Bangladesh Crime Statistics Analysis (2020-February 2025)

1. Introduction

Crime statistics play a crucial role in understanding the law and order situation of a country. Analyzing crime trends and patterns allows law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and researchers to make informed decisions, allocate resources effectively, and implement strategic crime prevention measures.

This report presents a comprehensive analysis of crime statistics in Bangladesh from 2020 to February 2025, covering a range of offenses. It aims to provide insights into various crime categories and their trends over time, such as robbery, theft, murder, narcotics-related offenses, smuggling, and crimes against women and children, among others.

2. Objectives of the Report

The objectives of this report are as follows:

- Identify overall crime trends over the years, including fluctuations and major spikes.
- Analyze crime distribution by category, highlighting the most prevalent offenses.
- Examine regional crime rates to determine which areas experience the highest crime levels.
- Evaluate yearly crime trends and percentage changes to assess improvements or deteriorations in law enforcement efforts.
- Investigate recovery cases related to arms, explosives, narcotics, and smuggling.
- Use statistical findings to support law enforcement and policymakers in decision-making.
- Recommend effective policies and actions to reduce crime rates further.

This report includes detailed visualizations, statistical insights, and structured tables to make the findings easily interpretable. The findings in this report can serve as a foundation for further investigations and policy decisions aimed at improving public safety in Bangladesh.

3. Tools Used

The following tools were used to format, extract, & analyze data and to visualize the insights:

- MS Excel (Data processing and formatting)
- PostgreSQL (Data querying and extraction)
- ChatGPT (Data Visualization)

Additionally, the crime statistics data were collected from the official website of the Bangladesh Police.

4. Overview of Reported Crimes

- Total Reported Cases: 996,839
- Total Recovery Cases: 405,665
- Average Cases Per Month: 16,078.05

SQL Query:

```sql
SELECT
    SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases,
    SUM(arms_act) + SUM(explosive) + SUM(narcotics) + SUM(smuggling) AS
total_recovery_cases,
    SUM(total_cases) / COUNT(DISTINCT CONCAT(month, ' ', year)) AS
avg_cases_per_month FROM crime_statistics;
```

Table:

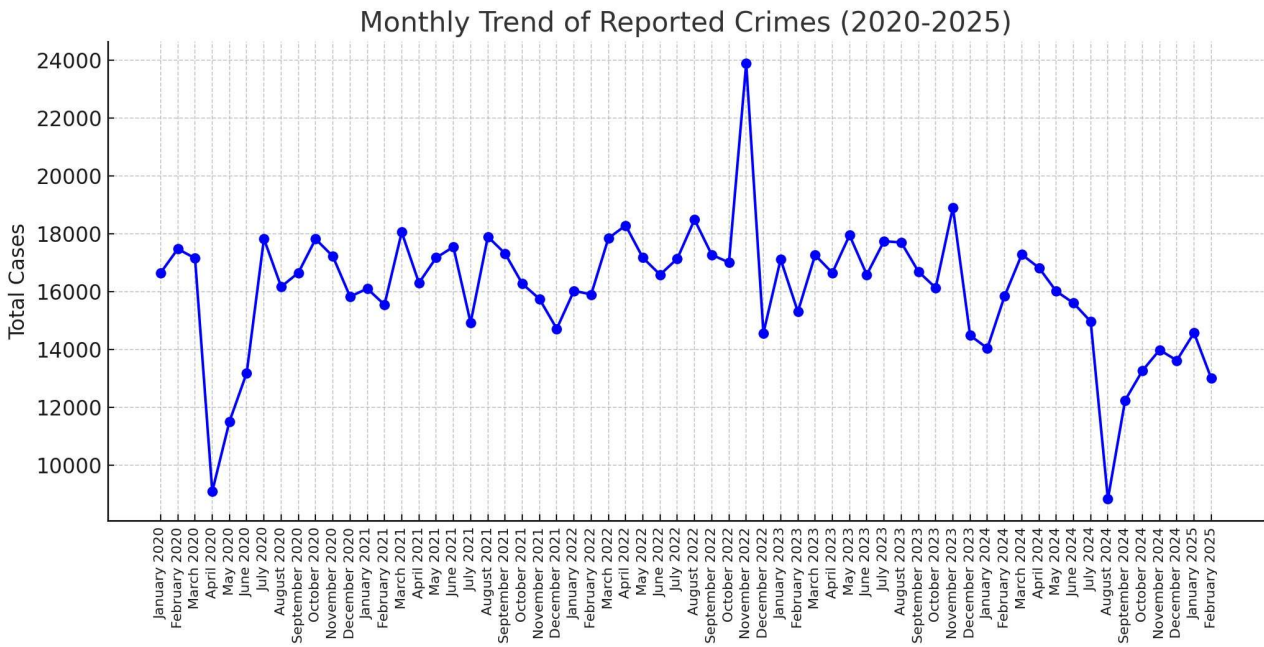|	total_cases bigint	total_recovery_cases bigint	avg_cases_per_month bigint
1	996839	405665	16078

5. Monthly Crime Trends

Figure 1: Monthly Trend of Reported Crimes in Bangladesh

This line graph illustrates the fluctuations in reported crimes on a monthly basis. There are noticeable spikes at certain months, indicating seasonal variations or specific events contributing to crime surges.

Highest Crime Months:

- November 2022 recorded the highest number of cases (23,873 cases).
- November 2023 also had a high surge (18,901 cases).

Lowest Crime Months:

- August 2024 had the lowest reported cases (8,833 cases).
- April 2020 followed closely (9,098 cases).

Overall Trends:

- Crime rates peaked in mid-2022, possibly due to economic or social unrest.
- Steady decline from late 2023 onward, with a sharp drop in 2025.

SQL Query:

```sql
CREATE EXTENSION IF NOT EXISTS tablefunc;
SELECT *
FROM crosstab(
    $$
    SELECT
        TO_CHAR(TO_DATE(month, 'Month'), 'Month') AS month_name,
        year,
        SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases
    FROM crime_statistics
    GROUP BY year, month
    ORDER BY
        EXTRACT(MONTH FROM TO_DATE(month, 'Month')),
        year
    $$,
    $$ SELECT DISTINCT year FROM crime_statistics ORDER BY year $$
) AS ct (
    month_name TEXT,
    "2020" INT,
    "2021" INT,
    "2022" INT,
    "2023" INT,
    "2024" INT,
    "2025" INT
);
```

Table:

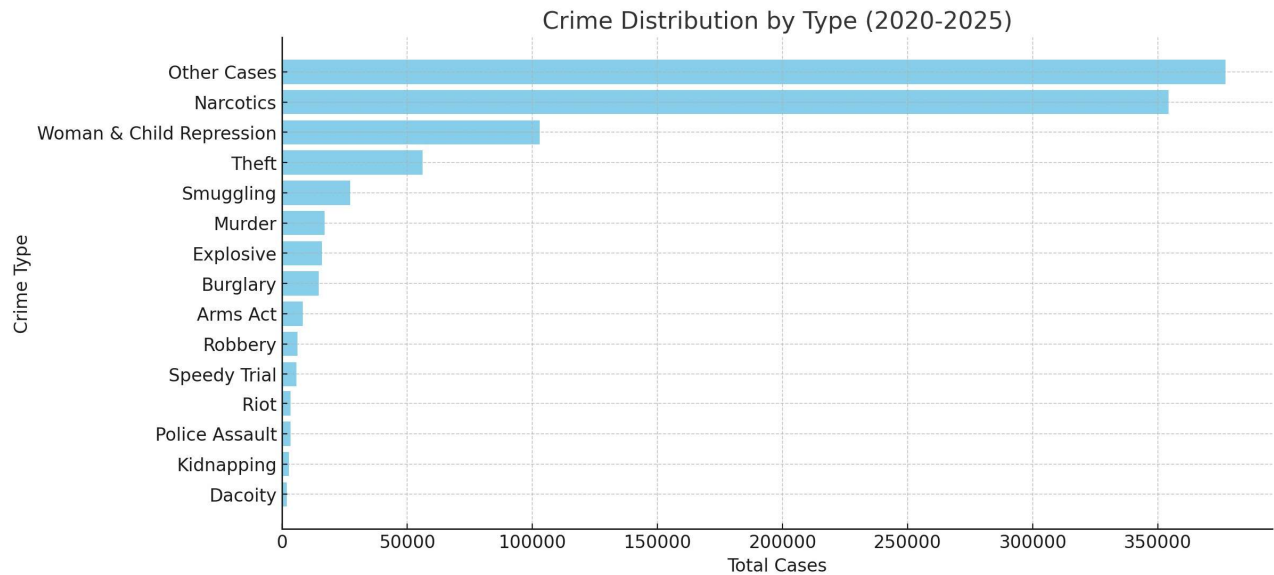|	month_name text 🔒	2020 integer 🔒	2021 integer 🔒	2022 integer 🔒	2023 integer 🔒	2024 integer 🔒	2025 integer 🔒
1	January	16645	16101	16027	17115	14043	14572
2	February	17472	15545	15900	15301	15841	13002
3	March	17150	18052	17842	17261	17280	[null]
4	April	9098	16298	18282	16646	16819	[null]
5	May	11513	17168	17168	17945	16011	[null]
6	June	13192	17542	16583	16584	15604	[null]
7	July	17823	14922	17137	17738	14965	[null]
8	August	16165	17893	18484	17695	8833	[null]
9	September	16650	17315	17269	16688	12245	[null]
10	October	17813	16270	17005	16130	13265	[null]
11	November	17219	15743	23873	18901	13983	[null]
12	December	15825	14715	14566	14485	13622	[null]

6. Crime Distribution by Type

Figure 2: Distribution of Reported Cases Across All Categories

The bar chart above represents the total cases reported for each crime category. 'Other Cases' and 'Narcotics' make up the largest share of reported crimes, indicating a high focus on drug-related offenses.

Top 3 Most Reported Crimes:

- Other Cases – 376,996 cases (37.8% of total crimes)
- Narcotics – 354,253 cases (35.5%)
- Crimes Against Women & Children – 103,061 cases (10.3%)

Lesser Reported Crimes:

- Dacoity (1,935 cases) and Kidnapping (2,738 cases) were among the lowest.
- Explosives-related crimes (15,912 cases) showed an unusual increase in 2022 and 2023.

Key Takeaways:

- Drug-related crimes (Narcotics & Smuggling) dominate the crime landscape.
- Violence against women & children remains a major concern.
- Theft & Murder make up a significant portion of property-related crimes.

SQL Query:

```sql
WITH Total_Cases
AS
(
    SELECT SUM(dacoity) + SUM(robbery) + SUM(murder) + SUM(speedy_trial) +
           SUM(riot) + SUM(woman_child_repression) + SUM(kidnapping) +
           SUM(police_assault) + SUM(burglary) + SUM(theft) +
           SUM(other_cases) + SUM(arms_act) + SUM(explosive) +
           SUM(narcotics) + SUM(smuggling) AS grand_total
    FROM crime_statistics
)
SELECT
    'Dacoity' AS crime_type,
    SUM(dacoity) AS total_cases,
    (SUM(dacoity) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
AS percentage
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Robbery',
    SUM(robbery),
    (SUM(robbery) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Murder',
    SUM(murder),
    (SUM(murder) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
```

```sql
SELECT
    'Speedy Trial',
    SUM(speedy_trial),
    (SUM(speedy_trial) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Riot',
    SUM(riot),
    (SUM(riot) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Woman & Child Repression',
    SUM(woman_child_repression),
    (SUM(woman_child_repression) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Kidnapping',
    SUM(kidnapping),
    (SUM(kidnapping) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Police Assault',
    SUM(police_assault),
    (SUM(police_assault) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Burglary',
    SUM(burglary),
    (SUM(burglary) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Theft',
    SUM(theft),
    (SUM(theft) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
```

```sql
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Other Cases',
    SUM(other_cases),
    (SUM(other_cases) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Arms Act',
    SUM(arms_act),
    (SUM(arms_act) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Explosive',
    SUM(explosive),
    (SUM(explosive) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Narcotics',
    SUM(narcotics),
    (SUM(narcotics) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Smuggling',
    SUM(smuggling),
    (SUM(smuggling) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM
Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
ORDER BY total_cases DESC;
```

Table:

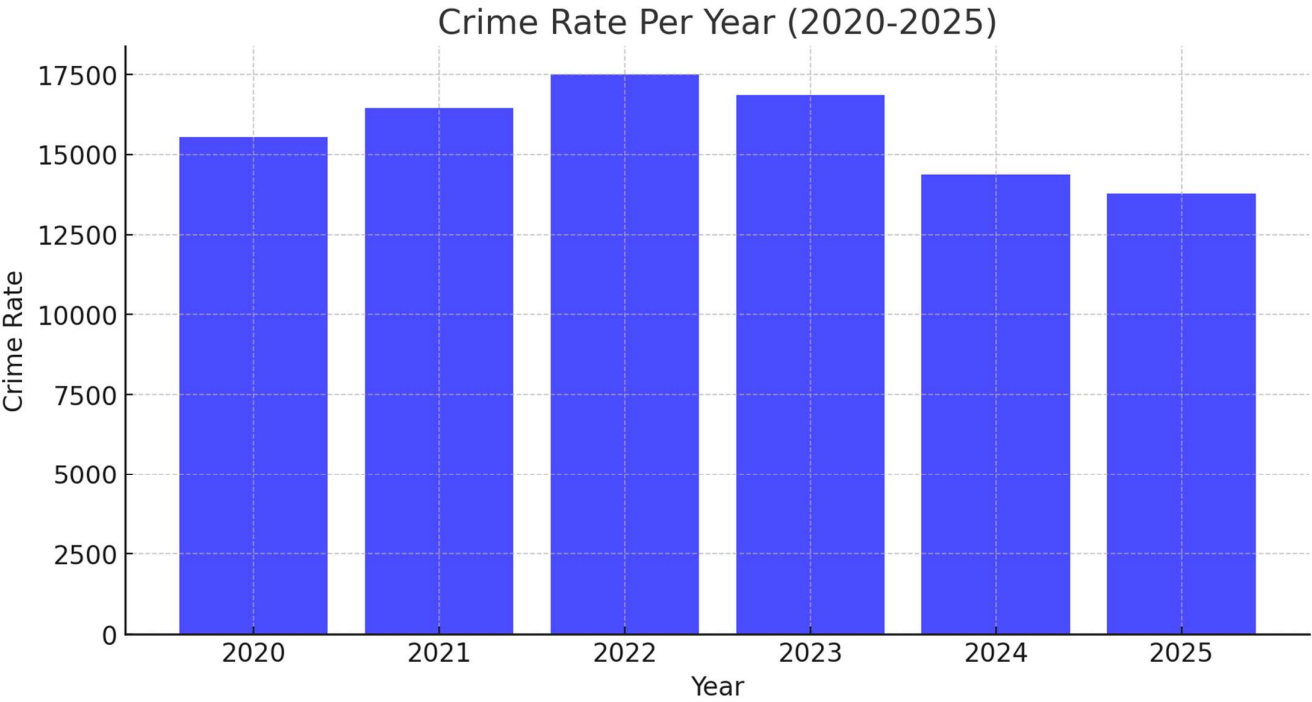|	crime_type (text)	total_cases (bigint)	percentage (numeric (5,2))
1	Other Cases	376996	37.82
2	Narcotics	354253	35.54
3	Woman & Child Repression	103061	10.34
4	Theft	56262	5.64
5	Smuggling	27255	2.73
6	Murder	17001	1.71
7	Explosive	15912	1.60
8	Burglary	14714	1.48
9	Arms Act	8245	0.83
10	Robbery	6048	0.61
11	Speedy Trial	5635	0.57
12	Riot	3452	0.35
13	Police Assault	3332	0.33
14	Kidnapping	2738	0.27
15	Dacoity	1935	0.19

7. Yearly Crime Trends

Figure 3: Monthly Crime Rate in Bangladesh (2020-2025)

This bar chart illustrates the Crime Rate Per Year (2020-2025) in Bangladesh.

- The crime rate saw a steady increase from 2020 (15,547 cases) to 2022 (17,511 cases).
- A decline started in 2023 (16,874 cases), followed by a sharp drop in 2024 (14,375 cases) and 2025 (13,787 cases).
- The downward trend in recent years could indicate improved law enforcement, policy changes, or other socio-economic factors.

SQL Query:

```
WITH Yearly_Crime AS (
    SELECT
        Year,
        SUM(total_cases) AS total_crimes,
        SUM(total_cases) / COUNT(DISTINCT CONCAT(month, ' ', year)) AS
crime_rate
    FROM Crime_Statistics
    GROUP BY Year
)
SELECT
    Year,
    crime_rate,
    LAG(crime_rate) OVER (ORDER BY Year) AS PY_Crime_rate,
    CAST(
        (crime_rate - LAG(crime_rate) OVER (ORDER BY Year)) * 100.0 /
        NULLIF(LAG(crime_rate) OVER (ORDER BY Year), 0)
        AS NUMERIC(5,2)
    ) AS Percentage_Change
FROM Yearly_Crime
ORDER BY Year;
```

Table:

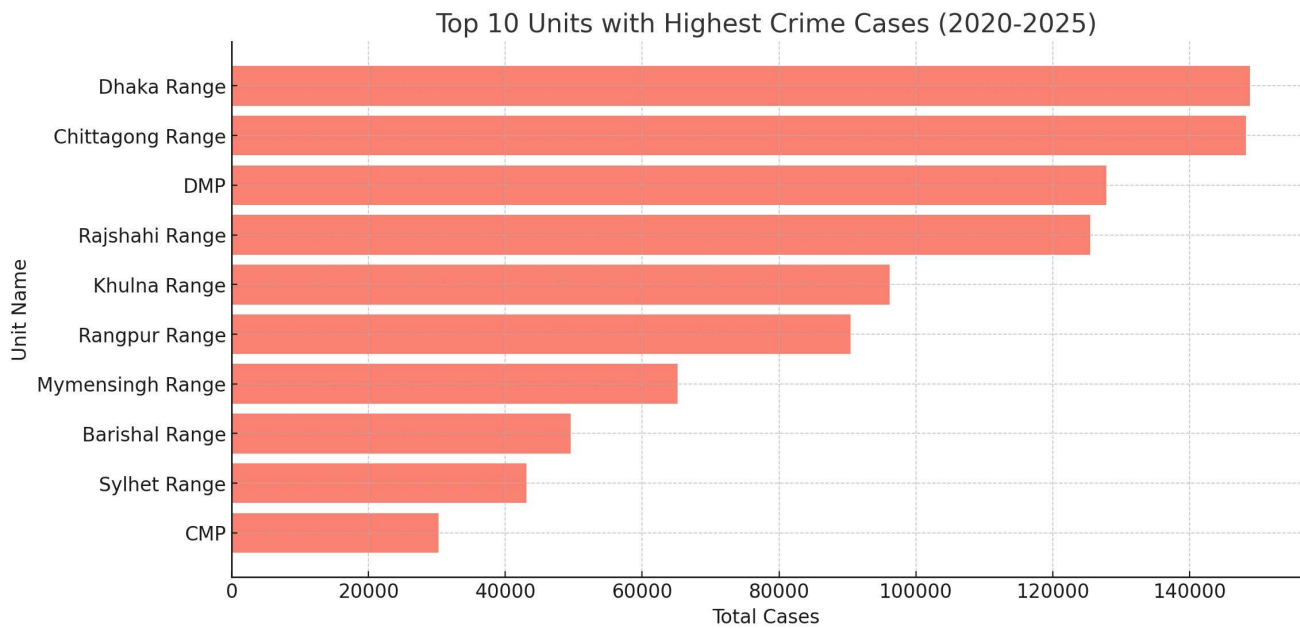|	year integer	crime_rate bigint	py_crime_rate bigint	percentage_change numeric (5,2)
1	2020	15547	[null]	[null]
2	2021	16463	15547	5.89
3	2022	17511	16463	6.37
4	2023	16874	17511	-3.64
5	2024	14375	16874	-14.81
6	2025	13787	14375	-4.09

8. Top Crime-Prone Units

Figure 4: Top 10 Crime Reporting Police Units in Bangladesh

This chart highlights the top 10 regions with the highest reported crime cases. Dhaka Range and Chittagong Range have the highest crime rates, with Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) also reporting significantly high numbers.

- Dhaka Range: 148,792 cases (Avg 2399/month)
- Chittagong Range: 148,206 cases (Avg 2390/month)
- DMP: 127,810 cases (Avg 2061/month)
- Rajshahi Range: 125,444 cases (Avg 2023/month)
- Khulna Range: 96,156 cases (Avg 1550/month)

SQL Query:

```sql
SELECT
    Unit_Name,
    SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases,
    SUM(total_cases) / COUNT(DISTINCT CONCAT(month, ' ', year)) AS
cases_per_month
FROM Crime_Statistics
GROUP BY Unit_Name
ORDER BY total_cases DESC
```

Table:

	unit_name character varying (50) 🔒	total_cases bigint 🔒	cases_per_month bigint 🔒
1	Dhaka Range	148792	2399
2	Chittagong Range	148206	2390
3	DMP	127810	2061
4	Rajshahi Range	125444	2023
5	Khulna Range	96156	1550
6	Rangpur Range	90466	1459
7	Mymensingh Range	65208	1051
8	Barishal Range	49578	799
9	Sylhet Range	43057	694
10	CMP	30208	487
11	RMP	16815	271
12	GMP	14269	230
13	SMP	11317	182
14	KMP	10147	163
15	BMP	8807	142
16	RPMP	7573	122
17	Railway Range	2986	48

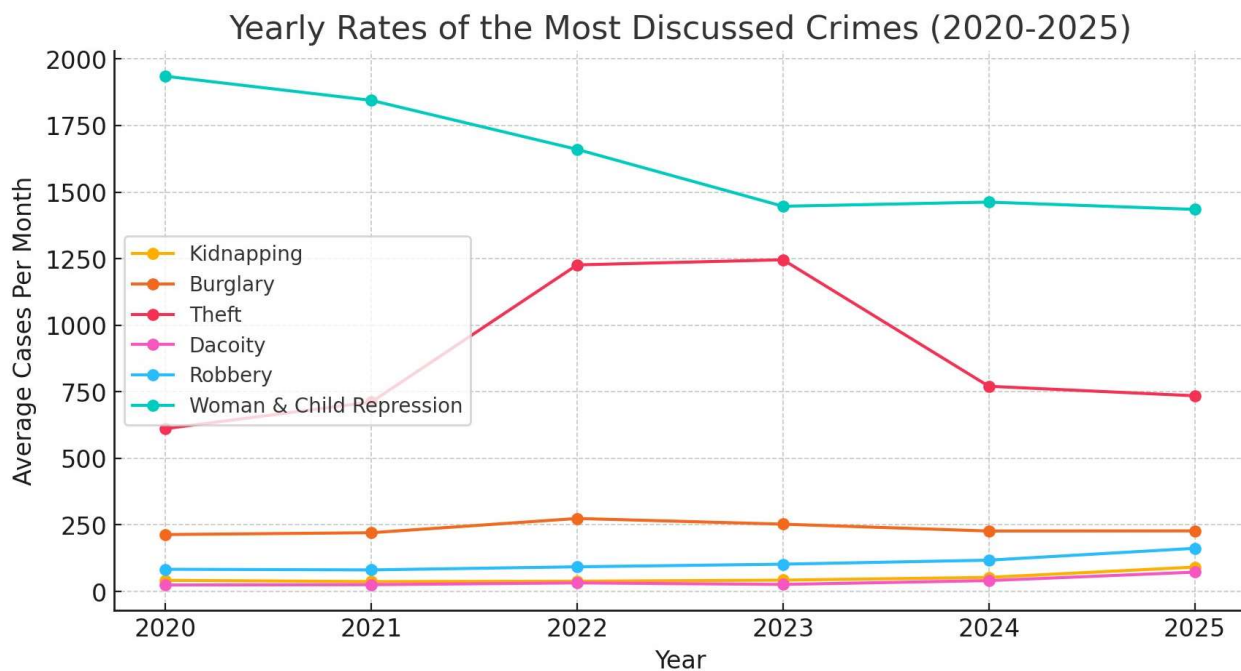**9. Monthly Rates of the Most Discussed Crimes in Every Year**

Figure 5: Monthly Rates of the Currently Most Discussed Crimes in Bangladesh (2020-2025)

This graph displays the average monthly cases of the most discussed crimes (Kidnapping, Burglary, Theft, Dacoity, Robbery, and Crimes Against Women & Children). Theft cases saw a sharp rise in 2022 and 2023, while crimes against women & children show a consistent downward trend.

Theft Cases:

- Peaked in 2023 with 1,245 cases/month.
- Declined in 2024 to 770 cases/month.

Dacoity & Robbery Cases:

- Dacoity cases increased sharply in 2025, reaching 72 cases/month.
- Robbery followed a similar trend, hitting 162 cases/month in 2025.

Kidnapping & Burglary Cases:

- Kidnapping cases steadily increased from 42/month (2023) to 91/month (2025).
- Burglary cases remained stable at around 220-250 cases/month.

Women & Child Repression:

- Consistent decline from 1,935 cases/month in 2020 to 1,435 cases/month in 2025.
- Significant drop between 2022 and 2023, suggesting improved law enforcement efforts.

SQL Query:

```sql
SELECT
    crime_type,
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2020 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2020",
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2021 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2021",
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2022 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2022",
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2023 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2023",
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2024 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2024",
    COALESCE(ROUND(AVG(CASE WHEN year = 2025 THEN total_cases END), 0), 0) AS
"2025"
    FROM (
    SELECT
        year, 'Kidnapping' AS crime_type,
    SUM(kidnapping) / COUNT(DISTINCT month) AS total_cases
    FROM crime_statistics
    GROUP BY year
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Burglary',
    SUM(burglary) / COUNT(DISTINCT month)
```

```sql
      FROM crime_statistics
      GROUP BY year
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Theft',
      SUM(theft) / COUNT(DISTINCT month)
      FROM crime_statistics
      GROUP BY year
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Dacoity',
      SUM(dacoity) / COUNT(DISTINCT month)
      FROM crime_statistics
      GROUP BY year
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Robbery',
      SUM(robbery) / COUNT(DISTINCT month)
      FROM crime_statistics
      GROUP BY year
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Woman & Child Repression',
      SUM(woman_child_repression) / COUNT(DISTINCT month)
      FROM crime_statistics
      GROUP BY year
)
AS CrimeData
GROUP BY crime_type
ORDER BY crime_type;
```

Table:

	crime_type text	2020 numeric	2021 numeric	2022 numeric	2023 numeric	2024 numeric	2025 numeric
1	Burglary	213	220	274	252	227	227
2	Dacoity	24	25	32	26	40	72
3	Kidnapping	41	37	38	42	52	91
4	Robbery	83	80	92	102	117	162
5	Theft	611	711	1226	1245	770	735
6	Woman & Child Repression	1935	1844	1660	1446	1462	1435

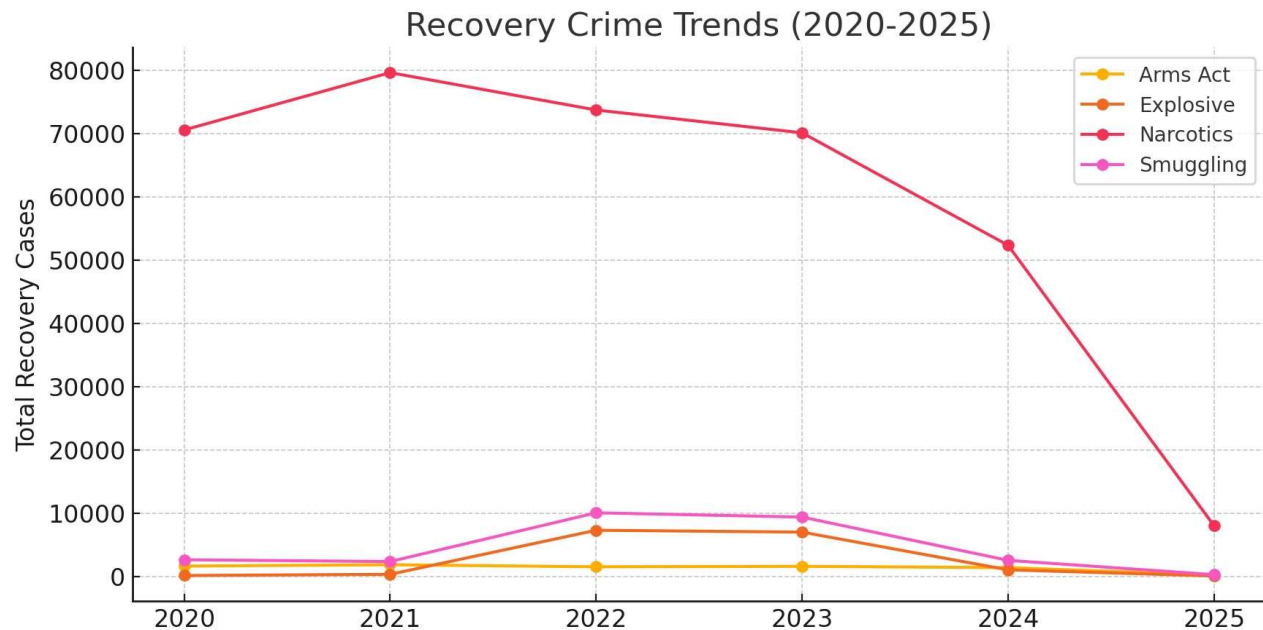**10. Recovery Crime Trends**

Figure 6: Monthly Trend of Reported Crimes in Bangladesh

This line chart presents the trends in crime recoveries (Arms Act, Explosives, Narcotics, and Smuggling). Narcotics recovery cases are the highest, with notable peaks in 2021 and 2022. Smuggling cases had a temporary surge in 2022

- 2020: Narcotics 70,540, Smuggling 2,638, Explosives 148, Arms Act 1,643
- 2021: Narcotics 79,596, Smuggling 2,354, Explosives 338, Arms Act 1,853
- 2022: Narcotics 73,690, Smuggling 10,053, Explosives 7,300, Arms Act 1,525
- 2023: Narcotics 70,088, Smuggling 9,382, Explosives 7,005, Arms Act 1,600
- 2024: Narcotics 52,321, Smuggling 2,543, Explosives 1,049, Arms Act 1,394

SQL Query:

```
WITH Crime_Totals AS (
    SELECT
        'Arms Act' AS crime_type, SUM(arms_act) AS total_cases FROM
crime_statistics
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        'Explosive', SUM(explosive) FROM crime_statistics
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        'Narcotics', SUM(narcotics) FROM crime_statistics
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        'Smuggling', SUM(smuggling) FROM crime_statistics
),
Total_Crimes AS (
```

```
    SELECT SUM(total_cases) AS overall_total FROM Crime_Totals
)
SELECT
    ct.crime_type,
    ct.total_cases,
    ROUND((ct.total_cases * 100.0) / NULLIF(tc.overall_total, 0), 2) AS
crime_percentage
FROM Crime_Totals ct
JOIN Total_Crimes tc ON 1=1
ORDER BY ct.total_cases DESC;
```

Table:

	crime_type text	total_cases bigint	crime_percentage numeric
1	Narcotics	354253	87.33
2	Smuggling	27255	6.72
3	Explosive	15912	3.92
4	Arms Act	8245	2.03

11. Findings

The key takeaways of this report are as follows:

- Total crime cases peaked in 2022, followed by a steady decline in 2023 and beyond.
- Drug-related crimes (narcotics & smuggling) dominate, making up over 35% of total cases.
- theft and burglary remain significant property crimes, with Theft cases peaking in 2023.
- Although women & children repression is a concerning issue in Bangladesh, it has shown a downward trend in recent years, indicating potential improvements in law enforcement.
- Regional analysis shows Dhaka & Chittagong as the most crime-prone areas, demanding focused intervention.

Understanding these crime trends is essential for policy formulation, law enforcement planning, and public safety initiatives. By leveraging data-driven insights, authorities can implement targeted crime prevention strategies and improve public security across Bangladesh.

12. Recommendations

Based on the findings of this report, here are some possible recommendations to prevent crimes and ensure public safety in Bangladesh:

- **Target High-Crime Zones:** Focus police expansion and surveillance efforts in Dhaka and Chittagong, using hotspot policing and crime mapping tools.
- **Tackle Drug-Related Offenses:** Strengthen border control, increase rehab access, and launch community anti-drug education. Coordinate regionally to disrupt smuggling routes.
- **Prevent Property Crimes:** Mandate CCTV in vulnerable areas, promote neighborhood watch programs, and create fast, anonymous online reporting systems.
- **Protect Women and Children:** Expand shelters, legal aid, and forensic capabilities. Train law enforcement in gender sensitivity and abuse response protocols.
- **Modernize Judicial Systems:** Introduce fast-track courts for key crimes, digitize case management, and apply performance KPIs for faster resolutions.
- **Data-Driven Policing:** Build a national real-time crime dashboard, apply predictive analytics, and require annual audits of policing effectiveness.
- **Boost Police Training & Recruitment:** Focus on cybercrime, forensics, and human rights. Recruit more officers in under-policed districts and tie promotions to impact.
- **Community Engagement:** Launch school-based crime education, empower local leaders in prevention, and institutionalize neighborhood watch systems.

13. Conclusion:

This report sheds light on the evolving landscape of crime in Bangladesh, highlighting both persistent challenges and signs of progress. While total crime cases peaked in 2022, the subsequent decline suggests that certain law enforcement measures may be taking effect. However, the continued dominance of drug-related offenses, the rise in property crimes like theft, and the concentration of criminal activity in urban centers such as Dhaka and Chittagong underscore the need for sustained, strategic intervention.

Encouragingly, the downward trend in crimes against women and children indicates that efforts in social protection and legal enforcement are beginning to yield results. Yet, this progress must be reinforced through modernized policing, judicial reforms, community engagement, and data-driven policymaking.

By leveraging accurate crime data and implementing focused, region-specific strategies, Bangladesh can strengthen its public safety framework and promote long-term societal resilience. The insights provided in this report should serve as a foundation for future planning, resource allocation, and the continuous improvement of law enforcement practices.

Source of Data:

1. List of Crime Statistics – Dhaka, Bangladesh Police

https://www.police.gov.bd/en/january_2020

See also:

1. Crime Report Analysis (Bangladesh, 2020-2025) — Power BI Project

https://github.com/sabbirrahmanleon/Crime-Report-Analysis-Bangladesh-2020-2025-Power-BI

2. Crime Report Analysis Dashboard (Bangladesh, 2020-2025) — Power BI Service

https://app.powerbi.com/reportEmbed?reportId=329e1f8f-d6e0-45cd-a118-2978ddbdc362&autoAuth=true&ctid=c5503c1a-4ceb-43c1-b858-119034b67948

3. Crime Report Analysis (Bangladesh, 2020-2025) — SQL Project

https://github.com/sabbirrahmanleon/Crime-Report-Analysis-Bangladesh-2020-2025-SQL