

UNLOCKING PEACE & GROWTH:

A 2021 GLOBAL EXPLORATION OF
SOCIO-ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF
CRIME THROUGH SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

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REFERENCES

MOTIVATION

- To study variations in crime rates, depending on disparities between countries
- High-crime countries often struggle with economic inequality and social exclusion
- Low-crime countries have stronger police forces and government policies
- Explore this gap to shed light to potential pathways to promote peace and equality



(Wisevoter, 2023)

"We are concerned about the evident relationship between socio-economic factors and crime rates across countries..."

"Studies show that these factors play a crucial role in crime, but a gap exists due to the intricacy of the subject."

(Moore & Recker, 2013) (Liu & Feng, 2019)



OBJECTIVE

"Our research aims to uncover the relationship between socio-economic factors and crime rates across countries in 2021, with a focus on aligning these findings with SDG 10 and 16 principles to inform strategies for crime prevention and the promotion of peaceful, inclusive societies."

We have selected the following socio-economic factors to assist us with our analysis:

- Democracy in public participation (Piccone, 2022)
- Corruption Level (Fromiti, n.d.)
- Human Development Index (Brukkner, 2020)
- Social Capital Score (Moore & Recker, 2013b)
- Urbanization Rate (Takhirovich & Khakimjon, 2023)

TAKE NOTE!

Underlined text have hyperlinks attached to them, showing the data sources:

[Crime Score & Crime Resilience](#)

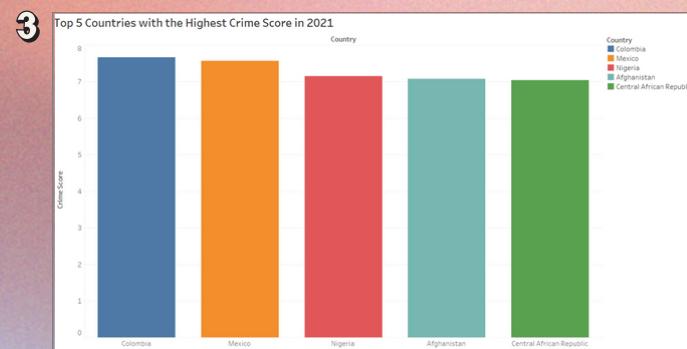
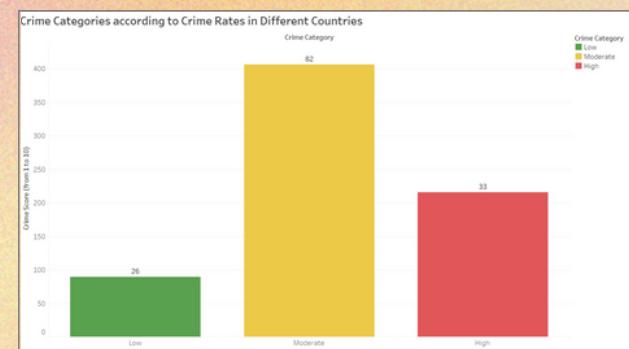


CORE IDEA HYPOTHESIS

The socio-economic factors influencing crime rates in countries with the highest and lowest crime can aid in crime prevention and the promotion of safe, inclusive societies.



VISUALIZATIONS:

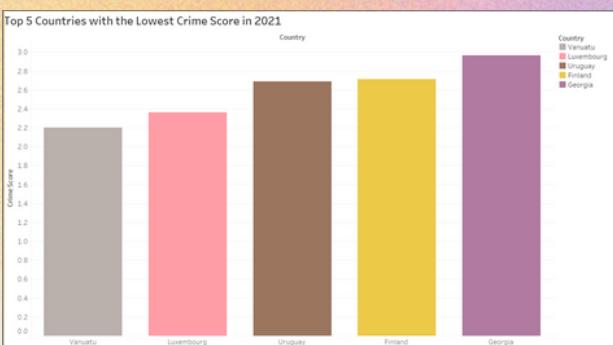


We are analyzing 141 countries across the globe. We use a bar chart to visualize the different **Crime Categories against Crime Score** which ranges from 1-10 (10 being the highest). Most of the countries (82) have **Moderate** Crime, and **very little** countries (26) have **Low** Crime. There are **33 countries with High Crime**. We will mainly focus at **Countries with High and Low Crime**, to see what actions can be taken to increase the number of Countries with Low Crime.

South America, Asia, Africa, and Middle East Regions in general, have very **High** and **Moderate** Crime Rates. This is probably due to them having an **underfunded** justice system, and **lack of resources**.

Canada and **Europe** have **Low** Crime Rates, then again, these countries tend to have **heavier** government investments and **stronger** police forces.

For our analysis, we aim to look at the **top and bottom 5 countries with High and Low Crime**, and further analyze the socio-economic factors which influences Crime (Wisevoter, 2023b)

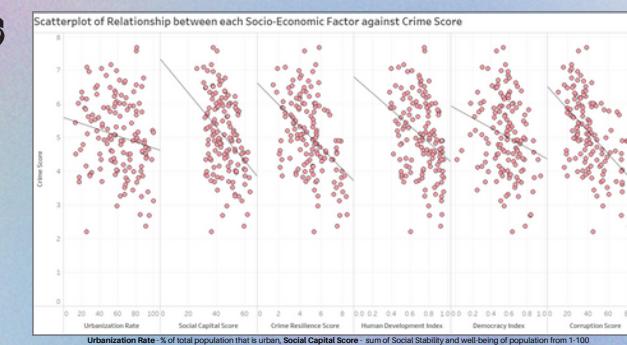


Looking at the **Top 5 Countries with the Lowest Crime Score**:

Vanuatu has the **lowest Crime Score of ~2.2**, followed by **Luxembourg, Uruguay, Finland, and Georgia**.

There are many reasons as to why these countries have **lower** crime rates compared to others;

- Very Small Population (U.N., n.d.)
- High Crime Resilience (Luxembourg, 2021)
- Strong Judicial Systems (Uruguay, 2021)
- Good Welfare System (Clausnitzer, 2023)
- Government & Law Enforcement (Georgia, 2021)



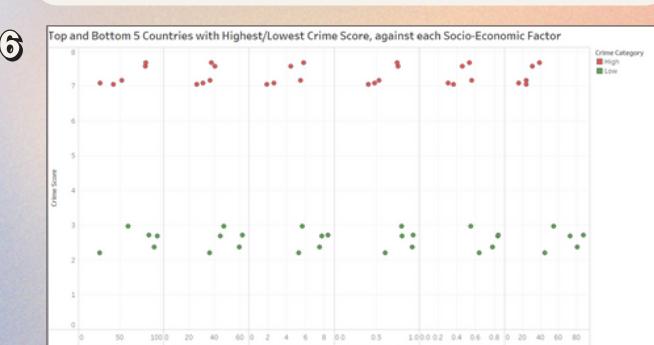
Now let's look at the Relationship between each **Socio-Economic Factor** against **Crime Score** for each Country:

The observations for **Urbanization Rate** and **Democracy Index** seems to be **quite scattered**. Although the linear trend lines show that **the Higher the score, the Lower the Crime**, the observations show that these factors can also contribute **more** to Crime. This can cause a dilemma in identifying whether or not these factors influence Crime in a positive or negative way.

Social Capital and **Corruption Scores** seem to have a **very strong influence to Crime Prevention**, where **the higher the score, the lower the Crime**.

A country's **Crime Resilience Score** also **plays a crucial role for Crime Prevention**, although not as pivotal as Social Capital and Corruption. This also applies to **HDI**.

! Note that the measure for Corruption Score is from 0-100
0 - Highly Corrupt
100 - Very Clean



Now let's look at the Relationship between each **Socio-Economic Factor** against **Crime Score** for the **10 selected Countries**:

Urbanization Rate does **not** seem to be a strong indicator for **Crime Prevention**. The Crime Score for all 10 countries seem to be **influenced** by Urbanization Rate **both positively and negatively**.

Interestingly, the **top 2 high crime countries** also have quite **high HDI**, which puts this in a **similar position** as **Urbanization Rate**.

Contrarily, **Democracy Index** shows a **positive relationship with Crime Score**, where the Top 5 Safe Countries have a **high Democracy Index**.

Social Capital Score and **Crime Resilience** have a **positive influence to Crime Prevention**, where a country with a **higher score**, can significantly **reduce** Crime Rate.

Corruption has the **strongest influence to Crime Rate**. The Top 5 safest countries have a **very clean** Corruption Index of almost 100%, while the other Countries with High Crime have a **highly corrupted environment**.

FINDINGS & CONCLUSION:

NEW FINDINGS

Our analysis reveals that the **majority** of Countries have **Moderate Crime Rates**, which leaves an **opportunity** for them to take more Crime Prevention measures.

Studies showed that the countries with Higher and Lower crime have interrelated factors contributing to each other:

- Weak and Strong Police Forces, contributing to Crime Resiliency
- Weak and Strong Judicial Systems and Government Initiatives

WOW FACTOR

What sets our analysis apart is our ability to **identify the top contributing socio-economic factors towards Crime**.

We found that **Corruption Index** emerges as a powerful influencer of Crime, followed by **Social Capital**, and **Crime Resilience**.



IMPACTS

Our analysis proposes some **challenges**. While **Urbanization** and **Democracy** may seem to correlate with lower crime, our findings revealed that **it goes both ways**, leaving policymakers with **more complex choices**.

We have shed light on the influence of socio-economic factors on crime, which **allows decision-makers** to consider a more **customized** approach towards **High** and **Moderate** Crime countries, emphasizing the **importance** of **Social Capital**, **Corruption control**, and **Crime Resilience**.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Our findings highlight the need for integrated approaches to Crime Prevention. We recommend to:

- Encourage **Social Capital** through **income equality**, **freedom of expression**, and **healthcare accessibility**
- Tackle **Organized Crime** by taking more **Anti-Corruption** measures
- Improve **Crime Resiliency** through stronger **governance** and **welfare systems**

These recommendations offer a path to **governments** and **organizations** to work together in **reducing Crime**, **promoting sustainable living**, ultimately aligning with **SDGs 10 and 16**.