

# [Why do men commit more crimes than women](https://assignbuster.com/why-do-men-commit-more-crimes-than-women/)

[Sociology](https://assignbuster.com/essay-subjects/sociology/)

Why Men Commit More Crimes Than Women Do Symbolic internationalism theory focusses on persons and groups relationships with human action rather than large-scale social structures. It provides that human actions and interactions are logical so long as there is an interchange of communication and symbols. The theory clearly defines the reason men take part in more criminal activities than women do.
To begin with, men are more aggressive and less daring than women are, and this gives them an upper hand when criminal activities are considered. Secondly, most men wish to accomplish their masculinity to express to others and themselves by committing a crime. Social class, age, and sexual orientation and their desire to show they are the superior species often shape these masculinities. Moreover, men are involved in more activities that are criminal because they have more access to power and resources than women do hence leading to different types of crime.
Furthermore, men are likely to commit more crimes than women because they have more social pressure to provide for their families, and less social support is conferred to men than women are. According to Matsueda and Heimer, men often strive to reach success faster thus does this by engaging in crime. They also boost incomes by engaging in criminal dealings.
Consequently more funds should be apportioned in fighting male crime. Male crimes are often hostile and can lead to damages and deaths. They also occur frequently compared to female crimes. The application of more resources to fight male crime will lead to less crime-taking place. These resources will mean more police officers joining the forces hence random patrols, therefore, deterring crime.
Work Cited
Matsueda, Ross L., and Karen Heimer. " A symbolic interactionist theory of role-transitions, role-commitments, and delinquency." Developmental theories of crime and delinquency (1997): 163-213.