



## Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India

Power BI Analytical Report

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Prepared using the Power BI dashboard  
“Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India”

**Dashboard Source:** Power BI report titled “Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India” (three-page dashboard).

**Theme:** National, state-level and district-level patterns in crimes against women across India, including rapes, domestic violence, kidnapping, cyber crimes, acid attacks, dowry deaths, human trafficking and related indicators.

## 1 Executive Summary

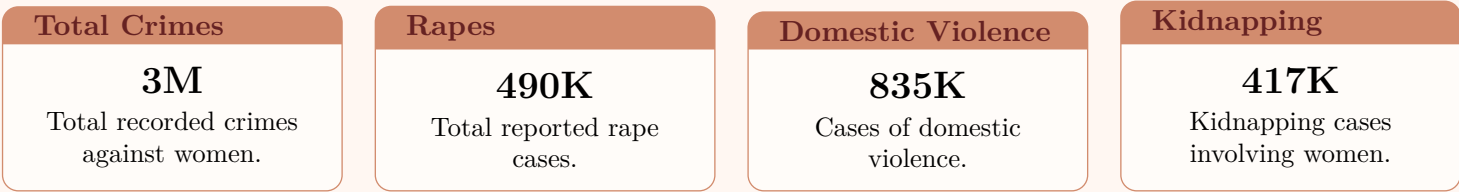
### Overall Purpose of the Dashboard

The dashboard provides a multi-level view of **crimes against women in India**, moving from a national picture down to state and district micro hot-spots. It consolidates several categories of offences—including rapes, domestic violence, kidnapping, cyber crimes, acid attacks, dowry deaths, human trafficking and miscarriage-related deaths—to highlight **where** and **how intensely** women are impacted across the country. The three pages are organised as:

- **National Overview:** high-level counts, time trends and distributions across age and crime types.
- **State-Level Landscape:** identification of high-burden states, severity indices and state-wise patterns.
- **District-Level Hotspots:** micro analysis of districts, comparing crime index, total crimes and specific offence categories.

### 1.1 Key KPIs at a Glance

From the KPI cards on the first page:



These figures represent the cumulative burden of crimes against women in the underlying dataset.

### 1.2 High-Level Trends and Insights

#### National Trends

- **Overall crime levels are high and rising.** The “Total Crimes vs Rapes – National Trend” area-plus-line chart shows both total crimes and rapes increasing from 2016 to 2022, indicating a growing volume of reported offences over time (exact year-on-year values are not labelled but the upward slope is clear on the chart on page 1).
- **Year-on-Year (YoY) change in crimes fluctuates.** The “YoY Change in Total Crimes (%)” line chart shows positive growth in most years with one visible dip, followed by a sharp rise before stabilising again, suggesting that some years experienced spikes or temporary slowdowns rather than smooth growth.
- **Cyber crimes against women are on an upward trajectory.** The “Cyber Crimes Trend Over the Years” visual on page 1 shows a clear increasing pattern from 2016 to 2022 within a 0–500 scale.
- **Assaults, domestic violence and kidnapping remain prominent.** Clustered bars for these three categories grow over time, highlighting continued vulnerability in both public and private spaces.
- **Age-based vulnerability is evenly distributed.** The donut chart “Age-Based Vulnerability of Women” shows six equal segments, each representing **6.14K cases (16.67%)**. This suggests that risk is not concentrated in a single age band but spread across multiple age groups.

### 1.3 Top 5 Strategic Insights

Based on patterns observed across all three pages:

- High-volume and high-severity states:** States such as **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh** consistently appear as top contributors to total crimes and crime severity indices (state bar charts on page 2).
- Domestic violence as a core driver:** Domestic violence constitutes the largest single share of crimes against women, with **835K cases**, accounting for around **30.77%** of major crimes shown in the distribution pie chart on page 1.
- Dowry deaths and human trafficking remain significant in specific states:** Bihar, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Assam have notable dowry deaths; some states (e.g., Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra) appear prominently in human trafficking distributions (page 2).
- Concentration of district-level hotspots:** Districts like **Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas and Hyderabad** are highlighted as top districts by total crimes and crime categories (page 3), indicating urban hotspots that require targeted interventions.
- Emerging cyber-related risks:** Scatter plots relating **cyber crimes** to **abetment of suicide** at both state and district level (pages 2 and 3) hint at a correlation between online harassment/abuse and extreme mental health outcomes.

## 2 Dashboard Overview

### 2.1 Pages / Tabs

The Power BI report comprises three visually distinct pages:

- **Page 1 – “Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India” (National Overview)**  
A summary page that presents key national KPIs, time-series trends, distributions across crime types, age-based vulnerability, and a state-level map. It also contains slicers for *State*, *Year* and *District Name*.
- **Page 2 – “State-Level Crime Landscape: Trends, Hotspots & Vulnerabilities”**  
Focused on **state-level analysis**, combining crime severity index, total crime ranking, acid attack maps, domestic violence tree-map, dowry death table, cyber crime correlations, as well as separate visuals for rapes, kidnapping vs assaults, human trafficking and miscarriage-related deaths by state.
- **Page 3 – “District-Level Crime Hotspots: Micro Analysis & Vulnerability”**  
Provides **district-level granularity**, showing district crime index vs total crimes, district ranks, top districts by crime categories, district maps for acid attacks, and multiple charts on rapes, kidnapping vs assaults, cyber crime vs abetment of suicide, domestic violence, human trafficking, and miscarriage-related deaths.

### 2.2 Main Visual Types

Across the three pages, the dashboard uses:

- KPI cards (*3M Total Crimes, 490K Rapes, 835K Domestic Violence, 417K Kidnapping*).
- Line and area charts (national trends, YoY change, cyber crimes, state-wise and district-wise rape trends).
- Clustered column charts (assaults vs domestic violence vs kidnapping; kidnapping vs assaults by state and district).
- Donut / pie charts (distribution of major crimes; age-based vulnerability; human trafficking distributions).
- Bar charts (crime severity indices, total crimes, miscarriage-related deaths).
- Tree-map (state-wise distribution of domestic violence).
- Scatter plots (cyber crimes vs abetment of suicide at state and district level).
- Maps (crimes against women across states; acid attacks by state and district).
- Tables (state-wise dowry deaths; district-wise domestic violence totals; district ranks).

### 3 Data Sources & KPI Definitions

#### 3.1 Data Sources

- The geographic visuals on all three pages reference mapping data credited to **NavInfo, TomTom, Microsoft Corporation and OpenStreetMap (2025)** as noted on the map footers.
- The core dataset is an integrated crime statistics dataset on **crimes against women in India**, broken down by *year*, *state* and *district*, and further classified by offence type (rapes, domestic violence, kidnapping, cyber crimes, acid attacks, dowry deaths, human trafficking and miscarriage-related deaths).

#### 3.2 Key Metric Definitions (As Interpreted from Labels)

The dashboard does not provide explicit formula descriptions, but based on naming and context:

- **Total Crimes** – aggregated count of all crimes against women for the selected filters (national KPI card: **3M**).
- **Rapes (Total\_Rapes)** – count of rape cases reported.
- **Domestic Violence (Total\_DomesticViolence)** – count of domestic violence cases.
- **Kidnapping (Total\_Kidnapping)** – number of kidnapping incidents involving women.
- **Total\_Assaults** – recorded assaults against women.
- **Total\_Cyber** – total cyber crime incidents against women.
- **Crime\_Index** – a composite **crime severity index** at state and district level, combining volume and possibly weighted severity of various crimes (exact weighting is not shown, but the index is plotted on state and district bar charts).
- **YoY\_Percent\_TotalCrimes** – year-on-year percentage change in total crimes, visualised on the line chart on page 1 with the scale 0.0–0.2.
- **Total\_DowryDeaths** – number of dowry death cases by state (e.g. Andhra Pradesh: 3,478; Assam: 5,441; Bihar: 24,433; Jharkhand: 12,640; Karnataka: 13,491; Total: 122,110).
- **Total\_HumanTrafficking** – human trafficking cases involving women, by state or district.
- **Total\_MiscarriageRelatedDeaths** – recorded miscarriage-related deaths by state or district.

## 4 Page 1: National Overview – “Unheard Voices”

### 4.1 Page Title & Purpose

The first page, titled “Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India”, summarises the national picture. It aims to:

- Present the aggregate magnitude of crimes against women;
- Show temporal trends in overall crimes, rapes, cyber crimes and selected categories;
- Provide a geographic distribution across states;
- Highlight the share of major crime categories and age-based vulnerability;
- Enable user-driven exploration via state/year/district slicers.

### 4.2 Filters and Slicers

On the right-hand side of the page:

- **Select State** – a vertical radio-button slicer listing states such as: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, and more.
- **Select Year** – a slicer with options including at least **2016** and **2017** (additional years may be scrollable but not visible in the static view).
- **District Name (Filter by keyword)** – a search box to filter visuals by district.
- **YoY Growth in Total Crimes (%)** – a slider-like visual with values from **0.00** to **10.75**, allowing focus on states/districts within a given YoY growth band.

All visuals on the page respond to these slicers, dynamically filtering counts, trends and geographic maps.

### 4.3 Visual-by-Visual Documentation

#### KPI Cards – Total Burden of Crimes

**Type:** KPI cards (four vertical tiles on the left).  
**Metrics:**

- **3M Total Crimes**
- **490K Rapes**
- **835K Domestic Violence**
- **417K Kidnapping**

**Interpretation:**

- The magnitude of **3 million** crimes against women underscores the systemic scale of gender-based violence.
- Domestic violence is the largest single category (835K), signalling that violence within homes and intimate relationships is a major driver.
- Rape (490K) and kidnapping (417K) are also highly prevalent, reflecting severe threats to physical autonomy and safety.

### YoY Change in Total Crimes (%)

**Type:** Line chart (y-axis: YoY\_Percent\_TotalCrimes; x-axis: Year 2016–2022).

**Data Structure:** One measure over time.

**Narrative:**

- The line chart shows generally positive YoY percentages between 0.0 and 0.2, indicating that most years see an **increase** in total crimes compared to the previous year.
- There is a visible dip mid-series, followed by a spike and then a decline, suggesting certain policy, reporting or social events might have temporarily influenced crime volumes or reporting.

### Total Crimes vs Rapes – National Trend

**Type:** Combined area and line chart.

**Axes:**

- X-axis: Year (**2016, 2018, 2020, 2022** visible).
- Left Y-axis: Total Crimes (area).
- Right Y-axis or same axis: Total\_Rapes (line).

**Observations:**

- Both **Total Crimes** and **Total Rapes** show an upward pattern over the years.
- The gap between the area (all crimes) and the rape line remains substantial, meaning that although rapes are rising, they constitute only part of the broader violence picture.
- No sudden collapse is visible; the medium-term trend is persistent growth.

**Implication:** Even if reporting has improved over time, the steady rise suggests that incidents themselves, and/or women's willingness to report them, are increasing—both of which require policy attention.

### Cyber Crimes Trend Over the Years

**Type:** Line chart with points.

**Axes:**

- X-axis: Year (2016–2022).
- Y-axis: Total\_Cyber (0–500 scale).

**Narrative:**

- Cyber crimes show a **clear rising trajectory**, increasing each observed period and plateauing at a high level close to the upper bound of the y-axis.
- This mirrors broader digital adoption and online presence, highlighting new forms of gender-based abuse such as cyber-stalking, online harassment or image-based abuse.

Assaults, Domestic Violence & Kidnapping Trends

**Type:** Clustered column chart.  
**Series:** Total\_Assaults, Total\_DomesticViolence, Total\_Kidnapping across years.

**Narrative:**

- All three categories show persistent and substantial volumes.
- Domestic violence bars are consistently high, aligning with the KPI of **835K** cases.
- Assaults and kidnapping follow similar rising patterns, suggesting that both public-space and private-space risks coexist and may reinforce each other.

Crimes Against Women Across Indian States (Map)

**Type:** Filled/bubble map of India.  
**Data:** Total crimes by state represented as circles or filled regions.

**Interpretation:**

- Larger markers cluster around high-population states such as those in the Hindi heartland, western and eastern corridors.
- The map allows quick identification of high-burden states and reinforces data from the state-wise bar charts on page 2.

Distribution of Major Crimes Against Women

**Type:** Pie (or donut) chart.

**Visible Values:**

- **835K** cases (labelled **30.77%**) correspond to domestic violence.
- **490K** cases (labelled **18.08%**) correspond to rapes.
- Additional smaller segments (e.g. around 35K, 3K) represent other categories (visible but labels partly truncated in the static view).

**Narrative:**

- Domestic violence forms nearly **one-third** of major crimes, the largest slice in the pie.
- Rapes contribute almost a **fifth** of major crimes.
- The remaining segments—which likely represent categories like assaults, kidnapping, acid attacks, cyber crimes—are individually smaller but collectively significant.

Age-Based Vulnerability of Women

**Type:** Donut chart with six equal segments.

**Metrics:**

- Each of the six age groups is labelled **6.14K cases** and **16.67%**.



Interpretation:

- The equal distribution suggests that crimes against women are not limited to a single life-stage.
- Policy responses therefore need to account for girls, young women, middle-aged and older women alike.

4.4 Page-Level Summary & Insights

Key Insights from Page 1

- India registers **3M** crimes against women in the dataset, with **domestic violence (835K)** and **rapes (490K)** as major components.
- Trends for total crimes, rapes, cyber crimes, assaults and kidnapping all **increase over time**, showing sustained or worsening risk.
- Year-on-year change is mostly positive but volatile, indicating sporadic spikes.
- Age-based analysis reveals **uniform vulnerability**, demanding life-course oriented safety and justice frameworks.
- Slicers for state, year and district enable analysts to drill into specific geographies for further investigation.

## 5 Page 2: State-Level Crime Landscape – Trends, Hotspots & Vulnerabilities

### 5.1 Page Title & Purpose

This page, titled “**State-Level Crime Landscape: Trends, Hotspots & Vulnerabilities**”, shifts focus from national summaries to **comparative state analysis**. It is designed to:

- Rank states by **total crimes** and **crime severity index**;
- Display **domestic violence, rapes, kidnapping vs assaults, human trafficking** and **miscarriage-related deaths** by state;
- Visualise **acid attack incidents** on a state map;
- Explore potential correlation between **cyber crimes** and **abetment of suicide**.

### 5.2 Filters and Interactivity

While no explicit slicer panel is shown on the static image, the following visuals behave like selectors:

- **State Name table** showing Total\_DowryDeaths allows clicking a state to cross-filter other visuals.
- All charts share the **State Name** dimension and respond to interactions, enabling analysts to focus on specific states.

### 5.3 Visual-by-Visual Documentation

#### State-wise Crime Severity Index

**Type:** Vertical bar chart.  
**Axes:** X-axis: State Name; Y-axis: Crime\_Index (0–1M+ range).  
**Observations:**

- States such as **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha and Assam** have high crime indices, with **Uttar Pradesh** topping the chart.
- The index integrates both volume and severity, highlighting not only populous states but those where crime severity is relatively high.

#### State-wise Map of Acid Attack Incidents

**Type:** Map with location markers.  
**Narrative:**

- Markers across several states indicate the distribution of **acid attacks** on women.
- Clusters or larger markers in some states suggest concentrated hotspots; the exact counts are not labelled in the static view but relative intensities are visually apparent.

#### State-wise Distribution of Domestic Violence Cases

**Type:** Tree-map.  
**Observations:**

- States such as **West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Assam** occupy the largest rectangles, indicating a higher share of domestic violence cases.
- Other states like Maharashtra, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Haryana also appear, showing domestic violence as a pan-India issue.

Top States by Total Crimes & Crime Severity Index

**Type:** Horizontal bar chart.  
**Series:** Total Crimes (length of bar); Crime\_Index (possibly encoded via colour or tooltip).  
**Visible Ranking:**

- **Uttar Pradesh** (largest bar).
- **Maharashtra.**
- **Rajasthan.**
- **West Bengal.**
- **Madhya Pradesh.**
- **Assam.**
- **Odisha.**
- **Andhra Pradesh.**

**Interpretation:**

- These states combine high **crime volumes** with sizeable **severity indices**, making them top policy priorities.
- Differences in bar lengths show Uttar Pradesh as a significant outlier relative to others.

State Name vs Total\_DowryDeaths (Table)

**Type:** Table.  
**Visible Rows:**

- Andhra Pradesh – **3,478**
- Assam – **5,441**
- Bihar – **24,433**
- Jharkhand – **12,640**
- Karnataka – **13,491**
- Total – **122,110**

**Narrative:**

- **Bihar** stands out with the highest dowry death count among the visible states.
- These states alone account for **122,110** dowry deaths in total, reflecting deep-rooted socio-cultural issues.

## Correlation Between Cyber Crimes and Abetment of Suicide Cases

**Type:** Scatter plot.

**Axes:**

- X-axis: Abetment of suicide cases (exact label partially truncated but implied).
- Y-axis: Total\_Cyber.

**Observations:**

- Points are scattered with a general upward trend: states with higher cyber crimes tend also to have more abetment-of-suicide cases.
- A few states act as visible outliers with high values on one or both axes, signalling places where digital harm may be strongly linked to extreme psychological distress.

## State-wise Trend of Rape Cases

**Type:** Line chart (actually a state-wise distribution).

**Axes:** X-axis: State Name (e.g. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, etc.); Y-axis: Total\_Rapes and Count of Year.

**Narrative:**

- The curve begins at a high value for **Uttar Pradesh** and slopes downward as it moves through other states like Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and others.
- This emphasises that while some states are extreme hotspots, rape is reported in almost every state.

## Kidnapping vs Assaults: State-wise Trend

**Type:** Line chart with two series (Total\_Kidnapping and Total\_Assaults).

**Interpretation:**

- In states such as Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Bihar, both kidnapping and assault counts are high, with one category sometimes dominating.
- The crossover of the two lines across states shows that in some regions, assaults dominate, whereas in others, kidnapping is relatively more prevalent.

## State-wise Distribution of Human Trafficking Cases

**Type:** Pie chart.

**Visible Elements:**

- Percentage labels include at least **21.7%**, **8.97%**, and **0.2%** for some states.
- States like **Assam, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra** are part of the distribution.

**Narrative:**

- A small number of states (e.g. the one at ~21.7%) contribute disproportionately to human trafficking cases.
- The tail of small-percentage states indicates that trafficking, while concentrated, is not exclusive to a single region.

Miscarriage-Related Deaths by State

Type: Vertical bar chart.

Narrative:

- States such as Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal appear on the chart with high miscarriage-related death counts.
- The distribution suggests significant disparities in maternal and reproductive health outcomes across states.

5.4 Page-Level Summary & Insights

Key Insights from Page 2

- **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh** consistently appear as high-burden states across total crimes, crime indices and rape distributions.
- Domestic violence is heavily concentrated in a group of states led by West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh.
- **Dowry deaths** are particularly acute in Bihar, Jharkhand and Karnataka among others, with 122,110 cases shown for the visible states.
- The human trafficking and miscarriage-related deaths visuals highlight additional dimensions of vulnerability beyond headline crime categories.
- Cyber crimes show a **possible positive association** with abetment-of-suicide cases, warranting deeper forensic analysis and mental health-oriented interventions.

## 6 Page 3: District-Level Crime Hotspots – Micro Analysis & Vulnerability

### 6.1 Page Title & Purpose

The third page, titled “**District-Level Crime Hotspots: Micro Analysis & Vulnerability**”, drills down to district-level detail. Its goals are to:

- Identify specific districts with high total crimes and high crime indices;
- Compare kidnapping, assaults, rapes, human trafficking, domestic violence, cyber crimes and miscarriage-related deaths at a micro level;
- Map acid attacks by district; and
- Provide district ranks and totals for detailed investigation.

### 6.2 Filters and District Selection

- **District\_Rank\_By\_Crimes** along with a **District Name** column (showing examples like Hnahthial, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Kra Daadi) allows ranking districts.
- Some tables and charts list district names (e.g. Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas, Hyderabad; Luc. . . , Rewa, etc.), which can be clicked to cross-filter other visuals.

### 6.3 Visual-by-Visual Documentation

#### District Crime Index vs Total Crimes

**Type:** Clustered bar/column chart.  
**Series:** Total Crimes and Crime\_Index for top-ranked districts.  
**Observations:**

- Some districts show high total crimes but moderate indices, while others have high indices relative to total crimes, signalling fewer but more severe incidents.
- Districts like **Hnahthial, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Kra Daadi** appear in the rank listing, representing a micro view of high-ranked districts.

#### District-wise Trend of Rape Cases

**Type:** Line chart by district.  
**Axes:** X-axis: District Name (e.g. Mumbai, Pune, Hyderabad, Jaipur, North 24 Paraganas, Thane, Bengaluru, Bhopal, Alwar, Indore, Ahmedabad, Sitapur, Sagar, Bhavnagar and others). Y-axis: Total\_Rapes and Count of Year.  
**Narrative:**

- The line begins at a high value for districts like **Mumbai** and **Pune**, then gradually decreases across subsequent districts.
- This indicates that large metropolitan or high-population districts are major rape hotspots.

Kidnapping vs Assaults: District Trend Comparison

Type: Dual-line chart.

Observations:

- Districts such as Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas, Pune, Patna, Thane, Bengaluru, South 24 Paraganas, Jaipur, Indore, Lucknow, Hyderabad and others feature in the comparison.
- The kidnapping and assault lines fluctuate differently across districts, indicating varying crime profiles (e.g. some districts are more kidnapping-heavy, others assault-heavy).

Human Trafficking Cases Across Districts

Type: Vertical bar chart.

Examples of Districts: Chennai, Cachar, Bengaluru, Faridabad, Gurugram, Nagaon, Hyderabad, Kamrup and others.

Narrative:

- Certain districts such as Chennai and Bengaluru show higher bars, pointing to trafficking hotspots.
- A long tail of smaller bars reflects widespread but lower-intensity trafficking activity across many districts.

Miscarriage-Related Deaths by District

Type: Bar chart.

Observed Districts: Luc... (likely Lucknow), Rewa, Bar..., Karimganj, Pratapgarh, Muzaffarpur, Ra..., Malda, Varanasi, Thane, Bijnor, Meerut, Prayagraj, Cooch Behar, Murshidabad, Moradabad and others.

Narrative:

- A steep drop from the first bar to subsequent bars indicates that a few districts dominate miscarriage-related death counts.
- The distribution spotlights specific locations where reproductive health and violence-related complications may demand targeted intervention.

Cyber Crimes vs Abetment of Suicide (District-wise)

Type: Scatter plot.

Axes: X-axis: abetment-of-suicide cases; Y-axis: Total\_Cyber.

Narrative:

- Points generally cluster at low-to-mid ranges but some districts have notably high cyber crime counts.
- Mirroring the state-level pattern, districts with higher cyber crime rates tend to exhibit more abetment-of-suicide cases, hinting at localised digital harassment crises.

District-wise Domestic Violence Cases

Type: Distinctive bar or funnel-shaped chart.

Narrative:

- The chart shows a concentrated band of districts with high domestic violence counts, tapering towards districts with fewer cases.
- While district names are not fully readable in the static image, the visual emphasises that domestic violence remains highly prevalent in multiple districts.

Top Districts by Total Crimes & Crime Category

**Type:** Horizontal bar chart plus accompanying table.

Visible Top Districts:

- Mumbai
- North 24 Paraganas
- Hyderabad

Narrative:

- These districts lead in total crimes and specific categories, reinforcing their status as high-priority hotspots for law enforcement and social support systems.

District-Level Table for Domestic Violence (Total\_Do)

**Type:** Table listing district names and their Total\_Do (domestic violence) values, e.g. 24 Paraganas North, 24 Paraganas South, Agar Malwa, Agra, Ajmer, Aligarh, Alipurduar, Alirajpur, etc.

Interpretation:

- The table supports tabular deep-dive into domestic violence counts at district level, complementing the tree-map and charts from earlier pages.

Geographical Distribution of Acid Attacks (District-wise)

**Type:** Map with district markers.

Narrative:

- Dots across India indicate locations where acid attacks were recorded.
- This visual reveals not only state-level clusters but also specific districts within states where incidents are concentrated.

6.4 Page-Level Summary & Insights

Key Insights from Page 3

- Major cities and densely populated districts such as **Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas and Hyderabad** are leading hotspots in total crimes and multiple categories.
- Some districts have disproportionately high **kidnapping or assault** rates, underscoring the need for district-specific policing strategies.
- **Human trafficking** and **miscarriage-related deaths** are far from uniform, with a handful of districts showing extreme values.



- Cyber crime patterns at district level mirror those at state level, reinforcing concerns about digital violence translating into severe psychological outcomes.
- Acid attack maps pinpoint micro-geographies where extremely violent offences occur, enabling ultra-targeted interventions.

## 7 Cross-Page Narrative: What the Entire Dashboard Tells Us

### 7.1 Consistent Hotspots Across Levels

- States such as **Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh** and districts such as **Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas and Hyderabad** appear repeatedly across multiple visuals (crime indices, total crimes, rape distributions, domestic violence, human trafficking).
- This repetition across national, state and district views strengthens the conclusion that these are **structural hotspots**, not artefacts of a single metric.

### 7.2 Crime-Type Composition

- Domestic violence is the single largest crime category (around **30.77%** of major crimes), followed by rapes and other offences.
- Public-space crimes (kidnapping, assaults, human trafficking, acid attacks) combine with private-space crimes (domestic violence, dowry deaths, miscarriage-related deaths) to create a **continuum of risk** for women.

### 7.3 Temporal Dynamics

- From 2016 to 2022, total crimes, rapes and cyber crimes all trend upward.
- YoY change exhibits spikes and troughs, implying that interventions in certain years may have had partial effects but not sustained impact.

### 7.4 Digital Harms and Extreme Outcomes

- Scatter plots at both state and district level consistently show that higher cyber crime counts are often accompanied by higher abetment-of-suicide cases.
- This cross-page pattern indicates that **online abuse is not a separate issue** but intertwined with severe mental health consequences and potentially lethal outcomes.

### 7.5 Equity and Inclusion Dimensions

- The age-based donut chart with equal shares and the wide geographical dispersion of crimes highlight that **no age group or region is fully safe**.
- This suggests that solutions must be inclusive, accounting for diverse age groups, rural and urban areas, and multiple social contexts.

## 8 Recommendations Informed by the Dashboard

Based strictly on patterns visible in the dashboard, the following data-driven actions are suggested:

### 8.1 National and State-Level Policy Prioritisation

- Focus national programmes and funding on states repeatedly ranked high in **total crimes, crime indices and domestic violence** (e.g. Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh, Assam, Odisha, Bihar).
- Establish **state-specific action plans** tailored to each state's profile (for instance, dowry deaths in Bihar vs human trafficking in Assam vs high cyber crimes in certain urbanised states).

### 8.2 Strengthening Domestic Violence Response

- Given domestic violence's **835K cases** and highest share of major crimes, invest in:
  - More shelters and crisis centres;
  - Legal aid and fast-track courts;
  - Community-based awareness and early-warning mechanisms.
- Use state and district breakdowns from pages 2 and 3 to prioritise localities with the largest tree-map rectangles and highest domestic violence bars.

### 8.3 Urban Hotspot Interventions

- For districts such as **Mumbai, North 24 Paraganas, Hyderabad and others**, design integrated interventions:
  - Safer public transport and urban spaces;
  - Special police units for sexual offences, kidnapping and human trafficking;
  - Coordination with municipal bodies and civil society groups.

### 8.4 Cyber Crime and Mental Health

- Recognise cyber crime as a **critical risk factor** for abetment-of-suicide; integrate digital safety education with mental health support services.
- Use state and district scatter plots to **prioritise high-correlation jurisdictions** for interventions such as:
  - Cyber crime reporting helplines;
  - Online counselling and crisis support;
  - Collaboration with social media and tech platforms.

### 8.5 Monitoring, Data Quality and Further Analysis

- Maintain the dashboard as a **living monitoring tool**, refreshing data annually or more frequently.
- Enhance tooltips and metadata to explicitly show formulas (e.g. crime index construction, YoY definitions) to improve interpretability.
- Conduct multivariate analyses (outside this dashboard) to understand drivers such as socio-economic factors, policing strength, urbanisation and literacy.

## 9 References

- Power BI Dashboard: “*Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India*”, three-page interactive report with national, state and district views (credits: NavInfo, TomTom, Microsoft Corporation, OpenStreetMap; 2025).
- Internal crime statistics dataset on crimes against women in India, including categories such as rapes, domestic violence, kidnapping, cyber crimes, acid attacks, dowry deaths, human trafficking and miscarriage-related deaths (as visualised in the dashboard).

# Unheard Voices: A Data Story on Crimes Against Women in India

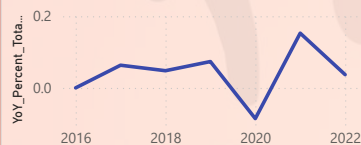
3M  
Total Crimes

490K  
Rapes

835K  
Domestic Violence

417K  
Kidnapping

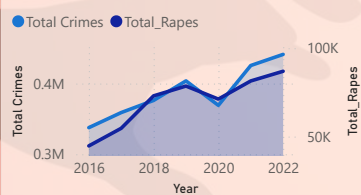
YoY Change in Total Crimes (%)



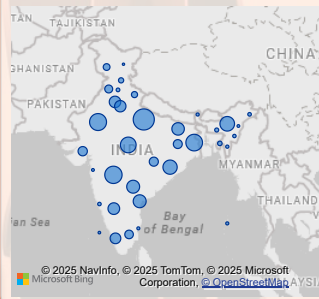
Assaults, Domestic Violence & Kidnapping Trends



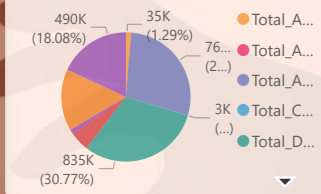
Total Crimes vs Rapes - National Trend



Crimes Against Women Across Indian States



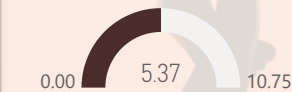
Distribution of Major Crimes Against Women



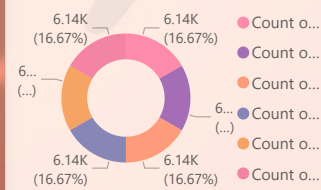
Cyber Crimes Trend Over the Years



YoY Growth in Total Crimes (%)



Age-Based Vulnerability of Women



Select State

- ☐ Andaman And Ni...
- ☐ Andhra Pradesh
- ☐ Arunachal Pradesh
- ☐ Assam
- ☐ Bihar
- ☐ Chandigarh
- ☐ Chhattisgarh
- ☐ Delhi

Select Year

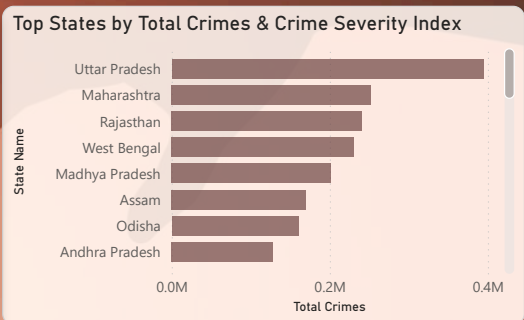
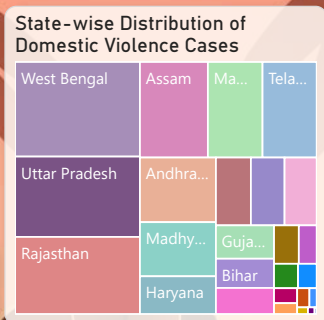
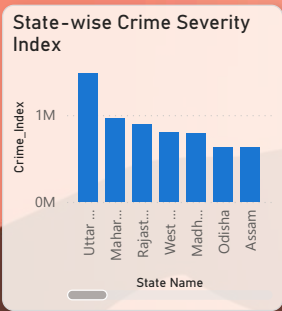
2016

2017

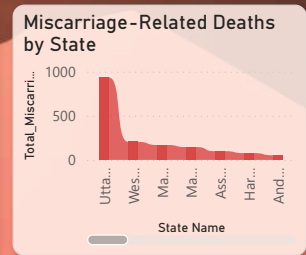
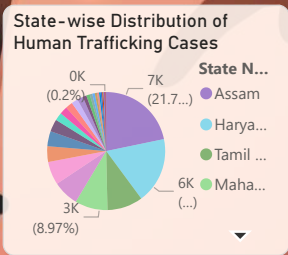
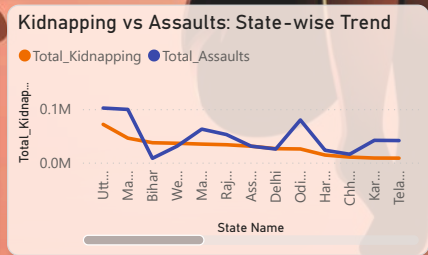
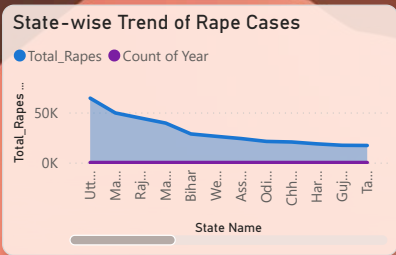
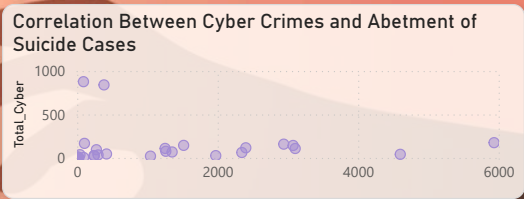
District Name

Filter by keyword

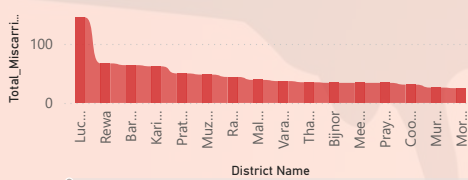
# State-Level Crime Landscape: Trends, Hotspots & Vulnerabilities



State Name	Total_DowryDeaths
Andhra Pradesh	3478
Assam	5441
Bihar	24433
Jharkhand	12640
Karnataka	13491
Total	122110



Miscarriage-Related Deaths by District



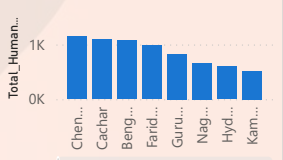
Cyber Crimes vs Abetment of Suicide (District-wise)



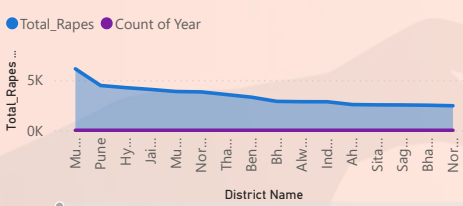
District-wise Domestic Violence Cases



Human Trafficking Cases Across Districts



District-wise Trend of Rape Cases



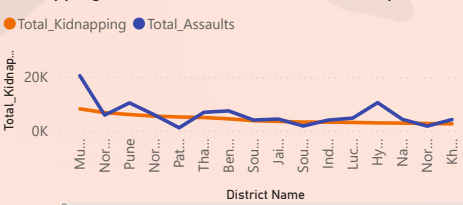
Top Districts by Total Crimes & Crime Category



District Crime Index vs Total Crimes

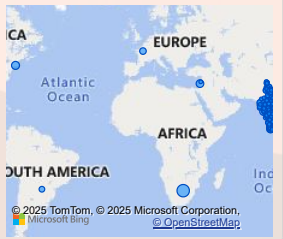


Kidnapping vs Assaults: District Trend Comparison



District Name	Total_Dc...
24 Paraganas North	
24 Paraganas South	
Agar Malwa	
Agar-Malwa	
Agra	
Ajmer	
Aligarh	
Alipurduar	
Alirainur	
Total	

Geographical Distribution of Acid Attacks (District-wise)



District-Level Crime Hotspots:  
Micro Analysis & Vulnerability