

Investigating the Criminal Profiling of Theft

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Abstract. According to statistical data across the country and data of Kermanshah city, theft has been found to be the most important crime in terms of level of occurrence among crimes such as crimes against property or ownership. Therefore, to control the said crime, it is imperative to examine the criminal profile of this crime in terms of stolen properties characteristics, perpetrators and the victims. This research is aimed at exploring the criminal profile in the city of Kermanshah in order to exercise preventive measures for reducing this crime (Examination of theft based on stolen properties characteristics from 2007 to 2012). The current article falls under applied categories in terms of goal. In terms of administration, it is a descriptive-analytical study with a survey format. The statistical population of this research consists of theft crimes such as thefts which were committed during a five year old period in the city of Kermanshah. The data needed for the research was obtained from a set of existing statistics in police and judicial centers in a full tally form. The findings suggested that there was a significant relationship between hours, spatial and geographic location with the kind of theft in the said city. According to these findings, it became clear that the highest rate of carjacking occurred in the north of the city, robbery from private places in the central city and in the second half of the day (2-12p.m.), theft of car parts in the north of the city, motorcycle theft in the south of the city, burglary in the north of the city, shoplifting in the central city and state place thefts in the south of the city and in the early hours of the day (12-1 a.m.). Research results showed that outlining of the criminal profile of Kermanshah city will facilitate guidelines for preventing the commission of this crime while defining the situation of thefts within the determined time interval.

Keywords. Criminal Profile, Theft, Criminal Capacity, Criminal Statistics

1. Introduction

Delinquency or offence is one of the problems that has challenged all societies and each of these societies have spent huge amounts of workforce and finance to deal with this social phenomenon. This highly complicated phenomenon is seen in various social settings in different forms. The origin of these differences can be sought in social, economic structure and the disorganizations from them. In other words, with the existence of a desirable temporal and spatial ground, the situation for the emergence of crime and its repetition will be formed, and with the lapse of time, a geographical environment will be converted to crime hotspots. Delinquent and offenders act very deliberately and rationally in choosing the place for crime and choose places where there is security for crime commission (Ghalibaf, Ansarizade and Parhiz, 2011, p. 32). On the one hand, the expansion of urbanization in developing countries with rapid growth rates have caused these societies to face with such problems as increased rate of unemployment, violence social abnormalities, offending and crimes.

As sated, one can conclude that crime is a phenomenon that is affected by social, economic, cultural conditions and parameters such as social inequality, shanty dwelling, familial disintegration companionship with bad friends that both affect the victim and the offender. Thus, there is a significant relationship between diversity of offence and its quantity and quality with economic, social, cultural and geographical and climatic conditions of a society. For this, the identification of the most appropriate measures and policies necessary for preventing crimes in hotspots depends on perspectives which are used for explaining crime. From a sociological point of view for criminologists, understanding the environment and attention to statistical data are necessary for crime prevention. Of course, one has to state that there is little chance of success for crime prevention in each area via general guidelines, because various environments require diverse guidelines. Thus, it is imperative to develop criminal profile specific for each area or region. This is because of the fact that there is a significant relationship between diversity of offence and its quantity and quality with social economic and geography conditions; we know that this significant relationship in each area is different from another area (Najafi Abrandabadi, 2001, p. 458).

Theft has the highest rate in all countries, and that theft involves a series of related crimes. Thus, the offence of theft is not a single offence. This crime is one of the crimes which has a high frequency in all societies such that after homicide, it is considered to be a crime with the highest history (Nayeri, 2002, p. 106). According to the existing statistics, theft accounts for over 70-75% of all crime against property and ownership. Of kinds of theft, most theft cases referred to police and judicial centers are thefts of cars and their parts. Theft, on its own, is not an isolated crime; crimes occur prior to and after theft. For example, prior to it, the illegal entrance and destruction after that; such crimes as trading stolen properties, hiding stolen properties and the like. Thus, it is clear that this crime has a series of related crimes and it needs to be focused attention (Najafiabrand abadi, 2000, p. 460). Theft has also received attention in specialized

criminology, and numerous researches have been conducted on it. In criminology studies concerning theft, it is called a commonplace thing. The said thefts refer to thefts which lack organization and need no technique or methods (Najafiabrand abadi, 2000, p. 460). Therefore, it is highly important to address the statistics and data, their analysis in order that crime and theft are reduced and prevented (Varva'ea, 2013, p. 20).

Given the importance of the crime of theft, the authors decided to analyze and identify theft rime factors via examining different changes such as age, sex, migration, education level, place of birth, place of residence, time at which crime occurred, place where the crime occurred, criminal records and the like so that the most significant goal of this article, i.e. removing the grounds for crime occurrence with administrative criminal, judicial and participatory policies in the city of Kermanshah, is archived. Given the mentioned goal, the main issues and key question in this research can be formulated as follows: How is the criminal profile of theft in the city of Kermanshah according to the kind and characteristics of stolen properties? In this article, the authors, via descriptive -analytical methods, and with the help of criminal statistics, police data, judicial data and actual data of prisoners and centers for correcting the delinquent, and via examining such variables as age, sex, educational and so forth, analyzed the crime of theft. Unfortunately, with the investigations done in this regard, no paper or thesis under the title of criminal profile of theft has ever been conducted in the city of Kermanshah. In relation to other cities, several cases in which the criminal profile has been examined are as follows:

Yousefizade (2013) has written an M.A. thesis in Criminal Laws and Criminology with the title of "Criminal profile of Tehran (Examining carjacking since 2006 to 2012)". The findings suggested that environmental and cultural factors including subcultures of urbanization, migration, religious conflicts and ethnic minorities could have positive effects on crime commission of theft in the city of Tehran. Also, according to the research findings, the crime commission terms in the city of Tehran is ion the rise.

The findings from the M.A. thesis by Varmaghani (2013) in the major of Criminal Laws and Criminology, with the tile of " Criminal profile of Tehran (Examining burglaries since 2006 to 2012)" indicates that people have less sense of security as regards burglaries compared to other thefts. From the view of existing statistics, crime of theft in Tehran ranks fifth. Like Yousefizade, such factors as environmental and structural factors including subcultures of suburb dwelling migration religious conflicts and ethnic minorities were found to be positively effective in crime commission of theft in te city of Tehran. In the end, the researcher determines places where preventive measures need to be adopted as he introduces crime hotspots.

In a research with the title of "Exploring the criminal profile of Kangavar (Examining the situation of crimes against property and ownership since 2010-2012)", Savabi concluded that in the city of Kangavar, crimes against property and ownership were followed by special quantitative and qualitative changes; discretionary crime of theft has reached 43.5% in 2012 from 19.9% in 2010, showing a double growth rate.

According to some research findings, most perpetrators of crime of theft have criminal records.

According to theories of various schools of thought in criminology, various factors can motivate offence among people. Some of these viewpoints consider offence as hereditary, and maintain that offender's genes transfer to the next generation. Some have focused on the role of the climate and the geographical situation in crime perpetration and believe climatic changes can affect the kind of crime occurred. Also, some have observed that social and political environmental parameters can affect crime commission. Some of these perspectives are briefly discussed as follows:

- **The negative role of media (films, series, etc.) in committing criminal conducts:** In a report on the role of mass media, Angela Fritz writes: " Today, it has become clear that the worries existing in the 1970s and 1980s about the undue development of visual media were not baseless, and had roots in traditional pessimism and oppositions with the modern time innovations" (Fritz, 1987, p. 206). Accordingly, if media programs are not controlled, they can become a platform for training of crime commission. According to the findings of a research it has been determined that 28% of the statistical population including 368 delinquent adolescents had learnt theft from movies. 45% of these people, affected by movies, had learnt that wealth amassing through crime commission is the easiest way to become wealthy (Herbert and Heuther, 1939, p. 35). These findings indicate the impacts of media programs on crime commission; especially, with the expansion of satellite and virtual programs, one can claim that these are factors that can affect crime commission, especially the crime of theft.
- **Role of lack of parents and improper education in children delinquency:** According to researches by Glueck & Sheldon, it was determined that of 500 American delinquent adolescents and 500 non-delinquent adolescents, 20% of the criminals did not have parents, while from among adolescents with parents, only 13% did commit crime., This issues indicated that the presence of parents could have such a positive role in preventing adolescents from becoming delinquents. In another part of the research, it was clear that 22% of the delinquents are children of parents whose parents were estranged and the delinquency data in families with parents not on estrangement is just 12% (Glueck & Sheldon, 1950, p. 192). Therefore, parents' divorce and estrangement are among the factors that increase the chance of adolescents' delinquency.
- **Role of climate:** Based on Ferry's researches (innovator of thermal law) and findings by Lambrouzou, it became clear that a rise in temperature will entail crime commission against people and a fall in temperature results in tendency to crime commission against property and ownership (Lacassagne, 1906, p. 580). Research results by Lacassagne in 1870 in France and Dexter in the United States also affirm the mentioned results (Dexter, 1904, p. 40).
- **Role of urban environments and population rise:** According to some findings,

it has been detrainned that the ratio of crime commission in cities is higher than that in villages (Bouzat, 1963, p. 93), Research results in American have shown that thefts committed in places less the 10.000 people is 14% while in places with over 250.000, it is 112% (Sutterland and Cressey, 1960, p. 154).

- **Criminal profile:** The lexical sense of criminal profile is a comprehensive statement along with the scientific registration and demonstration of the profile and situation of crimes in a general sense in one judicial area (Goldouzian, 2011, p. 211). Some have defined criminal profile as: examination of the criminal phenomenon in a certain geographic area and during a certain time period (Jafari Langaroodi, 1998, p. 82).

Each of these definitions has been inspired by theoretical tendencies of certain schools of thought; for example, the school of absolute justice defines crime as any act contrary to ethics and justice (Azimzade, 2013, p. 16). Or according to a definition by Garrofaho, introducer of dangerous states discussions, and a founder of criminology, crime means aggression against the human's ethical feeling; i.e. damaging that part of ethical sense which encompass fundamental feelings of human being, i.e. passion and truthfulness. Some also maintain that crime is a behavior against the social values (Zara'at, 2012, p. 138). The term criminology has also been defined as: the sciences of examining individual and social factors and motives that cause crime. Criminology can be summarized as understanding of criminogenic factors (Keinia, 2010, p. 62).

- **Legal investigation of crime of theft:** In order to provide a comprehensive definition of theft, such that it involves all of its kind disregard of its punishments level, Criminal law professors have stated: theft is fraudulent stealing of a movable property belonging to the latter. In theft, stealing is the main pillar of this crime (Azimzade, 2013, p. 78). The said definition suggests that the quality of "secrecy" is not an element of theft. In the 1982 Penal Code, the section on Hodoud and Retaliation, the legislator has, in article 212, defined theft: "Theft renders in Hodoud when it has two features: 1. When it is done in secrecy, 2. There is no gamine in that year". The legislator, in Penal Code of 2013, article 267, stipulates that theft means: "Stealing the property belonging to the latter" (Mansour, 2013, art. 267). However, it should be pointed out that the very issue of "Having market value" is not absolutely the condition for belonging; hence, one family photo which has a value for its owners can be called property (Azimzade, 2013, p. 78).

Defining Hodoud theft, one can consider it as a kind of theft in which a person, other than father owning the property, and in a famine year, while enjoying wisdom and puberty and free determination with the knowledge of the property as belonging to another private owner and the prohibition of theft, snatches an object of property, and steals it with secrecy. To render a simpler definition of theft deserving Hodoud, we can state that the thefts deserving Hodoud is a voluntary and intentional act by a person

other than the father owning a property in a non-famine year, who steals the property from the latter (Varva'ea, 2013, p. 1). Discretionary theft is the one which lacks all conditions pertaining to Hodoud, and the stealer can be punished as according to the laws (Shambiani, 2010, p. 86). Theft in article 651 of the Islamic penal Code refers to discretionary or deterrent theft (Kazemi, 2013, p. 12). Discretionary theft is of two kinds: simple discretionary thefts and aggravated quality discretionary theft (Shambini, p. 86). In some cases, the legislator has considered place and area of theft as causes that aggravate penalties. In clause 4, article 651 article and clause 1 of article 656, if theft occurs in a place where it is ready for residency or things like that, it will render in aggravation of punishments (Shambiani. 2010, p. 90). If theft occurs by means of tools and instruments will render in aggravation of punishments.

The concept of theft having been defined and explained, one can examine some kinds of it, where they will be briefly investigated. By carjacking, it is meant stealing a car belonging to the latter by some certain manners like using a master key, carrying with cranes or theft with seizure, armed robbery and the like (Amiri Mehr, 2010, p. 15). By theft from car parts it is meant stealing any kind of means and devices in the car, including mirrors, tires and the like. By burglary, it is meant stealing any object and tin from house or place of residence in any form by using any techniques which is the most prevalent kind of theft (Ghorbani Hasani 2002, p. 10).

- **Criminological investigation of theft:** We know that theft in criminal statistics is among the most common crimes against properties and of key crimes. The thief or the offender needs not understand the victim. The thief, secretly and invisibly, conducts his/her act. The other feature of theft is that it requires no specialization or certain information. Thus, one can easily commit theft. A 15 year old boy can perpetrate theft and a scholar can also commit it. Therefore, theft needs no effectiveness or efficacy and since all can do this, it is the most prevalent of crimes. The other feature of theft is that it is among crimes whose commission is immediately felt, i.e. the victim feels a lack of property seized. Therefore, the black figure of theft, the undiscovered part of theft and especially the gray figure of theft is high, the number of complaints relating to theft is high also and for this, theft rates in criminal data assumes a special position; such that among crimes against properties, theft constitutes 70-75% of all crimes (Varva'ea, 2013, p. 29).

However, theft be simple or aggravated, be discretionary or Hodoud-based, each of which assumes importance in criminal data. It is for this, theft also assumes significance in criminological data. Among all kinds of theft in France data in 1995, simple thefts amounted to 640259 cases. Theft of cars and their inside devices was 745240 cases and burglaries was 433320 cases (Najafiabrandabadi, 2000, p. 456). Thus, it is observed that the highest figure relates to car theft and its parts such as bumper, mirror, car plaque, recorder and other devices. Also, in our country, most theft complaints referred to police and judicial centers relate to carjacking and the relevant

parts, and the gray figure of this theft is also high; because theft is announced but its thief is unknown, and theft announcement is usually because of using the insurance and other legal faculties (Najafiabrandabadi, 2000, P. 457).

Since studies done in Kermanshah on crime of theft indicate the growth of this offence and that it has been considerable, and one can state that statistically, this offence has had a higher arte compared to other crimes.

2. Research Methodology

The current article is a descriptive-analytical research that falls under applied researches. In terms of data gathering and administration, it is one of survey formats. To examine relationship between variables and to test hypotheses, descriptive and inferential statistics were used. In this research, two categories of information and statistics were used to meet the goal: to gather the data related with the literature review, books, specialized papers and theses were applied (Document method), and in order to gather data needed on criminal profile, police forces statistics and those of the Judiciary power were employed. The statistical universe of this research consisted of full tally data of all kinds of theft in police forces, judicial centers and prison organizations in the city of Kermanshah. Data were gathered by means of field surveys and using data provided by police forces and judicial authors as well as by prison organizations. In this research, the single sample t Test was applied. Data obtained were analyzed by SPSS and the results were provided in two descriptive and inferential sections.

3. Research Findings

According to the research findings, it became clear that the highest car theft occurred in the second half of the day (74%) and in the north of the city (41%). The highest car parts theft occurred in the first half of the day (54%) and in the north of the city (51%). The highest theft rate of motorcycle occurred in the second half of the day (82%) and in the south of the city (36%). The highest burglary rate occurred in the first half of the day (81%) and in the north of the city (39%). The highest shoplifting rate occurred in the first half of the day (93%) and in the center of the city (41%). The highest theft rates from private places was in the second half of the day (71%) and in the center of the city (34%). The highest theft rate was in the first half of the day (87%) and in the south of the city (41%).

Table 1. Frequency Percentage Distribution of Hours and Geographic Region Where Thefts Has Occurred

Kind of theft	First half of the day	Second half of the day	North of the city	South of the city	Center of the city	East of the city	West of the city
Car theft	26%	74%	41%	28%	2%	19%	10%
Car's parts theft	54%	46%	51%	28%	11%	6%	4%
Motorcycle theft	91%	9%	10%	36%	21%	18%	15%
Burglary	81%	19%	39%	31%	5%	16%	9%
Shoplifting	93%	7%	26%	23%	41%	7%	3%
Theft from private places	29%	71%	26%	23%	34%	11%	6%
State placed theft	87%	13%	38%	41%	16%	4%	1%

First hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and car theft in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 2 and 3 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=12.59$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of car theft in the city of Kermanshah is in the second half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 2.45, being higher than the medium range (second half of the day) with a difference of 2.45.

Table 2. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Car Theft in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	12/59	5515	0/0001	2/45

Table 3. Descriptive Data of Car Theft

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	5516	2/45	1/89	0/42

Second hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and car parts theft in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 4 and 5 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=1.46$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is rejected and it is concluded that the mean house of car parts theft in the city of Kermanshah is in the first half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 0.29, being higher than the medium range (first half of the day) with a difference of 0.29, where this difference is not a significant one.

Table 4. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Car Parts Theft in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	1/46	9142	0/0001	0/29

Table 5. Descriptive Data of Car Part Theft

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	9143	0/29	1/43	0/47

Third hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and motorcycle theft in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 6 and 7 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=11.89$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of motorcycle theft in the city of Kermanshah is in the first half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 2.49, being higher than the medium range (first half of the day) with a difference of 2.49.

Table 6. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Motorcycle Theft in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	11/89	1127	0/0001	2/49

Table 7. Descriptive Data of Motorcycle Theft

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	1128	2/49	1/01	0/69

Fourth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and burglary in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 8 and 9 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=14.46$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of burglary in the city of Kermanshah is in the first half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 3.20, being higher than the medium range (first half of the day) with a difference of 3.20.

Table 8. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Burglary in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	14/65	6477	0/0001	3/20

Table 9. Descriptive Data of Burglary

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	6478	3/20	1/39	0/64

Fifth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and shoplifting in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 10 and 11 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=14.33$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of shoplifting in the

city of Kermanshah is in the first half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 4.23, being higher than the medium range (first half of the day) with a difference of 4.23.

Table 10. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Shoplifting in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	14/33	1715	0/0001	4/23

Table 11. Descriptive Data of Shoplifting

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	1716	4/23	2/01	0/59

Sixth hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and private places theft in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 12 and 13 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=12.01$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of private places theft in the city of Kermanshah is in the second half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 5.11, being higher than the medium range (second half of the day) with a difference of 5.11.

Table 12. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and Private Places Theft in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	12/01	437	0/0001	5/11

Table 13. Descriptive Data of Private Places Theft

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	438	5/11	1/21	0/33

Seventh hypothesis: There is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and state places theft in the city of Kermanshah.

Since the significance level in Tables 14 and 15 is 0.0001, and this level is smaller than 0.05, and since the value of t statistic ($t=12.33$) is also greater than 1.96, the above hypothesis is supported and it is concluded that the mean house of state places theft in the city of Kermanshah is in the second half of the day. The descriptive statistics table shows that the mean sample obtained is 1.20, being higher than the medium range (second half of the day) with a difference of 1.20.

Table 14. Comparison of Time and Place of Theft and State Places Theft in Kermanshah

Studied variable	T test	Freedom degree	Sig.	Difference of mean
Hours of theft	12/33	48	0/0001	1/20

Table 15. Descriptive Data of State Places Theft

Studied variable	No.	Mean	SD	SD error
Hours of theft	49	1/20	1/36	0/40

4. Discussion and Conclusion

The current article was conducted with the aim of exploring the criminal profile of Kermanshah (Examining theft based on stolen properties characteristics from 2007-2012) in order to determine the data pertaining to the highest theft rates in terms of time and place of occurrence for preventive measures. Given the fact that no research has ever been conducted in regards to the place under study, the results cannot be compared to other researches. Therefore, given the research objectives, the following results can be explained:

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and car theft; this means the highest car theft has occurred in the second half of the day with 74% and in the north of the city where the frequency percentage was 41% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of car theft commission was registered in 2-12 p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures in these hours. Also, viewing the financial ability of the residents in the north of the city, the highest car theft has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and car parts theft; this means the highest car parts theft has occurred in the first half of the day with 54% and in the north of the city where the frequency percentage was 51% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of car theft commission was registered in 1-12 p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the financial ability of the residents in the north of the city, the highest car parts theft has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and motorcycle theft; this means the highest motorcycle theft has occurred in the first half of the day with 91% and in the south of the city where the frequency percentage was 36% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of motorcycle theft commission was registered in 1-12p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the use of motorcycles and traffic related to it, the highest motorcycle theft has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and burglary; this means the highest burglary has occurred in the first half of the day with 81% and in the north of the city where the frequency percentage was 39% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of car theft commission was registered in 1-12p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the financial ability of the residents in the north of the city, the highest burglary has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and shoplifting; this means the highest car theft has occurred in the first half of the day with 93% and in the center of the city where the frequency percentage was 41% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of car theft commission was registered in 1-12p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the concentration of the market and shops in the downtown, the highest burglary has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and private areas theft; this means the highest car theft has occurred in the second half of the day with 71% and in the center of the city where the frequency percentage was 34% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of car theft commission was registered in 2-4p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the concentration of private areas in the downtown, the highest private areas theft has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

Research results indicate that there is a significant relationship between time and place of theft and state places theft; this means the highest state places theft has occurred in the first half of the day with 87% and in the north of the city where the frequency percentage was 41% in comparison to other areas. Given that the highest data of state places theft commission was registered in 1-12p.m., it is necessary to direct preventive measures on these hours. Also, viewing the geographic location in the south of the city, the highest state places theft has been reported in this area, and thus it needs to put in place preventive plans for this specific area.

According to the above findings, it was determined in this article that from the seven cases of theft under study, five cases did occur in the first half of the day and two cases of theft pertaining to car theft and private areas theft did occur in the second half of the day. Thus, it is concluded that the first hours of the day, especially its early hours (1-5 a.m.) is the most important time for theft commission. Also, the north area of the city has been target of crime of theft, having the highest crime rates; especially, the cases of car theft, car parts theft, and burglaries.

After the north of the city comes the south where thefts of motorcycle and state place theft have the highest rates. Finally, the central part of the city has attracted the highest crimes of theft in terms of shoplifting and private places theft. It has to be mentioned that the east and west parts if the city had the least crime rates, where the economic situation of residents in these areas could be an effective reason for this.

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