



How to cite this article:

Darvishi, M. A., Yahyazadeh, Y., & Dehghan, B. (2027). Investigating the Impact of Women's Family Position on Their Tendency Toward Delinquency. *Journal of Historical Research, Law and Policy*, 5(4), 1-10. <https://doi.org/10.61838/jhrp.347>



Article history:
Original Research

Dates:

Submission Date: 08 April 2026

Revision Date: 04 July 2026

Acceptance Date: 12 July 2026

First Publication Date: 14 July 2026

Final Publication Date: 01 July 2027

Investigating the Impact of Women's Family Position on Their Tendency Toward Delinquency

1. Mirza Ali. Darvishi ¹ : Ph.D. student, Department of Law, Ayatollah Amoli Branch, Islamic Azad University, Amol, Iran
2. Yaser. Yahyazadeh ² : Department of Law, Ayatollah Amoli Branch, Islamic Azad University, Amol, Iran
3. Bahram. Dehghan ³ : Assistant Professor, Department of Private Law, Ayatollah Amoli Branch, Islamic Azad University, Amol, Iran

*corresponding author's email: yaser379@iau.ac.ir

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted with the aim of explaining and analyzing the impact of women's family position within society on their tendency toward delinquency from the perspectives of criminal law and criminology. By examining the familial, economic, social, and occupational dimensions of women's lives, the present study identifies the role of these factors in the formation of criminal behaviors and in shaping the response of the criminal justice system. The findings indicated that stable, supportive families with economic security provide an environment in which legal competencies, the ability to make lawful decisions, and emotional self-regulation are institutionalized among women, thereby significantly reducing their inclination toward criminal behavior. In contrast, family dysfunctions—including domestic violence, persistent conflict, emotional disintegration, and limited access to social and legal resources—increase women's vulnerability, reduce their economic independence, weaken their legal and psychological capacity for self-defense, and consequently create conditions conducive to criminal offending. Furthermore, the economic conditions of the family, educational attainment, and socio-cultural status have a direct impact on women's tendency toward delinquency and on the severity of the criminal justice system's response. Low-income and poorly educated women, due to restricted access to legal protection and legal counseling, are often subjected to harsher punishments and face fewer opportunities to benefit from rehabilitative programs, whereas families possessing educational capital, cultural resources, and higher social status tend to play a preventive and deterrent role. The findings of this study emphasize that any prevention, correctional, and rehabilitation program designed for female offenders must adopt a multidimensional approach and simultaneously consider familial, economic, social, and occupational factors in order to achieve both individual and social criminal justice and reduce the cycle of delinquency. These findings highlight the necessity of designing and implementing educational, legal, supportive, and empowerment-oriented policies for vulnerable women, as well as strengthening the institution of the family and promoting healthy work environments. Such measures may serve as a foundation for preventive and corrective planning at both national and local levels.

Keywords: *female delinquency, family position, family institution, criminal responsibility, criminal justice*

Introduction

Delinquency, as one of the most significant social and legal issues in contemporary societies, has always attracted the attention of criminal law scholars, criminologists, and criminal policy-makers. Crime is not only



regarded as conduct that violates public order and binding legal rules, but also as a reflection of the social, economic, and cultural disorders of each society (1). In this regard, female delinquency, due to women's specific position within social, familial, and cultural structures, possesses characteristics and subtleties that distinguish it from male delinquency. Women, as half of the population of society, play a fundamental role in the continuity of social life, the upbringing of future generations, and the consolidation of the family foundation, and any harm inflicted upon them leaves extensive effects on society as a whole (2). Therefore, examining women's tendency toward delinquency is not merely an individual or statistical issue, but rather a multidimensional and structural subject that requires in-depth analysis from the perspectives of criminal law and criminology.

The broad social, economic, and cultural transformations of recent decades, including the expansion of urbanization, changes in employment patterns, increasing economic pressures, the weakening of certain traditional norms, and the transformation of gender roles, have created new grounds for the emergence of criminal behaviors. These transformations, especially in relation to women, have had more complex consequences and have placed some women at greater risk of entering the cycle of delinquency and the criminal justice system (3). From the perspective of criminal law, the commission of crime is not merely the result of an individual's free will, but rather the product of the interaction of multiple factors formed within social and familial contexts. Within this framework, analyzing women's criminal behavior without considering their familial, economic, and occupational conditions would be incomplete and reductionist (4).

The family institution, as the first and most important center of socialization, plays a fundamental role in shaping individuals' personalities, values, and behavioral norms. A healthy family can play an effective preventive role against delinquency by providing emotional support, social supervision, and proper transmission of values; whereas dysfunction in family functions, such as poverty, unemployment of the head of household, domestic violence, addiction, divorce, or the collapse of family structure, can pave the way for deviance and crime commission (5). Due to their greater dependence on the family environment and the traditional and social roles assigned to them, women are more affected by these dysfunctions than other family members. From a criminological perspective, many crimes committed by women may be understood as responses to pressures, deprivations, and harms arising from the family environment; an issue that must also be considered by the criminal justice system in analyzing their criminal responsibility (6).

Alongside familial factors, women's occupational position and employment status are also determining factors in their tendency toward delinquency. Stable and appropriate employment can play an important role in ensuring economic independence, increasing self-confidence, and reducing psychological and social pressures; whereas unemployment, unstable employment, low wages, occupational discrimination, and unsafe or harmful work environments can place women in high-risk situations (7). From the perspective of criminal law, these conditions are not only influential in the occurrence of crime, but are also important in analyzing motive, degree of fault, and even the form of penal response. Many female offenders, as a result of economic pressures and the lack of occupational and social support, turn to crimes rooted in defective economic and social structures; an issue to which modern criminal policy pays special attention (8). In addition to the above factors, women's level of legal awareness regarding the concept of delinquency, the legal effects of crime, and the consequences of criminal responsibility plays a significant role in preventing criminal behavior. The absence of legal education and insufficient awareness of criminal laws may lead to the unintended commission of crime and women's entry into the criminal justice process. Likewise, factors such as literacy level, family economic status, and social conditions, in interaction with

one another, may affect both the tendency toward delinquency and the severity and type of the criminal justice system's response to women. Accordingly, the present study, with the aim of comprehensively explaining and analyzing the impact of women's family status and occupational position on the realization of criminal behavior and their criminal responsibility, seeks to draw on the foundations of criminal law and criminology in order to accurately identify the relevant causes and factors and to provide grounds for preventive and corrective strategies aimed at improving criminal policy and supporting women and the family institution.

Research Method

Considering the nature of the subject, the objectives, the method of data collection, and the overall organizational structure of the research, the research method is descriptive-analytical. In relation to the present discussion, the nature, challenges, and different views concerning the subject are first described, and then, based on the relevant data and findings, the subject under investigation is examined and analyzed. In this research, data were collected through a library-based method by reviewing valid scientific sources, books, articles, and related documents. To achieve the research objectives, the required books were identified and studied through repeated visits to scientific and research centers, and the necessary note-taking was carried out from jurisprudential and legal books in Persian and English. This study, using a descriptive-analytical approach and relying on inferential and analytical methods, examined the relationship between familial, occupational, and social variables and women's tendency toward delinquency and the degree of their criminal responsibility. In this regard, qualitative data were collected through content analysis of documents, books, and valid articles and were examined using thematic analysis. In addition, to strengthen the findings, available statistical data from official reports and related field studies were used.

Findings and Discussion

The Role of the Family Institution in Shaping Women's Criminal Behavior

The family institution, as the smallest social unit and the fundamental basis of society, plays an irreplaceable role in shaping individuals' norms, values, and legal and moral behaviors, and it has a profound and long-term impact on women's tendency toward delinquency, especially in the process of their growth and upbringing. A healthy and stable family plays an effective preventive and deterrent role by providing a safe environment, emotional support, social skills training, and initial legal awareness. This preventive role can be analyzed not only from sociological and psychological perspectives, but also has special significance in criminal law; because the judiciary and the legislator, in many cases, pay attention to the family as a factor affecting individuals' criminal behavior and, in some regulations, consider familial and educational conditions in determining criminal responsibility and mitigating punishment. In other words, a healthy family can have a legal and social deterrent function and, by strengthening responsibility, respect for the law, and the ability to control emotions, can significantly reduce the likelihood of crime commission by women (9).

By contrast, family dysfunctions, including domestic violence, chronic conflicts among family members, neglect of emotional and educational needs, financial instability, chronic poverty, and family breakdown, create extensive grounds for women's tendency toward criminal behavior. From a criminological perspective, these dysfunctions create harmful environments, the absence of healthy behavioral models, and weakness in decision-making and problem-solving skills, making women vulnerable to social, economic, and cultural pressures. For example, women

who grow up in violent families may choose risky, reactive, or even violent behaviors as strategies for coping with stress and deprivation, and such acts, from a legal perspective, may fall within the scope of crime and facilitate their entry into the criminal justice cycle (10).

From the perspective of criminal law, the importance of the family extends beyond its social and psychological effects. Criminal laws in many legal systems consider the family and educational conditions of the accused in determining punishment and identifying criminal responsibility. For example, in some countries, and even in Iranian domestic regulations, age, family background, the degree of parental care and support, and the experience of domestic violence are among the factors that judges may consider in determining the degree of qisas, imprisonment, or mitigation of punishment. This legal approach is based on recognizing social realities and the role of the family in shaping legal behavior, and it demonstrates that the family's inability to perform its educational and supportive duties has direct legal consequences for the individual and society (11).

Furthermore, the family does not merely function as the initial locus of the formation of legal and illegal behaviors, but also constitutes a support network for coping with social and economic pressures. Women who lack access to family support experience additional pressures when facing economic problems, occupational limitations, or gender discrimination, and the likelihood of committing subsistence-related, economic, or even violent crimes increases among them. This indicates that a healthy family can act as a legal and social protective layer, and its deterrent role in reducing female delinquency is important both from the perspective of social prevention and from the perspective of reducing women's entry into the criminal justice system (12).

The Impact of Women's Occupational and Economic Position on Delinquency

Women's occupational position and economic status are among the structural and determining factors in their tendency toward criminal behavior. This impact cannot be confined merely to the individual dimension; rather, it must be analyzed in complex interaction with familial, social, and cultural conditions. Women's employment, the nature of employment, job security, level of income, workplace conditions, opportunities for career advancement, and access to legal and insurance support are all recognized as key variables in determining the level of vulnerability and the likelihood of female delinquency (13).

Criminological studies have shown that women employed in unstable work environments face severe psychological and economic pressures, gender discrimination, threats of dismissal, or restrictions on professional advancement, and these factors may increase their behavioral motivation toward crime commission. For example, women working in environments that lack legal protection and who have limited access to leave, health insurance, and job security may turn to illegal acts such as embezzlement, misuse of financial resources, fraud, or even economic violence in order to compensate for inequality or economic pressure (14).

On the other hand, unemployment, underemployment, or insufficient income creates additional economic pressure that places women in a vulnerable position. These pressures can strengthen the motivation to commit subsistence-related crimes, theft, or criminal behaviors associated with urgent economic needs (15). In the criminal justice system, these economic and occupational factors are important as factors affecting criminal responsibility and sentencing. Many judicial systems around the world, as well as Iranian criminal regulations, have provided for the possibility of mitigating punishment or using alternatives to imprisonment for defendants who are in difficult economic circumstances. For example, under the Islamic Penal Code, the judge may consider the financial conditions, family responsibilities, and degree of family support available to the accused in determining the type

and amount of punishment. This approach reflects the integration of legal analysis with social and economic realities in order to realize criminal justice (16).

Sociological and environmental analysis also emphasizes that women's economic limitations and occupational status interact with social and family support networks, and weakness in any of these domains increases the likelihood of a tendency toward crime. Women who live in low-income families and have limited access to stable employment opportunities and vocational training may resort to delinquent acts when confronted with urgent economic needs. This shows that female delinquency is not merely an individual issue, but rather the result of a complex interaction among economic pressures, occupational position, social limitations, and weak family support (17).

From a legal and policy-making perspective, these findings highlight the necessity of designing multidimensional preventive and corrective programs. Preventive measures should include the creation of stable employment opportunities, the promotion of job security, the guarantee of legal equality in the workplace, increased access to education and skills training, legal support for employed women, and economic and legal counseling. Such programs not only reduce women's economic and psychological pressures, but also increase their economic independence and create the conditions for effective legal and social participation in society. Likewise, the criminal justice system can take the economic and occupational conditions of the female accused into account and apply rehabilitative measures and alternatives to imprisonment so that both individual justice is realized and the cycle of delinquency is reduced. Therefore, women's occupational position and economic status not only have a direct impact on their tendency toward crime, but, from the perspectives of criminal law and criminology, must also be considered as determining factors in designing preventive, corrective, and supportive policies so that women's vulnerability is reduced while criminal justice and social security are simultaneously ensured.

The Role of Literacy Level and Legal Awareness in Women's Delinquency

Women's literacy level and degree of legal awareness are among the key and determining factors in the emergence or prevention of criminal behavior, and they cannot be reduced merely to an educational variable; rather, this factor, in complex interaction with social, economic, and cultural conditions, plays an important role in shaping lawful or delinquent behavior (18). Criminological studies indicate that women who are unfamiliar with the concept of delinquency, criminal responsibility, the legal effects of crime, and its legal consequences are more exposed than others to the commission of criminal acts. This issue is especially more evident in societies where women face limitations in terms of education and access to legal information. The lack of legal awareness prevents women from correctly distinguishing between lawful and unlawful behavior, defending their rights in judicial and administrative processes, and choosing lawful alternatives to crime when facing social and economic problems (19).

Increasing women's legal literacy can have a direct preventive effect on reducing delinquency. Such education includes knowledge of criminal laws, familiarity with civil and family rights, legal responsibilities arising from crime, the criminal and civil effects of crime, how to interact with judicial and law enforcement institutions, and methods of avoiding delinquency-prone situations (20). Comparative studies show that women who have received legal education or have access to legal counseling not only commit fewer crimes, but also, if they enter the criminal system, cooperate more effectively with judicial authorities and benefit from the possibility of using legal facilities, alternatives to punishment, and corrective programs. For example, awareness of the existence of correctional

programs as alternatives to imprisonment, conditional release, community service, and economic empowerment can reduce the motivation to commit crime and increase women's trust in the criminal justice system (21).

From a legal perspective, strengthening women's legal literacy and awareness is not only a social necessity, but also a legal and policy-oriented requirement. Domestic laws of the Islamic Republic of Iran, especially in the fields of family law, social protection, and criminal law, clearly emphasize women's right to be informed of their rights and to have access to legal defense. According to the principle of legality of crimes and punishments, as well as the principles of protecting citizenship rights, women who are unaware of their legal rights and responsibilities are exposed to the violation of their rights and may, due to lack of awareness, become trapped in legal and criminal situations that could have been prevented. Therefore, governmental and nongovernmental institutions, including the Ministry of Education, the Judiciary, civil society organizations, and counseling centers, should design and implement extensive educational and awareness-raising programs to enhance women's legal awareness. These programs may include legal education courses, field-based training workshops, distribution of legal information packages, free legal counseling, and provision of understandable digital and printed resources for women across different age and educational groups (5).

The role of legal education in reducing female delinquency is not limited to knowledge of laws; rather, legal awareness is also accompanied by strengthening decision-making skills, a sense of responsibility, the ability to cope with social and economic pressures, and legal self-confidence. Women who are familiar with the legal effects of their actions can evaluate the possible consequences before engaging in any deviant or unlawful act and choose lawful alternatives. Therefore, increasing women's legal literacy does not merely mean teaching rules and regulations, but is a strategic and preventive process for strengthening their social, legal, and psychological capacities against harms and criminal temptations (6). Strengthening women's literacy level and legal awareness is a comprehensive instrument for preventing delinquency, in which legal education, access to counseling and information resources, judicial support, and social and economic programs are integrated with one another. The absence of such education and awareness not only creates grounds for crime commission, but also limits women's ability to defend their legal rights and benefit from corrective and empowerment opportunities, thereby perpetuating the cycle of delinquency and social harm (7).

Analysis of the Impact of Social and Cultural Factors

Social and cultural structures, including gender inequality, patriarchal norms, restrictive cultural expectations and values, economic and social pressures, and limitations on access to educational and occupational resources, play a significant role in shaping the grounds of female delinquency. Gender inequality in society, when manifested at all educational, economic, legal, and social levels, deprives women of equal opportunities in education, employment, income, and social participation and drives them toward situations in which crime commission may sometimes become a possible means of meeting economic needs or coping with deprivation (22).

For example, criminological research has shown that women who have limited access to employment opportunities or who face economic pressure and gender discrimination in familial and social environments are more exposed than their male counterparts or privileged women to committing crimes related to livelihood provision, fraud, theft, or participation in illegal economic activities (23). From a cultural perspective, patriarchal norms and traditional social values place women's behavior within restricted, controlled, and sometimes discriminatory roles. The psychological pressure resulting from compliance with these norms and social restrictions can indirectly create

grounds for delinquent behaviors. For example, in families where the woman's role is defined solely within the home and family and her access to economic resources and decision-making is restricted, she may resort to unlawful and delinquent strategies to meet her own and her children's basic needs (19).

Feminist and criminological studies in this field indicate that many women's crimes arise not only from individual motives or personality disorders, but can also be understood as responses to structural and social pressures, discrimination, and inequalities (18). From a legal perspective, this analysis emphasizes that female delinquency cannot be reduced merely through punitive and punishment-centered approaches, but requires the formulation of legal and social preventive policies. Iranian laws, including the Family Protection Law, the Islamic Penal Code, and supportive regulations concerning women against violence and discrimination, have been designed with the aim of supporting women and reducing structural pressures; however, in practice, insufficient access to legal education, social counseling, and limited economic opportunities reduces the effectiveness of these laws. Therefore, effective preventive policies must simultaneously include legal education, economic empowerment, access to social and psychological counseling services, and the creation of equal educational and occupational opportunities for women in order to reduce the social and cultural pressures that reinforce delinquency (4).

In addition to economic and cultural factors, social norms and group and family expectations also play an important role in women's delinquent behavior. Women are often subjected to social pressure to comply with values, traditions, and gendered expectations, and this pressure may lead to risky behaviors, concealment, and unlawful actions. In cases where sufficient social support is absent and women lack support networks, counseling centers, or legal protection, the likelihood of choosing delinquent pathways to cope with pressures increases (21). Studies have shown that in societies where women are deprived of social participation and supportive resources, the rate of recidivism or entry into the cycle of economic and familial delinquency is high (5).

The analysis of the impact of social and cultural factors on female delinquency shows that a purely penal and punishment-centered perspective is insufficient. To sustainably reduce female delinquency, the judicial system and policy-makers must, in light of social and cultural realities, place measures such as the development of legal education, economic empowerment, expansion of support networks, reform of discriminatory norms, and increased access for women to legal and social opportunities on the agenda. Such an approach not only helps reduce female delinquency, but also contributes to increasing social justice, reducing gender inequalities, and promoting women's dignity and security in society.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The findings of the study showed that there is a direct, complex, and meaningful relationship between women's family position in society and their tendency to commit crime and bear criminal responsibility, a relationship influenced by economic, social, cultural, and psychological factors. Stable, supportive families with economic and social stability strengthen women's legal abilities and problem-solving skills by providing a secure emotional and economic environment, and they increase women's capacity to control emotions and make lawful decisions. By transmitting social norms, moral values, awareness of laws and individual rights, and by facilitating access to education and stable employment opportunities, such families play a markedly deterrent role in preventing women's tendency toward criminal behavior.

By contrast, family dysfunctions, including chronic domestic violence, persistent poverty, emotional breakdown, chronic tensions, and limited access to social, cultural, and legal resources, increase women's vulnerability, reduce

their economic independence, and restrict their ability to mount a legal defense when encountering the criminal justice system. Women who grow up in such families, due to the absence of psychological and economic support and limitations in legal awareness and legal skills, are more exposed to committing minor economic crimes, theft, fraud, financial offenses, and even violent crimes. Likewise, women's occupational position, including stable employment, access to lawful income, job security, transparent legal rights, opportunities for promotion, and economic independence, plays an effective deterrent role in the tendency toward delinquency. Employment is not merely a source of income; rather, it is a key factor in women's empowerment, increasing self-confidence, creating decision-making independence, and reducing psychological and social pressures. Conversely, unemployment, temporary employment, harmful work environments, occupational discrimination, abuse of power in the workplace, and limited access to legitimate resources intensify women's economic and psychological pressures and push them toward opportunistic and economic crimes, theft, fraud, violations of labor laws, and even violent delinquency.

Consequently, the findings of the study indicate that the combination of family position is a key determining factor in the tendency toward criminal behavior and the degree of women's criminal responsibility. These findings highlight the necessity of designing and implementing educational, legal, supportive, and empowerment-oriented policies for vulnerable women and strengthening the family institution and a healthy occupational environment, and they can serve as a basis for preventive and corrective planning at national and local levels.

Practical and Policy Recommendations

1. Strengthening educational and legal programs specifically designed for women: Broad, targeted, and multilevel educational and legal programs should be designed, including education on basic criminal laws, citizenship rights, familiarity with the criminal justice system, the legal consequences of different types of crimes and criminal responsibility, problem-solving skills, emotion management, and enhancement of lawful decision-making capacity. These programs should begin from early ages in schools and universities and continue in workplaces, counseling centers, and nonprofit organizations for adult and employed women.
2. Reforming and strengthening the family institution and supporting vulnerable families: Supportive and counseling programs should be created for at-risk families, including family psychological counseling, conflict management, parenting and parental skills training, welfare and economic services, and social empowerment. The adoption and implementation of laws protecting women against domestic violence and the creation of local and national support networks for harmed women, including social emergency centers, free legal counseling, and psychological services, are also necessary.
3. Promoting employment opportunities and improving women's workplace conditions: Stable employment opportunities with fair wages, job and legal security, career advancement programs, and equal and discrimination-free workplaces should be created. In addition, anti-discrimination laws, support for employed mothers, counseling and psychological services in the workplace, and the development of a healthy work culture should be formulated and implemented.
4. Economic support and social empowerment programs: Microloans and interest-free loans, income-generating skills training, local and neighborhood-based support networks, livelihood assistance, and stable economic opportunities should be provided for vulnerable women.
5. Reforming the criminal justice system through a multidimensional and supportive approach: Judicial guidelines should be formulated for mitigating punishment based on familial, economic, and occupational conditions, using alternatives to imprisonment, considering criminal motive and intent, and providing access

to free legal counseling and rehabilitation centers. Judges, lawyers, and executive officers should be trained to better understand the familial, economic, and occupational backgrounds of female defendants.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to all those who helped us carrying out this study.

Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contributed to this study.

Declaration of Interest

The authors of this article declared no conflict of interest.

Ethical Considerations

All ethical principles were adhered in conducting and writing this article.

Transparency of Data

In accordance with the principles of transparency and open research, we declare that all data and materials used in this study are available upon request.

Funding

This research was carried out independently with personal funding and without the financial support of any governmental or private institution or organization.

References

1. Eazazi S. Sociology of the Family: Roshangaran and Women's Studies Publishing; 2024.
2. Panahi M. Female Delinquency: Causes and Prevention Strategies. Tehran: Al-Mustafa International Translation and Publishing Center; 2023.
3. Hosseini F, Monfaredi Shekafti L. A Criminological Study of Women's Victimization in Cyberspace. Tehran: Kitab Ava; 2024.
4. Khalilinejad Kashkouei R. Family and Delinquency: An Analysis of the Role of Preventive Criminology in Preventing Crime in the Family and Society. Tehran: Sanjesh va Danesh; 2022.
5. Keynia M. Foundations of Criminology: University of Tehran Press; 2024.
6. Golafshani N. Foundations and Components of Women's Victimization and Delinquency. Tehran: Bid Publishing; 2022.
7. Mohammad Nasl G. Generalities of Crime Prevention. 3rd ed. Tehran: Mizan Publishing; 2021.
8. Yahya Beigi N. Female Delinquency. Tehran: Rah-e-Doktari; 2023.
9. Islam M, Talukder A. The impact of vulnerable family relationships on women's delinquency: Forms, causes, and consequences in society. Journal of Sociology of Calcutta. 2021;7(1):166-79.
10. Hathaway AM. Women offenders: Patterns, risk, and assessment. Psychiatric Times. 2025;42(4).
11. Maguire M, Morgan R, Reiner R. The Oxford Handbook of Criminology. Malek Mohammadi HR, editor. Tehran: Mizan Publishing; 2015.
12. Kapetanovic S, Skoog T. The role of family emotional climate in the links between parent-adolescent communication and adolescent psychosocial functioning. Research on Child and Adolescent Psychopathology. 2020;49(2):141-54.

13. Bowles A, DeHart D, Webb R. Family influences on female offenders' substance use: The role of adverse childhood events among incarcerated women. *Journal of Family Violence*. 2012;27(7):681-6.
14. Burgess A, Regehr C, Albert R. *Criminology: Theories and Applications*. Malek Mohammadi HR, editor. Tehran: Mizan Publishing; 2015.
15. Burnett A. Rape culture. *The Wiley Blackwell Encyclopedia of Gender and Sexuality Studies*: North Dakota State University; 2016.
16. Cope J, Mumford E, Taylor B. Parenting and young adult crime: Enduring effects of parental attitudes and behaviors. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*. 2025;62(4):567-96.
17. Kremers H, Wissink I, Hoeve M. Editors' introduction to the special issue: New findings in family factors in the prevention of adolescent delinquency. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. 2025;69(8):891-7.
18. Ziyari Saravani F. *Non-Penal Prevention of Female Delinquency*. Tehran: Sanjesh va Danesh; 2019.
19. Alizadeh Bani S. *Women's Victimization in the Criminal Justice Systems of Iran and England*. Tehran: Sanjesh va Danesh; 2017.
20. Gholipour HA. *Female Delinquency and Its Prevention*. Tehran: Miras Farhikhtegan; 2017.
21. Ghanbari Kivi S. *Criminal Justice Concerning Female Offenders*. Tehran: Andisheh Kamyab Iranian; 2020.
22. Abbott P, Wallace C. *Sociology of Women*. Najm al-Din Iraqi M, editor. Tehran: Ney Publishing; 2018.
23. Khalajian P. *Psychological Causes of Crime Commission among Female Offenders in Tehran*. Tehran: Arshadan Educational and Authored Publications; 2019.