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Print ISSN: [3006-2497](#) Online ISSN: [3006-2500](#)<https://doi.org/10.55966/assaj.2025.4.1.048>Platform & Workflow by: [Open Journal Systems](#)**Statistical Analysis of Crime Against Property in Qasimabad, Hyderabad****Muneer Ahmed Channa**

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University of Narowal, Pakistan**ABSTRACT**

*Crime is an unlawful exhibit meriting a state or other position. Whether given exhibition or avoidance sets up a crime doesn't depend upon that act or oversight; it depends upon the possibility of the genuine results that may follow it. (Piatkowska 2020) examined the social cost of poverty in terms of increasing suicides rates, crime rates, and total violent rates in the United States and across 15 European nations during the period of 1993–2000. Basic aim of this research paper is to evaluate the crime against property in Qasimabad and the data is obtained from the SP-office for the years 2014 to 2019. The SPSS- 21 version was used for the purpose of analysis. Least square estimate technique is applied to identify the trend of crime rate. Table 01 indicates the relationship between the time and number of dacoity held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of dacoity incidents. It means that crime rate is decreasing with the rate of 1.328 as one year is passing, further results are shown the tables and graphs. These results are indicating that other dacoity, other robbery, burglary, car snatching, motorcycle theft, motorcycle snatching, other theft, are decreasing with little rate of change by the passage of time. Besides, other motor vehicle snatched, cattle theft, are increased by very minimum rate of change of time. It is also observed that receiving stolen property is also increased with the change of time.*

**Keywords:** Property Crime Rate, Least Square Estimate, Decreasing**INTRODUCTION**

Crime is an unlawful exhibit meriting a state or other position. Whether given exhibition or avoidance sets up a crime doesn't depend upon that act or oversight; it depends upon the possibility of the genuine results that may follow it. A show or oversight is a crime if it is prepared for being followed by what are called criminal methods. Legislatures can pass laws that portray crime against acknowledged practices. Those laws shift every so often and starting with one spot then onto the next: note assortments in wagering laws and the prevention or backing of dueling ever. Various violations, called mala in se, incorporate as banned in essentially all friendly orders, (murder, theft and attack).

The laws English criminal law and the associated criminal law of common plenitude countries can portray offenses that the courts alone have made all through the long haul, with no veritable institution: point of reference-based law offenses. The courts applied the possibility of malum in se to make diverse point of reference-based law offenses. The word crime doesn't, in current criminal law, have any essential and for the most part recognized definition, anyway lawful definitions have been obliged few reasons. The mainly notable point is that crime is a characterization made through law; with everything taken into account, something is a crime at whatever point reported as such by the significant and material law. There is a most common definition of crime or offense is a showing ruinous not solely to some individual yet notwithstanding a neighborhood, or the express ("a public wrong"). Those exhibits are illicit and meriting law. The idea that acts like murder, attack, and theft are to be blocked exists worldwide. While several have a rundown of crime called the criminal code, in some uniquely based law countries no such complete guideline exists. The state (government) can genuinely restrict one's opportunity for executing a crime. In present day countries, there are methods to which assessments or starters ought to follow. At whatever point saw as responsible, a blameworthy gathering may be sentenced to a sort of reimbursement, for instance, a neighborhood, or, dependent upon the possibility of their offense, to go through confinement, life confinement or, in specific domains, implementation.

Mostly, to be designated a crime, the "exhibit of achieving something criminal" (actus reus) should— with explicit exclusions — be joined by the "objective to achieve something criminal" (mens rea). Whenever each crime ignores the law, not many out of each odd encroachment of the law thinks about a crime. Oversteps of private law (offenses and infiltrates of understanding) are not normally rebuked by the country, yet can be carried out by regular framework. The universe of crime and convicts is consistently called "the secret world."

#### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

(Brandon, 2001) Robbing the rich robbers were the fashion. Their victims were well-to-do travelers in carriages, on horseback or the history of theft against tourists or travelers can be traced back to medieval times when highway stagecoach. One of the most famous highway robbers was said to be Robin Hood, who was known for (travelers) and giving to the poor [5].

(Fischer 2001) empirically scrutinizes for Argentina over the period ranging from 1990-1999 and concludes that unemployment and income inequalities have a significant positive relation with crime rate [20].

(Fajnzylber, Laderman & Loayza 2002) examines pooled cross section data from 1986-1998 by incorporating the political institutions and find that direct democracy has no significant effect on most of the crimes in the Swiss Cantons [22].

(Loncher & Moretti 2003) Empirically examine the causality between crimes and income inequalities across the 39 countries over the period 1965-1995. The study finds the correlation between the Gini index, robbery rate and homicides within the countries. The conclusion indicates that there is positive relationship between the crime rates and income inequality between the countries and within the countries [36].

(Gums 2004) Employ the US census data and use the public versions of 1960, 1970 and 1980 census reports and conclude that schooling significantly reduces the crime rates and education make people risk averse. Finds a negative correlation between the educational attainment and

crime rates. Examines the effect of education on crimes in twenty Italian regions over the time period from 1980-1995 and finds that there exists a negative relationship between education and crime rate [27].

(Kustepli & Onel 2006) unemployment has a significant positive effect on the property crime rates and it is not significantly related to the violation of crimes in the region [35]. (Brush 2007) securitize the issue for Turkey over the period 1967-2004 by defining the sub-categories of crimes and apply the Granger causality test through the vector error correction model (VECM) in order to find the causal relationship between variables [7].

(Fougère et al. 2009) investigated the effect of unemployment on seventeen different types of crimes, using panel data for 95 French departments over the period 1990-2000. The authors pointed to a positive relationship between these two variables. The authors suggested that decreasing unemployment for young people would enable reducing some forms of crimes such as burglary and theft. However, from this study, it is shown that some other types of violent crimes do not seem to be connected with market conditions and unemployment [21].

(Abbasi, 2010) The increasing trend in the crime rates over the country makes the people think about their security and safety. The overall crime rate in the country is today higher as compared to two years ago. Official statistics show that the overall crime rate, both at the Centre and in all the provinces, have increased despite all claims and policies made by the present federal or provincial rulers. It is a failure on part of the law enforcement agencies that the crime rate has shot up in the past couple of years [1].

(Bjerk 2010) Interestingly, poverty is not directly used as one of the principal factors affecting crime rates in the literature reviewed. Rather, it is implicit in the economic factors that are part of the various studies on crime. Crime is the only work that comes close with his model of crime, poverty and neighborhood composition. He concludes that “violent criminal behavior of poor individuals may be more influenced by their neighborhood economic characteristics than is the violent criminal behavior of non-poor individuals [6].

(Sachsida et al. 2010) found a positive linkage between crimes, income inequality and unemployment, while showing that poverty does not seem to affect crime. In fact, they found a unilateral causality relationship between income inequality and crimes, suggesting that income inequality constitutes a driver for criminality in Brazil. Also for Brazil [43].

(Machin et al. 2012) showed, for instance, that a post-compulsory education policy in the UK resulted in both a decrease in crime convictions and an increase in the earnings for those affected by the policy. However, the income effect generated by education might also escalate crime by creating high returns to illegal activities [37]

(Yildiz et al. (2013) focused on the effect of unemployment, income level and education on crimes in Turkey. They considered data for 8896 suspects over the period 2002–2009 and they considered 13 types of crimes. The authors showed that both income and education substantially affect crime while the unemployment effect is rather marginal [48].

(Imran et al. 2018) considered a time series data of US for a period of 1965–2016 and concluded that incidence of poverty increases the intensity of property crime in a given country, while other controlling factors including country's PCI and unemployment rate are not significantly associated with property crime in a country. The study concludes that property crime should be restricted by strong legislative and regulatory measures, judicious income distribution, and increasing minimum

wage rate, which altogether would be helpful for the poor to reap economic benefits from PPG reforms in a country [30].

(Zaman et al. 2019) evaluated the role of education in crime reduction in a panel of 21 countries for a period of 1990–2015 and found a parabola relationship between PCI and crime rates in the presence of quality education and equitable justice across countries. The study further confirmed few other causal conceptions among the variables for making sound policy implications in the context of criminal justice [49].

(Piatkowska 2020) examined the social cost of poverty in terms of increasing suicides rates, crime rates, and total violent rates in the United States and across 15 European nations during the period of 1993–2000. Test results show that suicides–crime–violent rates are substantially increasing due to increase in relative poverty and infant mortality rates across countries. The study argued that relative poverty is the strong predictor to increase social cost of nation that needs efficient economic policies to reduce crime rates [41].

### METHODOLOGY

The Basic aim of this research paper is to evaluate the crime against property in Qasimabad. In this research paper the data is obtained from the SP-office for the years 2014 to 2019. The SPSS-21 version was used for the purpose of analysis.

### STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE

The least squares technique is a measurable strategy to track down the best fit for a bunch of information focuses by limiting the amount of the balances or residuals of focuses from the plotted bend. Least squares relapse is utilized to anticipate the conduct of ward factors.

$$\hat{Y} = a + b (X_i)$$

### RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**Table No 01: Indicates trend values about other Dacoity for (2014-2019)**

Other Dacoity {Year (t)}	Y	d=t- 2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=2.3+(-1.328*x_i)$
2014	19	-2.5	-5	-95	25	8.94
2015	5	-1.5	-3	-15	9	6.284
2016	4	-0.5	-1	-4	1	3.628
2017	0	0.5	1	0	1	0.972
2018	2	1.5	3	6	9	-1.684
2019	3	2.5	5	15	25	-4.34

Table 01 indicates the relationship between the time and number of dacoity held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of dacoity incidents. It means that crime rate is decreasing with the rate of 1.328 as one year is passing.

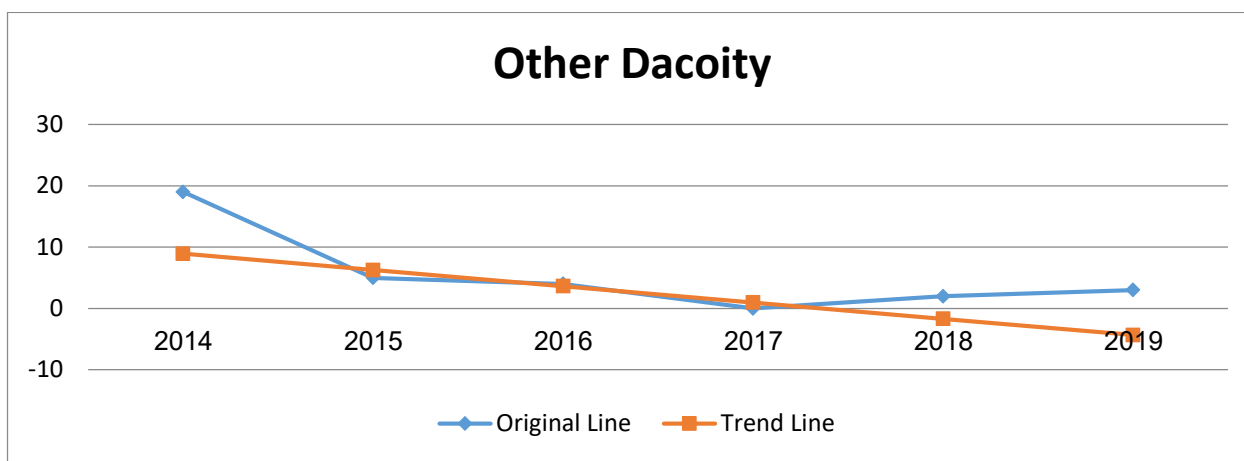


Figure.No.01: shows original and trend lines for dacoity

**Table No 02: Indicates trend values about other robbery for (2014-2019)**

Other Robbery {Year Y (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t = 7.2 + (-3.157 \cdot x_i)$
2014	44	-2.5	-5	-220	25	22.985
2015	26	-1.5	-3	-78	9	16.671
2016	7	-0.5	-1	-7	1	10.357
2017	3	0.5	1	3	1	4.043
2018	12	1.5	3	36	9	-2.271
2019	9	2.5	5	45	25	-8.585
<b>Total</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-221</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 02 indicates the relationship between the time and number of other robbery held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of dacoity incidents. It means that crime rate is decreasing with the rate of 13.57 as one year is passing.

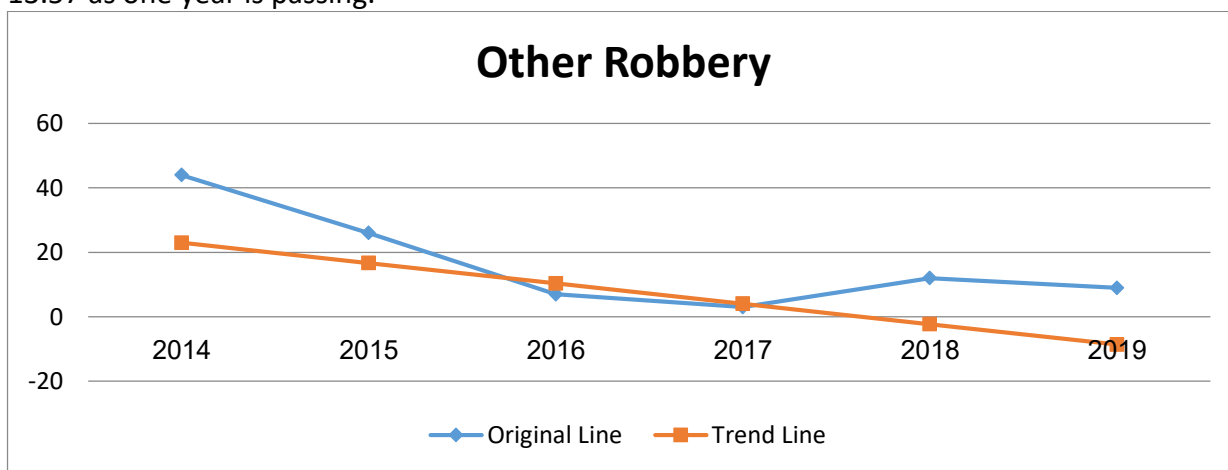
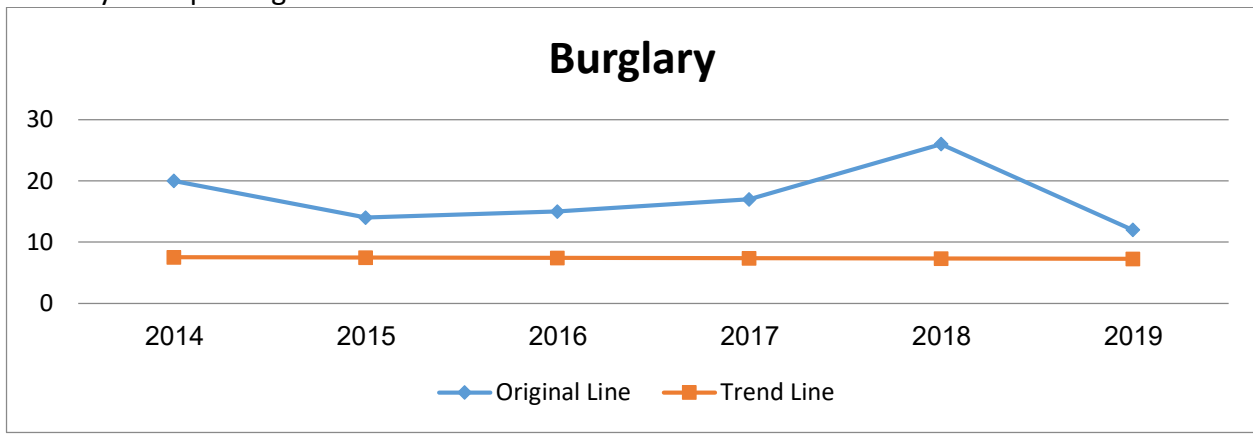


Figure No.02: Shows original and trend lines for other robbery

**Table No 03: Indicates trend values about burglary for (2014-2019)**

Burglary {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=7.4+(-0.028*x_i)$
2014	20	-2.5	-5	-100	25	7.54
2015	14	-1.5	-3	-42	9	7.484
2016	15	-0.5	-1	-15	1	7.428
2017	17	0.5	1	17	1	7.372
2018	26	1.5	3	78	9	7.316
2019	12	2.5	5	60	25	7.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-2</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 03 indicates the relationship between the time and number of burglary held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of burglary incidents. It means that burglary rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.028 as one year is passing.

**Figure No.03: Shows original and trend lines for burglary****Table No 04: Indicates trend values about car theft for (2014-2019)**

Car Theft {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=4.2+(-2.557*x_i)$
2014	30	-2.5	-5	-150	25	16.985
2015	15	-1.5	-3	-45	9	11.871
2016	7	-0.5	-1	-7	1	6.757
2017	2	0.5	1	2	1	1.643
2018	2	1.5	3	6	9	-3.471
2019	3	2.5	5	15	25	-8.585
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-179</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 04 indicates the relationship between the time and number of car theft held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of car theft incidents. It means that crime rate is decreasing with the rate of 2.557 as one year is passing.

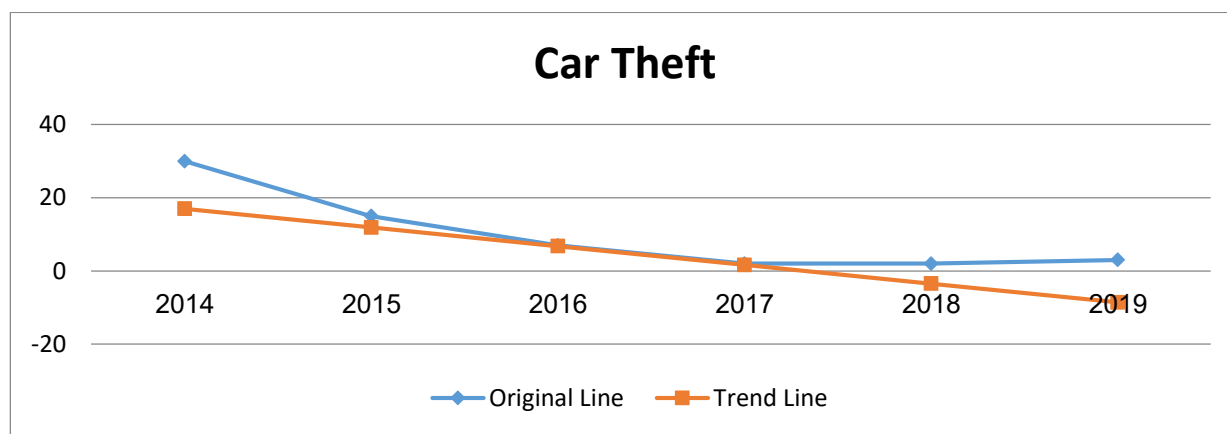


Figure No.04: shows original and trend line for car theft

**Table No 05: Indicates trend values about car snatched for (2014-2019)**

Car Snatched {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t = 0.2 + (-0.014 * x_i)$
2014	1	-2.5	-5	-5	25	0.27
2015	0	-1.5	-3	0	9	0.242
2016	1	-0.5	-1	-1	1	0.214
2017	0	0.5	1	0	1	0.186
2018	0	1.5	3	0	9	0.158
2019	1	2.5	5	5	25	0.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-1</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 05 indicates the relationship between the time and number of car snatched held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of cars snatched incidents. It means that car snatched rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.014 as one year is passing.

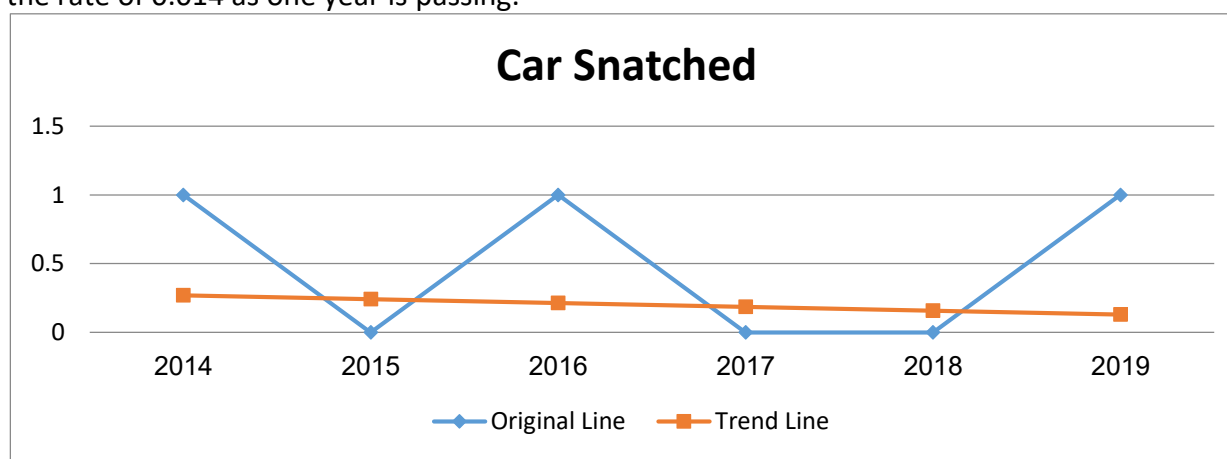
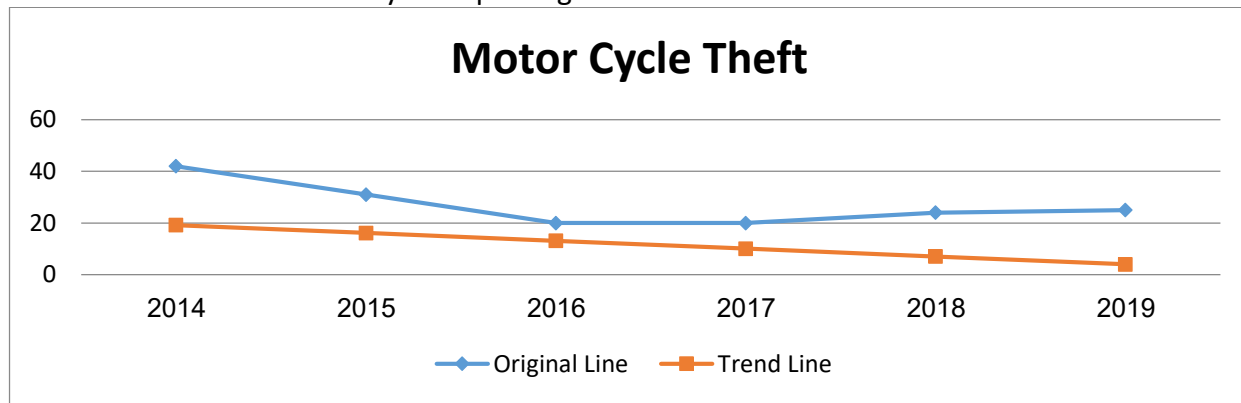


Figure No.05: Shows original and trend line for car snatched

**Table No 6: Indicates trend values about motor cycle theft for (2014-2019)**

Motor Cycle Theft {Year (t)}	Y	d=t- 2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=11.6+(-1.514*x_i)$
2014	42	-2.5	-5	-210	25	19.17
2015	31	-1.5	-3	-93	9	16.142
2016	20	-0.5	-1	-20	1	13.114
2017	20	0.5	1	20	1	10.086
2018	24	1.5	3	72	9	7.058
2019	25	2.5	5	125	25	4.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-106</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 6 indicates the relationship between the time and number of motor cycle theft held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of motor cycle theft incidents. It means that cycle theft rate is decreasing with the rate of 1.514 as one year is passing.

**Figure No.06: Shows original and trend line for motorcycle theft****Table No 7: Indicates trend values about motor cycle snatched for (2014-2019)**

Motor Cycle Snatched {Year (t)}	Y	d=t- 2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=3.8+(-0.042*x_i)$
2014	19	-2.5	-5	-95	25	4.01
2015	6	-1.5	-3	-18	9	3.926
2016	1	-0.5	-1	-1	1	3.842
2017	3	0.5	1	3	1	3.758
2018	6	1.5	3	18	9	3.674
2019	18	2.5	5	90	25	3.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-3</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 7 indicates the relationship between the time and number of motor cycle snatched held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of motor cycle snatched incidents. It means that motor cycle snatched rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.042 as one year is passing.

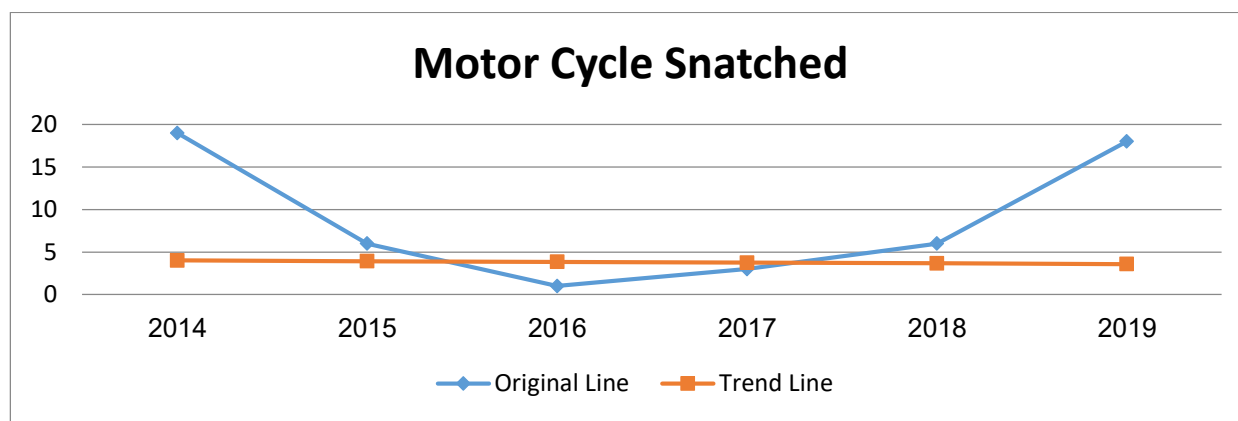


Figure No.07: Shows original and trend line for motorcycle snatched

**Table No 8: Indicates trend values about other motor vehicle for (2014-2019)**

Other Motor Vehicle Theft {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t = 1.28 + (-0.257 * x_i)$
2014	6	-2.5	-5	-30	25	2.565
2015	3	-1.5	-3	-9	9	2.051
2016	1	-0.5	-1	-1	1	1.537
2017	4	0.5	1	4	1	1.023
2018	1	1.5	3	3	9	0.509
2019	3	2.5	5	15	25	-0.005
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 8 indicates the relationship between the time and number of other motor vehicle theft held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of other motor vehicle incidents. It means that other motor vehicle theft rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.257 as one year is passing.

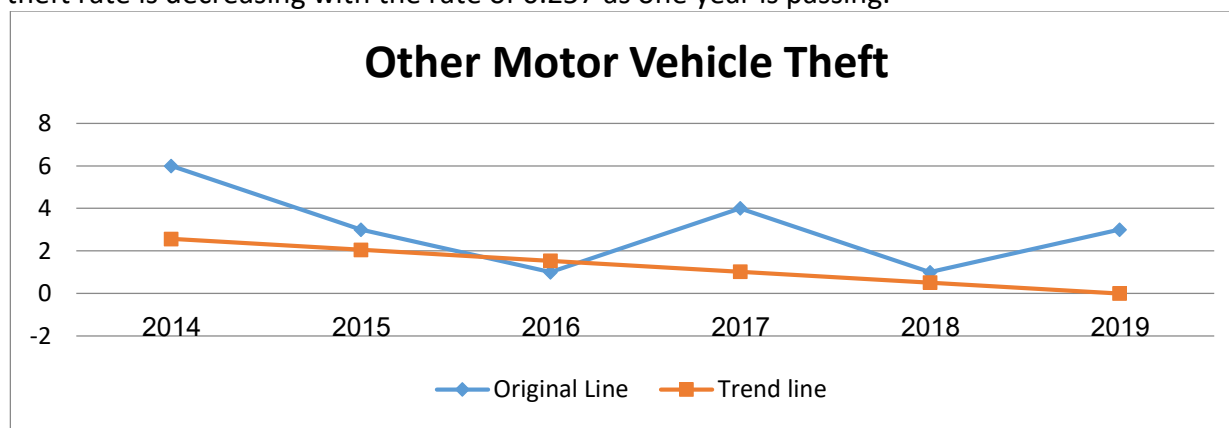
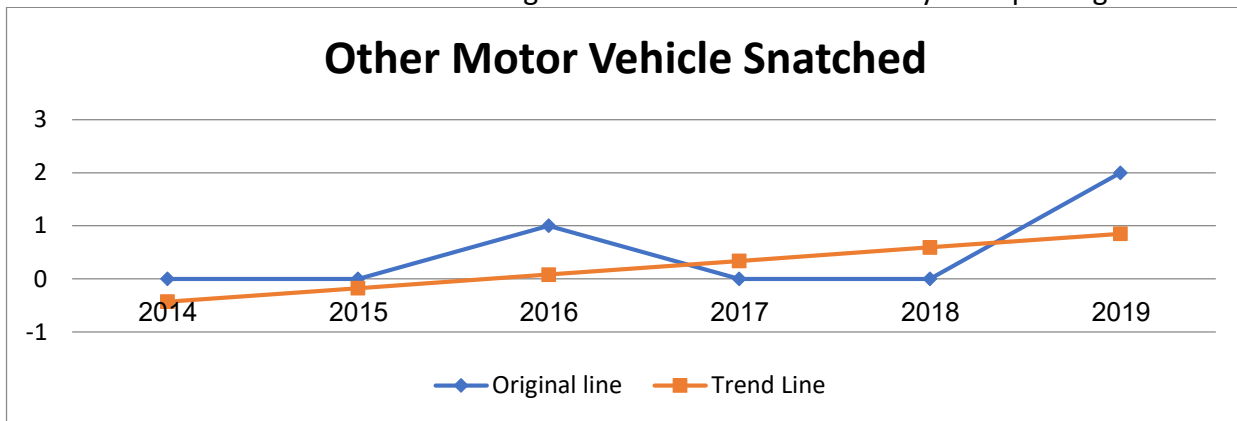


Figure No.08: Shows original and trend line for other motor vehicle theft

**Table No 9: indicates trend values about other motor vehicle snatched for (2014-2019)**

Other Motor Vehicle Snatched {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=0.21+(0.128*x_i)$
2014	0	-2.5	-5	0	25	-0.43
2015	0	-1.5	-3	0	9	-0.174
2016	1	-0.5	-1	-1	1	0.082
2017	0	0.5	1	0	1	0.338
2018	0	1.5	3	0	9	0.594
2019	2	2.5	5	10	25	0.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 9 indicates the relationship between the time and number of other motor vehicle snatched held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of other motor vehicle snatched incidents. It means that other motor vehicle snatched rate is increasing with the rate of 0.128 as one year is passing.

**Figure No.09: Shows original and trend line for other motor vehicle snatched****Table No 10: Indicates trend values about cattle theft year for (2014-2019)**

Cattle Theft {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=0.214+(0.071*x_i)$
2014	0	-2.5	-5	0	25	-0.141
2015	0	-1.5	-3	0	9	0.001
2016	0	-0.5	-1	0	1	0.143
2017	2	0.5	1	2	1	0.285
2018	1	1.5	3	3	9	0.427
2019	0	2.5	5	0	25	0.569
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 10 indicates the relationship between the time and number of cattle theft held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of cattle theft incidents. It means that cattle theft rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.071 as one year is passing.

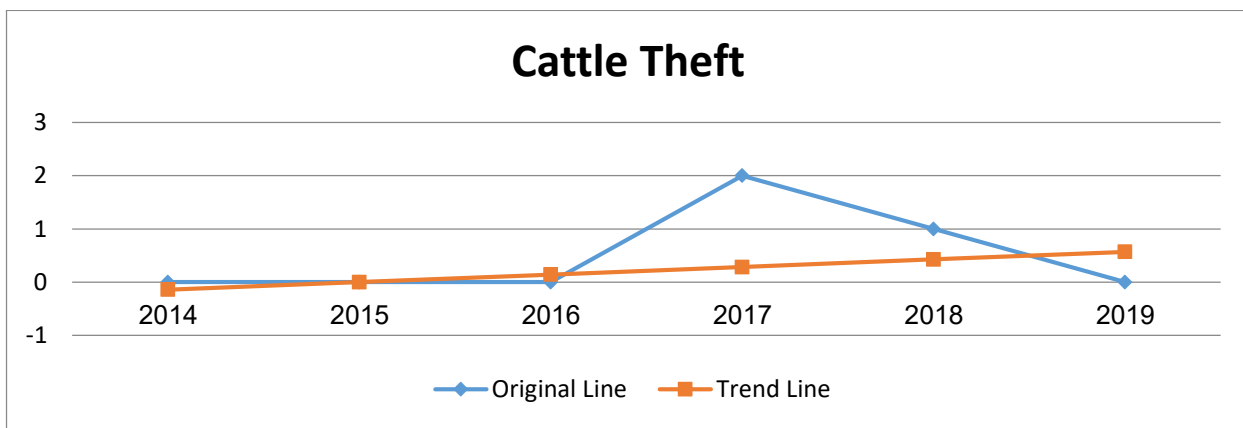


Figure No.10: Shows original and trend line for cattle theft

**Table No 11: indicates trend values about other theft for (2014-2019)**

Other Theft {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t = 2.5 + (-0.357 * x_i)$
2014	8	-2.5	-5	-40	25	4.285
2015	5	-1.5	-3	-15	9	3.571
2016	9	-0.5	-1	-9	1	2.857
2017	5	0.5	1	5	1	2.143
2018	3	1.5	3	9	9	1.429
2019	5	2.5	5	25	25	0.715
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>-25</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 11 indicates the relationship between the time and number of other theft held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of other theft incidents. It means that this crime rate is decreasing with the rate of 0.357 as one year is passing.

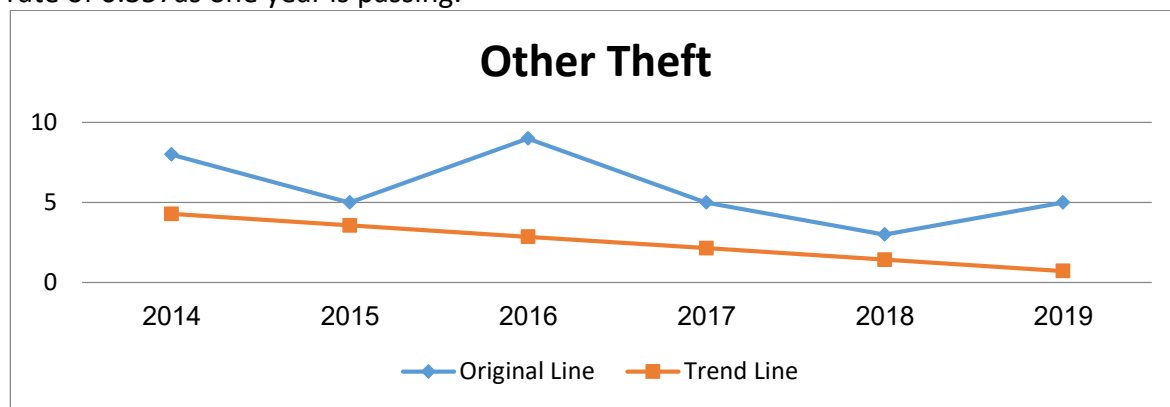
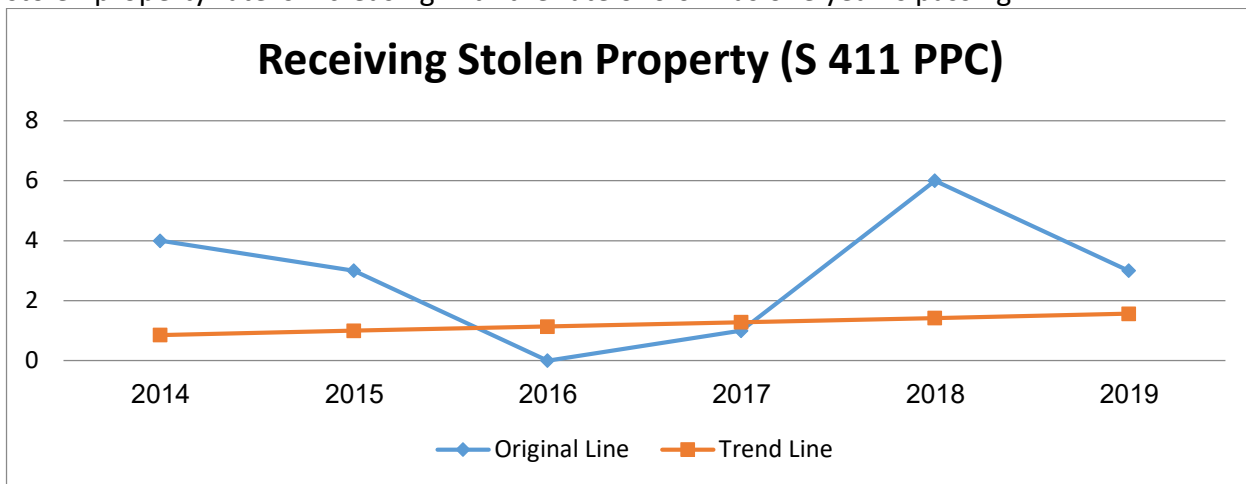


Figure No.011: Shows original and trend line for other theft

**Table No 12: indicates trend values about receiving stolen property for (2014-2019)**

Receiving Stolen Property (S 411 PPC) {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=1.21+(0.071*x_i)$
2014	4	-2.5	-5	-20	25	0.855
2015	3	-1.5	-3	-9	9	0.997
2016	0	-0.5	-1	0	1	1.139
2017	1	0.5	1	1	1	1.281
2018	6	1.5	3	18	9	1.423
2019	3	2.5	5	15	25	1.565
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 12 indicates the relationship between the time and number of receiving stolen property held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of receiving stolen property incidents. It means that receiving stolen property rate is increasing with the rate of 0.071 as one year is passing.

**Figure No.12: Shows original and trend line for receiving stolen property****Table No 13: Indicates trend values about theft U/S 382 PPC for (2014-2019)**

Theft U/S 382 PPC {Year (t)}	Y	d=t-2011.5	X=2d	XY	X <sup>2</sup>	$\hat{y}_t=0.5+(0.271*x_i)$
2014	1	-2.5	-5	-5	25	-0.855
2015	0	-1.5	-3	0	9	-0.313
2016	0	-0.5	-1	0	1	0.229
2017	0	0.5	1	0	1	0.771
2018	3	1.5	3	9	9	1.313
2019	3	2.5	5	15	25	1.855
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>70</b>	

Table 4 indicates the relationship between the time and number of theft U/S 382 PPC held in Qasimabad during 2014-2019. It determines that there is a significant linear relationship between time and the number of theft U/S 382 PPC incidents. It means that crime rate is increasing with the rate of 0.271 as one year is passing.

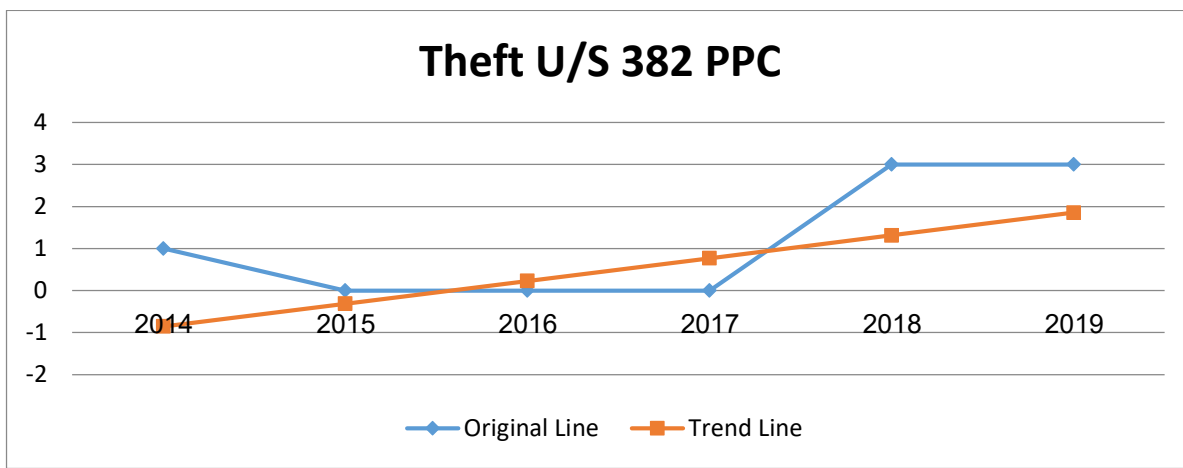


Figure No.13: Shows original and trend line for theft U/S 382 PPC

### Conclusion

In the present manuscript the property street crime in Qasimiabad, Hyderabad is observed from 2014-2019. The trend of property crime is displayed in least square tables and graphs with its original values. These results are indicating that other dacoity, other robbery, burglary, car snatching, motorcycle theft, motorcycle snatching, other theft, are decreasing with little rate of change by the passage of time. Besides, other motor vehicle snatched, cattle theft, are increased by very minimum rate of change of time. It is also observed that receiving stolen property is also increased with the change of time.

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