Vandal behavior of residents in the megalopolis: economic, infrastructural, personal predictors

Alena Obolenskaya, Olga Kruzhkova, Irina Vorobyeva

Ural State Pedagogical University, Ekaterinburg, Russia

contacts: a.obolenskaya@mail.ru

Introduction

The future of social psychology in large-scale studies of residence places. The study causes of the urban residents behavior as a result of their manifest the non-verbalized voices for closest environment, themselves and the state.

Aim of the Study

The purpose of the study is to determine the basics of vandal behavior in urban space. The study of the reactions of young people to megacities in the study of species associated with nature and the microenvironment in order to ensure the possibility of protection. Because vandal activity damages both the environment and the individual. The destruction of the personality of both the residents-spectators of vandalism and vandals takes place. Mustafa E., 2017, Kruzhkova O.V., 2018 at al point to a significant emotional component.

Methods

The research design was carried out in a megapolis in the center of Russia in Ekaterinburg city, more than 6,000 photos of vandal acts were taken, cartography was done. Young people were surveyed on the quality of life in the city (N = 1503). The methods of statistical and econometric analysis processed the data of field research. The index method, the method of chain substitutions, correlation analysis. A deterministic four-factor model of predictors of vandal behavior was obtained.

Discussion

Vandalism as a way out of the "Platonic Cave" is beyond the scope of its usual. Subjectivity. Released ready for new border crossings Risk of being involved in asocial associations The issue of accounting rights of another. Objectification of the other. Blurring property boundaries, level of appropriation or rejection of the environment

Discussion

- Vandal activity reduces the quality of life of the population and is important when choosing a place of residence.
- The level of vandal activity in further studies is interesting to correlate with the cost of the actor's resources spent on the vandal act.
- How individual functions become socio-environmental and back
- Municipal authorities, in addition to solving the problem of "broken window theory" - quick elimination of consequences,
- it is also important to pay attention to the organization of leisure activities for citizens.

Further quantitative studies are required to test these results

References:

- Obolenskaya A.G., et al. (2018). Teenagers' Vandal Activity in the Internet Environment: Frequency, Types, Risks and Opportunities. The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences, V(XLIII), 72.
- Kruzhkova O.V., Obolenskaya A.G., Vorobyeva I.V., et al (2018). Strategies for Formation of Anti-vandal Urban Environment: Economic, Ergonomic, Cultural and Psychological Resources. The European Proceedings of Social & Behavioural Sciences, V(L- RPTSS 2018), 917-923.
- Mushtaha, E.; Hamid, F. The Effect on Vandalism of Perception Factors Related to Housing Design, Case of UAE Cities. J. Asian Archit. Build. Eng. 2016, 15, 247–254. [Google Scholar]

Findings

A deterministic four-factor model of predictors of vandal behavior was obtained.

- ΣIQL_E - Index Quality life Ekaterinburg
- ICP_E - Index Comfort residence Place
- ILS_E - Index Life Satisfaction Ekaterinburg
- IWB_E - Index Well-being Ekaterinburg
- IVA_E - Index Vandalism Activity Ekaterinburg

Index Comfort
Residence
Place

Index Well-
Being

Index Life
Satisfaction

Index
Vandalism
Activity

$$\Sigma IQL_E = \Delta IQL_E (ICP_E) + \Delta IQL_E (ILS_E) + \Delta IQL_E (IWB_E) + \Delta IQL_E (IVA_E)$$

Results:

- ➔ the influence of environmental comfort to vandal activity in the city.
- ➔ the presence of vandal acts in the territory of residence leads to the assessment of the territory as unfavorable, undesirable for living
- ➔ the presence of modern infrastructure and the possibilities of organized leisure reduce the vandal activity of citizens.
- ➔ some influence of the "freedom" factor on vandal activity.

The study was carried out with the support of the Russian Science Foundation, project 17-18-01278

Copyright © 2019 Alena Obolenskaya, Olga Kruzhkova, Irina Vorobyeva, a.obolenskaya@mail.ru