

## Economic analysis of the costs associated with criminal behavior

Fazel Sendi, Sadegh fatili, Hadi Reza poor, Hossein Hayavi

Department of Law, Persian Gulf International Branch, Islamic Azad university, khorranshahr, iran

**Abstracts:** Our country is one of the developing countries that looking for reforming its economic system. Economists believe that any change in rules effects directly or not on economics variable and finally effects on allocation of resources. So ordain rules in various fields without any attention to the economic system reforms and economic tools can lead to failure of the reform. Economic approach provides the opportunity to be able to explain economic tools and predict methods of law. In this thesis we tried to express economic criminal justice analysis and its cost-benefit with criminal criteria to criminalize economic analysis and finally we investigate the punishments that are optimized and low cost from the perspective of economic analysis to society. Damage caused by crime means that the crime occurred and Mjnylyh (who is his crime) has been damaged. Damage caused by crime into three categories: material losses (damage to life and property), intellectual (loss of prestige) and non-profit divided. pay damages.

[Fazel Sendi, Sadegh fatili, Hadi Reza poor, Hossein Hayavi. **Economic analysis of the costs associated with criminal behavior.** *N Y Sci J* 2016;9(6):35-42]. ISSN 1554-0200 (print); ISSN 2375-723X (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/newyork>. 6. doi:[10.7537/marsnys09061606](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsnys09061606).

**Key words:** economic criminal justice analysis, optimal punishments, crime analysis, crime costs, estimate, rational analysis of crime

### Introduction:

Governments have always struggled with their various policies and programs in the field of efficient economic portray. One of the obstacles and difficulties in this regard is the existence and development of economic corruption. Economic crimes, including crimes that criminals commit these crimes through a complex technique that their discovery is not easily accomplished. Of course, this issue is not only related to the complexity of the techniques criminals, but administrators unfamiliar with the concept of fighting economic crime, lack of discovery tools, lack of expertise and skills of detectives and weak legal and regulatory structures and leading role in these fields. wealth and reputation as a leading contender that threatened and looted the necessary steps. It is obvious that the minimum requirements are necessary to combat any crime. And the most essential of proper understanding, economic crime is clear and unambiguous.

Because without proper understanding and the same literary creation of struggle to achieve clear results will be far-fetched. Different perceptions and taste, different acts and contradictory, conflicting measures, which in turn cause a lot of challenges and Gp-Hay the incidence of other crimes, all stemming from a lack of real understanding of the meaning of economic crime which cause economic losses and incurred great costs to government and society. The principle of the struggle, understanding the offense and its features.

### Statement of the problem:

Offenders to his false impression and calculate profits and losses fantasy level that will benefit the crime.

In addition to the macroeconomic Brkhsart spiritual guilty losses on his body into the community increases in population and unproductive because of the nature of the criminal population simply become consumers and thus increases the overhead factor.

They not only do not contribute to the economic prosperity of their families but also take household savings.

### Importance and necessity of research:

Penal policy in the fight against evil in God's law and maintain public order and security in the society based on absolute justice and true goodness, is based on two topics:

(A) prevent the sin of guiding people towards God and awareness of the Day of Judgment (resurrection) purification of the soul and inner purification, attract good, evil and harm. Also recommend avoidance of rape and abuses of the rights of others, enjoining good and forbidding wrong. The Islamic legal system of crime prevention.

(B) punishment, in order to negate the dangerous state of justice and destruction of the corrupt persons, correction and chastisement as well as intimidating delinquent and others. So after the crime, economic criminal law system Zajr (Zjrdhndh) is.

Criminal behavior, and any action that is required to establish criminal intent to endanger livelihoods and society and governance. The most important instances of economic crime, including

offenses mentioned in the first article of the Penal Code violators of country's economic system, adopted in 1369 and amended 10/14/1384 approved a number of offenses detrimental to the economic system as such has to reckon:

1. Disruption in the monetary or exchange.
2. disrupting the distribution of basic necessities.
3. disrupting the production system of the country.
4. trafficking of cultural heritage and national heritage.
5. Mzarbhay formal firms.
6. disruption of the country's exports.
7. pyramid firms.

And by refusing to information, the perpetrators deserve punishment.

**Definition of terms:**

Social prevention: "prevention is preventive measures that fellowship in complex social environments in which the person involved and have a social function affects socialization process. This method of crime prevention programs focusing on complementary, trying to improve the health of family life, education, housing, job opportunities and leisure activities to create safe and secure environment. "In fact, social prevention" directly or indirectly aims at influencing personality individuals to organize their activities centered avoid criminal motives. "

the human condition calculating and profit and loss prevention fans of action and measures.

To achieve this objective situational prevention methods have been classified in three categories:

1. Rvshhayk-h effort and attempt to commit crime increases.
2. high-risk techniques to the crime.
3. The device reduces the attractiveness subject of the offense.

**LtShnakhty analysis of crime and economic conditions**

Jrm Shnasy initially in the form of criminal Lt Shnasy was born. Paradigm or cause-oriented approach in theories, is that crime is caused by a bunch factors and by recognizing these factors, the charge will be lost. Crime in this approach, as a legal reality - human They are accepted by personal and environmental factors decreases crime, offenders in terms of psychological, physiological or sociological is different, so find out near and far delinquency factors and address them, we can correct him and to a normal human being changed. In fact, in this theory, the criminal negligence, and lack of social Mhrvmyt Hay.

Against this explanation of criminal behavior that addressing environmental factor, Nzryh Hayy There are also differences in terms of delinquency or

the economic impact of explaining addressing. In fact, the impact of economic factors on delinquency not only from the point of view Jrm Shnasy is concerned, but also in the areas of political Aydyvlvzhy Hay serious conflict on its head in between. On the other hand, the prediction of the evolution of crime, impact of economic factors and the situation is critical.

"Gary Becker," is the first economist to consider a criminal rational economic behavior has examined it. He believes that a rational criminal and immoral, taking into account the expected benefits resulting from the crime, which stems decisions about participating in criminal activities so effective in crime for profit motives, of course, the effect of other factors such as education, demographic characteristics and family background also affects the rate of crime can be investigated.

Payh Y the original analysis, if the expected utility of crime, the utility expected more legal work is done on the basis of crime, economic conditions such as poverty and unemployment increase crime rates attending the difference between the interest charges and legal work; however. A variety of social-deprivation, poverty and low income leads to potential criminals turns to face the future with vision Naamydknndh Ay of their lives, so that they can be convicted as an income opportunity that life's shortcomings offset and gain a better social position, My Ngrmd that this can be the motive of the crime increase in population. According to what was said, explaining the relationship between crime and economic conditions is essential.

**Crime and economic conditions (poverty):**

Crime and community together two Vaqyty And a direct link to an important loss in mutual interaction with each other; on the one hand, if there Jamh Ay will be obvious that the crime was not committed because the areas of My Pzyrd also a different society from crime.

The relationship between crime and economic factors, including QdymymTryn views have been presented regarding the explanation of criminal behavior, the species even before the advent of modern Jrm Shnasy and provide scientific views in explaining delinquency, philosophers and thinkers, the impact of poverty in the crime limitations. With the advent of scientific Jrm Shnasy, we can see different views that somehow between crime and economic factors, positively established limitations. These views as economic theory is an examination of crime.

According to the "masses", for crimes committed in a community and its periodic oscillations, such as a mathematical function dependent on time and place Bhs Hay change economic and social conditions of the poor Tasf Vr situation, with talk-about consequences adverse poverty, such as illness, crime and despair, in

ancient times in throughput. This Bhs Ha, the number of preceding studies extensive empirical link between poverty and crime Vrdh And check the addressing. Some of this research, the transformation of the economic conditions to see if Drgvny Hay Nrkh Hay addressing crime are similar or not. If the crime is caused by poverty logical fit-comes, then in Mkan Ha and Zman Hayy the poor, there should also be more crime. Hence, the time to research the economic crisis with the country's economic boom and a wealthy areas compared with areas Nmvdh Andta Sysmatyk see whether differences exist in Nrkh Hay Jrm Shan.

On the relationship between economic conditions and crime, there are two contradictory theoretical assumptions: first assumption is that this relationship is reversed or negative. This means that when economic conditions are good, the crime rate should be low and when economic conditions are not favorable, the crime must be high. This assumption is made public and are found throughout history. The second theoretical assumption about the relationship between crime and economic conditions that directly or positive. The second assumption, the My Ngrd guilty as the next of normal economic activity and, therefore, increases or decreases in the same manner as other economic activities.

**Lt Yaby pressure in the theory of economic crime:**

, so the styles are new to the My Vrnd Dst Vrdn wealth. Traders may have different forms of crime that involves fraud or misrepresentation is Yqh Sfyd, Trh Ryzy or resort to cheat on their income taxes. It is possible to hire local workers regularly steal. Poor people may be illegal practices such as gambling, drug dealing Rvspy Gry or expand or to commit theft. In all these cases, the desired goals through unconfirmed search tools stems.

In other words, human beings are not naturally depraved, but the pressure is dumped drawn into crime. The burden of aspirations on the one hand and the impossibility of achieving them by law, on the other hand, the reason is that the social structure of society by the economic By Dalty behalf of their Jrm Zayy. "Robert Merton", stresses caused by the gap between aspirations and legitimate and the means to achieve them "push theory" My Namd. He anomaly as a rift between those objectives and tools as a result-the way society is structured on the basis of class distinction, for example by re-describing is stopped. The deviation can be described as Nshanh Ay of a social structure within which ceased wishes of cultural and social tools constructed, are separated from each other. In other words, the deviation is abnormal. Based on this view, "Walter Miller" also believes that "young people with a sense of deep divisions among the lower classes of society and more crimes committed attending because of this class dreams of a

good life, achieve better facilities than My Dand and inevitably drawn to the variety is made possible Jrm Ha."

Ayn Gvnh can be interpreted so that the pressure theories My Gvynd, persons with disabilities My Khvahnd the same things that empower individuals, but these things Drmy Yabnd obtain through legitimate means Nmy Tvannd. So, some of them virgin trying to get these things through criminal activities. From this perspective, it appears that pressure theories, Prssh Hay Ngran Knndh Ay for public policy as you-are, whether good society should be reminded that legitimate opportunities to earn this the demand for individuals with disabilities similar to those provided powerful?

According to the earlier discussion (crime and economic hardship), Ayn Gvnh can be concluded that the behavior of criminal groups, cultural and lack of common procedures Grvh Ha access to institutionalized ways to achieve is Hdf Ha.social My Znnd and this is a natural thing.

**Theoretical:**

**Economic Analysis:**

Economic analysis as one of the branches of economic analysis of law, an attitude that has Andyshh Ha and economic methods, especially microeconomics, to explain My Prdazd criminal. Initial activities in this area formally began with the work of Gary Becker in 1968 and later by Fluorescent Garvpa (1997) and Michelle Plynksy and Steven Saul (2000) has reached its peak.

The authors of the principle of rationality as a key factor in how people react to economic or non-economic Mhrk Hay My Krndd. That each economic actor showed a response to changes in the market and how to manage this Vaknsh Ha, rights deriving from economic analyst placed to build on these principles to predict delinquent behavior, and ultimately, to prevent achieve.

From the perspective of economic analysts criminal law, Nzryh Ay that the crime rate as a function of responding to the risks and benefits of treatment My Dand, called the theory of deterrence. In the theory of criminal justice is used to explain the law of demand. Thus, the population is said to Mhrk Hayy that is created by the criminal justice system, show that reaction. Of course, some criticism of the theory of multiple Ryshh Hay My Gvynd Because the crimes are social and biological Aqtsady\_, the best way to reduce crime and its costs, allocation of resources to be distributed to each of the Hvz·h by Jrm Zast.

Economic analysis of criminal law, criminal policy optimal way to reduce spending to combat crime and crime deterrence theories My Dand integration. Thus, theories that the sole purpose of criminal law to prohibit and deter absolute, regardless

of where know the costs, with the aim Nzryh Hayy to know the optimal distribution costs in different sectors, combined Shvnd.

For example, suppose a criminal policy that seeks to deter certain crimes, such as drugs. However, the fight against drug crime in this way is faced with criticism. First, the heavy Mjizat Hay there is always the possibility violation of moral rights and fundamental defendants. Secondly, the application of this type of criminal policy, governments may impose large costs. Since the discovery of the crime, arrest offenders, investigation and enforcement, prosecutors' offices and courts could bring a lot of costs.

Due to lack of resources to establish a balance between the costs and benefits of reducing crime fight against crime when it comes to policy imperative into account. Economic analysts say they achieve optimized rights acknowledged crimes, necessarily means the elimination of crimes from society. Because the elimination of crimes for government spending and many of the social welfare My Kahd. Thus, the concerned authorities species policy should allocate resources to achieve the level of deterrence that have the lowest costs. In fact, they function as one of its goals the penalties and Mjizat Ha speak up. The criteria to take into account the legislator implied in law and in practice, judges and law enforcement officials have concluded that it must act.

From the perspective of economic analysis of law, to maximize the welfare of the most important objectives of the policy. As a result, the kind of penal policy is an administration where penalty is less costly for the government, is optimal deterrence to crime and fewer criminals tend addressing.

Economic analysis of law, legislative and regulatory changes in attitudes has created. Most countries with economic developments Bramdh And seek to change the laws on the basis of economic fundamentals. Hence, the slogan that legal rules must be changed in order to efficiently, and support to achieve their economic goals, posed limitations.

Our country is also among the developing countries that seek to reform the economic system. Economists believe that any changes in laws and regulations, directly and indirectly affects the economic variables affect resource allocation and ultimately makes. The laws and regulations in different areas of reform regardless of economic and non-economic tools can lead to the failure of these reforms. Economic approach made it possible to have delivered the tools and methods that can be used to explain and predict economic law. For example, recently approved amendments to the Drug Law Reform Act 1376 by Expediency Council adopted on 05.09.1389.

In the resolution, on the one hand, some behaviors were Jrm Angary On the other hand, heavy Mjizat Hay was determined to delinquent behavior. The economic outlook, this type of Jrm Angary of positive aspects, normative and utilitarian Hzyh be investigated.

This thesis is also expressed in economic analyzes of criminal law and good Hzyh approach to it (the first word), Jrm Angary criteria for the economic analysis of criminal law (in the speech) to be expressed and finally, Mjizat Hayy that from the perspective of economic analysis, optimization and low cost for the community should be considered.

#### **A) economic analysis of criminal law**

Economic analysis of criminal law, criminal phenomenon is positive and normative attitude. This breakdown in the way the activities are two schools of Chicago and Yale, has its roots. Chicago until the end of 1960, a positive attitude to the phenomenon of social and legal rules and legal rules on how to influence economic activity. My Dad studied and most efficient way to identify and predict human behavior My Danst it.

In contrast, the light Yale Yale School of normative attitudes and economic rules to change the attitude of the legal rules behalf. Economic methods to help legislators it comes to what is right and should be in the community, be predicted.

On the other hand, economic analysis of law, Hzyh approach is of benefit to all social problems. Before selecting a reactive approach where, costs and benefits My Gyrd examined. Has chosen to implement a policy that fit with the interests of the community.

#### **(B) positive analysis**

The distinction between positive and normative economics, the knowledge economy and scientific Tvsyh Hay on economic policy issues, about 150 years old. And Ryshh Hay, it is open to works of NW Senior and John Stuart Mill in throughput.

Such as lawyers, economists, with two positive and normative approach to analyzing problems and social Pdydh Hay-pay. Positive attitude to the current situation in society My Prdazd rules. Paskh Hayy that this is an Sval Ha data, explain the rules of the legal system. This type of attitude that actually explaining and describing Vzyt Hay in society, My Gvynd positive attitude.

Positive attitude with the Chicago school activities and in particular, with the publication of Richard economic analysis of property rights. Posner in 1970 was of great importance. Posner's view, prove the superiority attitude that is less than the normative attitudes that can be exploited. Because, strictly positive attitude, Mhrk Hay impact on individuals and social institutions express and forecasts stems. Also, this attitude leads individuals and institutions to

replace the legal rules, rules that Pareto efficiency or Kaldor Hicks are structured.

In view of the positive economic analysis of criminal law, placed two fundamental questions: First, criminal policy is handled by the criminal justice system in society is what effect? Is the economic viability of their criminal policy could bring. In other words, whether the social costs of crimes down? For example, after the adoption of the Law amending the Law on the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, Traffic the transaction (offenders) showed the reaction to it? Is this legal framework is set to be the species executive agencies, could interpret its rules in order to achieve efficiency?

Secondly, if the sole purpose of achieving efficiency is a rule, then by what standard of performance should look to the law and how the law can incorporate performance. Now one of the most important debates about how to use this criterion in criminal law is written law countries. Because, unlike the courts decision to release Kamn La countries and adhere to certain rules and can interpret the law with a measure of performance (for the efficiency of justice in this country as it is), the written law states that to it is somewhat difficult, because the principle of legality allow such a thing to be able to meet courts. But this does not mean that the economic analysis of law, the legal system by not applicable. For example, legislation amended in 1986 to criminalize the use of drugs, psychotropic substances had not former drug) approved the second amendment to the anti-drug law reform was passed in 1986. But the positive point of view, adoption of this amendment will lead to react offenders. Hence, positive analysis to predict the Vaknsh Ha pay the necessary measures in accordance with the Pysh Byny Ha for better implementation of the law to the legislative proposal. On the other hand, the law requires is Hzynh Hayy. As a result, positive analysis by assessing the costs to society helps in better allocation of resources to achieve efficiency.

Ansan Ha behavior and social behavior results based on positive economics theory of rationality and rational human beings is the default behavior, expression and emphasis predict them. Positive theory of cognitive rationality and irrationality, rationality assumption requires two elements is motivation. Avlyvt Ha cognitive rationality represents a set of features that are perfect Antqal Pzyry and people between the Alvyt Ha based on Atlalat related to it and the proper use of rules likely to choose My out.

Motivational rationality Morin individuals increase their welfare are addressing. This rationality, altruism between individuals (because the operation is considered contrary to the welfare of others stems) and Rman Gray and participation (where interests

conflict with the interests of society stems) rejected stems.

From this perspective, human beings are living in a social market; the market is competitive and people are looking to increase their profits. In such a case behaviors that people exhibit the relationship between them sometimes and sometimes as the official supplier gives the applicants. For example, transportation of money in the street with handbag situation that Rzh Knnndh factors as the degree criminal position. Qapy reaction to a situation such as bags will be followed by some people.

Positive economic analysis Drug Law Reform Amendment Act of 1986 is applicable to two dimensions: first, the adoption of this law is a response by the market (potential offenders) will follow. Policy, with Tjrbh Ay that the adoption of the law on combating drug business in 1986 and has found that people respond differently to stimuli to species and Tyf Hay reaction addicts and perpetrators and society as a whole, will be different. Methods and tools of economic analysis, proof and assuming rational behavior on the part of the Tyf Ha to predict the behavior of My Znd.

Secondly, the structure of the Drug Law Reform Amendment Act 1986, benchmark performance in itself?

### **(C) cash positive analysis**

Critics two major criticism to positive analysis My Vrnd Law. First, people always as economists expect, Nmy Knnnd behavior. Another less positive predictions testing and analysis or when tested, the result has shown the unreliability of the Pysh Byny Ha. In general, critics of these type of analysis include:

The assumption that people have preferences about any of Vzyt Hay may be in the world, which is a precondition for realizing their desires Khvasth Ha and is not acceptable. Some critics speak up the assumption that the offender because the crime associated with criminal patterns and the patterns and norms emphasis shifted to separate anti-crime occurs, is unacceptable. Nzryh Ay that it Ntyjh Y, human preferences to a series of pattern information that comes to his election to the limit My Shvd. The information that the delinquency them in mind My Sazd inner person and then to organize them My Prdazd. Thus, a group of people committed to the values and norms My Mannd and a plurality of violating community norms addressing.

Also, this view does not match with the theory of criminal law enforcement, because in this theory, the profits of criminal behavior is considered as an exogenous variable. Thus, different people with different members of the My Vrnd several advantages. Those who adhere to the law of crimes committed

Nmy Shvnd, because they profit from this kind of behavior is very low and even negative. In contrast, a plurality who do not abide by social norms, crimes committed attending because of this behavior is acquired profits. In the margins show that reaction.

This Pysh Frz that people are looking to increase their profits, is also critical. Most people with the aim of increasing wealth and profits and achieve more happiness dumped into committing certain types of behavior. However, the criticism can be said that most criminals are rational power necessary to understand the issues. They Nmy Tvannd the ultimate benefits compare with the costs. But the social norms that during their lives Drvny Sazy limitations, call this location.

First, the assumption that criminals motivated to maximize profits, decided to My Gyrnd crime, has been criticized. Some critics My Gvynd Tnaqz Hayy between expected profit and the real decisions have been seen. The researchers are now seeking literacy usefulness of the theory as a tool to predict the behavior of humans proof. However, this does not mean that alternative theories of the theory of economic analysis will be better in practice.

Secondly, such a comparison for assessing the costs and benefits of certain complexity that everyone is able to do, so that more people for their Arzyaby Ha methods Mqays-h Ay others My them. The way that it may be impossible or additional costs in the calculation of the optimization of the species in the initial expected profit optimization objective function is different from the original. Usually, when economists assume rationality criminals period. For example, psychologists and speech My Gvynd Jamh Shnasan of bounded rationality. Weakened form of absolute rationality is rationality and says offenders are risks and benefits behaviors show that sensitivity, but are not able to optimum combination of this information. Some researchers believe that criminals are mostly personality and in their flexibility and By Sbat with tasks that are responsible for crime and associated personality problems.

Suppose the market for ethical values is inconsistent with the principles of humanity. On the positive attitude, the market has a key role in predicting and preventing delinquent behavior. From this perspective, criminal behavior compulsive behavior that caused the transaction occurs; behavior that prompted the victim to crime will not pass without good passes. Thus, criminal law instrument to deter violations of the rules of the market and become mandatory transaction to the transaction is voluntary.

Critics speak up when this type of market approach to criminal law is contrary to the noble human values. Because, in which man and human values, which is considered as a commodity pricing

and transaction. In this case, everyone will pay more for it can be easily achieved.

#### **(D) normative analysis**

Ryshh Hay normative economic analysis to school or style Yale Yale in the early 1970s in throughput. From the perspective of the school of legal rules should be changed to eliminate imperfections in the market. The reforms, to the extent necessary to achieve what is good for society, achieved.

Economists, with or grammatical normative approach to the study of what is worthy, My Prdaznd. Seat belt to protect the lives of people at events is good, so it is recommended that lawmakers be supported. Rvan Grdan material occurs due to psychological problems and mood in people. Therefore, it is recommended that their use be prohibited by law. It seems appropriate that harassed children My Gyrnd legislative support them. (So that the legislative amendment in Article 35 of the Anti-Drug Law Reform Act of 1376 with this attitude is an issue).

Normative economic analysis seeks to answer two basic questions: first, whether performance should be the only purpose of the law? Is the criminal policy should also know your target efficiency or other goals (correction, rehabilitation) note? Secondly, if the performance goal is a change in the rules to what is permissible measure to achieve it?

Economists also My Gvynd Ntyjh Gra analysis of normative analysis, because the purpose of this analysis is desirable or undesirable behaviors, rules and policies and assess them according to the results. On the other hand, this type of analysis of Tasyr Gzar on the welfare of society has used to justify its analyzes. Thus, factors that also affect the utility of the work period. For example on the welfare of people.

However, Posner pro Nmy Knd positive analysis but also the importance of normative analysis. For example, believes that the positive analysis in criminal law and predict the effects of sanctions on offenders expression-up. But here stems normative analysis is to determine whether the law will be profitable for society or not?

Causes costs arising from criminal behavior and its prevention agents

Tmamyt Hay trampled victim:

The victim is the one who inflicted his personal integrity is a definite loss and most people admit to this issue. According to the United Nations, victims are persons who individually or collectively have suffered. This damage, particularly in the areas of integrity of the damage to physical or mental, emotional suffering, material damage and violated the fundamental rights of individuals is great. The damage caused by the actions or verbs that leave:

1. violate the criminal laws of a State Party.

Element of the situation preceding the crime victim or criminal situation.

**Two types of victim can be enumerated as:**

1. The victim is particularly true when the same person any harm has come to him.
2. non-specific victim that are intended to be a victim, whether social or legal institutions. "Paul Sparvyeh" in his book "victimological" suggests that the victims are people who still suffer from symptoms of complications caused by the accident victim he Azbart along with the concept of "survivors" for those who have already been victims but now is not the victim uses.

**Relations offender - victim**

Before Referring to explain these two concepts are covered:

"The concept of latent or potential victim" Brastdad of the victim and the victim of self-harm and self-punishment states such as desires. - The special relationship offender - victim interaction between offender and victim are included. Thus the victim is a vital element in the pillars and the situation is prone to crime, especially in certain situations.

It should be noted the participation of the victim in the crime unfolds in classic criminal law and the issue of infrastructure is placed Rgrfth:

1. Excuse stimulation, where criminal liability for victim behavior is reduced.
2. self-defense, where the victim is a potential act of aggression committed by the victim as deemed possible. Also the behavior of the victim would be issuing court's decision to reduce criminal penalties (mitigation) the role of the victim is apparent.

**A) biological risk factors:**

1. physical weakness, particularly dementia, is vulnerable.
2. Gender: Women are statistically the greatest number of victims in the family or outside the family make up.
3. health: physical shortcomings is a risk factor such as physical or mental disabilities, or drunk ... the alcohol and addictive drugs and their continuing transition to take aggressive action returns easy.

**B) social factors:**

1. Dangerous jobs: taxi drivers, police, etc.
2. criminals: they are often high-risk lifestyles and their continued efforts to search for and enjoyment victims Shvnd.
- 3- lifestyle: travel in dangerous places
- 4 - socio-economic conditions: poverty or deportation of two factors are causing the victim. Living in areas known as the "crime scene" is the same. In contrast to the richness attracts criminals seem obvious.
5. The isolation of the place: for example, remote-person families (immigrants,

students, etc.) as well as remote home, parking is no Guardian and ...

**C) psychological factors:**

1. undesirable traits: negligence and recklessness, greed, avarice, Atmadafraty, pathological paranoia (excessive behavior attracted the attention of criminals to be cautious)
2. Multiple discrimination, especially in employment discrimination

**Conclusion**

The basic purpose of crime analysis, crime and By Nzmy Hay help investigators regarding daily. Psychological and social theories Shnas hAy the causes of criminal activity Ryshh Ay factors such as social disorders, personality disorders and family Trbyt Hay gives insufficient explanation, not mass analyzed, because the police have little control over the causes and effects have. Analysts mass organizations and special police, often on why and how certain crimes happen Mvqyt Hay My Aftnd, than from solution-focused approach to the problems and Dm Dsty found. The incidence of crime and impose costs on society that are outlined that can be categorized into three general groups:

1. Hzynh Hay that is dumped to create the crime.
  2. Hzynh Hay the resulting mass is dumped in the event.
  3. Hzynh Hay My Ynd created after the crime;
- "Habitual criminals" is a title that is given to professional criminals, criminals who commit crimes again after repeated arrests and prison, and in fact are used in delinquency. Denial of amenities and revenge, of the two reasons that some experts about becoming accustomed to people convicted emphasized.

**References**

1. Abrndabady Najafi, Ly Hsyn, "the criminal and economic conditions", Journal of Law, No. 9, 1389.
2. Ky Nya, M, foundations JrmShnasy – Jamh Shnasy criminal, ninth edition, Volume II, Tehran: Tehran University Press, 1388.
3. Kosar, Robert and Yvln, Thomas (1388), law and economics, translation Yadu'llah just and Hamid Akhavan hazave, Hamedan: light emission Science, 1388.
4. The impact of economic fluctuations on increasing crime, lucid analytical News, News ID: 152268, Published: 13 Persian date Azar 1391.
5. Mark Blog, methodology of economics, translated doctor Gholamreza free (Armaki), Reed Publishing, Printing, 1380.

6. Gregory Mnygv, Principles of Economics, Translated doctor Hamid Reza Lord, Reed Publishing, Third Edition, 1389.
  7. Rene David, Palatine Zhvfrh Aspynvzy, Introduction to Comparative Law and two great contemporary legal system, translation and summarization doctor Syed Hussain Safai, publisher of Justice, second edition, 1378, pp. 69- 70).
  8. M. Yadipour, Introduction to Law and Economics, University of Imam Sadeq (AS), first edition, 1389.
  9. The doctor Yadu'llah justice, fundamental rights and economic factors and dimensions, light Science of University and Research Institute of Economy, First Edition, 1389.
  10. SM Alvani doctor, decision making and public policy, the publisher, Eighth Edition, 1379.
  11. The doctor Rahim Bahar, supported by public and private areas of criminal law, forest Publishing, Printing, 1387.
  12. Robert Cooter, Thomas Yvln, and economic rights, translations doctor Yadu'llah just, Hamid Akhavan hazave, publisher: Tarbiat Modarres University and the light of knowledge, first edition, 1388.
  13. Lpz, Zhrarv Fylyzvla Zhyna, the victim and the victim of an interpreter RohoDdin in the Lyvnd and Ahmad Mohammadi Majd Publications, Tehran, 1379.
  14. Najafi Abrandi Abadi, Ali Hussein, H. Begay, Hamid, Encyclopedia of Criminology, University martyr Beheshti University, Tehran, 1377.
  15. Interestingly, Abdul, position of victims in the criminal policy of Iran, PhD, Tarbiat Modarres University, Tehran, 1377.
  16. The main Rayjyan, M, the victim in the criminal process, release the third line, Tehran, 1377.
  17. The criminalization of justice, criminalization of acts of a broad interpretation of criminal law by legal precedent and Supreme Court precedent special unity of votes. Rack Habibzade, 1383.
  18. Shams, criminal policy Book Publishing: Jahed, 1387.
  19. Consideration received traditions in the light Tabarsi help the needy See, Haj.
- B: Latin sources**
1. Beker. G, 1968, Crime and Punishment, Journal of Political Economy, 168- 170.
  2. Francesco Parisi & Jonathan Klick, Functional Law And Economics: The Search For Value-Neutral Principles Of Lawmaking, This paper was Presented at the Special Workshop on Law and Economics and Legal Scholarship, 21st IVR World Congress, Lund, Sweden, August 12 -18, 2003, p. 433-434.
  3. Jon D. Hanson, Kathleen Hanson & Melissa R. Hart, Law and Economics, Harvard Law School Public Law & Legal Theory Working Paper Series Paper No. 10-14,2009, p300. <http://ssrn.com/abstract=1529806>.
  4. Nuno Garoupa Carlos Gomez Liguierre, The Syndrome of the Efficiency of the Common Law, Boston University Journal of International Law, Vol. 29, No. 2,2011, p.12.
  5. Eyal Zamir & Barak Medina, Law, Economics, and Morality, Oxford University Press, 2010, p.11.
  6. Thomas J. Miceli, The Economic Approach To Law, Stanford, California, 2004, p.2.

6/9/2016