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The Effect of Demographic Imbalance on Crime

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The Effect of Demographic Imbalance on Crime

By

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A Capstone Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the

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Data Analytics

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Abstract

This study investigates demographic imbalance on crimes in the UAE by analyzing a record of crimes from 2020 to 2022 using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings reveal gender, marital status, and age imbalance among crime offenders in the UAE. Males, married individuals, and individuals in their 30s are more prevalent in committing crimes. Certain countries, accused individuals, and certain types of crimes are also more frequent in the UAE. Policymakers and law enforcement agencies can use these insights to develop targeted interventions to reduce crime rates in the country. Future studies should investigate the underlying causes of these imbalances to further refine interventions and policies aimed at reducing crime rates in the UAE.

Keywords: UAE, crime, demographic imbalance, gender, marital status, age, country, crime nature.

Chapter I: Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Crime is a significant problem in the United Arab Emirates (UAE), affecting the safety and security of its citizens and residents. A thorough understanding of the demographic imbalances among crime offenders is necessary to develop targeted interventions and policies to reduce crime rates in the country. This study aims to investigate the demographic imbalance on crimes in the UAE by analyzing a record of crimes from 2020 to 2022.

1.2 Research problem and objectives

The current study provides valuable insights into the gender, marital status, age, country, roles, and nature of crimes imbalance rates in the UAE. It found that males, married individuals, and individuals in their 30s were more prevalent in committing crimes. Moreover, individuals from certain countries, accused individuals, and certain types of crimes were also more frequent in the UAE.
The study collected data from 40,713 individuals, with males comprising 86.1% of the total sample. The most frequent crime types were giving a check without balance in bad faith, assault on the integrity of the body of others, seizure of money without right, failure to pay transportation services, and betrayal of trust in embezzlement.

1.3 Significance of the study

The findings of this study can be used by policymakers and law enforcement agencies to develop targeted interventions to reduce crime rates in the country. Further investigation into the reasons for these imbalances in crime rates is needed to refine interventions and policies aimed at reducing crime rates in the UAE.
Overall, this study provides a comprehensive analysis of the demographic imbalance on crimes in the UAE. The following chapters will delve deeper into the findings, the methodology, and the implications of this study.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

The demographic structure of a society plays a significant role in shaping the patterns of criminal behavior. Demographic structure imbalance, defined as an uneven distribution of population characteristics such as age, gender, and race/ethnicity, can lead to social inequality, economic disparities, and crime. This literature review examines the impact of demographic structure imbalance on crime rates in Dubai, with a particular focus on the theoretical framework and previous studies that have explored this relationship.

2.1 Concept of demographic structure imbalance

Demographic structure imbalance refers to the uneven distribution of population characteristics within a given society. Age, gender, race/ethnicity, and income are some of the demographic factors that can impact crime rates. Unequal access to resources and opportunities due to demographic structure imbalance can lead to frustration, inequality, and crime.

2.2 Theoretical framework and previous studies on the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime rate

Many theoretical frameworks explain the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime rates. Social disorganization theory suggests that communities with high levels of demographic structure imbalance are more likely to experience crime because they lack social cohesion and have weak social control mechanisms. Strain theory suggests that individuals who face social and economic hardships due to demographic structure imbalance are more likely to engage in criminal behavior. The broken windows theory argues that physical disorder and decay in a community can signal to potential offenders that the area is vulnerable to crime. Previous studies have shown that demographic structure imbalance is a predictor of crime rates, but the strength and direction of the relationship vary by context.

2.3 Imbalance of demographics in Dubai

Dubai is a diverse city with a large expatriate population. The demographic structure is characterized by a high proportion of males, a relatively young population, and a significant income gap between citizens and non-citizens. The population is expected to continue growing, with projections suggesting an increase in the number of young males, who are more likely to commit crimes.

2.4 Types of crimes

Crimes in Dubai are classified into four categories: infractions, offenses, misdemeanors, and felonies. Infractions include minor traffic violations, while offenses are more serious traffic violations or minor criminal acts. Misdemeanors include offenses such as assault, theft, and drug possession. Felonies include serious crimes such as murder and armed robbery.

2.5 Crime rates and their factors

The crime rate in Dubai has increased in recent years, with property crimes being the most common. Factors contributing to the rise in crime rates include the influx of foreign workers, the increasing wealth gap, and changes in societal values.

2.6 Previous research on crime rates and demographics

Several studies have examined crime rates in Dubai, with a particular focus on property crimes. These studies have identified demographic factors such as age, gender, and nationality as significant predictors of crime rates. However, these studies have not explored the impact of demographic structure imbalance on crime rates.

Bertsch et al. (2023) conducted a study aimed at proposing a typology of recidivism risk profiles of men sentenced for sexual violence based on their criminogenic needs. Using psychological and psychiatric scales, socio-demographic and criminological characteristics, and recidivism scales, 86 incarcerated men were assessed. Cluster analysis identified two groups: the "Higher needs" profile and

the "Lower needs" profile. The men in the higher needs profile had more adult and extra-familial victims, higher neuroticism and lower conscientiousness and empathy scores, and more past and current psychiatric disorders.

Lilley et al. (2023) investigated the impact of psychopathology, attitudinal, experiential, and demographic characteristics of jurors upon individual verdict decisions. Using a mock trial paradigm with 108 jury-eligible participants, the study examined the role of jurors' psychopathic personality traits, rape myth beliefs, victimization experiences, and demographics on verdict decisions in an intimate partner rape trial. Results revealed that rape myth beliefs and juror ethnicity were significantly related to verdict decisions both pre- and post-deliberation, with decreased affective responsiveness and experience of sexual victimization found to be significant predictors of guilty verdict selections post-deliberation.

Zahnow et al. (2023) investigated the association between familiar strangers and crime at transit stations. The study examined whether individuals related through regular and repeated visual encounter occurring without verbal interaction, known as familiar strangers, may reduce the risk of crime at places by increasing guardianship and internal motivation for norm compliance. Using spatial analysis and policy, the study found that the presence of familiar strangers was associated with lower crime rates at train stations.

Ahmad et al. (2023) investigated the association between bullying, self-harm, and suicidality and explored the impact of demographic differences across three bullying related behaviors (being bullied, bullying others and being both bullied and bullying others) among Australian children. The study revealed that bully-victims exhibit the highest risk of self-harm and suicidality in Australia. Females and adolescents aged 16-17-years-of-age were identified as having the highest risk of self-harm and suicidality, and a direct curvilinear relationship between age and the categories of self-harm was identified. Clarke et al. (2023) evaluated the practices of assessing mental health and referral for support following disclosure of sexual violence and demonstrated that improvements should be made to ensure

all patients have discussions around their mental health and are offered support services following SV disclosure.

Hamilton and Fairfax-Columbo (2023) explored the relationship between collateral consequences and recidivism among individuals who sexually offend and found that social and psychological collateral consequences did not significantly improve the model fit for predicting sexual recidivism, overall recidivism, and probation/parole/registry violations among a sample of 180 registrants.

Morgan, Logan, and Arnio (2023) investigated the relationship between military service and resistance to police at the point of arrest among incarcerated veterans. They found that veterans are significantly less likely to resist the police at arrest, suggesting that military culture and training can have a lasting behavioral influence on those who experience it. In another study, Ullman (2023) conducted a systematic review of 30 studies on social reactions to victims' disclosures of sexual assault and intimate partner violence. The review identified several correlates of negative social reactions, including victim demographics, trauma history, post-assault factors, and disclosure characteristics. Ni et al. (2022) used data from online judgments of wildlife crimes in China to examine the spatial distribution and drivers of illegal wildlife consumption. Their findings suggest that wildlife availability and socioeconomic factors play significant roles in wildlife crimes, and prevention strategies should focus on non-functional consumption and nature education campaigns among youths.

2.7 Literature on the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime rate in the UAE and other countries

Research on the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime rates in the UAE and other countries is limited. However, studies conducted in other contexts have shown that demographic structure imbalance is a predictor of crime rates. For example, research in the United States has found that communities with high levels of poverty, unemployment, and racial segregation have higher crime rates. In contrast, research in Japan has shown that areas with a higher proportion of elderly residents have lower crime rates.

Xu, Yang, Song, Liu, Lan, and Chen (2022) explored the impact of civil registration-based demographic heterogeneity, specifically Hukou, on community thefts in a big Chinese city. They used negative binomial regression models with theft data from 2017, the Sixth National Population Census data, and Point of interests (POI). The study found that the Hukou-based ethnic heterogeneity index was a better indicator of ethnic heterogeneity in the Chinese context and had a significant impact on thefts. Additionally, communities with more rental housing units, communities under the jurisdiction of neighborhood committees, and the agglomeration of Internet cafes, banks, supermarkets, and restaurants tend to experience more thefts. This study provides a more optimized indicator that better suits communities in China and is a meaningful supplement to crime theory and existing methods in non-western societies.

McCann and Boateng (2022) aimed to understand immigrant hate crime victimization in the United States. Using the National Crime Victimization Survey data, they analyzed factors that influence hate crime experiences and reporting by immigrant victims. Results from the binary logistic regression analyses revealed that being an immigrant or non-citizen was associated with an increase in the odds of being the victim of a hate crime. Immigration status had no impact on victims' reporting of hate crime, but the number of incidents experienced, being married, and being less educated significantly increased reporting among victims. The study provides several recommendations, including the creation of a legal status category within the UCR's Hate Crime data collection and legal protections for victims.

Dalton, Henry, Blackstone, Passuth, Gutowski, Birchfield, and Peterson (2022) aimed to explore the effect of a victim and/or perpetrator's physical disability status on individuals' classification of encounters as sexual assault. University students (n = 207) completed an anonymous online survey that included reading an ambiguous scenario involving a sexual assault in which either the victim, perpetrator, or neither was in a wheelchair. The study found that the presence of a physical disability did not affect the classification of encounters as sexual assault at a statistically significant level. However, the effect sizes indicated that participants were more likely to classify sexual assault when the victim was in a wheelchair, but less likely to blame a perpetrator.

Kemp (2022) examined fraud reporting in Catalonia in the Internet era. The study identified and compared socio-demographic, context, and crime event determinants of online and offline fraud reporting, as well as the reasons for not reporting. The findings showed that, surprisingly, online fraud is reported at a higher rate than offline fraud, mainly due to the greater odds of being considered a crime by the victim. The study concludes that fraud reporting appears to involve a rational component because financial and non-financial harms and the expected utility of reporting are more relevant to the decision than socio-demographic factors.

Ahinkorah et al. (2022) investigated the association between girl-child marriage and intimate partner violence (IPV) in Sub-Saharan Africa. The study used demographic and health survey data of 28,206 young women aged 20-24 years from 16 SSA countries with recent surveys (2015-2019). After controlling for covariates, the researchers found that young women in SSA who married before 18 years were more likely to experience IPV than those who married as adults. The study suggests that ending child marriage will result in a substantial reduction in IPV, and there is a need to institute policies to support and protect women who marry as children from abusive relationships in SSA.

Mushtaq et al. (2022) explored the impact of demographics on automated criminal tendency detection from facial images. The researchers provided an in-depth analysis to examine the influence of demographic factors, such as age, gender, and ethnicity, on the accuracy of the system. The study used machine and deep learning-based solutions for this purpose and found that the demographic factors significantly affect the performance of the system, and the system's accuracy rate varies significantly across different demographic groups. The study concludes that demographic factors should be considered while designing automated criminal tendency detection systems.

Gokmenoglu, Yıldız, and Kaakeh (2022) examines the impact of socioeconomic factors on crime rates using a panel of 17 countries. The study found that rapid urbanization and high-rate unemployment are influential factors in increasing crime rates, while real GDP growth and progress in the rule of law reduce crime rates. The article was published in Springer Proceedings in Business and Economics.

Mukherjee and Ghosh (2022) focuses on predictive geospatial crime data analysis and its association with demographic features through machine learning approaches. The research uses the Vancouver crime dataset to develop a model that can estimate the number of crimes committed by category in a given state. The article was published in Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems.

Gomis-Pomares, Villanueva, and Prado-Gascó (2022) evaluates the moderating effects of risk factors, demographic variables, and the type of offense on youth recidivism in Spain. The study found that the sum-up of risk factors and younger age were the two variables that significantly contributed to predicting future recidivism. The article was published in the Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment, and Trauma.

Sweeney, Chenane, and Perliger (2022) analyzes the role of demographic diversification of the police force in curbing hate crimes using cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses. The study found that minorities are disproportionately targeted for hate crimes, and having a more diverse police force could help curb this trend. The article was published in Police Practice and Research.

Demographic structure imbalance plays a significant role in shaping crime rates in Dubai. The theoretical framework and previous studies suggest that communities with high levels of demographic structure imbalance are more likely to experience crime. The imbalance of demographics in Dubai, such as the high proportion of males and the income gap between citizens and non-citizens, may contribute to the rise in crime rates. Further research is needed to explore the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime.

2.8 Main Takeaways from Literature Review

- Demographic structure imbalance can lead to social inequality, economic disparities, and crime.

- Demographic structure imbalance refers to the uneven distribution of population characteristics within a given society, such as age, gender, race/ethnicity, and income, which impact crime rates.

- Theoretical frameworks such as social disorganization theory, strain theory, and broken windows theory explain the relationship between demographic structure imbalance and crime rates.

- Dubai has a high proportion of males, a relatively young population, and a significant income gap between citizens and non-citizens, which can lead to demographic structure imbalance and higher crime rates.

- The crime rate in Dubai has increased in recent years, with property crimes being the most common.

- Several studies have examined crime rates in Dubai, with a particular focus on property crimes and demographic factors such as age, gender, and nationality as significant predictors of crime rates.

- Previous studies have not explored the impact of demographic structure imbalance on crime rates in Dubai.

Chapter 3: Research methodology

3.1 Research approach

This research adopts an analytical descriptive approach to understand the problem of demographic imbalance in Dubai and its effect on crime rates. The main objective is to identify the reasons for demographic imbalance, examine the effect of nationalities rate imbalance on crime rates, investigate the impact of gender imbalance on the crime rate, and determine a proper solution to limit the negative impact of demographic imbalance on the security and stability of societies. To achieve the aims of this project, a quantitative research approach is adopted.

The datasets are obtained from MOI and ICA, which provide information on population rate by gender, age group, education level and nationality, as well as crime rates, by gender, age group, education level and nationality. Additionally, a thorough internet search is conducted to fully understand and focus on the aims of the project.

Technology tools of: R software, SPSS and Excel are used to perform the required data analysis and modeling. Both descriptive and inferential statistical techniques are used to analyze the primary data to ensure the sensitivity and accuracy of the information collected.

3.2 Sampling procedures

In order to gather a representative sample of the population in Dubai, the obtained data makes use of a stratified sampling method. This method involves dividing the population into different strata or groups based on relevant characteristics, such as age, gender, education level, and nationality.
To ensure the validity and reliability of the data, a pilot study is conducted before collecting the actual data. This pilot study aims to identify any potential issues or problems with the sampling procedures and make any necessary adjustments before collecting the actual data.
The data has been cleaned, merged and arranged according to the years (2020-2021-2022).

Table 1. *Sample*

		Year	Age at incident	Educational level	Marital status	Gender	Nationality	Type of crime	Role
N	Valid	40713	40713	40713	40713	40713	40713	40713	40713
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

The table shows that the sample size is 40713 (n= 40713). There are seven variables: Year, age at incident, educational level, marital status, gender, nationality, type of crime, and role. No missing values are there for each variable.

In brief, the study makes use of a combination of stratified, random, and multi-stage sampling methods to gather a representative sample of the population in Dubai. This helps us to ensure that the sample is unbiased, representative of the population as a whole, and that the data is accurate and reliable. A pilot study is also conducted to identify any potential issues or problems with the sampling procedures and make any necessary adjustments.

3.3 Data collection

To obtain accurate data for this research, primary data is downloaded from ICA and MOI. The ICA provides information on population rate by gender, age group, education level, and nationality, and MOI provides data on crime rates, by gender, age group, education level and nationality. These datasets are continuously updated and recorded by ICA and MOI.

3.4 Data analysis procedures

Once the data is collected, the data undergoes the process of data cleaning, which includes removing any missing or irrelevant data, and ensuring that the data is in a format that can be easily analyzed.

Statistical analysis is performed on the data, including descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. These techniques allow us to understand the relationship between demographic imbalance and crime rates and identify any significant trends or patterns.

The CRISP-DM (Cross-Industry Standard Process for Data Mining) methodology is a process model that describes the steps involved in a data mining project. It consists of six main phases: Business Understanding, Data Understanding, Data Preparation, Modeling, Evaluation, and Deployment.

1. Business Understanding: The first step is to define the research problem and the goals of the study. In this case, the goal is to analyze the relationship between demographic imbalance and crime rates in Dubai and develop appropriate solutions to limit the negative impact of demographic imbalance on the security and stability of societies.
2. Data Understanding: The second step is to gather and understand the data. In this case, primary data is downloaded from ICA and MOI, which provide information on population rate and crime rates by gender, age group, education level, and nationality.

3. Data Preparation: The third step is to clean and prepare the data for analysis. This includes removing any missing or irrelevant data, ensuring that the data is in a format that can be easily analyzed, and conducting a pilot study to identify any potential issues or problems with the sampling procedures and make any necessary adjustments. Translation of the data from Arabic into English was also applied.

4. Data Modeling: The fourth step is to analyze the data using statistical techniques such as descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. These techniques will help understand the relationship between demographic imbalance and crime rates and identify any significant trends or patterns.

5. Evaluation: The fifth step is to evaluate the results of the data analysis and identify any limitations or areas for improvement.

6. Deployment: The final step is to develop appropriate solutions based on the findings of the study and deploy them to limit the negative impact of demographic imbalance on the security and stability of societies.

Both descriptive and inferential statistical tests are used after the data is coded and translated into English. Visualization tools such as bar charts, line graphs, and heat maps are used to present the data in a clear and concise manner, making it easier for stakeholders to understand the findings of our research.

In brief, statistical analysis and visualization tools are used to analyze the data and understand the problem of demographic imbalance in Dubai and its effect on crime rates. The goal is to provide valuable insights and develop appropriate solutions to limit the negative impact of demographic imbalance on the security and stability of societies.

Chapter 4: Results

4.1 Sociodemographic variables

Table 1. *Year*

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	2020	16544	40.6
	2021	16494	40.5
	2022	7675	18.9
	Total	40713	100.0

Table 1 represents the distribution of responses for the variable "year" among a sample of 40,713 participants. The table shows that 40.6% of the participants committed crimes in 2020, while 40.5% committed crimes in 2021. The remaining 18.9% of the participants committed crimes in 2022. The table also shows the total number of participants, which is 40,713.

Figure 1. *Year*
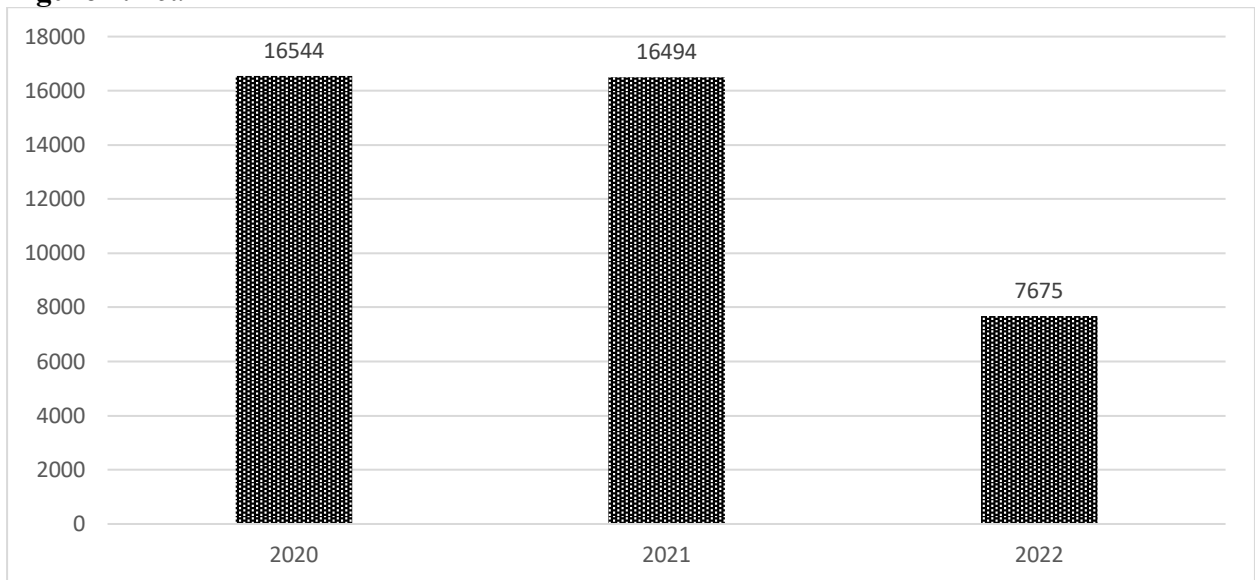
The figure shows an age imbalance over the years from 2020 to 2022.

Table 2. *Gender*

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Female	5664	13.9
	Male	35049	86.1
	Total	40713	100.0

Table 2 displays the frequency and percentage of participants by gender. Out of the total sample of

40,713 individuals, 35,049 (86.1%) were males, and 5,664 (13.9%) were females. These results

suggest a significant gender imbalance in the sample.

Figure 2. *Gender*
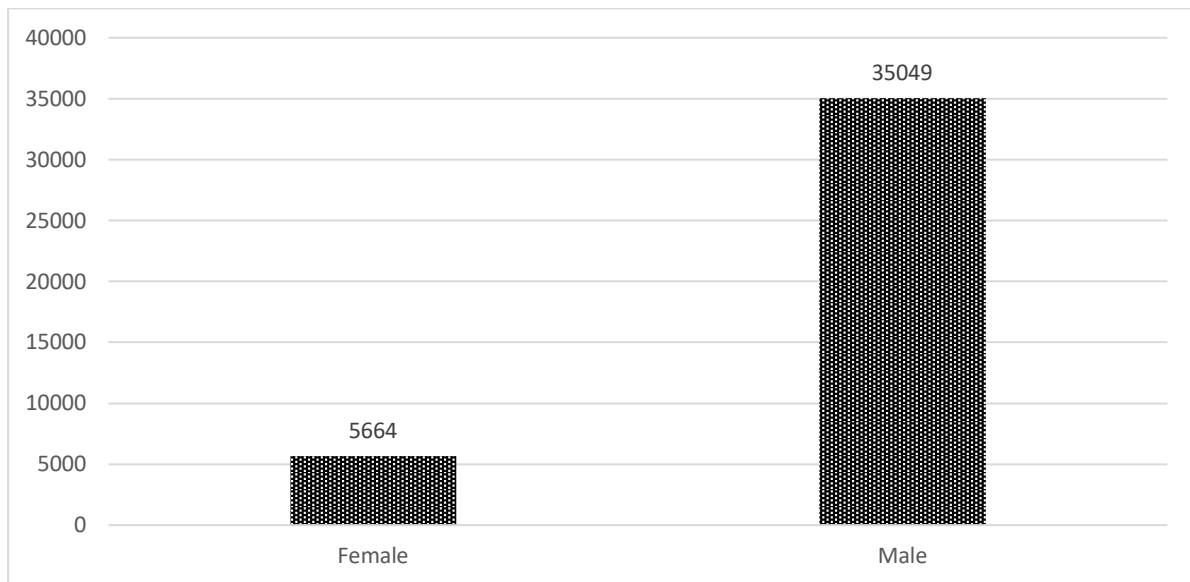
The vast majority of the respondents are males.

Table 3. *Marital status*

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Married	19462	47.8
	Single	18614	45.7
	Unidentified	1442	3.5
	Divorced	738	1.8
	Widow	62	.2
	Deceased	41	.1
	Total	40359	99.1
Missing	System	354	.9
	Total	40713	100.0

Table 3 shows the marital status of the participants in the study. The majority of the participants were married (47.8%), followed by single (45.7%). A small proportion of participants had unidentified marital status (3.5%), and even smaller proportions were divorced (1.8%), widowed (.2%), or deceased (.1%). The total number of participants included in the analysis was 40,359. Additionally, 354 participants had missing data for the marital status variable, representing less than 1% of the total sample. The percentages in the table may not add up to exactly 100% due to rounding.

Figure 3. *Marital status*
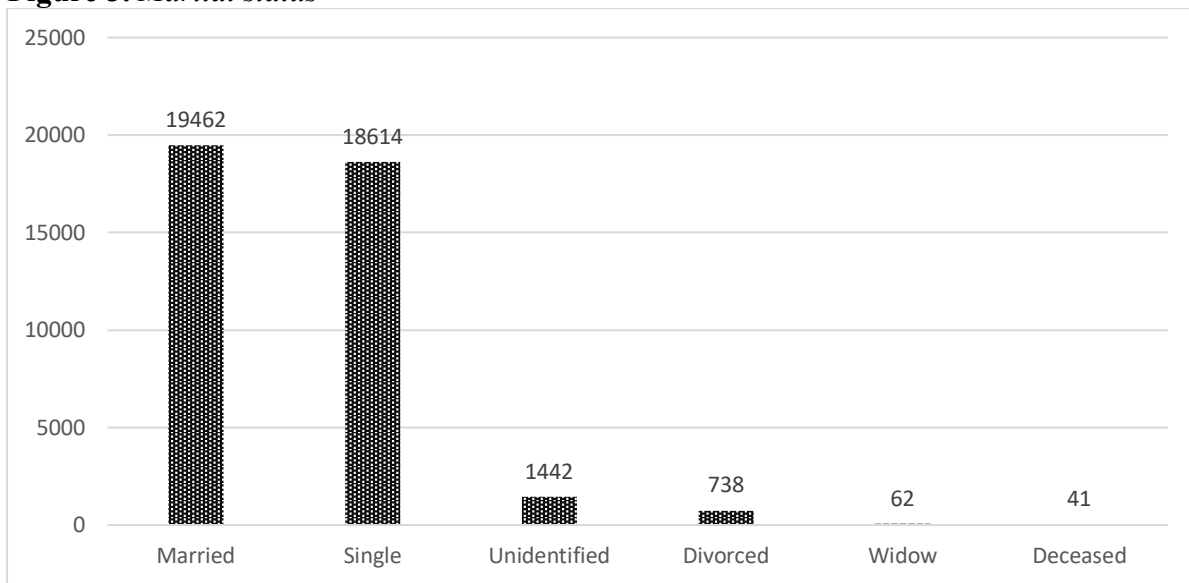
Table 4. Age at incident

N								
Valid	**Missing**	**Mean**	**Median**	**Mode**	**SD**	**Range**	**Min**	**Max**
40713	0	38.22	37.20	39	9.901	87	1	88

Table 4 displays the descriptive statistics for age at incident. The sample included 40,713 participants with no missing data. The mean age at incident was 38.22 years (SD = 9.901), and the median age was 37.20 years. The mode age was 39 years, and the age range was from 1 to 88 years.

Figure 4. Age
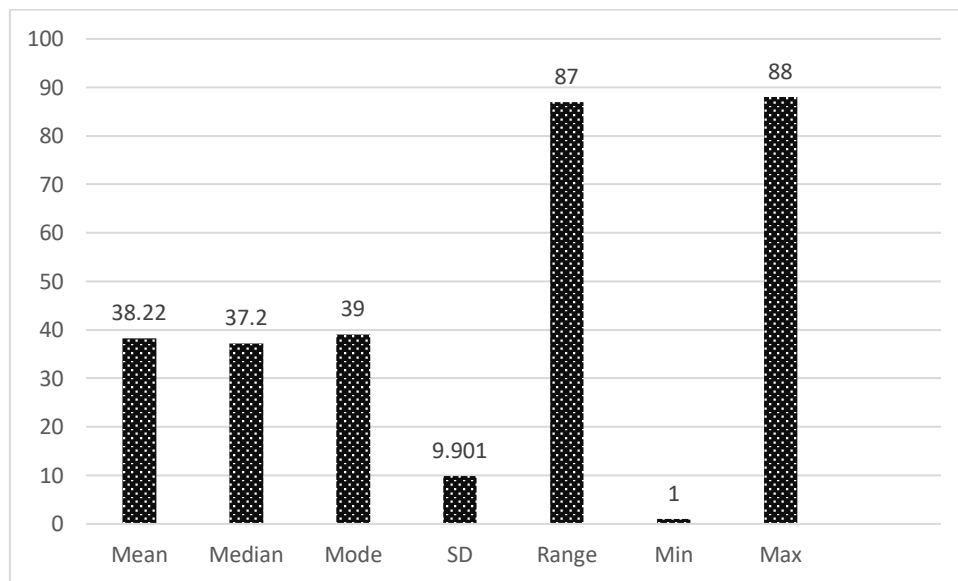
4.2 ANOVA Test of age at incident and year

Table 5 provides descriptive statistics for the variable "Age at incident" for the years 2020, 2021, and 2022, as well as a total for all three years combined. The table shows the number of observations (N), the mean, standard deviation (Std. Deviation), standard error (Std. Error), and the minimum and maximum values for each year. Additionally, the 95% confidence interval for the mean is provided, which gives an estimate of the range within which the true population mean is likely to fall.

Table 5. *Descriptives*

Age at incident

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Lower Bound	95% Confidence Interval for Mean Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
2020	16544	38.57	9.751	.076	38.42	38.72	3	88
2021	16494	39.13	9.635	.075	38.98	39.27	1	87
2022	7675	35.50	10.300	.118	35.27	35.73	8	88
Total	40713	38.22	9.901	.049	38.12	38.31	1	88

Table 6 is an analysis of variance (ANOVA) table for the same variable "Age at incident". The table presents the sum of squares, degrees of freedom (df), mean square, F-value, and significance level (Sig.) for the between-group and within-group variation, as well as the total variation. The between-group variation indicates the variation in the means between the different years, while the within-group variation indicates the variation within each year. The F-value tests the null hypothesis that the means are equal across the different years.

Table 6. *ANOVA*
Age at incident

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	72369.958	2	36184.979	375.952	.000
Within Groups	3918292.411	40710	96.249		
Total	3990662.369	40712			

The small p-value (less than .05) in the significance level column indicates that the null hypothesis can be rejected, and there is a significant difference in the means across the three years.

Figure 5. *Means plot of years and age*
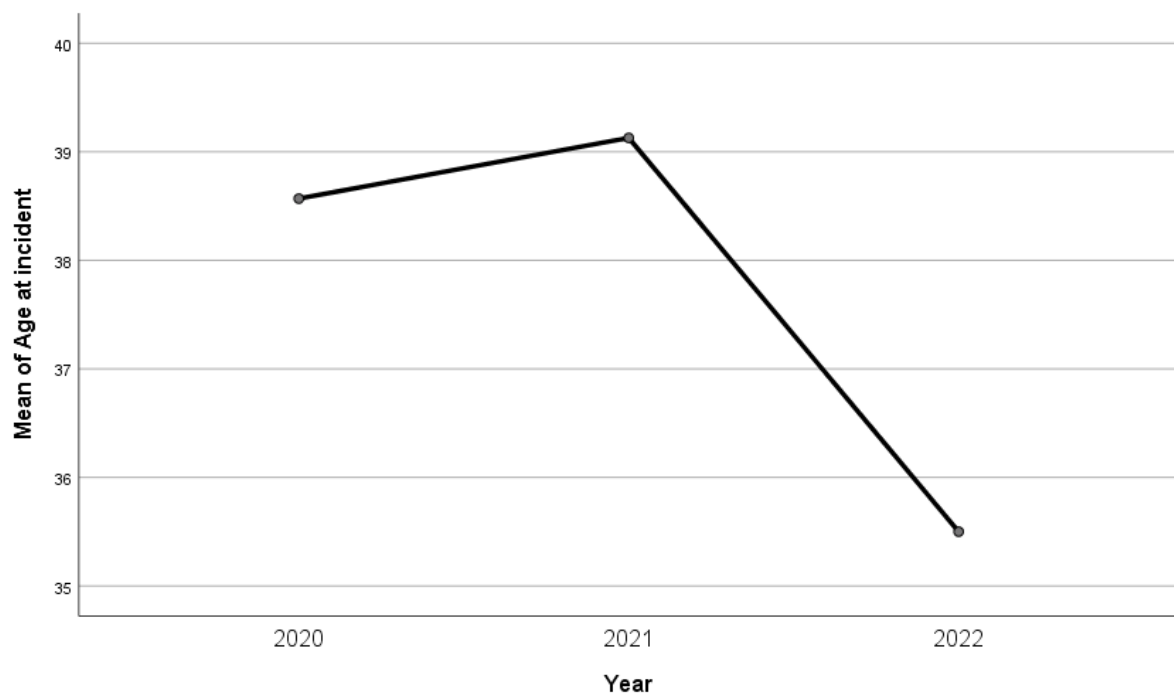
The thirties or middle age constitute the most prominent age of committing crimes over the years, especially during 2021.

4.3 Crime roles

Table 7 shows the frequency and percentage of different roles in the sample.

Table 7. *Role*

		Frequency	**Percent**
Valid	Accused	21738	53.4
	Informant	17266	42.4
	Witness	1010	2.5
	Interrogated	431	1.1
	Victim	114	.3
	Relative	54	.1
	Injured	29	.1
	Excluded	26	.1
	Deceased	25	.1
	Impacted	11	.0
	Guarantor	7	.0
	Tampered	2	.0
	Total	40713	100.0

The majority of participants were accused (53.4%), followed by informants (42.4%). Witnesses (2.5%), interrogated individuals, victims, relatives, injured persons, and excluded individuals made up smaller percentages of the sample, ranging from 0.1% to 2.5%. Only a small percentage of individuals were impacted (0.0%), guarantors (0.0%), or had tampered with evidence (0.0%). The total number of participants was 40,713.

Figure 6. *Role*
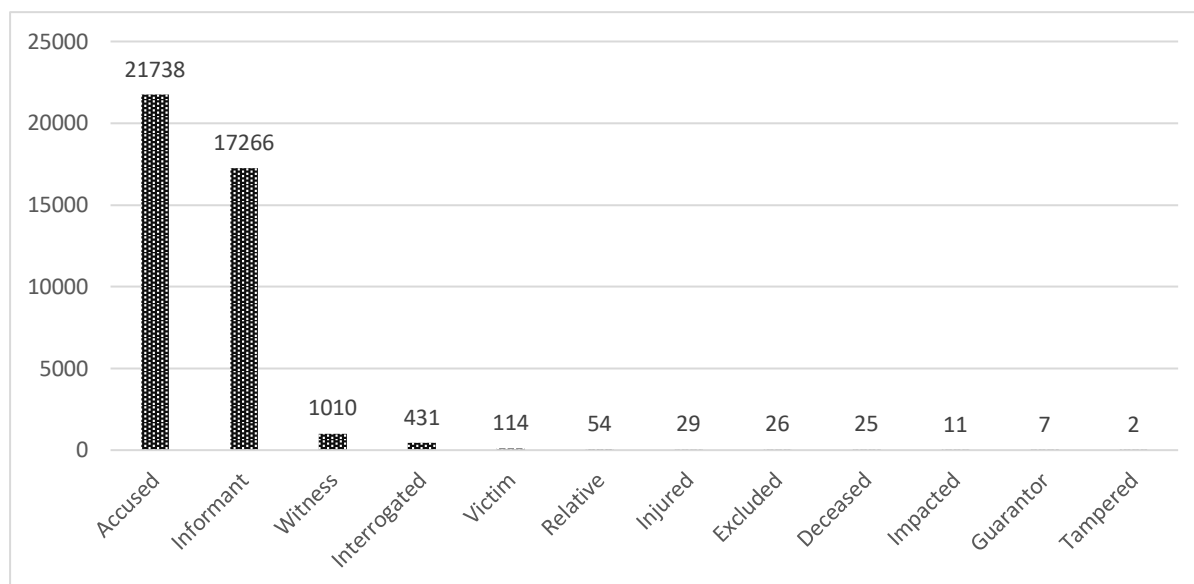
4.5 Countries

The table presents the countries whose citizens are recorded in the crime records during the last three years (2020-2022).

Table 8. *Top countries*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
India	6460	15.9	15.9	41.8
Egypt	5935	14.6	14.6	24.8
The UAE	5488	13.5	13.5	94.4
Pakistan	5105	12.5	12.5	67.0
Yemen	1611	4.0	4.0	100.0
Syria	1413	3.5	3.5	77.2
The Philippines	1385	3.4	3.4	80.8
Jordan	1144	2.8	2.8	49.5
Iraq	1111	2.7	2.7	46.5
China	1082	2.7	2.7	8.2
Sudan	1034	2.5	2.5	73.3
Bangladesh	992	2.4	2.4	4.0
Comoros	812	2.0	2.0	10.2
Iran	769	1.9	1.9	43.8
Palestine	688	1.7	1.7	68.7
Lebanon	500	1.2	1.2	51.3
Nigeria	473	1.2	1.2	54.4
Sri Lanka	372	0.9	0.9	70.8
Morocco	359	0.9	0.9	52.6
Britain	306	0.8	0.8	4.9

Afghanistan	272	0.7	0.7	0.7
Nepal	252	0.6	0.6	53.2
Tunisia	184	0.5	0.5	94.9
Ethiopia	166	0.4	0.4	25.3
Sultanate of Oman	145	0.4	0.4	73.7
Saudi Arabia	144	0.4	0.4	69.5
America	139	0.3	0.3	1.3
Algeria	128	0.3	0.3	1.0
Uganda	122	0.3	0.3	95.4
Canada	116	0.3	0.3	5.5
Cameroon	105	0.3	0.3	5.2
Kenya	93	0.2	0.2	49.8
Uzbekistan	92	0.2	0.2	95.8
Türkiye	89	0.2	0.2	95.1
Russia	82	0.2	0.2	69.0
Kirqistan	81	0.2	0.2	50.0
France	79	0.2	0.2	25.5
Ukraine	67	0.2	0.2	95.6
Vietnam	66	0.2	0.2	96.0
Ghana	59	0.1	0.1	25.8
Indonesia	57	0.1	0.1	41.9
Germany	54	0.1	0.1	25.6
Mauritania	53	0.1	0.1	51.7
South Africa	52	0.1	0.1	69.8
the two seas	50	0.1	0.1	80.9
Australia	47	0.1	0.1	1.5
Tanzania	38	0.1	0.1	77.4
Italy	35	0.1	0.1	46.7
Like a Dominica	35	0.1	0.1	51.4
Somalia	33	0.1	0.1	69.7
Kazakhstan	31	0.1	0.1	49.6
Romania	30	0.1	0.1	68.8
Ireland	28	0.1	0.1	46.6
Kuwait	28	0.1	0.1	50.1
Saint Christopher and Nafil	27	0.1	0.1	69.1
Thailand	25	0.1	0.1	77.4
Serbia	23	0.1	0.1	69.6
Azerbaijan	21	0.1	0.1	1.6
Brazil	21	0.1	0.1	4.1
Eritrea	21	0.1	0.1	24.8
Holland	21	0.1	0.1	25.9
Tajikistan	19	0.0	0.0	77.3
Sweden	17	0.0	0.0	73.7
Malaysia	16	0.0	0.0	51.5
Armenia	15	0.0	0.0	1.4
Belarus	15	0.0	0.0	4.0
Bulgaria	15	0.0	0.0	4.9

Mainmar (Burma)	15	0.0	0.0	51.5
Spain	15	0.0	0.0	69.9
Portugal	14	0.0	0.0	68.7
Turkmenistan	14	0.0	0.0	95.1
Libya	12	0.0	0.0	51.3
Senegal	12	0.0	0.0	69.5
Zimbabwe	12	0.0	0.0	100.0
New Zealand	11	0.0	0.0	53.3
Qatar	11	0.0	0.0	68.8
South Korea	11	0.0	0.0	69.8
Moldova	10	0.0	0.0	51.7
Austria	9	0.0	0.0	1.5
Belgium	9	0.0	0.0	4.1
Greece	8	0.0	0.0	25.8
Poland	8	0.0	0.0	68.7
Argentina	7	0.0	0.0	1.3
Liberia	7	0.0	0.0	51.3
Mauritius	7	0.0	0.0	51.7
Chad	6	0.0	0.0	5.5
Colombia	6	0.0	0.0	8.2
Denmark	6	0.0	0.0	10.2
He does not carry papers to prove the character	6	0.0	0.0	25.8
Hungary / Hungary	6	0.0	0.0	25.9
Jambi	6	0.0	0.0	46.7
Norway	6	0.0	0.0	54.4
Togo	6	0.0	0.0	94.4
Rwanda	5	0.0	0.0	69.1
Singapore	5	0.0	0.0	69.6
Switzerland	5	0.0	0.0	73.7
Chilean	4	0.0	0.0	5.5
Cote d'Ivoire	4	0.0	0.0	10.2
Czech	4	0.0	0.0	10.2
Grenada	4	0.0	0.0	25.8
Guinea	4	0.0	0.0	25.8
Lithuania	4	0.0	0.0	51.4
Macedonia	4	0.0	0.0	51.5
Mexico	4	0.0	0.0	51.7
Sierra Leone	4	0.0	0.0	69.6
Feji	3	0.0	0.0	25.3
Finland	3	0.0	0.0	25.3
Kongo	3	0.0	0.0	50.0
Malawia	3	0.0	0.0	51.5
Slovak	3	0.0	0.0	69.6
Taiwan	3	0.0	0.0	77.2
Trinidad	3	0.0	0.0	94.4
Vandato Islands	3	0.0	0.0	95.8
Belize	2	0.0	0.0	4.1

Bonus	2	0.0	0.0	4.1
Boys	2	0.0	0.0	4.1
Croatia	2	0.0	0.0	10.2
Djibouti	2	0.0	0.0	10.2
Dominican	2	0.0	0.0	10.2
Gabon	2	0.0	0.0	25.5
Hong Kong	2	0.0	0.0	25.9
Madagascar	2	0.0	0.0	51.5
Maldivia	2	0.0	0.0	51.6
Mozambique	2	0.0	0.0	52.6
Panama	2	0.0	0.0	68.7
Saint Louisa	2	0.0	0.0	69.1
Venezuela	2	0.0	0.0	95.8
Antigua and Barbuda	1	0.0	0.0	1.3
Bhutan	1	0.0	0.0	4.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1	0.0	0.0	4.1
Burundi	1	0.0	0.0	4.9
Cuba	1	0.0	0.0	10.2
Cyprus	1	0.0	0.0	10.2
Ecuador	1	0.0	0.0	10.2
Equatorial Republic of Guinea	1	0.0	0.0	24.8
Estonia	1	0.0	0.0	24.9
Financial	1	0.0	0.0	25.3
Georgia	1	0.0	0.0	25.5
Guinea Bissau	1	0.0	0.0	25.8
Guyna	1	0.0	0.0	25.8
Helenca	1	0.0	0.0	25.8
Latvia	1	0.0	0.0	50.1
Macoya	1	0.0	0.0	51.5
Malta	1	0.0	0.0	51.6
Montenegro	1	0.0	0.0	51.7
Peru	1	0.0	0.0	68.7
Slovenia	1	0.0	0.0	69.6
South Sudan	1	0.0	0.0	69.8
Uruguay	1	0.0	0.0	95.6
Zayer	1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Total	40713	100.0	100.0	

The top five countries with the highest frequency of the studied population are India (15.9%), Egypt (14.6%), The UAE (13.5%), Pakistan (12.5%), and Yemen (4.0%). The remaining five countries in the top ten are Syria (3.5%), The Philippines (3.4%), Jordan (2.8%), Iraq (2.7%), and China (2.7%).

Figure 7. Countries
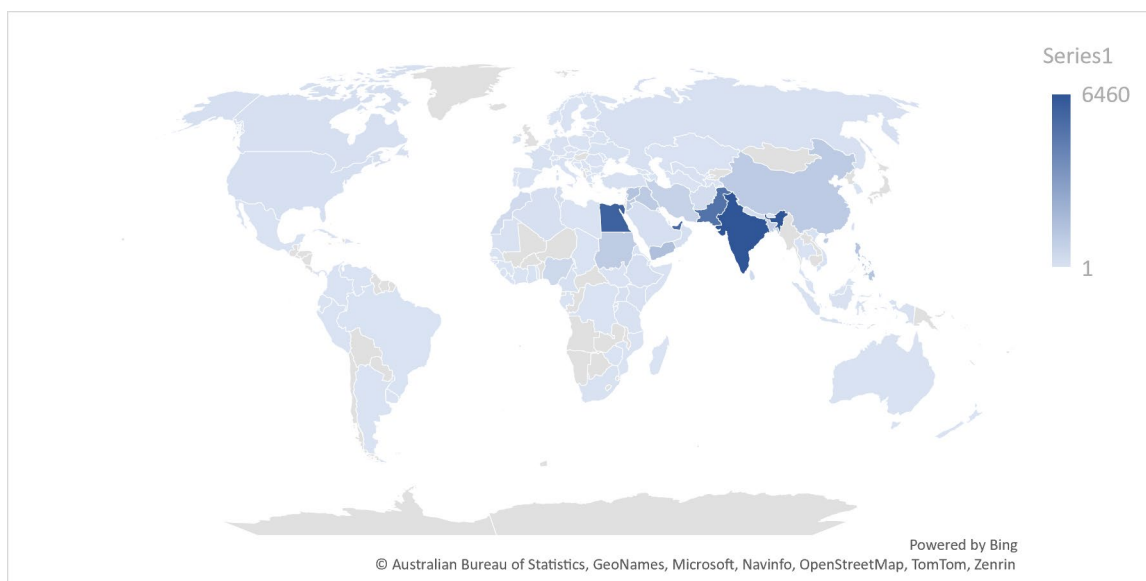
4.6 Common crime

Most of the top frequent crimes have financial nature

Table 9. *Top common crimes*

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Giving a check without balance in bad faith	22176	54.5	54.5	79.5
Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to illness or inability to work for a period of less than 20 days	2446	6.0	6.0	7.0
Get seizure of the money of others without right	2134	5.2	5.2	25.0
Failure to pay the services of transportation services intended for rent	2024	5.0	5.0	19.6
Betrayal of trust in embezzlement	886	2.2	2.2	10.0
Insult	832	2.0	2.0	83.4
Theft from/in a company or institution	560	1.4	1.4	95.0
the threat	489	1.2	1.2	93.2
Residence in the country illegally without renewing, leaving the country, or paying the scheduled fine	471	1.2	1.2	89.3
Trading in alcoholic beverages	408	1.0	1.0	97.9
Close the account before issuing the check or before it is submitted to the drawee for the withdrawal or the account is frozen	398	1.0	1.0	12.8

Offending	338	0.8	0.8	86.2
Theft from/in the villa	279	0.7	0.7	96.0
Demolishing/destroying money owned by others	259	0.6	0.6	13.9
Mental effects use	232	0.6	0.6	84.4
Betrayal of trust in use	228	0.6	0.6	10.5
Narcotics use	215	0.5	0.5	85.3
Stealing	215	0.5	0.5	90.8
I deliberately edit the check or sign it in a way that prevents it from disbursing it	186	0.5	0.5	80.9
Theft from/on a public road	180	0.4	0.4	96.5
Violation of the sanctity of the king of others	179	0.4	0.4	99.4
car theft	168	0.4	0.4	11.4
Spa using information technology	167	0.4	0.4	90.3
Kidnapping	166	0.4	0.4	83.8
rape	158	0.4	0.4	87.9
Performing mental effects with the intention of abuse	154	0.4	0.4	86.7
Holding narcotic substances with the intention of abuse	148	0.4	0.4	80.2
Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to a disease or an inability to work for a period of more than 20 days	143	0.4	0.4	1.0
Come on for employees by force or violence due to or while performing his job	143	0.4	0.4	13.2
Work for a non -sponsor	140	0.3	0.3	99.7
Betrayal of trustworthiness	136	0.3	0.3	11.0
Using and forging a picture of an official editor	121	0.3	0.3	98.6
Ending people's lives, health, security, or freedoms at risk	118	0.3	0.3	14.3
Seizure by using information technology	116	0.3	0.3	89.7
Alcohol abuse	115	0.3	0.3	0.6
Attempt to theft	108	0.3	0.3	7.5
Theft of property in a car	104	0.3	0.3	96.8
Theft from/in an apartment	102	0.3	0.3	95.3
Work in the country if he is a visitor	97	0.2	0.2	100.0
The scandalous act in public is publicly	95	0.2	0.2	92.0
Motorcycle stealing	81	0.2	0.2	84.6
Begs	77	0.2	0.2	7.7
Holding alcoholic beverages	71	0.2	0.2	79.8
Failure to pay on one of the work days	70	0.2	0.2	14.6
Offending using information technology	69	0.2	0.2	86.4
Possessing narcotic substances with the intention of promotion	65	0.2	0.2	87.1

Causing the error prejudice to the safety of the body of others	64	0.2	0.2	11.7
Violation of the rules and procedures for the periodic examination	64	0.2	0.2	98.9
I imitate or falsify seals, marks, stamps and signatures	63	0.2	0.2	81.0
A female shyness in a road or public place	62	0.2	0.2	0.2
Practice a profession without a license	62	0.2	0.2	87.3
The adjective of others is impersonated	58	0.1	0.1	91.2
Murder	55	0.1	0.1	84.8
Using a trademark owned by others unlawfully	55	0.1	0.1	98.3
Stolen from/in a warehouse	54	0.1	0.1	90.9
The adjective of the security man was impersonated	54	0.1	0.1	91.4
Rape	53	0.1	0.1	88.0
The threat or extortion of people using information technology to carry them to do or refrain from it	51	0.1	0.1	93.5
Acceptance of counterfeit currencies or financial bonds with good intentions and dealing with them, knowing this	50	0.1	0.1	0.3
Betrayal of trust with the intention of ownership on lost money	47	0.1	0.1	10.7
Possessing mental effects with the intention of promoting	47	0.1	0.1	86.9
Take a picture of a person in a private place or transfer it to a device of any kind	47	0.1	0.1	91.1
Preparing or creating a place for drug use	45	0.1	0.1	87.4
Holding the means of imitation, forgery, or counterfeiting of currencies or government financial bonds	43	0.1	0.1	80.4
Caturing the death of a person	41	0.1	0.1	11.6
The initiation of suicide	41	0.1	0.1	91.7
Publishing publicly for news or pictures of people calling the secrets of private life	40	0.1	0.1	87.5
Injury or death while working due to negligence	37	0.1	0.1	81.3
Using strength or threat with a public employee to carry out work or refrain from him	37	0.1	0.1	98.7
Assault or publishing news and pictures of private and family life through information technology	35	0.1	0.1	7.1
Cheating in commercial transactions	35	0.1	0.1	11.8

Holding narcotic substances with the intention of trafficking	33	0.1	0.1	80.3
The destruction of buildings and public property	33	0.1	0.1	91.5
Fraud by phone	32	0.1	0.1	19.8
Hassle	32	0.1	0.1	79.6
Tradition, counterfeiting or falsification of the currency or government financial bonds	30	0.1	0.1	98.0
Refrain from unjustified to give the examination sample necessary to prove that it contains narcotic substances or mental effects	28	0.1	0.1	88.1
False communication with incidents of risks or crimes that do not exist	27	0.1	0.1	19.7
Theft of a bicycle	25	0.1	0.1	96.5
Show or mediate bribery	24	0.1	0.1	89.8
sodomy	24	0.1	0.1	89.9
The general employee embezzlement of money in his possession because of his job or assignment	24	0.1	0.1	91.6
Caturally, burning something that others possess	23	0.1	0.1	11.5
Reservation	23	0.1	0.1	88.2
Return to the country after deportation	23	0.1	0.1	89.4
Use the forged editor with his knowledge of that	23	0.1	0.1	98.2
Possessing mental effects with the intention of trafficking	22	0.1	0.1	86.9
Theft from/in a car	22	0.1	0.1	93.6
Improving, inciting sin, or promoting its commission	21	0.1	0.1	81.2
The threat accompanied by an order	21	0.1	0.1	93.3
Important entry to a site or information system without right	20	0.0	0.0	81.1
The lamb is a thug	20	0.0	0.0	91.8
The use of seals, signs, stamps, and fake and fakes with his knowledge of their tradition and forgery	20	0.0	0.0	93.5
Truck -up theft of property	20	0.0	0.0	98.1
Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to permanent disability	19	0.0	0.0	7.1
Betrayal of honesty with the intention of ownership on money that took place in a force majeure, knowing this	19	0.0	0.0	7.8
Scratching the gyad of Female on a road or public place	19	0.0	0.0	89.4
Disclosure of a secret of work, an industrial invention, or other methods of	18	0.0	0.0	13.9

work, see it by virtue of his work, even if he left the work				
Disclosure of professional secrets by an employee by virtue of his job	18	0.0	0.0	14.0
Electric wire theft	18	0.0	0.0	14.0
Failure to pay a passenger transportation services	18	0.0	0.0	14.4
Working with the money of others without right	18	0.0	0.0	100.0
Attempt to kidnapping	17	0.0	0.0	7.2
The initiation of fraud	17	0.0	0.0	91.6
Theft of buses	17	0.0	0.0	96.6
Trailer	17	0.0	0.0	98.0
The threat accompanied by refraining from doing	16	0.0	0.0	93.3
Violation of high orders	15	0.0	0.0	98.8
Facilitation for others by any means to use mental effects	14	0.0	0.0	14.4
Insisted inconvenience using wire or wireless communication devices	14	0.0	0.0	81.4
Theft from/in a building	14	0.0	0.0	93.6
Attempting or inciting others to work in a non -sponsor	13	0.0	0.0	7.5
Acting in antiquities without a license from the competent authority	12	0.0	0.0	0.3
Flabing or immediately imbalances, stamps, stamps, or signs of legal persons	12	0.0	0.0	19.7
Incitement of immorality or mourning	12	0.0	0.0	81.2
Acceptance of the public employee or is charged with a public service to bribe to perform a work or refrain from work to violate the duties of his job	11	0.0	0.0	0.3
Holding a firearm or part of it without a license	11	0.0	0.0	79.7
Theft from/in a popular house	11	0.0	0.0	95.0
Theft of trailer parts	11	0.0	0.0	96.9
Truck steal	11	0.0	0.0	98.1
Attempting or inciting others to leave the sponsored work in others	10	0.0	0.0	7.5
Not paying an oil / diesel / gas fee	10	0.0	0.0	85.4
The attempt to kill	10	0.0	0.0	91.4
Theft from/in exhibitions	10	0.0	0.0	95.3
Betrayal of trust in the intention of ownership on money that he had been in possession of	9	0.0	0.0	10.0
Customs smuggling	9	0.0	0.0	13.2
Enter the state illegally	9	0.0	0.0	14.3
Selling products with a forged, counterfeit, or unlawful trademark	9	0.0	0.0	89.8

The initiation of sodomy	9	0.0	0.0	91.6
Dealing in things/goods that violate literature (books-pictures-movies and similar)	8	0.0	0.0	13.2
Not paying a fee of housing services/hotel/apartments furnished	8	0.0	0.0	85.3
Publishing an authors, audio recording or radio program covered by protection without the permission of the right holder by any means	8	0.0	0.0	87.4
Refraining from performing the due alimony virtue of the ability to do so	8	0.0	0.0	88.1
Theft from/in a truck	8	0.0	0.0	95.1
Using a foreigner without sponsorship	8	0.0	0.0	98.2
Using a means of transport without its owner's permission	8	0.0	0.0	98.2
Hide or possess things obtained from a crime	7	0.0	0.0	79.6
Import narcotic substances with the intention of promoting	7	0.0	0.0	81.1
Security men contempt	7	0.0	0.0	89.4
Stomach	7	0.0	0.0	91.0
The threat to hand over money or other things	7	0.0	0.0	93.5
Decisions violating	6	0.0	0.0	13.2
Deposit or transfer money with the intention of committing any of the crimes of abuse or personal use	6	0.0	0.0	13.9
The employee's request to bribe to perform a job or refrain from work to violate the duties of his job	6	0.0	0.0	91.5
Using a correct editor in the name of someone else or benefiting from it	6	0.0	0.0	98.2
Close a facility or stop its activity without settling the conditions of its sponsorships	5	0.0	0.0	11.8
Forgery in certificates or medical data	5	0.0	0.0	19.7
Let the worker work for others without adhering to the conditions and conditions established to transfer the guarantee or obtain the necessary permit	5	0.0	0.0	83.8
Tax evasion	5	0.0	0.0	91.1
Trying to enter anything to the facility, contrary to the laws, regulations and decisions regulating the facility	5	0.0	0.0	98.1
Animal infringement	4	0.0	0.0	0.6
Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to death	4	0.0	0.0	1.0

Attacking the safety of the body of others, which leads to his illness or his inability to do his personal actions for a period of more than twenty days, in implementation of a terrorist purpose.	4	0.0	0.0	7.2
Betrayal of honesty by embezzlement of transferred/ mortgaged money or attempting to do so	4	0.0	0.0	7.7
criminal case	4	0.0	0.0	13.2
Disclosure of family or private secrets	4	0.0	0.0	13.9
Establishing a website or publishing information through information technology with the intention of violating public order and public morals	4	0.0	0.0	14.3
Facilitation for others by any means to use narcotic substances	4	0.0	0.0	14.4
Give a false statement to impersonate a name other than his name	4	0.0	0.0	25.1
Give or request donations and subsidies to an unlawful association	4	0.0	0.0	25.1
Hearing	4	0.0	0.0	79.6
I deliberately destroy or hide the passport	4	0.0	0.0	80.4
I deliberately set fire to a motorcycle	4	0.0	0.0	80.9
I intentionally set fire to buildings	4	0.0	0.0	81.0
Import narcotic substances with the intention of dealing or personal use	4	0.0	0.0	81.1
Importing mental effects with the intention of promotion	4	0.0	0.0	81.1
Improving, inciting sin, or promoting it through information technology	4	0.0	0.0	81.1
Incitement or help to commit prostitution or immorality through information technology	4	0.0	0.0	81.2
Insulting one of the recognized heavenly religions	4	0.0	0.0	83.4
Not extracting the papers that prove the birth or nationality of the child or any other identification papers	4	0.0	0.0	85.3
Not paying a restaurant rental rent	4	0.0	0.0	85.3
Prisoning public morals by using the information network or one of the technical means	4	0.0	0.0	87.4
The money is obtained from the crimes of fraud, betrayal of the trust and what related to it	4	0.0	0.0	91.8
Theft from/in government facilities	4	0.0	0.0	95.3
A public employee request or is charged with a public service to bribe to perform	3	0.0	0.0	0.2

a work or refrain from work to violate his job duties				
Holding a non -fiery weapon without a license	3	0.0	0.0	79.7
Incitement of rape crimes and indecent assault	3	0.0	0.0	81.2
Not complying with the instructions of the security man	3	0.0	0.0	85.3
Possessing, hiding or performing any money operation illegally	3	0.0	0.0	87.1
Possessing, hiding or performing any process of funds obtained from the commission of any drug crime	3	0.0	0.0	87.1
Postering with the intention of selling products with a forged, counterfeit, or unlawful trademark	3	0.0	0.0	87.1
Reporting is a lie and the intention of committing a person something that requires criminal punishment or his administrative metaphors	3	0.0	0.0	88.1
The employee canceling, deleting, destroying, divulging or contradicting, or re -publishing information through information technology	3	0.0	0.0	91.5
The money is obtained from drug crimes and psychotropic substances	3	0.0	0.0	91.8
The tax subject intentionally abstaining from paying any payment tax or administrative fines	3	0.0	0.0	92.0
The use of a person numbers is a scientist who is blurring, distorting it, or changing it	3	0.0	0.0	93.5
Theft from/in Ezbet	3	0.0	0.0	95.3
Theft of property in a bus	3	0.0	0.0	96.6
Theft of/in a desert or remote area	3	0.0	0.0	96.9
A person participates directly or causing tax evasion	2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Acting in shares contrary to the rules prescribed in this law.	2	0.0	0.0	0.3
Assault on any of the principles or family values through information technology	2	0.0	0.0	0.6
Attacking the safety of the body of others, which leads to his illness or his inability to do his personal actions for a period not exceeding twenty days, in implementation of a terrorist purpose.	2	0.0	0.0	7.2
Bank customers theft	2	0.0	0.0	7.5
Cheating in the truth of the goods	2	0.0	0.0	11.8

Defending the house	2	0.0	0.0	13.2
Denzing with a woman or entering a place banned to non -women	2	0.0	0.0	13.9
Escape from the sponsor	2	0.0	0.0	14.3
Exporting narcotic substances with the intention of promotion	2	0.0	0.0	14.4
Failure to adhere to the instructions of home stone according to the home stone guide	2	0.0	0.0	14.4
Failure to pay equipment services	2	0.0	0.0	14.5
Falsifying electronic government documents	2	0.0	0.0	19.7
Get seduction on immorality or mourning	2	0.0	0.0	19.8
I deliberately and without a right to send technical information	2	0.0	0.0	80.4
Judicial shading	2	0.0	0.0	83.4
Magic and sorcery	2	0.0	0.0	83.8
Making, importing, or achieving explosives without a license	2	0.0	0.0	83.9
Negligence by family members	2	0.0	0.0	85.3
Not paying a store of services/office	2	0.0	0.0	85.3
Possessing mental effects with abstract intent	2	0.0	0.0	86.7
Removing or breaking up the judicial or administrative authority	2	0.0	0.0	88.1
Showing or delivering to others a check for his holder, knowing that he has no opposite in exchange for an existing fulfillment that fulfills his value, or that he is not subject to withdrawal	2	0.0	0.0	89.8
The initiation of rape	2	0.0	0.0	91.6
The name and adjective of others is impersonated by using a passport	2	0.0	0.0	91.8
The recklessness of the security men	2	0.0	0.0	91.8
The security men were prevented from carrying out their duties	2	0.0	0.0	92.0
Theft from the metro station	2	0.0	0.0	93.5
Theft from/in the park/park	2	0.0	0.0	95.4
Theft from/in workers' residence	2	0.0	0.0	96.0
Theft of/in places of worship	2	0.0	0.0	96.9
Using seals, stamps, or signs of imitated or fake legal persons, knowing that they are imitated and falsified	2	0.0	0.0	98.6
Violation of the provisions of the law	2	0.0	0.0	98.8
Betrayal of honesty by embezzlement of the owner of his reserved transferred movables	1	0.0	0.0	7.7

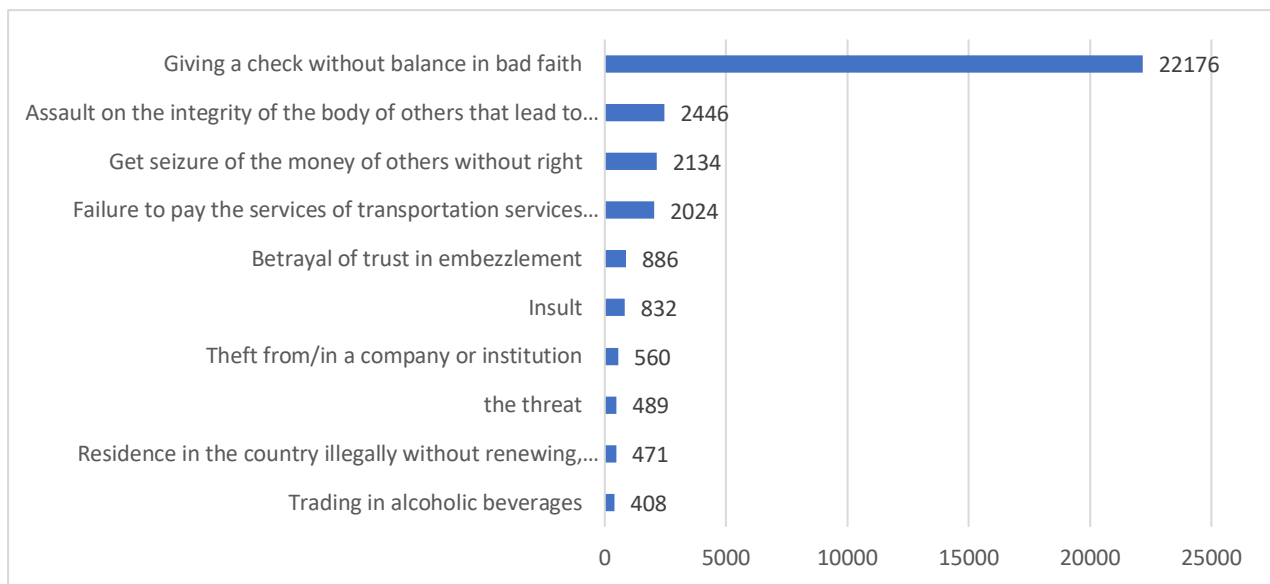|				
Bring mental effects with the intention of trafficking	1	0.0	0.0	11.0
Bring narcotic substances with the intention of dealing or personal use	1	0.0	0.0	11.0
Enter or leaving the state from the official outlets	1	0.0	0.0	14.3
Failure to perform the fee in the work place	1	0.0	0.0	19.6
Fall	1	0.0	0.0	19.6
gambling	1	0.0	0.0	19.8
Leaving the sponsored work for others	1	0.0	0.0	83.8
Planting narcotic plants with the intention of promotion	1	0.0	0.0	86.7
Suspicion of drug use	1	0.0	0.0	91.0
The company violates the provisions of this law or the decisions issued by it.	1	0.0	0.0	91.4
Transfer a numbers panel from one vehicle to another vehicle without the approval of the license authority	1	0.0	0.0	98.0
Total	40713	100.0	100.0	

Based on the data provided, the top 5 most frequent crime types (presumably a jurisdiction or location) are:

1. Giving a check without balance in bad faith - 22176 cases (54.5%)
2. Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to illness or inability to work for a period of less than 20 days - 2446 cases (6.0%)
3. Get seizure of the money of others without right - 2134 cases (5.2%)
4. Failure to pay the services of transportation services intended for rent - 2024 cases (5.0%)
5. Betrayal of trust in embezzlement - 886 cases (2.2%)

It's important to note that these results are specific to the dataset provided and may not necessarily reflect the overall frequency of crimes in the jurisdiction or location. Additionally, the data may be biased towards certain types of crimes or demographics depending on factors such as reporting rates and law enforcement priorities.

Table 8. *Top common crimes*

Crime	Count
Giving a check without balance in bad faith	22176
Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to…	2446
Get seizure of the money of others without right	2134
Failure to pay the services of transportation services…	2024
Betrayal of trust in embezzlement	886
Insult	832
Theft from/in a company or institution	560
the threat	489
Residence in the country illegally without renewing,…	471
Trading in alcoholic beverages	408

Chapter 5: Discussion

The current chapter discusses the findings of the current study in light of the related literature. It is divided into six sections.

5.1 Gender imbalance and crime rates in UAE

The current study found that there is gender imbalance in terms of crimes in that males commit crimes more than females from 2020 to 2022. Out of the total sample of 40,713 individuals, 35,049 (86.1%) were males, and 5,664 (13.9%) were females.

A similar study by Altschuler and Brounstein (1991) examined patterns of drug use, drug trafficking, and other delinquency among inner-city adolescent males in Washington, D.C. The authors reported that males tend to commit more crimes, including drug-related offenses, than females.

5.2 Marital status imbalance and crime rates in UAE

The majority of the participants who commit crimes are married (47.8%), followed by single (45.7%). A small proportion of participants had unidentified marital status (3.5%), and even smaller proportions were divorced (1.8%), widowed (.2%), or deceased (.1%). Siddique (2015) conducted a study to investigate the relationship between age, marital status, and risk of sexual victimization across different types of victim-offender relationships. Using data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, the study found that younger women were at a higher risk of sexual victimization, particularly in cases involving acquaintances and intimate partners, compared to stranger experiences. Additionally, unmarried women, especially those who were separated, were at a higher risk of victimization than married or divorced women in all types of relationships. The study highlights both similarities and differences in the relationship between age, marital status, and risk of sexual victimization across different situational contexts.

5.3 Age imbalance and crime rates in UAE

As for age imbalance and crimes, the thirties or middle age constitute the most prominent age of committing crimes over the years, especially during 2021. Steffensmeier, Zhong, & Lu, (2017) investigated age and its relation to crime in Taiwan and the United States. The study compared age-crime patterns in Taiwan and the United States to test the age-crime invariance thesis. The authors found robust divergence in Taiwan's age-crime patterns compared with U.S. patterns and the reverted J-shaped norm projected by Hirschi and Gottfredson. Middle age men are more likely to commit crimes.

5.4 Country imbalance and crime rates in UAE

The top five countries with the highest frequency of crimes are India (15.9%), Egypt (14.6%), The UAE (13.5%), Pakistan (12.5%), and Yemen (4.0%). Alzaabi's (2012) master's thesis explores the impact of foreign labor on the United Arab Emirates (UAE), particularly in terms of national security, demography, and economic, social, and political systems. The discovery of oil in the UAE has led to rapid demographic, economic, social, and political transformations. While expatriate laborers have greatly contributed to the development of the country, their presence has also led to social, political, cultural, and demographic ramifications, with foreign laborers reaching nearly 80% of the UAE population. This thesis argues that the UAE must examine the positive and negative impacts of foreign labor on its national security, as citizens have become a minority in their own country.

5.5 Roles imbalance and crime rates in UAE

As for the roles in crime, the majority of participants were accused (53.4%), followed by informants (42.4%). Witnesses (2.5%), interrogated individuals, victims, relatives, injured persons, and excluded individuals made up smaller percentages of the sample, ranging from 0.1% to 2.5%. Youngs and Canter (2012) developed a Narrative Roles Questionnaire (NRQ) to differentiate the narrative themes that characterize specific crime events, exploring how the roles offenders see themselves as playing during an offense encapsulate their underlying crime narratives. The NRQ was completed by 71 convicted offenders, revealing life narrative themes similar to those identified in fiction by Frye and

with noncriminal by McAdams, labeled The Professional, Victim, Hero, and Revenger offense roles. The authors suggest that the NRQ is a first step in opening up the possibility of empirical studies of the narrative aetiological perspective in criminology.

5.6 Crime nature imbalance rates in UAE

The top 5 most frequent crime types (presumably a jurisdiction or location) are:

Giving a check without balance in bad faith - 22176 cases (54.5%); Assault on the integrity of the body of others that lead to illness or inability to work for a period of less than 20 days - 2446 cases (6.0%); Get seizure of the money of others without right - 2134 cases (5.2%); Failure to pay the services of transportation services intended for rent - 2024 cases (5.0%); Betrayal of trust in embezzlement - 886 cases (2.2%).Worthing noting is that cyber crimes are few in the UAE. A study by Maimon & Louderback, (2019) presents an interdisciplinary review of the current state of research on cyber-dependent crimes, which require the use of computer technology to exist, such as hacking. The authors discuss the ecosystem of cyber-dependent crimes and the key actors who operate within it, including online criminals and enablers, targets and victims, and guardians. They review empirical scholarship that pertains to each actor while distinguishing between non theoretical research and theoretically driven studies. The authors then detail methodological and theoretical avenues that should be pursued by future research and discuss why criminological research should lead policy initiatives and guide the design of technical tools that improve the scientific community's ability to generate a safer and more secure cyber-environment. The article concludes by discussing potential ways in which cyber-dependent crime research could pave the way for the advancement of mainstream criminological theory and research.

Chapter 6: Conclusion

The current study provides insight into the gender, marital status, age, country, roles, and nature of crimes imbalance in the UAE. It aims to investigate demographic imbalance on crimes in the UAE by collecting a record of crimes from 2020 to 2022. The study makes used of both descriptive and inferential statistics through Excel 365 and SPSS 26 The findings suggest that males, married individuals, individuals in their 30s, individuals from certain countries, accused individuals, and certain types of crimes are more prevalent in the UAE. The study found gender, marital status, and age imbalance among crime offenders in the UAE from 2020 to 2022. Males committed more crimes than females, with males comprising 86.1% of the total sample of 40,713 individuals. Married individuals committed the most crimes (47.8%) followed by single individuals (45.7%). The most prominent age group committing crimes was in their thirties or middle-aged individuals, particularly in 2021. India, Egypt, UAE, Pakistan, and Yemen were the top five countries with the highest frequency of crimes. Accused individuals constituted the majority of participants (53.4%) followed by informants (42.4%). The most frequent crime types were giving a check without balance in bad faith, assault on the integrity of the body of others, seizure of money without right, failure to pay transportation services, and betrayal of trust in embezzlement.

During my research I noticed that no studies or analysis was conducted in the UAE in this topic to relate crime with demographic imbalance.

6.1 Recommendations

The results of this study provide helpful understandings of gender, marital status, age, country, roles, and crime nature imbalance rates in the UAE. Policymakers and law enforcement agencies can use these findings to develop targeted interventions to reduce crime rates in the country and help in the pursuit of crime prevention.

Also, this study can help law enforcement agencies to narrow the awareness campaigns in the country to target certain age groups, gender or nationalities based on the required target.h

6.2 Future research and work

Future studies should investigate the underlying causes of these imbalances to further refine interventions and policies aimed at reducing crime rates in the UAE. These findings highlight the need for further investigation into the reasons for these imbalances in crime rates and the development of targeted interventions to reduce crime rates in the UAE.

By obtaining dataset from ministry of human resources and Emiratization containing data of the professions of individuals and connect it to the current dataset we can further investigate crimes committed by certain professions and other criteria to fully understand the demographic imbalance

Creating a unified software that connects all the concerned departments and feeds it with all the datasets available in automated way to show live visualization of the data, then by leveraging AI we can truly understand the problem exactly where it lies.

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