



How Gender Influences Crime Rate

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Crime is an act that is breaking the law, and it is punishable by the government. Shoplifting, violent offenses, and murder, for example, are all considered crimes. For maintaining societies' order, laws are created to restrict everyone's behavior. When some people commit a crime, they need to be punished by law: for instance, with fines, community service, or imprisonment. In this research we are going to discuss the probability of committing crime in relation to gender.

Based on the research, "Crime, Gender and Policing: The Role of Women Officers in Addressing Gender-Based Violence in India" by Kandaswamy Paramasivan, Thangatur Sukumar Hariharan, Nabila Khan and S. Thejaswin, published in 2026, has consistently shown that men commit more crimes than women, and it is more like violent crime (Piatkowska et al., 2024). While women are more likely to be involved in non-violence offenses such as theft, fraud and some drug - related crimes. Overall crime rates have decreased over the past few decades. However, it rose during the COVID-19 pandemic. Nowadays, many legal systems focus more on rehabilitation instead of only punishment because criminal behavior is usually caused by family issues, trauma and poverty. They also use technology to help prevent crime, but this raises concerns about privacy and fairness.

Gender also affects how people experience crime and feel about safety in their community. A study conducted in Chile with 10,686 adults found that women reported a lower sense of security than men, while men had a higher rate of crime victimization. Women also reported higher levels of anxiety and depressive symptoms than men (Duarte et al., 2025). The study also found that the effects of crime can vary depending on gender. For women, perceived safety in their neighborhood was significantly related to their psychological well-being. While victimization affected the mental health of both men and women. This suggests that gender differences in crime are not only related to who committed crimes, but also to how people experience crime. Therefore, it is important to consider criminal behavior and the different effects that crime can have on men and women, in addition to finding out the relationship between gender and crime.

In a study result of "Gender and arson: psychosocial, psychological and somatic offender characteristics at the time of the crime" by Victoria Andren, Torun Lindholm, Jenny Yourstine, and Mattias Damberg, published in 2023, it suggests that it is important to give support and help to people who have psychological and social difficulties for preventing them from committing a crime. In the research they define 100 male and 100 female subjects; they are all Swedish and all committed as arson offenses from 2000 to 2010. The result shows that women have more self-destruction, lower levels of functioning overall, and have contacted psychiatric services before they are convicted. Higher rates of women having contact with psychiatric services suggest that healthcare professionals may have potential to identify people who need additional help. This shows that we should put more attention and more appreciation on the people who are dealing with any difficulties in their life. It can prevent their behavior from getting worse and leading to crime.



In conclusion, the relationship between gender and crime can be analyzed through different experiences and different crimes. Overall, studies have suggested that men are more likely to commit violent crimes, while women may experience different psychological and social difficulties related to criminal behavior with more self-destructive behavior, lower overall functioning, and previous contact with psychiatric services. Research therefore suggests that society should focus more on the potential of people who will commit a crime rather than the punishment after crime (Andrén et al., 2023). Healthcare professionals, schools, families, and communities can work together to find out who really needs more help in mental health. Therefore, understanding the differences between genders can help create more effective and targeted crime-prevention strategies and reduce the possibility of criminal behavior in the future.



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