

# Compare homicide and suicide rates in japan

Sociology



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Task: Studies by Brookman have positioned Japan as the leading society in suicide rate compared to societies such as Mexico, Germany and the US. In addition, studies have revealed that, among the studied societies, Mexico has the lowest suicide rate. However, it is significant noting that, in all the studied societies, the rate of suicide is higher in men than it is the case in women. Moreover, one should note that, despite possessing the highest suicide rate, it possesses lowest rate of homicide (Brookman 104). Significantly, the table has revealed that the US has a considerably higher homicide rate compared to the insignificant 0.5 rate in Japan. In contrast, the rate of suicide in Japan is significantly higher compared to the inferior rate in US, which translates to almost half of the suicide rate in Japan. It is worthwhile emphasizing that, in order to explain for the above disparities, studies by Brookman have employed sociological perspective to justify the situation. Brookman has argued that, a society's cumulative longing to commit murder relies on social aspects. However, he has stated that gun availability heightens the possibility of a society and its ability to consign murder. Considerably, there is an obvious connection between the rate of murders and the possession of guns, especially handguns. Studies by Brookman have postulated that, murder impulses occur significantly to the percentage of the population who are sufficiently jealous, angry, or self-destructive. Brookman has added that there are certain social factors that may pose massive impact on brutal crime. These social factors include violence from the media and income discrimination. He has argued that several scholars have associated crime wave of 60s and 70s with the aging of the initial generation of television. He has added that, introducing a television in a certain region results to double figures in crime rates immediately after the aging of the

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first generation of television. In addition, although there is no clear correlation of total scarcity rate with crime rate, income inequality result to clear correlation with crime rate. Brookman has postulated that when crime rates of a state are compared to their rates of income inequality, it is evident that sky-scraping inequality rate translates to high homicide rate. It also results to increased violent crimes and elevated rates of confinement. Concisely, the above correlation has justified the insignificant lower levels of homicide in Japan than in the US. Income inequality results to two distinct groups that compete for state public goods. These groups are the rich and the unfortunate (Brookman 108). Significantly, the rich lucratively lobby for an uneven split of services and for elimination of services. Moreover, the economic elite of the US has sturdy political affiliations and their interests do not significantly correspond with the interests of the poorer neighborhoods. For instance, as the poorer citizens drive for superior enforcement of the law and better neighborhood policing, wealthier citizens have no attention in insignificant public policing. Consequently, there is inefficient security in neighborhoods that seriously need it. In addition, there is formation of indirect policies that benefit a certain group at the expense of the other especially in job creation. In response, the back up of elite interests calcifies the gap of inequality and draws off money away from law enforcement in shoddier neighborhoods. Accordingly, in Japan, there are lower levels of income inequality compared to the towering -income inequality levels in the US. Moreover, there are inferior rates of brutal crimes in Japan than it is the case in the US. Significantly, the rising rates of murder cases have coupled an escalating rate of income inequality. Another significant cause for the towering homicide rate in the US relies on the straining of the social fabric. In <https://assignbuster.com/compare-homicide-and-suicide-rates-in-japan/>

addition, the inefficiency of police and the institutions of judiciary partake vital roles in fueling the occurrence of homicides. Typically, one should note that the presence of weak social integration is very vital championing homicides. Breakup of social order creates a suboptimal stability of violence and anarchy. Perhaps US's economic disproportions and institutional realities have influenced the above destabilization at a low rate, leading to a situation where the youth are killing one another in the streets with no effort to stop them. The violence increases over time as a culture of reimbursement results into a world where a single murder creates another (Brookman 125). In conclusion, sociological scholars in the US have recommended different potential policies that will help decrease homicides. Such policies range from the motive such as the institutionalized inequality to the means such as the illicit gun trade. Another category relies on the mechanism where the policies tackle retaliatory as well as self- driven violence. Work Cited Brookman, Fiona. Understanding Homicide. Newbury Park, CA: SAGE, 2005. Print.