distribution of violence in the family

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Violence in the family	
47.1	47.1	24	It does not exist at all	variables
82.4	35.2	18	It is rarely there	
100	17.6	9	Sometimes there is	
100	0	0	There is a lot	
	100	51		

According to the above frequency table, 47.1% of the respondents chose the first option (not at all), 35.3% chose the second option (rarely exists), 17.6% chose the third option (sometimes exists), and 0% chose the fourth option (exists a lot). have chosen Bullying and aggression

Table 8-4- Distribution of frequency of bullying and militancy

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Bullying and aggression	
15.7	15.7	8	It does not exist at all	variable
64.7	49.	25	It is rarely there	
96.1	31.4	16	Sometimes there is	
100	3.9	2	There is a lot	
	100	51		total

Based on the above frequency table information, 15.7 percent of the respondents chose the first option (not at all), 49 percent chose the second option (rarely exists), 31.4 percent chose the third option (sometimes exists) 3.9% have chosen the fourth option (there is a lot). Having ethnic and tribal prejudices

Table 4-9 Frequency distribution of having ethnic and tribal prejudices

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Having ethnic and tribal prejudices	
3.9	3.9	2	Very low	variable
35.3	31.4	16	little	
64.7	29.4	15	medium	
88.2	23.5	12	very	
100	11.8	6	Very much	total
	100	51		

According to the above frequency table, 3.9% of the respondents chose the first option (very little), 31.4% the second option (low), 29.4% the third option (moderate), 23.5% the fourth option (high) and 11.8% the fifth option (very high). are

Table 10-4 - Frequency distribution of membership in criminal categories

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Membership in criminal gangs	
21.6	21.6	11	It does not exist at all	variable
80.4	58.8	30	It is rarely there	
98	17.6	9	Sometimes there is	
100	2	1	There is a lot	
	100	51		

According to the information of the frequency table above, 21.6 percent of the respondents of the first option (does not exist at all) 58.8% of the second option (rarely exists), 17.6% of the third option (sometimes exists), 2% of the fourth option (exists a lot).

Adverse childhood experiences

Table 11-4- Frequency distribution table of adverse childhood experiences

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Adverse childhood experiences	
27.5	27.5	14	It does not exist at all	variable
60.8	33.2	17	It is rarely there	
94.1	33.2	17	Sometimes there is	
100	5.9	3	There is a lot	
	100	51		

According to the above frequency table, 27.5% of the respondents chose the first option (not at all), 33.3% the second option (rarely present), 33.3% the third option (sometimes present), and 5.9% the fourth option (exists a lot). have chosen

Unregulated access to weapons

Table 12-4- Distribution of the frequency of unregulated access to weapons

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Unregulated access to weapons	
2	2	1	little	variable
27.5	25.5	13	Very little	
70.5	43	22	medium	
98	27.5	14	very	
100	2	1	Very much	
	100	51	total	

According to the information of the frequency table above, 2% of the respondents chose the first option (very little), 25.5% the second option (little), 43% the third option (moderate), 27.5% the fourth option (a lot) and 2% the fifth option (very much). are

Table 4-13- experience of sexual harassment

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Experience sexual harassment	
41.3	41.2	21	It does not exist at all	variable
73.6	31.6	16	It is rarely there	
96.9	23.5	12	Sometimes there is	
100	3.9	3	There is a lot	
	100	51	total	

According to the above frequency table, 41.2% of the respondents chose the first option (not at all), 31.4% the second option (rarely present), 23.5% the third option (sometimes present), and 3.9% the fourth option (a lot). have chosen

Table 14-4- Frequency distribution of not having strong religious beliefs

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Not having strong beliefs	

11.8	11.8	6	Very little	variable
49.1	37.3	19	little	
74.4	29.3	15	medium	
98	19.6	10	very	
100	2	1	Very much	total
	100	51		

Based on the above frequency table information, 11.8% of the respondents chose the first option (very little), 37.3% the second option (low), 29.3% the third option (moderate), 19.6% the fourth option (high) and 2% the fifth option (very high).

Table 15-4-Frequency distribution of membership in criminal categories

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Are Membership in criminal gangs	
29.4	29.4	15	alone	variable
64.7	35.3	18	With the help of one of my friends	
100	35.3	18	With the help of some of my friends	
100	0	0	in groups and gangs	
	100	51		total

According to the frequency table above, 29.4% of the respondents of the first option (alone), 35.3% of the second option (with the help of one of my friends), 35.3% of the third option (with the help of several of my friends) and the fourth option were not selected. Family unity or disintegration

Table 16-4 - Distribution of the frequency of family cohesion or disintegration (while alive)

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	family cohesion or disintegration	
72.5	72.5	37	Both my parents are alive and my father is the head of the family	variable
82.2	11.8	6	My father is dead and my mother is the head of the family	
95.6	2	1	My mother is dead and my father is the head of the family	
98.8	2	1	My parents are dead	
100	88.2	45		total
	11.8	6		unresponsiveness
	100	51		total

According to the frequency table above, 72.5% of the respondents of the first option (parents are alive), 11.8% of the second option (father is deceased), 2% of the third option (mother is deceased), 2% of the fourth option (parents are deceased) and 11.8% have chosen the percentage (non-response)

Table 17-4- Frequency distribution of family cohesion or disintegration (parental separation)

The cumulative frequency	perc	frequency	family cohesion or disintegration
--------------------------	------	-----------	-----------------------------------

	ent			
5.9	5.9	3	My parents are separated, I live with my father	variable
17.7	11.8	6	My parents are separated, I live with my mother	
25.5	7.8	4	My parents are separated. I live with my grandfather and grandmother	
33.3	7.8	4	My parents are separated, I live with others	
100	33.3	17		total
	66.6	34		unresponsive ness
	100	51		total

According to the information of the frequency table above, 5.9% of the respondents of the first option (my parents are separated, I live with my father) 11.8% of the second option (my parents are separated, I live with my mother) 7.8% of the option Third (my parents are separated and I live with my grandfather and grandmother) 7.8% chose the fourth option (my parents are separated and I live with others) and 66.7% (no response) .

Table 18-4- Distribution of the frequency of family cohesion or disintegration (parents having a history)

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	family cohesion or disintegration	
11.8	11.8	6	My father is in prison	variable
11.8	0	0	My mother is in prison	
29.4	17.6	9	My father has a prison history	
31.4	2.	1	My mother has a prison history	
100	31.4	16		total
	68.6	35		unresponsive ness
	100	51		total

According to the information of the frequency table above, 11.8% of the respondents of the first option (my father is in prison), 0% of the second option (my mother is in prison), 17.6% of the third option (my father has a prison record), 2% of the fourth option (my mother has a prison record) and 68.6 have chosen the percentage (non-response).

Migration
 nationality
 Age

Table 21-4- Frequency distribution of the age of clients

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	

2	2	1	12	variable age
3.9	2	1	15	
11.8	7.8	4	16	
51	39.2	20	17	
75.2	21.6	11	18	
76.6	3.9	2	19	
86.3	9.8	5	20	
88.2	2	1	21	
96.1	7.8	4	22	
100	3.9	2	23	
	100	51		total

According to the frequency table above, 2% at the age of 12, 2% at the age of 15, 7.8% at the age of 16, 39.2% at the age of 17, 21.6% are 18 years old, 3.9% are 19 years old, 9.8% are 20 years old, 2% are 21 years old, 7.8% are 22 years old, and 3.9% are 23 years old.

Table 22-4- Frequency distribution of the level of education of the applicants

The cumulative frequency	percent	frequency	Level of education	
0	0	0	illiterate	variable
17.5	17.6	9	primary	
72.5	54.9	28	guidance	
100	27.5	14	high school	age
	100	51		total

According to the information of the frequency table above, 0% of the respondents have chosen the first option (illiterate), 17.6% the second option (primary), 54.9% the third option (guidance), 27.5% the fourth option (high school).

4-2-Inferential findings

4-2-1-Data distribution test:

Before testing the hypotheses, we first determine the distribution of the data using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Table 4-2-1 results of data distribution test

ks test results		
51		Number of data
3.82	mean	Normal distribution parameters
2.27	standard deviation	

187.	Absolute value	The maximum deviation value
187.	positive	
187.	negative	
111.-		The value of the z statistic
1.337		
056.	54.9	Level of significance

According to the obtained number of significant level (sig) which is more than 5%, it is concluded that the related data have a normal distribution. Therefore, Pearson's correlation coefficient test is used to determine the correlation.

The first hypothesis:

- 1- Does the application of violent educational methods by parents have an effect on committing violent crimes?
 H₀: Applying violent educational methods by parents has no effect on committing violent crimes.
 H₁: Applying violent educational methods by parents has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-2 The results of the first hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of applying violent educational methods by parents Pearson's correlation coefficient is 0.1886 The significance level is 0.000 Number 51 51 Application of violent educational methods by parents Pearson correlation coefficient 0.886 1 The significance level is 0.000 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to Pearson's correlation coefficient (r=0.886); the second number is the significance level of correlation coefficients (sig=0.000); and the third number is the number of lines (N=51) that have two variables. It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, the application of violent educational methods by parents has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and the application of violent educational methods by parents increases the commission of violent crimes.

The second hypothesis:

- 2- Does the consumption of alcoholic beverages have an effect on committing violent crimes?
 H₀: Consumption of alcoholic beverages does not affect violent crimes.
 H₁: Alcohol consumption has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-3-Results of the second hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of consuming alcoholic beverages or psychoactive substances Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.366.1 The significance level is 0.008 Number 51 51 Consumption of alcoholic beverages or psychoactive substances Pearson correlation coefficient 0.366 1 The significance level is 0.008 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to Pearson's correlation coefficient (r=0.366); the second number is the significance level of correlation coefficients (sig=0.008); and the third number is the number of rows (N=51) that have two variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively. According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, the consumption of alcoholic beverages or psychotropic substances has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and the consumption of alcoholic beverages or psychotropic substances increases the commission of violent crimes.

The third hypothesis:

3- Does self-defense (replying to insults and provocations with the intention of restoring dignity) have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Self-protection (response to insult and incitement with the intention of restoring dignity) has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Self-protection (response to insult and provocation with the intention of restoring dignity) has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-4-Results of the third hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of self-defense crime commission Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.182 The significance level is 0.202 Number 51 51 Self protection Pearson correlation coefficient 0.182 1 The significance level is 0.202 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.182$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.202$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have been numbered by the second variable.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively, and if it is close to zero, we say that there is no correlation. According to the above table and the significance level of the correlation coefficients ($sig=0.202$) which is more than 0.05, we cannot reject the hypothesis H₀; That is, self-defense does not affect the commission of violent crimes.

The fourth hypothesis:

4-Does violence in the family have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Violence in the family has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Violence in the family has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-5-The results of the fourth hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of violence in the family Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.705.1 The significance level is 0.000 Number 51 51 Violence in the family Pearson correlation coefficient 0.705 1 The significance level is 0.000 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.705$); The second number of the significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.000$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two variable numbers.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, violence in the family has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and violence in the family causes an increase in committing violent crimes.

The fifth hypothesis:

5-Does bullying have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Bullying (belligerence) has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Bullying (belligerence) has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-6-The results of the fifth hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of bullying crime rate Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.282.1 The significance level is 0.045 Number 51 51 Bullying Pearson correlation coefficient 0.282 1 The significance level is 0.045 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.282$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.045$); And the third number is the number of lines

(N=51) that have two variable numbers. It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, bullying has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and bullying increases committing violent crimes.

The sixth hypothesis:

6- Do ethnic and racial prejudices have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Ethnic and racial prejudices have no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Ethnic and racial prejudices have an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-7-The results of the sixth hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of ethnic and racial prejudices
Pearson's correlation coefficient 1 -0.199 The significance level is 0.162 Number 51 51 Ethnic and racial biases,
Pearson's correlation coefficient 1-0.199 The significance level is 0.162 Number 51 51 The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient (r=-0.199); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients (sig=0.162); And the third number is the number of lines (N=51) that have two variable numbers.

It is always a value. The correlation is incomplete and inverse. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively, and if it is close to zero, we say that there is no correlation. According to the above table and the significance level of the correlation coefficients (sig=0.162) which is more than 0.05, we cannot reject the hypothesis

H₀; That is, ethnic and racial prejudices have no effect on committing violent crimes. The seventh hypothesis:

7-Does membership in criminal gangs have an effect on committing violent crimes (belonging, cohesiveness, and bonding)?

H₀: Membership in illegal gangs has no effect on committing violent crimes (belonging, cohesion and attachment).

H₁: Membership in illegal gangs has an effect on committing violent crimes (belonging, cohesion and attachment).

Table 8-2-4-7th hypothesis test results.

Pearson's correlation table Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.159 The significance level is 0.265 Number 51 51
Pearson's correlation coefficient 1.0 159 for membership in illegal categories The significance level is 0.265
Number 51 51 The first number equals the Pearson correlation coefficient (r=0.159); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients (sig=0.265); And the third number is the number of lines (N=51) that have two number variables It is always a value. The correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively, and if it is close to zero, we say that there is no correlation. According to the above table and the significance level of the correlation coefficients (sig=0.265) which is more than 0.05, we cannot reject the hypothesis of [H] _0; That is, membership in illegal gangs has no effect on committing violent crimes.

The eighth hypothesis:

8- Do adverse childhood experiences (such as being abused and being bullied and witnessing violence in the family) have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Unfavorable childhood experiences (such as abuse and misbehavior, being bullied and witnessing violence in the family) have no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Unfavorable childhood experiences (such as abuse and misbehavior being bullied and witnessing violence in the family) have an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-9-results of the eighth hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of adverse childhood experiences
Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.525.1

The significance level is 0.000

Number 51 51

Adverse childhood experiences Pearson correlation coefficient 0.525 1

The significance level is 0.000

Number 51 51

The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.525$); The second number of the significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.000$); The third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two variable numbers.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H_0 is rejected and hypothesis H_1 is accepted; That is, adverse childhood experiences have a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and adverse childhood experiences cause an increase in violent crimes.

The ninth hypothesis:

9- Does uncontrolled access to weapons or aggressive tools have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H_0 : Unregulated access to weapons or aggressive tools has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H_1 : Unregulated access to weapons or aggressive tools has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-10-The results of the ninth hypothesis test

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of illegal access to weapons
Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.1980

The significance level is 0.004

Number 51 51

Unregulated access to weapons Pearson correlation coefficient 0.980 1

The significance level is 0.004

Number 51 51

The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.980$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.004$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two number variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis

H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, unregulated access to weapons has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and unregulated access to weapons causes an increase in violent crimes.

Tenth hypothesis:

10- Does the experience of sexual abuse (having a history of abuse during childhood) have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: The experience of sexual abuse (having a history of rape during childhood) has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: The experience of sexual abuse (having a history of rape during childhood) has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 4-2-11-10th hypothesis test results

Pearson's correlation table of the rate of committing a crime and experiencing sexual abuse
Crime rate, Pearson correlation coefficient 0.530.1

The significance level is 0.000

Number 51 51

Experience of sexual harassment, Pearson correlation coefficient 0.530 1

The significance level is 0.000

Number 51 51

The first number equals the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.530$); The second number of the significance level of correlation coefficients ($\text{sig}=0.000$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two number variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H₀ is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, the experience of sexual abuse has a direct effect on the commission of violent crimes, and the experience of sexual abuse increases the commission of violent crimes.

The eleventh hypothesis:

11- Does not having strong beliefs that some actions are innocent have an effect on committing violent crimes?

H₀: Not having strong beliefs about the sinlessness of some actions has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H₁: Not having strong beliefs about the sinlessness of some actions has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 12-2-4-11th hypothesis test results

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of not having strong beliefs about the sin of some actions
Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.369.1 crime rate

The significance level is 0.008

Number 51 51

Not having strong beliefs about the sin of some acts Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.369 1
The significance level is 0.008

Number 51 51

The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.369$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($\text{sig}=0.008$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two number variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively. According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H_0 is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, not having strong beliefs about the guilt of some actions has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and not having strong beliefs about the guilt of some actions increases the commission of violent crimes.

The twelfth hypothesis:

12-Having a criminal record and prison has no effect on committing violent crimes?

H_0 : Having a criminal record and prison has no effect on committing violent crimes.

H_1 : Having a criminal record and prison has an effect on committing violent crimes.

Table 13-2-4-12th hypothesis test results

Pearson's correlation table of the crime rate of having a criminal record and prison
Pearson's correlation coefficient of crime rate is 0.383.1

Significance level 0.005

Number 51 51

Having a criminal record and prison Pearson correlation coefficient 0.383 1

Significance level 0.005

Number 51 51

The first number is equal to the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.383$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($\text{sig}=0.005$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two number variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively.

According to the above table, with 95% certainty, hypothesis H_0 is rejected and hypothesis 1H is accepted; That is, having a criminal record and prison has a direct effect on committing violent crimes, and having a criminal record and prison increases committing violent crimes.

The thirteenth hypothesis:

13-Does the family (cohesion or disintegration) have an effect on the occurrence of violent crimes?

H_0 : Family (cohesion or disintegration) has no effect on the occurrence of violent crimes.

H_1 : Family (cohesion or disintegration) has an effect on the occurrence of violent crimes.

Table 4-14-2-13th hypothesis test results

Pearson's correlation table of family crime rate (cohesion or disintegration)
Pearson's correlation coefficient 0.318.1 crime rate

The significance level is 0.023

Number 51 51

Family (cohesion or disintegration) Pearson correlation coefficient 0.318 1

The significance level is 0.023

Number 51 51

The first number equals the Pearson correlation coefficient ($r=0.318$); The second number of significance level of correlation coefficients ($sig=0.023$); And the third number is the number of lines ($N=51$) that have two number variables.

It is always a value. Correlation is incomplete and direct. As the value of X increases, the value of Y increases relatively. According to the above table, with 95% confidence, hypothesis H_0 is rejected and hypothesis H_1 is accepted; That is, the family (cohesion or disintegration) has a direct effect on the commission of violent crimes, and the family (cohesion or disintegration) causes an increase in the commission of violent crimes.

Regression line fitting:

To obtain the regression line model, we enter mass as dependent variable and thirteen resources as independent variables in SPSS software.

The first output is the following table:

Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.912	.831	.772	.967

According to this table, the correlation coefficient is 0.912. The coefficient of determination is equal to 0.831. That is, about 83% of the changes in the dependent variable are due to the changes in the independent variables, which is a good number.

The second output is the following table:

ANOVA.

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	170.800	13	13.138	14.045	.000
	Residual	34.612	37	.935		
	Total	205.412	50			

The above table is the analysis of variance table that measures the appropriateness of the regression model. Considering that the maximum significance level (Sig.) is less than 0.05, therefore the proposed regression model is suitable.

The following table is the last output of SPSS software:

Coefficientsa

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	-2.680	1.266		-2.117	.041
1 اعمال و شهابیتر بیتخسونتأميز و الدين	1.888	.395	.683	4.785	.000
مصرف مشروبات الكليياموادر وانگردان	.141	.332	.044	.424	.674
حفاظتاز خود	.256	.252	.109	1.015	.317
خسونتدر خانواده	.924	.485	.266	1.906	.064
قلدر بوسنيز هجويي	-.603	.416	-.205	-1.449	.156

$$Y = -2.680 + 1.888X_1 + 0.141X_2 + 0.256X_3 + 0.924X_4 - .0603X_5 + 0.221X_6 - 0.224X_7 + 0.053X_8 - 0.355X_9 - 0.158X_{10} + 0.207X_{11} + 0.145X_{12} + 0.497X_{13} + \varepsilon$$

V. The result of the research

The result of the research shows that the gap and break in the family, the lack of education and proper job and bad friends play a major role in people turning to crime, especially violent crimes. Especially teenagers and young people who don't have a suitable family and are present outside the family to make a living or work and don't have good friends, they turn more towards crime, especially violent crimes, mismanagement or lack of education and awareness of parents, teenagers and young people places them in this path and the companionship and friendship of people who commit violent crimes little by little puts people in the crosshairs of learning these crimes. The background results of the researches that were used in the article, all of them are in line with the results were usContaminated places such as streets, alleys, and neighborhoods where many criminals travel and are present, especially for young people who do not have family support, expose them to criminal groups. Our researched community consisted of teenagers in the correctional center centers of Qom city. Because they are not of legal age, these people are cared for in these centers instead of prison. Lack of awareness and education is effective for people to be exposed to crime and violent crimes

5-1-Research proposals

- 1- In order to scrutinize and as accurately as possible the violence and the occurrence of violent crimes among teenagers, other aspects of this phenomenon, such as physical, sexual, emotional and verbal, should be explored separately.
- 2- The present research should be conducted on the female clients of correction and education centers in the country.
- 3- Due to the small number of clients of reform and education centers and if you have enough time and financial resources, it is better to study the above issue longitudinally.
- 4- In order to obtain more accurate results in investigating the causes of committing violent crimes, only one of the family, social, cultural, and environmental factors should be studied.
- 5- Due to the wide scope of some research variables, it is suggested to be investigated as a single factor.

5-2-Practical suggestions.

- 1- It is suggested that the honorable parliament of the Islamic Republic of Iran approves the bill banning the carrying, sale and distribution of cold weapons, which unfortunately has been forgotten for any reason, because the curve of violent crimes with cold weapons has been on the rise in recent years. According to police statistics, a high percentage of murders in the country are carried out using cold weapons.
- 2- Families should monitor the actions and behavior of their children inside and outside the house and reduce conflict and violence in the family.
- 3- - Supervision of families on their children's socializing and making friends, encouraging and supporting and providing a suitable environment for their continued education.

- 4- Raising the level of community awareness and literacy through creating educational classes in poor areas of the city or in family welfare centers, especially for parents
- 4- .5-Providing the necessary facilities for orphaned children through the establishment of employment centers.
- 6- All-round support for homeless children and adolescents by forming a new governmental or non-governmental organization in the fields of education, housing, employment, marriage and providing a healthy and successful life. It is not possible to provide all services to this vulnerable group
- 5- 7- In order to prevent the occurrence of violent crimes among children and teenagers, it is suggested that effective cultural factors in this field, such as mass media, radio, television, and cinema, by making programs and documentary and educational films to improve the level of information and awareness and to explain the consequences of such perpetrators. From the crimes, the future builders of this border will be useful.
- 8- The results and findings of the research are applied in educational and training institutions and organizations, educational units of administrations such as the governorate and district administration, reform and education centers, education and training centers, intellectual development centers and so on. It can be useful.

sources

A. Persian References

- [1.] Sediqi, Hamid (2008): Examining the problems of settlements and residential complexes in the south of Tehran and its effect on antisocial behavior, Master's thesis of Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran.
- [2.] Labibi, Mohammad Mahdi (2007): *Sociology of Violent Crimes*, Tehran: Afkar Publishing.
- [3.] Pika, Jar (2019) *Criminology*, translator: Ali Hosseini Najafi A
- [4.] Labibi, Mohammad Mahdi (2007) *Sociology of Violent Crimes*, Tehran: Shrekkan Naqd Afkar Publications.
- [5.] Sediq Sarostani, Rahmat Elah (1401) *Social Pathology (Sociology of Deviances)*, Tehran: Samt Publications.
- [6.] Rahmani Firouzja, Ali, Abbasi Esfjir, Ali Asghar, Mehraayin, Mostafa (1401) Phenomenological analysis of the perception of prisoners of violent crimes in Mazandaran province, Cultural Society, Research Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies, *Scientific Quarterly (scientific-research article)* , year, number 13, fall 3, 1401 57-81.
- [7.] Haidari, Saeed, Rahmani Firouzja, Ali, Abbasi Esfjir, Ali Asghar, Mehraayin, Mustafa (1400) Qualitative study of the subculture of crime (lived experience of playing lotteries among prisoners of violent crimes in Mazandaran province), *Two Quarterly Journal of Social Issues*, Volume 12, Number 1. pp. 277-297.
- [8.] Barkhordar, Shahrazad, Navabakhsh, Mehrdad, Kaldi, Alireza (1402) Investigating social and economic factors affecting violent crimes, *Sociological Studies*, Volume 15, Number 54, June 1401, Pages 160-179.
- [9.] Soltani, Shahram, Sheikhu-Islami, Abbas, Asghari, Abdolreza (2019) Identification and analysis of crime prevention drivers in Tehran's urban neighborhoods in the direction of sustainable security development using fuzzy structural equations; 1 case study: 17th region of Tehran, the scientific quarterly of new attitudes in human geography, 14th year, fall issue, 4th: 87 1401 5.

-
- [10.] Haji Dehabadi, Mohammad Ali, Shams Natri, Mohammad Ebrahim, Gol Khandan, Samira (2015) Criminological study of the psychological structure of perpetrators of crimes against humanity, *Criminal Law Research Quarterly*, Volume 5, Number 16, pp. 48-68.

B. English References

- [11.] Generosity, Jafar. (1381). Investigating factors affecting the behavioral abnormalities of students in Lorestan province. *Iranian Sociology Quarterly*. Number 14. Summer. Ishak Phoebe W(2012) *Murder Nature: Weather and Violent Crime in Rural Brazil* S, Aix-Marseille School of Economics (AMSE), Marseille, France.
- [12.] Ozbay, O. and Y. Z. Ozcan (2006) "A Test Of Hirschi's Social Bonding: Juvenile Delinquency Theory in the High Schools of Ankara". *Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. Vol. 50.
- [13.] Agnew, R. (1999). A general strain theory of community differences in crime rates. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 36(2), 123–155. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022427899036002001>.
- [14.] Farrington, David P(2001) *Crime and Justice* Vol. 7 (1986), pp. 189-250 (62 pages) Published By: The University of Chicago Press