



## Major Factors of increasing robbery (Field Study in the City of Yasuj)

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### ABSTRACT

Robbery is a kind of crime which not only jeopardizes citizens' financial security in a society but their psycho security as well. This paper studies robbery in the city of Yasuj which seeks to find out the reasons and factors leading to the committing of this crime. Some of the theories, which bore criminological and sociological similarity to each other, are stated and then correlated with the obtained data. The results show that the cultural data did not have significant influence on the committing of robbery in the city of Yasuj, although factors such as education, a feature of culture, were considered influential. What is noteworthy to mention is that all factors being studied had more or less some kind of influence on robbery.

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### Introduction

Robbery is a kind of crime against property which occurs in all societies; moreover, it is classified as a segment of inherent evils. In megacities, crimes are threats to the individuals' totality and property, disposal of economic resources, frustration of citizens, and spark of disturbance in the quality of living. Currently, robbery contains the above-mentioned implications and different conditions may intensify the committing of the crime. Identifying the place and location where a crime happens, the ways and methods applied, the type of personality the robber possesses, and the kind of living conditions they are in terms of cultural, social, and economic- can all help avoid the committing of this crime and concomitantly increase the sense of security in a society. Robbery comes from the word "rob" which means to steal from someone (Louis, 2010, p. 468). Or it refers to confidentially stealing someone's property (Goldozian, 2003, p. 468) which most of jurists believe that one must utilize the expression stealing someone's good cunningly instead of the word robbing (Imani, 2003, p. 291). The progression of the world, industrialization, and the spread of communication, have led to the advent of modern and complex types of robbery, including cyber robberies. If the motive is taken as the final target for the committing, there are articles in Iran's constitution, for example article 689 of Islamic penal code, that the role of criminal's motive has been taken seriously. At the beginning of the article, the legislator states that anyone with the intention of destroying or spreading phobia on the public opinions or authorities ... in addition to rehabilitation, the person is sentenced to imprisonment and whipping/lashing which indicate the implication of the motive and intention when one faces punishment.

However, what is to be scrutinized within this study is to find out the major factors in the committing of robbery in the city of Yasuj. The city has developed itself around 18 km; it was known as the governmental center of Kahgiluyeh-va-Boyer ahmad province in 1963 and later in 1976 was promoted to the center of the province. ([www.K-b.ir/news](http://www.K-b.ir/news), 2011) Due to its location in the mountainous region, impassable roads, snowy winters, and the possibility of committing banditry, several

types of crimes, robbery being one, were committed more often. ([www.irdaa.com](http://www.irdaa.com)) From economic point of view, the city is considered underdeveloped since factors like poverty, illiteracy, violence, to name a few, have caused certain types of crimes to develop within the city. Having recognized them we can analyze whether there exist a significant relationship between these cultural, social, economic, local or geographical factors or not. Thus, this paper looks at the robberies committed during one year on the Persian calendar, from March 2010 to March 2011. The setting takes place at the prison and juvenile hall in the city of Yasuj, the result of the study can help us to prevent from the committing of the crimes, or decrease its rate to some extent. (Khanali-pour&Aqa-Babaie, 2009, p. 22)

However, most of the researches have focused on the particular aspects of this crime; we seek to utilize surveys to carry out the study. Surveys are utilized to explore a particular type of work and benefits from a large sample. The sample will be questioned regarding the beliefs, creeds, former or present behaviors. (Hafeznia, 2010, p. 155) This research also benefits from questionnaire, interviews, and observations; and in order to obtain the reliability of the questionnaire, we have delivered the questionnaires several times so as to get the reliable data. Consequently the type of data gathered is considered to possess internal consistency. (Nabavi, 1971, p. 158) First, a pilot test has been carried out among twenty survey-takers and the results indicated that the questionnaire owns acceptable reliability.

From methodological point of view, this study is descriptive-analytical, and practical concerning the targets. This paper is conducted through field study and library research. The tools used were taken from available library, prison, and juvenile hall resources as well as other beneficial ones. The population of this study consists of the robbers at the prison and juvenile hall located in the city of Yasuj. The population sample is 85 people; however, the sampling has not been conducted in the population and all the samples were analyzed. In order to study the data, first the data is entered into computers, and then analyzed through the SPSS software. Analyses have been carried out in two areas: descriptive, inferential. In the former part, we have utilized frequency tables, and special indices/

indicators; in the latter part, using statistical techniques, including Spearman correlation coefficient and T-test, the hypotheses were fully analyzed.

### **Theoretical Framework**

#### ***Specifying theoretical bases***

During the recent centuries, theoreticians have stated several ideas and solutions with regard to crimes, delinquency, and robbery which each of them has developed itself according to the structures of developed/developing societies, as well as cultural, economic, and geographical conditions. Classifying the theories regarding crimes and delinquency, there are different categories, including sociological, criminological, and so on which some of them are relevant to our study.

The first theory is the theory of crime detection, relevant to the degree of crime. Contemporary crimes are basically recognized based on the guarantee to implement punishment. Thus, the theory states that crimes are to happen when the criminal policy is implemented infirmly and other systems helping to prevent the re-committing of the crimes, including family and society also act in a lenient way (Gassin, 2008, p. 138). This study has also taken the role of family and the neighborhood as two important variables.

The next theory is the theory of Anomie and the structure of William Good (Shibani-Rozbahani, M., 2006, p. 28). Good in his criminology studies states that family is the infrastructure of a person's life. The role of family and its effect on the upbringing and abnormality of the children, especially during the (post)childhood is undeniable, which this research also has taken the issue into serious consideration. According to Good, when one or some of the members in a family cannot carry out their responsibilities in a proper way, then comes the issue of family fracture. This emanates from several factors, lack of having parents, or stable emotional relationship.

Sutherland's theory of Differential Association is known as a factor of deviance or misbehavior (Sekhavat, 2003, p. 55). According to him, a crime happens when there is suitable opportunity for the committing: a crime is an act of educating. The learning is done through contacts with different guys; the most part takes place in social networks. Educating to carry out a crime has several layers; one is to acquire motivation, especially intrinsic motivation. One commits a crime when shares a social network with those who are apt to breaking rules. Sutherland believes that a criminal behavior represents ones' needs and values, it is not carried out by them which is also the focus in this paper- the effect of friends and a social network goals on the committing.

The theory of Cultural Movement puts an emphasis on the abnormality of behaviors which is learned through interacting with a circle of gang (Sotodeh, 2005, p.97). Sutherland also believed that abnormal behaviors are learned when a social network is created between the person and a group of gang. He further believes that for a person to become criminal, he/she must first learn how to commit crimes. Kerasidescribes the same saying that most of criminal behaviors are learned through interaction with family members; this research seeks to take into account these factors as well.

The theory of Social Control is yet another with a long history; it states that practicing abnormal behaviors is owing to the loss of some kind of social control, especially among young generation (Ahmadi, 1998, p.178&Hirshi,1969, p.67) states that the theory of control is built on the presupposition that preventing from the committing of crime and delinquency can only happen if we control both the adults and the youth- which are the variables of this study. This theory stresses on two types

of control: private and social control. On the one hand, the systems of private control consist of personal factors, especially psychological ones; on the other hand, factors influencing social control involve dependence and reliance on fundamental social institutions, including family, school, and religion. Furthermore, we can talk of economic theories, since the economic issue has always been a controversial topic.

No books or researchers underestimate the implication of economy on the committing of delinquency/crime. Thus, the relationship between the two is well-accepted among all; the only difference lies on aspects of economy influencing crime. There exist different beliefs among different scholars on the role of poverty, the greed to becoming wealthy, class difference, fear of becoming more indigent, unemployment, incapability to meet their demands, economic crises, and famine are the roots to committing of the crime. Although in some points you can see extremist ideas regarding economic issues, there must be some kind of balance in a theory. There are many factors affecting the committing a crime in a society, including cultural, economic, social, psychological, and so on which all indicate that a single factor cannot be considered as the only single cause (Mazlooman, 1993, p.55). This research takes the role of economic condition into account.

### **Analysis of the results**

At first, it must be noted that only those tables and figures seemed crucial are expressed here due to space shortage.

#### **Variables of the study**

#### ***Analysis of the results***

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**Table 1. Sampling distribution, Gender, Age, Marital Status**

| Variable       |         | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------|
| Gender         | Male    | 80        | 94.1    |
|                | Female  | 5         | 5.9     |
|                | Total   | 85        | 100     |
| Marital Status | Single  | 65        | 76.5    |
|                | Married | 20        | 23.5    |
|                | Total   | 85        | 100     |
| Age            | 15-20   | 16        | 18.8    |
|                | 20-25   | 35        | 41.2    |
|                | 26-30   | 19        | 22.4    |
|                | 30+     | 15        | 17.6    |
|                | Total   | 85        | 100     |

### **Variables of the study**

In this section, we try to generally describe the data, especially age, gender and so on. The data from Table 1 and our questionnaire indicate that 80 persons of the total were males, 94.1% and five, 5.9%, are females. Concerning marital status, 65 persons were single and 20 were married- the former 76.5% and the latter 23.5%. Analyzing the robbers' age, we found out that 18.8% are between the ages 15-20; 41.2% are 21-25; 22.4% are 26-30; and 15 persons (17.6%) are more than 30. The table shows that most of the criminals are males and at their youth-hood.

### **Socio-cultural Data**

#### **Description and analysis of data regarding literacy and education**

This segment elaborates on the data regarding the robbers' and their families' education. What is to mention here is the fact that statistical data also includes the deceased parents of the robbers.

Since parents play a pivotal role in upbringing children, their education level is considered significant and not those of

their brothers and sisters- in most cases they did not have big influence and were not evaluated.

**Table 2 Sampling distribution of parents' education**

| Variable           | Degree             |        | Frequency | Percent |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------|-----------|---------|
| Parents' Education | Illiterate         | Father | 18        | 21.1    |
|                    |                    | Mother | 41        | 48.2    |
|                    | Primary            | Father | 23        | 27.1    |
|                    |                    | Mother | 25        | 29.4    |
|                    | Junior High school | Father | 10        | 11.18   |
|                    |                    | Mother | 8         | 9.4     |
|                    | High school        | Father | 10        | 11.8    |
|                    |                    | Mother | 2         | 2.4     |
|                    | University         | Father | 10        | 11.8    |
|                    |                    | Mother | 1         | 1.2     |
|                    | Deceased           | Father | 14        | 16.4    |
|                    |                    | Mother | 8         | 9.4     |
|                    | Total              |        | 85        | 100     |

Five levels of education have been categorized here which in the first one mothers account the most (48.2%). Fathers with primary education comprise 27.1% while mothers here account for 29.4. As shown in the table, only one mother had university education and among the deceased parents, 14 were fathers and 8 were mothers. Research has shown that there is a negative increase in the level of parents' literacy and the committing of the crime. It is also a piece of in fact that the educated people commit fewer crimes than the uneducated. We have taken into account the hypothesis and analyzed the data using variance and coefficient regression.

Typically, educated people commit fewer crimes. Here, we start with the first hypothesis and its relationship with the criminals' literacy so as to evaluate the data utilizing the one-way Anova and coefficient regression.

With regard to the test, the value of "F" is 7.395, with degree of freedom of 2 and 82 with alpha level of 0.05, is higher than the standard table which means the regression is significant. The statistic of t concerning fathers and mothers are 2.321 and 1.790 and the significance level is 0.023 and 0.077. The former has a value below 0.05 and the latter, which is the literacy of criminals' mothers, is more than that. Analyzing the literacy level of these criminal, it can be stated that there is a significant relationship between the fathers' literacy and those of criminals'; however, there is no significant relationship between the mothers and criminals. This can signify the fact that children usually choose their fathers as their role models.

According to the analyzed data, an interesting and somewhat worrying topic is that four criminals (4.7%) are illiterate- while only 16 of them are more than 30 years old. Still, illiteracy is a big problem in this city and province. In elementary education, there are 17 persons (20%) and in junior high school the figure goes up to 33 (38.7%). However, it stops at the next level, high school, and reaches 19 (22.4%) and even it decreases to 10 persons (11.8%). Only 2 of the criminals are currently continuing higher education at an open university.

In analyzing the reasons why criminals dropped education, we considered those who did not have higher education and those who were not currently going to school as drop-outs. Among the criminals, 10 were studying at university and two at school; thus, the sampling is 73 persons. Seven reasons were found (from among 85.1% of the total) which are as follows: 23.3% disinterest; 16.4% poverty; 13.9 % friends. Other reasons possessing lower rates and percent are the following: addiction (10.5%), physical conditions (9.3%) and family issues (7%), and having imprisonment experience (4.7%). In the descriptive

analysis, it was found clearly that most of the robbers are not much educated and around 73 of them have dropped out education or they are uneducated. What is evident is that the two- education and crime-have opposite relationship with each other; it is also appropriate to claim that more educated people commit less crimes.

There is a possibility that (un) familiarity with punishment, through media or in person, before committing robbery can influence the rate of committing crimes. It was found out that 23 persons (27.1%) had already known the punishment, and around 20% of them were aware of their punishment to some extent; some 45 persons (52.9%), half of the group, stated that they were not aware of the punishment. According to the robbers, 24.7% (21 robbers) expressed that this awareness did not influence whether to commit crimes or not; 31.8% of these people said that the awareness were effective, however, other reasons such as addiction, poverty and so on forced them to commit. This group comprises those who were fully or partially aware of the punishment. The last group were those people who claimed they did not know anything regarding the punishment and if they were aware, they would not commit robbery. The correlation between awareness and unawareness as well as its effect on the committing of the crime and the effect of education in creating/not creating this awareness is analyzed.

**Table 3. Pearson correlation to examine the relationship between knowledge, Unawareness of the punishment and its impact on the crime**

| Type                                    | No. | Sig.  | Correlation Coefficient |
|---|-----|-------|-------------------------|
| Awareness/Unawareness of the punishment | 85  | 0.000 | 0.527                   |
| Reasons                                 | 85  | 0.000 | 0.527                   |

Here, to investigate the relationship between knowledge, unawareness of the punishment and its impact on the crime, the Pearson correlation coefficient has been incorporated. The results showed that, of the 85 cases, the significance level of 0.000, with a correlation coefficient of 0.527- is obtained. This significance is negative in coefficient, i.e. the greater the awareness, the less burglars tend to commit crimes, and vice versa- the less the awareness, the more the burglar to commit crimes. The significance is obtained at the level of 0.01 which is very accurate and important.

This section analyzes the impact of education on knowledge and awareness of penalties, using single-sample t test. And the calculated value for t is 31.137 with degree of freedom of 84. The significance level obtained is 0.000 which is smaller than Alfa 0.05. Therefore, the test results show that our assumption of the burglars' (un)awareness of the punishment of crime is acceptable.

C: How was the literacy/education significant in forming the awareness of punishment?

In response to this question, the distribution is as follows: 36.5% of the group expressed that (not) having literacy were quite in effective. On the other hand, other members of the group, 63.5%, believed that the prior knowledge and awareness regarding the penalties will consequently result in fewer crime commitments.

Section II: The Status of the robbery among the robbers and their friends

In evaluating any types of crime committed, the reasons, and the effects on the offenders and his/her entourage can provide us with comprehensive information about the criminal case. Here, types of robbery, the reasons, criminal records, as



well as the above-mentioned factors to their families, and friends are described.

In this study, 85 burglars were jailed because of nine types of robberies. The types are as follows: car robberies, 27 cases (31.8%); house robbery, 24 cases (28.2%); and shops and business centers robbery with 15 cases (17.6%). Fewest cases of robbery were government documents and power cables, each 1 (1/2%). The obtained results show that other types of robberies, including mugging, pickpocketing, armed and cattle robberies are located in the middle of this statistic. What is noteworthy to mention is that the number of commitment of these crimes were not similar; however, sometimes one type of robbery was committed more often. Here, we have listed the kind of robbery which resulted in trial sentence. In analyzing the data, we have used the descriptive statistics and a logical relationship between type of robbery and culture, structure and geography of the location, were found.

In search of the causality in the issue of robbery in Yassouj, 14 different reasons and in some cases similar results were found. Financial needs, addictions and bad friends among the many options and in addition to other reasons, were found significant. Other reasons such as lack of attention by family, physical and mental problems, revenge, and more interestingly – habit – were significant in their views. About 18.8% of this group believe that bad friends were alone caused them to commit robbery; financial need: 9.4% (8 cases) and addiction: 3.5% (3 cases) as the individual reasons. But the reasons cited on the 11<sup>th</sup> row, it should be noted that these statistics indicate the reasons for such friends, addictions and financial need with a 14.1% statistic is a significant digit among the distribution.

Of course as mentioned, most burglars for addiction, blamed the financial need and bad friends; and in fact, most of their financial needs were as a result of addiction. The least statistic in the cases was 2.4% concerning addiction, revenge and mental problems. The burglar whose reason to commit burglary was habit; the point is that, he was very young and inexperienced. The robbery has taken place in the city center where the law enforcement had full control on it at the mid-day. Analyzing the data in this section is also in the form of descriptive statistics and it generally shows that reasons such as addiction, bad friends are among the main reasons to commit robbery from robbers' point of views.

From the participants in this research, 44 persons (51.8%) had a criminal records; 29 people equal to 34.1% had previous criminal records connected with robbery, and 5 persons (5.9%) with drugs, 6 persons (7.1%) with assaults, and 4 cases (4.7%) with illicit sexual relationships. In order to analyze these features, single-sample t-test was used. The t-statistic calculated for them (27.189 and 7.106) with a degree of freedom of 84; the significance level obtained was 0.000 which is smaller than the Alpha of 0.05, indicating that our hypothesis- the positive effect of these features on the committing of robbery stated by the criminal, has been proved correctly. Since offenders with similar criminal records had more tendency committing crimes because of the fact that they were quite familiar with the ways to carry out robbery. We also have seen criminals who committed the theft more than ten times and still had the desire for it.

Information obtained from the questionnaires, especially given the status of criminal offense which resulted in the imprisonment of the robbers implies that some families even before the committing of the crime, by other members, had criminal records. From among members with criminal records, 4 cases are the fathers and 15 are brothers. Of these 19 cases (22.4%), nine persons (10.6%) have committed many crimes,

including violence, drug abusing, deceiving and kidnappings. This displays that families play a pivotal role on their children; however, the question is what impact the families have on the type of the crime committed by their children and whether the crime was robbery as well. In so doing, the result has been extracted using Chi-square test.

**Table 4, Criminal Records of the burglars' families**

| Criminal Record | Criminal Members of the Family |        |         | Total |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|--------|---------|-------|
|                 | None                           | Father | Brother |       |
| Yes             | 0                              | 4      | 15      | 19    |
| No              | 66                             | 0      | 0       | 66    |
| Total           | 66                             | 4      | 15      | 85    |

**Table 5, Chi-square test, comparison of the criminal records of the burglars' families**

| Parameter                                 | Value  | DF | Sig.  |
|---|--------|----|-------|
| Correlation Coefficient of the Chi-square | 85/000 | 2  | 0.000 |
|   | 90/328 | 2  | 0.000 |
|   | 74/420 | 1  | 0.000 |
| Total                                     | 85     |    |       |

With regard to the criminal records of burglars' families, according to the above table and using the chi-square correlation coefficient, with a value of 85000 and the degree of freedom of two, the likelihood ratio and its line to line relationship is accordingly (90.328 and 74.420) with degree freedom of two and one. Concerning the hypothesis of the research – the correlation between penal records among the burglars' families and committing crimes such as robbery is well-accepted. Data analysis indicates that in the environment surrounding the crime, the rate of crimes is often reported high and this usually influences on them to increase the committing.

The above frequency distribution, regarding burglars' intimate friends, was also taken into account because everyone gets a lot of impacts from their families. The extracted data suggests that 56.5 of burglars' friend had precedent criminal records. Some 31.7% of this statistic results from the offense of theft, 9.4% maim, 7.1% drug abusing, 4.7% murder, 2.4% kidnapping and 1.2% rape, which means that robbery stands top. In this section, the results are analyzed using the chi-squared test. Again, robbery obtains the high statistic because nearly half or 50 percent of their friends had criminal records; and of this number, 27 students have previously committed robbery themselves. Based on the results, the correlation coefficient chi-square value is 81.239, degree of freedom of 6, and the significance level is 0.000. The likelihood proportion and the line to line relationship could also have a significance level of 0.000 with a value of (107.159 and 40.159) and the degrees of freedom are 6 and 1. Thus, the significance level is below than alpha 0.05, and the hypothesis of this research paper- the positive relationship between having a criminal record and friends will have impact on their robberies- is accepted. Finally, we find it more and more plausible for those living in areas with high crime incidence to commit robberies.

### Section III: Describing burglars' social data

Community or society, a group of people who interact in an area as well as living and contributing to a culture (Sadiq Sarvestani, 1387, p 4). According to the definition provided, families, groups of friends and family gathered around burglars are discussed in this paper. Concerning the quality of

life in burglars' families, the frequency distribution states that they generally have good family, free of difficulty, healthy environment away from the arguments and abnormalities. Regarding the emotional relation between the burglars and their families, 64.7% of them have intimate relationship with their families; the rest had fragile relationships.

The next segment was the relation between the burglars and the society. In this regard, six categories were determined and groups of ordinary people and the unemployed had the highest relation, around 37.6%. Next, the gang, with 20% deemed significant. Other people had the following order: merchants, athletes, staff and the students. Most of the people who were walking around in our sample were from different walks of life, including 62.4% were robbers. 23.5% of the cases found the offenders in their surrounding environment present. Only 14.1% percent of the burglars reported that their surrounding communities were free from criminals.

Anyone, according to the interaction they have in their surrounding community, can be somewhat affected by it, and this depends on the accuracy of the importance of the individual in their communities. 56.5% of robbers did not care about this issue and it really did not matter what group or groups has/have existed around them. 43.5% acknowledged the importance such people in their communities.

All of the burglar's social indicators and impact of these factors on the committing of the crime, were analyzed through single-sample t-test.

The calculated values for the parameter t, in this section were (23.936; 23.051; 22.922; 19.096 and 26.532) with a degree of freedom of 84. The significance level for all is 0.000. Since it is smaller than alpha 0.05%, the assumptions and factors that influence these indicators on the burglars were accepted. The only place the concerns in this part is the offenders' association and, that this relationship could be more dangerous than the other influencing factors.

### Section 3, Economic Data of the Research

Poverty, with different meanings, including the languishing, absence, loss and son on in various fields such as economic and social poverty is one of the most investigated hypothesis in human research. Topics include economic conditions and indicators, which will undoubtedly make an impact and theft statistics are matters that cannot be denied. In this context several indicators including parental (father) employment, income, and amount of help as well as the thief's jobs, income and son on have been examined. The description, the frequency analysis, will be expressed below.

Part one: Job status, income, amount of parental (father's) help

In accordance with the data obtained, the status of the employment of 71 fathers has been examined, 14 of these fathers had already died, and whom were described in previous topics. The frequency of cases described in this part, 84% of the fathers, which 37.9% are employees (i.e. 32 persons); 35.4% rated as self-employed (30); 4.8% (4) as unemployed and 5.9% (5) as farmers. Thus, most of the fathers are employees and a few, that is, in fact, the lowest number are unemployed.

Data in this section describes the burglars' parental income. Basis and the amount of their income has been reviewed in four levels, that the greatest frequency is in level 2, i.e. the income of between 310.000 to 600.000 tomans, which is about 26 out of 71 fathers- equivalent to 30.8%. The rest of the frequency distribution is 20, 15 and 10- more than 910.000, 610.000 up to 900.000, and less than 300.000 tomans.

Based on the basis of data provided, regarding the financial aid sponsored by the robbers' fathers, there are five categories. Of the whole number, 32 of them did not provide any financial help to their children, who are now in prison; or they helped them little money, 3,100 to 6,000 tomans daily (11.8% to 17.8%). Around 5.9% (5 people) had enjoyed this little amount of financial assistance. Moreover, 14 burglars were deprived off financial assistance since their fathers had already died and the rest, 71 people, around half of them, 32 burglars, had also the same condition. Only 29 people had relatively favorable conditions and were given a daily allowance of 6000 tomans which of course this amount of financial assistance could not suffice the cost of their drug abusing. Based on the extracted information from the questionnaire, the three factors influencing the burglars -income, job and committing robbery were found which there exists a coefficient correlation among them. To achieve this, we have used variance analysis, especially regression.

**Table 6, summary of the Coefficient Regression**

| Model | Coefficient |
|-------|-------------|
| 1     | 0.631       |

**Table 7, Analysis of One-way Anova and Regression, Employment, income of Burglars' fathers**

| Sig   | F      | Mean of Square | DF       | Sum of Square | Model           |
|-------|--------|----------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|
| 0/000 | 27/109 | 52/539         | 2        | 105/078       | Regression      |
|       |        | 1/938          | 82       | 158/922       | The remnant     |
|       |        |                | 84       | 264/000       | Total           |
| Sig   | T      | Not Beta       | Standard | Standard B    | Model           |
| 0/638 | 0/473  |                | 0/319    | 0/151         | Fathers' job    |
| 0/478 | 0/712  | 0/100          | 0/171    | 0/122         | Fathers' income |
| 0/000 | 3/912  | 0/549          | 0/179    | 0/700         |                 |

According to the amount of the calculated f, (109/27), with 2 degrees of freedom and 85 in the alpha level 0.05, which is greater than the amount of the standard table, suggesting a significant regression. So because the statistic t for fathers' job and income is respectively (0.712 and 3.912), and their level of significance is (0.478 and 0.000), which the former is greater than alpha of 0.05 and the latter is smaller. Finally, there can be such an analysis and conclusion that the father's job did not influence on the amount of financial assistance to the thief, but the amount of father's monthly income with his daily allowance to the burglar had significant relationship. That is why that in the discussion of the employment and income, burglars' fathers did not have favorable condition and since more than half of them do not have fixed job or their income (42.6%) is less than 600 tomans a month. All these suggest lack of optimal financial conditions among burglars' families, a big factor.

Regarding fathers' financial aid influencing burglars to steal, a single t-test has been used. To investigate whether or not this was significant, the calculated value for t is 10.401 with a DF of 84. The factor achieves the significance level of (0.000) which is smaller than alpha 0.05 and fathers' financial contribution hypothesis on the committing of crimes by the burglars is accepted.

Part two: Employment, income, and Housing Status of Burglars prior to crime commitment

جدول شماره (8) توزیع فراوانی اشتغال سارقین

**Table 8, Frequency Distribution of Burglars' Employment**

| Percentile | F  | Job                | Variable   |
|------------|----|--------------------|--|
| 1/2        | 1  | Office Worker      | Employment Status of Burglars' prior to crime commitment |
| 45/8       | 39 | Self-employed      |  |
| 2/4        | 2  | University Student |  |
| 7/1        | 6  | Student            |  |
| 11/8       | 10 | Laborer            |  |
| 31/7       | 27 | Unemployed         |  |
| %100       | 85 | Total              |  |

In accordance with the distribution Table 2, the employment of the thief being arrested before their theft suggests that of 85 thieves, 39 cases (45.8%) were self-employed, 27 (31.7%) unemployed, 10 (11.8%) laborers, 6 (12.35%) pupils, 2 (2.4%) students and 1 person (1.2%) office workers. The situation describes that unemployment has gotten a second rank on this table, a prevailing and common condition between the thieves. Only one person out of these 85 people has an office job which is the lowest level of employment on the table and some other ranking (pupil, student and worker) also does not have a fixed income or income that they can be grouped among the unemployed.

Regarding the described frequency in relation to the burglars' incomes before stealing and their jobs, it seems there are five categories here. In this regard, taking into account the reviews, 35 of them had no income (41.2%) and 18 of them earned less than 300.000 tomans (21.1%). And some 17 people (20%) earned between 310.000 to 600.000 tomans, five people (5.9%) earned less than 900.000 and more than 610.000 tomans and finally only 10 people (11.8%) earned more than 910.000, which is not a considerable amount. With regard to the contents provided in the foreword, regarding the existence of economic problems in causing the crime of robbery, the frequency above clearly suggests this entry and represents some of the fields and the reasons for the crime, including unemployment, etc.

Concerning the housing status of the burglars, the data show that 67 of them (78.9%) live in their own personal homes and 15 (17.6%) in rental houses and 3 (3.5%) lived in company-based housing which may be counted as tenants.

The three indicators, employment, income and housing conditions are part of the economic variables that they came to have a significant impact on the incidence of problems of the financial and economic aspects, and finally triggers the causality of the crime by the offenders; hence, the analysis is done through a single sample t-test.

The calculated values for each t is 22.563, 20.060 and 15.267 with the degree of freedom of 84. According to the levels of significance obtained in this test (0.000), which is the smaller than alpha 0.05%, the hypotheses behind this research- the influence of the indicators on the burglars- except their housing condition can be verified and accepted. Thus, it can be seen that the economic variable and most of its depending indicators of committing this crime in the town of Yasouj by burglars were significant and had meaningful relationship. However, the burglars' housing situation did not achieve the results and it cannot be accepted, for their housing conditions seemed relatively favorable and desirable.

### **Describing the environmental and geographical data**

In this segment, the description and analysis of the environmental and geographical data related to the thief, including place of birth, residence, the housing condition and so on, which were felt significant on the rate of burglary in Yasuj, have been considered. Because most of scholars in the humanities, including sociology and criminal criminology, have talked of the effect of this property on the occurrence of crimes, investigating the environmental factors in different ways.

### **Robber's place of birth, residence, and neighborhood in the city**

The research shows that, in the investigation of the burglars' places of birth the thief, 52.9% were born in Yasuj and 47.1% born outside the city of Yasuj. In the investigation of burglars' place of residence before the robbery, 49.4% have resided in Yasuj and 20% in other provinces and 28.3% in villages and 2.3% of the total were nomads.

Considering robbers' place of residence in the city of Yasuj, of the total 49.4% people who reside in this city, most of them live in the neighborhood of Dolat-Abad (approximately 9.4%) and Simetristreet Ma'ad stands next, 8.2%. Also Akbar-Abad and Imam Hussein town with a total of 5%, are the next areas of the residence for the robbers and 3.5% of the total reside in Salem-Abad and the same number live in Masoum-Abad. Other neighborhoods and city streets (Mahmood Abad, Rahnemias, Eram Blvd., Sharaf-Abad, Bensenjan, and Jihad town, Justice Blvd., Zir-tal and Shastmetri) stand next in terms of robbers' residence. In this study, some features have been analyzed: first, whether the people live in urban or non-urban areas? Second, in the case of living in urban areas, do they reside in the city of Yasuj? And finally, living in Yasuj, what part of the city do they live in?

Taking table 5.3 into consideration, the influence of neighborhood (living in urban and non-urban areas, Yasuj and other cities) on committing crimes was analyzed through a single T-test which the amount respectively is 25.563 and 10.727 with degree of freedom of 85. This shows that the null hypothesis "lack of influence of type and place of residence on committing crimes in the city of Yasuj" is rejected since the significance level (0.000) achieved for this test is below alpha .05%. The assumption that the type and place of residence influence on committing crimes in the city of Yasuj is accepted.

### **Areas on the target of robbery in the city of Yasuj**

Data in this section show the frequency of neighborhoods where robberies take place commonly in the city of Yasuj, especially in downtown (21.2% of the total). Rahnamia neighborhood stands next in line (11.8%) and neighborhoods with the least robbery rate are Najaf-Abad, Sharaf-Abad, and Shastmetri, each attaining 1.12% of the total. Other neighborhoods are Simetri Ma'ad, Salem-Abad, Justice Blvd., Bensenjan, Masoum-Abad, Eram Blvd., Akbar-Abad, Terminal, Mahmood-Abad, Imam Hussein, and Jahadtwon. In the analysis of these indicators, 16 neighborhoods with high and low crime rate were identified. Descriptive data show that there is relationship between the neighborhoods and the robbery; because it seemed that burglars' place of robbery and residence have close relationship with each other, but the result did not prove this presumption. Such a fact that the majority of robbers believe that theft in their neighborhood is not done and as a result, Dolat-Abad, with most of the burglars colonizing there, had the least crime rate and some other neighborhoods had a similar situation. Of course, some of the neighborhood features were opposed to these places (theft of the thief of his



neighborhood), but too few robbers confirmed stealing from their neighborhood.

#### **Characteristics of streets with robbery records**

The frequency characteristics of streets with robbery records indicates that only 41.2% of the places had artificial light, indoor location (35 cases) and this characteristics ranked the highest. Outdoor locations with natural light, or without light, and indoor areas without light respectively allocated 22.2%, 18.8%, 18.8% (i.e. 18, 16, 16 cases). In order to analyze the characteristics of locations with robbery records, we used the single sample T-test, which the T amount equaled 14.643 with the degree of freedom of 84. Concerning the achieved level of significance (0.000), it is smaller than alpha 0.05%, our null hypothesis regarding the impact of the neighborhood on the committing of the crimes by robbers is rejected and the research hypothesis is accepted; however, the relations is not so much direct. This is despite the fact that some of the robbers had special reasons for selecting an area to rob because of the places' characteristics, mentioning them while they were selecting them.

#### **Optimal Locations for Robbery, Points of Views by Robbers**

According to the data in this section, 12 neighborhoods in Yasuj were considered to be suitable for robbery from robbers' points of views, which among them "downtown and Rahnam" neighborhoods ranked top, allocating 28.2% of the statistic (24 times). Other neighborhoods which attained the lowest ranks were Imam Hussein town, Justice Blvd, and parks in the city of Yasuj scoring 2.4%, 2.4%, 1.4%, respectively. Areas such as Salem Abad, Terminal, Simetri Ma'ad, Eram Blvd, Akbar Abad, Masoum Abad, and Bensenjan were among the two areas, around 3.5 to 10.6.

The reasons expressed also indicates that the crowd of individuals in specific locations and the existence of wealthy residents in some neighborhoods, including Salem Abad, Rahnam, etc. can act as motivating factors for committing robbery in a neighborhood. Of the total 85, each selected these reasons 22 times (25.8%). Following these reasons are vacant neighborhoods, and the often wealthy areas in the city of Yasouj-19 times (i.e. 22.4%) - which ranked third. In the third place. Other reasons, such as crowds of shops in a street and the low-height protective walls and fences, being special of the downtown and neighborhoods such as Akbar-Abad gained the lowest times, i.e. 1 time (1.2%) of total statistics.

Of course, all of the participants did not participate in selecting the optimal neighborhood; seven persons (8.2%) did not bring in valid justifications as to why they selected those places, probably just indiscriminately. To analyze the correlation between these two features among 85 people, we have used the Pearson Coefficient correlation test, ultimately revealing that in both cases, the correlation coefficient is 0.399. And since, the significance level is lower than alpha 0.01, the hypothesis assuming the absence of correlation and balance between the above indicators is rejected, and the assumption- the existence of correlation of the index on each other can be accepted. Thus, the neighborhoods with greater frequency such as downtown and Rahnam districts have direct relationship with factors such as the plethora of people in special places and the existence of wealthy residents, as the correlation significance was accepted in 0.01 alpha.

#### **Conclusion**

Basically, the human being faces with questions, though, since the rise of social life some of these issues have been answered; however, new questions about the theft has been raised for us. Because it was felt as a social problem and a

reality in the city of Yasuj in Iran. Therefore, the purpose of this research was to understand the problem better and provide solutions so as to prepare the ground for building a healthy society. In line with the hypothesis considered, some variables have been studied. In the end it was found out that some of the comments could not be confirmed. As the results of this research has shown, all of the discussed issue were influential on the burglar and the significance level is met in most cases. Although for some indicators of the variables the significance level is not met, it generally cannot affect the variable into question.

On the other hand, despite the fact that the indicators of cultural-social factors did not show substantial significance, the parameters such as literacy and knowledge or the status of the crime of theft in the research were considered as important factors in the occurrence of theft in the city of Yasuj. Economic factors with greater firmness were feasible if the housing situation was only favorable for the robbers; however, environmental factors such as socio-cultural variables relative to the case were indeed confirmed. For instance, we can refer to the indicators of place of birth, residence, location of the theft and the reasons for committing robbery as the verification to these variable factors. Factors that were not approved, we must consider the relativeness as well. Thus, in this regard we can conclude that these factors all have a significant relationship with the aforementioned crime, but the nexus of one is stronger than another.

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