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### **📘 1. Introduction**

This analysis focuses on crime trends in Tamil Nadu from 2014 to 2022. Using public datasets from OpenCity and NCRB, the study covers total reported crimes, crimes against women, theft and robbery, murder, dowry deaths, and cyber crimes. The goal is to explore patterns, identify growth areas, and suggest actionable solutions.

### **📊 2. Data Summary**

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| **Crime Type** | **Observed Trend** |
| Total Crimes | Fluctuated between 58,000–67,000 |
| Crimes Against Women | Remained around 8,500–9,500 |
| Theft & Robbery | Peak in 2017, stable otherwise |
| Murder | Slight downward trend |
| Dowry Deaths | Steady around 200–230 |
| Cyber Crimes | Rapid rise after 2018 |

The data spans **9 years (2014–2022)** and covers **6 key crime categories**.

### **📈 3. Visual Findings**

#### **A. Heatmap: Crime Intensity by Year and Type**

A heatmap showed a clear increase in **cyber crimes**, especially post-2018, while **murder** and **dowry deaths** remained relatively constant. Theft and robbery peaked in 2017.

#### **B. Trend Line Charts:**

* **Total crimes** slightly decreased in 2020 (likely due to COVID-19 lockdowns).
* **Crimes against women** have not significantly reduced, indicating consistent vulnerability.
* **Cyber crimes** increased over 3x from 2014 to 2022.

#### **C. Correlation Analysis:**

* Cyber crimes showed weak correlation with other crime types, indicating a different nature and cause.
* Moderate correlation observed between theft/robbery and total crime rates.

### **🔍 4. Key Insights**

* **Cyber Crime Surge:** 266% increase between 2014 and 2022; shows growing digital threat.
* **Stable but High Crimes Against Women:** No major decline over 9 years.
* **2020 Dip Across Crimes:** Likely due to pandemic restrictions.
* **Total crimes remain above 60,000/year**, showing a consistent law enforcement burden.

### **🛡️ 5. Suggestions for Crime Control**

1. **Cyber Safety Programs:** Run awareness and school/college training on cybersecurity.
2. **Community Policing:** Use local outreach and CCTV coverage in theft-prone districts.
3. **Women’s Safety Measures:** Expand female police stations and fast-track court support.
4. **Data-Driven Allocation:** Focus more enforcement in districts with upward trends.
5. **Use of AI:** Predict hotspots using advanced modeling to prevent future crimes.

### **✅ 6. Conclusion**

Tamil Nadu's crime landscape shows encouraging signs in some areas (murder, total cases stabilizing), but also concern in others (cyber crimes and crimes against women). A strategic, data-backed approach will help the state reduce overall crime while building public trust.