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Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour: An Empirical Study of Socio-Cultural Influences in Pakistan

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Abstract: *Changing trends of cultural values can alter social norms, family relationships, lifestyle, patterns of community interaction and awareness's of adequate behaviour. This conversion may be relevant to changing model of criminal behaviour. The present Study scrutinizes the association between Changing Cultural trends and Change in Criminal behaviour with the help of quantitative survey data obtained from 384 respondents from district North Waziristan previously known as Fata Waziristan. The Variable Changing Cultural Trends was prepared through ten indicators concentrating on changing cultural values, modernization, social, norms, traditional values, social media exposure, family traditions, lifestyle, materialistic culture, community interaction and broader cultural change in Pakistan. The variable changing cultural trends demonstrated acceptable internal consistency with Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of .755. Descriptive results showed a strong affirmative responses pattern with the range of 81.3 percent to 82.3 percent for Yes across all ten indicators. Bivariate level analysis for all items was conducted using Pearson's Chi Square and Fisher's Exact Test to find out association between individual items indicators and Change in Criminal Behaviour. All ten items were statistically significantly associated with dependent variable having Fisher's p value range from < .001 to .024. at the composite level analysis, Changing Cultural Trends was found significantly associated with Change in Cultural Trends having Pearson's $\chi^2(4) = 302.176$ and $p < .001$. the statistics show that respondents' perceptions of changing cultural values, norms, lifestyle family traditions, social media exposure, materialism, and community interaction are statistically related to recognition of changes in criminal behaviour. These relationships can be in the context of of cultural and sub-cultural perspectives on crime (Cohen, 1955. Ferrell et al, 2008 and social control perspective (Sampson & Laub, 1993). This study does not establish causal effect instead it shows evidence of statistically significance bivariate association within the study sample. More specifically, the study highlights the importance of considering cultural transformation as part broader criminological explanations and crime prevention policies.*

Introduction

Criminal behaviour is not developed in isolation where no community or social and cultural environment exists, rather it is the product of communities and institutions where individuals acquire values, and norms expected behaviours identities and behavioural models. Cultural transformation of any society may face shift in social conditions in which individuals learn and interpret acceptable behaviour and therefore may resultantly change the behaviour of individuals.

Modern cultural transformation can involve changes in family structures, lifestyle, social conditions, social norms, patterns of community interactions, attitudes towards materialism and access to rapidly changing communication technologies. These changes may alter the social behaviour and therefore the social control available to individuals and surroundings. These changes may further influence the behavioural interpretation and regulation.

The association between cultural changes and criminal behaviour is hence important in criminological research. Cultural transformation does not necessarily produce negative behavioural changes; however, it may influence positive behaviour development and may reduce criminal behaviour. Moreover, it may prevent recidivism. Behaviour may be developed through social relationship, informal social control, opportunities, peer influences, economic constraints, and institutional responses over the course of life. The suitable question is resultantly whether measurable dimensions of cultural change are statistically associated with changes in criminal behaviour.

This study addresses this question by examining ten different dimensions of changing cultural trends and their association with change in criminal behaviour among 384 respondents of the district North Waziristan of KPK Pakistan. The study takes the changing cultural trends as a multidimensional social construct instead of a single measure of modernization.

The ten individual items examined are changing cultural values, modernization in cultural values, changing social norms, declining respect for traditional cultural values, social media exposure, changing family traditions, changing lifestyle, materialistic culture, reduced community interaction and broader effect of cultural change on criminal behaviour.

Problem Statement

Societies continuously experience cultural changes. Changes in values, norms, family traditions, lifestyle, communication patterns and community relationships may change the social environment where individual develop and practice behaviour.

From a criminological perspective, changes in criminal behaviour may be affected by weaken informal social controls, changing behavioural expectations, reduced community interaction and rapid cultural transformation. Similarly, cultural changes may introduce positive developments and should not automatically be equated with social deterioration or crime.

The pragmatic problem addressed in this study is, whether the specific cultural dimensions identified by the research instrument are significantly associated with changes in criminal behaviour or not.

Objective of the Study

- The main objective of this paper is to examine the association between changing cultural trends and change in criminal behavior.
- The study further aspire to establish whether the ten individual indicators of Changing Cultural Trends are significantly associated with Change in Criminal behaviour and also whether overall Changing Cultural Trends composite measure is statistically associated with the dependent variable.

Research Question

The research question in this paper is ,

1. How do social factors affect criminal behaviour?
2. Within this paper, Changing Cultural Trends represents main social dimension through which the relationship between social changes and criminal behaviour is scrutinized.

Hypothesis

The hypothesis related to this paper is

H_1 there is significant association between social factors and change in criminal behaviour.

And the corresponding null hypothesis is:

H_0 there is no significant association between social factors and change in criminal behaviour.

For this paper, Changing Cultural Trends is examined as a social factor.

Literature Review

Conceptual and Theoretical Framework

Cultural and Social Perspective

Culture establishes a framework with shared meanings, norms and behavioural standards alongside expectations. When these elements evolve, they fundamentally change the social context that governs human behaviour (Sutherland, 1947. Bandura,1977).

The perception of acceptable behaviour may affect changing cultural values and norms. Similarly, changes in family traditions and community interaction may change the methods through which informal social control works. This study hence conceptualizes cultural change as a multidimensional social procedure instead of modernization (Sutherland, 1947. Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Human Ecological Perspective

The Human Ecological Approach offers a broad framework for recognition of the relationship between individuals and their social environment. Individuals are integral parts of communities and social apparatus and changes within those environments may change behavioural opportunities and forms of social bylaw (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Changing lifestyle, reduced community interactions family revolution and changing cultural values can therefore be understood as changes within the social environment in surroundings of individuals (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Social Control Perspective

Social Control Perspective insists on the task of relationships and institutions which regulate behaviour. Traditional family structures, community interaction, shared values and norms along with the expectations are primary elements which drive mechanisms of behavioural control. The relationships changes are responsible for the nature of informal regulation. The present study, hence, considers declining respect for traditional cultural values, changing family traditions and reduced community interaction as potentially related social aspects (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

The statistical results cannot determine whether weakening social control causes criminal behaviour or they establish the measured cultural dimensions are associated with change in criminal behaviour.

Social Learning Perspective

Social learning perspective provides another related approach which argues that individuals learn behavioural patterns through interactions and observations of the surrounding. Cultural environment hold behavioural models, norms, and expectations which potentially may influence individual understanding and reproduction of behavioural patterns (Bandura, 1977. Sutherland, 1947).

The increasing importance of social media offers a particularly relevant contemporary context. The

behavioural models available to individuals may be expanded by exposure to online content and can also change the patterns of social interaction (Bandura 1977).

This study and analysis do not directly address the social learning; rather, it checks the understanding and perception of the respondents regarding social media exposure and other cultural aspects and its statistical association with the dependent variable.

Subcultural and Cultural Perspectives

Subcultural approaches emphasize the possibility of particular groups and social environments which is responsible to develop different norms from expected societal norms. Hence, the rapid transformation may cause competition environment which may alternately produce norms and behaviours that differ from the expected norms (Cohen 1955).

Materialistic culture, lifestyle, changing traditional values and changing social norms may report for the aspects which can measure this transformation (Cohen, 1955. Merton 1938.

The theoretical perspectives as a whole provide a framework for examining Changing Cultural Trends as a social and ecological aspect of criminal behaviour.

Review of relevant Literature

Cultural change has long been relevant to criminological explanations as criminal behaviour takes place within particular social and normative environments. Changes in cultural expectations can change the boundaries between accepted and unacceptable behaviour and can influence informal apparatus of social control (Sutherland, 1947. Sampson & Laub, 1993).

The literature underlying the present research emphasizes the importance of cultural transformation, social norms, family relationships, community interaction, social media and changing lifestyle in understanding contemporary criminal behaviour. The present study extends this approach by integrating these aspects into a single empirical construct.

Changing social norms are the most relevant. These norms establish expectations regarding acceptable conduct. The fluent change in norms, individual may encounter conflicting expectations as there is always hurdle choosing between traditional and emerging behavioural standards (Sutherland 1947. Cohen, 1955).

Family traditions characterize another important aspect being centralized socializing institution. Thus, changes in family structures and traditions may affect supervision, attachment, socialization and informal control (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Similarly, community interaction also provides opportunities for social monitoring, collective expectations, social support and informal guideline. Therefore, reduced community interaction is closely associated with changes in regulation of social behaviour (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

The role of social media is specifically related to contemporary cultural changes. Social media provides expanded opportunities for interactions and exposure to information, ideas, lifestyle and behavioural models. The relationship with criminal behaviour is nevertheless related directly as the exposure only cannot establish criminality (Bandura, 1977).

Materialistic culture provides another aspect of cultural changes. Changing consumption ways and a growing focus on material wealth often collide with social and economic pressures. Such relationships may be particularly relevant when cultural ideals are considered with unequal access to legitimate resources and opportunities (Merton, 1938).

The literature review hence suggests that cultural change is a multifaceted social process with both protective and destabilizing effects. The present study empirically examines how these dimensions are related to change in criminal behaviour (Sutherland, 1947. Sampson & Laub, 1993).

Methodology

a. Research Design

This study utilized a quantitative cross-sectional research design.

The present paper employs the Changing Cultural Trends construct as the explanatory independent variable and Change in Criminal Behaviour as the dependent variable.

b. Study Sample

The examination was based on 384 respondents from North Waziristan of KPK. The chapter VI dataset demonstrates valid responses for the questionnaire items used in this study.

c. Measurement of the Changing Cultural Trends

The independent variable Changing Cultural Trends was measured through ten Questionnaire items. These questions includes effect of changing cultural trends on criminal behaviour, modernization in cultural values, changing social norms, declining respect for traditional cultural values, exposure to social media among youth, changing family traditions, changing lifestyle, materialistic culture, reduced community interactions and overall culture change. These ten individual items operationalized changing cultural trends in the study.

d. Reliability

The individual items were assessed for internal reliability with Cronbach's Alpha coefficient which was 755. The coefficient exceeds the .70 criterion used in the study and indicates acceptable level.

e. Statistical Analysis

Two stages analysis was conducted to find out the association between independent and dependent variable. First, the univariate analysis was conducted to find out the respondents responses to each item of Changing Cultural Trends items. Second, the independent variable individual items were cross tabulated with the dependent variable using chi square and Fisher's Exact test. Then, the independent variable items were categorized as a composite variable and tested with Chi Square to find the association.

A significance level of $p < .05$ was used for statistical decision level. Fisher's Exact Test was relevant at items level analysis to judge the expected cell frequency if they are very small.

It is worth noticing that the analysis established the association rather than causal relationship.

Results

a. Reliability Analysis

Table 1 shows the reliability analysis of the items within the construct Changing Cultural Trends. The changing cultural trends scale shows acceptable internal consistency with ***coefficient of .755***. This provided an appropriate reliability basis for subsequent descriptive and inferential analysis.

Table 1: Reliability Statistics for Changing Cultural Trends

Construct	Number of items	Cronbach's Alpha
Changing Cultural Trends	10	.755

b. Descriptive analysis of Changing Cultural Trends

Table 2: Frequency distribution of Changing Cultural Trends

No	Changing Cultural Trends items	Yes n (%)	No n (%)	Uncertain n (%)
1	Changing cultural values affect criminal behaviour	313 (81.5)	36 (9.4)	35 (9.1)
2	Modernization in cultural values has affected criminal	313	37	34 (8.9)

	behaviour	(81.5)	(9.6)	
3	Changing social norms increase the likelihood of criminal behaviour	316 (82.3)	35 (9.1)	33 (8.6)
4	Declining respect for traditional cultural values contributes to criminal behaviour	315 (82.0)	35 (9.1)	34 (8.9)
5	Exposure to social media influences criminal behaviour among youth	314 (81.8)	36 (9.4)	34 (8.9)
6	Changing family traditions contribute to changes in criminal behaviour	314 (81.8)	36 (9.4)	34 (8.9)
7	Changing lifestyles influence criminal behaviour in society	312 (81.3)	36 (9.4)	36 (9.4)
8	Materialistic culture encourages criminal behaviour	315 (82.0)	36 (9.4)	33 (8.6)
9	Reduced community interaction contributes to changes in criminal behaviour	313 (81.5)	36 (9.4)	35 (9.1)
10	Cultural change has significantly affected the pattern of criminal behaviour in Pakistan	315 (82.0)	36 (9.4)	33 (8.6)

Source: Field data survey 2024-2025, N =384

The descriptive analysis show a consistent affirmative responses pattern across all ten individual items where Yes responses ranged from 81.35 to 82.3%. here, the highest affirmative responses was noted for changing social norms with 316 responses (82.3%) and the lowest response was recorded for changing lifestyle with 312 (81.3%) and rest all the indicators were between these two responses.

The findings suggest that respondents broadly perceived cultural changes as relevant to criminal behaviour. According to these results, the respondents recognized changing cultural values, modernization, changing social norms, declining respect for traditional values, social media exposure, family traditions, lifestyle, materialism, community interaction and overall cultural change as related aspects.

The descriptive findings reveals respondents perception and response distributions, they should not be interpreted as evidence of statistical association or causal relation between the two variables. The association is considered in subsequent bivariate analysis. Figure 1 shows frequency distribution of the respondents.

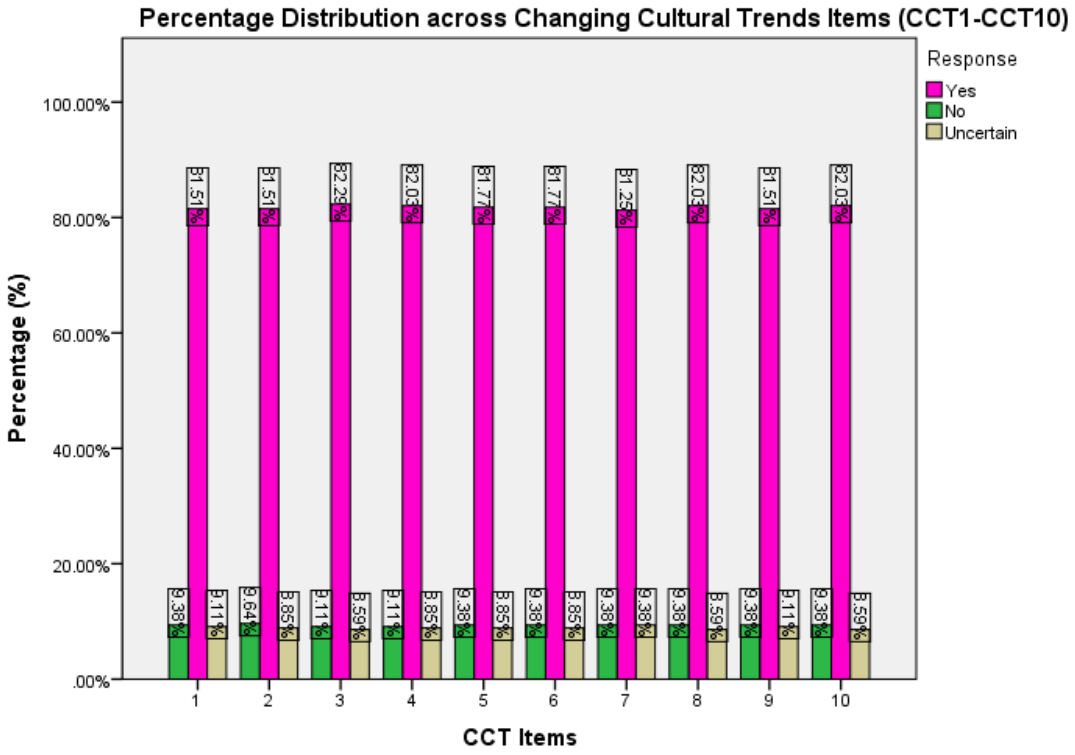


Figure 1: Frequency Distribution of the Respondents.

c. Item Level Bivariate Analysis

The ten individual items of changing cultural trends were independently tested against Change in Criminal Behaviour. Table 3 shows the bivariate association of independent items with change in criminal behaviour.

Table 3: Bivariate Association of Independent Items with Change in Criminal Behaviour

Item	Pearson χ^2	Pearson p value	Fisher's exact test	Fisher p value	Decision
CCT1	310.908	< .001	176.900	< .001	Significant
CCT2	321.282	< .001	182.516	< .001	Significant
CCT3	11.603	.021	10.695	.024	Significant
CCT4	320.695	< .001	181.865	< .001	Significant
CCT5	320.987	< .001	182.188	< .001	Significant
CCT6	12.443	.014	11.623	.016	Significant
CCT7	301.409	< .001	172.370	< .001	Significant
CCT8	12.009	.017	11.134	.019	Significant
CCT9	310.908	< .001	176.900	< .001	Significant
CCT10	12.009	.017	11.134	.019	Significant

Source: Field survey, 2024-2025, N = 384

The item level analysis demonstrated that all ten item of changing cultural trends are statistically significantly associated with change in Criminal Behaviour. CCT1, Changing Cultural Values produced Pearson's χ^2 = 310.908 p < .001 and Fisher's Exact p <.001 and CCT2 modernization in cultural values showed a highly significant association with Pearson's χ^2 = 321.282 and Fisher's Exact p < .001. Similarly, CCT3 changing social norms demonstrated significant with Peasron's χ^2 = 11.603, - < .021 and Fisher's Exact p = .024.

The indicator CCT4 concerning declining respect for traditional cultural values showed Pearson's χ^2 =

302.695 and Fisher's Exact Test value p < .001 and CCT5 exposure to social media also produced a highly significant association giving Pearson's χ^2 = 320.987 and Fisher's Exact p < .001.

Moreover, CCT6 regarding changing family traditions showed Pearson's χ^2 = 12.443 and p = .014 and Fisher's Exact value p = .016, CCT7 about changing lifestyle produced Pearson's χ^2 = 301.409 and Fisher's Exact p < .001 and CCT8 regarding materialistic culture yielded Pearson's χ^2 12.009 with p =.017 and Fisher's Exact p = .019.

Finally, CCT9 and CCT10 produced Pearson's χ^2 = 310.908, and 12.009 respectively with p values of < .001 and .017. Thus, the statistical findings show significance for all ten items with Fisher's Exact p values from <.001 to .024. Figure 2 shows item level association between Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour.

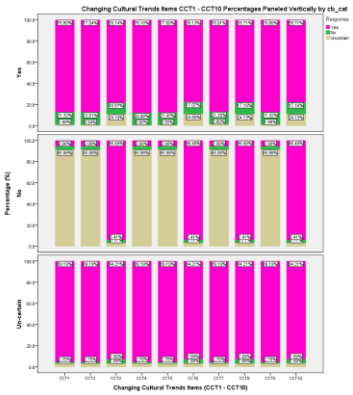


Figure 2: Item level association between Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour.

d. Composite Level Bivariate Analysis

The ten individual items of changing cultural trends were categorized in a single composite variable and was cross tabulated with dependent variable (Change in Criminal Behaviour)

Table 4: Composite level Association between Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour

Explanatory Factors	Pearson χ^2	df	p-value	Decision
Changing Cultural Trends	302.176	4	< .001	Significant

Note: N = 384: Significance level p < .05

Figure 3 shows composite level bivariate analysis of CCT and Change in Criminal Behaviour.

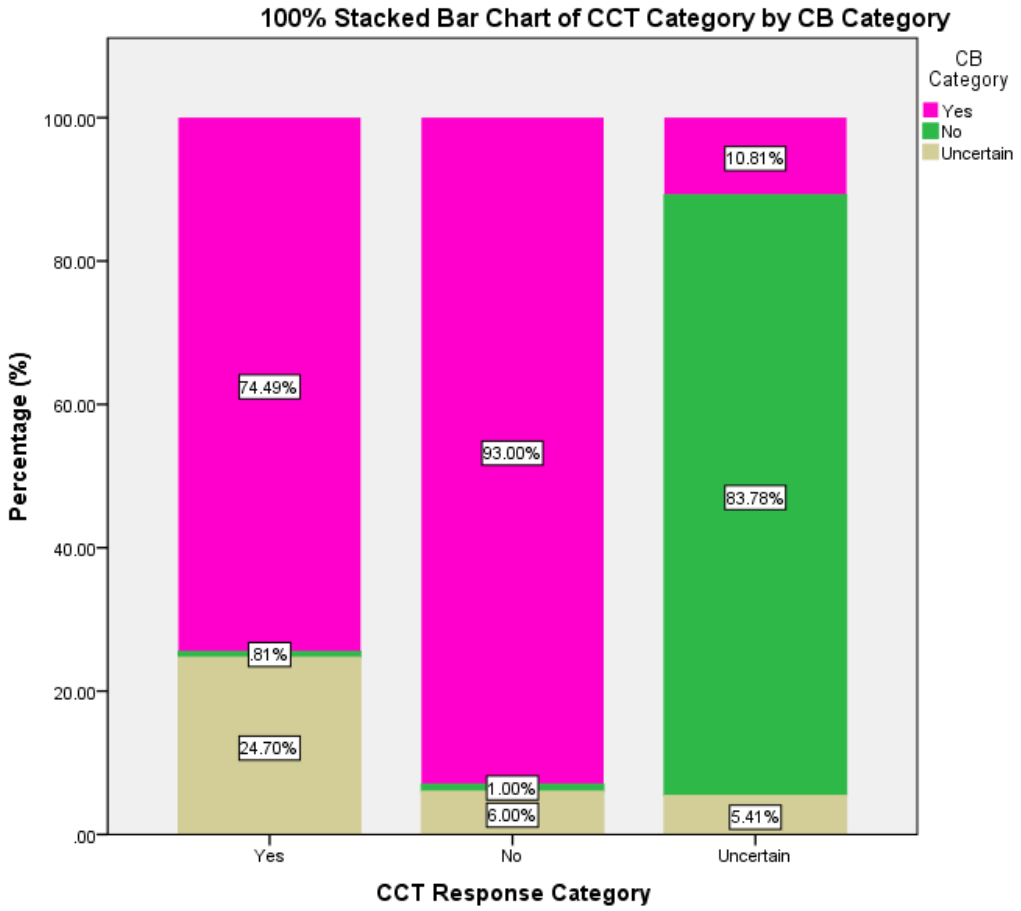


Figure 3: Composite level bivariate analysis of CCT and Change in Criminal Behaviour

The composite level analysis demonstrated a Pearson Chi-Square value of $\chi^2(4) = 302.176$ with p value < .001. The produced result is statistically significant as the p- value is substantially below .05.

The null Hypothesis on the basis of this result is rejected. The result shows the dispersion of Change in Criminal Behaviour is varied across categories of Changing Cultural Trends.

Table 5 Cross tabulation of Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour

Changing Cultural Trends	CB Yes	CB No	CB Uncertain	Total
Yes	184	93	4	281
No	2	1	31	34
Uncertain	61	6	2	69
Total	**247**	**100**	**37**	**384**

Pearson $\chi^2(4) = 302.176$ p value < .001

The crosstabulation shows considerable differences in the distribution of change in Criminal Behaviour across the Changing Cultural Trends categories. Among respondents classified as Yes for CCT 184, were classified as Yes for Change in Criminal Behaviour, 93 as No and 4 were found Uncertain.

Respondents classified as No for Changing Cultural Trends CCT, 2 were found in Yes category for Change in Criminal Behaviour CB, 1 as and 31 as Uncertain. Uncertain respondents for CCT , 61 were classified as Yes, 6 as No and 2 were Uncertain.

The Pearson's Chi Square result ensures that these differences are statistically significant and the composite level analysis shows evidence of a significant association between the dependent and independent variables.

Discussion

The results show a reliable relationship between Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour. Item level and composite level analysis produced statistically significant association.

The descriptive results show that respondents tremendously recognized cultural changes as relevant to Criminal Behaviour. The results show that four-fifth of the respondents chosen Yes for every indicator or item of the questionnaire. This wider agreement is noticeable because the construct includes several different dimensions of cultural changes rather than a single element of social change.

The first item of the construct, changing cultural values, was found significantly associated with Change in Criminal behaviour. The result is reliable with the broader criminological proposition which argues that behaviour develops within the systems of social meaning and normative expectations. When cultural values change, behavioural expectations may likely be changed (Sutherland, 1947,. Bandura, 1977).

Similarly modernization in cultural values was significantly associated with the change in criminal behaviour. The results do not show that modernization is inherently criminogenic. Modernization of cultural values can produce both beneficial and adverse social changes. The statistical results show that respondents' classifications on modernization are relevant to classification of change in Criminal Behaviour.

Changing social norms also showed a significant association. norms are the acceptable standard within which conduct of individual is evaluated. Rapid changes in societal norms may create differences between traditional expectations and emerging patterns of behaviour. Such transformations may be particularly imperative when different generations and social groups hold diverse normative expectations (Sutherland, 1947,. Cohen, 1955).

Item declining respect for traditional cultural values was significantly associated with dependent variable and compatible social control perspective. Traditional values functions as informal mechanisms and regulate behaviour. It is worth mentioning that this finding does not provide evidence that traditional values are solely protective or cultural change is essentially negative, rather it shows only association with change in criminal behaviour (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

The explanatory item, exposure to social media was also found statistically significant with change in criminal behaviour. In contemporary social interaction and social exposure, social media is an important component. It serves as a medium for learning, communication, identity formation and access to all types of information. Similarly, it may provide opportunities to individuals to a wide range of behavioural models and social norms (Bandura, 1977).

A statistically significant association was found between family traditions and change in criminal behaviour. Families serve as basic and central agents role for socialization, supervision and informal control. Therefore it is expected that change in family arrangements and family traditions may modify

the social context (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

The independent variable item, changing lifestyle, also demonstrated statistically significant association with change in criminal behaviour. Lifestyle changes may incorporate changes in social interaction, consumption, leisure, mobility, technology utilization, and patterns of community involvement.

Materialistic culture result was also statistically significant against change in criminal behaviour. The criminological perspective which examines he relationship between culturally defined goals and accessibility to legitimate means aligns with materialistic culture item of changing cultural trends construct. The results do not claim the direct causal mechanism of the strain or material deprivation; rather it shows associations with dependent variable alongside other independent variable.

Statistically significant association was found between reduced community interaction and change in criminal behaviour. The result of this item is consistent with social control perspective where social support, collective expectations and social cohesion is driven by community interaction (Sampson & Laub, 1993).

At the end, the item which was measuring broader impact of cultural change on the change of criminal behaviour was found statistically significant. The overall results of item level analysis demonstrate that the respondents perceived cultural change as relevant to change in criminal behaviour.

Composite Level Interpretation

The social factor hypothesis is proven by the composite level result. Changing cultural trends construct established $\chi^2(4) = 302.176$ and p value < .001 which shows a statistically significant association with Change in Criminal Behaviour.

The composite level analysis shows consistency with item level results where all the ten items of this construct were significant under both Chi Square and Fisher's Exact Tests. This shows internal consistency between item level and composite level for empirical pattern observed in the dataset.

Relationship with the Social Factor Hypothesis

The study social hypothesis says that

H_{11}: There is significant association between social factors and change in criminal behaviour.

The composite level findings for changing cultural trend is statistically significant with χ^2 (4)=302.176 and p < .001, as the p value is less than .05, the null hypothesis of independence is rejected for the changing cultural trends construct. So, the present results provide empirical support for the social factor hypothesis as operationalized through changing cultural trends.

On the basis of the results, the suitable conclusion is;

H_{11}: is supported and H_{01} is rejected for the changing cultural trends construct.

This statistical association is mere proof of association and shall not be interpreted as the causal influence.

Conclusion

This study investigated the association between Changing Cultural trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour among sample of 384 respondents.

All the ten items of this construct produced acceptable internal consistency with Cronbach's Alpha coefficient of .755.

The descriptive results showed strong affirmative pattern among all indicators of the construct with Yes responses ranging from 81.3 percent to 82.3%.

High consistent results were found for item level bivariate analysis. The results show all ten indicators of changing cultural trends were statistically significantly associated with the dependent variable, change in criminal behaviour. The results were obtained when the items were cross tabulated with dependent

variable under Chi Square and Fisher's exact test and the values ranged from < .001 to .024.

The composite level bivariate analysis results also produces significant association of the independent variable and dependent variable with Pearson's $\chi^2(4)=302.176$ and p values < .001.

The results draw attention to the relevance of cultural values, social norms, family traditions lifestyle, social media exposure, materialistic culture, community interaction and broader cultural transformation to criminological examination.

It is worth mentioning here that the results should not be interpreted as evidence that cultural changes do cause change in criminal behaviour, however, the design and statistical procedure ascertain association instead of causation.

Recommendation for Future Research

1. Future research must utilize longitudinal designs to examine whether the particular cultural changes precede changes in criminal behaviour.
2. Multivariable statistical models shall be incorporated to find out the independent contribution of changing Cultural Trends while controlling other variables (factors) of the research.
3. Future study shall investigate the impact of specific cultural dimension separately instead of treating cultural change as a whole.
4. Qualitative research design shall be used to explore individuals feelings how they interpret changes in cultural values, family traditions, lifestyle and social norms.
5. Future study must examine the relationship between social media exposure and change in criminal behaviour among different age grups, education level, gender and demographic chracteristics.
6. Future research should be conducted in different parts of the country to compare the variations in the relationship between changing cultural trends and change in criminal behaviour.
7. The effect size statistics like Cramer's V should be incorporated alongside the Chi Square significance tests.
8. Future researches must distinguish between cultural changes those strengthen social inclusion and those which weakens social integration, communication and community participation.

Contribution of the Study

The main contribution of this study is its multidimensional operationalization of changing Cultural Trends.

Instead of treating culture as a single conceptual phenomenon, the study investigates ten specific dimensions like cultural values, modernization, social norms, materialistic culture, community interaction and broader cultural change.

The results that all ten indicators were found statistically significantly associated provides consistent empirical pattern within the sample of the research. The significant composite finding further shows that the whole construct is associated with Change in Criminal Behaviour.

The study hence contributes empirical evidence to consider cultural transformation as an important social aspect within criminological research in Pakistan.

Final Statement

The pragmatic evidence from the research shows a statistically significant association between Changing Cultural Trends and Change in Criminal Behaviour.

The results are sustained at both levels of analysis. All ten individual CCT items were significant under Fisher's Exact test and the Composite of CCT produced Pearson's $\chi^2(4)= 302.176$ with p values less than .001.

The findings support the relevance of changing cultural values, cultural norms, family traditions, lifestyle change, social media exposure, materialistic culture, community interaction and modernization within the broader examination of criminal behaviour.

Cultural change is a complex social phenomenon and needs further investigation using longitudinal, multivariable and qualitative research designs.

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