



An investigation of Socio-economic indexes and abnormality patterns relationship in the cities (Urban Sociology Approach)

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Abstract

Rapid urbanization in the recent decades led to emerging some important social problem in the cities. It is now widely accepted that urbanization is as much a social process as it is an economic and territorial process. It transforms societal organizations, the role of the family, demographic structures, the nature of work, and the way we choose to live and with whom. It also modifies domestic roles and relations within the family, and redefines concepts of individual and social responsibility. This article focuses on relationship between Socio-economic indexes and pattern of drug use as urban sociology approach among drug addicts in the city of Fasa of Fars province in Iran. The theoretical framework of this study is theories of Pierre Bourdieu-French sociologist about action and capital. This work was conducted in form of survey method with data being gathered via questionnaire. Case study is 190 drug addict people of city of Fasa which selected using cluster method randomly. The research results showed that there is a significant relationship between economic and social bases of drug addicts and type of their used drugs. Another finding of this study is the existence of significant relationship between sex, residence, age, occupation status and person's attitude toward self economic status and type of their used drugs. Also the results of this research indicated that there is no significant relationship between residence of people and their marital status and type their used drugs.

Keywords: Drug addiction, Fars province, Iran

Introduction

The 21st century is the century of the cities and of urbanization (Hall/Pfeiffer 2001). Urbanization as the process of transition from a rural to a more urban society (UNFPA 2007, p. 6) is increasing rapidly and will continue during the next decades, especially in many developing countries. According to the State of World Population Report 2007, a current report from the United Nations Population Fund, in 2008 for the first time in human history more than half of the world's population will be living in urban areas (UNFPA 2007, p. 1). Today 3.3 billion people already live in cities and by 2030 that number will have risen to almost 5 billion. The total population is increasing by 280.000 people per day, whereas 95 % of the annual population increase between 1994 and 2004 occurred in less developed regions. While in developed countries urbanization has mainly taken place in the second half of the 19th century, developing countries are now in the middle of their urban growth now. In Europe already 72 % of the population lives in urban areas (UNPD, 2006). The urbanization process has come to stand still and a process of dis-urbanization and sub-urbanization caused by a high rate of motorization combined with prosperity and the development of traffic and communication infrastructure is noticeable (Kotter & Friesecke, 2011).

Rapid urbanization led to emerging of social abnormality behavior in the cities. According to the results of a study based on Delphi method (foresight), addiction has been ranked fourth after unemployment, social inequality and injustice, and social erosion among future treats in Iran (Bokharayi, 2010, p.29). Like other social problems, drug addiction phenomenon and drug use and

other related issues has been experienced many changes. Nowadays there is problems that have caused addiction phenomenon appears very different from past (Bokharayi, 2010, p.29). The appearance of new generation of drugs has created new changes in consumption way and consumers characteristic. For example some of these changes are addiction widespread among women and educated peoples, joining skilled people to drug users and change the ways people use drugs and also change in type of drugs (Madani, 2008, p. 69).

Problem view

Addiction is the problem that mankind struggled throughout history and becomes one of the main research topics among social science experts. Iran encountered with this problem more than other societies because of neighboring with Afghanistan- the world's largest drug producer- and also being on its transit route and the extent of its range has been caused to attract attention of state authorities and also scientist, experts and researchers of social sciences. Today, in review of addiction, we encounter wide range of drugs, ways of use and also drug users with various economic and social bases. As there is obvious difference among these wide range of people in cultural and economic level, life style, employment status and level of education, seems there is a difference in using different types of drugs and also in ways of drugs use among the people with different economic and cultural bases.

Understanding these differences and scrutinize of cause and factors of the difference in taste of choosing various drugs and various ways of drugs use, can help to provide solutions for prevention of the problem of



addiction in society. But is there major difference in patterns of drug use among addicts with different social and economic bases? Is it possible to guess the type of their used drugs and ways of their use by determining level of their economic and social status? What is the reason of diversity in used drugs among addicts? Are the types of occupation, education level, age and sex and wealth effective in pattern of drug use? These are the questions that this study follows to answer them.

In a survey, Brecht and associates in America, indicated the existence of gender difference in selecting of stimuli, ways of start to use, patterns of use and problems related to methamphetamine. There have been expressed different aspects of males and females such as high rate use for females, sexual abuse in childhood, difference in reasons for use and source of drug introduction. In a similar study, Mathura Chaturverdi Brahmins (2004) has examined "patterns of use of tobacco and alcohol and opium among different groups of tribes who reside in a region of India". Also the results of this study indicated difference in patterns of drug use among different groups of tribes. So that there has been reported that amount of use of alcohol is more among some tribes. As well as amount of opium use among Hindus and Christians is less than other groups.

In another study that was carried out in Bangladesh by Islam and others titled "addicts sexual life, drug habits and their social base" showed that age, educational degree, income and marital status are associated with patterns of drug use. In this study young drug addicts with high school education and lower income and married, had a severe addiction compared with others. The initial use of 60% of 235 people hospitalized in a capital was affected by heroin.

Shedler and Block (1990) in a study which was done on a group of 100 of three years old children concluded that 24% of participants who addicted to drugs at letter stage more or less, had severe emotional problem in their growth process. Jim Orford writes in his research paper that cause of American student's addiction is environmental and social frustration. Most of students, who sought refuge in drug expressed that their situations are controlling to definite purposes. Society rewards for intellectual and normal affairs often and ignore the emotional demands. In so far as people position and even their social situation is measured by their possession of properties and objects (Saeed, 1997, p. 11).

In a research entitled "addiction and women: gender difference in drug abuse and its treatment" that was conducted by Fatemeh Soghra, has mentioned some differences between men and women in addiction. The results of this study showed that women are turning to addiction through their husbands in intimate and close relationships with their husbands.

Mansour Saeed in a research titled "survey on effect of economic and social factors on addiction" which was conducted in rehabilitation center of Kerman, has come to

this conclusion that economic and social factors are affective on people's tendency toward drug but there is no significant relationship between people's economic and social bases and type of their used drug.

Theoretical foundation

Biological theories tend to focus on biological factors in explaining of deviance factors (pour Afkari, 1999). On the contrary many psychologists and psychoanalysts consider deficiency in personality of delinquent person as an effective factor of deviance behavior. Also they believe that our deviances refer to bitter experiences of childhood that result of unhealthy relationship between individual and social environment (Sotudeh, 2006, p. 105). In Freud opinion, drug addicts have been stabilized and stopped at the stage of oral growth. Rado the psychologist, who was working in field of drug addiction, discussed about nutritional orgasm and defense mechanism against onset of great odds (Bordbar, 2009, p. 88).

Control theories focus on this point that why only a few people involve in deviant behaviors such as crime and drug abuse. Adaptation model considers an addict as a healthy person who doesn't have physical and mental problem and just failed socially. Social learning theory emphasizes that deviant behavior is learnable. Observing of using of drug by parents can increase probability of committing family violence in children as well as drug use in adulthood. Differential opportunities theory which is formed under influence of Durkheim and Merton theories believe that deviances is kind of solution that lower class people are choose because of frustrations which caused by unequal opportunity to progress (Mosavati azar, 1994, p. 26). Supporters of labeling theory believe that some drugs take legal label and some others label as illegal. For example in western countries alcohol is a drug that acceptable to social authorities; therefore its usage is common and accepted. On the other hand marijuana is a drug that its users belong to low social power strata. So its use is forbidden to people and its users labeling as a deviant (Akhtar Mohagheghi, 2006, p. 77). According to sub cultural theory, deviant behavior occurs when some social groups unable to adapt to their social environment (Ahmadi, 2005, p 73).

John Oraeal stated that concept of subculture indicates that addict is in contact with others (Saeedeh pousti, 2009). In social construction and anomie theory, individual dissent from values of society has faced him with disappointment and tending to drug is commonplace to compensate for frustration (Nazemzadeh, 1999). They use illicit ways such as illegal drug trade to achieve success and compensation for failing (Abadinski, 2003, p. 21). From the confliction's viewpoint, drug use phenomenon appears in society when a group wants to impose their own values on other groups (Akhtar mohagheghi, 2006, p 75). Whereas use of drug can be related to social and economic position of individuals like consumption of other goods, we tried to take advantage



Table 1. Logistic regression between level of cultural capital and type of used drug

CI= 95 % Ex p(B)		Exp(B)	Sig.	DF	Wald	Std. Error	B	Variable of Synthetic drug
Upper Bound	Lower Bound							
0/751	0.267	7/632	0/03	1	3/209	1/135	2/032	High cultural Capital
0/897	0/289	0/814	0/047	1	0/152	0/528	-0/206	Average cultural capital

In this study the type of drug is dependent variable. Drugs were divided into two groups of natural drugs and synthetic drug. Natural drugs like opium, sap, cannabis, marijuana and cigarette. And synthetic

of Pierre bourdieu's theories about social, economic and cultural capitals. Undoubtedly Bourdieu is one of the great sociologists of twentieth century (Zanjani zadeh, 2004, p. 23). Vantage of bourdieu's works is in this point that he mixed theory with experience (Momtaz 2006, p 158). The problem is this that people in society how and on what base organizes their actions (Bourdieu, 2002, p.7).

In bourdieu's theory, life style including classified affaire and also affaire classification such as apportion of hours of night and day, type of entertainment and sport, home and furniture, socialize styles and manner of speaking and walking. Lifestyle is under influence of taste, taste is consequence of character and character is outcome of situation of individual in social objective structure (Vahid, 2007, p. 86). Therefore lifestyle is not limited to house and furniture, more precisely including all things like pastime and mode of consumption and clothes (Rafaat Jah, 2009).

In Bourdieu's thought there is no adaptation among social situation and tastes and behaviors. For example what kind of sports, drinks and political orientation are preferred among top social class people (Ghasemi, Aziziani far, 2008). Bourdieu also distinguished different types of capital from each other. Economic capital is money and physical tools that can be used to produce goods or services. Social capital is situations and relations in groupings and social networks (Turner, 2003). This intangible capital includes most affaires of people's daily life (Seddigh Banay, 2008). Experiences showed that social capital is specific to that society and is produced inside that society (Asadi Lari, 2010). Cultural capital is informal interpersonal skills like habits, behaviors, styles of speech, tastes and lifestyles (Turner, 2003).

Research methodology

This work is in the form of analytical and descriptive. Survey method is one of the more practical ways of researches about social sciences. Therefore it was decided that the best method to adapt for this investigation was survey method and Questionnaire was used to gathering data. Data analysis was done using software. Reliability of measurement tools was examined using Cronbach's alpha statistic. Sample size is equal to 190 drug addicts in city of Fasa. Variables were divided into 3 categories for data analyze that these three categories are social capital, cultural capital and economic capital.

substances like heroin, cocaine, alcohol, acetaminophen, Tylenol and crock. Simple logistic regression has been used because the dependent variable was dichotomous. In this type of regression we need a reference group that natural substances have been considered as a reference group. At different levels dependent variable of a group has considered as a reference group and synthetic substances group has assessed toward natural substances group. Odds Ratio (OR) is the amount of chance of each level of dependent variable to reference group that measured the ratio of consumption of synthetic substances to natural substances.

Research findings

As mentioned, the purpose of this research is establishing relationship between social capital, cultural capital, economic capital variables and pattern of drug use. Cultural capital is one of the variables that we have measured its correlation with type of drug that used. Because the cultural capital is a concept (hidden attribute) that is the result of some questions, to investigate this variable Mode statistic is applied. Here, the ratio of synthetic drugs is measured to reference group (natural drugs) in variable levels of cultural capital. Cultural capital is divided with regard to Likert spectrum and low cultural capital is considered as reference group of this variable. The level of significance (sig) for all variable level of cultural variables is less than 0/05. In 95% confidence interval the supposition of existence of relationship will be accepted.

So there is a significant relationship between different levels of cultural capital and type of used drug. Confidence Interval (CI) confirms this theme because all confidence intervals do not include number 1. Amount of CI (CI=7.632) indicates that people with high social capital are use synthetic drugs 8 times more than natural drugs compared with the people with low social capital. Also amount of CI (CI=0.814) shows that people with low social capital are use synthetic drugs almost 1.22 times more than natural drugs in compared to people with average social capital (Table 1).

By the same way it was done on variable of social capital and the result indicated that there is significant relationship between different levels of social capital and type of used drug. Amount of CI shows that people with low social capital are use synthetic drugs more than natural drugs compared with people with high social capital and people with average social capital (Table 2).

Table 2. logistic regression between level of social capital and type of used drug

CI= 95%	% Exp(B)		Exp(B)	Sig.	DF	Wald	Std. Error	B	Variable of Synthetic drug
	Upper Bound	Lower Bound							
4/784-9	4/784E-9	4/784E-9	0/023	1	1/25	0/000	-19/158	High cultural Capital	
0/445	0/346	0/629	0/012	1	2/306	0/305	-0/464	Average cultural capital	

social capital use drug by smoking 8 times ($1/0.125$) more than use of drug via vafour compared with people with average social capital (Table 4).

Also about economic capital the results of logistic regression showed that with 99% confidence interval there is significant relationship between high economic capital and type of used drug. Amount of CI (CI=0/331) shows that people with low economic capital use synthetic drugs 3 times ($1/0.331$) more than natural drugs compared with people with high economic capital. But there is no significant relationship between people who with average economic capital and type of used drug compared to people who with low economic capital. Significant relationship is equal to 0/07 that is more than 0/05 and indicates lack of relationship. Confidence Interval (CI) contains number 1 that confirms absence of relationship (Table 3).

In addition to type of used drug, ways of using drugs is considered as one of the important aspects that this study has been examined its relationship with social and cultural capital. Reference group in dependent variable is drug inhalation through Vafour. At first, use of drugs through oral route has been measured compared with use of drugs via Vafour. Level of significance is lower than 0/01 which shows there is existence of significant relationship with 99% confidence interval. It means there is correlation between people with different social capital (high, average, low) in use of drugs through oral route and via vafour compared to people with very low social capital. Also amount of CI (CI=0.067) shows that people with very low social capital more prefer to use drugs through oral route (almost 14 times ($1/0.067$) more) compared with people with average social capital. It means there is no correlation between people with different social capital (high, average, low) in use of drugs via vafour and use of drugs with pipe compared to people very low social capital.

There is no correlation between people with different social capital (high, average, low) in use of drugs via vafour and use of drugs by injection compared with people with very low social capital. As well as, use of drug by smoking has been studied compared with use of drug via vafour. There is significant relationship between people with different social capital (high, average, low) in use of drug by smoking and use of drug via vafour compared with people with very low social capital. Amount of CI (CI =0.075) shows that people with very low social capital use drugs by smoking almost 13 times ($1/0.075$) more than use of drug via vafour in compare with people with high social capital. Also amount of CI (CI =0.125) indicated that people with very low

About relationship between way of use and different levels of social capital the results are as follows: At first, use of drug through oral route has compared with use of drug via Vafour. Significance level was lower than 0.01 that indicates existence of relationship with 99% confidence interval. Amount of CI (CI =0.0476) indicated that people with very low social capital use drug through oral route almost 2 times ($1/0.0476$) more than use of drug via Vafour compared with people with high social capital.

Use of drug by pipe has compared with use of drug via Vafour. Level of significance is higher than 0.01 that shows absence of relationship. It means there is no significant relationship between people with high social capital in use of drugs by pipe and use of drug via Vafour compared with peoples with very low social capital. But there is significant relationship between people with average social capital in use of drug by pipe and use of drugs via Vafour compared with people with very low social capital. Amount of CI (CI=0.06) shows that people with very low social capital use drugs by pipe almost 16 times ($1/0.06$) more than use of drug via Vafour compared with people with average social capital.

Use of drug by injection has compared with use of drug via vafour. Level of significance is higher than 0.01 that indicates absence of relationship. Means there is no significant relationship between people with high social capital in use of drugs by injection and use of drugs via vafour compared with people with very low social capital. But there is significant relationship between people with average social capital in use of drugs by injection and use of drug via vafour compared with people with very low social capital. Amount of CI (CI=0.016) shows that people with very low social capital use drugs by injection almost 62 times ($1/0.016$) more than use of drug via vafour compared with people with average social capital.

Use of drug by smoking has compared with use of drug via vafour. Level of significance is higher than 0.01 that indicates absence of relationship. Means there is no significant relationship between people with high social capital in use of drugs by smoking and use of drugs via vafour compared with people with very low social capital. But there is significant relationship between people with average social capital in use of drug by smoking and use of drug via vafour compared with people with very low social capital. Amount of CI (CI=0.016) shows that people with very low social capital use drug by smoking almost 6 times ($1/0.168$) more than use of drug via vafour

compared with people with average social capital (Table 5).

Conclusion

In this study by dividing drugs into two parts (natural drugs & synthetic drugs) have been attempted to indicate that how the pattern of drug use can be different among drug users in different levels of social, cultural and

offered with much lower prices. These factors can change slope of consumption of drugs toward use of synthetic drugs. As we see in this study, people with low income or without income use these drugs more than other drugs. Also cultural capital is one of the effective factors to select type of drugs among addicts. Contrary to popular belief people with high social capital use synthetic drugs more

Table 3. Logistic regression between level of economic base and type of used drug

CI= 95%		% Exp(B)	Exp(B)	Sig.	DF	Wald	Std. Error	B	Variable of Synthetic drug
Upper Bound	Lower Bound								
0/765	0/143	0.331	0/01	1	6/693	0/427	-1/105	High cultural Capital	
0/769	0/266	0/530	20	1	3/286	0/351	-0/636	Average cultural capital	

Table 4. Logistic regression between way of use and cultural capital

CI= 95 - Exp%(B)		CI= 95 - Exp%(B)	Sig	B	Cultural capital	Way of using
Lower Bound	Lower Bound					
4.651E-10	4.651E-10	4.651E-10		-21.489	High	Oral route
.404	.011	.067	.003	-2.708	Average	
.314	.009	.053	.001	-2.944	Low	
.c	.000	9.400E-10	.997	-20.785	High	Pipe
.c	.000	3.640E-9	.991	-19.431	Average	
1.415	.099	.374	.147	-.984	Low	
.c	.000	9.922E-10	.998	-20.731	High	injection
.c	.000	3.842E-9	.994	-19.377	Average	
1.705	.096	.404	.217	-.908	Low	
.936	.006	.075	.044	-2.590	High	smoking
.663	.024	.125	.015	-2.079	Average	
1.954	.105	.454	.289	-.790	Low	

Table 5. Logistic regression between way of use and social capital

CI= 95 - Exp%(B)	Exp(B)	Sig.	Std. Error	B	Social capital	Way of using
Lower Bound						
/476	/476	/000	/000	-.742	High	Oral route
/097	/353	/113	/657	-1/041	Average	
/000	/239	1/000	9788/972	-1/431	High	Pipe
/022	/060	/000	/501	-2/814	Average	
/000	/203	1/000	11872/835	-1/594	High	injection
/003	/016	/000	/829	-4/155	Average	
/000	2/620E7	/998	7119/253	17/081	High	smoking
/061	/168	/001	/518	-1/783	Average	

economic capitals. Also obtained results of statistical tests indicated this subject clearly. Among factors that played role in determining of pattern of drug use is economic class of individual in the economic hierarchy. In this research it became apparent that there is difference in type of drug among people with different economic bases. Drugs such crack, crystal and Tamjizak which have highest frequency among synthetic drugs compared to other drugs, have fewer prices than others. This issue is different about mind-altering pills that there was not found in studied statistical population. Some chemical drugs have high price when enter into market because of being imported but with the passing of time and producing them in underground centers inside country they are

than natural drugs. Another variable that studied in this research was economic capital and its effect on pattern of drug use. Being in high level of social capital can increase probability of use of natural drugs. This fact shows that effort to increase the level of social capital in society, at least can help to change pattern of drug use from synthetic drugs toward natural drugs. Distinguish different types of addiction can help to identify the social roots of this problem.

Suggestions

Informing to families through mass media and introducing different type of drugs with emphasize on emerging drugs. Distinguish among different types of drugs in preventive programs. Provide educational course

in high school and university to familiarize students with types of drugs and hazards of them. Enacting tough laws against production, consumption and trafficking of drugs and with more intensity to synthetic drugs. Organize exhibitions about addiction. Provide trainings/ counseling to prevent drug addiction. Create separate recovery centers according to addict's gender, age and type of used drug. Creating healthy propaganda to change public attitude towards de-addicted women. Include the cultural, social and economic differences in development of preventive projects of addiction.

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