

## The influence of parents' criminal record on juvenile delinquency of correction and rehabilitation center of Bushehr in 2016

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### Abstract

Nowadays, the phenomenon of delinquency has made many different problems for some social organizations and institutions. The spread of this phenomenon has had a major influence on the function of judicial, security and other organizations and also on the mechanism of Iran society. The sociologists believe that delinquency is a social phenomenon resulting from society's function and relations.

The method of this study was correlational and it studied the influence of parents' criminal record on the juvenile delinquency of correction and rehabilitation center of Bushehr in 2016. It was tried to recognize the concerning crime and data collection, statistical data and their analysis was used to clarify the amount of parents' criminal record influence. The population includes 2 groups: 1-officials of the relevant institutions 2. The delinquents of the Bushehr correction center who were selected based on their availability. The analysis tools were 2 researcher-made questionnaires with 39 and 41 questions which had made based on the hypotheses.

After data collection and data analysis in 2 descriptive and inferential levels, it was cleared that there's a meaningful relationship between parents' criminal record and delinquency in a level lower than 0.05, so the higher their parents' criminal record, the higher is their delinquency. On the other hand, considering  $\beta$  score and meaningful level of T, we observed that father's criminal record would predict delinquency. It means that father's criminal record compared to mother's criminal record is more influential.

**Keywords:** parents, delinquency, juveniles, rehabilitation and correction center of Bushehr

### 1. Introduction

One of the current complicated problems which had drawn the attention of researchers, sociologists, criminologists, psychologists and the specialists is the issue of young delinquents or the so-called juvenile delinquency that becomes widespread daily and we have to mention that this spread is observed in those countries which are highly economically-developed. The reports show that despite the improvement of life styles and the increase of social service institutions, juvenile delinquency is increasing with a more rapid speed. (Mohseni, Leila, 2005) <sup>[12]</sup>.

The most difficult age for human's education is the adolescence period. This period is from 12 to 18 years old, corresponding guidance and high school grades. The highest educative problems appear in this period and the success or failure of the children is determined in this age. Certainly, social factors influence criminal behaviors. The most important social factors are economic and social deprivation, family environment, peer groups, etc, the studies show that family system and its processes are of the most important factors in juvenile delinquency. Specially, parents' or siblings' criminal activities would increase the risk of delinquency in young family members. Some of these studies show that delinquent parents are unable to make the necessary discipline in their family and they lack powerful educating skills. (Shambayati, Hooshang, 1994, p.43-45).

Family is a social system made from man and woman marriage and the children are its complements. Family is of the first general, global and intrinsic systems which is

necessary for meeting the requirements of the human and also for the society's survival. On the other hand, family is the smallest social system, the main core of society and the basis of a big society and it is one of the most important social systems in the society. Father and mother are the first and closest persons who the children imitate them and actually they would be a model for their children. (moazami, Shahla, 1998, p.100).

Usually, family members are suitable or unsuitable models for children and the child tries to imitate them such that it is often observed that the child wears glasses or he imitates his grandfather's walking. Therefore, parents have to respect each other, otherwise the children would imitate their bad behavior and it continues to the future. The children have to learn which features must they have in the future. In this regard, parents' role is very important. The son imitates his father and mother is a model for her daughter. Parents' criminal record has an ill-influence on the children. Unhealthy relationship of parents and making a delinquent personality in the child is the main cause of delinquency. In some families, respect, self-confidence and freedom and in some others, fear, guilt and coercion are taught to children. So, we want to study the influence of parents' criminal record on delinquency. (Shambayati, Hooshang, Asl *et al*, 1998, p 392, p.217).

### 2. Theoretical Framework and Foundations

1. In 2016, in a study called meta-analysis of the studies on the role of family in juvenile delinquency, Nazari stated

- that the objective of this meta-analysis was to analyze and combine the results of the studies on the role of family in juvenile delinquency. Using Smith and Hantz effect size method, the results showed that family function, parents' divorce, parents' education level, parents' supervision, family's economic condition, criminal record in family and juvenile delinquency variables are not influential. (Nazari, Ali Mohammad, 2016, No.55) <sup>[13]</sup>.
2. In 2014, Maghare Abed stated that parents' criminal record and their illegal works influence juvenile delinquency considerably. Studying the family condition of these juveniles in rehabilitation center showed that a percent of parents or their family members have at least one criminal record that was very influential in their crimes. (Moghare Abed, Mansour, 2014, No.74). He emphasized that low level of parents' education, father's absence, having an addicted person in family, running away from home and using drugs could be influential in their delinquencies. (Same, No.74).
  3. In 2011, in a study named the relationship between criminal record, family environment and psychological distress with juvenile delinquency, Kasidi stated that the relationship between juvenile delinquency and family's criminal record hasn't been determined yet. This research studies the role of family factors and psychological distress with juvenile delinquency and also it studies the relative importance of family structure, family relations and psychological distress. Pearson correlational coefficient, multiple regression and variance analysis methods were used in this study. Family relations were the best predictors for delinquency and they had a relationship with psychological distress. The relationship between delinquency and psychological distress showed that those participants with higher psychological distress had less criminal behaviors. (Cassidy, Tony, 2011) <sup>[16]</sup>.
  4. In 2007, in a study called the influence of family on crime and its prevention, Barsoltan *et al*, stated that this study was done in Tehran to determine that influence of family on crime regarding the increased spread of delinquency in children and the contradictory theories about family function and the limitations of the previous studies. A meaningful difference was observed in the family function between the 2 groups and it seems that family function has an important role in preventing crime in childhood. So, considering the aspects of family function and educating parents during children growth is recommended. (Bar Soltan, Asl *et al*. 2007, No.77).
  5. In 1998, in a study in Mahallat, Madani concluded that there's a relationship between juvenile delinquency, unfavorable condition of family, economic condition, educational record, occupational record and unfavorable condition of their beliefs. The results show that 44 percent of our delinquencies live in irresponsible families. (Madani, Saed, 2003, p.185) <sup>[11]</sup>.

In theoretical foundation, theory of sub-cultural, theory of family's emotional atmosphere, combined-theory of delinquent juvenile, theory of different opportunities, theory of social control, theory of social control age of Sampson Velob were used that shows that many of social, cultural and family factors are influential in crimes.

Combined theory of delinquent juvenile: Kohen is one the

famous researchers who had used Merton's theory in American society and in his study named *Delinquent Boys* in 1955, he re-studies this theory and makes some changes. In fact, Kohen replaces status with success in Merton's theory. Kohen's analysis of middle class clearly shows that Merton's model had influenced him. Kohen believes that low class boys accept middle class goals but they don't have the acceptable facilities to achieve these goals and they are judged based on middle class assessment criteria. Middle class is managing society's institutions and organizations and they test people based on their specific standards. (Ahmadi, Habib, 2014, P.72).

Sub-cultural theories are studying delinquent behaviors among low level juveniles of the society based on their sub-cultural characteristics, including values, language and life styles (Kohen, 1955, Clouvar & Ahlayn, 1960, Matza, 1964, Miller, 1975). In addition, these theories separate juvenile delinquency from crime and they believe that delinquent behaviors are done with those children under the legal age. Sub-cultural theorists believe that delinquent behaviors are made and done in sub-cultural societies of lower levels. (Ahmadi, Habib 2014, p.72) Kohen has stated the characteristics of juvenile delinquency as the following: 1- delinquency without motivation, for example burglary, merely for its destruction. 2- vengeance, ill will or malice, sabotage, indiscipline 3- negativism, 4- short term hedonism by entering criminal gangs, 5- changeability, 6- autonomy and group independence. (Same, P.72-74).

In the theory of family emotional environment, Lavenolt tries to relate family's deleterious behaviors to the formation of abnormal behaviors in members and explains the structural determinants of abnormal behaviors in families. Considering the role of family deleterious behaviors in forming abnormal behavior, he states that early life experiences are influential in determining behavior's type and family is a group which provides a condition for such experiences, so it is important to consider family members' interrelationships and the mutual influences of these actions in children and adolescents' behavior. (Najafi Abarand Abadi, Hashem Beigi 1999, p.34) <sup>[14]</sup>.

Theory of different opportunities (Ahmadi, Habib, p.80): Miller (1980) <sup>[15]</sup> doesn't consider juvenile delinquency as a result of class opposition and economic stimulus, rather he emphasizes on cultural and sub-cultural values of the lower class. Involvement and self-determination are main factors in Miller's viewpoint. But he believes that youth and the members of the lower class consider following the rules and limitations as a problem which is a barrier for their freedom and autonomy. In lower classes, it is less likely to accept the police system and formal rules as a source for their preservation or social services and consequently it is less likely that they respect police system or follow it. (Walter Miller, 1980, p113-140) <sup>[15]</sup>.

Theory of social control: One of its theorists is Hirschi who introduces the concept of social relation and he believes that deviance is happened at a time when individual's relation with the surrounding environment and societies is weak or disunited. In his theory, the individual's relation with society is the most important variable in his conformity or non-conformity. So, a group of its members have more powerful conformity and correlation and it is better able to control and administer its members than a group without a powerful

conformity. He believes that delinquency happens at a time when the individual's obligations to society are weakens or they are missed totally. These obligations are summarized in 4 general concepts: devotion, commitment, involvement and belief. Hirschi analyzed the influence of parents' dependence, school and other things on delinquency and he believes that regardless class and race, in those boys who are more dependent on their parents, it is less likely to have delinquent actions compared to those with less dependency. Also, it is more likely that delinquent juveniles at school be less interested in their teachers and accept school's authority. (Ali Akbar, Bani asadi, 2005, p.32).

The age theory of social control of Sampson and Loub states that family environment, school, peers and siblings determine children's and juveniles' delinquency in the best form. The most important factors in family which influences delinquency include: parents' strict discipline, mother's absence and parents' rejection. These family factors are under the influence of large families, low social-economic level of family, frequent movements, parents' criminal record, family breakdown, family size, family members' condition about being born outside the country and mother's occupation. So, the influence of these structural factors on delinquency is indirect and they are changed by the process factors (like strict discipline). Also, it is expected that these structural factors would influence those variables related to the individual's school, peers and siblings. Poor structural conditions may lead to dependence on delinquent peers. (George Wold, Asl *et al.* 2002 p.402-404).

**3. Hypotheses,**

**3.1 Main Hypothesis**

3-1-1-Parents' criminal record could be influential in juveniles' delinquency in rehabilitation and correction center of Bushehr.

**3.2 Sub-hypotheses:**

3-2-1-Father's criminal record could be influential in juveniles' delinquency in rehabilitation and correction center of Bushehr.

3-2-2-Mother's criminal record could be influential in juveniles' delinquency in rehabilitation and correction center of Bushehr.

**4. Methodology**

Regarding 2 factors, the methodology is determined and categorized: purpose and data collection method. This research was done to study the influence of criminal record on the delinquency of juveniles in Bushehr rehabilitation and correction center. Its objective was practical and a survey method was used for data collection. The observation

measure was individuals and data was collected based on the variables using the questionnaires.

**4.1 Population and Sampling Method**

The population includes all delinquencies of Bushehr rahabilitation center. The sample includes 63 individuals which 23 are officials and 40 are advisors. Delinquents are from 15 to 18 years old, their education is maximally diploma and their crimes include cases relating to motorcycle, car, stores, quarrel, alcohol, carrying drugs, immoral adultery, illegal weapons possession, murder or wrongful death.

**4.2 Material**

In this study, researcher-made questionnaires were used for data collection and five-point Likert factor was used in these questionnaires. The questionnaire has 2 sections. The first section includes some questions about delinquencies at the center and the second section includes some questions to assess officials' viewpoints.

**4.3 Validity (Structure and Content)**

In this study, formal validation has been used and after providing the preliminary data, it was analyzed by the supervisors, advisors and some experts and incorrect questions were deleted.

**4.4 Reliability**

Generally, a tool's reliability points to its accuracy and the quality of its results. It could be said that reliability points to accuracy, credit, consistency or repeatability of the test's results and in order to determine the reliability, the questionnaire has been distributed extensively and experimentally in 20 copies (7.5 % of sample) and it was completed by the respondents in the concerning institutions and regions. The reliability was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient with 0.78 percent and it is analyzed in favorable social sciences field.

**5. Results**

Analyzing the results include 2 descriptive and inferential sections. In this section, first the descriptive statistics from questionnaires are presented and then in inferential statistics section, we would analyze the hypotheses.

**5.1 Descriptive Findings**

This section describes general characteristics of center's advisors including their age, level of education, kind of job and the kind of their crime and for each case, the respondents' frequency and percent has been stated and finally, they are analyzed. Based on the resulting data from advisors' questionnaires, the following tables are presented.

**Table 1:** Respondents' frequency and percent based on general information of the questionnaire

Percent	Frequency	Variable	
12/5	5	15	age
22/5	9	16	
32/5	13	17	
32/5	12	18	
100	40	Total	
72/5	29	Under Diploma	Education Level
27/5	11	Diploma	
100	40	Total	

2/5	1	Without Response	job
35	14	Self-employed	
10	4	Worker	
7/5	3	Farmer	
45	18	Unemployed	
100	40	Total	
50	20	Without Response	Type of delinquency
15	6	Theft	
7/5	3	Deliberate Quarrel	
7/5	3	Keeping Alcoholic Drinks	
10	4	Carrying Drugs	
5	2	Carrying illegal weapons	
0	0	Seizing	
5	2	Murder	
100	169	Total	

Based on the results, of the 40 respondents, 5 cases (12.5%) were 15, 9 cases (22.5%) were 16, 13 cases (32.5%) were 17, 12 cases (32.5%) were 18 years old. 29 cases (72.5%) were under diploma and 11 cases (27.5%) were diploma and 14 cases (35%) were self-employed, 4 cases (10%) were workers and 18 cases were unemployed. Based on the results, 40 cases

were responsive, 20 cases (50%) were theft kind, 6 cases (15%), 3 cases (7.5%) were for deliberate assault, 3 cases (7.5 %) were carrying drugs, 4 cases (10%) were for illegal weapons, 2 cases (5%) were filthy actions, 2 cases (5%) were of murder kind.

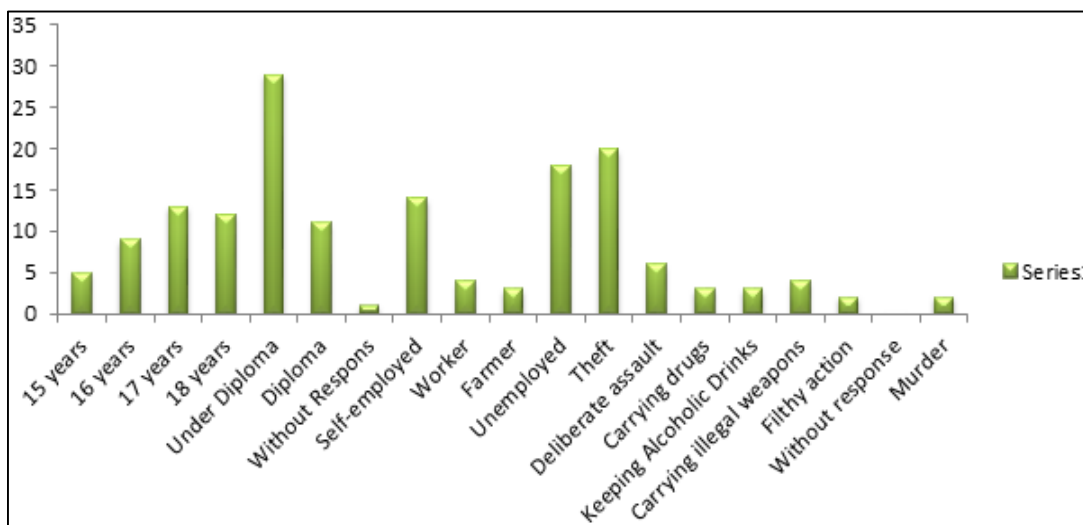


Fig 1: Respondentes's frequency and percent based on the questionnaire's information.

**5.2 Inferential Findings**

In order to study the hypotheses, Pearson correlation Coefficient and multi-variable regression have been used. SPSS and EXCELL software were used for calculation

**5.2.1 Hypotheses**

**1. Parents criminal record influences juvenile's delinquency:** The using test is Pearson correlational Coefficient with the meaningful level lower than 0.05. The collected data was entered SPSS software.

**Table 2:** Correlational Coefficient between parents' criminal record and delinquency

Pearson correlation	Standard Deviation	Average	variables
Correlation coefficient 0/112 Meaningful level 0/04	0/83	0/197	Father's criminal record
Correlation coefficient 0/080 Meaningful level 0.02	0/53	2/35	Mother's criminal record

Based on the results from Pearson correlational coefficient test, there's a meaningful relationship between parents' criminal record and delinquency in a level lower than 0.05. So, the above hypothesis is confirmed because the meaningful level is 0.04 and 0.02 and it is lower than 0.05 meaningful level, so the hypothesis is confirmed with 95 percent probability.

**2. Father's criminal record influences juvenile delinquency in Bushehr:** The using test is Pearson correlational test with a meaningful level lower than 0.05 and the collected data was entered SPSS software.

**Table 3:** Correlation Coefficient between Father's criminal record and delinquency

Pearson Correlation	Standard Deviation	average	variables
Correlation coefficient 0/112 Meaningful level 0/04	0/83	1/97	Father's criminal record
	1/14	2/58	delinquency

Based on the results from Pearson correlational coefficient, there's a direct meaningful relationship between father's criminal record and delinquency in a level lower than 0.05. So, the above hypothesis is confirmed, because the meaningful level is 0.04 and it is lower than 0.05 meaningful level, so the hypothesis is confirmed with 95 percent probability.

**Table 4:** Correlation Coefficient between Mother's criminal record and delinquency

Pearson Correlation	Standard deviation	average	variables
Correlation coefficient 0/080	0/53	2/53	Mother's criminal record
Meaningful level 0/02	1/14	2/58	delinquency

Based on the results of Pearson Correlation coefficient test, there's a meaningful relationship between mother's criminal record and delinquency because 0.05 meaningful level is confirmed. The above hypothesis is confirmed because meaningful level is 0.02 and it is lower than 0.05 meaningful level, so this hypothesis is accepted with the probability of 95 %.

**Table 5:** The results of regression analysis test on parents' criminal record and delinquency

Method= Enter	Variables' entering method
R=0/149	Multiple correlation coefficient
R2=0/022	Determination coefficient
R2 adj=0/031	The coefficient of adjusted determination
SE=1/16	Standard error
Anova=0/418	Variance analysis
Sig=0/04	Meaningful level

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis, all variables have entered the equation and the influencing variables are staying in the equation and the influencing variables were able to determine the determining coefficient of parents' criminal record on juvenile delinquency in an excellent 0.022 level. The other changes are for the variables which are not included in this paper, so the amount of residue is 0.149. Therefore, regarding the meaningful level of parents' criminal record on juvenile delinquency in Bushehr is 96 % because the meaningful level is 0.04 and the higher parents' criminal record, the higher juvenile's delinquency would be.

**Table 6:** Coefficients of regression analysis test of parents' criminal record and delinquency

Sig	T	Beta	S.E	B	Independent variable
0/001	3/632		1/018	3/695	Fixed amount
0/045	-0/772	0/127	0/226	-0/175	Father's criminal record
0/550	-0/603	0/099	0/353	-0/213	Mother's criminal record

Based on the above table, the results of the regression analysis test are as the following:  
 Father's criminal record is with Beta 0.127 and mother's criminal record is with beta 0.099, so the highest beta is for father's criminal record. Based on the above table, the relationship between F and its meaningful level explains the meaningful influence of variables in regression equation. The regression influence is F=0.418 in 0.04 of the meaningful level and the calculated determination coefficient based on the variables is 0.217. It means that parents' criminal record predicts 0.02 percent of delinquency's variance. On the other

**3. Mother's criminal record influences juvenile delinquency in Bushehr:** The used test is Pearson Correlation Coefficient with a meaningful level lower than 0.05 and the collected data entered SPSS software.

hand, based on the amount of  $\beta$  and meaningful level of T, father's criminal record predicts delinquency, that is father's criminal record has more influence compared to mother's criminal record.

**6. Conclusion and Suggestions**

Family is the first group which an individual joins and learns social values and norms and internalizes them. The influence of this small group is somehow which impacts the whole life of an individual. Family can be a preventive or an impellent source for delinquency, simultaneously. Family factors, including imperfect process of socialization, lack of emotional friendships, family weak control, family failure, generation gap between parents and children and social-economic conditions are influencing factors in juvenile delinquency. In other words, the more successful families are in making emotional security, the more juveniles talk about their problems and they would have less deviation. If families have a correct picture of the amount of necessary control on their children, social regulation tool could be a preventive factor for delinquency. Provided that necessary information is provided about special condition of adolescence period, the needs of an Iranian adolescent and the correct method of relationship with a newly-adult child, the structure of family relations could be improved and it is an efficient action to prevent juvenile delinquency in society.

Although the influence of education and other social activities on children is unavoidable, the availability of social networks and virtual environment has a determining role on children's lifestyles, but undoubtedly, family has the most important influence to convey values to children and educate them. Proportionally, parents' inattention to their children education can increase their influence of the society and their peers and society would fill that empty place that may lead to their delinquency.

Family is the first social system that an individual experiences and parents are its main element. So, the first psychological influences are passed to children. It is believed that our children would become same as ourselves rather than a person we want them to be. One of the success elements in society is individuals' social relations. If a parent has poor social relations, it would be a cause for his child's delinquency. Education level and having suitable cultural conditions are influencing factors to incline children toward universities and scientific centers and the more powerful these factors, their preventive impact would be higher. Having criminal record and misconduct may lead to economic and financial problems and it is considered a serious threat for children. The children try to solve these problems by

delinquent actions to meet their needs. It was concluded that the most influential factor on children's tendency toward delinquency was their parents' behaviors.

All the afore-mentioned factors in the questionnaire were influential in the tendency of juveniles toward crimes. Generally, the influencing factors on crimes are divided into internal and external factors: internal factors include genetics, gender, physical and psychological factors like the environment. For example, an environment could be family, a group of peers and friends, geographical area, school, university and working place. Internal factors include education level, parents' jobs, their criminal record, addiction, divorce and their impacts. The influence of other conditions and factors include social environment, educational environment, religious programs, and religious places, styles of thinking and public beliefs which are very important. Meanwhile, parents' criminal record has to be analyzed. Some of these crimes are not deliberative and those crimes are important which are continuous and dangerous.

Weak religious beliefs, drug addiction and using psychoactive drugs are very influential on parents' inattention to their families and excess use of computer games, social networks and immorality are also influential. The studies have shown that financial problems, unemployed parents, divorce, etc. are influential social factors. The more these family and environmental factors, the higher probability of delinquencies among children would be. So it is suggested that instead of imprisonment, other alternatives be performed for children under 12. Also, obligating them to do public works could prevent unsuitable consequences of the imprisonment and appropriate cultural actions can provide a safe social environment for individuals. Family roles in delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles are different and they have more suitable roles in non-delinquent families. Because family roles (family members' responsibilities and roles, the method of dividing responsibilities, the power of programming, specifying roles and borders for members in order to make discipline) has a lower level in delinquent's families. This issue was very influential in their life. The family of non-delinquent juveniles would provide a safe environment for their children. Inability to perform one of family roles is one of the main causes for behavioral disorders in juveniles. Delinquent and non-delinquent juveniles are different in some issues like solving their problems, supporting each other in tensions, problem-solving, analyzing the performed solutions, definite relations, mutual confidence, responsiveness, making rules and awareness of other family members' issues and these differences could be found in other anti-social behaviors in juvenile children. The findings show that because emotional relations of family members in delinquent juveniles is lower compared to non-delinquent juveniles, this fact was influential in their delinquent behavior.

## 6.1 Suggestions

Suggestions are practical and theoretical and they are studied individually.

### 6.1.1 Theoretical Suggestions

Finally, regarding the results and in order to prevent juvenile delinquencies among children in society, the following suggestions are presented:

1. Eliminating family causes of delinquency. This action can

recognize the criminal record of parents, divorce, addiction, etc. and reduces them. Deleting each one of these factors could eliminate delinquency causes.

2. Cooperation of prisons and rehabilitation centers with families with criminal record to reduce juvenile delinquency and this action would provide an opportunity to recognize these families and study the probable causes of children's delinquency.
3. Providing a safe family environment is necessary and parents have to take this responsibility that has a specific role to increase friendship relations among family members. Also, it prevents children's tendency toward delinquent friends and would minimize the probability of their deviance.
4. Major policies and plans have to be studied by state men and the consequences and costs of these actions for the lower have to be considered. The government has to perform some programs in order to reduce delinquency, so it would be able to act purposefully in eliminating this social problem.
5. Consultative free services must be provided for delinquent juveniles in order to eliminate the main causes of their problems and their families have to be supported as the main factor in their education.

### 6.1.2 Practical Suggestions

In this research, the influence of parents' criminal record on juvenile delinquency was studied and using multiple complementary researches, new and practical results were achieved:

1. One of the important issues is the role of parents' relations and family function in preventing social problems. Educating parents with social media and the availability of family therapy counseling centers can improve the level of family function.
2. Those organizations that are associated with families and also psychologists and counselors who are active in improving the field of family interactions are emphasizing on family characteristics related to children's delinquency in order to develop preventive delinquency methods and also to educate their children.
3. Considering some factors like failure, families inattention to educational, economic and recreational issues in juvenile, tendency toward their peers without parents' surveillance (influential in developing crimes), it is suggested that in order to prevent this process, parents' surveillance and attending juveniles' needs be modified using speeches and meetings at schools, universities, etc.
4. In order to prevent delinquency during juvenile period, it is suggested that free family therapy and counseling programs be provided by professionals for those families with poor financial and economic status.
5. Considering that the poor condition of emotional relationships in families has a determining influence on juvenile's tendency toward delinquency, it is recommended that families have a warm, true and consistent relation with each other.
6. Regarding that the influence of affection in family, improving beliefs and inculcating moral values are very important to make a positive self-esteem in juveniles, they are suggested to prevent delinquency during this period. Furthermore, suitable trainings have to be provided to

- improve intimate relations in family and therefore, a safe environment exists for their problems.
7. In the case of providing necessary information for parents and how parents have to react to their newly-adult child the structure of family relations could be reformed.
  8. When children have problems in their families or when one of their parents has a behavioral deviation, it is more likely to tend toward delinquent actions and it is suggested that special supporting programs like social counselors' visits and talking to the healthy parent be provided to prevent juvenile's tendency toward wrong behaviors.
  9. Considering the important role of family in juvenile delinquency, it is suggested that at the time of juvenile's presence in rehabilitation center, social work department does more effective actions about his return to family, supporting his physical security after freedom to reduce the possibility of reoffending behaviors.
  10. Despite the observed improvements during the last year about how to behave with juveniles in rehabilitation centers, the employees, officials and counselors of these centers are not fully known for the people. In order to improve these conditions, it is suggested that some training sessions be about true method of behaving with these children for these employees, so these centers would be more successful to do their actions.
  11. Therefore, in order to prevent and reduce delinquency in society, the government has to work toward inflation control, solving economic problems and improving people's financial status, especially poor and vulnerable classes of society and to provide jobs rather than just doing some short term actions to reduce poverty in society.
  12. Those organizations, psychologists and counselors who have relationships with families have to emphasize on necessary family characteristics related to children's delinquency to prevent their delinquency and provide a safe environment for their education.
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