Crime Statistics Report (Bangladesh, 2020-2025) — SQL

1. Introduction

Sales analysis is a crucial aspect of business intelligence, helping organizations understand market demand, product popularity, and regional sales performance. By analyzing sales data, companies can optimize their inventory, improve marketing strategies, and allocate resources more efficiently.

This report presents a detailed analysis of sales data across multiple countries, focusing on product popularity, peak sales periods, salesforce distribution, and sales performance across different regions. The dataset includes information on total sales by country, monthly sales trends, salesperson activity, and high-value transaction days.

2. Objectives of the Report

✓ Determine the most popular product in each country by analyzing total sales volume.

✓ Identify the month with the highest sales in every country to understand seasonal trends.

✓ Examine regional distribution of salespersons to evaluate market penetration and resource allocation.

✓ Highlight the top countries in terms of salesperson count to understand workforce concentration.

✓ Analyze the top-performing countries based on high-value sales days to assess sales consistency and revenue generation.

✓ Identify salespersons who were inactive in the first seven days of January 2022, which could indicate operational or logistical challenges.

This report includes SQL-based data extraction, statistical insights, and structured tables to facilitate data-driven decision-making. The findings aim to support business strategies, enhance sales efficiency, and optimize resource allocation across different markets.

3. Most Popular Product in Every Country

- Organic Choco Syrup is the best-selling product in India (35,356) and Canada (36,551), indicating strong demand for organic chocolate-based products in these regions.
- White Chocolate is the top seller in USA (33,771) and New Zealand (34,216), showing a preference for white chocolate in these countries.
- Orange Choco leads in Australia (32,816) and UK (30,920), suggesting a preference for citrus-infused chocolate flavors in these markets.
- The product preference varies significantly by country, hinting at regional taste differences or possibly the impact of local marketing strategies.
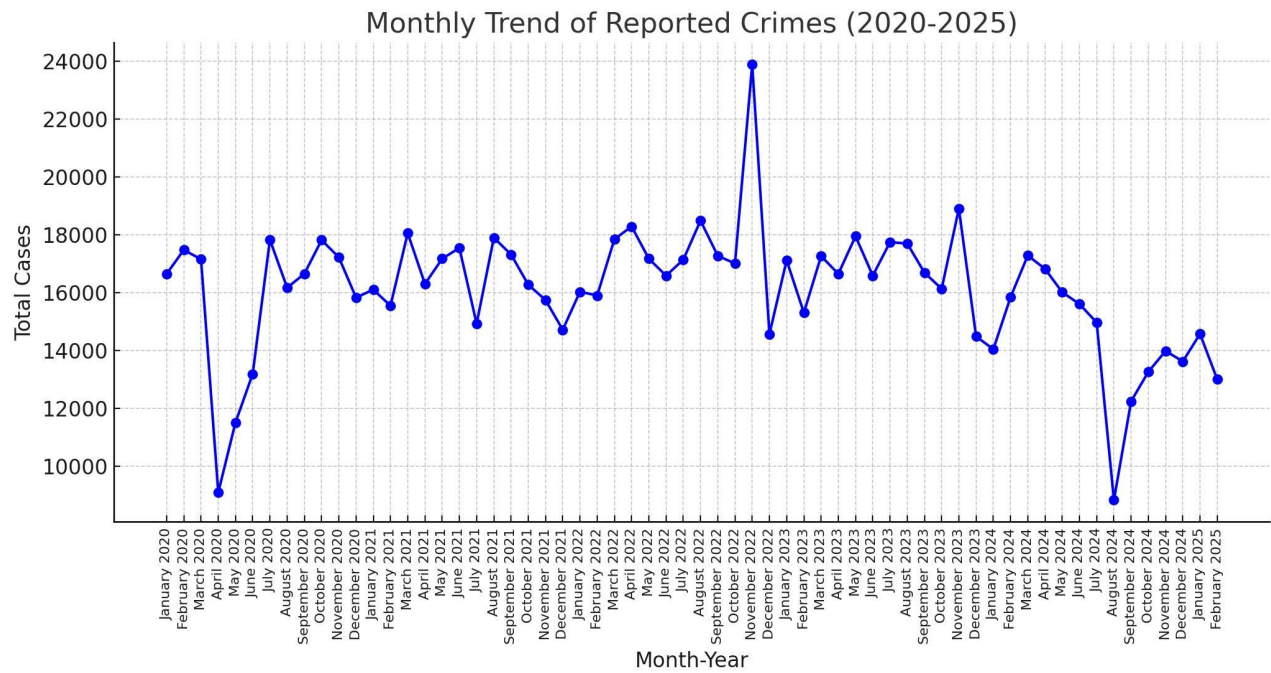
SQL Query:

```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

4. Monthly Crime Trends

Monthly Trend of Reported Crimes (2020-2025)

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.
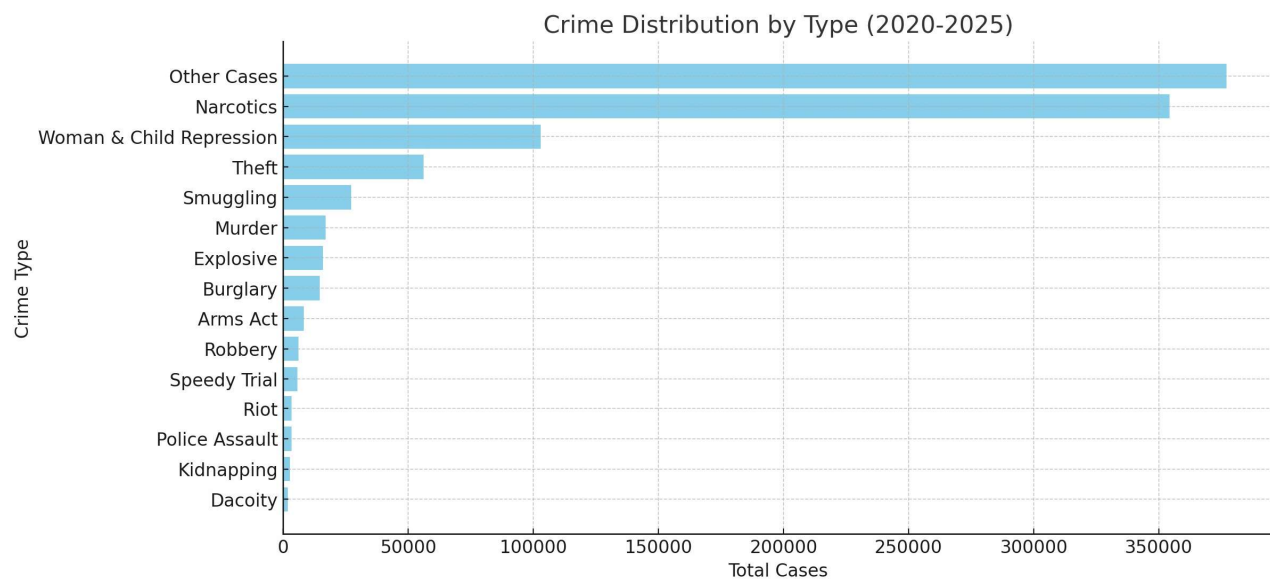- Steady decline from late 2023 onward, with a sharp drop in 2025.

SQL Query:

```sql
SELECT
        CONCAT(month, ' ', year) AS month_year,
    SUM(total_cases) AS total_cases_per_month
    FROM crime_statistics
GROUP BY month, year
ORDER BY year, EXTRACT(MONTH FROM TO_DATE(month, 'Month'));
```

Table:

	month_year text	total_cases_per_month bigint
1	January 2020	16645
2	February 2020	17472
3	March 2020	17150
4	April 2020	9098
5	May 2020	11513
6	June 2020	13192
7	July 2020	17823
8	August 2020	16165
9	September 2020	16650
10	October 2020	17813
11	November 2020	17219
12	December 2020	15825
13	January 2021	16101
14	February 2021	15545
15	March 2021	18052
16	April 2021	16298
17	May 2021	17168
18	June 2021	17542
19	July 2021	14922
20	August 2021	17893
21	September 2021	17315
22	October 2021	16270
23	November 2021	15743
24	December 2021	14715
25	January 2022	16027
26	February 2022	15900
27	March 2022	17842
28	April 2022	18282
29	May 2022	17168
30	June 2022	16583

	month_year text	total_cases_per_month bigint
30	June 2022	16583
31	July 2022	17137
32	August 2022	18484
33	September 2022	17269
34	October 2022	17005
35	November 2022	23873
36	December 2022	14566
37	January 2023	17115
38	February 2023	15301
39	March 2023	17261
40	April 2023	16646
41	May 2023	17945
42	June 2023	16584
43	July 2023	17738
44	August 2023	17695
45	September 2023	16688
46	October 2023	16130
47	November 2023	18901
48	December 2023	14485
49	January 2024	14043
50	February 2024	15841
51	March 2024	17280
52	April 2024	16819
53	May 2024	16011
54	June 2024	15604
55	July 2024	14965
56	August 2024	8833
57	September 2024	12245
58	October 2024	13265
59	November 2024	13983
60	December 2024	13622
61	January 2025	14572
62	February 2025	13002

5. Crime Distribution by Type

Crime Distribution by Type (2020-2025)

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
)
```

```sql
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
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
```
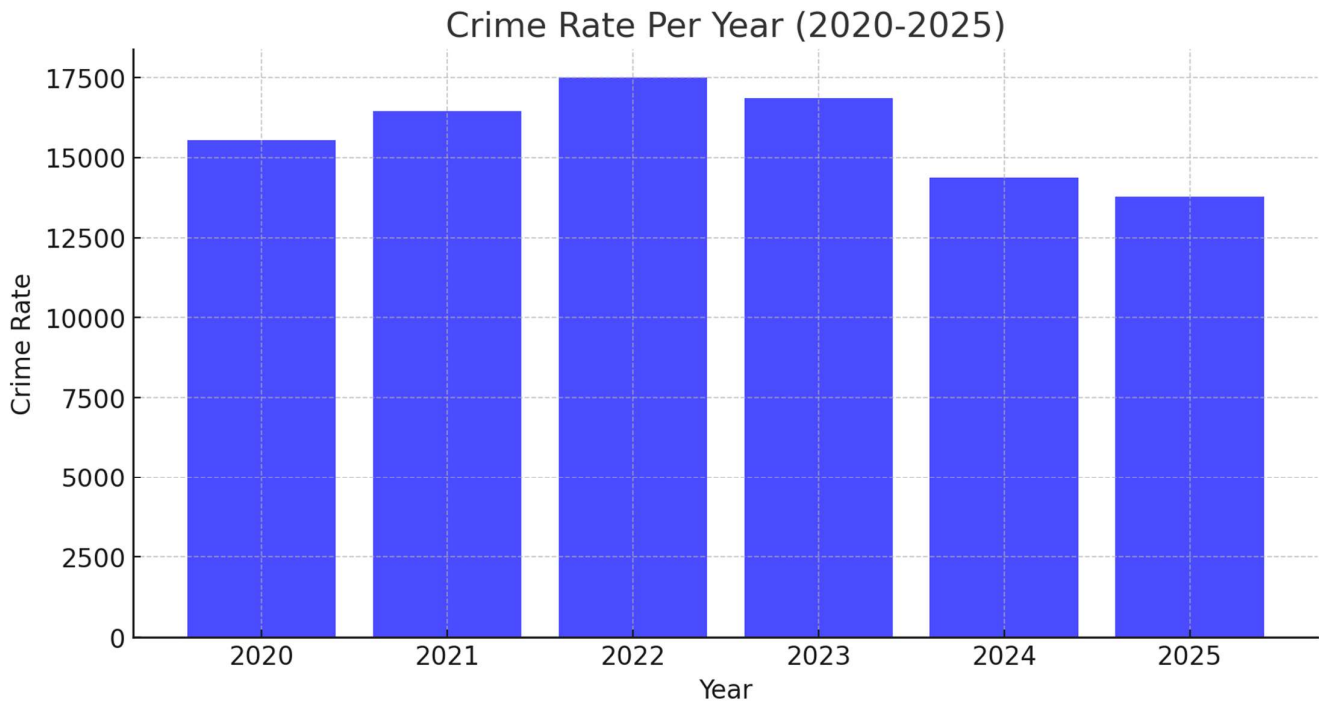
```sql
SELECT
    'Burglary',
    SUM(burglary),
    (SUM(burglary) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION ALL
SELECT
    'Theft',
    SUM(theft),
    (SUM(theft) * 100.0 / (SELECT grand_total FROM Total_Cases))::NUMERIC(5,2)
FROM crime_statistics
UNION 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

6. Yearly Crime Trends

Crime Rate Per Year (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.
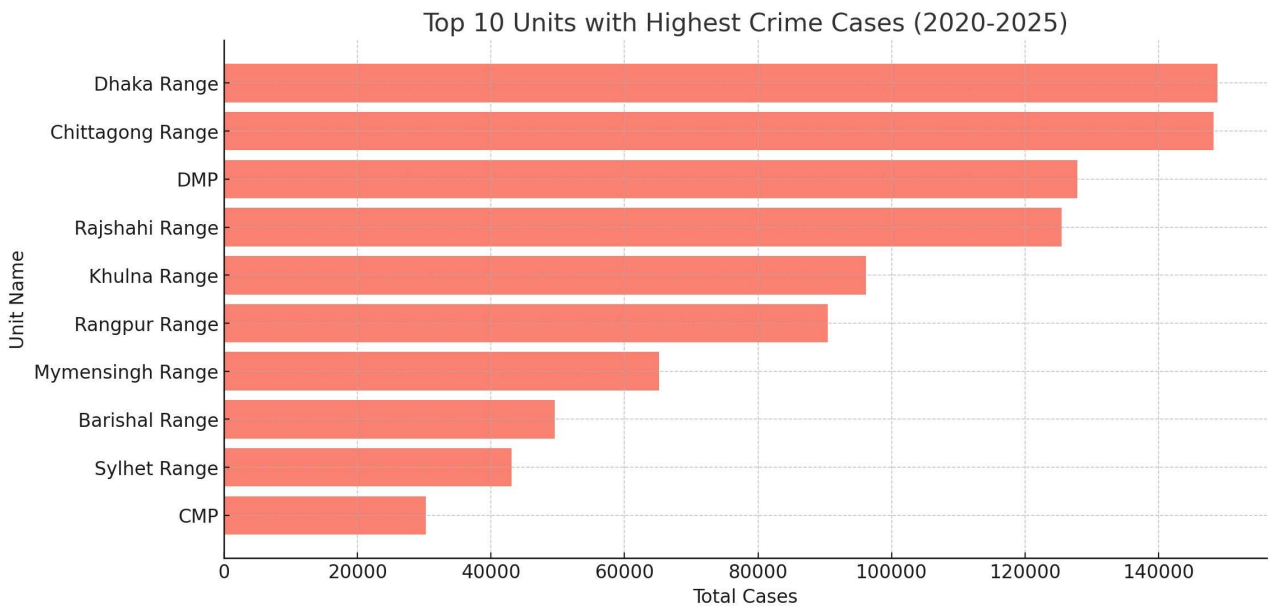
SQL Query:

```sql
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

7. Top Crime-Prone Units

Top 10 Units with Highest Crime Cases (2020-2025)

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)
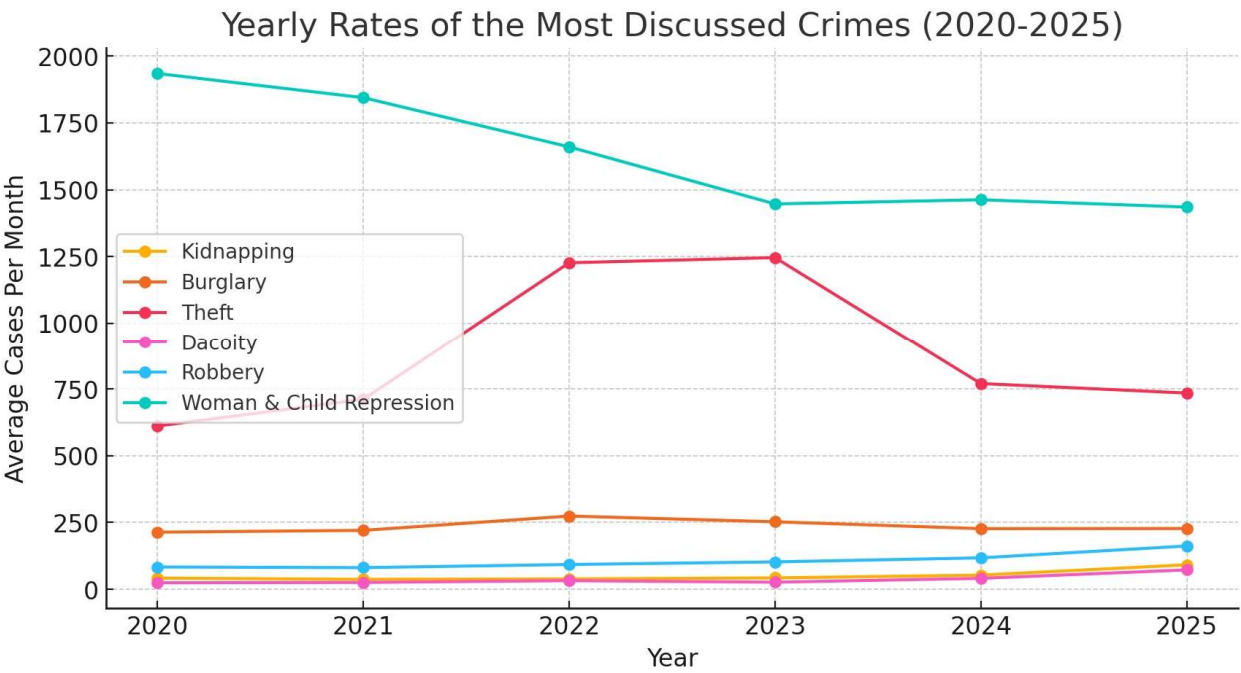- Khulna Range: 96,156 cases (Avg 1550/month)

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

8. **Yearly Rates of the Most Discussed Crimes**

Yearly Rates of the Most Discussed Crimes (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) 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
```
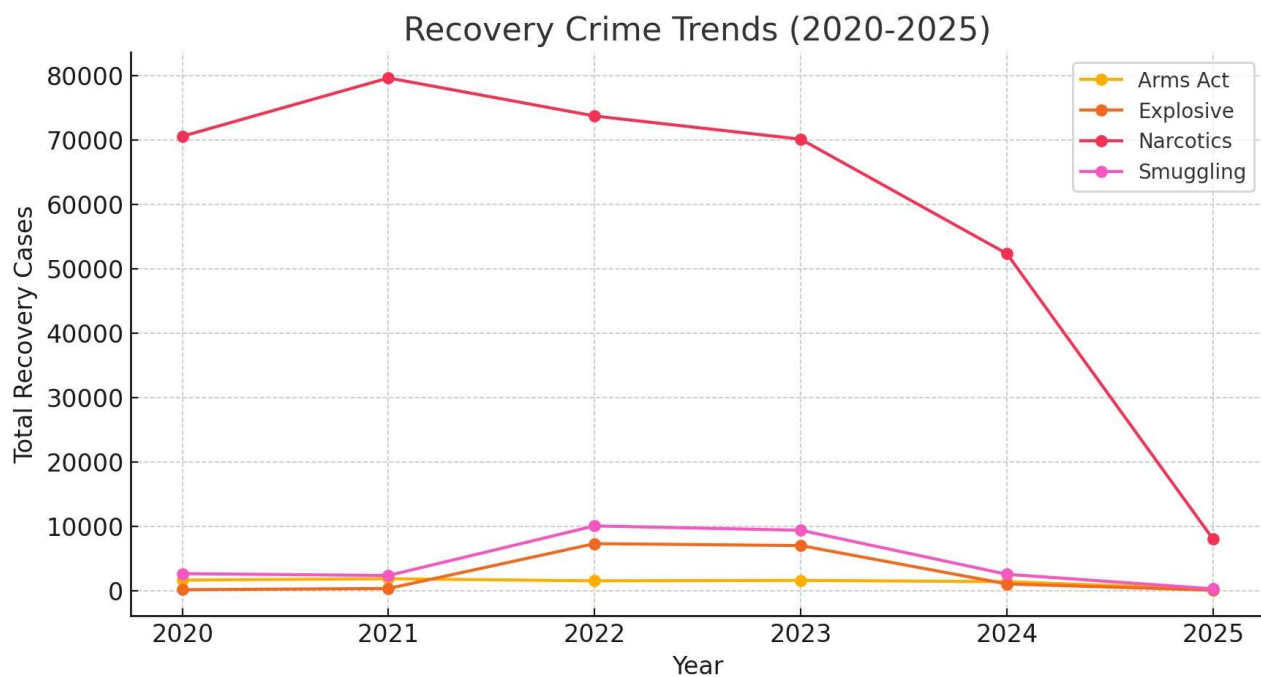
```
    UNION ALL
    SELECT
        year, 'Woman & Child Repression', SUM(woman_child_repression) / COUNT(DISTINCT
month) FROM crime_statistics GROUP BY year
) AS CrimeData
GROUP BY crime_type
ORDER BY crime_type;
```

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

9. Recovery Crime Trends

Recovery Crime Trends (2020-2025)

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

10. Conclusion

This report provides a comprehensive analysis of crime trends in Bangladesh from 2020 to 2025, offering key insights into crime distribution, regional crime rates, and yearly trends.

Key Takeaways:

- 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.
- Crimes Against Women & Children have shown a downward trend, 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.

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