

Analyzing the amount of Criminal Behaviors among Qir Teenagers and Its Related Issues

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ABSTRACT

Goal: The present survey has been conducted in order to examine the amount of criminal behaviors and its influential factors among Qir teenage girls and boys in 2012 based on social control theory.

Statistical population: The statistical population is all of Qir teenage girls and boys. The sample size is obtained from Cochran sampling formula which is equal to 320 (160 boys and 160 girls) and the sampling method is multistage cluster sampling. The survey method is descriptive correlational and experimental design. The data is gathered by means of researcher-made questionnaire. Statistical methods such as, Pearson correlation coefficient, t-test for two independent groups and regression analysis also is used in order to analyze and examine the data.

Findings: Delinquency decreases with the increase in self images, self-confidence, depending on others and loyalty to religious beliefs. There are differences in the amount of criminal behaviors between girls and boys but no significant difference is observed between criminal behaviors of local teens and immigrant teens. Also, no significant relation is found between family dimension and loyalty to religious beliefs variables and the amount of criminal behavior. The results of step by step regression analysis showed that the independent variables includes loyalty to religious beliefs, depending on others, self-confidence and family income in respect of influencing the dependent variable, all of which determine 63.3 percent of changes on dependent variable altogether.

Conclusion: According to the findings of this survey, the main influential factors on the amount of criminal behaviors of Qir teenagers can be introduced as sociological and demographical factors.

KEYWORDS: Delinquency, social control, loyalty to religious beliefs, self-confidence, criminal behavior, teenagers.

1. INTRODUCTION

Delinquency is an act that explains weakness in formal mass belonging and as a result social severability incompetence and imbalance between tendencies toward society mania and anti-sociality in active personalities (MohammadiAsl, 2004). Delinquency and teenage corruption issue was focus of attention for the thinkers since long time ago and today also it is among the main topics for most of the scientists. A review on the excess of the crimes in the world and in our own country is prove on the fact that delinquency is one of our biggest current catastrophes (Norbha, 1998). The published statistics show that in spite of improvements in aspects of life due to cultural and social growth and evolutions and also development and extension in psychological centers and institutions, the census of crimes committed by children and teenagers is out of control. Lots of probable factors and reasons are related to this unpleasant phenomena among which are social, family reasons and personality and cognitional reasons related to the criminal him or herself (Shambiatiquoting Rezaei and colleagues, 2007). Social corruptions has been defined from different point of views, for instance from legal point of view, social corruption is referred to illegal activities which are officially registered in Police department and forensic documents (Ahmadi, 1998). The biological point of view emphasizes on the relation between physical and genetic features and even chromosomal combination and other biological features of people and deviant behavior such as delinquency. Cesare Lombroso, criminologist and the father of criminal-anthropology in Italy is from the pioneers of this theory. Lombroso believed in natural existence or criminals by nature that is the criminals possess savage and primitive people's traits. He called this phenomenon atavism which means returning back to lower natural stages which emerges sometimes in some people and lead them to be naturally criminals (Mumtaz, 2002). Trusler emphasizes on two factors, the first being genetic factors such as being introvert or extrovert and the other one is being conditional. He believes that the genetic factor is distributed among all different classes equally, so the fewer crime numbers among middle class teenagers is due to the way they are brought up that follows more certain system and more firm doctrine in pedagogy. The lower class which lacks firm values and due to unorganized life status, in many times such behavior is encouraged and in other times the same behavior is punished. This method is so

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unsuccessful in a child's upbringing and in addition, the use of harsh punishments also prevents the child from being conditional thoroughly. Thus Trusler emphasis on combination of sociability with genetic factors leads to a development in biological point of view (Mumtaz, 2002). The psychological point of view seeks the main reason for crime and delinquency in mental and subjective ailments which are concealed in individuals and are probably growing. Psychologists believe in spite of the efforts that go into the modification of outer results and environmental factors, the individual should be focused on and if the personal issues of the individuals are solved then criminal behaviors decrease. According to this viewpoint, the main reason for crime and delinquency is psychological malformations, not social factors that cause them. Therefore, the main focus of this viewpoint is on psychological conditions and their effects on crime and delinquency (Ahmadi, 1998). Some psychologists believe that lower Intelligence Quotient as a general quality for the individual's personality is the main reason for misbehavior. Such people cannot control their excitements and gust therefore they commit deviant behaviors. Not only the lower Intelligence Quotient in children cause them to have incorrect perception of life and world but lower Intelligence Quotient in their parents also increases this inability because they are not capable enough to make their children sociable (Ahmadi, 1998). Today the sociologists define deviant behaviors based on social norms and principles, just like Giddens who defines social deviations as disconformities with norms or a set of certain norms which are accepted by considerable number of people in the society (Giddens, 2006). From sociological point of view, social deviations are set of attached behaviors which are referred to both breaking the law (such as robbery) and violating social and cultural norms without breaking law directly (such as running away from school) (Ahmadi, 1998). Also, there is no difference in meaning between crime and delinquency, the only difference is in the fact that delinquency is applied to the crimes that are committed under the age of majority. Determining this age is in the hands of law which varies in different societies (Mansour, 1977). Parsons believes that institutions, organizations and executive agents are from sociability implements for cultural and religious patterns and for internalizing them among the individuals. Provided that the institutions and sociability organizations (such as family, school and mass communication devices) are incapable and do not have enough efficiency, life of society and its components and in general the social system is threatened and the basis for displaying criminal behavior (unexpected actions) is prepared. In Parsons' opinion, the legitimacy of behavioral patterns is considered as moral and religious basis for sociability and education and pedagogy (Helle and Eisenstadt, 1985). Durkheim and Merton theory about anomie emphasizes on social grounds of deviation and in their works the general acceptance of anomie is considered as the cause of crime and delinquency. While Durkheim's in anomie theory only emphasizes on social factors, many believes that Merton's description for anomie is a two-factor theory which emphasizes on motivational (individual) and structural factors. Although Merton determines most of the reasons for deviant behaviors but he emphasizes on deprived and poor groups of society more (Ahmadi, 1998). Lots of researches have been conducted on delinquency and its related issues inside and outside Iran which are referred to hereunder. In this research also the author studies the amount of criminal behaviors among Qir teenagers and population, psychological and demographical factors related to it based on social control theory. Alboukordian and colleagues (2012) in a research under the title of "The Role of Family and Coevals in Determining Teenagers' Delinquency" among a sample consists of 187 Tehran criminal and non-criminal teenagers of 13 to 18 years old came to the conclusion that the two groups of criminals and non-criminals have significant differences in variants such as family structure, parents' proscription background, parents' addiction, economical status, the number of children in the family and parental supervision. The results of logistic regression showed that family structure and friendship with criminal coevals can significantly antedate committing or not committing crime. The results of linear regression showed that the variable of parental supervision can significantly antedate friendship with criminal coevals. KhajeNoori and Hasheminia (2010) in a research under the title of "The Relation between Leisure Time and Delinquency; the studied sample: Shiraz High School Students" among a sample consist of 610 Shiraz girls and boys high school students via a researcher made questionnaire came to this conclusion that there is a negative relation between organized leisure time activities and criminal behaviors, but there is a positive significant relation between unorganized leisure time activities and delinquency. The results of regression analysis showed that the four variables of misspending time, sex, sociability without supervision and organized leisure time totally define 23 percent of changes of the dependent variable. Rezaei and colleagues (2007), in a research with the title of "Analytical Study of the Effect of Social and Family Dimensions and Personal and Cognitive Features in the Formation of Delinquency" among a sample consists of 180 people (90 criminal teenagers and 90 normal teenagers) which are chosen in clusters and are tested by a researcher made questionnaire and Raven intelligence test. They concluded that except for birth order, season of birth, the ability in making social connections and mother's education level, normal teenagers and criminal teenagers show significant differences in other features related to family, social and personal-cognitive dimensions. Mahdavi and Abbasi (2007) in a research under the title of "Analyzing the Relation between Social and Family Bondages and the amount of Delinquency in Teenagers" examine the contemplative and theoretical view of Hirschi social control theory and its experimental test in Behshahr. Among 150 girl and boy teenagers, with researcher made questionnaire, they concluded that the variables of interest in and unity in family and society are the main anticipator of delinquency. AliVardinia and colleagues (2007) in a research named: "The Sociological Study of Delinquency: Experimental Test of Agnew's

General Strain Theory" conducted among 400 Babol third year high school students, came to the following conclusion: the variables of the omission of positive motivation, the existence of negative motivation and negative emotional conditions have direct and significant relation with the dependent variable which is delinquency. Also, a direct and significant relation is observed between the variables of inaccessibility to positive valuable goals, the existence of negative motivation and negative emotional conditions in teenagers. Thereupon, it can be concluded that the obtained results about the relation between independent variables of the research and the dependent variable is in compatible with Agnew's general strain theory and the studies conducted before. Nazoktabar and colleagues (2006) in a research under the title of "Role of Religiousness as a Prevention for Delinquency of Tehran Youths" came to the following conclusions: There is a significant difference between religiousness dimensions and the amount of delinquency (robbery) among two groups of normal youths (noncriminal) and prisoners (criminals) with assurance level of 95 percent. Theoretical findings of the research showed that although separate and direct relationship of each one of independent variables (religiousness dimensions) with dependent variable (the amount of delinquency) can be explained based on religiousness and social bond theory, the results of multi-variable analysis explain that only consequence dimension of religiousness has direct effect on delinquency and has more share in defining prevention from youths' delinquency. Bair and Wright (2001) in a research under the title of "If You Love Me, Keep My Commandments, A meta- Analysis of the Effect of Religion on crime", came to this conclusion that, devoted or religious behavior or beliefs have moderate deterrent effects on criminal behaviors of the individuals. In addition, the previous studies have assessed it differently according to individuals since each one of them has its own moral, intellectual and stylistic understanding of it (Bair and Wright, 2001). Benda and Corwyn in a research with the title of "Are the Effects of Religion on Crime Mediated, Moderated, and Misrepresented by Inappropriate Measures?" came to the conclusion that religiousness (not just going to church) has significant relation with crime and religiousness is an important and preventive element for prediction (Benda and Corwyn, 2001:57-86). Caroline and Krohen (1997-1998) in a research under the title of "Delinquency and family life among boys" conducted on 400 seventh and eighth grade youths through a linear study with interview method, tried to establish a significant relation between family events and delinquency. Concerning delinquency etiology, this study emphasizes on the family variables and the role of race and racial discrimination in youths delinquency. They found that, in difficult economical situation, living in a single parent family in comparison with living in a family causes to be under the pressure of delinquency less. In other words, financial poverty of the family has more significant relation with delinquency. Agnew and White (1992) attended to examine the General Strain Theory for crime and delinquency experimentally. In this research, many variables including friendship with criminal coevals and self-confidence has been used for analyzing the pressure on delinquency. About 1380 New Jersey youths of 12, 15 and 18 years old in 1979-1981 had been invited to be interviewed by phone. Around 40 percent of the responders accepted to participate in the project containing tests and home interview. The results of the data provided confirmations for General Strain Theory, since the evaluations of the discussed strain in this research positively had significant effect on delinquency and use of illegal drugs.

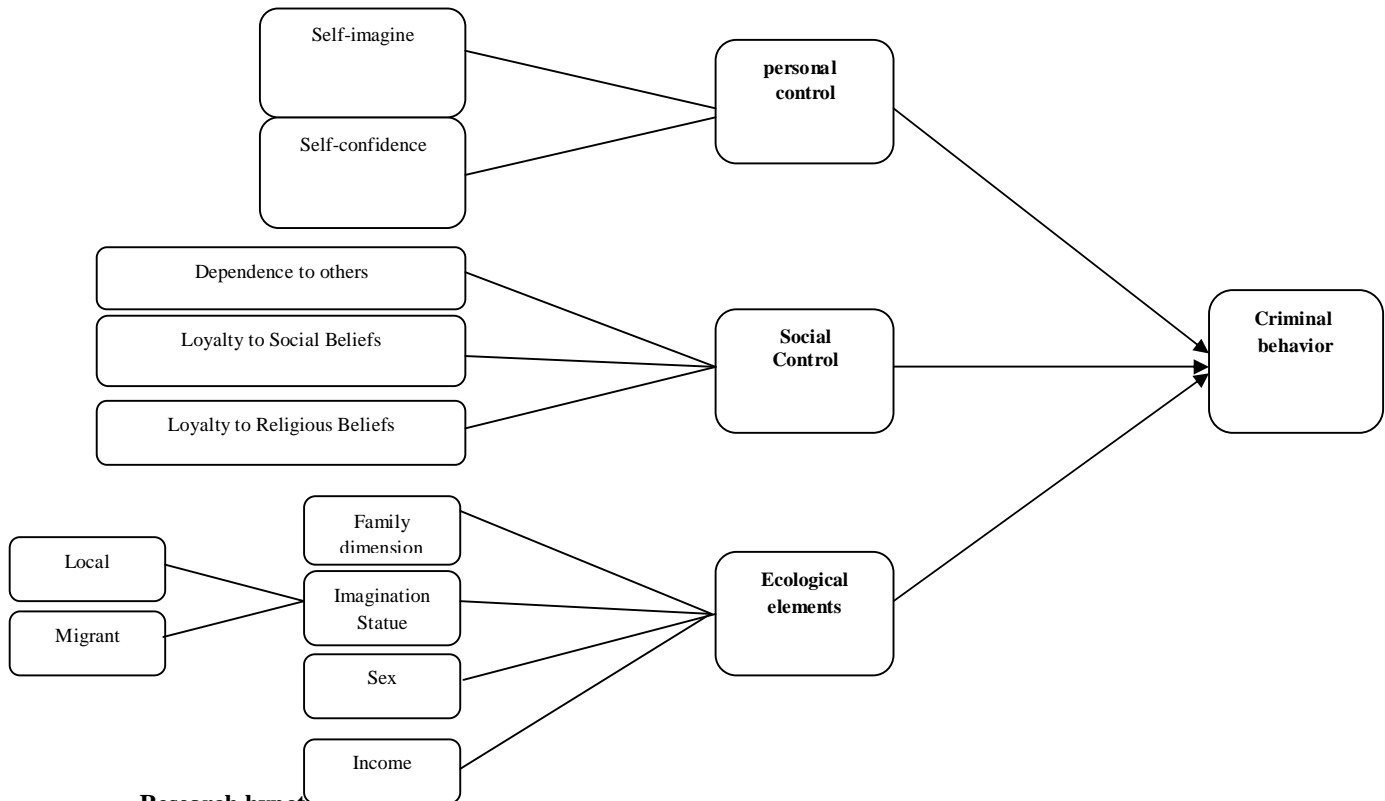
Theoretical framework

Each research is based on a theoretical substructure used as a base for the theories and the researcher finds a coherent answer to the initial question based on their credibility. In forming a coherent theoretical framework which can be a reliable source for deducing the research hypotheses and also the obtained results of the research can be determined by using them. Sometimes one theory and sometimes many theories can be used and this depends on the studied topic and the content of defined theories available in that field. The theoretical framework used in this research includes social control theory the main founder of which is Travis Hirschi. In the control theory, deviationism is the result of incompetency in social control. As it can be seen, this theory is affected by Durkheim's works. Durkheim came to this conclusion that the degree of some of the deviations such as suicide has a relation with the strength of the dependencies that connects the individual to the society. In a way that the more powerful is the dependency, the less is the probability for suicide. According to this discovery, Durkheim presented a more general theory for deviation; in a society that social correlation is powerful, its members are probably conformed to common values and norms but in a society that correlations are weak among members, the chance of deviating for people is more. The new control theory also relies on the same view and states that those who have correlation with their own society, tends to obey its rules while those who are cut off from their own society may tend to break its rules (Robertson, 1993). The control theory is based on this presupposition that if we want the tendencies toward crime and delinquency to be controlled all the people including youths and adults should be controlled. This theory emphasizes on two kinds of control (personal and social control). Self-image and self-confidence are known as main psychological elements in personal control. Social control elements include dependency and affinity to social and fundamental institutions such as family, school and religion (Ahmadi, 1998). Personal control theorists emphasize on inner elements such as personal feelings of youths, obsession, negative self image, defeat, psychological problems and self-confidence more than social elements. They consider crime and delinquency as the result of weak self-image and they believe that apart from social and environmental elements, the positive self-image of an individual

from him or herself acts as an inner control force against strains and elements that lead the individual to criminal behavior. The main presupposition of this view is that the self-image has an indirect relation with crime and delinquency. The negative self-image indirectly causes the individual to deny him or herself and to feel he or she is defeated in living in family, school and society thus commits crime and criminal behavior in order to compensate for his or her problems (Ahmadi, 1998). Travis Hirschi who is the main founder of social control theory presents the social bond issue. He believes that deviance happens when the bond between society and the individual is weak or disconnected. He believes that social dependencies and binds possess four main elements:

The main element is "interest or dependency" or important connections with certain other people. Those who are interested in and pay attention to others, consider the convenience and feelings of these people therefore are willing to take responsibility. In reverse are those who have no such concerns and they do not worry to put their own social relations in danger thus it is more probable that they commit robbery or use illegal drugs. The second element is commitment or debt that people have toward the society. The more people invest in education, career background, home and their other properties, the more reasons they have to be conformed in order to protect what they have achieved. Unlike those who invest less in the society see fewer dangers in committing deviations and they may also find a chance in benefiting from it. The third element is "engagement and involvement" or continuous participating in non-deviant activities. Time and energy is limited therefore an individual who is usually engaged in for instance job, hobbies or family life have little time to participate in deviant activities. Just unlike an unemployed and idle person who commits crimes which means those who are unemployed or are not engaged in other common activities have more opportunity for deviations. The fourth element is "faith or belief" that is the loyalty of an individual to the values or ethics of one group. If people strongly believe that some deviant activities are wrong, they cannot imagine themselves participating in them. In reverse those who have weak loyalty toward social beliefs tend more to ignore its values and deviate from social norms (Robertson, 1993). Likewise, ecological and demographical theories that focus on the variables such as the habitat, age, sex, family dimension, language and race, population density, immigration and so on were first developed in Chicago school by sociologists such as Park, Burgess and Shaw. Sociologists of Chicago school studied the amount of deviant behaviors such as suicide, divorce and prostitution in Chicago since the beginning of the twentieth century and their goal was to understand the effect of demographical and ecological elements on social disorganization. Burges in his studies divided the city environment into five habitats and concluded that the higher amount of delinquency locates in a district where there is the most traffic and a place which is the habitat for immigrants and poor people (MosavatAzar, 1995).

Figure (1): The theoretical model for the research



Research hypotheses.

1. It seems that the amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in personal control.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in positive self-image.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in self-confidence.
2. It seems that the amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in social control.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in dependency to others.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in loyalty to social beliefs.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in loyalty to religious beliefs.
3. It seems that there is a relation between ecological elements and the amount of criminal behavior.
 - There is a difference between the amount of criminal behavior among girls and boys.
 - The amount of criminal behavior increases with the increase in the family dimension.
 - There is a difference between the amount of criminal behavior among locals and immigrants.
 - The amount of criminal behavior decreases with the increase in the amount of income.

RESEARCH METHOD

Survey is used as the present research method. The statistical population of this research includes all Qir 13 to 19 years old teenagers in 2012. The sample size contains 320 people with insurance level of 95 percent. The sampling method of this survey is random clustered multi-stage. In a way that after dividing the city into eight districts, main streets are chosen from these districts, then, the sample people are chosen from the chosen streets. A researcher made questionnaire is used in order to gather data. Cronbach's α (alpha) coefficient is also used in a pretest in which 50 percent of the sample people participated in, in order to make sure about the perpetuity of the research questions. The results showed that Cronbach's α (alpha) coefficient is 0.927 for criminal behavior scale. Also the results of factor analysis with KMO are equal to 0.911 with significant level of 99 percent which showed that the questions of criminal behavior scale possess high justifiability in the dimensions of mental delinquency (attitude, purpose, intent) and objective delinquency (action). In order to analyze the data explanatory statistical methods (percentage and frequency distribution) and predicative statistical techniques such as Pearson correlation coefficient, t-test of two independent groups, multi-variable regression and path analysis technique were used. In the definition of the dependent variable (criminal behavior), it should be said that those actions are illegal that are committed by youths who have not reached legal age and youths committing these actions are called criminal youths (Ahmadi, 1998). Basically there is no difference between crime and delinquency in sense of their meaning, the only difference is that delinquency refers to committing crimes under the legal age. Determining this age is in the hands of law which varies in different societies (Mansour, 1977). In this research, teenagers' delinquency is assessed by a ten question scale in the form of Likert scale. Some independent variables also include loyalty to social beliefs, interest and enthusiasm about others and loyalty to religious beliefs that were discussed heretofore. In order to assess each one of these variables a six question spectrum consisting 5 parts in the form of Likert scale is used. Other variables are ecological variables such as immigration status (local or immigrant), family income and etc.

Descriptive Data

According to the achieved data in table 1 in the part related to criminal behavior, from among all the responders, 45.3 percent have criminal behavior in low level that 25.9 percent of which are girls and 19.4 percent are boys. 47.8 percent of the responders have criminal behaviors in median stage that 21.9 percent of this amount is related to girls and 25.9 percent is related to boys. In criminal behavior in high level, 2.2 percent are girls and 4.7 percent are boys which are 6.9 percent in total. Generally it can be concluded that the criminal behavior of most of the responders is in the median level tending toward low level. Also the more we move from the low level of criminal behavior toward the high level, the percentage of the responders especially the girls decreases significantly. In the part related to loyalty to religious beliefs, as is seen, 8.2 percent of the responders are located in the low level of loyalty to religious beliefs, 1.9 percent of which are formed by girls and 6.3 percent are boys. 23.4 percent of the boys and 25 percent of the girls from the total 48.4 percent of the responders are in the median level of loyalty to religious beliefs. Finally, 43.4 percent of the responders are in high level of loyalty to religious beliefs that 23.1 percent of this amount is girls and 20.3 percent are boys. The general point that can be concluded from this table is that the amount of criminal behaviors in girls is less than in boys. And as was predicted, loyalty to religious beliefs is more in girls than in the boys.

Table (1): distribution of frequency and percentage of criminal behavior and loyalty to religious beliefs in responders according to their sex

Criminal Behavior				Loyalty to Religious Beliefs			
level	sex		total	level	sex		total
	girl	boy			girl	boy	
low	83	62	145	low	6	20	26
	25.90%	19.40%	45.30%		1.90%	6.30%	8.20%
median	70	83	153	median	80	75	155
	21.90%	25.90%	47.80%		25%	23.40%	48.40%
high	7	15	22	high	74	65	139
	2.20%	4.70%	6.90%		23.10%	20.30%	43.40%
total	160	160	320	total	160	160	320
	50%	50%	% 100		50%	50%	% 100

In table 2, frequency distribution of two variables of loyalty to social beliefs and depending on others, of the responders is presented according to their sex. As it can be seen, the frequency of the responders in high level of depending on others allocates the highest amount to itself especially in girls' part. In the table related to the variable of loyalty to social beliefs, the highest amount of frequency is in the median level (54.1 percent) and refers to the girls (with 28.8 percent). The lowest frequency also belongs to the low level of loyalty to social beliefs (8.4 percent) and 3.1 percent of this amount belongs to girls. In the table of the variable of interest and enthusiasm about others also the lowest amount of frequency is in the low level (8.5 percent) and refers to the girls (with 2.2 percent).

Table (2): frequency distribution and percentage of loyalty to social beliefs and depending on others, in the responders according to their sex

loyalty to social beliefs				depending on others			
level	sex		total	sex		total	
	girl	boy		girl	boy		
low	10	17	27	7	20	27	
	3.10%	5.30%	8.40%	2.20%	6.30%	8.50%	
median	92	81	173	63	68	131	
	28.80%	25.30%	54.10%	19.70%	21.20%	40.90%	
high	58	62	120	90	72	162	
	18.10%	19.40%	37.50%	28.10%	22.50%	50.60%	
total	160	160	320	160	160	320	
	50%	50%	% 100	50%	50%	% 100	

Deductive Data:

In Table 4, it can be seen that Pearson correlation coefficient test has been used in order to analyze the relation between independent variables and criminal behavior. This table shows Pearson correlation coefficient between research variables and independent variable with the significance level of these correlations. It shows that there is a relation between positive self-image and criminal behavior with correlation coefficient of -0.199 and significance level of 99 percent. There is a relation between self-confidence and criminal behavior with correlation coefficient of -0.572 and significance level of 99 percent. The result obtained from testing this hypothesis is in agreement with Agnew and White's research (1992). There is a relation between depending on others and criminal behavior with correlation coefficient of -0.601 and significance level of 99 percent. This result also is in agreement with Mahdavi and Abbasi's research (2007). The correlation coefficient of -0.11 and the significance level of 0.091 show that there is a relation between loyalty to religious beliefs and family income with criminal behavior respectively with correlation coefficient of -0.689 and -0.521 and significance level of 99 percent. The result of testing the hypothesis of loyalty to religious beliefs is in agreement with results from researches of Nazoktabar and colleagues (2006), Bair and Wright (2001) and also Benda and Corwyn (2001). Also the obtained result from testing the hypothesis based on the relation between family income and criminal behavior matches with the results from Alboukordian and colleagues (2012) research and Caroline and Krohen (1998-1997). There is no relation between family dimension and criminal behavior. The negativity of the Pearson correlation coefficient in the results of testing the above hypotheses shows that the relation between these variables and the dependent variable is reversed, which means the more the amount of mentioned variables increases, the more the amount of dependent variable decreases.

Table 4: level of significance and Pearson correlation coefficient among independent variables and criminal behaviors

variable	Pearson correlation coefficient	the level of significance
positive self- image	-0/199	0/001
self-confidence	-0/597	0/000
depending on others	-0/710	0/000
loyalty to social beliefs	-0/11	0/091
loyalty to religious beliefs	-0/720	0/000
family dimension	0/091	0/259
family income	-0/680	0/002

Table 5 shows the test for the difference between criminal behavior average and immigration status according to sex. The results of the test for the difference between criminal behavior average according to sex show that the amount of the averages prove that the criminal behavior average among boys (21.12) is more than the amount among girls (14.31). The difference observed according to t-test of 5.21 and the level of significance of 0.001 shows that there is a significant difference between girls and boys criminal behavior. The mentioned data matches with Khajenoori and Hashemini's research (2010). The results of the test for the difference between criminal behavior average according to immigration status show that the amount of the averages prove that the criminal behavior average among immigrants (18.82) is more than the amount among the locals (17.71). The difference observed according to t-test of 0.64 and the level of significance of 0.519 shows that there is no significant difference between immigrant teenagers and local teenagers' criminal behavior. Thus this hypothesis is rejected.

Table (5): the test for the difference between criminal behavior average and immigration status according to sex

level	average	standard deviation	amount of t	degree of freedom	the level of significance
boy	18.12	5.91	4.82	326/4	0/001
girl	14.31	4.33			
local	17.71	5.74	64/0	202/4	519/0
immigrant	18.82	6.47			

Table 7 shows the regression analysis equation according to step by step method, that amongst the inserted variables into the equation four variables of loyalty to religious beliefs, depending on others, self-confidence and family income remain in the equation, which each one respectively determines changes in dependent variable. As it is seen in the table, these variables are able to finally determine 63.3 percent of the dependent variable variance. The added amount of R² in each step shows how much is added to R² by inserting each one of the variables into each one of five steps of this equation. The amount of Beta obtained for each variable predicts the amount of changes in dependent variable according to that variable. Loyalty to religious beliefs is the first variable inserted into the equation with 0.288 amount of Beta and the level of significance of 99 percent. According to the achieved results, this variable has the highest power for influencing the dependent variable. The next variable is depending on others, which is inserted into the equation with 0.225 Beta and the significance level of 99 percent. The variables of self-confidence and family income are located in next steps with the significance level of 99 percent and considering the obtained R² from them, they have a share in determining the dependent variable.

Table (7): step by step regression analysis with respect of independent variables that have influence on the dependent variable

step	the inserted variable	R	R ²	added R ²	standard error	B	Beta	t amount	level of significance
first	loyalty to religious beliefs	0/718	0/530	0/529	Dec-69	-0/947	-0/288	-5/537	0/000
second	depending on others	0/770	0/601	0/598	Nov-16	-0/885	-0/225	-4/059	0/000
third	Self-confidence	0/784	0/622	0/619	Oct-67	-0/639	-0/147	-3/532	0/000
fourth	family income	0/791	0/633	0/629	Oct-78	-0/796	-0/180	-3/565	0/002

Conclusion

One certain factor cannot be blamed about the cause of delinquency. It should be admitted that a collection of biological, psychological and social factors work together to create this unwanted child. It is a long time that societies and governments have taken lots of actions in order to solve this problem. Scientists have also helped

governments with their numerous researches in this field. In this paperwork, among different factors related to delinquency we mainly focus on psychological and especially sociological factors and we determine the research path through using social control theory. The control theorists are divided into two groups of personal control and social control, each one of which believes in certain factors in the formation of delinquency. In this way, we should not ignore ecological and demographical theories concerning delinquency which mostly emphasizes on factors such as family dimensions, immigration status and etc. The results of the present research shows that with the increase in self-image, self-confidence, depending on others, family income and loyalty to religious beliefs the amount of criminal behavior decreases and there is a difference between the amount of delinquency of girls and boys and the average score of boys exceeds the girls'. But is the difference between average score of the girls and boys due to the sex factor or it has other reasons? If we want to investigate the issue from the viewpoint of demographical and ecological theories, the fact that the criminal behavior of two sexes differs is enough by itself, thus we consider this relation real whereas if we look at delinquency factors with biological viewpoint, we may undoubtedly consider the physiological differences between two sexes as the basis for criminal behavior among them. But the sociologists' viewpoint especially the social control theorist, in this issue is different. The descriptive data shows that the amount of loyalty to religious beliefs is far more in girls than in boys. On the other hand also, with a look at the results of multi-variable regression analysis we understand that the first and the most important influential factor on criminal behavior is loyalty to religious beliefs. By putting these things beside each other and with a little pondering we understand that it is the strengths of variables in girls such as "loyalty to religious beliefs" and "interest in others" that leads to the decrease in the amount of criminal behavior in them not the sexuality factor and this conclusion reminds us of Durkheim's researches on the effects of type of religion (catholic or protestant), the habitat, social class and etc. on individual's committing suicide among different societies. He finally came to the conclusion that there is another hidden factor named social correlation which prevents people from committing suicide not the type of religion, class, the habitat or every other thing. Among influential factors on criminal behavior, two factors of self-confidence and family income should not be ignored. It can be said that there is a relation between self-confidence and family income in that family income can have priority over self-confidence. Enough economical facilities, on one hand, allow the family, instead of spending the opportunities for fulfilling basic needs for life, considers the fact that how is it possible to educate a child ready enough to enter into society and adults world. On the other hand, possessing appropriate nourishment and hygiene and having no worries about future cause the child to be in an appropriate physiological condition. Appropriate physiological condition and having economical bankroll are from the creators of real self-confidence. In a general conclusion, according to the obtained data from this research the main and influential factors on the amount of criminal behaviors among Qir teenagers can be introduced as sociological and demographical factors.

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