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The Study of Effective Factors on Robbery among Youth in Kermanshah

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Abstract

This article is to study the effective social factors in teenager's deviant behavior in Kermanshah. The theoretical base of the research is deferential association, social control, relative deprivation feeling and amomic situation of family, the methodology is casual comparative and the way of collecting data is by questionnaire. The statistical society includes 2 groups: 1) experimental group including teenager jobbers committing robbery in Kermanshah 2) control group including the students from 12-18 studying in Kermanshah the findings show that there is a significant diference between the experimental group (robber) and control group (non jobber) based on family disruption, socioeconomic situation of family the range of social bond the range of relative deprvation feeling and the range of associationg with devianl people.

Keywords: Delinquency, robbery, family disruption, socioeconomic situation of family, social bond, relative deprivation feeling, deferential association

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(Hagan&Maccathy1992: 73-77)

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(Barlow1993:51-52)

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4. Anomie and family structure
 5. William Good
 6. Relative deprivation theory
 7. Serious

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1. Hirchi
 2. Differential association
 3. Edwin Sutherland

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.(Gundy2007)

.(Elder2007)

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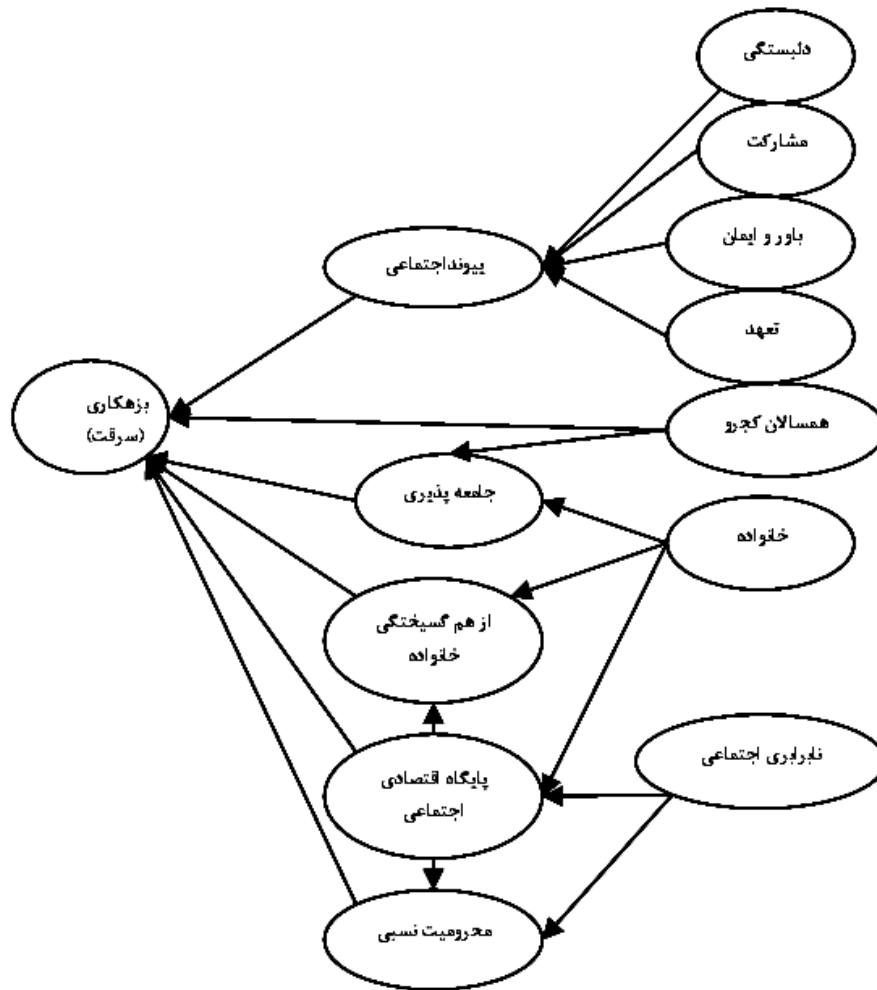
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.(Cavan 1963: 44)

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سطح معناداری	مقدار t	انحراف استاندارد	میانگین	نوع گروه
0.00	8.14	10.17	19.44	گروه تجربی (سارق)
		5.13	9.40	گروه کنترل (غیر سارق)

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سطح معناداری	مقدار t	انحراف استاندارد	میانگین	نوع گروه
0.00	-13.54	2.32	6.64	گروه تجربی (سارق)
		3.68	13.04	گروه کنترل (غیر سارق)

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سطح معناداری	مقدار t	انحراف استاندارد	میانگین	نوع گروه
0.04	-	13.92	61.93	گروه تجربی (سارق)
	11.72	8.7	81.69	گروه کنترل (غیر سارق)

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سطح معناداری	مقدار t	انحراف استاندارد	میانگین	نوع گروه
0.00	13.63	5.05	27.89	گروه تجربی (سارق)
		6.56	16.36	گروه کنترل (غیر سارق)

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سطح معناداری	مقدار t	انحراف استاندارد	میانگین	نوع گروه
0.00	6.11	8.98	17.56	گروه تجربی (سارق)
		3.43	11.55	گروه کنترل (غیر سارق)

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