Criminology Theoretical Investigation on Suicidal Acts

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Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

According to the stream analogy of lethal violence (Bachman et al., 1995), homicide and suicide is the same with different directions. In other words, committing homicide is a murder toward others and committing suicide is the murder toward oneself. This analogy motivates me to see whether criminology theoretical perspectives are able to explain the suicide. The purpose of the current research is to examine what mechanisms are working to commit suicide, what disciplines in academia have attempted to explain these mechanisms, and what criminological theories can explain the mechanisms.

Mechanisms of Suicidal Acts

Blumenthal and Kupfer (1986), in their overlap model for

psychosocial milieu, biologic vulnerability, psychiatric disorder, personality, and genetic vulnerability. Later, Spirito and Kazak (2006) categorized them by individual, cognitive, family, and environmental factors. While both categorizations of risk factors are convenient to distinguish them, any single risk factor does not

that multiple predisposing and immediate risk factors should work together to committing suicide completion, I will introduce diverse mechanisms for suicide completion.

First, stressful life events have been found as the strong risk factor to predict completed suicide among adolescents and adults. For example, both early parent loss and death of parents are particular

Then these theories contribute to the predictive model of the suicide completion.

Since the early 1960s, the behavioral and cognitive theories of

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In addition, Shaw and McKay (1942) developed social disorganization theory to link neighborhood characteristics to crime and health issues. They discovered that the poverty, residential instability, and racial/ethnic heterogeneity increased the level of social control of neighborhoods. These three factors create a lack of informal networks in the neighborhoods, which is leading to a breakdown in control. This resulted in high crime rates. Later, Sampson and colleagues combined two concepts – informal social control and neighborhood social cohesion, to add to the social

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