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ANALYZING CRIME AND UNEMPLOYMENT FROM A SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

Studies on crime have an important place in today's social science research. Especially in recent years, the significant increase in criminal behaviour makes it important to address the issue. Crime continues to be one of the most important problems faced in both developed and developing countries. Therefore, it is important for the future of the society to take the necessary measures to reduce or totally eliminate the factors that cause crime.

Studies on unemployment have begun to address the effects of unemployment on crime as well as the causes of unemployment. In this study, first of all, the concepts of crime and unemployment will be examined as a social problem and the relationship between crime and unemployment will be examined, based on the findings of some studies that make the unemployment factor the main subject.

Keywords: *Crime, Unemployment, Social Problem*

SUÇ VE İŞSİZLİK İLİŞKİSİNİN SOSYOLOJİK AÇIDAN İNCELENMESİ

Öz

Suç konusuyla ilgili yapılan çalışmalar, günümüz sosyal bilim araştırmaları açısından önemli bir yere sahiptir. Özellikle son dönemlerde suç davranışındaki önemli artış konunun ele alınmasını önemli kılmaktadır. Suç hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelerde karşılaşılan en önemli sorunlardan birisi olmaya devam etmektedir. Dolayısıyla, suçta neden olan unsurların azaltılması veya tamamen ortadan kaldırılması için gerekli önlemlerin alınması, toplumun geleceği açısından önem arz etmektedir.

İşsizlik ile ilgili çalışmalar, işsizliğin nedenleri kadar işsizliğin suç üzerindeki etkilerini de ele almaya başlamıştır. Bu çalışmada, öncelikle sosyal bir problem olarak suç ve işsiz kavramları incelenecek, işsizlik faktörünü temel konu yapan bazı araştırmaların ortaya koyduğu bulgulardan hareketle, suç ve işsizlik ilişkisi irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Suç, İşsizlik, Sosyal Problem.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Life in society is becoming riskier every day with technological developments, and there is an increase in criminal behaviours in parallel with these risks. Criminal behaviour is escalating especially with globalization and becoming widespread. Solutions against criminal behaviour, which is a social problem and affects the entire society, requires that the subject should be revisited sociologically.

In addition to sociology, many scientific fields, such as law, psychology, biology, and criminology have been interested in criminal behaviour, which arises with social interaction. However, that criminal behaviour arises as a result of social interaction makes sociology the most important discipline in handling criminal behaviours.

One of the most important topics to be emphasized in identifying the factors that determine criminal behaviour is the unemployment problem. When studies that focus on the relationship between unemployment and crime are analysed, it is seen that unemployment affects financial crimes with an economic return rather than violent crimes (Güvel, 2004: 63). Besides, a major result of unemployment is that it distances individuals from the role they play within the social division of labour and breaks the bonds of solidarity. An individual that stays out of the division of labour will become indeed a bundle of problems. This situation will bring along many serious inconveniences for society. Therefore, unemployment, above all, refers to a break down in the employment bond, which is the most important vehicle in the integration of an individual with the society (Erdoğan, 1991; Özer & Topal, 2017: 51). An individual that breaks away from the society will find themselves in a bundle of problems. This situation leads to weakened moral ties and a strong feeling of uselessness. Besides, deterioration in the finances of an unemployed individual will to a rupture or break up in marriages or family relationships. Being unemployed may cause a lot of negativity in addition to criminal behaviour. Therefore, it is not a simple financial or social problem that can be evaded.

Studies on crime have an important place for today's social sciences research. Especially the recent increase in criminal behaviour renders it important to handle the topic. Crime continues to be one of the most important problems encountered both in developed and developing countries. Hence, it is of utmost importance for the future of society to take necessary measures to decrease or completely remove the factors that lead to crime.

Studies on unemployment have already started to discuss the effects of unemployment on crime as much as the causes of unemployment. This study, which focuses on the relationship between crime and unemployment, will make an evaluation based on the findings of studies that approach the relationship between unemployment and criminal behaviour from different aspects.

2. THE CONCEPT OF CRIME

The concept of crime is a state of not conforming. From a broad perspective, the state of not conforming involves all types of not obeying social norms. In that sense, behaviour that does not follow the social norms adopted by the vast majority of the society is considered aberrant behaviour, and aberrant behaviour covers a more extensive field than crime.

Psychological, sociological, and biological theories have attempted to explain criminal behaviour. Normative evaluation of crime involves typical normative research fields, such as penal law, the law on criminal execution, law of criminal procedure, criminology and disciplinary law. Among all these approaches, the way that criminal sociology approaches crime has a special place. Because problems, such as defining a non-normal behaviour in society, the relationship between willpower and crime, and an individual distancing their willpower from social acceptability are related to sociology (Işıktaş, 2014: 172-173). Therefore, it is important to analyse crime, which is a threat to society, from a sociological perspective.

2.1. Regarding Crime Theories of Crime

In sociology, theories regarding crime are discussed within a broad framework. This study will include theories of social control, stigmatizing, social learning, labelling, social disorganization, subculture, social conflict and anomie within the context of sociological theories of crime.

2.1.1. Social Control Theory

Social control theory studies criminal behaviour in terms of an individual's level of commitment to social norms and values. According to this theory, a strong commitment to factors, such as school, friends, and religion has an important place in preventing crime. In the same way, a weak commitment to these factors increases the chances of criminal behaviour (Kızmaz, 2005: 165).

Hirschi, the most outstanding control theoretician of the 1970s, argues that criminal behaviour is a part of human nature, and thus, the aim of the theories of crime is not to explain why people commit a crime, but on the contrary to explain why people do not commit a crime. Hirschi, who adopted E. Durkheim's ideas, argues that the most important factor that prevents criminal behaviour is the bond that develops between an individual and the society. The stronger the bond is, the stronger the social control will be, and the individual will not commit a crime. When there is no bond between an individual and the society or when this bond weakens, the factors that prevent an individual from committing crime will not be present and criminal behaviour will happen (Paternoster & Bachman, 2001: 77).

Hirschi (1969) identifies an individual's commitment to society in four ways (Cömert & Sevim, 2017: 36):

- 1) Attachment: Lack of adequate level of attachment (especially to school and family)
- 2) Commitment: An inadequate level of commitment, especially educational and professional success.
- 3) Involvement: Inadequate participation in traditional activities.
- 4) Belief: Inadequacy of belief in especially law and morals are influential factors in criminal behaviour.

As Hirschi mentions, if an individual's bond with the society is strong, they will be less likely to display criminal behaviour. In that sense, factors, such as an individual's relationship with friends, commitment to school, family ties will help them to resist the appeal of crime.

2.1.2. Theory of Stigma

The theory of stigma is based on the hypothesis that labelled people are more likely to commit a crime. Labelling individuals as criminals will cause them to feel that they are isolated by society. Such a feeling of isolation will affect their interaction with criminal circles (Kızmaz, 2005: 167).

Goffman (1963) defines stigma as the negative evaluation of disreputable or defective conditions based on qualities, such as an individual's drug use, physical disability and mental disorders. According to Goffman (1963), the reasons for stigma can be explained in three ways: character, body and tribe. The stigma associated with the character is a result of situations that can be recorded, such as addiction, mental disorders, alcoholism, imprisonment, homosexuality, suicide, and unemployment. The stigma associated with the body occurs due to physical flaws. The stigma associated with tribe occurs due to differences in religion, race or nationality (Güner, 2018: 13).

2.1.3. Social Learning Theory

According to social learning theory, crime is a concept that is learned through the webs of relationships within the process of socialization (Siegel, 1989: 140). Relationships with criminals or delinquent individuals in one's social environment are the factors that affect one's criminal tendency (Siegel, 1989; Ellis, 1987). It is significant that this theory mentions the effect of family structure, environmental experiences and mass media on an individual's likelihood to commit a crime. Apart from this, it is also worth highlighting that this theory emphasizes the effect of a criminal social circle and way of socializing on the occurrence of criminal behaviour (Kızmaz, 2005: 167).

According to Sutherland, crime is learned through the process of interaction with people, such as parents and friends, who are important for the individual and with whom they are in close contact. Besides, Sutherland notes

that techniques of committing crime are also learned at the root of learning, and reasons to justify committing crime are also acquired during this process. On that note, an individual essentially commits crime when they are exposed to the reasons that justify them. That is to say, an individual's exposure to discourse that legitimizes committing crime and embracing such discourse will increase their likelihood of committing crime (Sutherland & Cressey, 1978; Dolu, Bükür & Uludağ, 2010: 57; Şentürk Dızman, 2019a: 411).

2.1.4. Labelling Theory

The fundamentals of the theory, which significantly gained importance after the 1950s, dates back to George Herbert Mead (1918) and Frank Tannenbaum (1938) from the University of Chicago (Ümit, 2006: 112; Sokullu, 2010: 185)

Labelling theory explains criminal behaviour in a different way than other sociological crime theories which explains it through the character of the criminal and the social structure. While explaining crime, this theory analyses the reactions of the criminal justice system and the reaction of the society to the criminal and the results of these reactions (Bolat, 2013: 24).

According to Mead (1918), "The majesty of the law is that of the angel with the fiery sword at the gate who can cut one off from the world to which s/he belongs." While Mead compares the law to an angel that secures justice, he, on the other hand, compares it to a mechanism that ostracizes criminals from society.

According to the theory of labelling, society labels an individual who receives a negative reaction due to their criminal behaviour, and the individual continues to commit a crime, embracing this label.

2.1.5. Social Disorganization Theory

Social disorganization theory, which emphasizes environmental factors in the occurrence of criminal behaviour, handles crime and criminality as a social problem that occurs due to structural issues. In other words, it studies criminality in terms of social conditions rather than biological and psychological reasons and considers social structural factors as the fundamental actors. One of the most influential studies in this context was carried out by Thomas and Znaniecki (1920). They attempted to understand how Polish peasants reacted to the effects of industrialization. Similar to the anomie theory by E. Durkheim, these researchers put forward the argument that a decrease in the influence of social norms on individuals leads to social disorganization. Besides Thomas and Znaniecki, other studies that were influential in the development of the theory were carried out by Shaw and Mckay (1942) (Güçlü & Akbaş, 2016: 41-43).

Social disorganization theory endeavours to explain the weakened social control, especially in traditional societies. It claims that social problems lie behind the lack of social control. It considers problems caused by factors, such as unemployment, poverty, and family as the reasons for crime that leads to social disorganization.

2.1.6. Subculture Theory

Subculture theory argues that belonging to a subculture will lead an individual to certain goals, and these goals might be illegal or have criminal features.

What is meant by the individuals from a subculture might be explained as those who are forced to live in isolated areas due to any reason. These individuals stay together to form a defence mechanism against society.

According to Cohen (1955), poverty and unemployment are the most important factors that determine an individual's social status. Therefore, individuals from a subculture have a low social status in terms of financial opportunities. This might cause especially young people to develop a feeling of inferiority and bear hostility to the society they live in. In that sense, the only way out for young people is to get a good education to achieve a better status (Cömert & Sevim, 2017: 34).

2.1.7. Social Conflict Theory

Supporters of social conflict theory see society as an entirety of groups struggling for power. Laws have, therefore, been made by those who are in power to control other groups (Wallace & Wolf, 2004: 76-77).

Social conflict theory, which relates crime and social inequality with other financial reasons, argues that those that are in power are the ones who decide who the criminals are. According to the conflict theory, values, laws, rules and norms in a society are formed by those who are strong. (Oktik, 2013: 26). Primarily, power is the most fundamental determiner of the conflict that exists among social layers. Conflict theoreticians use a conflict perspective as their base when discussing the functioning of the legal order, laws and criminal justice system, which have been established to secure social order, peace and security (Karğın & Tosun, 2016: 193).

Conflict theoreticians have not been very interested in why individuals display criminal behaviour or the reasons for crime. According to them, conflict is an inevitable feature of society. Using their power, those with social and political power create both the crime and the criminal. Because the stronger you are, the more comfortable your life will be, and your actions will be less likely to be seen as crime. On the contrary, the weaker you are, the more likely it is that your actions will be seen as crime and you will be treated by the criminal justice system (Vold, Bernard & Sniper, 2002; Paternoster & Bachman, 2001: 254; Karğın & Tosun, 2016: 194).

2.1.8. Anomie Theory

Durkheim is a founding name in the emergence of sociology as a new science. With the sentence "The reason of a social event is another social event" (Durkheim 2004: 193), Durkheim highlighted the necessity of studying the reasons behind sociological problems (Kasapoğlu, 2019: 6).

Incidents, such as wars, depression, natural disasters and financial crises which emerge during the development of a society may change some rules in a society. Durkheim explains this situation with the concept of anomie, which refers to disorganization and lack of norms. Durkheim's anomie theory can be explained as individuals with unlimited wishes and desires trying every way to achieve those wishes and desires (Dolu, 2010: 299-307).

Besides, Robert K. Merton attempted to explain the reasons for crime from his social constructivist perspective starting with the concept of Durkheim's anomie. Unlike Durkheim, Merton states that anomie develops not only during the times of normlessness or lawlessness but also during the times of stability (Karğın, 2016: 63).

Merton (1973) lists the situations that lead to anomie as follows (Kızılcelik & Erjem 1992: 309):

- a) Leaders of the society failing to meet individuals' desires,
- b) Individuals not trusting each other,
- c) A feeling of despair,
- d) Regression and the loss of purposes,
- e) Social norms losing their function,

In line with these situations, it is noted that a society without a purpose will lead to anomie. Hence, common goals are important for social order.

3. UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployment refers to the factor of labour not participating in the production, and in the most general sense is the presence of individuals unable to find employment although they want to work and have the capacity to work (Yıldırım & Karaman 2001: 308). Unemployment in a country is defined as individuals with potential and desire to work not being able to find work, and unemployed as the individual in such a state. What is important in this definition is that unemployment is not a state which results from individuals with a capacity to work choosing

not to work. On the contrary, unemployment is a state that results from the fact that individuals who can work cannot find employment although they want to work (Ünsal 1999: 51; Durak, 2011: 3).

3.1. The Relationship between Unemployment and Crime

Although unemployment is generally considered as an individual problem, it is also an important problem from a social perspective. Therefore, it is useful to initially discuss its differentiation as an individual and a social problem.

With the concept of social imagination, Mills (2000) argues that there is a connection between problems that are perceived to be individual and cultural and social structures shaped by a historical perspective (Adak, 2010: 3). Sociological imagination according to Mill's interpretation:

"The sociological imagination enables its possessor to understand the larger historical scene in terms of its meaning for the inner life and the external career of a variety of individuals. It enables him to take into account how individuals, in the welter of their daily experience, often become falsely conscious of their social positions. Within that welter, the framework of modern society is sought, and within that framework the psychologies of a variety of men and women are formulated. By such means the personal uneasiness of individuals is focused upon explicit troubles and the indifference of publics is transformed into involvement with public issues" (Mills, 2000: 5).

Similarly, Giddens (2000) also differentiates between social and individual problems. According to him, individual problems *are* the issues that the individual experiences with other people and their environment. Besides, social problems are issues related to a variety of environments that influence one another and are intertwined to form larger structures of social life (Adak, 2010: 3). Giddens expresses the concept of social imagination as follows:

"Learning to think sociologically - looking, in other words, at the broader view - means cultivating our imagination. The sociological imagination requires us, above all, to 'think ourselves away' from the familiar routines of our daily lives in order to look at them anew. Adopting a sociological imagination allows us to see that many events which appear to concern only the individual actually reflect larger issues" (Giddens, 2009: 6-9).

Is unemployment, the subject of this study, a social issue? Is an individual who is labelled as unemployed more prone to crime? In short, is unemployment a factor that leads to crime?

An unemployed individual has individual issues. However, since the problems that unemployed individuals experience concern not only themselves but also many other people, it is a social issue. That unemployment is widespread will lead to an increase in aggressive behaviour against the system and society.

Besides, social exclusion is one of the most important problems caused by unemployment. The majority of the studies concerning social exclusion signal exclusion from the labour market as the most important cause of social exclusion. Due to unemployment, the individual loses their access to financial and social opportunities; unemployment causes the individual to suffer from psychological issues and even diseases caused by stress, such as suicide. Furthermore, unemployment leads to problems in family life and weakened social relations. In such a case, unemployed individuals cut off ties with society, and their chances of committing crime increases (Durak, 2011: 13-14).

Indicating that unemployment is an important factor in criminal behaviour, Kızmaz notes that unemployment is influential on an individual's commitment to social norms and values and that values and norms decrease as a result of unemployment, and it affects the display of aberrant behaviour. He also emphasizes that unemployment leads to a feeling of exclusion and thus an individual might experience psychological problems at a certain level. Without a doubt, some reasons justify why unemployment is considered as a significant reason for crime. According to Gottfredson and Hirschi (1998), the pioneers of social control theory, having a job takes the time and energy of an individual. Therefore, an individual with a job will not have time to be involved in crime (Kızmaz, 2003: 283). It is believed that unemployment's decreasing individuals' commitment to social values and norms is

an important factor in the development of criminal behaviour. At this point, an unemployed individual might be prone to display a variety of criminal behaviour, such as beating their children and spouse, stealing, using alcohol and drugs.

Besides, individuals with a job obey the laws more than the unemployed ones. This indicates that having a job makes an individual gain social control. While these reasons in question explain why a working individual does not commit a crime, they also explain an unemployed individual's potential to commit a crime (Kızmaz, 2003: 283).

According to the stigma theory, which focuses on the relationship between the factor of unemployment and crime, the factor in question brings out the feeling of exclusion. In stigmatization as a social issue, while the stigmatized individual is a "part of the whole, a normal person" within the community, they are degraded into a flawed, stained, and an insignificant position. According to Goffman (1963), stigmatization means that an individual is no longer perceived as a human being as a result of being less desired and valued due to the label that precedes their name. The stigmatized individual becomes an object in the eyes of the stigmatiser, losing their human value. In short, marginalizing an individual might cause them to deviate from the normal and be a subject of derogatory attitudes from their social sphere (Özmen & Erdem, 2018: 186).

Studies on this subject have found out that the frequency of property crime is high especially among unemployed individuals. Financial weakness drags one into depression. Along with unemployment, low wages and obstacles against looking for a job are among factors that might increase crime rate.

Numerous studies have been conducted on the relationship between crime and unemployment. Some of the findings from these studies are as follows: In a study he conducted, Tsushima (1996) analysed crime rate in 47 regions of Japan and found out a positive relationship between financial inequality, unemployment, poverty and criminal behaviour. Tsushima notes that there exists a positive relationship, especially between unemployment, extortion, theft and murder rates. The same study has also found a positive relationship between the poverty level and murder (Kızmaz, 2003: 284).

Kilishi et. al. used data that belong to Nigeria between 1996-2005 and analysed the effect of unemployment on vehicle theft, armed robbery and kidnapping. As a result of the study, it was found out that unemployment influenced committing the crime of armed robbery, but it was not the case for kidnapping or vehicle theft (Kilishi et. al., 2014: 880-895).

In a study he carried out in Italy, Speziale used the data that belong to 103 provinces in the period of 2000-2005 and studied the relationship between crime and unemployment. As a result of the study, it was found out that unemployment increased the crime rate, and the rate of theft was high among young people between the ages of 15-24. Besides, it was concluded that adults had a higher rate of violent crimes than young people, such as extortion, and crime was more frequently committed in cities where the population was dense (Speziale, 2014: 1083-1089).

Some US studies that are based on poverty and financial inequality have also shown a positive relationship between unemployment and property crime, such as theft (Tsushima, 1996: 502). In his studies, Becker (1968) also identified a positive relationship between unemployment and crime (Elliott & Dan, 1996: 81; Kızmaz, 2003: 284).

In their study, Aaltonen et. al. analysed the relationship between unemployment during 2001-2006 in Finland and the types of crime. As a result of their study, it was found out that the relationship between unemployment and property crime was positively correlated (Aaltonen et al. 2013: 561-594).

In a study, which Wells (1995) conducted in the regions of England and Wales with the highest crime rate using statistics from the police, he identified a strong relationship between financial crimes and unemployment. In that sense, the regions with the highest crime rate correspond to the parts with the highest unemployment rate (Croall, 1998: 105). Mayhew (1862) writes that crime is in certain ways more common in traditionally poor regions or regions with negative indicators (Findlay, 1999: 132; Kızmaz, 2003: 284).

In his research, Adebayo theoretically studied the relationship between the young unemployed with crime. In the study, it was concluded that migration to cities, a rapid increase in the population, corruption, and deterioration in the educational system affected the increase in the crime rate in Nigeria. The study also found out that criminal activities performed by the young and unemployed, such as armed robbery, kidnapping and attacks slowed down the development of Nigeria to a great extent (Adebayo, 2013: 350-357).

Some studies remark that the quality of employment might influence an individual's tendency to commit a crime. It is said that having low-quality and temporary jobs causes some negative results in terms of criminality. In this regard, McGahey (1986) writes that permanent unemployment reduces informal social control among young people, which leads to aberrant behaviour (Crutchfield et. al.; 1997: 95).

Janko and Popli (2013) analysed the relationship between unemployment and crime using national and regional data in Canada between the periods of 1979-2006 and 1986-2006. As a result of using national data, they concluded that unemployment did not have a meaningful relationship with all types of crime, that unemployment had a meaningful relationship with property crime, such as burglary and extortion, and that an increase in unemployment led to an increase in these types of crime. Based on regional data that belongs to 10 provinces in Canada, it was determined that the increase in the unemployment rate and burglary and fraud rates was synchronous. It was seen that the increase in the rate of undercover police officers had a deterrent effect on property crime and that it lowered burglary, which is one of the property crimes, to a great extent, but it did not have an effect on violent crimes. It was established that while these variables affected the crime rate, the rate of the young male population did not; however, the rate of the male population between the ages of 25-44 increased violent crimes. Besides, it was found out that there was a meaningful relationship between unemployment and all types of crimes except for violent crimes, and that unemployment rate was an important factor for Canada in determining property crime (Dündar, 2017: 88-89).

Besides this, while analysing the relationship between unemployment and crime in "A General Theory of Crime," which was published in 1990, Gottfredson and Hirschi summarized the reducing effect of having a job on crime rate. A person with a job will be less interested in crime, since they will devote all their energy and time to their work and will avoid taking that risk. A person with a job will not want to take the risk of losing their income. A person with a job and a profession will lose interest in crime due to having a status in the society and a developed sense of confidence (Gottfredson & Hirschi, 1990: 163; Aksu, 2018: 66-67).

Preliminary studies conducted in Turkey usually include the period after 2000. Kutlar (2003) determined a positive relationship between crime and unemployment in his study which focused on the period between 1964-1994 in Turkey. The study, which Yamak and Topbaş (2005) conducted using the statistics gathered in 67 provinces by the Turkish Employment Agency between the years 1995-2002, identified a positive relationship between crime and unemployment. In a study on Turkey during the period of 1995-2003, Çiftçi and Bahar (2005) studied the relationship between the unemployment caused by the economic depression in 2000-2001 using the police statistics in the province of Muğla. It was found out that the economic depression increased the unemployment rate, which in turn caused an increase in property crime. Similarly, in a study that Cömertler and Kar (2007) conducted using data from 81 provinces in Turkey from 2000, they detected a positive relationship between the increase in per capita income and the increase in crime rate. Besides, based on the number of people with a "green card (health card for uninsured people in Turkey)," which is a sign of poverty, they found out that poverty affected the crime rate negatively. In another finding, they noted that there was a positive relationship between the level of development of a province and crime rate and the higher the level of development was, the higher the crime rate was. In the study in which Aksu and Akkuş (2010) conducted data from 1970-2007 in Turkey, property crime in Turkey was determined as the dependent variable and socio-economic factors as the independent variable. As a result of the study, it was found out that there was a positive relationship between inflation, unemployment and property crime.

In a thesis which aimed at identifying the lives, problems, and reasons for committing crime among young people who are under probation, Şentürk Dızman (2019b) established unemployment as an important factor that led young participants to commit a crime.

To summarize, findings obtained from various studies confirm the positive relationship between unemployment and crime.

4. CONCLUSION AND EVALUATION

“Crime refers to activities and behaviour that aim at destroying or shaking present social rules that are protected by law” (Soysal & Çakalır, 1999: 1415; Saygılı & Ustaoglu, 2009: 2; Şentürk Dızman, 2019c: 434). This behaviour started with the history of humanity and has continued until today. Crime change from country to country, region to region and from community to community. Activities that are considered as crime in some countries might not be defined as crime in other societies. What is more, activities that are defined as crime might differ during different periods in the same society. From past to present, why people commit a crime, why crime rate is dense in some societies, financial, political, legal, social and cultural factors that lead to crime have been much-debated subjects. The concept of crime, which is closely related to all areas of life, with politics, economy, social and corporate infrastructure, has been researched by almost all branches of social sciences.

Crime occurs as a result of many interrelated factors that affect each other within the social system. Financial factors are as significantly effective in the occurrence of crime as other factors. Nevertheless, financial factors affect crimes with an economic return (property crime) rather than violent crime.

Unemployment is not merely a social problem; it is a problem that is the source of other social issues, such as crime. In our world, where all the effects of the global crisis are felt, it is very important to handle unemployment, which is an important problem in professional and social life, with its causes and results not only as a financial phenomenon but also as a social problem. Not paying attention to the social effects of unemployment leads problems, such as crime to deepen. It is necessary to comprehend the importance of social disintegration and deterioration which might be caused by unemployment and to find solutions for the problems that the unemployed suffers from before they become chronic.

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