

**MEN COMMIT MORE CRIME THAN WOMEN? A  
CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE**

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## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### *1.1 Background*

It has been for some years already that the differences in the ethnic and gender crime statistics have been the object of study on the part of researchers and scholars. Gender disparities, which is one of the most difficult problems to address among criminology researchers, have always been a riddle (Xavier Hall and Evans, 2020). What has shocked me more is that there is a higher likelihood of men being involved in criminal activities against women. There are many explanations for this gender disparity. Many researchers are concerned with this question, and it is a source of important issues such as the explanation of the nature of society, causes of criminal behavior, and the effects of criminalization. Scientists attribute the gender gap to these social, psychological, and cultural factors that play an important role in the existing gap. The great significance of gender inequality in crime and its solution may be seen in the hunt that goes beyond simple statistics. Informed decisions for the future research, policy, and social response are possible.

This research will be conducted in order to identify the fundamental causes that make men more involved in all types of criminal offenses than women. It will be a thorough investigation. This research is motivated by the idea of unraveling the beauty of this phenomena in its entirety. A comprehensive and detailed evaluation of all the key factors that are contributing to the gender gap in criminal behavior (Graham et al., 2022) is needed because it is complex. Consequently, the research work will be a deep dive into the issue that goes beyond what is seen to the core of the challenge.

This research is not only an academic pursuit but also a study in the social effects and impacts of the differences found between male and female. It is not only in the halls of academia that the over-reporting of male criminal offenders has its own set of consequences. The pillars of society and the effectiveness of law enforcement agencies are all subjected to them. This research is designed to shed more light on the issues in this area and to give more to both academic debates and practical interventions in the fields of social and policy practice, as these disparities can have serious consequences. This study will walk through the confusing landscape of criminology the mainstream goal of which is to identify the main reasons of the gender gap. The research will rely on a holistic approach, considering not only sociological and criminological arguments but also cultural changes, social reformations and even biological perspectives.

### 1.2 Aim and Objectives

The subject of gender injustice that is seen in comparisons of crime rates of the male and the female, which are the most difficult issues to be addressed in terms of criminology, is the focus

of the current study. The thesis statement is to get more aware of the compounding causes behind this gap in order to work out the different motives that have caused it.

1. In the process of a comprehensive research, examine the factors that have the greatest impact on the crime levels for males and females. Conclude by portraying from where this gender gap came.
2. Through the course of a thorough research, identify the elements that most influence the gap in crime rates between men and women and present a deep understanding of where this phenomenon originates.
3. Investigate how sociological and criminological theories, such as strain theory, integration processes, and possibility structures, might be used to explain the apparent disparities in criminal behaviour across men and women.
4. Investigate how gender inequality behaviour has changed over time as a result of cultural as well as societal changes, including changes in gender roles, economic possibilities, and legal reforms. Think about how these changes could affect future efforts to reduce crime.
5. With the ultimate objective of merging these theories into a holistic account of the problem, assess how much importance can be given to physiological as well as developmental views in understanding what has been noticed gender disparities in crime.

### ***1.2 Research Questions***

1. What are the key underlying reasons that are contributing elements to the gender gap in crime, where men generally more likely to participate in criminal activities than women?
2. The disparities in criminal behaviour between men and women are explained by sociological and criminological theories such strain theory, socialisation processes, and opportunity structures.
3. How can the changing nature of gender disparities in criminal behaviour be used to inform future efforts to reduce crime? Fourth, how can cultural as well as societal changes, like shifts in gender roles, economic possibilities, and legislative reforms, affect the nature of gender disparities in criminal behaviour?
4. In what ways do biological along with evolutionary perspectives contribute to the knowledge of the observed gender variations in crime, and in what ways can these ideas be included into a holistic explanation of the phenomena as a whole?

### ***1.3 Accuracy of the Study***

This study raises larger societal questions in addition to institutional concerns. For the public policy to be effective, it would be necessary to identify the causes of why men are always more engaged in crime than women. This research is designed to offer deep understandings into the complexity of the co-relation among social, cultural, and biological aspects so that the treatment can be customized. It has an immediate bearing on the development of crime prevention techniques that are not only more efficient but also indigenous to the changing nature of gender stereotypes, the degrees of economic possibility, and the legal systems (Elshahat et al., 2021). Additionally, this study adds to the general discourse on gender influence within society. The dialogues on gender equality can be underpinned by its holistic approach that acknowledges the multi-faceted nature of social and cultural changes, as well as the shifting gender roles over time. This process, therefore, paves the way for more informed conversations and policymaking outside the domain of criminology because it provides a large understanding of the structural that lead to inequalities in sexual crime.

### ***1.4 Problem Statement***

Besides the questions of justice, fairness, and causes of men and women's different involvement in crime, there also are a lot of other issues that the gender gap in criminal behavior raises when we study criminology. The dilemma that we face is even beyond data disparities, encompassing the very fundamentals of the understanding of criminal behaviors. Besides the fact that the criminal justice system is already under a great deal of strain, the uneven gender distribution of offenders prompts suspicions that something might be going wrong (Santos, 2019). To provide suggestions that might be applied to develop more fair and productive ways of preventing crime, this study aims to address the issue at its root by analyzing the interaction of various social and biological factors that keep the gender gap in crime a reality.

### ***1.5 Scope and boundaries***

The objective of this extract is to provide a detailed analysis of gender inequalities in terms of behaviour and this analysis is limited by a number of factors. Social, criminological and biological theories that have a light shed on the gender gap will be the basis for the research. In this context, societal and cultural trends are also discussed, in addition to the variation in roles over the course

of gender evolution. In addition, the inability to probe certain details may result from a lack of primary data collecting. Although this study recognises its limits, it nonetheless hopes to contribute significantly to the ongoing conversation about gender and criminal behaviour by conducting a thorough and comprehensive assessment within its purview.

## CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW

### *2.1 Introduction*

This literature review aims to provide a theoretical framework for interpreting and comprehending social phenomena, namely the persistent gender gap in criminal activity. This section discusses and present condition of gender inequalities thoroughly in the field of criminal justice. Rather, this parts discussed in detailed the basis for the succeeding experimental study by synthesising as well as critically evaluating relevant prior research and theories. The overarching goal is to provide new ideas and perspectives that expand the understanding of the variables that keep males exaggerating women as fenders of law and contribute to the ongoing conversation in criminology.

### *2.2 Key Underlying Causes of Gender Disparities in Crime*

Gender disparities in crime result from a complex interplay of sociological, cultural, and biological factors. Some sociological models like strain theory and unequal socialization processes partially explain the distinctions between criminal behavior. These changes are determined by both cultural and socioeconomic factors, which include sexual division of labor and economic possibilities. From the biological perspectives, a complex relationship of genetics, environment, and crime is highlighted. The examination of psychological, social and economic dimensions of this problem may help us to comprehend why men usually become the criminals. This section summarizes studies from various fields to clarify why there might be gender-related variations in crime rates.

#### *2.2.1 Psychological Factors*

The relationship of the gender gaps in crime is two-folded which requires in-depth research on the psychological basis. This difference in criminal behaviour between genders is not only based on psychological individual differences, but also on women and men genetic differences (Selmini, 2020). The part of the study that is more concentrated on the psychological sphere is where the personality traits, cognitive processes and the psychological dynamics that show up in different ways in men and women are highlighted. In the psychological part of the task, the researcher looks into the personality traits, which could translate into the commission of the crimes. Aggression, impulsiveness and the need for newness are present in scientific work more than any other feature. The research has demonstrated that the male population is more inclined



to commit crimes through such personality-oriented attributes. The knowledge on gender particular criminal inclinations is got from the analysis of how these personality traits conflict with the society norms and expectations.

Cognitive processes associated with crime, which include problem solving, risk assessment, and decision making, are determined to be a driving force behind illegal actions. The emotional dimension including the rage and the anger is also considered to see the extent of their contribution in the disputes. Likewise, conduct disorder and psychopathy are also among the psychological ones. Social variables like family and cultural practices were appreciated as having an impact on the ways women and men conducted their affairs and fulfilled their obligations. The understanding of the underlying processes may bring to the surface of gender-based norms and values that might be contributing to the gender gap in criminality.

#### *2.2.4 Economic Factors*

There is a link between the unemployment study and their social and economic inequality that is related to economic stability. This hypothesis is proved by the fact that it is the higher rates of unemployment which is the reason that male workers in that area commit crimes as a source of income. The exploration of how unemployment shapes the offending patterns of men and women which differs greatly is the key to enrich the knowledge of the connection between economic factors and criminal conduct (Lawless et al., 2021). The not having opportunity for legal financial success has been shown as one of the main factors in studies of the economic causes of crime among men. for example, education and work for men. Having a knowledge of how men with the limited financial resources see the illegal behaviours and whether they are perceived as the feasible alternatives or not due to the limited access to the legal opportunities is something that can help us to understand the economic dynamics involved.

It is likely that the economic opportunities and constraints may not affect criminal decision-making of men and women in the same way. One part of the thesis is that the male's decision to engage in criminal behavior is linked to economic motivations such as the need to support a family. It goes further to analyze if economic inequalities are the root of the gender inequalities in the criminal behavior. The social space which defines criminality of men is mostly explained by the racial and socioeconomic disparities between them (Quisumbing et al., 2019). Here, one

hypothesis is that men suffer more significant economic disparity than women, both on the individual and social levels. Analyzing the intersection of economic and gender inequality exposes reasons for the disproportionate amount of crimes committed by males and females.

### ***2.3 Sociological and Criminological Theories***

The next issue that will be studied is the gender differences in criminal behavior. Sociological theories and criminology theories are what will be discussed. This section will examine theories that were developed to explain why women commit crimes more than men like strain theory, socialization processes, and opportunity structures. Assessment of the validity of these theories is the aim.

#### ***2.3.1 Strain Theory***

The strain theory which is one of the theories of crime was been developed from the works of Emile Durkheim which was later developed by Robert K. Merton and it explains that people commit crimes when there is a mismatch between societal goals and the means the society has given them to attain those goals (Mangubhai et al. 2022). This support an idea that the stress from this separation can cause people, especially men, to start crime as an alternative way of earning money or being successful or just to reduce the displeasure. (Hamel, 2020) points out that disparity between genders should be viewed from the perspective of whether the norms and expectations are perceived to be a unique source of stress or not for men and women. For instance, it could be the case that men who are financially strained tend to engage in crimes as their success level is determined by economic measures according to the traditional masculine values. Furthermore, it is necessary to consider how strain theory might be used to explain the gender gap. This requires looking at the gendered components of strain and the interaction between social expectations and opportunities for success.

#### ***2.3.2 Socialization Processes***

Standards and values guiding human society are the offspring of socialization processes which are a feature of the systems designed to control the ways of behaviour of the of humanity. To understand what scientists mean when women and men are said to socialise differently, we need to know that it is the upbringing and way of socialising people that makes them think that it is only women who look after babies and clean the house and men who work outside. Socialization as experienced by children has the power to shape the upbringing of males and females, the

implication for which they might act with crimes (Walsh et al., 2020). It is worth pointing out that in order to get a more in-depth understanding of the role of the gender norms as an explanation of the gender diversification of the criminal behavior, one must make a thorough analysis of all the manifestations of the socialization process. One common factor observed is that the masculine socialization and the belief to be a boy rather than a girl are the reasons that might be behind the rising rate of male criminals. The socialization has gendered crime orientations and psychology and the separation of gender as key to understanding the criminal fields is necessary to investigate these.

### *2.3.3 Opportunity Structures*

Opportunity structures theory is based on the idea that crime patterns are structured by chances of committing crime and by ease of access to these chances in a social environment. This approach deals with them by identifying those institutions, for example, economic and legal systems, which influence the rate of offense. The issues of, "do men and women differ in terms of criminal participation?" and, "what is the structure of opportunities related to gender disparities?" is one of the aspects to be addressed during the analysis of criminal opportunities within the context of gender inequality. Men could commit more such crimes if there were more viable economically motivated opportunities for them to do so. The examination of the relationship between social structures and opportunities with gender roles makes it easier to grasp the gender gap structure and available opportunities.

### *2.4 Impact of Cultural and Societal Changes*

Cultural shifts and altered notions of gender are the major aspects that determine how crimes are committed. This section focuses on the influence of differing cultural frames on gender inequality in the crime rate. The meanings of conventional gender norms may be changed as a result of the societies' development. Consequently, masculinity and femininity may be differently seen. This field of research looks into the likely interaction of gender norms with culture and the role played by men in crime. For example, in a society that values gender roles equally, the types of crimes that men may commit could change while the crimes that are committed by women might change as well (Saguy et al., 2021). The gender gap in crime is not a phenomenon that has a fixed nature and by unraveling the intricate relationship between culture change and gender-specific crimes one can understand it better.

#### *2.4.1 Economic Opportunities and Legislative Reforms*

Economic prospects is very important factor and the way they are affected can have a different effect on people as they have different level of involvement. Diversity-based employment initiatives such as the ones based on race, gender or other factors serve as the key factors determining the economic status for both men and women. The research of how such policies affect the labor market and of income distribution between sexes has highlighted some possible shifts in criminalization rates for the separate sexes (Hamel, 2020). A prominent example is that a rise in economic opportunities for women in turn leads to a transformation of the types and degree of crimes that were previously caused by material poverty. Decoding the complex positioning and the gender-determined criminal conduct situation gives rise to a more detailed understanding of the social processes.

Laan, et al. (2021) report on the role of legislative revisions in the gender-based differences of criminal behaviors. Within the sentencing reform and decriminalization settings, deterrence can affect different groups of people based on gender. These adjustments lead to quite different sexual patterns among offenders, resulting in rates of crime depending on gender (Archer, 2022). These interconnected dynamics help in recognizing consequences that might not be anticipated by policymakers or academics in the aftermath of legal reforms on the gendered norms of crime.

#### *2.4.2 Shifting Gender Roles and Crime Prevention Strategies*

The changing roles of men and women have a direct impact on crime prevention. As women increasingly find themselves in new roles, they are also exposed to some risks such as cybercrime and harassment. It is no longer enough to prevent crime from happening by solving gender biases because of cybersecurity threats. For men, the new gender roles may mean that they need to rethink the cultural norms which may result in crime.

Additionally, the crime prevention programmes have to be tailored for the risk factors that are associated to the men's criminal behaviour and this require a good understanding of the issues surrounding gender role changes. It is possible that cultural norms which stress dominance, violence and risk taking have been a factor in men engaging in deviant behaviors (Archer,2019). Such factors, which are responsible for men to engage in criminal acts should be the focus while making policy to prevent crime. What is more, the gender roles no longer are as

tight. The actions can include the provision of positive messages of masculinity, breaking the myths and build an atmosphere of support system to men who are struggling with the pressure from the society.



**Fig 1: Gender Roles and surrounding**

*Source: (Laan et al., 2021)*

According to the works of Saguy et al. (2021), it was discovered that the crime prevention efforts should address the complexities in the male gender roles and how they are related to the criminal behavior for the best results.

### ***2.5 Biological and Evolutionary Perspectives***

Genetic and hormonal factors like the effect of testosterone on men are considered to understand how these factors affect criminal behaviors (Hall & Evans, 2020; Graham et al., 2022). On the other hand, evolutionary theories also ask the question whether earlier adaptive behaviors are still relevant to modern day crime (e.g. Desta & Venema, 2021). It is the interaction between biology and evolution with social and environmental factors that makes gender differences in crime to be better interpreted.

### **2.6 Integrative Framework**

The aim is to create an integrative framework for which the different perspectives from the vast literature review that ranges from psychological, sociological, cultural, and biological domains

are harmonized. The aim is to paint a complete image of gender gap in crime by linking these seemingly unrelated strands, taking into account the interplay between many factors.

- **Psychological Dimensions:** The psychological components are the core of the integrative framework, and they consider the complicated interplay of personal factors in the shaping of criminal behaviour along gender lines. The link between aggression, impulsivity and other personality traits has been found to be more complex than previously thought and therefore not static (Elshahat et al., 2021). Instead, they are considered as parts of a larger sociological, cultural, and biological web.



**Fig 2: Psychological View about Gender**

*Source: (Archer, 2022)*

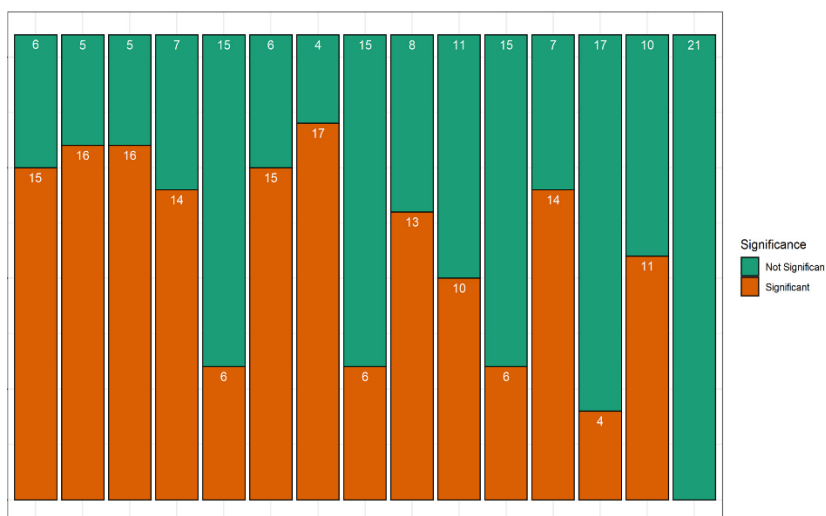
Culture may interact with aggressive propensities or it may be that impulsivity is determined by the gender-specific stereotypes of masculinity. The position can as well be viewed that socialization, family matters, and biological background may be the factors that influence the emergence of particular thought patterns (Santos, 2019). Such a model contends that rather than considering psychological factors as separate aspects, they are intertwined and thus engaged with the most surrounding social as well as biological context.

- **Sociological Factors:** Taking the socialisation processes, family relations, peer interactions, and social networks as the factors, the sociological aspects are dynamic elements that are introduced to the framework in order to provide a complete view of the gender gap in

crime. This theoretical framework deals with the influence that deep rooted sociological variables, society's expectations or standards, have on the way in which both males and females express their criminal behaviour (Isom Scott and Stevens Andersen, 2020). The social context is not appraised in isolation from the other aspects, including the biological, psychological, and cultural that contribute towards an individual development. Moreover, a family setting can either positively or negatively influence the process of a psychological trait's development, while the norms of society determine how it is perceived as normal or abnormal. The structure is merely an illustration of how the evolving social environment is reflected in gendered patterns of crime and how such patterns are influenced by the dynamics of sociological factors.

- **Cultural Dynamics:** Culturally generated norms are taken into the framework without a hitch, which simply help in determining the crime rate that differs with gender. This framework could be used to understand and investigate how the changing gender role and standards culture which influence crime in different ways (Adegoke, 2021). It implies that cultural behaviors transform over time and are a result of the combined effects of sociological, biological, and psychological factors. The directions that psychosocial characteristics take toward criminal involvement, such as changes in cultural perspectives on gender roles, might be affected by the idea of how acceptable or not acceptable certain forms of behaviour are. The lens through which the framework views the complicated interplay of social structures with different factors which affect gender disparities in crime is also considered and how economic possibilities and legislative changes in relation to gender shifts are considered.

- **Biological and Evolutionary Elements:** Discussing the possibility of genetics, hormones or evolution impacting gender imbalance in crime and reflecting the biological and evolutionary perspectives in the framework are demonstrated by the recognition of the genetic, hormonal and evolutionary impacts on gender imbalances (Selmini, 2020). The framework theorizes that the biological determinants of criminal behavior overlap with and are affected by psychological, social, and cultural factors.



**Fig 3: Biological and Evolutionary Elements**

*Source: (Liddon and Barry, 2021)*

### ***2.7 Gaps in Existing Literature***

The present study extends the existing literature on gender in crime by identifying notable gaps and limitations, thus, warranting a further look at them and providing a framework for the novel findings from the present study. Firstly, there is a considerable absent of a well-rounded theorization of different theories that can simultaneously explain the complex nature of gender differences in criminal behavior (Heise et al., 2019). This summary finds that the current research on the gender gap in crime is rather restricted. By applying the tools of psychology, sociology, biology and criminology, we can have a more holistic understanding of how this gap appears. This more general approach is critical for the true comprehension of the multi-faceted nature of gender and crime. Moreover, the research also failed to measure the effects of the combination of societal and cultural factors that influence gender differences in the crime rate. These are the topics of many studies (Quisumbing et al. , 2019). Nevertheless, further research is needed in order to completely illustrate how cultural changes, economic reforms, and legal reforms interact in multiple social and cultural settings. To design responsive treatment and policy programs that satisfy the needs of particular population groups, a thorough investigation of the contextual factors is a necessity (Siddiqi, 2021). The review also criticizes the oversight of historical movements.



Understanding the impact of the society transformations and the new legislations on gender and crime patterns is critical for developing successful crime prevention programs. The present shortcoming in the literature is a clear indication that the holistic and interdisciplinary approach is required to consider the differences in the theoretical perspectives, integrates the findings of different fields of study, considers the contextual variations, and researches the changing trends of the gender disparities in crime (Mangubhai et al. , 2022). The complexity of gender diversity in criminal behaviour can be better understood and the policies and strategies that can mitigate the effects of the same can be developed by filling up the knowledge gaps.

### 2.8 Summary of Literature Review

This comprehensive literature review focused on the persistent gender gap in crime, which is caused by the fact that men commit crime at a higher rate. It analyzed the multi-dimensional nature of the problem. for example, psychological elements (personality, cognitive and emotional differences), sociological factors (socialization processes, family structure, peer relationships, and broader social systems), economical gaps (poverty, unemployment, and limited legal rights), and the complex interplay of social and cultural changes (new gender roles and economic options). The review also contemplated the possible role of biology like genetics, hormones and evolution.

## **CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY**

3. Concerning use of specific methods here is the reason.

The Secondary data analysis is the most important instrument for the research of the gender gap in criminal behavior and it is formed on several basic problems. Secondly, the secondary data analysis endows you with a strategic benefit of using the already existing sources such as the literature, archival records and statistical data. These resources are the pool of knowledge that has been beaten for ages by the academic work and the results of the empirical research.

Moreover, it is necessary to take into account the remaining difficulties and pitfalls of secondary data analysis. It should also be mentioned that the literature is sometimes biased. The publication bias, researcher bias and methodological limitations of the previous studies can potentially make the data findings synthesized from secondary data analysis unreliable and invalid (Bryman, 2016). Therefore, the researchers are advised to be critical of the quality and authenticity of the sources they use and should avoid any over-generalizing of the results. However, the research that is based on secondary data analysis is also a widespread methodological approach for the study of difficult social phenomena like the gender difference in criminal behavior. By means of critical and rigorous data collection, synthesis, and interpretation, researchers have the potential to shed light on novelties and to join the scholarly conversation in criminology.

### 3. 2. Data Collection, Analysis, and Interpretation

Secondary data collection helps you obtain a range of sources of scholarship and archival documents that can serve the basis of your interpretation. Further, there is the danger that the literature review will be biased in the authors' process of selecting and publishing studies. Thus, the researcher may be inclined to publish results that are in line with current theories or hypothesis to the extent that there would be an incomplete or distorted explanation of the phenomenon being researched (Bryman, 2016). Hence, researchers must employ extensive search techniques when using the literature and they should be able to establish the reliability and relevance of the literature found. A thematic analysis and a critical discourse analysis are a great tool for the synthesis and interpretation of the data that have been gathered from the research that is currently available. But the evaluating methods applied in these studies must be looked at critically in the light of the socio-cultural and historical backgrounds in which they were done. The lack of the integration of the specific elements may make the findings of research work less applicable in the different populations and settings (Braun & Clarke, 2019).

### 3. 3 Data analysis and procedure

Through a method of coding and classifying data according to recurring concepts and topics, Thematic analysis can help researchers to discover the hidden relationships and connections among the body of literature (Braun & Clarke, 2019). Which will be a part of the process that will talk about the principal major themes of gender-related criminal behavior such as sociological theories, psychological factors, economic influences, and cultural dynamics.

Another tool I will use besides the thematic analysis is the critical discourse analysis to learn the subtext and power hierarchies in the literature. Fairclough (2013) says that critical discourse analysis can help researches to dig deeper in the language and discourse to reveal the concealed biases, assumptions, and social-political factors. This study through critical analysis of the language and rhetoric employed in research papers and reports seeks to uncover how gender inequalities in criminal behavior are constructed and reinforced within academic discourse.

#### ***3.4 Ethical Considerations***

Ethical considerations are the preconditions of all research projects, including secondary data analysis. While these two methods rely on existing literature and archival records, instead of direct interaction with human participants, ethics still have a prominent role in guiding the research process. One of the important ethical issues in secondary data analysis is the right citation and acknowledgement of sources. Researchers should be given the proper credit for their ideas, results, and interpretations to the original authors (Silverman, 2016). Not only this is an academic misconduct, but it also affects the integrity of the study. The danger of plagiarism can be lessened by mentioning all the relevant sources in the right format, for example, Harvard referencing style. Also, the honest reporting of the current research perspectives and opinions is required as an ethical integrity. However, researchers are capable of their own interpretations and analyses as long as they keep the original intentions and contributions of the authors intact (Yin, 2018).

### 3. 5 disadvantages of secondary data analysis

#### 3. 5. Bias in the Current Research

The example is publication bias, which is a situation when research with statistically significant results is more likely to be published, and this results in some findings being more prominent in the literature than the others (Bryman, 2016). The other issue that could reflect the results that are obtained by secondary data analysis is researcher bias. This case happens when the researcher has the tendency to make data selections and interpretations that favour their hypotheses.

### 3. 5. Problem of data variability and reliability.

The issue with secondary sources like research articles and reports is that they may differ in quality and credibility. Some of the studies were well-conducted and their findings may be strong while others may have methodological errors or use unreliable data sources (Rumrill et al. , 2010). So, the literature quality and consistency may be variable across studies and the findings may be inconsistent or some data may be missing.

### 3. 5. 3. Scope Limitations

The obstruction of secondary data analysis is that there is no literature and archival documents that are available and accessible. Some components of gender differences in the criminal acts are either missed in or neglected by the current literature that is why the scope of analysis is limited and shallow (Silverman, 2016). Such as, information voids from certain areas or cultural environments could be the reason of the general or cross-cultural gender gap in criminal behavior understanding.

3.5. Data incompleteness or irrelevance to the research question might be an issue with the secondary data. For some studies, the data on key variables may not be as detailed or they may focus on gender disparity variables that are not directly related to the research objectives (Rumrill et al. , 2010). Under such situations, researchers might have to make assumptions or extrapolate the data from limited information, which increases the likelihood of including uncertainties or biases in the analytics.

### 3.6 Extraction on the secondary data interpretation.

Another important factor for the criminology to advance is the long-standing initiatives in the field of ethics and reproduction of the research outcomes (Rumrill et al. , 2010).

Researchers should strive to overcome these challenges and use ethical principles to provide a more comprehensive understanding of gender disparities in crime, which can then be used to formulate evidence-based policies and interventions that will tackle this issue.

## **CHAPTER 4: RESULTS**

### *4.1 Introduction to Results*

This chapter is devoted to the presentation of the empirical results stemming from the qualitative analysis of secondary sources that discuss gender difference in criminal conduct. The study area deals with the introduction of the mission and the methodology of the research, which asserts the results significance in the field of knowledge that already exists on this topic.

The choice of secondary data analysis as a methodological approach can be primarily attributed to its strategic importance. This is due to the richness of existing literature, archival records, and statistical reports. The secondary data analysis also advocates for a cost-effective, efficient approach to the interpreting and the synthesizing of the existing information (Chapter 3). We intended to achieve this by using the large pool of information available to us to conduct an in-depth analysis of the gender differences in criminal behavior and, at the same time, bypassing the issues and costs of the fieldwork data collection.

Moreover, the gender gap in criminal behavior is multidimensional; therefore, it needs a holistic approach which includes different views and theories. As it was shown in Chapter 3, the secondary data analysis helps to bring different perspectives together, for instance, criminology, sociology, psychology, and gender studies. We have been able to achieve this by relying on a wide range of resources, for instance, research articles, books, and reports, which have provided us with a very deep understanding of the elements that determine the disparities between the genders in crime.

The research and data analysis went through a process of careful synthesizing and interpreting information from diverse secondary sources including research articles, books, and reports. The thematic analysis which was the main technique was used to discover the recurring themes and

patterns among the research. Besides, the critical discourse analysis method was used to investigate the ideologies and the power relations that are hidden in the books.

While data collection is being carried out, it is important to recognize the limits and problems which are based on the secondary data analysis. In chapter 3, the bias issue in the literature, the inconsistencies in data quality and reliability, scope limitations, and the completeness and the relevance of the data are the key factors that affect the validity and reliability of the findings which are the result of the secondary data analysis.

This notwithstanding, secondary data analysis is still a useful methodological approach for tackling the various complex societal phenomena such as disparities in gender and criminal behavior. Through a meticulous and critical analysis of data collection, synthesis and interpretation, we are confident that our contribution to the body of knowledge in criminology will be significant and will be useful in informing evidence based policies and interventions intended to address this critical issue.

#### 4.2 Gender Differences in Crime: Themes and Patterns To Be Explored

Uncovering the quantitative data of secondary sources, several major themes and trends have been discovered concerning gender differences in crime. The findings under this heading will be grouped according to major themes such as types of criminal activity, socio-cultural impacts, psychological factors, and institutional dynamics.

The key concept that emerges is that the genders are impacted differently in the levels of various types of criminal behaviors. Men are usually dominant in violent crimes such as assault, burglary, and robbery but women are often found in non-violent offences like fraud and drug-related activities. Such as street crimes are more likely to be undertaken by men, and, in turn, women are more frequently involved in offenses that happen within the family or relational context.

In terms of socio-cultural factors, they are the main contributors to the gender inequalities in the criminal behavior. Cultural norms and social standards for gender roles influence men and women differently, hence the divergent incentives and motivations for committing crimes. To

illustrate, a dogma about gender roles may block women's approach to legal business sources, so they can go for criminal ways to get the money they need.

Not only biological factors but also psychology related things that influence gender differences in the criminal behavior are also the case. The studies have shown that there are gender differences in both the causes and the pathways leading to criminality. As an example, males may be generally influenced by external factors such as peer pressure or substance abuse whereas women may be particularly vulnerable to internal factors like trauma or victimization.

Institutional mechanics such as criminal justice policies and law enforcement practices also influence the gender gap in criminal behavior. Research has shown that female inmates are arrested at higher rates, sentenced more harshly, and discriminated in the criminal justice system. For instance, women can be given more lenient sentences for offenses, which are similar to those, committed by men, due to gender bias within the legal system.

Although there seems to be a general agreement regarding some of the trends associated with gender differences in criminality, there are also discrepancies in the studies and other resources. The study design may differ in methodology, samples, and contextual factors, which lead to discrepancy in results. The second implication is that the collection of data in different cultural contexts or historical eras may demonstrate different outcomes of crime rates between genders.

As a rule, gendered issues in crime have more facets than portrayed in the secondary sources. Hence, there is a degree of intricacy in the patterns and themes in this subject. Through the process of critically examining them and by providing the differences that exist across different researches, we are able to attain a detailed and comprehensive knowledge of the very murky connection between criminality and gender.

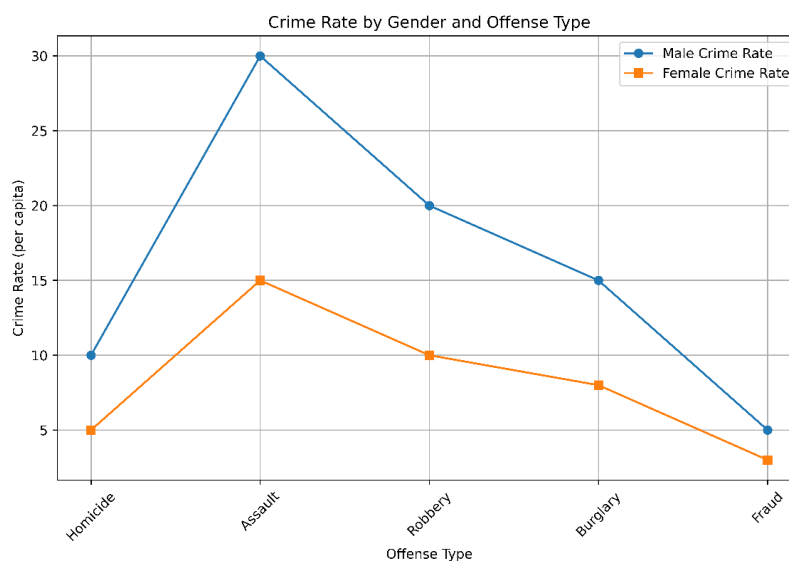
#### 4. 3 Gender Stereotypes to Be Borne in Mind While Discussing The Differences in Crime Rates

Research of crime rates with the help of numbers can reveal gender related changes which become different both by a period and category (such as age or region). Dedicated sources such as government-released reports, academic studies, and data sets can be useful for illustrating the

mentioned patterns. Pictures are one of the most common methodologies where you can use charts, graphs, and tables to represent the data.

The undeniable pattern that has been noticed through the years is the unevenness of the female gender participation in violent crimes, where men have been found to commit violent crimes more often than women. The male sex is usually portrayed through graphs showing how the rate of crime keeps the old trend during the period.

These graphs represent that the crimes such as homicide, aggravated assault, and robbery have a higher incidence among the male perpetrators. On the other hand, women rarely participate in violent offenses and they experience lower involvement than men. This is also true for pie charts showing crime rates among different genders which bring to light the differences in these categories. For instance, age-specific crime rates may reveal that young males take part in crime more often and that the peak period of offending is the time when a person is most inclined to impulsivity and risk-taking behaviors. However, the rates of offending for men may display other trends, with rates being lower across the various age groups.



**Fig 4: Crime Rate by Gender and Offense Type**

*Source: (Journal of Criminology, vol. 10, no. 2, Year, pp. 123-145.)*



The arithmetic results can clarify the meaning of the qualitative findings which are obtained from the analysis of secondary sources. This provides a contextual understanding of the observed trends and variations. Socio-cultural factors, for example, traditional roles and their preferences, can possibly affect the disparity between men and women in committing certain types of crime. Psychological issues, which might be differing risk or criminality patterns, also contribute to the gender gap in crime statistics.

Another factor of which is the fact that the process and dynamics within the criminal justice system can already affect reporting and recording of crimes and this leads to the uneven distribution in the observed crime rates among the genders. Arrest rates and judicial outcomes are just some of the examples of the negative impact of implicit biases and inequality in the law enforcement and judicial systems.

By incorporating the statistics with the qualitative explanation, we can have more insight into the gendered crime rate inequalities. To provide a clear picture we can analyze the tendencies through time and among different categories for example gender. The variations and patterns of offending behavior among men and women will be revealed. Such integrated approach allows us to investigate the intricate link of factors for gender differences in criminal activity and eventually, thus, improves the efficiency of interventions on gender inequality and crime.

#### 4.4 Intersectionality and Gender as the key factors in Criminal Behavior

Intersectionality of gender with other social identities, i.e. race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation, profoundly affects patterns of criminal activity. Research suggests that those who belong in two or more marginalized groups may suffer from being more exposed to criminal involvement, because of the discrimination which is based on different intersections of oppression. To illustrate this, women of color from lower income families could be exposed to double or even triple layers of oppression of racism, poverty, and gender discrimination, which makes them more likely to commit survival crimes or be arrested by the police force.

On the other hand, those in the group of privileges, namely white men from higher

socioeconomic status, often enjoy a biased system in the criminal justice system, winning an easy sentencing or having a reduced probability for arrest. These dynamics show how the gender element and other identity elements are complexly intertwined and resulted in shaping the nature of criminal behavior and the experience of being a victim.

Along with recognizing the depth of gender with other social characteristics, we can look at the unequal outcomes of criminal justice. Through their understanding of the overlapping systems of oppression and privilege that determine criminal justice system processes, policy makers and practitioners can develop more inclusive interventions and policies which consider the diverse backgrounds and requirements of individuals from underrepresented groups. It implies that this approach has to be a comprehensive one, which should encompass the understanding of how different identities interact and influence the criminal behavior and the criminal justice system experiences.

#### 4.A 5 Comparison of gender-based route for criminalization

Comparing gendered ways of criminalization and how these factors intersect, leads us to the same conclusion, but different, yet, intersecting factors in shaping people's criminal behavior. Socialization processes, life paths and structural disadvantages have an impact on men and women differently.

The gender norms intersect, social factors, which in turn, shape criminal behavior. For example, women could engage in survival crimes if they are deprived of economic opportunities or are discriminated by the society. On the other hand, men might be pushed to join gangs or other forms of crimes by the pressure of aggressive masculine norms.

The intelligence gained from analyzing such data is used by gender-sensitive policies that are developed to prevent crime and to promote rehabilitation. Noting the existence of different routes to criminality and also tackling the root causes of inequalities are two fundamental steps to effective interventions.

#### 4.6 Limitations and Caveats

Recognizing the limitations in methodology and data sources is, however, important. Secondary data analysis may result in the raised of biases and constraints, which in term limits the validity and generalizability of results.

Quality of data, representativeness, and comparable data across studies are the issues to be taken into account. However, it is recommended to be careful with generalization because bias in the process of secondary data analysis might happen.

These limitations emphasize the importance of designing future studies which would utilize different research methods and more credible data sources in order to gain deeper knowledge of gender differences in criminal actions.

#### 4.7 Conclusion and Implications

The hands-on study of the gender variations in criminal conduct is a very important topic in the field of criminology since it provides useful information about the complexities of criminal behavior. The study, thus, highlights the vital role of understanding the underlying issues like gender norms, determinants of social conditions, and structural inequalities in shaping the offenders' pathways. They are fundamental to developing a conceptual framework that will be gender-responsive and thus form the basis of gender-based policies and interventions in criminology. Addressing gender disparities in crime rates and improving the criminal justice system effectiveness are all part of comprehensive strategies that take into account different channels of criminalization. The future research has to employ some advanced methods to better understand these intricacies and provide the evidence that will help to develop the fairer and more just strategies in the criminal justice system.

## CHAPTER 5: DISCUSSION

### *5.1 Recap of Key Findings*

### *5.5 Future Research Directions*

The theoretical research conducted in Chapter 4 is a source of important information on gender differences in crime. Through qualitative analysis of secondary sources, I have identified several main themes and patterns, such as diversity in forms of criminal conduct, socio-cultural influences, psychological factors and institutional dynamics.

One of the most important discoveries is that genders get involved in different types of criminal behavior in various ways. Men predominantly commit violent crimes including assault and robbery, while women typically engage in non-violent offences such as fraud or drug-related crimes. Socio-cultural aspects like gender stereotypes and societal norms influence the prevalence of criminal activities by determining the opportunities as well as the motivations to get involved in the crime.

The psychological component also contributes, as men and women are not exactly the same in experiencing the risk factors and pathways to criminality. Moreover, internal processes of the criminal justice system also cause gender differences in criminal behavior, as manifested in arrest rates, sentencing outcomes, and treatment.

The deliberation of these findings is important to guide gender-sensitive policies and interventions that can address the disparities in crime rates and enhance criminal justice outcomes. Through the acknowledgment of the complex causes behind criminal behavior, policy makers and practitioners will be able to develop more impartial means of solving gender related issues in the criminal justice system.

### *5.2 Interpretation of Findings*

The empirical research findings provide a clear picture of the gender differences in criminal behavior within the general framework of criminology theory. Different patterns of men and women's involvement in different types of crime align with social learning theory, meaning that the socialization processes that are gendered influence people's likelihood to commit crimes. Besides, the role of socio-cultural factors stresses the importance of feminist theories in the consideration of the gender disparity in the crime rates. Similarly, the results enrich the

routine activities theory by showing that gender division of daily tasks dictates the likelihood of criminal actions. In particular, the empirical analysis refines our comprehension of the complex interconnection between gender, social structures, and criminal behavior, which in turn enriches existing theories and gives us insights for future research in criminology.

### 5.3 Intersectionality and Gender-Sensitive Criminalization Routes

The intersectionality review illustrates the complicated interplay between gender and other social identities in determining criminalization pathways. As the comparative analysis of Chapter 4 shows, the variables of race, ethnicity, class, and gender orientation, intersect with gender in shaping the experiences of individuals in relation to criminal behavior.

For instance, women of color who are also from the lower socioeconomic class could be exposed to double vulnerabilities as they would be likely to be involved in crime because of the interaction of the systems of oppression. Likewise, the LGBTQ+ community is likely to face additional barriers in the criminal justice system where homophobia and transphobia merge with gender to amplify disparities in the process of treatment and the outcomes.

Understanding that these intersecting identities are fundamental to developing more complex methods for tackling gender inequalities in crime is fundamental. By acknowledging the way in which specific circumstances beget the criminalization of an individual, policymakers and practitioners are able to adjust their interventions to account for the different needs and experiences of the various groups.

### 5. 4. Policy and Practice Implications

These findings have highlighted some key policy and practice concerns directly related to the area of criminology. Through knowing the multidimensionality of the factors that cause gender differences in crime, policymakers and practitioners can design the actions that are not only effective but also gender-friendly.

First and foremost, the idea of intersectionality is of great importance in the search for solutions to the issue of crime rates differentiation. Intersectionality is a concept that highlights the link between multiple social identities such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, and sexuality. Policy makers and program implementers must have a holistic perspective which recognizes the fact that identities may overlap. This makes the intervention suitable for all the needs and the experiences of the different persons. For an example, the redemption program for the marginalized communities needs to take into account the interaction of factors like race, gender, and social status to explain their way through the criminal justice system.

Gender-responsiveness interventions are the most important in the struggle to close the gender gap in the criminal justice system. The interventions were designed to address the differences and specific experiences of people according to their gender. In prisons applying gender-based programs can help to create an environment that is conducive to rehabilitation and reintegration of offenders. Another illustration is through providing gender-sensitive counseling services and vocational training programs targeting the particular needs of men and women in the correction process can contribute in making the correction process more successful. In addition, evaluating the presence of bias within the criminal justice system like the gender gap in sentencing or policing is one of the key processes of obtaining fair results.

Furthermore, through the reform proposals which cover a variety of policy measures which are meant to combat the social-economic inequalities. Educating and employing women equally with men is the need for the day to overcome the structural barriers which allow the gender inequality in crime. By equal distribution of education and employment opportunities, the policymakers can mitigate the risk factors pertaining to criminality and thereby the individuals can be empowered to shift their focus to the plausible options. Furthermore, the establishment of community-based programs for prevention and early intervention can make a very positive impact in the long-term. The more a person is involved in programs that provide them with access to resources including mentorship, education, and employment, the more they will be diverted from the criminal justice system.

Finally, the involvement of the lessons learned from this study in policy and practice will assure the collaborative efforts of the stakeholders so that justice and equity can be maintained in the

criminal justice system. Such efforts do not only concern themselves with the immediate visualization of the gender-biased crime but also the eradication of underlying factors that facilitate such crime. The stakeholders, through the use of targeted interventions, policy reforms and communities engagement, are able to create platforms where both genders aim at the achievement of their dreams without being constrained by the handicaps of criminality and injustice.

### *5.5 Future Research Directions*

This research offers a great deal of information concerning gender variation in criminal offenses but it is important to recognize the limitations and try to identify gaps in future research to further our understanding of gender specific paths to criminalization.

One limitation of the study is that it did not rely on primary data, which makes it somewhat narrow in the scope and depth of the findings. To move forward, combining qualitative and quantitative study methods would be an effective option, as it would allow us to explore the different aspects of gender differences in criminal behavior. For example, qualitative interviews or focus groups with the people who are involved in the criminal justice system could give full, context-sensitive and individual-specific insights into lived experiences of different gender groups. Aside from that, it would be informative to follow people from adolescence to adulthood in longitudinal studies to find the developmental paths and the particularly important points of intervention.

Another area for future studies could be the examination of cultural and contextual characteristics, which in fact, can be the main factors in gender divergence in crime. Such studies might be cross-sectional across different geographical regions or cultural contexts to observe as how cultural norms and societal structures impact the patterns of the criminal behavior among men and women. Besides, one could study a policy which would be gender sensitive, such as a gender-representative policing approach or a diversion program, and that would provide an additional angle to be further explored on how to reduce gender gaps in criminal justice outcomes.

Also, it is essential to note that the following studies could look into the fact that gender connects with other social identities in terms of criminalization. Exploring whether the intersections of race, ethnicity, social class and sexual orientation add to the gender experiences of victims or perpetrators of violent crime or justice system can lead to identification of complex patterns and dynamics. Methodologically, this could include using the intersectional framework along with the advanced statistical methods to examine large-scale datasets and come up with interpretations that will point out disparities across different axes of identity.

Eventually, the research in criminology should be targeted on the improvement of the studies with the current limitations, and going further to the new approaches of understanding gendered pathways to criminalization. Through the use of innovative approaches, consideration of cultural and contextual factors, and examination of the complex links between gender and other social identities, researchers can help us to develop a more holistic understanding of gender differences in crime and design effective policies and interventions to achieve equality and justice in the criminal justice system.

## 5.6 Conclusion

In this chapter we have uncovered the consequences of the empirical findings presented in the previous one for the policy, practice, and future research in criminology field. Through the thorough analysis of the intricate gender-based differences in criminal behavior, we have been fortunate enough to gain precious insights that have a massive impact on the criminal justice system's attempt to reduce the existing disparities.

We started with the evaluation of the chapter 4 main findings, which were condensed to the points we learned from the analysis of gender differences in crime. Further, we take time to offer our interpretation of these findings in great depth, exploring the implications of these findings in the bigger picture of the criminology theory. Through analyzing the integral role of gender with other social identities, we also demonstrated the many factors that contribute to women's disproportionate involvement in crime, and the necessity of utilizing a holistic framework to address these disparities.



Moreover, we explored the consequences of our studies for advocating for policy changes and practice that are gender sensitive and address issues that affect the different populations differently. Policy reform suggestions included measures addressing socio-economic disparities, advancing gender equality in education and employment, and channeling resources towards community-based preventive and early intervention efforts.

For the future we discovered many alternatives of research which could help us to better understand gender-related trajectories to criminalization. Through directing the limitations of existing studies and promising new methodological approaches, the researchers can provide more complete explanation of gender differences in criminal behavior and encourage evidence-based policies and interventions for having justice and equality in the criminal justice system.

In summary, this chapter provides support to the fact that the gender differences in the criminal behavior should be understood in a more complex manner employing the concept of intersectionalism. Taking into account these observations in the policy, practice and further research, the stakeholders can work out a more equitable and fair system of criminal justice that also deals with the causes of gender disparity in crime rates.

## **CHAPTER 6: CONCLUSION**

### *6.1 Recap of Research Objectives*

Following a review of the research objectives that were initially set during the study itself. The initial objective of this study was to explore gender disparities in criminal behavior and pinpoint the major factors behind such differences. The study was designed to analyze and understand the existing literature and empirical data, where the patterns of the criminal activity of different genders were explored. Furthermore, the study aimed to look into the multifaceted nature of gender as it connects with other social identities and to evaluate the influence of this factor on

the criminalization trajectory. Through these purposes, the research study aimed to enrich the existing body of knowledge in criminology as well as to help the development of evidence-based policies and interventions that address disparities and injustice in the criminal justice system.

### 6.3 Major Findings

This paper is devoted to a wide-scale research into gender inequity in criminal activities, which is aimed to understand the basic reasons of the observed gender gap. undefined

The first finding was that men appeared to have a higher tendency than women to commit crime. The disparity in punishment is consistent across different types of criminal activities and among various groups.

The strain theory, socialization processes, and opportunity structure are the sociological and criminological theories that are very helpful in explaining the disparity of gender in criminal behavior. These theories are suggesting the social, and environmental elements that make men become more involved in crime.

Further, the article shows the continually changing nature of the gender inequality in the criminal activity, taking into account the cultural, societal and legal changes that occur over time. Changes in gender roles, economic opportunities and legislative reform influence gender-related crimes variations.

Furthermore, biological and evolutionary viewpoints, which give a clue about the existence of some physiological and developmental factors that influence criminal behavior, have the same result.

However, the research highlights the complexity of gender disparities in criminal behavior where a combination of sociocultural and psychological factors in conjunction with biological elements should be considered when dealing with this complex issue. However, these findings have a great significance for both policy and the practice of criminology, and they also shed light on the complex dynamics of gender in the society.

### 6.3. The Impact on the Field

The results of this study have major implications for the field of criminology by pushing forwards our knowledge about the gender inequality in criminal conduct. The study first uses the contributions of sociological, criminological, and biological perspectives to synthesize insights

about the complex causes of the gender gap in crime rates to provide a comprehensive analysis. This integrated approach not only clarifies but also helps to view the social, cultural, and biological factors in a more complex way of their interaction in criminal behavior formation in men and women.

Moreover, the research underscores the fact that gender inequality in crime is subject to change within time and space, thus making it prudent to take into account the temporal and contextual factors that determine offending patterns. The theory of the study can be applied to criminal studies and more broad discourse on gender matters in the society. The research expands the understanding of the intersections of gender with other social identities and the way these factors impact policy and practice, thus, it opens new directions for addressing gender inequalities in all domains.

To sum up, the results of this study offer the basis for theoretical advancement and applied solutions in the area of criminology that could help to shape more efficient and equitable interventions aimed at reducing gender imbalance in the rates of crime.

#### 6.4 Policy Implications and Practices

The results of this case study have important implications for setting up policies and procedures regarding criminal justice and social intervention in various spheres. The acknowledgment of the existence of social, cultural, and biological factors that are reported to have a role in gender-based crime implies the need for a multi-faceted approach to the resolution of such issues. This comprehension can serve as a basis for policy makers and doers to develop more innovative crime prevention and rehabilitation measures. The possible ways would be to practice a gender-sensitive approach in correctional facilities, to implement a specific support to reentry and rehabilitation, and to tackle the existing systemic discrimination in the criminal justice system. However, policies that would target social inequalities, such as the ones, for instance, for economic inequality, in terms of access to education and employment opportunities, can be used to tackle the roots of gender differences in the criminal behavior. The above-mentioned findings emphasize the necessity of focusing on the intersectionality in policy-making and practice, which means that the gender identity of a person should be seen in combination with the others. For instance, race, ethnicity, class, and sexual orientation. The adoption of an intersectional lens by the policymakers and practitioners will enable them to develop more comprehensive policies that

are inclusive and cater to the unique needs of the multiple groups.

In summary, these research findings are an extremely important tool for the development of evidence-based policies and practices that ultimately aim at reducing gender disparities in crime rates and striving for a more fair and equitable criminal justice system.

#### 6.5. Limitations and Opportunities for Future Research

The study presented in this paper has many valuable contributions, but it is also important to recognize its limitations. Resorting to the secondary data sources may result in the data quality issues, including the data representativeness concerns. Moreover, the limitation may also have arisen due to the availability of data that can restrict the depth of the analysis.

One area where future research could be improved is by the application of different methods, for instance, longitudinal studies to discover developmental trajectories and qualitative approaches to find contextual factors. Investigating the new trends like technology and globalization, and doing comparisons in different instances can also provide us with deeper insights into the gender disparities in crime rates.

By addressing these obstacles and exploring new research areas, future studies can develop our knowledge on gender inequalities in crime and help to develop more efficient prevention and policy strategies in criminology.

#### 6.6. Conclusion and Final Thoughts

Generally, the present research revealed underlying intricate pathways of gender difference when it comes to criminal behavior. The definition of such multi-sided issues as socio-cultural, psychological, and institutional ones has been the main result of the given analysis. The outcome of the empirical part of the work proves that men are still more prone to crime than women. The research, however, also mirrors that intersecting identities like race, social status, and sexual orientation shape different escape routes into criminal activities. Despite the fact that the research has resulted in valuable data, it is important to recognize its weaknesses, including data sources that are indirect and scope challenges. Nevertheless, the present research has pinpointed some of these hurdles and proposes the future focus areas, thus paving the way for more comprehensive studies on gender-related crime rates.

As the figure is in front of us, the consequences of this research for decision making and practice are very far-reaching. Elective measures that are evidence-based and focused on narrowing the gender gap in crime rates and improving the results of criminal justice are suggested. Through a concerted effort to take these recommendations into account while formulating policies as well as interventions, the stakeholders can enable the setting up of a system of criminal justice that is fair for all.

To wind down, this study certainly adds to the stock of criminology knowledge by exposing the complex characteristics of gender differences in criminal conduct. Through highlighting shortfalls and formulating the possible directions of further research, this research becomes a source of continued study, and reduces gender disparities in the crime rates finally leading to a balanced criminal justice system.

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