It also means that the individual would have to have a firm grasp on their own personality in order to answer truthfully, which again, can be difficult and have a negative effect on the results of the study.

**Overall evaluation:**

Since the majority of research was conducted on male samples, we cannot generalise it to the female population, as it may be the case that female offenders commit crime for different reasons to men or tend to commit different types of crime to men. This may, however, be a result of the disproportional arrest rate (85% of all arrests in 2012/13 were against male offenders according to a 2013 CIS report) making female offenders less of an issue to society.

Culture bias is also a weakness of the majority of research, since the majority of reports come from studying western and individualistic cultures. It may be useful to do studies into non-western, collectivist cultures, such as Singapore, that have low crime rates to see which differences in culture that could reduce crime rates.

Finally, the theories each take a reductionist approach to explaining crime, making it seem like a less complex phenomena than it actually is. A greater understanding would probably occur if a more holistic approach was given, taking both environmental and biological factors into account. All of the given theories place blame wholeheartedly on the internal workings of the offender for their criminality, which may not always be the case. Outer pressures from society and the government may take responsibility – poor earnings mixed with media highlighting the importance of expensive goods may mean that someone engages in burglary. Had external factors not been a cause in criminality, then the offence would not have been committed.