

CASE STUDY

An investigation into vandalism and its effects on urban beauty

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ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Vandalism or intentional destruction of public property and belongings is one of the social hazards that always leads to huge jeopardy and damage to municipal facades, furniture, municipal spaces and distorts the beauty of the city. In this regard, the present study investigated vandalism and its impacts on urban beauty in the city of Chenaran.

METHODS: The research methodology applied in this study was mixed (qualitative-quantitative). At the outset, the qualitative section was conducted in a semi-structured interview with 16 people who were graduates of geography, urban planning and sociology in 4 focus groups of 4 people. Following that, by applying the information of this section, the main examples and cases of vandalism (destructive vandalism and written vandalism), various types of vandalism (recreational, property, ideological and vindictive vandalism), the effects of urban beauty vandalism (destruction of facades, destruction of furniture and destruction of urban spaces) as well as factors affecting vandalism (individual and social) were identified. Analyses were performed in NVIVO 7 software. Then, by using the findings of the qualitative section and theoretical studies, a questionnaire (Based on the Likert scale) was prepared and distributed among the sample size of the quantitative section (382 citizens of Chenaran). Questionnaire analysis was performed with Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis model in SPSS software.

FINDINGS: The findings demonstrated that factors like socio-economic status, degree of socialization, feelings of injustice and discrimination, association with vandals and individual factors are influential in vandalism. The results of regression analysis also illustrated that 63% of the alterations in vandalism are as a result of the relationship between a linear combination of independent variables and the remaining 37% or "Coefficient of Non-Determination" is as a consequence of other factors which were not considered in this study. Feelings of injustice and discrimination (0.168) and association and communication (0.161) have a direct impact, but the socio-economic status (-0.166), the degree of socialization (-0.154) and individual factors (-0.145) have the opposite effect

CONCLUSION: Vandalism affects the beauty of the city in several ways, including feelings of abuse and discrimination with a value of 0.168 and then meetings and communication with a value of 0.161 in which factors such as alteration of people's notions, reconstruction and fixing damaged equipment and the participation of citizens are crucial.

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INTRODUCTION

The city is a place with legal boundaries that is located in the geographical area of the district and in terms of construction context, employment and other factors has an appearance with its own characteristics (Parliamentary Research Center, 1983). The city (in Iran) according to the law of division of the country in 1983 refers to a place that has a municipality and the criterion for the presence of the municipality is a population of at least 10,000 (ten thousand) people (Shurcheh, 2016; Parliamentary Research Center, 1983). In addition to legal criteria, the city should have its own beauties and urban beauty is one of the main criteria for distinguishing cities. The elements and criteria that create the beauty of the city on a small scale are as follows; 1. Urban views: Urban view is a collection of all the views in the city, including the view of buildings, the view of city balconies, the view of sidewalks and squares. 2. Urban furniture: Urban furniture includes fountains and benches, kiosks, flooring, notice posters, electrical wires, mailboxes, trash cans, billboards, ornamental plants, lawns, trees and shrubs, flowers, shelters etc. 3. Urban spaces: The urban space constitutes the living environment of the citizen. An urban space should be satisfactory in terms of performance and beauty (Chapman, 2015). Disasters are interpreted as elements that can revitalize old fractures and lines of separation that are at the very basis of the processes of national formation (Farinella and Saitta, 2019). Countless natural and human hazards threaten the beauty of cities. Floods, earthquakes, storms, droughts, lightning, dust and other factors such as natural hazards and environmental pollution, marginalization, wars, riots, roadblocks and destructive phenomena called vandalism, including human and social hazards threatens and destroys the beauty of cities (Ghanbari et al., 2017). Another Research on urban spaces has showed that vandals have mostly destroyed completely public and completely private spaces more than semi-public and semi-private spaces (Bakhtiyari, 2017). Findings of Ramezani and Servati (2017) showed that the variables of social repression, social belonging, feelings of relative deprivation and social failure have a significant relationship with the variables of vandalism. Parks Furniture's, public toilet walls and street trees have received the most amount of damage from vandals. The results of Ghanbari et al. (2017) indicate that among the measures related to

the destruction of public property in urban furniture, graffiti on the walls, which is 8%, and breaking street lamps and green spaces, which is 6.4%, are the most notable and highlighted ones. Ceccato and Haining (2005) demonstrated that vandals are mainly faced with emotional and social disorders. Those with deeper deficiencies cause deep damage to major city spaces such as squares, and those with milder deficiencies destroy most semi-public-semi-private spaces, such as apartment dwellings. Graffiti writing, tearing down, arson, and breaking the public property are some impacts of vandalism on the public properties and spaces (Karimian Bostani et al., 2017) which is formed as a result of people's behavioral patterns (Giusti et al., 2020). Citizens' behaviors can reinforce vandalism (Zhou et al., 2018). Richardson and Shackleton (2014) points to the destruction of street trees, which residents' impatience, misconduct, and logging are the most important causes of destruction. Much of urban vandalism is rooted in social behavior (Pavlova et al., 2018). These behaviors are manifested in different ways: economic, physical, cultural and environmental (Gomes et al., 2017). Wu et al (2020) showed that tourists can also have destructive effects on public spaces in the city, the most important of which are the destruction of green spaces and parks. As bhati and pearce (2016) emphasize the role of tourism in the destruction of the environment and space. Therefore, vandalism can affect the beauty of the city in different ways. Cities are undergoing many changes as a result of development. Some of these changes are the result of human actions and behaviors (Zavadskas et al., 2019). Citizens have an important role to play in managing property and urban spaces (Webster, 2007). Mushtaha and Hamid (2016) showed that there is a relationship between vandalism and perception factors invoked by the design of public spaces in housing areas. The process of destruction of property and spaces in the city of Chenaran is the main reason and factor in investigating this issue; Because not paying attention and identifying the roots of the problem, can add new challenges in the future. One of the most important problems of the study was the lack of available and analyzable data; because the city of Chenaran did not have a proper information system. Corona and cost constraints have also been effective. Despite these problems and limitations, after available theoretical studies, interviews

and questionnaires were conducted and then analyzes were performed. Vandalism or intentional destruction of public property and belongings is one of the social harms that always causes great damage to society. In communities with a well-organized data system, findings show that different levels of society suffer extensively from these actions, and each year millions of dollars are spent on fixing or replacing objects damaged by vandals (Daghagheleh and Kalhor, 2010; Sturman, 1978). In this regard, the present study intends to investigate the social risks of vandalism and its effects on urban beauty (facades, furniture and urban spaces) in the Chenaran City. Since both the statistics provided by the municipality of this city and the appearance of this city portray the high level of vandalistic behaviors and effects and about 15% of the municipal budget is spent annually on repairing or replacing objects and places damaged from vandalism, which is equal to approximately two thirds of municipal development (Management and Planning Organization of Khorasan Razavi Province, 2019).

Theoretical Foundations

Vandalism

In most definitions offered by experts, vandalism has some points in common: Intentional deed to destroy or damage something that belongs to others (Ceccato and Haining, 2005). Deliberate destruction of the environment without any gaining any benefits (Fuellgrabe, 1980). Feelings of abuse and discrimination play an important role in turning people away, especially adolescents and since vandalism is the most accessible and least punishable method of revenge, people who are exposed to injustice and unkindness are most likely to turn to it (Daghagheleh and Kalhor, 2010). The deviant person embarks on perverting as a result of connections he has with the transgressors. Hamzeh *et al* (2020) also point to the impact of social behaviors and individual motivations on the destruction and occurrence of sabotage and consider sabotage as the result of reinforcing social misconduct. According to Goldstein (2007), who considers the individual-environmental approach as an interactionist view of understanding and predicting human behavior, vandalism is defined by varying degrees of individual-environmental comprehensiveness. In addition to all the economic, social, cultural and political consequences, vandalism

destroys the image of cities and distorts the beauty of cities.

Anthropological effects of vandalism

The anthropological effects of vandalism manifest themselves in the form of various behaviors and patterns. The most important of these behaviors are the destruction of city furniture, reduction of city beauties, financial losses (Ikejamba and Schuur, 2018), destruction of precious works of art, reduction of public services, destruction of citizens' psyche, growth of public distrust (Vorobyeva *et al.* 2015), noted the growth of abnormal behaviors, aggression and disorder (Hosseini *et al.*, 1398) in the peace of citizens. These behaviors ultimately form a single destructive pattern that affects the development of the city and its sustainability. Urban vandalism can be urban furniture and equipment or the artificial urban environment itself, including walls, streets and bridges, terminals, stadiums, hospitals and schools, and even green spaces such as parks and gardens. Another distinguishing feature is the cultural and political aspects of some of the vandalism that take place in cities and may sometimes become part of urban identity; Such as graphic maps, which are now recognized as urban symbols in many parts of the world (Heron, 2003). Due to financial constraints and lack of legal ways to access such facilities, vandalistic behaviors, including the destruction of property and property that fuel the city, as well as destructive behaviors due to cuts and lack of connection with the urban community (Donnermeyer and Phillips, 1982). These behaviors often reflect the young people's desire to express anger and dissatisfaction with abuses, coercion, discrimination, authority, threats to individual freedoms, inequality and injustice. Dominant structures, organizations and institutions of dominant society. In most studies, vandalism is a feeling of abnormality, feelings of abuse, disruption of relationships and family and educational conditions, and the experience of violence in childhood, which affects a person's life satisfaction and reciprocally reinforces a sense of revenge and ultimately a tendency to violence and vandalism. (Alavi *et al.*, 2014).

The beauty of the city

Numerous definitions of urban beauty, or in other words, creating a sense of urban beauty

in the minds of citizens and urban experts have been presented, the most comprehensive of which according to Sternberg (2000) is the pleasure of visual environment in the field of urban design that creates safety, vitality, flexibility, reminiscence, familiarity of space, readability, etc. in the viewer's mind. The main elements of the beauty of the city are: 1- Urban views 2- Urban furniture 3- Urban spaces. Urban view is a collection of all the views in the city, including the view of buildings, the view of city balconies, the view of sidewalks and the margins of squares (Gordon, 1998). According to Sternberg (2000), some of the characteristics of beautiful and desirable views of the city from the citizens' point of view are: safety, vitality, flexibility, reminiscence, familiarity of space and readability. Urban furniture means devices that are installed in open spaces in the city which are available for public use (Shurcheh, 2016). The term urban furniture encompasses a wide range of devices, including: objects, devices, symbols, sub-structures, spaces and elements that are installed on the street and in the entire open space of the city and are used for general purposes (Long, 2008). Mosaddad and Hashemi (2010) believe that urban furniture is a reflection of urban culture, which can be used to make chairs and benches, bus stops, trash cans, billboards and bulletins and urban symbols pointed out and

highlighted. Urban space is, in fact, nothing but the everyday life of citizens, which is consciously and unconsciously perceived every day on the way from home to work. Also, urban space is an organized and orderly structure that has become a physical context for human activities and has the ability to carry social relations and cultural goals (Pakzad, 2013). According to Zucker (1970), urban space is a structured, well-organized, orderly structure; and is based on certain rules, which is the relationship between the body shape of enclosing and unified buildings. In the most popular category, Long (2008) named different types of urban spaces as follows: 1- Public spaces, 2- Private spaces, 3- Semi-public-semi-private spaces. Public territory was defined in terms of the possibility of public access. According to Zucker (1970), the public domain is made up of places and connections that are accessible to all, such as squares, streets, and parks. Spots that only certain people have the right to use them are called private spaces. Long (2008) indicated that Semi-public-semi-private spaces are mostly related to apartments and these spaces have both private and public aspects of ownership. The conceptual model of research is shown in Fig. 1.

The purpose of this study is to investigate the effects of vandalism on the beauty of Chenaran City and also to identify Examples, types and reasons for

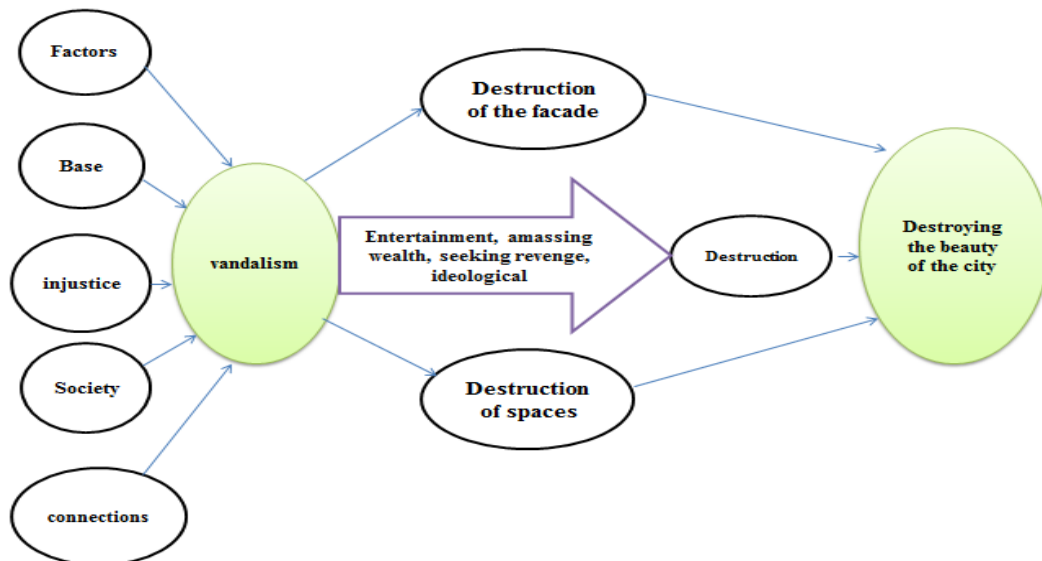


Fig. 1: Conceptual model of research

vandalism. The reason for choosing this issue was the importance of the destruction in this city and the decline of the beauty of the city, which can be well seen over the past few years. The current study have been carried out in Chenaran City in 2021.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Analytical framework

This research is an applied research in terms of purpose and is quantitative-qualitative in terms of implementation according to the type of subject. The data related to the field part of the research were collected first by using semi-structured interviews with geography and urban planning specialists and sociologists and then by distributing a questionnaire among the citizens of Chenaran. The mechanism of work was as follows: First, through interviews in 4 focus groups of 4 people, which included 16 people, the causes, forms and examples of social risk of vandalism were identified and classified using interview analysis in NVIVO 7 software. The interview questions in the aforementioned section included the following 4 questions: 1. what are the examples of urban vandalism in the city of Chenaran? (20 minutes)

2. What are the types of urban vandalism in Chenaran City? (20 minutes). What are the effects of vandalism on urban beauty in Chenaran? (30 minutes) 4. What are the reasons for urban vandalism in Chenaran? (30 minutes). Then, using this information obtained in the qualitative section, a questionnaire with a Likert scale was prepared and distributed among a sample of 382 citizens of Chenaran City. Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis model were used to analyze the quantitative data in SPSS software.

Study area

Chenaran City with an area of 3350 square kilometers is situated in 75 km northwest of Mashhad and in the north of Khorasan Razavi province, located at longitude of 29, 58 to 39, 59 and latitude of 16 and 36 to 37 and 52. Chenaran City is the center of Chenaran County and one of the cities of Khorasan Razavi province, which is located 50 km northwest of Mashhad (Fig. 2). The city is located between the Binalood Mountains in northeastern Iran and in Khorasan Razavi province. According to the general population and housing census in 2016, the population of this city was 53879 people (in 15609 households)

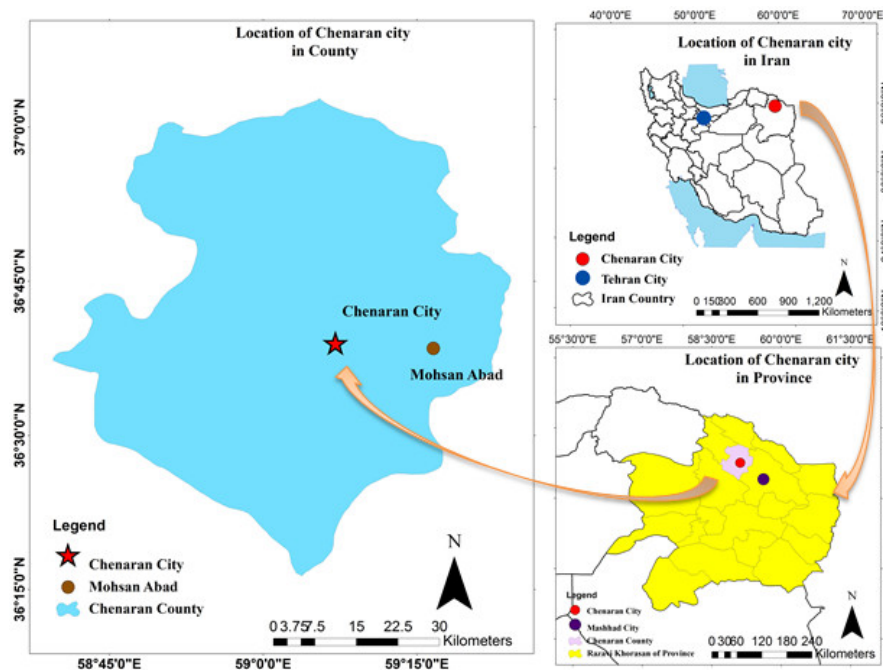


Fig. 2: Geographical location of Chenaran City in Iran

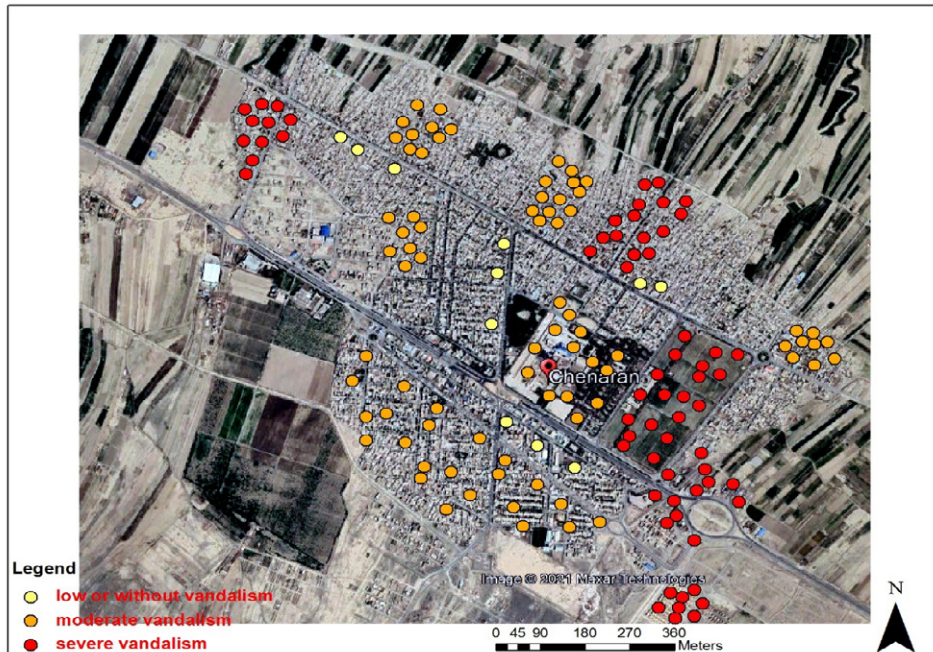


Fig. 3: Distribution of vandalism in urban areas (neighborhoods) of Chenaran City (Chenaran Municipality, 2020)

(Management and Planning Organization, 2019).

Fig. 3 shows the distribution of vandalism in areas (neighborhoods) of Chenaran City. Red points are as severe vandalism, yellow points as moderate vandalism and other areas as low or approximately without vandalism.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative findings

Johnson et al. (2007) states that qualitative research emphasizes words more than numbers. Qualitative software provides the entire research process electronically to the researcher.

A) Summarizing and analyzing the general content of the interview of the four focus groups for the first question (What are the examples of urban vandalism in the city of Chenaran?)The result showed that the two forms of writing and destruction are the most

Table 1: Instances of vandalism (extracted from the content analysis of focus group interviews)

| Row | Instance |
|-----|----------------|
| 1 | Text (written) |
| 2 | Destruction |

important examples (forms) of vandalism in Chenaran City (Table 1). Research (Sturman, 1978) also well presents and confirms the form or destructive factor as an important factor.

B) Summarizing and analyzing the general content of the interview of the four focus groups for the second question (what are the types of urban vandalism in the city of Chenaran?).By answering this question, it becomes clear that recreational vandalism, property gain, Ideological and vengeful are the most important types of vandalism in Chenaran (Table 2). Studies (Yilmaz and Olgun, 2015; Sternberg, 2000) emphasize the importance of different types of urban sabotage and consider urban design as an influential factor in creating this issue. Also in the presented division, recreational and ideological vandalism are mentioned.

Table 2: Types of vandalism (extracted from the content analysis of focus group interviews)

| Row | Case | Fig. 4 |
|-----|------------------------|--------|
| 1 | Recreational vandalism | A |
| 2 | Acquisitive vandalism | B |
| 3 | Ideological vandalism | C |
| 4 | Avengers vandalism | D |



Fig. 4: Types of vandalism (A,B,C,D)

Table 3: The effects of vandalism on the beauty of Chenaran City (extracted from the content analysis of focus group interviews)

| Title | Instance |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Destruction of urban views | Writing or destroying sidewalks |
| | Write or destroy squares |
| | Destroying fountains |
| Demolition of urban furniture | Writing or destroying public tables and benches |
| | Writing or destroying kiosks |
| | Breaking or plundering street and park lamps |
| | Breaking boards and posters |
| | Engraving or breaking trees, destroying grass, flowers and ornamental plants |
| Destruction of urban spaces | Destroy or write on the shelters of taxi and bus stations |
| | Destroying or writing on public library properties or plundering them |
| | Destroying or writing on cinema properties |
| | Destroying or writing on the properties of mosques and holy shrines or plundering them |
| | Destroying or writing on shops' properties or plundering them |
| | Demolition or writing on the properties of private buildings and apartments or plundering them |

C) Summarizing and analyzing the general content of the interview of the four focus groups for the third question (What are the effects of vandalism on urban beauty in the city of Chenaran?) Showed destruction of urban landscapes, urban furniture and urban spaces are among the works of vandalism in Chenaran (Table 3). The results of the study (Ghanbari et al., 2017) refer to the effects of vandalism on aspects of urban hospitality, sidewalks, green spaces and parks. Research (Ceccato and Haining, 2005) also emphasizes the destruction of streets and green spaces. Also Hamzeh et al (2020) pointed to the impact of social behaviors and individual motivations on destruction. All of this researches well covers and supports the results of this part of the research.

D) Summarizing and analyzing the general content of the interview of the four focus groups for the fourth question (What are the reasons for the existence of urban vandalism in the city of Chenaran?).

The most important reasons for vandalism in Chenaran City are individual factors, Feeling of abuse and discrimination, Communication and

companionship with vandals and inadequate social communication (Table 4), which should be examined with proper tests for more certainty.

Quantitative inferential findings

Regarding the data in Table 5, because the significance level of Pearson coefficient tests are less than the standard level of (0.05), Therefore, all the variables including Socio-economic base, Feelings of abuse and discrimination, Companionship and communication, The degree of socialization and Individual factors affect vandalism. However, socio-economic status, sociability and individual factors have a strong but inverse effect on vandalism. Now, in order to use regression analysis in this research, in the Table 5, the determinants of socio-economic status variables, individual factors, feelings of injustice and discrimination, communication and companionship, and the degree of socialization are shared on the urban vandalism variable. The highest relationship was related to the variables of feelings of abuse and discrimination with a value of 0.76

Table 4: Reasons for vandalism (extracted from content analysis of focus group interviews)

| Row | Reasons | |
|-----|---|--|
| 1 | Individual factors | Discharge of emotions and inner energies Enjoying these behaviors and achieving a kind of peace of mind Showing insider |
| 2 | Feeling of abuse and discrimination | Feeling of injustice and discrimination Feeling powerless and humiliated |
| 3 | Social factors Inadequate social communication | Feeling hated by the general trend of society chaos and weakness of laws Non-internalization of values Lack of belonging to public places |
| 4 | Communication and companionship with vandals | Friendship or connection with vicious people Weak social solidarity Existence of the necessary opportunities to commit sabotage |

Table 5: One-by-one correlation test of independent variables with dependent variables

| Independent variable | Dependent variable | Test | The correlation coefficient | Significance level |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| Socio-economic base | vandalism | Pearson | -0.73 | 0.09 |
| Feelings of abuse and discrimination | vandalism | Pearson | 0.76 | 0.007 |
| Companionship and communication | vandalism | Pearson | 0.68 | 0.012 |
| The degree of socialization | vandalism | Pearson | -0.66 | 0.014 |
| Individual factors | vandalism | Pearson | -0.61 | 0.017 |

and then meetings and communication with 0.68. The results of the research [Ramezani and Servati \(2017\)](#) also refer to socio-economic factors such as economic status, characteristics of citizens and the type of communication in public spaces. The research of [Sojasi Qeidari et al \(2020\)](#) refers to the relationship of local community with various characteristics such as empathy and communication.

The correlation of all independent variables with the dependent variable is indicated by the symbol (R) as resultant. As can be seen in [Table 6](#), this value is calculated to be 0.794, which is in fact the resultant of 5 effective variables of socio-economic status, individual factors, feelings of abuse and discrimination, communication and companionship, and the degree of socialization on the variable of urban vandalism which is obtained by regression method. In fact, the analysis is based on squares (R), that is R² or coefficient of determination, the value of which in this research has been acquired 0.630. This value indicates that in the present study, 63% of the changes in vandalism rate are due to the relationship between a linear combination of independent

variables and the remaining 37% or Coefficient of Non-Determination are derived from other factors which have not been considered in the research. Research results ([Ramezani and Servati, 2017](#); [Mosaddad and Hashemi, 2010](#); [Johnson et al, 2007](#)) also emphasize these variables and consider various physical and socio-economic factors as independent variables in the dependent variable. Therefore, paying attention to these types of relationships and influences can help urban vandalism.

In [Table 7](#), the F test also shows R² statistically significant at a very high level (000). This means that the regression of Y (dependent variable) with X (independent variables) is statistically significant.

Additionally, in [Table 8](#), the predictive power of each of the independent variables is investigated according to the order in which they are included in the regression equation. The highest prediction or impact was related to the variable of feelings of abuse and discrimination with a value of 0.168 and then the variable of meetings and communication with 0.161. The research results of [Johnson et al.\(2007\)](#); [Pakzad \(2013\)](#); [Yilmaz and Olgun \(2015\)](#) overlap with

Table 6: Explanatory model of regression

| Standard estimation error | Modified correlation coefficient | Squared correlation coefficient (The coefficient of determination) | The correlation coefficient (Result of independent variables with dependent variables) |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| 0.603 | 0.794 | 0.630 | 0.794 |

Table 7: Regression analysis of variance

| Title | Summary of squares | Degree of freedom | Average square | F test | Level of significance |
|------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------|--------|-----------------------|
| Regression | 32.150 | 5 | 3.931 | 11.831 | 0.000 |
| Remainder | 84.051 | 284 | 0.411 | *** | *** |
| Total | 117.389 | 293 | *** | *** | *** |

Table 8: Input phases and output results of variables in regression analysis

| Input stage | Effective variables | The correlation coefficient | The squares of the correlation coefficient |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Individual factors | -0.145 | 0.021 |
| 2 | The degree of socialization | -0.154 | 0.024 |
| 3 | Companionship and communication | 0.161 | 0.026 |
| 4 | Socio-economic base | -0.166 | 0.027 |
| 5 | Feelings of abuse and discrimination | 0.168 | 0.028 |
| - | Total | 0.794 | 0.630 |

the results of this part of the research. The variables of communication, discrimination, characteristics of citizens, economic status and individual characteristics are recognized as independent variables and their important role in urban vandalism is emphasized.

This research showed that vandalism occurs in different ways and can affect the body and form of the city. In other words, it creates a kind of incomprehensible form and content in the city. The result of this research is consistent with the results of research [Sternberg \(2000\)](#) on the importance of design and points to the role of design in the management vandalism. Also, the research of [Ghanbari et al \(2017\)](#); [Ceccato and Haining \(2005\)](#) overlapped with the part of the research that emphasizes the effects of vandalism on urban furniture, sidewalks and green spaces. Also, research [Johnson et al \(2007\)](#); [Webster \(2007\)](#); [Bahti and Pearce \(2016\)](#); [Richardson and Shackleton \(2014\)](#), support the results of research on the importance of economic base variables, discrimination and communication. Therefore, the role of these variables in vandalism cannot be mentioned. In addition, individual and social characteristics are also influential in urban vandalism and can exacerbate the issue that research [Pavlova et al \(2018\)](#) and [Gomes et al \(2017\)](#) well support this part of the research. Therefore, it should be noted that vandalism is influenced by various variables that affect it, and these variables are exacerbated as a result of social behaviors. The result of this action is the decline of the beauty of the city.

CONCLUSION

Vandalism or deliberate destruction of public property and belongings is one of the social Hazards that always causes great damages to the facades, furniture and urban spaces and distorts the beauty of the city. Intentional deed to destroy or damage something that belongs to others, is called vandalism. In other words, deliberate destruction of the environment without any benefit. The present study investigated the dangers of vandalism and its effects on urban beauty in the city of Chenaran. This research has been done in two ways Qualitative and quantitative method. The result showed that socio-economic status, degree of socialization, feelings of injustice and discrimination, association with vandals and individual factors affect vandalism. These factors can affect the beauty of the city and create different

social, physical, economic and environmental consequences. According to the results, the prime examples of vandalism included destructive vandalism and written vandalism. In the present study, it was realized that the written form of vandalism could also be taken into account which rather distorts the beauty of the environment than its destruction. One of the most important recreational vandalism is to target park or street lamp glass bubbles for pleasure. Also, removing traffic signs, car logos, signs and public telephones are the most important property vandalism. The graffiti, slogans and the destruction of property with the intention of revenge were known as the most important ideological vandalism and revenge. The effects of vandalism on the beauty of City have also included the destruction of facades, furniture and urban spaces. Vandalism has reduced the quality of life in the city by destroying facades, furniture and urban spaces. By growing aggression and violence in cities, not only reduces the workload and public use of recreational places, but also is influential in increasing the feeling of fear and unrest and abnormality all around the city. Economic losses are one of the most important and obvious damages of vandalism that every year a large part of the budget of City is to spend on repairing and rebuilding destroyed equipment. In addition spending money economically, citizens are deprived of public facilities for a long time so that public facilities can be repaired and rebuilt and consequently citizens can use them again after a while. This lost time from the use of public facilities leads to dissatisfaction and distrust of the people of the urban management and social capital in the studied city. Also, the results showed that socio-economic status, degree of socialization, feelings of injustice and discrimination, association with vandals and individual factors, affect vandalism. Feelings of injustice was the most influential among the mentioned variables. According to the results of the investigation, it is suggested that the damaged equipment be reconstructed, repaired and fixed as soon as possible after informing the relevant authorities; Because according to the theory of broken windows, if there is a proper and organized environment, vandalism is less likely to occur in it, and conversely, if the environment is damaged or ruined, like a house whose windows are broken, people are encouraged to break the rest of the windows. Besides, rising the number of social counseling centers in

the neighborhoods and schools for counseling and psychotherapy of vandals can be effective and beneficial. Countering vandalism requires special measures such as increasing participation and social responsibility, advertising and raising the awareness of the public through the media, internalization of citizenship culture and education, which mostly target the efficiency of the functions of municipal society. It is suggested that future researches study the anthropological aspects of vandalism and its effects in a more comprehensive way.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

S. Arefpour, performed the literature review, experimental design, analyzed and interpreted the data, prepared the manuscript text, and manuscript Edition M.R. Anvari performed the experiments and literature review, compiled the data and manuscript preparation. G.R. Miri helped in the literature review and manuscript preparation.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare no potential conflict of interest regarding the publication of this work. In addition, the ethical issues including plagiarism, informed consent, misconduct, data fabrication and, or falsification, double publication and, or submission, and redundancy have been completely witnessed by the authors.

According to the authors of the present study, there wasn't any conflicts of interest.

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