

**Local Perception on Crime Pattern in Bangladesh: A Pilot Study on Dhaka North****Habibur Rahman<sup>1</sup>, Mahbubur Rahman<sup>2</sup>, Khaled Mahmud<sup>3</sup>, Md. Farhan Imtiaz<sup>4</sup>**<sup>1</sup>Superintendent of Police, Bangladesh Police<sup>2</sup>Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bangladesh Police<sup>3</sup>Assistant Professor, Institute of Business Administration, University of Dhaka<sup>4</sup>Lecturer, Institute of Business Administration, University of Dhaka**\*Corresponding Author:**

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**Abstract:** The study tried to explore the crime pattern in Bangladesh. This is the first phase of this study series that was conducted on the northern part of Dhaka, the capital of Bangladesh. The study revealed the crime patterns and the perceptions of inhabitants about crime in the locality. The northern part of Dhaka consists the area under the jurisdiction of Savar, Ashulia and Dhamrai police stations. According to the study, peoples think that four types of crimes-harassment, rape, political violence and enforced disappearance are place independent. On the other hand, crimes such as theft, mugging, drug abuse, drug related violence, domestic violence, murder, decoity (robbery), child and woman trafficking, acid violence, extortion, abduction and cattle theft are not place independent. Drugs, unemployment, lack of concern, poverty, political influence, lack of education & moral, police not performing responsibility and outsiders are considered as the main reasons behind the crimes. Increasing patrol & strengthening security, drugs control, action against corruption, police to do work properly, neutrality & prompt action by police, increasing police force, reducing political interfere, reducing distance with people and improvement of communication system in certain areas are the main suggestions as remedy for such crimes. This study can be of great use for law and enforcement agency to understand the perception and take actions accordingly.

**Keywords:** Crime Pattern, Bangladesh, Local Perception, Pilot Study.

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**INTRODUCTION**

Law and order situation in Dhaka is principally maintained by two police unit: one is Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) and the other is Dhaka District Police. DMP covers the metropolitan area and the rest part is covered by Dhaka District Police. The northern part of District Police jurisdiction consists of two upazilas- Savar and Dhamrai. There are three police stations or thanas in this part. These are Ashulia, Dhamrai and Savar. These three police stations are extremely busy ones. All the police stations deal with diversified crime and situation every day. The study is intended to explore the local perception on crimes and crime patterns of these areas, which are in the northern part Dhaka outside the jurisdiction of Dhaka Metropolitan Police. All the three police stations cover huge area. Besides the Dhaka- Aricha highway and Dhaka- North Bengal highway make the scenario complicated. Another aspect of the study is to observe any relation of crime with its occurrence place, age group of the participants and occupations of the inhabitants. Finally the reasons behind the crimes are also intended to reveal from the perspective of the inhabitants. There are many patterns in the crime and

crime rate that seem to be linked to spatial, temporal and ecological factors. Crimes usually happen more often and more or less according to the day, season, climate, temperature, population density and region. The focus of our analysis is place. In the work 'Slums in Dhaka City' [1] shows transitional areas of the city and cited it as the breeding ground of criminal and delinquent activities but he did not analyze crime in other environments. Study [2] analyzed crime pattern in different areas of Dhaka city. This analysis targets sub-urban regions like Savar and Ashulia.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

A crime pattern is a group of two or more crimes reported to or discovered by police that are unique because they meet each of the following conditions:

- i. They share at least one commonality in the type of crime; behavior of the offenders or victims; characteristics of the offender(s), victims, or targets; property taken; or the locations of occurrence;

- ii. There is no known relationship between victim(s) and offender(s) (i.e., stranger-on-stranger crime);
- iii. The shared commonalities make the set of crimes notable and distinct from other criminal activity occurring within the same general date range;
- iv. The criminal activity is typically of limited duration, ranging from weeks to months in length; and
- v. The set of related crimes is treated as one unit of analysis and is addressed through focused police efforts and tactics [3].

Crime and its contextual backcloth exist at many spatial and temporal levels of resolution, from the international scene to the individual crime site, from the trends of centuries to the patterns of seconds [4-6]. That is, crime can be studied, analyzed and dealt with at many different levels of aggregation in time and space. Meaningful crime analysis can be done, for instance, at international levels, at national levels, across smaller areas that range from regions to states to counties to cities, and at detailed levels within a particular city — even down to the street block or individual address level. Temporal analyses can sweep across centuries; can examine a set of years, months, days, hours, minutes or seconds. Over the past decade, mapping has become a key tool for crime analysts seeking to understand the patterns of crime [7], enabling them to see or visualize differences and similarities across time and space.

Criminal justice researchers and practitioners recently began to shift their focus from people to places—from people who commit offenses to specific places where offenses occur [8]. Some argue that such a shift in focus will result in more effective crime prevention and suppression policies. Geographers use a “cone of resolution” to organize knowledge about spatial processes at different levels of analysis [9]. Spatial patterns observed for crime rates vary as you progress down the cone to increasingly smaller scales of analysis. But even more important than the shifting spatial patterns, as you change levels of analysis “from national to city-block-level[s of] analysis, . . . this changes our perception of the ‘where’ and the ‘what’ of the crime problem . . . [and] the questions that can reasonably be asked of the data at each level” [6].

Crime and place researchers have adopted the term “hot spot” to describe a location of extremely high crime. (The term is borrowed from geology; hot spots are places where hot magma rises, often causing volcanoes to erupt.) A hot spot may be a single address, a cluster of addresses close to one another, a segment of a streetblock, an entire street block or two, or an intersection. Reviewing data on calls for service in Minneapolis [10], researchers discovered crime hot

spots, “small places in which the occurrence of crime is so frequent that it is highly predictable, at least over a 1-year period” [11].

For burglary, the victim’s site is fixed—a continuing source of vulnerability. After analyzing victimization data, researchers concluded that a burglarized household was most likely to be reburglarized soon after the initial burglary [12] and the risk of another burglary increased with each burglary victimization at the household [13]. They also learned that burglary hot spots were “hot” due in part to the high numbers of repeat victims [14].

Analyses of individual criminal events and of individual person, building or street victimization studies are currently of great interest [15-16], but for practical purposes individual criminal events must be aggregated in order to assess patterns and devise methods for addressing them [17-22]. The variety of questions open to the crime analyst and the level in the cone of resolution used in analysis will always vary with the type of problem being considered. In addition, the type of crime measure used in analysis will vary with the problem under consideration.

In urban areas, an important dimension of how residents, businesses, and the media understand place is crime. News media highlight incidents of crime, particularly when it is violent and sensational. This is then often linked, directly or through signaling, to poor, often black and Latino, neighborhoods and to male offenders of color [23-24]. This media coverage shapes commonly understood narratives about crime, criminals, and urban places, telling readers who criminals are and where crime occurs. It also influences public opinion about crime and support for punitive policies, like the death penalty and three-strikes laws [24]. Within the context of these broader messages, crime narratives also shape the meaning attached to life in specific communities. For example, the media and residents often see crime as expected in poor neighborhoods of color and shockingly unexpected in middle-class and white areas. These narratives shape how people understand what it means to live in urban areas in general and what it means to live in particular places [25-26]. Narratives about crime also illuminate public attitudes toward and fear of crime. Attitudes toward crime, crime policies, and punishment reflect general concerns about crime or society, more so than direct experiences with victimization. Fear of crime research has demonstrated that fear of victimization is tied to both individual characteristics and neighborhood context. In addition, understandings of crime and disorder are racially and ethnically coded so that the presence of groups most associated with crime in the urban United States (i.e., blacks and Latinos) signifies to others that crime is more likely [27-29]. Fear of crime and crime salience also are, in turn, predictors of

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punitive attitudes [30-32]. Despite these lessons about dominant attitudes toward crime and criminals, we do not know how these broader narratives play out in particular places.

Community ideology is “a system of belief that uses conceptions of community to describe, evaluate, and explain social reality” [25]. Central images in that ideology help distinguish between places, explain their differences, and define a community identity. Individuals and communities attribute meaning to place and construct place narratives through formal rituals (e.g., parades), boosterism, preservation of historic sites, the use of catch phrases, and informal interactions. These narratives not only influence how we perceive communities, they also shape local action [33-37]. For example, media and elite narratives about looting and looter sin post-Katrina New Orleans contributed to a militarization of the governmental response and justification for policing and mass incarceration as a solution to the city’s problems (Berger, 2009). Narratives may contribute to gentrification, white flight, historical preservation, or community disinvestment. Different narratives and community identities may lead to divergent developmental trajectories for geographically, historically, or demographically similar communities [38], while similar narratives may emerge and contribute to similar policy approaches in different communities [33].

Meta-narratives are culturally available tales that give us broad notions through which specific places can be contextualized [33]. Through these meta-narratives, for example, we understand what it means to be in a city, a suburb, or a rural area [25]. A sense of danger or fear is one such meta-narrative that people learn, based on types of people, places, and cues that are culturally constructed and shared [39]. In many urban areas, crime and criminals are important aspects both of meta-narratives and place-specific narratives. As Girling and colleagues argue, “when people talk about crime they are often talking about places” [40]. Urban meta-narratives include stories of high crime, random victimization, and rampant drug and gang activity, particularly among young black and Latinomen. These are worked into place-specific narratives to explain life in a particular neighborhood. For example, a neighborhood may develop a reputation as a high-crime area, particularly when publicized events or the residential population conform to meta-narratives about crime and place. Media portrayals of crime reflect the importance of the social construction of the crime issue and the creation of meta-narratives around crime, race, and class [41]. High-crime neighborhoods and their residents are often mentioned in news stories about crime and are used as shorthand to characterize the story. Local TV news typically portrays crime as violent and perpetrators as men of color [42-43]. In one Florida

study, black and Hispanic suspects were more likely to be portrayed as threatening, and blacks and Hispanics were less likely to be portrayed as victims or as positive role models [42]. Media narratives are reinforced through other forms of interaction, such as political campaigns, elite messages, and informal interactions between residents, business owners, and law enforcement.

In addition to meta-narratives, the social construction of crime is a local issue, which necessarily varies across place [40]. Meta-narratives and place-specific narratives interact to define and explain local communities. For example, in the white working-class community of Beltway in Chicago, residents explain neighborhood decline as a result of poor blacks or Hispanics moving in [44-45]. This meta-narrative creates a story through which Beltway residents can explain problems in their own neighborhood as a threat against which they can defend themselves [26]. In contrast, in Groveland, a middle-class black neighborhood in Chicago, home-owning residents fear renters [45-46]. Residents in both areas are responding to commonly understood stories of crime and disorder, but filtering these stories through their own neighborhood context to develop different place-specific definitions of neighborhood problems.

Residents develop cognitive maps of their communities, which they use to understand what their communities are like, what the boundaries are, and to “show our preoccupation with personal safety” [26]. These narratives and maps shape people’s understandings of the community and their behavior within it, their willingness to travel to or through neighborhoods, and perceptions of others in the neighborhood [47]. They may influence police and offender behavior and interactions [48-50]. In addition, they shape public opinion and support for crime policies.

## OBJECTIVES

This study intended to find out the local perception on the patterns of crime in the northern areas of Dhaka district and to compare the crime pattern of three police station areas of that region of Dhaka District Police. The sociological characteristics also have been emphasized here to assess the causes of crime of the different areas as a general objective of the study. In this regard some specific objectives have been taken to justify the general objective.

- i. To assess the law & order situation perceived by the inhabitants of that place.
- ii. To find out the nature and causes of crime and crime pattern in different northern region of Dhaka.
- iii. To compare crime patterns in different police station areas of that region based on place, age group and occupation.
- iv. To find out hot spots, if any.

## METHODOLOGY

This study is a mix of exploratory and descriptive research methods. Among the descriptive research methods, structured questionnaire survey was administered in gathering information. Potential sampling elements were randomly approached and responses were collected from those sampling units. The sample size was 2404, which was sufficiently large for this sort of surveys.

In this study data were collected from both primary and secondary sources. The method of data collection was household survey and interview. To ascertain the nature and causes of crime; the data from residents of that region has been collected in direct face-to-face interview schedule through structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was open-ended as well as close ended and type of questions was mixed. The western area of Dhaka is divided into three police stations- Ashulia, Savar and Dhamrai. A brief lecture about the study and its objectives to the respondents have assured about the security of their information. For sketching out the real crime situation of the area, an intensive interview has been taken from the respondents, which took time. Respondents were convinced that researcher does not share the information with any intelligence but only in research purpose and that's why researcher can take the actual information from the respondents. Police officers of these police stations were also interviewed. To assess the actual figure of crime data was also collected from Ashulia, Savar and Dhamrai police station. Besides, journals, some websites and Bureau of Statistics reports also have been used as secondary source.

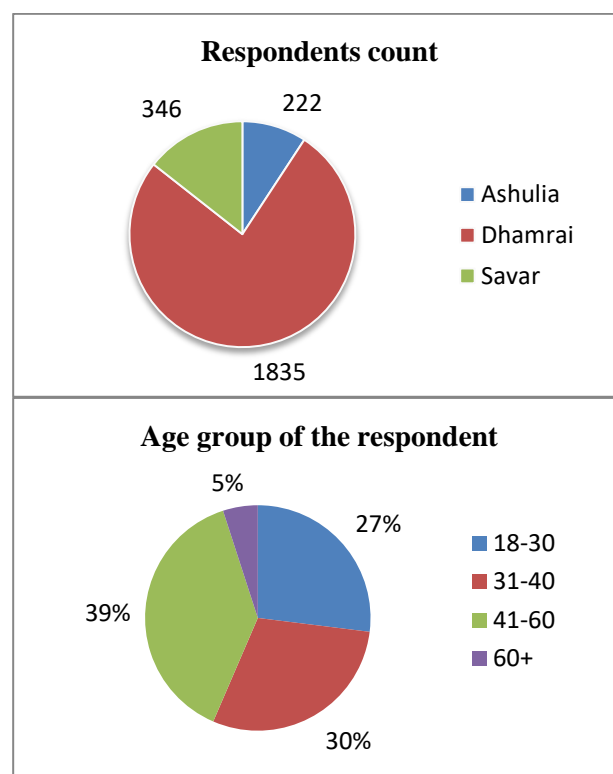
Quantitative analysis was done using statistical and mathematical tools such as Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and MS Excel. Quality control of field workers was done to see if the field procedures were being properly implemented. The filled questionnaires were examined to make sure all appropriate questions were completed, unsatisfactory or incomplete answers were not accepted, and the writing was legible.

## SAMPLE PROFILE

A total of 2404 respondents participated in the survey. As Dhamrai is a huge area, its sample size is also bigger than the other two areas. The whole sample is divided into four age groups: 18-30, 31-40, 41-60 and 60+. Occupation of the respondents was segmented into ten groups: agriculture, business, doctor, driver/boatman, housewife, local govt. body member, service, student, teacher and other.

**Table 1: Respondent profile**

Occupation of the respondents	
Agriculture	17.4%
Business	40.4%
Doctor	1.3%
Driver/boatman	3.5%
Housewife	5.1%
Local Govt. Body	2.9%
Service	14.0%
Student	5.3%
Teacher	3.3%
Other	6.8%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>100.0%</b>



**Fig-1: Respondent profile**

## FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

### Law & order situation and fear of crime

In a comparison of law and order situation between the last two years (2013-2014) with the previous years (2012 & before), 60.6% of the respondents said that 2013-2014 period is better. Furthermore, 30.8% of the respondents perceived it as same as before. However, 4.5% of the respondents mentioned that current situation is worse than before.

**Table 2: Response on comparative law and order situation**

Comparative law and order situation	Ashulia	Dhamrai	Savar	Aggregate
Better	73%	55.5%	79.8%	60.6%
Don't know	0.5%	5%	1.4%	4.1%
Same	25.7%	33.8%	17.9%	30.8%
Worse	0.9%	5.7%	0.9%	4.5%

Source: Primary Survey

Another measurement is how the respondents evaluate their local area as a living place. 67.5% of the respondents think that their area is safe as a living place.

Furthermore, 21.8% of the respondents think that it is very safe. However, only 5.8% of the respondents think that as a living place their upazila is not safe.

**Table 3: Response on upazila rating as a living Place**

Upazila rating as a living Place	Ashulia	Dhamrai	Savar	Aggregate
Don't know	3.2%	4.8%	2.3%	4.3%
Not safe	2.7%	6.5%	4.0%	5.8%
Not safe at all	0%	0.8%	0%	0.6%
Safe	72.5%	65.1%	77.5%	67.5%
Very safe	21.6%	22.8%	16.2%	21.8%

Source: Primary Survey

To determine the fear of crime, it was asked to state the respondents' opinion on moving throughout the jurisdiction area of each police station. According to our survey 90.2% of the respondents state that they personally do not feel unsafe to move within the police

station jurisdiction area of Ashulia, Dhamrai and Savar. However, 6.5% expressed that they feel unsafe while moving within the jurisdiction mostly for the fear of being mugged, robbed or threatened by the drug addicts.

**Table 4: Response on safe to move or travel within police station jurisdiction area**

Safe to move or travel within police station jurisdiction area	Ashulia	Dhamrai	Savar	Aggregate
No	0.9%	7.7%	3.8%	6.5%
No comment	2.7%	3.8%	1.4%	3.3%
Yes	96.4%	88.6%	94.8%	90.2%

Source: Primary Survey

A chi-square test is done to observe any association between police station jurisdiction area and law & order situation parameters that have been used in

the study. The outcome of the test is in the following table:

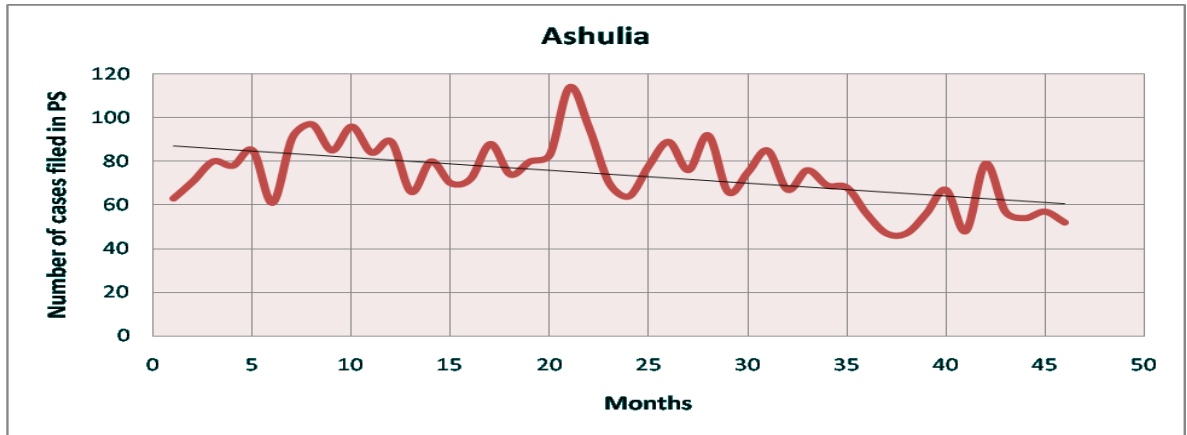
**Table 5: Chi-square test on response on safe to move or travel within police station jurisdiction area**

	Likelihood ratio	Significance	Phi	Cramer's V
PS area & Comparative law and order situation	99.464	0.000	0.203	0.144
PS area & Dhamrai as a living place	30.013	0.000	0.112	0.079
PS area & Safe to move within the upazila	26.067	0.000	0.104	0.074

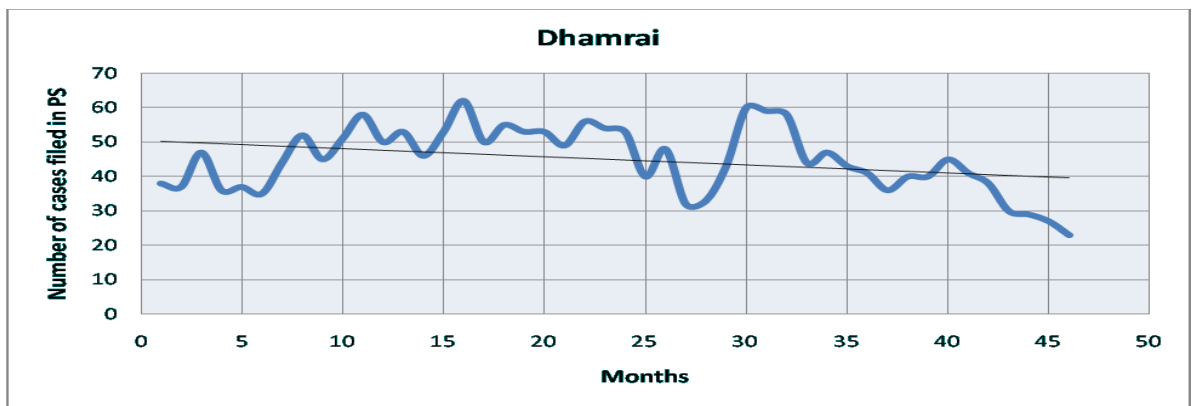
Statistically comparative law & order, area rating as a living place and safe movement within police station jurisdiction area all are not independent to place i.e.- Savar, Dhamrai and Ashulia. There is association between these parameter and place.

**Actual law and order situation**

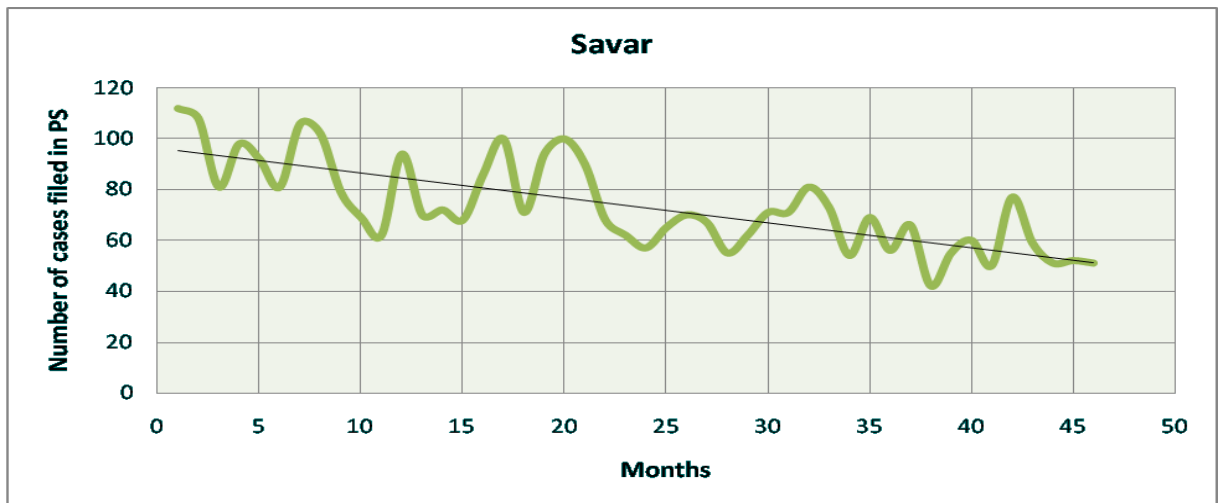
Actual law and order situation also conform to the public notion. The number of cases in the police stations of that specific region has been declined over the last four years. There is a declining trend of FIR lodged in Ashulia, Dhamrai and Savar police station.



**Fig-2: Ashulia police station crime index**  
*Source: AshuliaPolice station crime index (January 2011- October 2014)*



**Fig-3: Dhamrai police station crime index**  
*Source: DhamraiPolice station crime index (January 2011- October 2014)*



**Fig-4: Savar police station crime index**  
*Source: Savar Model Police station crime index (January 2011- October 2014)*

**Common crimes of the Dhaka North**

Respondents were asked to report the crimes that they observe in their surrounding within the police station jurisdiction. A total of seventeen crimes were included in that list. The result is given here as a

percentage of respondents' total response on crime. A chi-square test is done to observe any association between place (PS area) and perceived crimes that have been used in the study. The outcome of the test is as follows:



**Table 6: Chi-square test on place (PS area) and perceived crimes**

	Ashulia	Savar	Dhamrai	Pearson Chi-Square	p	Phi & Cramer's V
Cattle theft	1.2%	1.6%	13.6%	338.3	0.000	0.375
Mugging	13.8%	13.3%	13.6%	8.165	0.017	0.058
Theft	21.2%	12.2%	16.6%	15.099	0.001	0.079
Decoity	4.0%	6.1%	6.7%	16.959	0.000	0.084
Harassment	7.2%	7.0%	6.4%	-	0.088	-
Rape	5.5%	4.2%	4.9%	-	0.888	-
Political violence	7.5%	5.7%	6.0%	-	0.839	-
Domestic violence	3.2%	7.9%	3.5%	87.597	0.000	0.191
Murder	2.0%	3.2%	3.1%	7.189	0.027	0.055
Woman trafficking	2.5%	1.9%	3.2%	6.785	0.034	0.053
Drug abuse	21.2%	21.4%	12.8%	191	0.000	0.282
Drug related violence	8.7%	8.7%	4.3%	78.766	0.000	0.181
Enforced disappearance	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	-	0.100	-
Abduction	1.1%	2.1%	1.7%	6.768	0.034	0.053
Extortion	0.5%	4.0%	2.2%	41.415	0.000	0.131
Acid violence	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	10.788 (likelihood)	0.005 (likelihood)	0.052
Child trafficking	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	7.581 (likelihood)	0.023 (likelihood)	0.045

Source: Primary Survey

For harassment, rape, political violence and enforced disappearance no statistically significant association found with police station area. Other crimes show statistically significant association with places i.e. Ashulia, Dhamrai and Savar. For acid violence and child trafficking likelihood ratio has been used due to the violation of condition (more than 20% cells have expected count less than 5).

#### Age group and crime

A chi-square test is done to observe any association between age group and perceived crimes that have been used in the study. The outcome of the test is as follows:

**Table 7: Chi-square test on association between age group and perceived crimes**

	18-30	31-40	41-60	60+	Total	Pearson Chi-Square	p	Phi & Cramer's V
Cattle theft	3.1%	3.3%	3.8%	0.6%	<b>10.7%</b>	-	0.056	-
Mugging	4.1%	4.2%	4.9%	0.5%	<b>13.6%</b>	24.632	0.000	0.101
Theft	4.6%	4.8%	6.1%	0.7%	<b>16.3%</b>	-	0.067	-
Decoity	2.0%	2.0%	2.1%	0.3%	<b>6.4%</b>	10.816	0.013	0.067
Harassment	1.8%	2.3%	2.3%	0.2%	<b>6.6%</b>	14.34	0.002	0.077
Rape	1.5%	1.4%	1.8%	0.1%	<b>4.8%</b>	11.408	0.010	0.069
Political violence	2.0%	1.8%	2.0%	0.3%	<b>6.1%</b>	14.921	0.002	0.079
Domestic violence	1.0%	1.2%	1.9%	0.1%	<b>4.2%</b>	7.85	0.049	0.057
Murder	0.8%	1.0%	1.2%	0.1%	<b>3.1%</b>	-	0.586	-
Woman trafficking	0.8%	0.9%	1.2%	0.0%	<b>2.9%</b>	-	0.082	-
Drug abuse	4.2%	4.4%	5.6%	0.7%	<b>14.8%</b>	-	0.307	-
Drug related violence	1.6%	1.4%	2.1%	0.2%	<b>5.3%</b>	-	0.198	-
Enforced disappearance	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	<b>0.7%</b>	-	0.501	-
Abduction	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	<b>1.7%</b>	-	0.235	-
Extortion	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	0.1%	<b>2.3%</b>	-	0.829	-
Acid violence	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>	-	0.759	-
Child trafficking	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	<b>0.3%</b>	-	0.617	-

Source: Primary Survey

The study finds statistically significant association between some crimes and age group. These crimes include mugging, decoity, harassment, rape, political and domestic violence. In case of other crimes, no such statistically significant association is observed. The result is given here as a percentage of respondents' total response on crime.

### Occupation and crime

The study attempts to find association with occupation of the respondents and their perceived crimes. A chi-square test is done to observe any association between occupation and perceived crimes that have been used in the study. The outcome of the test is as follows:

**Table 8: Chi-square test on association between occupation and perceived crimes (first part)**

	<b>Cattle theft</b>	<b>Mugging</b>	<b>Murder</b>	<b>Drug abuse</b>	<b>Domestic violence</b>	<b>Political violence</b>
Agriculture	2.5%	2.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.6%	1.0%
Business	3.5%	5.4%	1.2%	6.4%	1.6%	2.4%
Doctor	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Driver/ boatman	0.5%	0.5%	0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.2%
Housewife	0.6%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	0.2%	0.2%
Local Govt. Body	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.4%	0.1%	0.1%
Service	1.4%	2.1%	0.4%	2.3%	0.6%	1.0%
Student	0.6%	0.8%	0.2%	1.0%	0.2%	0.5%
Teacher	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.2%	0.2%
Other	0.6%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.3%	0.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>13.6%</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>14.8%</b>	<b>4.2%</b>	<b>6.1%</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	71.287	18.988	-	73.466	-	-
<b>P</b>	0.000	0.025	0.159	0.000	0.112	0.055
<b>Phi &amp; Cramer's V</b>	0.172	0.089	-	0.175	-	-

**Table 9: Chi-square test on association between occupation and perceived crimes (second part)**

	<b>Drug related violence</b>	<b>Enforced disappearance</b>	<b>Child trafficking</b>	<b>Acid violence</b>	<b>Theft</b>	<b>Woman trafficking</b>
Agriculture	0.6%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%
Business	2.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	6.3%	1.0%
Doctor	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Driver/ boatman	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Housewife	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.1%
Local Govt. Body	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.2%
Service	0.6%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	2.4%	0.4%
Student	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	0.2%
Teacher	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.1%
Other	0.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>0.7%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>0.3%</b>	<b>16.3%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	29.893	20.323 (likelihood)	-	-	19.241	-
<b>P</b>	0.000	0.016 (likelihood)	0.740 (likelihood)	0.463 (likelihood)	0.023	0.172
<b>Phi &amp; Cramer's V</b>	0.112	0.114	-	-	0.089	-



**Table 10: Chi-square test on association between occupation and perceived crimes (third part)**

	Harassment	Decoity	Rape	Extortion	Abduction
Agriculture	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%
Business	2.7%	2.4%	2.1%	1.0%	0.7%
Doctor	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Driver/ boatman	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Housewife	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
Local Govt. Body	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%
Service	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%
Student	0.3%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
Teacher	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%
Other	0.4%	0.5%	0.3%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.6%</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>4.8%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>1.7%</b>
<b>Pearson Chi-Square</b>	-	17.876	17.763	24.404	17.251
<b>P</b>	0.285	0.037	0.038	0.004	0.045
<b>Phi &amp; Cramer's V</b>	-	0.086	0.086	0.101	0.085

Source: Primary Survey

Perception regarding some crimes varies with the occupation of the respondents and some do not. Perception regarding murder, domestic and political violence, child and woman trafficking, acid violence and harassment do not show any significant association with occupation in statistical analysis while the others do. The result is given here as a percentage of respondents' total response on crime.

#### Hot spots

This study finds some hot spots in the target jurisdiction areas. CNB and Vakurta road of Savar, Tongabaribridge and Bishmail of Ashulia are hot spots

for mugging because of their geographical settings. Yarpur, Dhamsuna and Ashulia unions of Ashulia Police station are the main living place of the garments workers of the industrial belt in Ashulia. Report on frequent domestic violence is common from these unions.

#### Reason behind the crimes

The following reasons have been sorted out by the respondents throughout the survey. It is to mention that this part of the survey was open ended and not mandatory to fill up.

**Table 11: Response on reasons behind crime**

	Ashulia	Dhamrai	Savar
Drugs	17.6%	15.2%	26.6%
Unemployment	14.7%	25.6%	18.5%
Sand extraction	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
Gambling	0.0%	2.1%	0.2%
Personal animosity	0.7%	2.5%	0.5%
Greed	0.0%	0.8%	2.2%
Lack of Concern	2.4%	6.6%	7.2%
Land related dispute	8.3%	2.9%	2.1%
Poverty	5.1%	14.5%	6.1%
Technological abuse and cultural aggression	0.0%	1.0%	0.3%
Opportunity of using money in village mediation	0.0%	0.9%	0.3%
Political influence	2.4%	5.3%	4.7%
Loophole of law	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%
Overpopulation	7.1%	0.7%	3.4%
Lack of Education & moral	13.7%	9.2%	4.7%
Police do not perform responsibility in proper manner	1.7%	4.6%	3.5%
Outsiders	17.6%	0.6%	12.0%
Jhut (rejected garments product) business	3.4%	0.0%	0.3%
Distance between police and public	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Illegal arms	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
Poor communication system & improper lighting in the streets	0.0%	0.2%	2.4%
Excess chattering in tea stalls or such places	2.2%	0.8%	0.6%
Garments workers' wage related dispute	1.7%	0.0%	1.1%
Other	1.2%	2.9%	1.0%

Source: Primary Survey

According to the respondents of the survey, some key points regarding the cause of crime are:

- Usage of Drugs, Unemployment, Poverty, Lack of education & moral and in some cases outsiders are key reasons of crime within this region
- About one fourth of the respondents of Savar state that drugs is the reason of criminal activities in that area
- The impact of unemployment in causing crime is more severe in Dhamrai than that of the other two
- Gambling and personal animosity as a reason of crime- prevails especially in Dhamrai
- Land related dispute causing crime significantly greater in Ashulia
- Lack of concern is creating criminal activities mostly in Savar and a little bit in Dhamrai
- Only respondents of Dhamrai think that loophole of law is a reason for crime
- Overpopulation is a concerning issue creating crime in Ashulia
- Both Ashulia and Savar suffers severely by the criminal activities of the outsiders
- Jhut(rejected garments product) business creating opportunity of crime mainly in Ashulia
- Illegal arms is a concerning issue of Savar
- Some places of Savar such as Birulia lacks good communication system which creates crime in the locality
- Crimes originated from garments workers' wage related issues only prevails in Ashulia and Savar

#### Steps to take

The respondents also suggested which steps should be taken to fight against crime for the betterment of law and order situation as well as society. This part of the survey was also open ended and no-mandatory.

**Table 12: Response on recommendation**

Steps to take	Ashulia	Dhamrai	Savar
Increasing patrol & strengthening security	21.7%	27.9%	23.3%
Drugs control	5.5%	4.2%	13.4%
Action against corruption	1.2%	7.9%	1.4%
Reducing unemployment	0.5%	0.5%	0.3%
Police to do work properly	11.6%	19.9%	11.9%
Neutrality & prompt action by police	2.4%	5.4%	4.6%
Increase police force	7.0%	5.8%	4.7%
Awareness building	3.1%	1.8%	4.1%
Reducing political interfere	0.5%	4.4%	5.8%
Increasing number of camp, outpost	0.5%	1.9%	0.0%
Stopping harassment	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
Reducing distance with people	0.7%	5.8%	8.0%
Solving problem socially	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%
Call center/ complain box/ available phone no	0.0%	2.4%	0.4%
Self-change	0.7%	1.0%	2.8%
Improvement of communication system	9.2%	4.1%	4.7%
Using village police effectively	10.1%	0.9%	0.0%
Contribution of local govt.	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
Surveillance over outsiders	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
Strengthening community police	9.2%	0.9%	3.2%
Action against land robbers	0.0%	0.0%	2.8%
Let work police independently	0.2%	0.0%	1.5%
Controlling gambling	0.0%	0.5%	1.7%
Dealing with hot spot	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Removing eve teasing	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
Hot spot identify	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%
Criminal list & good source	10.1%	0.3%	0.3%
Other	5.5%	1.8%	2.8%

*Source: Primary Survey*

Most of the people think that increasing patrol & strengthening security could be the major remedy in reducing crimes in their respective area. Next major steps can be the proper work of police. Local police forces need to be motivated and more helpful towards

mass people. Especially in Dhamrai, they think it should be given a lot of focus. Improvement of communication system and usage of village police effectively can be another solution for crime. In Ashulia, many respondents have expressed their opinion

towards use of village police effectively. They also expressed their opinion highly for community policing. Another important aspect that came out from local people of Ashulia is that proper criminal list and good sources can be a step that Bangladesh Law and enforcement agencies should consider strongly.

## CONCLUSION

Perception regarding crime and crime pattern is always an indication of safety and security in any society. If people don't feel safe, they will not engage in progressive activities; there will be no sufficient investment and they will leave the place at their first opportunity. So, Bangladesh law and enforcement agencies should take necessary steps and initiatives to give people the feel that they are safe. Communication can play a strong role in this regard. At the same time, real crime rates also need to go down. Over the last few years rates of crime has gone down significantly, which is shown in the actual crime situation section of the paper. This is a great sign and success. This success needs to be communicated among the citizen and at the same time along with police needs to be very active and visible through actions in their respective areas.

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