1. Is there a “transitional” area in your town or city? Does the crime rate remain constant there, regardless of who moves in or out?

There is one in Seattle, to be sure. Seattle is a prime example, with a significant homeless community in the inner city and narcotics, alcohol, and burglary offenses. Yes, in a sense. Seattle is one of the most modern cities in the United States, and although it can be costly, most travelers consider it very safe. The majority of tourists would feel at ease wandering around Seattle. Seattle is very secure as long as tourists are mindful of their environment and remain in densely inhabited and well-lit places.

1. Is it possible that a distinct lower-class culture exists? Do you know anyone who has the focal concerns Miller talks about? Were there “focal concerns” in your high school or college experience?

There is a distinct lower-class culture, to be sure. This is due to social disparities that exclude certain individuals from receiving the same services and resources as those in their society. Yes, I have a buddy who is a gang member because of the area in which he resides, as Miller mentions. My main interests in high school and college were: passion, intelligence, and resilience, which I put into practice during my school days.

1. Have you ever perceived anomie? What causes anomie? Is there more than one cause of strain?

Yes, Anomie is a psychological or social burden that may be caused by various causes such as a loss of resources for lower-income individuals, a lack of financial assistance, family problems, and so on. These aspects limit a child's ability to learn and achieve, and as a result, children experience stress as a result of repeated setbacks.

There are two groups of strains, each with its own set of characteristics. Psychological strain: Young people experience psychological strain because they may not have as many options as upper-class or middle-class people. They may not have access to decent jobs like upper-class or middle-class people do. A person's mental health is strained as a result of this. Social Strain: When other people start staring at them in a heinous way because of their lifestyle and economic standing, young people experience a societal burden. This creates social tension.

1. How would Merton explain middle-class crime? How would Agnew?

Merton can justify the middle-class crime by claiming that culture has an unequal balance. Certain people have a more challenging time achieving prosperity just because of their social status. This can contribute to personal resentment due to all the odds stacked against a person's potential, leading them to turn to criminality as an escape. Agnew can describe middle-class crime by stating how some social systems of culture might compel certain individuals to engage in criminal activity. This usually impacts how an individual perceives his or her own needs and how to meet them.

1. Could “relative deprivation” produce crime among college-educated white-collar workers?

Yes, relative inequality can generate criminality among college-educated people in certain situations. This may be attributed to a scarcity of opportunities or channels, which may contribute to feelings of anger and desperation. This people's dissatisfaction will lead to outright action, and in certain instances, illegal conduct.