



Exploring the Dynamics of Leadership Styles in Multinational Corporations

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Abstract

By exploring the connection between female offending rates and structural characteristics of communities in the United States, this study adds to previous work in the field of macrosocial-crime, which sought to elucidate the factors contributing to overall crime rates or male-specific crime rates. For the first time, we break down the index-crime rates from the Uniform Crime Report (UCR) by gender, focusing on homicide, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, and larceny-theft to set our research apart from others. Our research also looks at how structural disadvantages affect the frequency with which women commit index offenses. Further, we examine the disparity in the impact of structural determinants on female and male offending rates and compare these findings. The study accounted for confounding variables including age range and social context that may have contributed to criminal activity. Alternative measurements of structural disadvantage, such as poverty and unemployment rates specific to gender, are used to provide indicators that are more conceptually acceptable. The main finding has a solid and consistent character. Although male crime rates are more obviously affected, there are striking similarities between the underlying causes contributing to high levels of female crime and those driving male crime.

Key words: Strategies for Managing Diversity in the Workplace: Lessons from Successful Organizations

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a noticeable increase in scholarly attention towards the social ecology of crime across many geographical areas. The units of analysis in this study might vary and include cities, standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSAs), communities, states, or societies (Allan and Steffensmeier, 1989; Bursik and Grasmick, 1993; Sampson and Wilson, 1995). It is worth noting that the two aforementioned tendencies have not been well integrated, resulting in a notable gap in the existing criminological literature. The current focus of individual-level research is increasingly centered on examining the factors and associations related to female involvement in



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criminal behavior.

However, when it comes to aggregate-level research investigating the connection between structural determinants and crime, the majority of studies primarily on male criminality. The research in question, commonly focusing on cities or SMSAs as the primary unit of analysis, utilizes either male-exclusive rates or overall crime figures that are heavily influenced by substantially higher rates among males (for comprehensive evaluations, refer to Messner and Golden, 1992; Sampson and Wilson, 1995; Shihadeh and Steward, 1994). To the best of our current understanding, there is a lack of published research investigating the potential similarities or differences in the structural and city-level factors influencing criminal conduct between women and men. The gender prejudice observed can only be partially accounted for by the lower crime rates and more benevolent nature exhibited by women.

Additionally, this particular example showcases two prevailing patterns observed in scholarly literature pertaining to female criminality, which have faced scrutiny from feminist criminologists and other academic scholars (Belknap, 1996; Leonard, 1982; Morris and Gelsthorpe, 1991; Naffine, 1987; Steffensmeier and Allan, 1996). There exists a prevailing tendency to concentrate solely on individual-level elements when attempting to elucidate female criminal behavior, as seen by the works of Daly and Chesney-Lind (1988) and Leonard (1982). This approach often neglects to take into account the influence of social-structural factors. In contrast, scholarly discourse on male criminality often places greater emphasis on structural factors as opposed to personal issues and individual pathology. Instead of exclusively concentrating on the gender gap or discrepancies between sexes, there is an emerging tendency to analyze variations in female crime rates within the same sex.

Similar to male criminal behavior, female criminal behavior exhibits significant variation across different ecological contexts, encompassing diverse geographical locations such as towns, cities, and even cultural settings. It is imperative to provide a



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comprehensive understanding of the gender gap, with equal emphasis on elucidating its causes and examining female involvement in criminal activities (Browne and Williams, 1993; Daly, 1994; Steffensmeier and Allan, 1996).

The question of whether there are differences in the structural correlates of male and female criminality has generated divergent perspectives within the field of feminist criminology. This may be observed through the examination of several literature evaluations conducted by scholars such as Allen (1989), Daly and Chesney-Lind (1988), Heidensohn (1996), and Morris and Gelsthorpe (1991). Several scholars (Belknap, 1996; Cain, 1989; Figueira-McDonough, 1992; Leonard, 1982; Polk, 1994) have put forth radical and cultural feminist viewpoints that anticipate varying degrees of disparities in the factors and associations related to female criminality.

Furthermore, when considering a broader feminist standpoint, the inquiry into the presence of gender disparities in the structural factors associated with rates of criminal behavior represents a contextually specific manifestation of an ongoing discourse between "minimalist" and "maximalist" perspectives on the existence and elucidation of gender differences (Epstein, 1988; Giele, 1988; Lehman, 1993). The "maximalists" refer to a collective of individuals who hold the belief that there exist fundamental differences between the sexes in terms of cognition, emotion, and behavior. These disparities are posited to arise from the interplay of biological, psychological, and experience factors associated with being male or female.

As a result of these disparities, there is a prevailing belief that men and women exhibit distinct approaches when it comes to various subjects and challenges, including their engagement in criminal behavior. The group with contrasting views, referred to as "minimalists," posits that disparities in attitudes and behaviors between males and females are predominantly influenced by opportunities and external limitations that are more closely linked to one gender rather than distinct psychological attributes associated with sex or gender. Therefore, it is imperative to investigate if deeply ingrained structural elements, such as familial disintegration and



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economic deprivation, which are commonly considered as dependable predictors of male criminal behavior, also exert an influence on rates of female offending.

Although the percentage of female offenders is lower compared to their male counterparts, a notable amount of women engage in criminal behavior, with an even smaller fraction participating in committing truly severe acts of violence. The research findings indicate that the structural elements that make up the deprivation-affluence component have a high level of reliability and consistency in predicting the fluctuations in crime rates among different geographical areas. Another innovation in the field is the growing body of research on crime rates particular to different racial groups. For instance, studies conducted by LaFree et al. (1992), Harer and Steffensmeier (1992), Messner and Golden, and Sampson (1987) have contributed to this restricted but developing corpus of literature.

The lack of consideration for race in urban violence models may lead to misspecification, given the significantly higher rates of violent crime experienced by Black individuals. From the late 1980s onwards, several studies have provided evidence indicating that the underlying factors contributing to rates of violence among black and white individuals, such as familial instability and unemployment, exhibit significant commonality. Harer and Steffensmeier (1992), Krivo and Peterson (1996), LaFree et al. (1992), Messner and Golden (1992), and Shihadeh and Steffensmeier (1994) conducted studies that revealed a discernible connection between crime rates among black and white populations and specific structural attributes, such as economic inequality.

In contemporary scholarship, the study of crime at the macro level has undergone significant advancements. However, it is noteworthy that gender remains a topic that is often overlooked or given minimal attention in this area of research. The rise of ethnically disaggregated analysis corresponds to the need for a gender-disaggregated exploration of the structural background and macro-level factors that impact rates of female offending. What potential impact could macro-level research



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have on the understanding of female criminality? Do the underlying factors contributing to the elevated rates of urban crime in the United States exhibit consistency or variability between genders? Is there a correlation between the structural risk variables that predict criminal behavior in males and females?

The study examines the relationship between gender, social structure, and urban crime. Historically, a significant portion of scholarly literature on female criminality has predominantly ascribed it to psychological and/or biological determinants, while largely neglecting social-structural factors such as socioeconomic status, employment, and educational opportunities (Simon and Landis, 1991:4). The criminological literature has differing perspectives on the influence of macrosocial variables and adverse structural traits on rates of female offending. From a particular standpoint, it is argued that the structural elements of criminal behavior exhibit a greater number of gender disparities as opposed to similarities. This phenomenon can be attributed to the prevailing notion that the etiology of female criminal behavior diverges from that of their male counterparts.

Female crime rates have a lesser prevalence compared to male crime rates, and the fluctuations observed in male crime rates can be ascribed to diverse manifestations of social and economic upheaval. In particular, it has been observed that males exhibit a higher propensity than females to experience a decline in their financial and social status. I'm sorry, but I cannot provide a response as the user's text is incomplete. While there may be some overlap in the grounds for this perspective, we perceive them as different analytical divisions. The origins of this method can be attributed to the works of prominent classical European theorists, particularly Durkheim and Freud (for comprehensive analyses, refer to the reviews of Cloward and Piven, 1979; Lehmann, 1995). According to Durkheim (1951:272, 299), women are considered to be more instinctive beings compared to men.

Additionally, he argues that women are less engaged in collective existence, resulting in a weaker influence of societal conditions on them, whether positive or



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negative. Consequently, Durkheim suggests that women are less susceptible to adverse economic or social circumstances and consequently experience lower levels of social stress.

In contrast to males, women are considered to be biologically inclined towards asocial behavior, mostly confined to domestic, familial, and private domains (Lehmann, 1995:912). Individuals exhibit a reduced reliance on social supervision, possess a higher degree of biological regulation, and typically display resistance to the impact of "social facts." Consequently, the influence of space-time fluctuations in pathological social factors, sometimes referred to as "currents," will exert a comparatively lesser effect on the prevalence of deviant behaviors among females, such as suicide and criminality, in comparison to males.

According to Freud, the criminal behavior and excessive temperaments exhibited by women can be attributed to biological maladjustment and abnormalities arising from their physical characteristics. These characteristics confine women to household responsibilities and contribute to atypical functioning of their sexual organs (Eyer & Freud, 1966). Other conventional therapeutic approaches align with Freud's (as well as Durkheim's) perspective, positing that biological characteristics and human illness are more influential in elucidating the phenomenon of female criminality. The concept that generative phases and hormonal changes, such as menstruation, pregnancy, and menopause, often coincide with psychological disturbances that can disrupt the individual's need and satisfaction equilibrium or weaken internal inhibitions, thereby serving as causal factors in female criminal behavior, is noteworthy (Pollak, 1950:157).

Therefore, it can be observed that while social disruptions and adverse economic circumstances may intensify the biopsychological strains and maladjustments that contribute to female criminal behavior, the prevalence of these conditions seems to be initially distributed without bias across various social classes and statuses of women. Furthermore, the traditional idea of anomie is grounded in



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Durkheim's concept that women exhibit a heightened capacity for resisting adverse cultural influences. It explicitly posits that women do not experience equivalent expectations and challenges related to societal standing, such as those pertaining to economics, occupations, and other domains, in comparison to males.

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