

## REVIEWING THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF ECONOMIC POLICYMAKING OF GOVERNMENT FROM 1995 – 2013

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**Abstract:** In this study the impact of social factors on social disturbances in different provinces of Iran, analyzed through EViews software, econometrics modeling and panel data by the use of data gathered in twenty years from 1995 to 2013 from relevant organizations in the subject of "unemployment, inflation, poverty and inequality in incomes" and social disturbances such as "divorce rates, addiction and robbery". The process of change in economic indicators and social consequences, analyzed. Merton's social structure and anomie theory, constituted the theoretical framework of this study. Descriptive results showed that by the growth of economic indicators, the rate of social disturbances such as divorce, addiction and robbery has been increased. The impact of unemployment and next to it inflation was greater than rest of the economic indicators.

**Keywords:** divorce, addiction, poverty, inequality of incomes, inflation, unemployment, economic policymaking

### 1. Introduction

Recession can be taken into account as the main factor of social insecurity. Economic instability, inflation, employment crisis, illegal social processes formation, the period of social disturbances and decrease of social solidarity, all follow fundamental changes (Balsas, 2001:12; Kimmel, 1998:71; Kallberg, 1986:19; Kingemam and Budge, 1994: 51). Meanwhile, one can find out the great role of government on economy and its consequences, by taking a brief look at history of economic thought. Economic policymaking of government as the main factor of economic development, mainly cover political, social and cultural facets too (Akhondzade et al. 2010). Petras believe, inflation is mainly the product of government policymaking and its social consequences are as the same as wars (Momeni, 2011). In contemporary history of Iran's economy, the Government played the role of "prime impetus", both in respect to the domain and depth of the economic involvement (Shafiee & Hosseini, 2008). On the other hand the proper bedrock for privatization and free market has not yet been prepared (Talebnia & Mohammadzade Solte, 2005; Ghalibaf Asl & Ranjbar Dargah, 2005; Moahmmadi, 2010; Jalilian, 2010; Heydari Kord & Zangane, 2007). Whereas, Manuel Castells believes: government as the chief economic impetus nor cause dynamism in capitalist economy nor take into account different social groups (Castells, 2001:187). Considering the economic policymaking in Iran through the intended period of time, shows that economic indicators which are related to main necessities of people are in crisis status. According to World Bank statistics, Iran is one of the five countries which experienced high rate of inflation (Pourostami and Sobhanian, 2013). Reports of the Iran's Central Bank show that the costs of tenth decile to first decile in 2014 have increased 13.6 times. Through this reports this status is due to profound stagnation, high inflation, intense inflationary expectation and increase in the exchange rate which are the consequence of inappropriate economic policies (Central Bank reports, 2014). The poverty course from 1982- 2003 indicates that the food expense of urban families decreased for 50 percent and this rate is 23 percent for rural families, which is an indicator of economic difficulties of families (Iran's statistics center, 1982-2003, According to Gharavai, 2005). The last official statistics of poverty line declared by Ministry of Welfare at 2004, was 10 million people. At 2008 14 million were under the poverty line, as declared by Central Bank's report (Quarterly of economic statistics, 2008). United States intelligent service, CIA,

In 2012 February report, declared the rate of unemployment 14 percent and Iran's Central Bank reported this rate as 12 percent. This statistics are the indicator of inappropriate policymaking of the Government through last decades. The next important question after the revolution, was this fact that, economic policymaking caused an explosion in expectation level of the people, but in the contrary this policies could not make a change in welfare of people, especially in the deprived areas (Mosala Nejhadd, 2011). Transparency International (2008), declared Iran as the rank 142, in respect of measures of corruption, which the rentier structure of the economy and the crucial role of the government, expressed to be the main reason of that (Makipour & Rabani, 2013). United Nations office on drugs and crime reported that Iran has the largest number of addicts in compare with other countries of the world. Internal statistics of addicts is in the state of flux between 2 million to 4 million (Iran's Health organization). On the other hand official statistics of poverty line at 2004, reported by Ministry of Welfare to be 10 million people. Since then, government does not reported any official statistics on that issue.

Considering this fact that through the intended period of time between 1995- 2003 the economic indicators and social injuries in Iran has not an appropriate status, and on the other hand socialist and economists (San Simon, Adam Smith, Marx, Proudhon, Durkheim, Spencer, Parsons, economic crime investigators like, Fleischer, Henry George, Bonger, Engels, ... ) underscore the fact that main reason of disruptive behaviors is in economic facilities, and accepted this fact that economic factors play a vital role in the life of society (Beheshty, et al. 2014: 102-105; Garshasbi Fakhri, Mehregan, 2011; Eesazade et al. 2014), then in this study, the impacts and consequences of Government policymaking through the last two decades, constitute the main question of this study. Does government policymaking was advantageous for especial groups or had a public coverage? Does by changes in government and policymaking, social injuries has changed, either? So the main goal of this study is to review the social consequences of government economic policymaking from 1995- 2013, in respect to disturbances such as robbery, addiction and divorce in Iran's different provinces. Social and behavioral investigation on social injuries and disturbances leads to comprehension on social order and behavioral patterns and prevention and decrease in social injuries (Mahjoobi Manesh, 2001; Sarvestani, 2010), which consist the importance of this study. According to documents and statistics Iran is a problematic country and the rate of social injuries is growing, this study can be used by policymakers and those who plan in this domain, as the hazard of social injuries spread can threaten the values and leads to family breakdown, and governmental costs and either prevent development (Abdollahi, 2002:12; Sedigh Sarvestani, 2006: 28). Another urgency of this study, is the lack of comprehensive study on such a topic. But it worth to be mentioned that in the study of Georgezade and Eghbali, 2007; Sadeghi et al, 2011, the positive correlation between economic indicators with crime and social disturbances accepted.

### 2. Theoretical and experimental framework

Amartya Sen, Indian economist, believes policymaking of government should emphasize on human development and factors like justice and discrimination elimination rather than, Income as the most important factor (Mahmoodi, 2006: 773). Government through its structural abilities should prepare the groundwork of individual, social and environmental competences growth such as literacy, technical competence, health and food, fundamental facilities, competent institutions and distributing goods which are necessary for public, struggling with poverty, discrimination and preparing welfare between citizens. Through this approach, one encounters a question called, "social dumping". Lack of attention to the benefits of

social groups in economic policymaking of society means ignoring the social responsibilities by government which will have unpleasant social consequences (mosala nejhada, 2011: 206). In explaining the concept of economic policymaking, Jeymze Dioyee says: policymaking is related to the subjects and domains which will have impacts and consequences on social and economic life of widespread spectrum of citizens (Williams, 1999: 66). There's two kind of economic policymaking, pluralistic government or capitalism, and corporatism or statism. Policymaking essence of capitalistic government can be referred to as diverse, organized, multi facet and pervasive, democratic, responsible role and enhancing the economic interaction level between different social groups. On the contrary, corporatism government policymaking is on the base of large amount of government involvement, mobilization of masses, integration and absorbing different economic groups, inhibiting the social group's entrance to political domains and has a mono-facet essence. Policymaking in corporatism is in the way of maximizing the power, which means enhancing the military and ideological ability of the political organization for the sake of imposing itself to the more wide range of people and imbuing to their mind which this undemocratic essence of politics, is being guided from the outside of institutional structures (brouker, 2005; castels, 2001; mosalanejhada, 2011:37). Through the widespread government involvement in economic policymaking in Iran, the essence of policymaking inclined toward corporatism. Max Weber as one of the founders of economic policymaking theories, underscore the role of organizational factors and use of elites and technical groups in applying the economic policies, which leads to prevention from deviation in organizational behavior, planning and economic policymaking (mosala nejhada, 2011). Organization in the idea of Weber refer to a rationalistic association. This association which can coordinate the available resources and prepare the base for providing the best outcome, actually propose organizational behavior. Organizational behavior for society, elites and policymaking administrators is of chief importance, since the possibility of measuring unpredicted behavior of people is being attended and controlled. In the other words, organization can control and manipulate the unstructured behavior of elites (greiner, 1972: 138). Weber says the economic policymaking should be on the base of indicators such as "economic rationalism". Economic rationalism should lead to production, distribution, exchange and technical evolution control (Weiss, 1980: 28). Different theories has been proposed in the domain of economic policymaking, which underscore the government attention to the social benefits of people and groups in the society. In practical theory, the social consequences of economic policymaking, maximizing the benefits for different layers, classes and groups of society is under consideration (reinand Sheldon, 2007: 93; quade, 2005: 305). In the theory of justice, equality of opportunity for different groups, fair distribution of benefits, giving priority to the individual rights and social competence, individual and social freedom in the process of economic policymaking is of main importance. Welfare state theory, emphasize on the role of government involvement in economy and supporting the vulnerable classes of society at the times of crisis (kakli and vitokof, 2003: 66). The overemphasis of these theories for attending to social groups of society, indicates that policymaking of government will be successful only if take the social domain as the main focus of itself. If the policymaking of the government not be on the axis of social responsibilities, there will be dangerous social consequences for the society. Through this point of view it seem totally rational to analyze the generation and spread of social disturbances as related to economic features of those societies. As for Parsons economic subsystems, for Durkheim profound changes and anomic economic condition and division of labor, for Marx the existence of poverty and unjust distribution of wealth, for Becker (1968) the benefits not being met and expectational utility of individuals, for Judith and peter Blau (1982) and Kuhn (1995), inequality and class gap are the main reasons of disruptive behavior and growth of social injuries. From this point of view,

it's totally rational to relate the generation and spread of social disturbances to economic features of society and analyze them from this perspective (Abdollahi, 2002: 43; sheykhavandi, 1994: 69; tavasoli, 2007:140; sheykhavandi, 2007:291-292; rahgozar, 2010; mosavati azar, 2004: 60; beheshti et al. 2014; sadeghi et al. 2005; shekhavandi, 2000: 200; hosseini nejhadaT 2005; sadeghi et al. 2011; samadi, 2013; abounoori, 1997; goerge zade va eghbali, 2007; mohamadi et al. 2012; kargarbarzi et al. 2014: 5-28; Ahmadi, 2013: 19-17; momtaz, 2002: 52; Kuhn, 1995; according to sarvestav, 2010; mobaraki, 2004:74; parsons, 1942, according to ahmadi, 2005; babai, 2001, revai and others, 2010: 129; sotoode, 2014: 164; ahmadi, 2009: 61-62). Merton says, social injuries develop when the cultural values (such as financial achievement) are being reinforced a lot, but the legitimate ways of access to them is hindered (rafiee, 2001: 5-32). Society encourage accessing to some goals; but the necessary facilities for getting access to them, is no available for all members (sotoode, 2006: 129). The social structure of the society cause injustice lead to crime generation domain (bagheri, 1389:68). Merton believes, in the status of anomie that the imbalance between economic factors follow fundamental goals, such as: disruptive behavior pattern, Invention, such as robbery. Isolation and solitude: the example are the addicts and those who put an end to their marital life.

Empirical Literature Review: The researches which mentioned the social consequences of disturbance in economy include: Williams and Micheal (2012), Gilani et al. (2009), Jensen and Smith (2010), Tang and Lean (2007), Seals and nunley (2010), Agimotokean, Sandra, Haskits, Alexandra, weed, Jack (2015), Roy (2010), Amoto and Biti (2010), Hulerestein and Mouril (2011), Farzanegan and Gholipour (2010). By the results of these researches the social disturbances, economic shocks, economic deprivation and harsh economic period of time, incorrect economic policymaking, unemployment, inequality of incomes and poverty are the main factors of crime generation and robbery.

In addition, empirical research results within Iran indicate that, inflation cause poverty, unemployment and inequality; more than that, inflation causes social gap, crime generation, robbery, and decrease in life quality and welfare, deterioration of living condition and increase of immorality facets, malnutrition and increase of cost of life. The results of the researches also indicate that main reason of robbery is due to the inequality of incomes; unemployment has the greatest relation with divorce. The inflationary policies of government cause disturbances. The research which mention this fact include: Makipour and Rabani (2013), Beheshti et al. (2014), shahouli and rezaeefar (2011), Mahmoodian and Khodamoradi (2010), Nasrolahi et al (2013), Mehrban and Garshasbi fakhr (2011), Abas nejad et al. (2014), Kargarbarzi et al. (2014), Isa zade (2010), Sadrol Sharafi et al. (2012), Mohammadi et al. (2012), Mehregan and Garshasbi Fakhr (2011), Fetros et al. (2013), Isazade et al. (2014), Samadi (2013), Bagheri et al. (2010), Mehrbani (2011), Kamijani and Mohammad zade (2014), Mehrban (2010), Faraji Molae (2011), Atbari (2009), Molae va Moradi (2010).

### 3. Research Model

The theoretical model is on the base of Merton ideas about social deviation formation mechanisms and economic instability with the theory of organizational rationality of Weber. In explaining the theoretical model of research, one should note to the Merton idea that according to it, instability between goals, values, and devices to reach this goals is the main reason of deviation. In addition, Weber mention to the lack of organized pattern in economic policymaking, as the main reason of economic disturbance (figure 1).

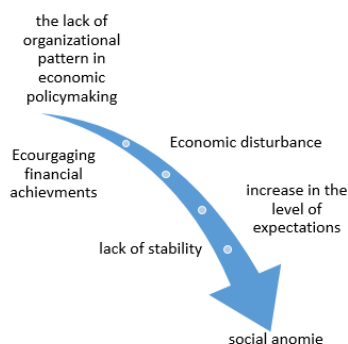


Figure1. Conceptual model of the study - Extracted from the models presented by Aaker (2001)

#### 4. Research Methodology

##### 4.1 Hypothesis

- 1- The lack of organizational and rational pattern caused deviation from economic policymaking and this fact increased divorce, robbery and addiction between 1995-2013 in Iran.
- 2- The social responsibility of economic policymaking of governments, does not progressed in the benefit of deprived layers and classes of the society.
- 3- The differences between economic policymaking of governments, had different social Consequences

The method used in this research is of secondary analysis kind, which include secondary analysis on the statistics used in this study. The data is gathered form different organizations and centers like Iran Statistics Center, Iran Drug Control Headquarters, Police Social Assistance, Department of Cooperatives, Labour and Social Welfare, Register Organization of Iran and also the calculations done by economic experts. By the use of data had gathered from this centers, inflation rate, unemployment, inequality of incomes, poverty, addiction, robbery and divorce calculated from 1995- 2013. For describing the data and course of change during this period, the Excel and Diagrams has been used. But in inferential statistics, since it was possible the used data overlap with each other or the rate of dispersion be high, and consequently exact information not be obtained, the software of Eviews and Econometrics used for two or three variables relations. Econometrics pattern has different models for data analyzing, the model used in this research is panel data. Panel data estimations has the ability of identifying and measuring the impacts, which cannot be identified easily through cross-sectional data and time series data. Generally, panel data model premise there are P unit of distinct decision which numbered from 1 to P under the index  $i$ , also there are m sequential period of time which numbered from 1 to m, under the index  $t$ , and totally there will be  $n=pm$  observation at the end. The unit of analysis in this research is the provinces of the country. Unit of observation: the necessary data for this research gathered from families through census. As the research population is the all citizens of Iran's society and in this research the census data is used as much as possible, so the there is no need for sampling. Validity and reliability: validity of the measuring device means what be measured that we expect to (Blaky, 2014). Since the data of this research is gathered by official organizations of the government and accepted by the experts of those domains, can be counted as valid. Reliability: since the data used in this research is of the census kind, and as a result change every ten years, the reliability does not consist the main issue of this research.

#### The Operational Meaning of the Variables

**Inflation:** consumer price index, is used for measuring inflation. This indicates the change of average costs of some specific commodities and services being used by families, in comparison with the cost of those commodities and services in the base year (rais dana and ghobadi, 1989).

**Unemployment:** an unemployed person, in one who is older than 10 years of age, and has three criterion simultaneously (Tajdari, 2012). First, in the reference week has not worked even for a single hour; Second, has acquired the proper requirements and preparations; third, in the reference week and three weeks before that, be in search of a job (person has done special deeds in search of wagemworks and self-employment) (Iran Center of Statistics, 2008). The index of unemployment calculated through the number of involuntary unemployed people in every year divided by the employed population of that year, multiplied by hundred (Tajdari, 2012).

**Inequality of income:** the most common used index of inequality is Gini Coefficient. Statistically, Gini Coefficient consists of the ratio of inequality income distribution to the maximum possible inequality, in a totally unjust distribution. The size of Gini Coefficient vary between zero to one hundred: zero indicates complete equality and one complete inequality (jalali, 2004).

**Poverty:** food poverty line, is the least amount of money necessary for acquiring the fundamental food needs of the family. In addition establishing an index for the least amount of food necessary for a healthy diet and life, such as 2100 calories for an adult man daily, also has an important role.

$$\text{Total poverty line} = \text{Food Poverty line} * (\text{total}) / (\text{food}) \quad (1)$$

**Divorce:** ratio of marriage rate to divorce rate, this index indicate the number of registered marriages in compare to every single divorce at a given time. This ratio calculated through the number of registered divorces divided to the marriages, multiplied by 100 and indicates that per every 100 marriages in the year, how many divorces exist (mirzaee, 2005; according to nasrolahi et al, 2013: 165- 186).

**Robbery:** the rate of robbery equals the number of cases of robbery in every year, divided to the population of 10 to 59 years of age people, multiplied by 100 (Al Emran and Ali Al Emran, 2015).

**Drug Addiction:** For calculating the rate of addiction to drug the number of addicts in every year is divided to the total population at that year, the result is multiplied to 1000 (Tajdari and zakaria, 2006).

5. Results



Figure 2. The inflation, poverty and inequality of income course from 1995- 2013

Inflation: by comparing the inflation course between different provinces in the mentioned period of time, the developed provinces had the least inflation and deprived provinces and underdeveloped provinces did not show a significant difference in their course of inflation. In comparison between governments, the rate of inflation averagely increased 10 percent in inflation course, from seventh and eighth governments to the ninth and tenth governments. Unemployment: unemployment rate from 1995- 2013 followed an ascending course. Deprived provinces had a greater unemployment rate that other provinces and the country in total and less developed provinces had least rate of unemployment. In the seventh and eighth governments the rate of unemployment in provinces distinctly and in whole the country was in state of flux between 13- 25 percent. But in the ninth and tenth government, between 2007 -2013, the unemployment course is between 20 to 34 percent, which means a double increase in comparison to two last governments. Poverty: in comparing the rate of poverty based on policymaking of governments, it should be mentioned that in seventh and eight governments the rate of poverty followed a decreasing course. This decreasing course was both at the level of provinces and the country. But on the contrary to the previous years the rate of

inflation in ninth and tenth government follows an increasing rate. In the seventh and eighth governments deprived provinces had the least rate of poverty and the less developed provinces had the greatest amount of poverty, which this was vice versa in ninth and tenth governments. Inequality of Incomes: in seventh and eighth governments inequality of incomes in all the provinces was between 30-40 percent. Whereas in the ninth and tenth governments the inequality of income rate followed a decreasing course, from 41 percent to 31. By comparing the different provinces distinctly, one should note that the rate of inequality of incomes in ninth and tenth governments, follow an ascending course in deprived regions and reach to 50 percent during these two government, and had the greatest inequality in comparison to other provinces. The less developed provinces experienced the least amount of inequality which had oscillation between 30 percent to 40 and this rate was at decrease in final years of these two government. In seventh and eighth governments inequality had not a significant difference in different provinces and the course of inequality indicates that developed provinces, had the greatest inequality during seventh and eight governments (figures 2 and 3).

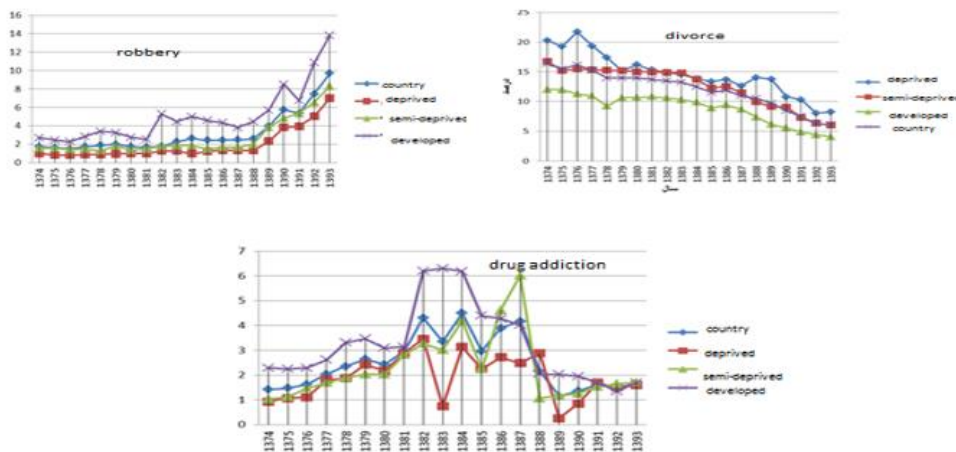


Figure 3. Robbery course, addiction and divorce from 1995 to 2013

Robbery: The course of robbery of different provinces of country according to policymaking of the government indicates that, during the seventh and eighth governments, the rate of (robbery) deprived provinces in comparison to other provinces was less and the developed provinces had the greatest rate of robbery and totally, the rate of robbery in these two governments was

between 1 to 2 percent. On the other hand, in ninth and tenth governments, developed provinces had the greatest amount of robbery and in comparison to deprived provinces show approximately more than double increase in the rate of robbery. In total, during the ninth and tenth governments the rate of

robbery had a manifold increase, and reached from 2 percent in provinces to 10 percent.

Marriage to Divorce Ratio: one of the simple but yet major indexes which analyze the marriage and divorce condition of society simultaneously, is the marriage to divorce ratio. This index indicates the number of marriages registered per every divorce in a certain period of time. In the seventh and eighth governments, the marriage to divorce ratio of developed provinces during the years 1995 to 2005 reached from 12.02 percent to 9.21 percent. This means per every 12 marriages during the first year's one divorce happened either, but in the final years per every 9 marriages only a single divorce happened. According to the statistics, in these governments the marriage to divorce ration of developed provinces with great difference was in the course of decrease and the deprived provinces had the least amount of divorce. In the ninth and tenth governments the marriage to divorce ratio of developed provinces decreased from 9.04 percent to 4.06 percent, which means at 2014 per every 4 marriages one divorce happened. In comparison with developed provinces, deprived provinces in these governments reached from 8.06 percent to 13.07 percent.

Drug addiction: According to figures 2 and 3, in seventh and eighth governments the degree of addiction was increasing, developed provinces had the greatest amount of addiction to drug. The less developed provinces had the least amount of addiction to drug, but in the ninth and tenth governments, due to the paradoxical statistics of this period of time, the rate of

addiction had great oscillation and decreasing inclination; In this period addiction of the deprived provinces is less than other provinces and the developed provinces had the greatest amount of addiction to drug. The greatest rate of addiction was between the years 2002 and 2009 and developed provinces had the highest degree of addiction. Generally, between the years 1995-2014 in the process of analyzing addiction in the country, the developed provinces had the greatest rate of addiction, and then the whole country take the second place. The less developed and deprived provinces had less addiction than the country course.

In addition, in order to analyze the simultaneous effects of independent variables (inflation, poverty, unemployment and inequality of income) on dependent variables (divorce, addiction and robbery), econometrics used distinctly; By integrating the available sets of data, we reached to the panel data. Regression coefficients, is estimated with this set of data either, and are called panel estimations.

In the above mentioned relations, c and  $\mu$  respectively indicate intercepts and are a part of model error.

Analyzing the stability of variables: a time series variable is stable when mean, variance and coefficient of its correlation remain stable during the time. For evaluating the stability of variables LLC test is used. Westerlund and Breitung (2009) indicate that, the power of LLC is more than IPS. The results of this evaluation shown in the 1-4 table.

Table 1. Analyzing the stability of variables by the use of LLC test

variable	statistics	possibility	Result
Unemployment	-1.5591	0.0595	Stability at the level of 1%
Inflation	-2.0956	0.0181	Stability at the level of 1%
Poverty	-2.7400	0.0031	Stability at the level of 1%
Inequality of incomes	-1.4667	0.0712	Stability at the level of 1%
Robbery	-2.9420	0.0016	Stability at the level of 1%
Addiction	-3.5419	0.0002	Stability at the level of 1%
Divorce	-3.0239	0.0012	Stability at the level of 1%

As the above table shows, all the variables are stable at the level of 1%. On the other words, for all the regressions in all tests, null hypothesis which indicate the existence of same root rejected, so we can results in all the regressions accumulated residual is od zero degree and the possibility of false regression in the final model is excluded.

Panel Data Model estimation: For selecting between the integrated model (without considering the group effects) and the approach of stable effects, we used the F-Limer as the statistics.

Table 2. The result of F-Limer test

Model	Null Hypothesis	F Statistics	Possibility	Result
15-4	Sectional effects are not Significant	2.2397	0.0157	$H_0$ Not being accepted
16-4	Sectional effects are not Significant	3.4712	0.0041	$H_0$ Not being accepted
17-4	Sectional effects are not Significant	1.8345	0.0487	$H_0$ Not being accepted

But as the number of sections, analyzed in this study was only three one, and the number of explanatory variables is more than the number of sections, the estimation of model by the use of random effects is not possible, and hence the only available model is the model by stable effects. The next stage after reviewing the model selection tests and selecting an appropriate one, include estimating the coefficients of the model, by the use of Eviews software.

Lack of organized and rationalized pattern that leads to economic policymaking deviations and consequent increase in divorce, robbery and addiction between 1995- 2013, consists the main hypothesis of this research. in order to analyze the simultaneous effects of independent variables (inflation, poverty,

inequality of incomes and unemployment) on addiction, divorce and robbery, the independent variables inserted in the regression equation of the stable effect kind; the results of the multi variable regression calculation is shown in the tables below. According to the results of the table (3), independent variables could predict more than 61% of Addiction variable changes in the regions under discussion; this means 61 percent of addiction changes during 1995- 2013 can be explained by four variables, include: unemployment, inflation, inequality of incomes and poverty. In concern of effect coefficient of independent variables in the equation, one can note that the unemployment variable with the effect coefficient of 0.402 percent, has the greatest effect on the addiction variable changes. On the other hand, the variables of inequality and poverty, indicate an effect equal 0.204 and 0.129

percent on addiction, respectively. Finally, inflation with effect coefficient of 0.129 percent, in addition to poverty, has the least effect on addiction. Besides that, all the estimated variables in the above mentioned model, with the exception of inequality and poverty at the level of 99% are significant and the effect of inequality and addiction cannot be accepted even at the level of 90%, but at the level of 90% the effect of poverty on addiction can be supported. Through these explanations, regression equation of effects of variables, is as follows:

$$\text{Addiction} = \text{Constant (1.239855)} + \text{Unemployment (0.402286)} + \text{Inflation (0.129988)} \quad (2)$$

Table (3) the results of the model estimation 15-4 (dependent variable= Addiction)

possibility	Statistics T	Standard Deviation	Coefficient	Variable
0.000	8.327	0.148	1.239	Constant
0.0001	4.231	0.030	0.129	Logarithm of Inflation
0.226	1.222	0.166	0.204	Logarithm of Inequality
0.0817	1.774	0.072	0.129	Logarithm of Poverty
0.000	5.305	0.075	0.402	Logarithm of Unemployment
$R^2$	Durbin-Watson	F-Possibility	F-statistics	Statistical features of the model
0.6189	2.0955	0.0000	14.3461	
Developed	Semi-developed	Undeveloped		Cross-sectional width of origin differences
-0.01948	-0.01759	-0.00189		

The independent variables could predict more than 70 percent of the divorce changes in different regions. Besides that all the estimated coefficients in the above model, with the exception of Inequality, are significant at the 99% certainty level. Although, the effect of Inequality on Divorce cannot be accepted at 90 percent certainty level, but at the 95% percent level the effect poverty on divorce is significant. Also, the above results indicate that between all the explanatory variables and dependent variables, there's a positive correlation, as a single percent

increase in inflation, unemployment and poverty cause a 0.14, 0.33 and 0.08 percent increase in divorce rate of different regions, respectively.

$$\text{Divorce} = \text{Constant (1.178)} + \text{Unemployment (0.336)} + \text{Inflation (1.149)} + \text{Poverty (0.081)} \quad (3)$$

Table (4) the results of model 4-16 estimations (Divorce= dependent variables)

Possibility	Statistics T	Standard Deviation	Coefficient	Variable
0.000	10.86613	0.108	1.178	Constants
0.0000	5.944628	0.0252	1.149	Inflation
0.1084	1.632962	0.145	0.237	Inequality
0.0513	1.993729	0.0408	0.081	Poverty
0.0001	4.238705	0.0793	0.336	Unemployment
$R^2$	Durbin-Watson	F-Possibility	F-statistics	Statistical Features of the Model
0.7097	2.0253	0.0000	21.6012	
Developed	Semi- developed	Undeveloped		Cross- sectional width of origin differences
-0.0045	-0.00092	0.005411		

The independent variables could predict more than 70% of the changes of robbery in different regions. Besides that all the estimated variables in the above model, with the exception of inequality, at the certainty level of 99% are significant, also the effect of inequality on divorce is significant at the certainty level of 90%. The above results indicate either that between all the explanatory and dependent variables, there's a positive

correlation, as a single percent increase in the rate of inflation, unemployment and poverty cause a 0.18, 0.16 and 0.31 percent changes in robbery in different regions, respectively. Through the obtained results, the regression model is as follows:

$$\text{Robbery} = \text{Constant (1.477258)} + \text{Unemployment (0.401287)} + \text{Poverty (0.165313)} + \text{Inflation (0.182109)} \quad (4)$$

Table (5) the results of model 4-17 (dependent variable= robbery)

Possibility	Statistics T	Standard Deviation	Coefficient	Variable
0.0000	7.547185	0.195736	1.477258	Constants
0.0000	10.46226	0.017406	0.182109	Inflation
0.0710	1.842424	0.168293	0.310067	Inequality
0.0240	2.323599	0.071145	0.165313	Poverty
0.0000	5.929701	0.067672	0.401287	Unemployment
$R^2$	Durbin-Watson	F-Possibility	F-statistics	Statistical Features of the Model
0.7038	2.1212	0.0000	20.9897	

Developed	Semi- developed	Undeveloped		Cross- sectional width of origin differences
-0.01357	0.007345	0.006223		

## 6. Conclusion

Iran's contemporary history of economy indicates, government always played the role of "prime impetus" in both domain and depth of involvement in economic activities. Three main phase can be mentioned in the domain of economic planning, in Islamic Republic of Iran period. First period refers to Fifth Development Plan, the second one is related to 1989, in this period the Controlled Economy shifts to Free Market kind, and the third phase of economic policymaking refer to the "Targeted Subsidies" (Mosala Nejad, 2011: 22). The statistics indicate that, through the economic indicators and social anomies, Iran passes the state of crisis. Due to this fact, the main goal of this study focused on social consequences of economic policymaking of governments during 1995 to 2013. According to the hypothesis of this study, the growth and spread of social injuries like divorce, addiction and robbery is under the influence of economic disturbances and economic policymaking of government, which different social consequences left behind in provinces. The years during 1995 to 2005 indicate the timeline of presidency of Mohammad Khatami. Structural adjustment policies, economic stability, controlling the inflation and increasing the taxes can be named as the most important economic policies of this period. The years during 2006 to 2014 is considered to be under the influence of economic policies of Ahmadi Nejad. The most important policies of this decade include: expansionary monetary policy, economic development plan, increasing the price of energy carrier, Mehr Housing Project, quick-impact businesses and targeting the subsidies. Generally the results of the research indicate that, the economic policymaking of the Ahmadinejad government in first period in the domains of poverty and unemployment was not in the favor of deprived and less developed classes of the society, but by considering the inflation rates and inequality of incomes, the deprived and less developed provinces, had a better statue than developed countries. By comparing the rate of social injuries in provinces, in first period of Ahmadinejad presidency, deprived provinces had the lowest rate of divorce and robbery; the developed provinces in three indexes of divorce, addiction and robbery had the greatest rate than the other provinces.

In the second period of Ahmadinejad presidency, the economic indexes and social disturbances, not only had an ascending course, but also in comparison to the first period, indicated a manifold increase. Deprived provinces in the fields of poverty, unemployment and inequality of incomes had the greatest rate than other provinces. Less developed provinces had the greatest rate of inflation. Developed provinces in comparison to the other provinces followed a mixed course. Economic policymaking of the Ahmadinejad government at the second period, in the fields of poverty, unemployment, inequality of incomes and inflation was nor in favor of deprived classes of the society and the highest rates can be shown in such provinces; the policies were in the favor of developed provinces in general. Deprived provinces in the second period, in the fields of divorce, addiction and robbery in comparison to the other provinces had a better condition. The less developed provinces' condition is something between the deprived provinces and developed provinces, like the previous period. In this period again, in the field of addiction, divorce and robbery developed provinces had the highest rate. The hypothesis of this study constitute: economic policymaking of the governments has different social consequences and as well as that if economic policymaking not be on the base of rational organized patterns then economic instability and social disturbances emerge as a result. In the period of Mohammad Khatami presidency, a mixture of structural adjustment policies and economic stability caused the rate of social disturbances not reach to the crisis point, and economic policymaking be in favor of deprived classes to some degree and as a result the rate of robbery, addiction and divorce had a favorable condition than the

other provinces. The developed provinces had the highest rate of disturbances, but the economic policymaking changes at the Ahmadinejad period which was along economic instability indicate that the organizational rationality is not taken into account and in all the economic indicators and mentioned disturbances a great rate of growth can be noticed which is disadvantageous for deprived classes. Nevertheless, social consequences in developed provinces indicate a higher rate than the other ones, which is due to the migration of people from deprived provinces to the developed provinces for the reason of unemployment, poverty and financial inability. According to the relational deprivation and failure of dignity theory, it can be noted when this people become acquainted with the life condition of wealthy people in the developed provinces, feel a deep sense of inferiority and discrimination, and on the other hand find themselves in competing with them a failure; their children either have a same feeling toward their wealthy peers in the school. In coping to such a situation a delinquency subculture will be formed which the above findings admit them, as the developed provinces had the highest rate of divorce, addiction and robbery. It seems, unemployment and widespread poverty of deprived regions cause a great number of unemployed people rush toward these developed provinces, and on the other hand, these provinces cannot support the needs of the immigrant. As a result the rate of social injuries is higher in these provinces.

Bu the other hypothesis of this study, which according to it, economic factors of the country are related to social injuries, is supported by the inferential findings. The variables, such as unemployment, inflation, poverty and inequality of incomes, predict more than 61% of addiction changes in different provinces, during 1995 to 2013. Accordingly, unemployment, inequality, poverty and inflation has the greatest effect on addiction rate, respectively. The results of this study indicate that, independent variables predict more than 70 percent of changes in divorce rates in different provinces. Unemployment, inflation and poverty, with 0.23, 0.14 and 0.8 had the greatest effect on divorce. The most and the least effect on robbery, inequality of incomes, inflation and poverty was 0.4, 0.31, 0.18 and 0.16, respectively. It should be noted that, unemployment in comparison to the other economic factors, had a more significant effect on mentioned social injuries. The results of these tests accept our research hypothesis. One question emerge from these findings: why economic indexes have such a significant determinant rate on robbery, addiction and divorce? According to Merton theory, one should note that after the Islamic Revolution, the economic policymaking caused an increase in expectations of the all classes of the society, but on the other hand, the economic structure due to the governments malfunction, could not be response to the requirements of the people. The second reason for this condition can be attributed to the great involvement of government in economy which cannot cause economic dynamism. In addition the government policymaking in Iran, more focus on subjects, such as power, security and expansion of social dominance, and giving priority to the security than social welfare. According to Merton's theory one of the responses which occur in this theory is innovation: that one example of that is robbery. Isolation: such addicts and those who put an end to their marriage life. In addition, according to practical theories and those which put an emphasis on justice, the government's lack of attention on social groups and vulnerable classes, leads to social crisis. In Iran the lack of politician's attention to this mechanisms in the process of policymaking, caused the growth of social disturbances.

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