

Sociological Explanation of the Causes of Theft in Golestan Province

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to explain the sociological causes of theft in Golestan province. The general framework of research has been systematically formed by using various theories of theft and schools. The statistical population of the study is the prisoners of Golestan province, which is about 5000 cases. According to Morgan table, the statistical sample is estimated 384 one. Systematic random sampling was used for sampling method. The required information and data were collected through a researcher-made questionnaire. SPSS 22 and Kolmogorov-Smirnov and regression tests were used for data analysis. The results show that all social and economic factors, such as: income, poverty, family, history of imprisonment, group of friends, addiction, place of residence, employment, level of education, the amount of previous punishment that was examined in this study on committing the crime of robbery or the occurrence of robbery in Golestan province had a significant effect.

Keywords: theft, sociological, social factors, economic factors.

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Introduction

One of the crimes that is very important due to its severe social effects and is pursued with special sensitivity by the people and the press is theft, especially since this crime, in its severe form, is usually associated with other crimes such as murder and assault. Theft in most cases is accompanied by force, violence or threat of violence against victims or observers (Watani et al., 2016). Robbery is the attempt to seize anything of value that is under the care, custody, or control of an individual or persons by resorting to weapons, coercion or threats of force or violence or intimidation of the victim (Bruninasma and Sebard, 2014). Today, due to the complexity of social relations, the phenomenon of theft has many consequences and harms. In fact, not only the prevalence of theft causes the destruction of personal property, but also, it also undermines social security. Theft also increases production costs, and large parts of the country's treasury and other facilities must be spent on preventing it, fighting criminals and thieves and allocating funds to run prisons, provide for the lives of prisoners' families. (Safa and Fooladi, 2016). The phenomenon of theft also politically disrupts internal security and causes public discontent and protest (Sanders and Evans, 2017).

Therefore, due to the complex and effective dimensions of the theft issue, the need for such research is doubled, because ignoring it or delaying in investigating the causes, the negative consequences of theft are more widespread financially and psychologically and will harm social security. While the success in dealing with this crime depends on recognizing the causes and factors of this crime in society, recognizing each of them can be very effective in achieving the result. According to the studies, each of them has considered one of the economic factors, such as income level, employment etc. or social factors such as family, group of friends, etc. In this research, in order to complete the researches, all the effective factors in the field of social and economic factors are examined and analyzed together

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Theoretical foundations

Definition of theft

For each crime, in addition to the criteria and basis of status, there is a definition, some crimes have a legal definition and some have a legal definition. In existing Iranian law, theft is one of the crimes that has a legal definition. Robbery is also one of the crimes whose idiomatic meaning and literal meaning are in harmony (Imani, 2016).

Factors affecting theft

Social anomalies that result from behaviors that are against the law, customs and ethics of society, although at first glance have roots in the economy, poverty, illiteracy, family turmoil and other principles, but the autopsy of social crimes without consideration to their behavioral and psychological roots, it only puts the disciplinary and judicial management of the society on the path of confronting and dealing with the police. Today, the country's prisons have accommodated two and a half times their physical capacity.

There are more than 1600 criminal cases in the laws of the country, the majority of which have no punishment other than imprisonment (Eskandari et al., 2012). Based on the researches and studies done, it is thought that without behavioral and psychological roots and drying of such foundations, crimes cannot be completely or even favorably confronted. Theft in various forms have always caused psychological harassment and material losses to the citizens of the society. From theft to theft of car accessories and itself, armed and violent robberies are all in the form of robberies whose dangers and social anomalies have always threatened people. The following are the underlying causes of theft (Imani, 2016). :A) Emotional poverty: Children and adolescents who grew up in a broken family or as a result of divorce and death of a parent suffered from social discrimination and emotional frustration and subsequently suffered, they become psychological states such as isolationism, depression and isolation from society, they have a suitable behavioral context for theft. B) Failure: When there are obstacles in the way of achieving a person's material or spiritual goals and the person does not achieve his goals, he fails and the same mental states may pave the way for him to commit theft (Ghazi Khanlou, 1398).

C) Jealousy: Sometimes, a person becomes jealous and envious due to the impossibility and attainment of material and social status or economic status of others, and because he cannot become the owner of significant property owners and assets (Nademi and Riahi, 1397). D) Comfort and social laziness: One of the main psychological causes of committing theft is this mental process. The person is not interested in effort and his heart wants to take in one step from the beginning of his house to the end of the goal and have social welfare without any effort. Such conveniences lead to the establishment and formation of gangs of fraud, counterfeiting, fraud, and pyramid schemes, etc., which is the worst type of theft from the people (Vadahir and Naderi, 1398). F) Childhood experiences: Bitter childhood events and happenings can make a person an anti-social personality. In many cases, thieves have anti-social behavior. That is, their inner tendency to break the law is the main cause of theft. Harassing others, stealing their property, even by force and injury, makes such people happy. Because when they do such things, they think that they have taken revenge on the cruel world and the oppressive society, and all these are his lost rights (Sanders and Evans, 2017). E) Show off: Some adolescents and young people, in order to show their power, courage, adventure and stubbornness to their peers, who are very valuable to them, steal and plunder the property of others, and thus, by playing such a role, need to belong. They satisfy their group by being in the group of delinquent peers, especially for adolescents and young people whose friends are in their pockets and spend good money at different times, causes those who have limited allowance to be distracted (Karami et al., 1398).

Theft treatment

The causes and motives of theft are various fields such as: emotional, psychological, material, spiritual deprivation and social and family disorders and socializing with bad friends. If the family does not build the foundation of the child's upbringing from the very beginning of birth, the next correction of his behavior will be accompanied by many problems. Accordingly, the following ways can be suggested to reduce theft:

- 1) Family care for children to choose a friend: Parental control and care for bad friends and children's friends in general is a necessity. Because parents do not pay attention to such issues, it is repeatedly stated by thieves.
- 2) Provide employment: The education system should be designed to acquaint adolescents and young people with work and social activities, and this familiarity should be a means to earn a living, especially for those who are strong They have less money. Because if adolescents feel financial independence and see their self-esteem preserved, they will adjust and control their behaviors (Sarukhani, 2011).
- 3) Abnormal environment change: Changing the social environment can also be effective in educating criminals, because favorable conditions and a suitable family and educational environment are very important for his transformation and development. The offender must be provided with conditions that do not feel lonely and lonely, and the love of life and the need to love and be loved are strengthened in him.
- 4) Implementing preventive programs: Preferring prevention over treatment in order to eliminate favorable areas for people to suffer from social harms is very important. To achieve a healthy society, prevention should take precedence over treatment, because by implementing prevention programs and at a lower cost, people can be covered. While rehabilitation and treatment programs are very expensive due to the need for a variety of specialties and special care facilities, in addition to its coverage, it affects a small number of people in the community.
- 5) Preventing Irregular Migration to Cities: Continuing to combat the uncontrolled growth of bogus jobs is also very effective, as it prevents the flood of rural-to-urban migration. False occupations such as coupons and tapes have been seen as a conduit to deceive and infect innocent young people who travel to the big cities in the hope of relative prosperity.
- 6) Promoting culture: Social and educational education for families to raise the level of family culture, fostering parents' sense of responsibility towards their children, Establishing appropriate educational institutions to teach vocational training and creating appropriate welfare and recreation centers by the government or department Private is one of the other useful measures (Ghazi Khanlou, 1398).
- 7) Strengthening religious faith: Belief education and cultivation of religious beliefs in individuals is necessary to strengthen the foundations of faith in families, because cultivating religious beliefs and teaching religious principles prevents the commission of wrongdoing, especially theft.
- 8) Poverty alleviation: No society can claim to be able to eradicate theft without poverty alleviation and without failure. Given the poor living conditions of poverty, one of the easiest ways to prevent theft is to take steps to improve one's economic situation.
- 9) Refrain from humiliation and labeling: Respect, expression of love and affection and avoidance of punishment, humiliation, discrimination and blame of children and adolescents are among the most important preventive measures against theft. Also, the use of titles such as: thief, crooked hand and such phrases to children and adolescents who commit theft, especially those who are obsessed with theft should be avoided separately (Ekradi and Ghaffari Cherati, 2017).
- 10) Comprehensive strengthening of the police: paying attention to issues such as: personnel livelihood, motivation, training, interaction with organs, specialized visits, monitoring the performance of personnel and units, allocation of vehicles, necessary equipment, manpower Kafi and other factors that are included in the discussion of disciplinary causes can play a very effective role in preventing theft and creating public security.

Research background

Nademi and Riahi (2015) in a study entitled "Economic Roots of Public Security Crimes: A Case Study of Robbery Cases in Iran" found that the variables of per capita income and income distribution inequality had a nonlinear and threshold effect on the rate of robbery in the sense that these variables Up to a certain level of income and income inequality, due to low income and severe income inequality, income distribution has had a positive effect on increasing per capita theft. Ebadi Nejad and Amanollahi (2015) in an article entitled "Analysis of the crime of burglary using a geographic information system" found in this study, first, the spatial centers of crime hotspots were identified and analyzed. Two hotspots

of burglary in the city, including: the old texture, which is mainly related to the central part of the city, and the neighborhoods around this area of the city were identified. The spatial dispersion of the thieves also showed that they lived mainly in densely populated, marginal neighborhoods and a small part of the city center. Garshasbi (2011) in an article entitled "The relationship between unemployment and theft in Iran" The findings of this study indicate the existence of a positive relationship between unemployment rate and theft and also a positive relationship between divorce rate and urbanization ratio with theft and the relationship Negative is between the monthly income of households and theft And all the obtained coefficients are statistically significant. Unemployment, in addition to costs such as unemployment insurance costs and costs related to reducing the skills and expertise of the labor force and other direct and indirect costs that it imposes on the economy of a society, also includes other costs, and that is the increase in crimes against property and Property, especially theft, will have detrimental effects on society.

Ekradi and Ghaffari Cherati (2017) in a study entitled "Study of theft in Iran and the Federal Penal Code" found that theft is a behavior. Behavior in which there is not just one cause. Various factors such as: family disputes, economic problems and low income, addiction, immigration, level of education, young age, etc. are effective in the occurrence of theft, respectively. Jol (2011) in a study entitled "Armed robbery in Nigeria (Case study: Young robbers)" found that family circumstances, financial incentives, economic poverty, and groups of delinquent friends were directly related to the crime of armed robbery by Has Nigerian male youth.

Based on the stated principles and the need to pay attention to the subject, the present study is conducted to investigate the following hypotheses:

The main hypothesis

Social and economic factors have a significant effect on the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft

Sub-hypotheses

- Sub-hypothesis 1: Social factors have a significant effect on the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-1. Group of friends has a significant effect on committing the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-2. History of imprisonment has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-3. Past punishments have a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-4. State of society has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-5. Family factors have a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-6. Addiction of family members has a significant effect on committing the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-7. Status of criminals (parents or family members or ...) has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1-8. Social status has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
- Second sub-hypothesis: Economic factors have a significant effect on the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 1- Poverty (poverty rate) has a significant effect on committing the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 2- Housing factors have a significant effect on committing the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
 - 3- Residence (area of residence) of individuals has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.

- 4- Occupation of individuals has a significant effect on the commission of the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.
- 5- Occupational status has a significant effect on committing the crime of theft or the occurrence of the crime of theft.

Research methodology

The present study is a descriptive-analytical research. Also, since the results of this research can be used in practice, it is an applied research case. The number of prisoners convicted of robbery is in the prisons of Golestan province, which number is about 4,000 one, and according to Morgan's table, the statistical sample is estimated 384 people. The sampling method of the present study is systematic random sampling. The library method is used to collect information related to the subject literature and research background and the field method and a questionnaire are used to collect data to test research hypotheses. The questionnaire used in this research is made according to the local conditions of Mohaghegh province. SPSS 22 and Kolmogorov-Smirnov, regression and Cronbach's alpha tests were used to test the hypotheses.

Research findings

In this study, according to the form of the questionnaire questions, the findings are divided into several groups. A number of questionnaire questions have examined and analyzed the demographic characteristics of the respondents. A number of questionnaire questions have been openly designed with the opinion of the tutor and a number have been analyzed as hypotheses. Here, first, the findings related to the demographic characteristics of the respondents are presented:

According to the research findings, out of 384 samples, 36 respondents under 20 years old, 168 respondents between 20-30 years old, 83 respondents between 31-40-40 years old, 76 respondents between 50-41 years old and 21 People 50 years and older. Also, 13 are illiterate, 15 are students, 32 are cycles, 78 are undergraduates, 142 are respondents, 51 are postgraduates, 40 are undergraduates and 13 are postgraduates. Out of 384 samples studied, 150 were single, 17 were divorced, 185 were married and 32 were divorced. According to the research findings, out of 384 samples, 199 were men and 185 were women. Analysis of open-ended questions of the questionnaire also showed: out of 384 samples studied, 285 are Shiite respondents and 99 are Sunnis.

The study of the number of family members of prisoners showed: out of 384 samples studied, the number of family members is 15 of the respondents 1, the number of family members 185 of the respondents between 2 to 4, 152 of 5 to 7 and members the families of 32 respondents are 8 or more. Examination of the prisoner's father's prison history also showed that out of 384 samples studied, 100 of their father's respondents had a history of convictions and 284 of their fathers had no criminal record. The background status of prisoners' mothers was also studied and the results showed that out of 384 samples studied, 329 respondents had no maternal criminal record and only 55 had mothers with criminal records.

In the next step, the addiction status of the inmates' fathers was examined: The results showed that out of 384 samples studied, 195 of the respondents were addicted to their fathers and 189 were not addicted fathers. Maternal addiction status also showed: out of 384 samples studied, 66 respondents had addicted mothers and 318 had no addicted mothers. Examination of the history of imprisonment, prisoners also showed: out of 384 samples studied, 99 had no history of imprisonment, 87 had a history of imprisonment between 1 to 3 months, 37 had a history of 4 to 7 months, 23 had a history of presence between 8 to 10 months and 138 people had a history of more than 10 At the next stage, the age of onset of robbery or primary delinquency, prisoners were examined and the results showed that out of a total of 384 samples studied, 36 respondents were under 20 years old, 168 were between 20-30 years old, 90 were between -40 31 years old, 76 respondents are between 41-50 years old and 14 are 50 years old and older. The number of robberies committed by prisoners also showed: out of a total of 384 samples studied, the number of robberies was 100 people once, robberies between 2 to 5 times 90 people, number of robberies between 6 to 10 times 30 people, between 10 to 15 times 14 people and 150 people had more than 16 thefts. In the next step, the history of imprisonment of other family members was examined and the results showed: out of a total of 384 samples studied, 124 prisoners had other family members

with a history of imprisonment and 260 other members of the family had a history of imprisonment. They did not have to be imprisoned. In the next step, the residence of the robbers was examined and the results showed that out of a total of 384 samples studied, 126 respondents lived in rural areas and 258 in urban areas. The survey of the residential area in the city of prisoners also showed: out of a total of 258 samples that lived in the city, 70 respondents were in the lower part of the city, 168 in the middle part of the city and 20 in the upper part of the city.

According to the results, the average monthly income of prisoners' families showed that, out of a total of 384 samples studied, 25 had a monthly income of less than one million tomans, 202 had an income of between one and three million Tomans, 129 had an income of between 4 and 6 million Tomans, and 28 had an income of 28. They had between 7 and 10 million tomans. The employment status of prisoners was also examined and the result showed that out of a total of 384 samples studied, 185 are employed and 199 are unemployed.

The type of robbery committed by prisoners is as follows: Out of 384 samples studied, 185 are professionals and 199 are non-professionals. Finally, the existence of addicted friends of prisoners was examined and the results showed: out of 384 samples studied, 212 had addicted friends and 172 had no addicted friends among their friends. Descriptive analysis of these variables is also described in Table (1):

Table (1): Descriptive analysis of open-ended questions

Variable	Middle	mean	deviation	Variance	skewness	Elongation	minimum	maximum
age	۳۲	۳۳/۳۹	۱۰/۹۲۱	۱۱۹/۲۷۱	۰/۰۶۶	۰/۶۲۹	۱۰	۶۲
number of family members	۴	۴/۳۰	۲/۰۶۹	۴/۲۸۰	۲/۳۶۸	۰/۰۴۷	۱	۱۱
Conviction history	۲	۱۰/۰۲	۳۱/۹۹۰	۱۰۲۳/۶۷۰	۰/۸۹۷	۴۰/۷۸۰	۰	۲۷۶
Age of onset of theft	۲۰	۲۷/۱۷	۱۰/۶۹۷	۱۱۴/۴۳۰	۲/۴۴۰	۰/۰۹۳	۹	۶۰
Number of thefts	۱	۴/۲۱	۷/۰۶۸	۴۹/۹۰۶	۰/۴۰۸	۱۴/۳۸۱	۱	۴۰

The results of the analysis of research hypotheses according to Kolmogorov-Smirnov test and the normality of data distribution, a large number of hypotheses and output tables are summarized in Table 2

Table (2): Hypothesis test results

Variable	The value of F	R2	sig	Beta	Statistics	Hypothesis status
friends group	۲۷۲/۹۸۹	۰/۴۱۷	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۴۶	۱۶/۰۲۲	approved
History of people going to prison	۳۱۹/۴۷۴	۰/۴۰۰	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۷۰	۱۷/۸۷۴	approved
Punishments applied past individuals	۲۳۳/۱۳۰	۰/۳۷۹	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۱۶	۱۰/۲۶۹	approved
The general state of society	۲۶۲۰/۳۱۳	۰/۸۷۳	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۹۳۴	۰۱/۲۳۸	approved
Family factors	۲۸۰/۳۰۴	۰/۷۲۲	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۸۰۱	۱۶/۷۴۰	approved
Addiction status of family members	۱۲۱۸/۴۴۶	۰/۷۶۱	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۸۷۳	۳۴/۹۰۶	approved
Status of criminals (parents or family members, etc.)	۲۶۴/۴۰۹	۰/۴۰۹	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۴۰	۱۶/۲۶۱	approved
Social status	۲۸۰/۹۴۷	۰/۰۶۸	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۷۰۴	۱۶/۹۱۰	approved
Poverty	۴۸۸/۳۲۴	۰/۰۶۱	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۷۴۸	۴۹۹/۱۹۴۳	approved
Housing factors	۲۸۰/۳۰۳	۰/۴۲۳	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۰۱	۱۶/۷۴۴	approved
The place of Residence	۳۱۹/۴۷۴	۰/۴۰۰	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۷۰	۱۷/۸۷۴	approved
Jobs of people	۷۸۱/۳۶۰	۰/۶۷۲	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۸۲۰	۲۷/۹۰۳	approved
Occupational status	۲۷۲/۹۸۹	۰/۴۱۷	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۶۴۶	۱۶/۰۲۲	approved
General economic factors	۱۷۹/۴۹۶	۰/۳۲۰	۰/۰۰۰	۰/۰۶۰	۱۳/۹۸	approved

According to the results in the regression equation, the effect of all variables on the crime of theft is confirmed. Because the significance level of all variables according to Table (2) is equal to 0.000 which is less than 0.05. Also, the value of R² indicates that a significant percentage of the theft crime variable is explained by the tested variables. The value of F in the table also indicates that the variables are able to explain the variable of committing the crime of theft. The Beta also shows how much of a regression effect each variable has on committing the crime of theft more than the other variables considered.

Conclusions and suggestions

This study was conducted to explain the sociological causes of theft in Golestan province. The results showed that the economic and social factors considered had a significant effect on the crime of theft or theft. According to the results, it can be said: Crime is a social phenomenon that exists in relatively all societies and certain factors and conditions are effective in its occurrence. There is no doubt that the incidence of crime is increasing in urban areas, and for this reason, the fear and apprehension of people in the community about being a victim of crime has also increased in parallel. The occurrence of a crime can have unpleasant consequences for individuals and create feelings of distrust, insecurity and vulnerability in individuals. Of course, the consequences of crime are not limited to the individual level and also have negative consequences at the social level. Negative consequences include: spreading fear, disrupting social order, creating a sense of financial and personal threat in society, increasing chaos in social relations, shaking the foundations of public order and strengthening social unrest.

Therefore, identifying and analyzing the effective factors in the occurrence, formation and promotion of this crime and achieving methods to prevent it in societies is very necessary to increase the quality of life of citizens. Any deficiency in economic, social, family and personal dimensions causes pressure and dissatisfaction in people, and this pressure leads people to all kinds of deviations, especially economic deviations such as theft. These conditions affect people's lives and institutionalize deviant behaviors in them, so research such as: Sociological explanation of the causes of theft can help governments and those in power to plan, policy → Assist and determine social, economic, etc. policies for citizens Also, according to the result of the first sub-hypothesis and the significant effect of social factors and considered variables such as: group of friends, family factors, addiction status of family members, etc. on committing the crime of theft, it can be stated: Because social organization The society must be preserved, they must become members of the social society, and if this socialization is not done properly, the society will face some forms of norm-breaking and law-breaking. The first institution that institutionalizes social norms in individuals is the institution of the family.

The results are consistent with the researches (Firoozi, 1393), (Rahimi and Idrisi, 1389) and (Ekradi and Ghaffari Cherati, 2017). Ekradi and Ghaffari Cherati (2017) also found: Different factors, such as: family disputes, addiction, immigration, level of education, youth age, peer group, etc. are effective in the occurrence of theft, respectively. Firoozi (2014) also stated in his master's thesis: Personal, social and situational causes are effective in leading people to commit armed robbery and situational causes are effective in preventing armed robbery. The position of a person's class and the possibilities he has are influential in how he is infected with a crime. Poor social status and cultural poverty, which are usually associated with large populations and sometimes with inappropriate family relationships and possibly immoral values and anti-social norms, play a greater role in this regard.

Inadequate and unsanitary homes and poor families with countless children are a breeding ground for the perpetrators. Rahimi and Idrisi (2010) in an article on the factors affecting robbery among adolescents imprisoned in Tehran Correctional Center in 2009 found: 1) there is a significant relationship between reference groups and committing robbery among adolescents. 2) There is a significant relationship between personal experience with social control and committing theft among adolescents. 3) There is a significant relationship between self-mirroring of individuals and committing theft among adolescents 4) There is a significant relationship between the distance from the values and norms that govern people's lives and committing theft among adolescents. 5) There is a significant relationship between the respondent's education, the individual's place of residence, the client's use of alcohol, drugs and psychotropic pills with the theft committed by him.

According to the result of the second sub-hypothesis and the significant effect of economic factors and variables such as: poverty rate, place of residence, occupation, etc. on the crime of theft, it can be said: economic factors, important factors for all structures They are social and have significant effects on various aspects of people's lives, especially on the occurrence of deviations and the occurrence of crime. This result is also consistent with the results of research (Nademi and Riahi, 1397), (Ebadi Nejad and Amanollahi, 1397) and (Garshasbi, 1390) and (Segol, 2012). Garshasbi (2011) in his article found: There is a positive relationship between unemployment rate and theft and also a positive relationship between divorce rate and the ratio of urbanization to crime. There is also a negative relationship between household monthly income and theft. The results of the studies are consistent with the results of this study. Nademi and Riahi (2015) also stated: The variables of per capita income and income distribution inequality had a nonlinear and threshold effect on the rate of theft per capita, meaning that these variables to a certain level of income and income inequality due to low income and severe inequality Revenue has had a positive effect on increasing per capita theft

However, after exceeding the threshold of per capita income and inequality of income distribution and improving per capita income and income distribution, these variables have had a negative and significant effect on the rate of theft per capita. Also, inflation and unemployment rates have a positive and significant effect on the rate of theft per capita in society Ebadi Nejad and Amanollahi (2015) in an article entitled "Analysis of the crime of burglary using geographic information system" found: Around this area of the city were identified The spatial dispersion of the thieves also showed that they lived mainly in densely populated, marginal neighborhoods and a small part of the city center. Segul (2012) found in his study: The targets chosen by the perpetrators of theft are mostly environments that do not have high security, such as: small shops, gas stations or people who They are walking along the street, which highlights the vulnerability of these environments and the people present in them to harassing theft.

According to the results of the research, the following suggestions are made to improve the situation:

- Poverty alleviation and empowerment programs in the suburbs of cities, which also have serious economic problems, should be implemented and the consequences of their implementation should be continuously monitored and examined.
- Educate and inform families to accept young prisoners.
- Forcing prisoners to attend literacy classes and training courses in various disciplines is also an important program that should be implemented through the cooperation of law enforcement and the judiciary.
- Since the level of social unrest in the living environment of thieves is high and affects the commission of theft by them, it is necessary for law enforcement to identify areas that have a high rate of social harm. In order to reduce these damages, detailed executive plans should be considered.
- More and more accurate monitoring of the police force in the suburbs of the city, in order to control potential criminals and prevent crimes
- Improving the provision of services to marginalized areas by support institutions, provides the ground for attracting more residents of these areas, and this absorption and their connection with the community, will increase their satisfaction with their living environment. This satisfaction acts as a factor in reducing the incidence of theft

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