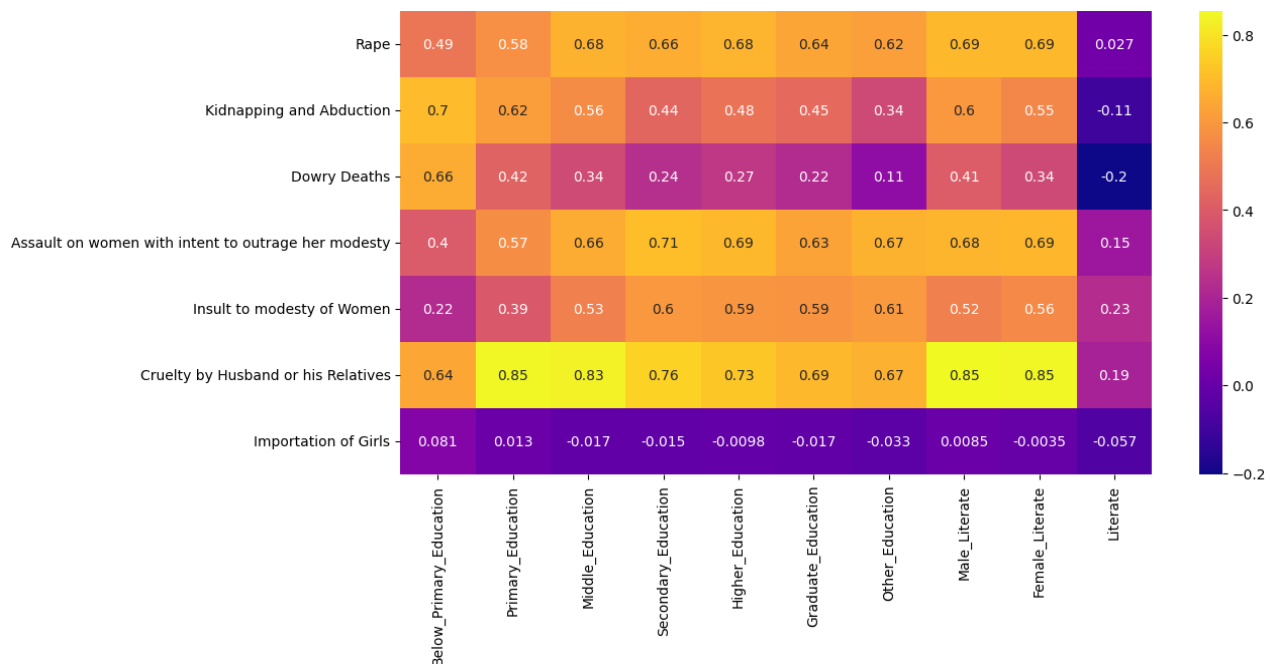


Relations between Education data and Crime data



Conclusions:

1. Rape:

a. **Strong correlations** with **Below Primary** (0.49), **Primary** (0.58), **Middle** (0.68), **Secondary** (0.66), **Higher** (0.68), and **Graduate** (0.64) education suggest that higher educational attainment correlates with increased reporting of rape, likely due to greater awareness and willingness to report.

2. Kidnapping and Abduction:

a. **Strong correlations** with **Below Primary** (0.70) and **Primary Education** (0.62) indicate that lower education levels are linked to higher risks of kidnapping and abduction, highlighting the vulnerability of less educated populations.

3. Dowry Deaths:

a. **High correlation** with **Below Primary education** (0.66) suggests that lower educational attainment is linked to dowry-related violence, while the decline in correlation at higher education levels points to the persistence of cultural practices despite increased education.

4. Assault on Women:

a. A **strong correlation** with **Secondary education** (0.71) indicates that higher educational attainment correlates with increased reporting of assaults, suggesting that education empowers women to report violence and seek justice.

5. **Insult to Modesty of Women:**

a. **Moderate correlation** with **Primary Education** (0.39) suggests some link between education and reporting of modesty-related offenses, though this crime appears underreported compared to others, possibly due to social stigma.

6. **Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives:**

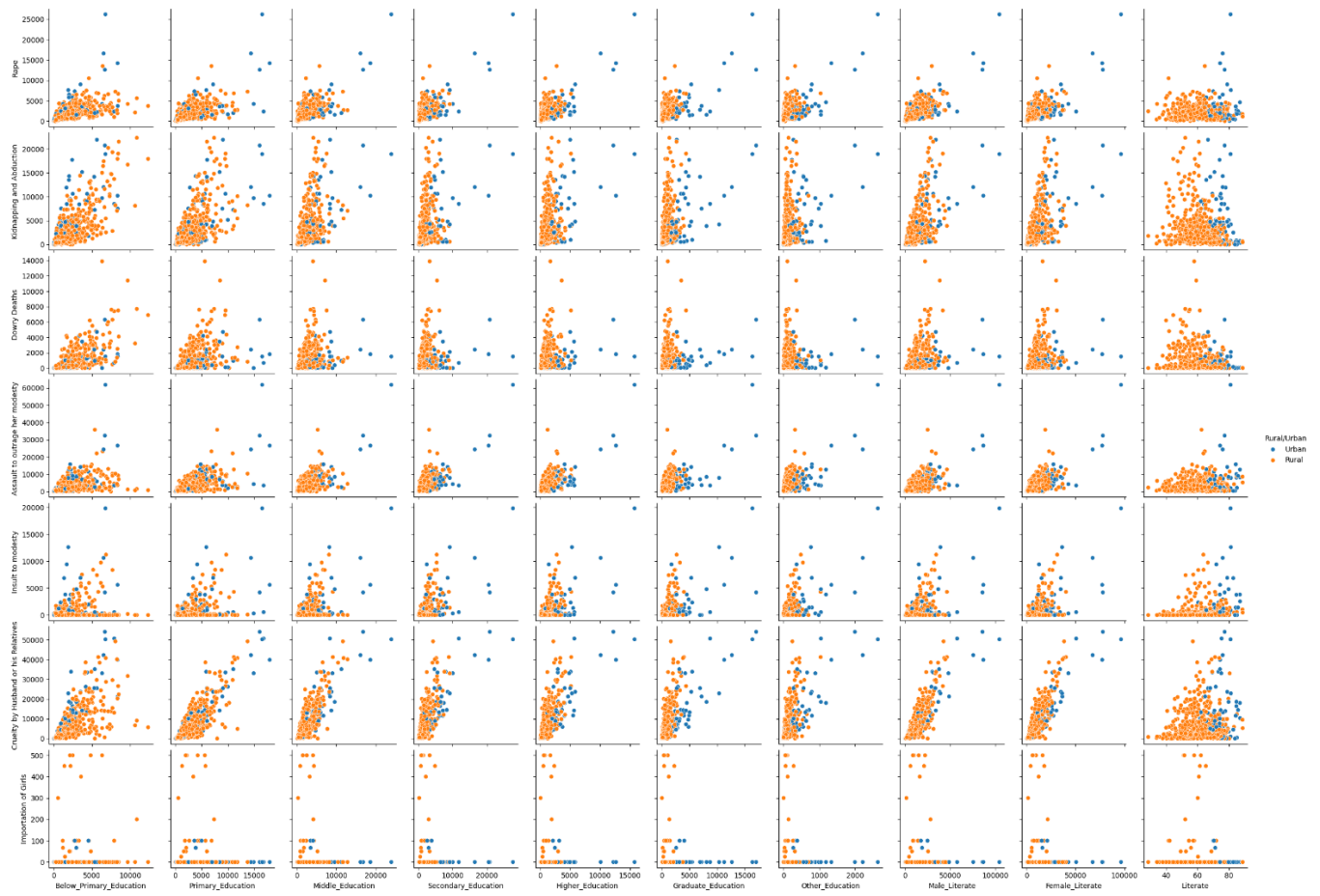
a. **Strong correlations** with **Primary** (0.85) and **Middle Education** (0.83) suggest that higher education correlates with increased reporting of domestic violence, indicating greater awareness of rights among educated individuals.

7. **Importation of Girls:**

a. **Weak to negative correlations**, such as **Graduate education** (-0.03), indicate no significant relationship between education levels and this crime, suggesting that other cultural or socio-economic factors are at play.

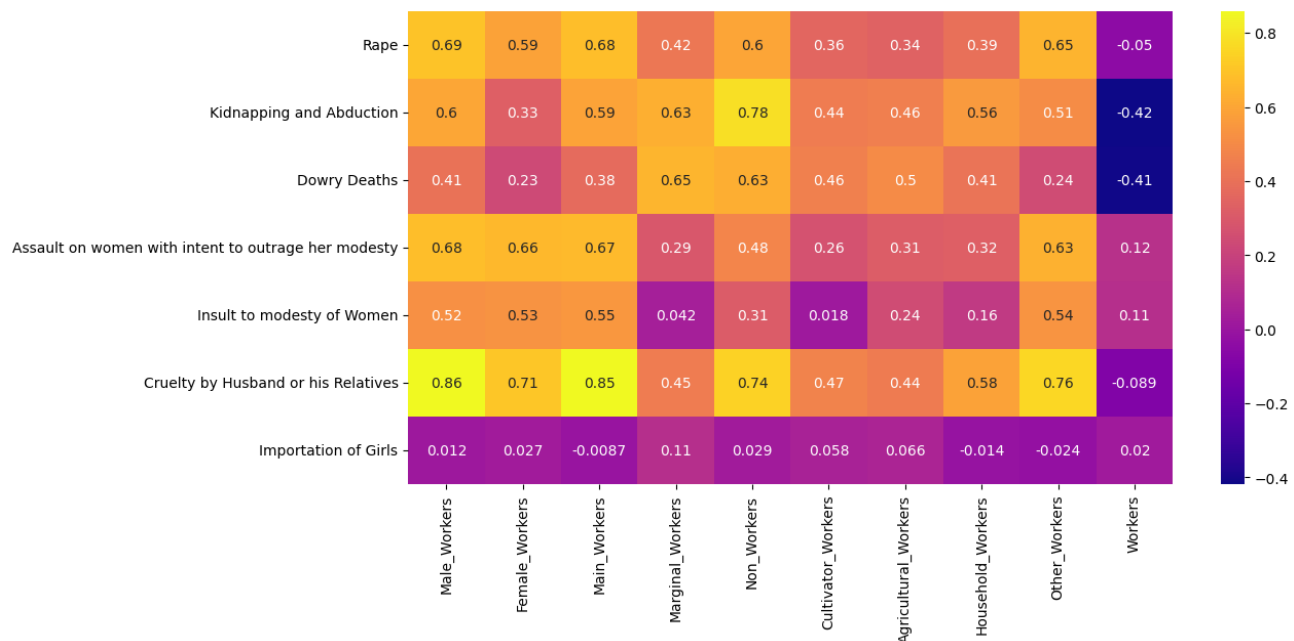
Overall Conclusions:

1. **Higher educational attainment** is associated with increased reporting of crimes like **rape** and **domestic violence**, highlighting the importance of education in promoting awareness.
2. **Lower education levels** correlate with higher risks of **kidnapping** and **dowry deaths**, emphasizing the need for targeted educational initiatives to empower vulnerable populations.



Graphs showing relation between Education level data vs. Crime data as a function of Rural/Urban status of a district.

Relations between Worker data and Crime data



Conclusions:

1. Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives:

- a. **Strong correlations** with male (0.86), female (0.71), and main workers (0.85) suggest that dual-income households face heightened domestic violence, possibly due to work-related stress and household tensions.

2. Rape:

- a. **Strong correlations** with male workers (0.69), main workers (0.68), and other workers (0.65) suggest that increased male workforce participation, especially in full-time jobs, may contribute to rising incidents of rape, likely due to socio-economic stressors.

3. Assault on Women with Intent to Outrage Modesty:

- a. **Strong correlations** with male (0.68), female (0.66), and other workers (0.63) indicate workplace and public harassment may rise as both genders participate more in the workforce, driven by changing gender roles.

4. Kidnapping and Abduction:

- a. **Moderate to strong correlations** with marginal workers (0.63) and non-workers (0.78) point to economic instability and unemployment as key drivers behind this crime, suggesting financial desperation plays a role.

5. Dowry Deaths:

- a. **Moderate correlations** with marginal workers (0.65) and agricultural workers (0.50) highlight economic instability in precarious jobs as a key factor in dowry-related violence, especially in rural areas.

6. Insult to Modesty of Women:

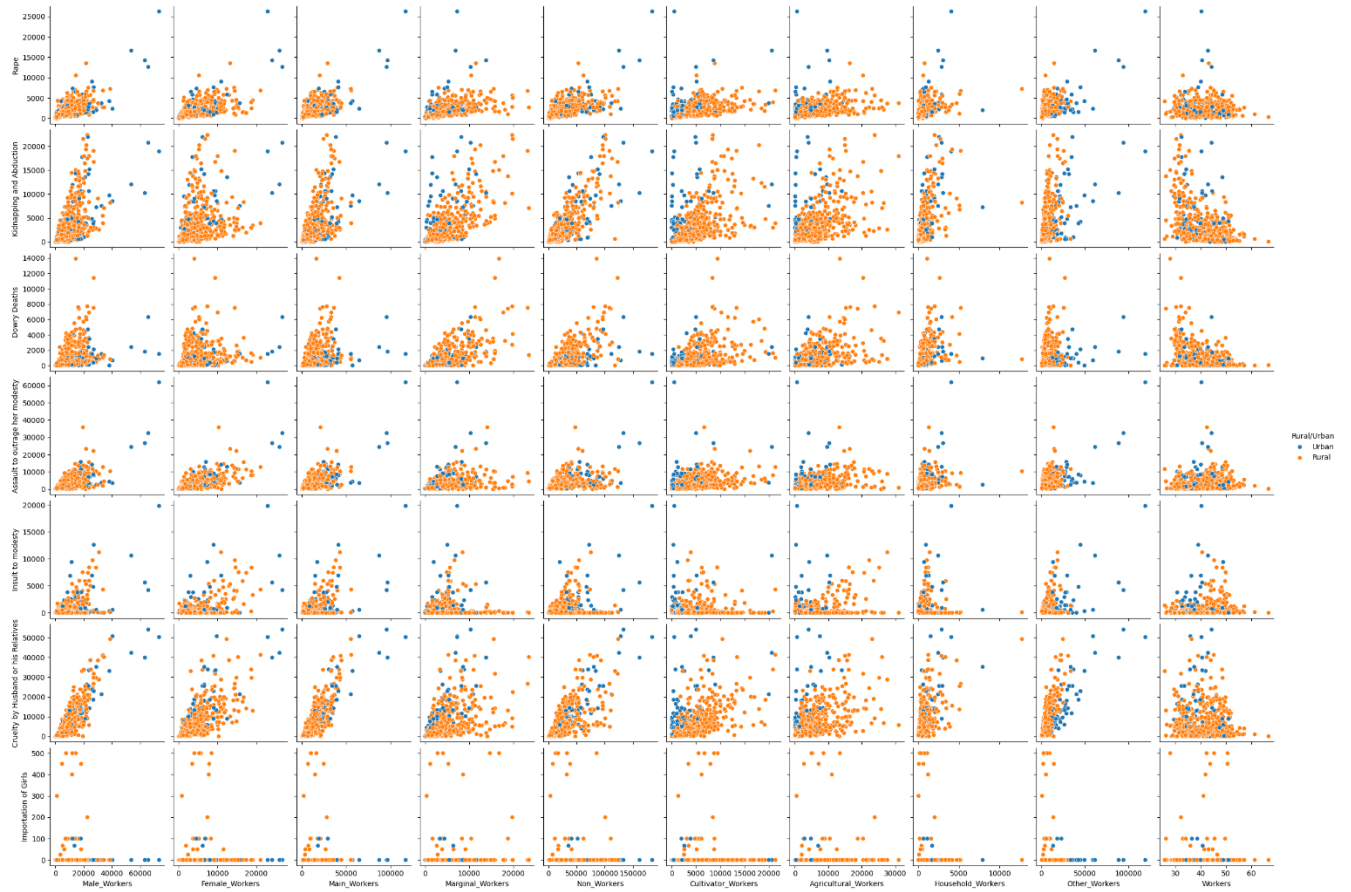
- a. **Moderate correlation** with female workers (0.53) suggests that public harassment may rise with women's workforce participation, though the link is not as strong as other crimes.

7. Importation of Girls:

- a. **Weak correlations** across all metrics show no significant relationship between workforce participation and this crime, indicating other socio-economic or cultural factors at play.
-

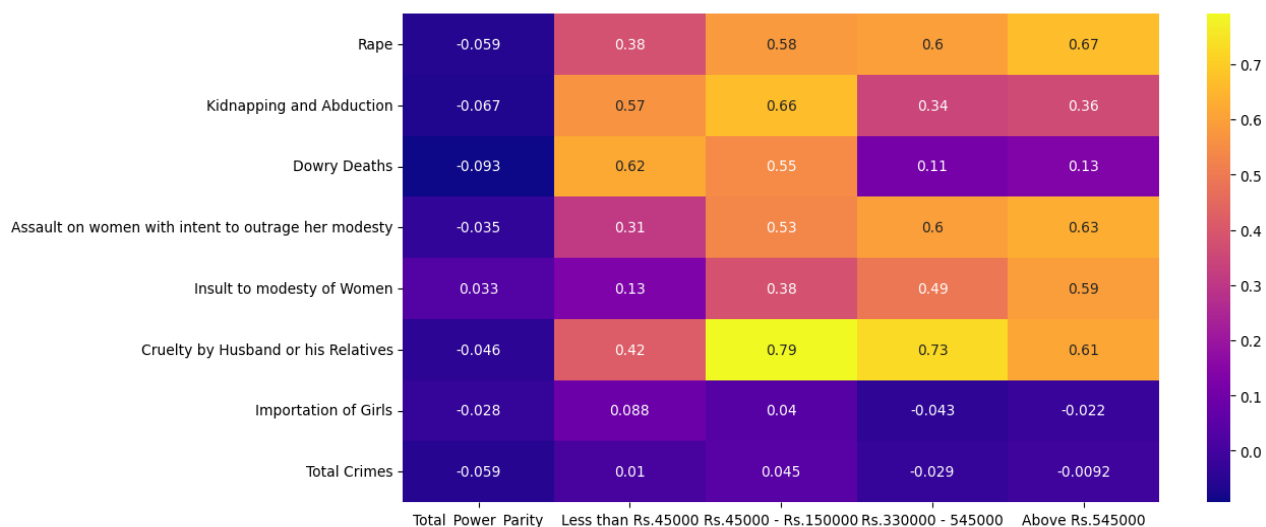
Overall Conclusions:

1. **Dual-income households** face greater domestic violence risks, and **economic instability** links to crimes like **dowry deaths** and **kidnapping**.
2. Crimes like **rape** and **assault** rise with **increased workforce participation**, likely driven by social and economic pressures. **Importation of girls**, however, shows no strong workforce correlation.



Graphs showing relation between Employment data vs. Crime data as a function of Rural/Urban status of a district.

Relations between Income data and Crime data



1. Rape:

- a. **Strong correlations** with income brackets of **Less than Rs. 45000 (0.38)**, **Rs. 45000 - Rs. 150000 (0.58)**, **Rs. 330000 - 545000 (0.60)**, and **Above Rs. 545000 (0.67)** suggest that **higher income levels correlate with increased reporting** of rape incidents, indicating that financial stability may empower victims to come forward.

2. Kidnapping and Abduction:

- a. **Moderate to strong correlations** with income levels of **Less than Rs. 45000 (0.57)** and **Rs. 45000 - Rs. 150000 (0.66)** indicate that **lower income levels are associated with higher risks** of kidnapping and abduction, highlighting the vulnerability of economically disadvantaged populations.

3. Dowry Deaths:

- a. **Strong correlation** with **Less than Rs. 45000 (0.62)** suggests that **lower income levels** are linked to **higher incidences of dowry-related violence**, while the correlations with higher income brackets are significantly lower, pointing to economic strain as a key factor in this crime.

4. Assault to Outrage Her Modesty:

- a. **Strong correlations** with **Rs. 45000 - Rs. 150000 (0.53)**, **Rs. 330000 - 545000 (0.60)**, and **Above Rs. 545000 (0.63)** indicate that **higher income levels are associated with increased reporting** of assaults, suggesting that victims may feel more empowered to report these crimes in better economic conditions.

5. **Insult to Modesty:**

- a. **Moderate correlation** with **Less than Rs. 45000 (0.13)** and stronger correlations with **Rs. 45000 - Rs. 150000 (0.38)**, **Rs. 330000 - 545000 (0.49)**, and **Above Rs. 545000 (0.59)** suggest that **higher income levels correlate with increased awareness and reporting** of modesty-related offenses.

6. **Cruelty by Husband or His Relatives:**

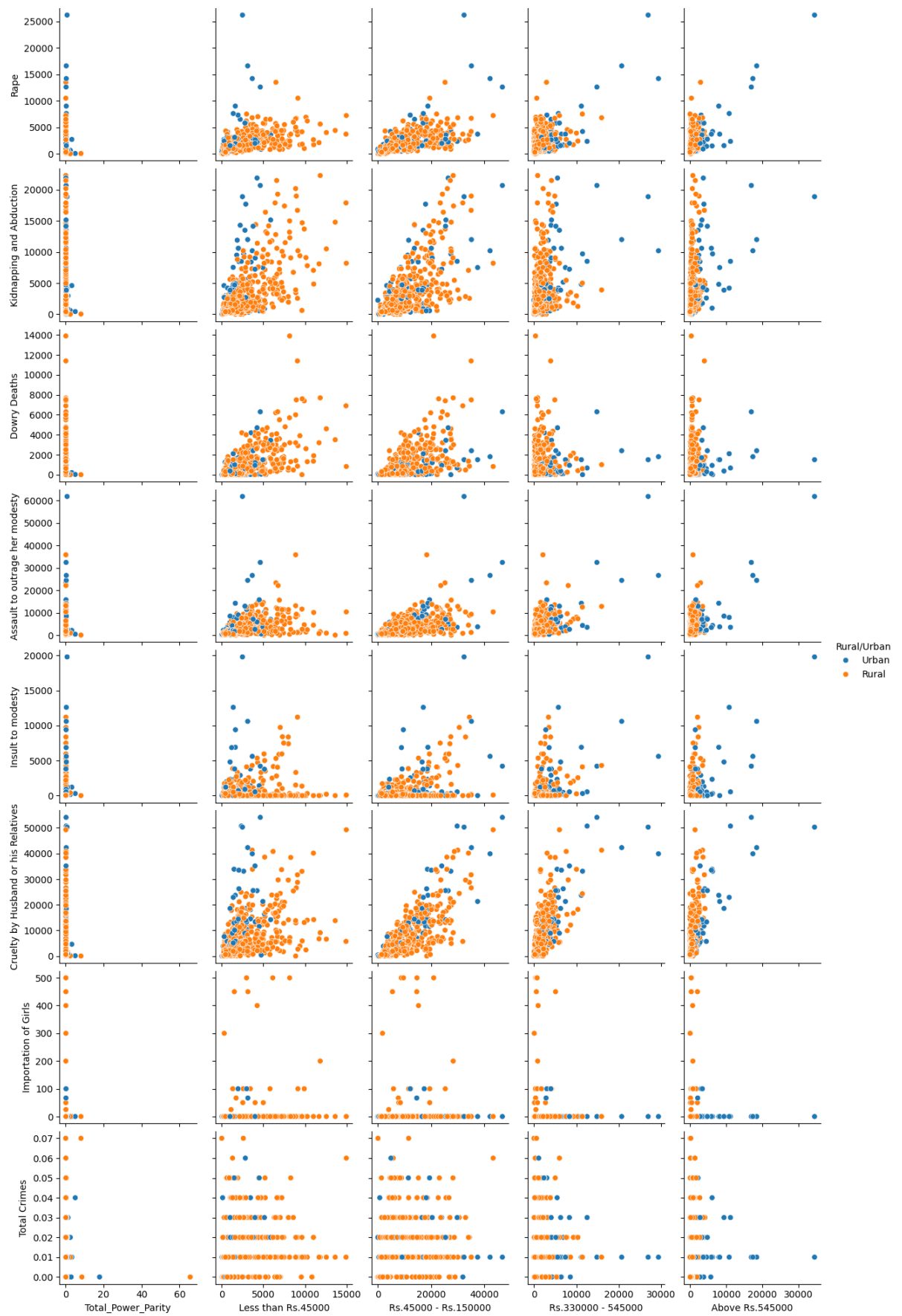
- a. **Strong correlations** with **Rs. 45000 - Rs. 150000 (0.79)**, **Rs. 330000 - 545000 (0.73)**, and **Above Rs. 545000 (0.61)** indicate that **higher income levels correlate with increased reporting** of domestic violence, suggesting that greater economic resources may enable victims to seek help.

7. **Importation of Girls:**

- a. **Weak to negative correlations** across all income brackets show no significant relationship between income levels and this crime, indicating that **other socio-economic or cultural factors may play a more significant role** in the importation of girls.

Overall Conclusions:

1. **Higher income levels are generally associated with increased reporting** of crimes such as rape, assault, and domestic violence, indicating that economic empowerment may encourage victims to seek justice.
2. **Lower income levels correlate with higher risks of kidnapping and dowry deaths**, emphasizing the need for targeted social and economic support for vulnerable populations to mitigate these crimes.



Graphs showing relation between Purchasing Parity data vs. Crime data as a function of Rural/Urban status of a district.