

report

by Turnitin Ppp

Submission date: 12-Jan-2020 12:23PM (UTC-0800)

Submission ID: 1241132063

File name: correlation_of_crime-criminal_behavior_1.doc (81K)

Word count: 4603

Character count: 25535

Correlation of Crime: Criminal Behavior

Student Name:

Institutional Affiliation:

Date:

Abstract

Criminal behavior is the term that is used in reference to the offender's conduct, which results to the committing of an unlawful act. Crime is prevalent everywhere within the U.S (United States). This has made the great number of law enforcers, particularly those within the urban areas, to direct much focus on the minimization of crime within the respective areas of jurisdiction and has made others to speculate about the factors that lead to the criminal behavior. There are various factors that are considered to contribute to the indulgence in criminal behavior. Some of the predictors to involvement in criminal behavior include poverty, lack of education race, as well as, gender.

Background Information

Criminal behavior is, in most of the cases, a problematic issue of study, putting into consideration that there are multiple diverse variables which should be reviewed so as to truly describe, as well as obtain a comprehensive understanding about the concept. In the first place, it is necessary to get a good definition of criminal behavior prior to carrying out a research on the correlates of crime and criminal behavior. Criminal behavior can be defined as a criminal act which takes place once there is an intent, a means, as well as the opportunity. The criminal behaviors which make the offenders to indulge in crime are typically termed as risk factors (Piquero, 2015). Part of the ways of attempting to comprehend criminal behavior is by gaining knowledge about the risk factors. The said risk factors are traits connected to criminal thinking, along with behavior. They have as well been described as the crime producing aspects which are associated strongly through the cultivating of the criminal behavior. There are various factors that are linked to the increased risk together with criminality related to persons portraying criminogenic traits. The emergence of criminal behavior is, in most cases, associated with poverty, lack of education, race, and gender.

Introduction

Criminal behavior is the term that is used in reference to the offender's conduct, which results to the committing of an unlawful act. Crime is prevalent everywhere within the U.S (United States). This has made the great number of law enforcers, particularly those within the urban areas to direct much focus on the minimization of crime within the respective areas of jurisdiction and has made others to speculate about the factors ⁶ that lead to criminal behavior.

There are various factors that are considered to contribute to the indulgence in criminal behavior. Some of the predictors to involvement in criminal behavior include poverty, lack of

education race, as well as, gender. Under what conditions does the United States have jurisdiction to pursue the culprit of machine crime? When the offender behaves within the United States and commits the first illegal computer activity in the United States, and these victims are also in the same nation, there is no doubt that there is territory to act at the United States. When the offender behaves within the United States, although these victims may exist outside these borders, the territory is also readily obvious as existing in the United States. Jurisdiction, however, turns into difficult when this action by the offender happens outside the country but substantially affects people within the country (Lee, 2017).

Theoretical Construct

4

One of the theories that best explain criminal behavior is the social incompetence theory.

The social incompetence theory is basically a theoretical point of view, which offers an explanation about the ecological differences within crime levels on the basis of structural; also, the cultural factor that shapes the type of social categorize within societies. The said approach narrowed the earlier sociological studies' focus on the urban growth covariates to study the spatial attentiveness along within the constancy of criminal behavior rates. In accordance with the theory, such outcomes are brought about through the destabilized social integration of the neighborhoods as a result of the lack of self-regulatory mechanisms that, in turn, are because of the effect of structural features on the emergence of the delinquent subcultures or social interactions. The former procedure describes incompetence as a manifestation of low social control levels ignited by population heterogeneity, residential turnover, and socioeconomic disadvantage factors (Piquero, 2015).

Population heterogeneity places of interest the amalgamation of contrasting cultural values within poor neighborhoods, in addition to the springing up of the group behavior

connected to criminality. The research about communities as well as crime has basically been stimulated through the aforementioned two approaches, even though the highly widespread formulation puts emphasis on the relationship among aggregate crime rate as well as delinquency, along with within the community –base social controls’ structural nature factors (Piquero, 2015). In general, the social incompetence theory has gained benefits from the increase of the scholarly attention within the form of additional clarification of the environmental mechanisms those link communities’ attributes to comprehensive crime levels, the relationship modeling across analysis levels (neighborhood impacts) and increase attention to key variables’ operationalization, as well as, measurement of major variables. It can be argued that the social disorganization theory is focused on two main questions, which are:

- What are the reasons that make crime higher within specific neighborhoods as compared to others?
- Is there anything regarding these neighborhoods’ characteristics (above and beyond those living there) that fosters crime?

Literature Review

Poverty and Crime

Within the U.S, crime is, in most cases, considered to be common in the areas that are marred by high poverty levels. Even though this may be the scenario, most other factors like minority population, unemployment, and age distribution can be correlated to crime and impact poverty as well. The effect of poverty on crime can be elaborated through diverse reasons. There are high mental illness rates within the poor as compared to the rich. Poverty has the potential of leading to high-stress levels, which consequently can make persons to commit robbery, robbery, or else any other violent activity. To add up poverty can lead to perceived or actual education

that that would make individuals to count on less about accessing quality schools, role models in addition to jobs, minimizing the crime opportunity costs as well as increasing the likelihood of people spending occasion within the streets relating through gangs (Short Jr, 2018).

As with people, situations may be depicted crime-prone via a variety of the factors. Then the most general features of the crime-prone neighborhoods represent unemployment, poverty also income inequality. Even in countries characterized through these issues, one often encounters a disruption at the degree of intimate social power exerted via limited residents against the populace who intimidate to commit the crime. Also, crime as well tends to grow intense in specific locations where there are amplified chances otherwise incentives for committing the offense. Now and then, these chances give rise to mobs and other illegal organizations which far aggravate crime, equally locally as well as elsewhere (Hagan, & Daigle, 2018).

However, some different factors affect crimes also are correlated through poverty, too. The advanced state could surely increase poverty as well as simultaneously lead to new crime because of unhappiness associated with being jobless. The individual income per person, which is inversely connected with the poverty point, even might change crime because higher property implies higher remunerations to thieves as well as robbers. Furthermore, given that the socio-economic class gaps, individual income per person taxes might not influence poverty to a considerable amount (this income might be reduced at a small proportion of the population) (Braga, & Clarke, 2017).

Surveys have discovered that violent crime is most common in deprived countries. These are neighborhoods with higher rates of poverty, separation, and difference. Neighborhoods with higher poverty are powerfully linked with higher crime charges. African-Americans also

Hispanics are extra expected to remain victims of violent crime, and intense crime is more dominant at separate cities. Studies have also indicated that within higher crime neighborhoods, violent crime is often reduced in the small amount of “hotspots,” e.g., street corners (Rui, & Soreide, 2018).

Adding up poverty can lead to perceived or actual education that that would make individuals to count on less about accessing quality schools, role models as well as jobs, minimizing the crime opportunity costs also increasing the likelihood of people spending time within the streets relating through gangs. Poverty's consequences on offense will be explained through the variety of reasons. Then there is an advanced rate of mental disease at those poor than at the wealthy. Poverty may guide to higher points of tension that, in exchange, may cause people to commit theft, stealing, otherwise new violent acts. Furthermore, poverty may result to the actual otherwise perceived poor education, which could cause young to count on less access to grade schools, occupations, and role models, Lessening the opportunity costs of offense also increasing the amount of young spending moment on the neighborhood relating by means of mobs, etc. (Short Jr, 2018).

Crime suggests a means within which impoverished persons can gain material goods which they are not in the position of attaining through legitimate procedures. Mostly force or threat can enable them to acquire more property, which induces them to indulge in violent activities like robbery, which turns out to be one of the common violent crimes (Short Jr, 2018). For a good number of impoverished individuals, the prize that crime yields tend to overshadow the risk of getting caught, particularly in the incident that their opportunity cost happens to be lower as compared to the one of the wealthier individuals. Therefore, in that way, poverty contributes to the indulgence in criminal behavior.

Lack of Education and Crime

The majority of the individuals that indulge in criminal behavior are typically stereotyped as not only desperate but also uneducated. Even though the stereotype can turn out to be false, the causal principle can be considered as valid, high attainment of education may be negatively correlated to crime rates. By attaining a certain education level, one succeeds in securing employment and cannot resort to getting involved in crime. Stereotypes, as well as the misconceptions, are primarily mistaken assumptions and opinions about other cultures and groups (Akers, 2017).

The explanation as to why stereotypes and misconceptions exist is because some people are ignorant and are gullible when offered with incorrect knowledge. Crime Stereotypes in the USA are essentially oversimplified pictures or themes used to describe the sex, status, or even nature of a specific kind of person. There are various studies that have been undertaken about the effect of education on indulgence in criminal behavior. In general, education is considered as a human investment capital, which increases employment opportunities within the future, thereby discouraging involvement in crime (Said et al. 2018).

Additional, ⁷ human capital enlarges ² the insignificant returns from employment more as compared to the crime, which discourages involvement in criminal activity. Collar crime, or a variety of general criminal actions that allow extra marginal forms of the white-collar crime. The enterprise crime relates to cooperative initiatives connecting syndicated (the organized) offense as well as legal concerns; ⁵ entrepreneurial criminal relates to swindles, scams, also frauds that accept this pretense ⁵ of legal concerns; ⁵ techno crime affects the crossing of computers and different kinds ² of higher application with white-collar crime; a vocational offenses are prohibited but non-conventional criminal acts committed through white-collar workers exterior a particular

organizational or else occupational context, counting income tax evasion, contract fraud, loan or credit crime, customs deception, and the acquisition of stolen commodities (Lochner, 2011).

⁸ In Groot and van den Brink (2010), the authors have argued that educational attainment lowers crime levels due to the fact that it amplifies the opportunity costs from the foregone earnings, as well as, the anticipated incarceration costs. These USA imprisons further young people at an advanced pace than some other country. The article then argues that, at the marvelous price, incarcerating juveniles simply serves to decrease their educational achievement as well as to enlarge the chance of imprisonment as an individual. Recent research indicates that applying these many available options would likely not just save the US currency in the short run also as making juvenile criminals greater chances in the expectations except will as well decrease future crime as well as thus expectations expenditures within the long run.

In Fella and Galliplo (2014), a conclusion was drawn that subsidies to completion of high school offer substantial welfare gains and, as a result, reduces crime. In that regard, by making an investment in education, people get highly skilled, as well as knowledgeable, leading to the attaining of considerable savings on the crime's social costs. Some people get this claim that Africans commit more crime because they're less educated (full less education, or get poorer schools with less powerful teachers). It is well understood that more offense is committed by those with reduced education completion degrees. While that is the age-old issue, perhaps it's time to make the solution for those in these inner cities where senior high school dropout rates are highly high and, at many cases, seem to lead to crime. As the niece of doctor Martin Luther King put it, `` If people will get to make and get to education, and have enough motivation, we'll get less crime " (Warburton, 2017).

The comparative study of Fella and Gallipoli (2014) offers valuable insight about the relative scale of an increase in expenditure on education upon involvement in the crime. The aforementioned researchers measured the effect of increasing enrollment rates on the rates of crime and then correlated the enrollment rates to the graduation subsidies. Their research definitively illustrates that an increase in enrollment rates reduces the crime rates within a given moment by offering people the needed tools for entering the workforce rather than turn to crime.

In Groot and van den Brink (2010) focus was directed in the relative education level an individual has attained and comparison made to the criminal involvement later within life, whereby the researchers mapped out the ⁹ impact of an extra year of schooling on people, and established that extra schooling years decreased likelihood of committing violent crime, as well as, indulging in tax fraud. By directing focus on schooling years, the authors tried to map out the amount of schooling an individual has relatively to their predisposition in committing crimes. Their analysis illustrates that an extra year in education, seems to lead to less perpetuation of petty theft, vandalism, in addition to other minor crimes (Schreck et al. 2018).

Race and Crime

The connection between race and crime happens to be a significant concern among criminologists and sociologists since the commencement of the disciplines within the U.S. Diverse racial, as well as, ethnic minorities within the U.S have regularly been linked with higher criminality rates inclusive individuals of Hispanic, Polish, Italian, and Irish together with African descent, along with others. Nowadays, sociologists within this subfield of competition and ethnicity emphasis on regions including racist and cultural identities, social relations and interactions within and across racial and cultural channels, racist and ethnic stratification and

segregation, Society and worldview and how these relate to competition, and strength and difference relative to age and minority statuses in world.

Discussions about crime diversity and involvement within USA college education typically revolve around national students, especially racial and cultural minorities. Foreign students are overwhelmingly talked of as bringing a variety of status to the American college education picture. Rarely are there meaningful discussions about different aspects of global students' identities besides status, e.g., race, and the particular challenges that race will have to specific world students (Sutherland, 2017).

For quite some time, the majority of those classified as 'high crime groups' happen to be the newly immigrated populations. Nevertheless, in the entry to the past decade, a good number of the aforementioned groups tend to be differentiated largely on the basis of their residential areas, skin color, as well as, socioeconomic status (Gabbidon & Greene, 2018). African Americans together with Hispanics residing with poor ghetto areas are subject to the disproportional police attention and are excessively represented within the jail, as well as, prison populations, court dockets, street crime victims, media crime accounts, in addition to public fear of crime (Barmaki, 2019).

Gender and Crime

Gender is considered to be part of the predictors of criminal behavior whereby men are perceived to commit more crime as compared to women. Females are less arrested as compared to males for almost all crime categories, with the exception of prostitution. This happens to be the turn of events within every ethnic and racial group, in addition to within each historical period. Within the United States, it is approximated that the females constitute not more than 20% of arrests for the majority of the crime categories. Some sociologists argue that the

marginal position of females within the patriarchal society implies that they commit lesser crimes as compared to males. This is mostly due to the fact that women have fewer chances of committing crime as a result of marginalization, contrary to men who have the potential of committing occupational crime, in addition to having a greater chance of forming criminal subcultures as they are not impounded to any domestic role (Goodwin & Davis, 2011).

It's much believed that when females commit the crime, they are much made a lesser conviction than if they were the person and that more males commit offenses than compared to females. It is also much believed by females that feminists, if attempted by the person, may take further than they should because of what they stand for. This may also use when this condition is turned around where the person is standing up for what they believe. Most people think that the only reason females commit the crime is to support for her home and confirm her kids are brought up in a balanced situation. In contrast, females are depicted are those people that are more expected to shoplift and different crimes that are supposed to be found. This study carried out on this field of females, and crime is very small as there are fewer studies (Kappeler & Potter, 2017).

The feminist concept of the crime contends that the public is patriarchal, and that power of females by males discourages female deviance. Then sociologists in the time have given little attention to female deviance; rather, nurture to concentrate on masculine deviance. The feminists also note that female exploitation was neglected because of the invisibility of the women recognized via baby. This movement perspective is the male dominance within society was reflected during mainstream possibilities of crime, understood as 'malestream' sociology (Adams et al. 2019).

Males are often further likely to commit crimes than females (although the female offense has been growing faster than male crime since the past twentieth century). Men and women also seem to commit various types of offences (males are often more likely to commit violent offences, for example, accounting for 90 percent of murderers). Thus, sociologists are concerned with investigating why these conflicts in offending happen. As with all such conflicts, sociologists also inquire whether they are true or whether these statistics are misleading because of the manner they are created.

Female criminal behavior has been usually perceived as a less severe issue than male criminal activity. Historically, females have been more expected to commit small crimes and have made up just a smaller proportion of the offender population. Although females remain the relatively small size of all prisoners, these facts have concealed the way in the growing proportion of female offenders, their involvement in violent crime,

The other explanation about the gender variances in criminality is the concept that women, as well as, girls get controlled more as compared to boys together with men. Part of the gender roles canalization in the course of the primary, as well as, secondary socialization historically has been the relative freedom which boys enjoy; which is, being in the allowed to go out late and basically being under lesser parental surveillance as compared to girls. Typically, girls remain under the control of fathers along with other relatives until they get married, after which they operate under the control of their husbands (Goodwin & Davis, 2011).

In that regard, the fact that boys spend much time away from authoritative otherwise older figures can be linked to their higher criminality levels, particularly anti-social behavior. The social concept in the study, the shared attitude of these older, married couples, is especially important. Research suggests some possible connections between faith and family results. Higher

levels of total religiosity have been related to the more senior family level, family satisfaction, and increased probability to be married. Nevertheless, ensure causality is the disadvantage of past research because couples who have been married longer show higher levels of religiosity, which confounds time-order results in causality pathways (Berckmoes et al. 2017).

For boys, there are powerful supportive associations between socially responsible behavior and important parenting. Positive linear predictors of social responsibility at boys are parents' strong power and quality. Conventional parenting, by comparison with either Authoritarian or disapproving parenting, also enhances sons' socially responsible behavior. Social assertiveness at boys is related to parents' indicators of social orientation, self-confidence, and usage of force coupled with freedom-granting and unconventionality.

Research has mostly related authoritative parenting, where parents hold demandingness and quality, with higher cultural competencies in children. Therefore, children of authoritative parents have a higher ability in early individual relationships, engage in reduced levels of drug usage as teenagers, and have more emotional well-being as young adults. Although autocratic and permissive parenting styles seem to present other ends of the parenting spectrum, neither fashion has been related to positive results, presumably because both decrease chances for kids to learn to cope with stress.

Methodology and Results Discussion

For purposes of this research, it will be of great essence to make use of qualitative data. This is because the focus will be directed on examining the traits of the individuals that indulge in criminal activities. This data will be obtained from various research reports that have been

featured in peer-reviewed journals. It is anticipated that the results will indicate that criminal behavior can be linked to poverty, lack of education, race, and gender.

Peer review is the most distinguishing feature of publishing activity in academic writing. As a summary, two to three peers of the same field evaluate the article regarding the theoretical effort, whether the theory and the outcome of the essay score, and so on. These peers then refer their reviews to the editor, and using them, and the editor determines whether to receive this material. The peer-review process is the most significant in the whole process, where experts define the quantity and credibility of this research. But at some occasions, the individual review process is not conducted properly.

In some cases, peers do not see on the information, reliability, and statistics of this material, therefore giving the bad assessment of this material. This is because those actions of evaluation make some time and go as huge concern to the evaluators. Thus, it is barely observed when researchers intentionally construct the information in this research.

This is in agreement with previous research. For instance, the authors of the article published in the International Journal of Criminal Justice study that, "Although the overall amount of printed peer-reviewed works from experience series data remains moderately small (less than 15 studies, within this moment of work), nothing of these works has seen the important effect of the Australian legislative changes onto the pre-existing descending trend in gun homicide." Under specified circumstances, they also provide accidents sometimes. Eating drugs and alcohol is general, which again impacts their well-being negatively. Because of poor economic conditions, prevention, healthcare, and recovery also grow challenging.

Poverty is typically determined in terms of the lack of sufficient income, particularly in America policy debates. But this experience of poverty goes well beyond home businesses and

may include the lack of education, employment, access to care, or distressed neighborhood conditions. These extra dimensions of poverty may remain layered on the side of income poverty; they may also place those who are not income-poor at the disadvantage.

Conclusion

In overall, it is outright that there are various predictors of criminal behavior. As it has been reviewed within this paper, poverty, lack of education race, as well as, gender contribute towards indulgence in criminal behavior. However, it can be argued that poverty, along with a lack of education, is the major contributors to involvement in criminal activity. In the actual sense, poverty, together with lack of education, is intertwined as a lack of education, leads to poverty. It is highly likely for an uneducated person who is languishing in poverty to commit a crime in the endeavor to overcome the life problems that he or she is undergoing. Even though race and gender are considered to play a part in the involvement in crime, there are little chances of finding a well educated, well-off person of any race or gender joining the criminal world.

References

- Fella, G., & Gallipoli, G. (2014). Education and crime over the life cycle. *The Review of Economic Studies*, 81(4), 1484-1517.
- Gabbidon, S. L., & Greene, H. T. (2018). *Race and crime*. Sage Publications.
- Goodwin, V., & Davis, B. (2011). Crime families: Gender and the intergenerational transfer of criminal tendencies. *Trends and issues in crime and criminal justice*, (414), 1.
- Groot, W., & van den Brink, H. M. (2010). The effects of education on crime. *Applied Economics*, 42(3), 279-289.
- Lochner, L. (2011). *Non-production benefits of education: Crime, health, and good citizenship* (No. w16722). National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Piquero, A. R. (Ed.). (2015). *The handbook of criminological theory*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Short Jr, J. F. (2018). *Poverty, ethnicity, and violent crime*. Routledge.
- Lee, R. (2017). *White-collar criminal: the offender in business and the professions*. Routledge.
- Hagan, F. E., & Daigle, L. E. (2018). *Introduction to criminology: Theories, methods, and criminal behavior*. Sage Publications.
- Rui, J. P., & Soreide, T. (2018). Governments' Enforcement of Corporate Bribery Laws: A Call for a Two-Track Regulatory Regime. *Available at SSRN 3130389*.
- Sutherland, E. H. (2017). Crime of corporations. In *White-collar Criminal* (pp. 3-19). Routledge.
- Kappeler, V. E., & Potter, G. W. (2017). *The mythology of crime and criminal justice*. Waveland Press.
- Said, J., Asry, S., Rafidi, M., Obaid, R. R., & Alam, M. M. (2018). Integrating Religiosity into Fraud Triangle Theory: Empirical Findings from Enforcement Officers. pdf.

- Braga, A. A., & Clarke, R. V. (2017). Social Disorganization, Crime Opportunities, and The Criminology of Place. *Jerusalem Review of Legal Studies*, 15(1), 12-26.
- Schreck, C. J., Berg, M. T., Fisher, B. S., & Wilcox, P. (2018). That door you just kicked in was locked for your protection, not mine: developing and testing competing theoretical models of crime prevention behavior. *Journal of research in crime and delinquency*, 55(2), 316-345.
- Berckmoes, L. H., De Jong, J. T. V. M., & Reis, R. (2017). Intergenerational transmission of violence and resilience in conflict-affected Burundi: a qualitative study of why some children thrive despite duress. *Global Mental Health*, 4.
- Akers, R. (2017). *Social learning and social structure: A general theory of crime and deviance*. Routledge.
- Warburton, W. (2017). 12. VIOLENT VIDEO GAMES AND VIOLENT BEHAVIOUR. *Nurturing Young Minds: Mental Wellbeing in the Digital Age: Generation Next*.
- Barmaki, R. (2019). On the Origin of "Labeling" Theory in Criminology: Frank Tannenbaum and the Chicago School of Sociology. *Deviant Behavior*, 40(2), 256-271.
- Adams, J., Millie, A., Culbertson, L., Craske, N., Hartlebury, J., Team, D. I., ... & from kind Academics, G. F. (2019). *An Investigation of Everyday Morality and Anti-Social Behaviour* (Doctoral dissertation, Edge Hill University).

report

ORIGINALITY REPORT

5%

SIMILARITY INDEX

1%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

5%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

Submitted to Chapman University

Student Paper

2%

2

epdf.tips

Internet Source

1%

3

Submitted to Park Lane College

Student Paper

1%

4

Submitted to American Public University System

Student Paper

<1%

5

Submitted to (school name not available)

Student Paper

<1%

6

Submitted to CSU, Long Beach

Student Paper

<1%

7

Submitted to Clark Atlanta University

Student Paper

<1%

8

Submitted to University of Aberdeen

Student Paper

<1%

9

Stephen Machin, Sunčica Vujić, Olivier Marie.
"Youth Crime and Education Expansion",

<1%

German Economic Review, 2012

Publication

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On