A Cross-Tabulation Analysis of Socio-Economic Determinants of Crime: Evidence from Women Jail Multan, Pakistan

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Abstract The crime rate in Pakistan has increased severely within the last decade. It may be because of high unemployment, increasing poverty, income, rising inflation and urbanized setups. Few non-economic constraints are also responsible for it. The study has been made with reference to Women Jail Multan. The 70 female prisoners are selected via a random sampling method. The data are collected by interviewing them. The study has used the type of crime as the dependent variable. Purely crime-related variables and socio-economic factors of crime have been used as explanatory variables. Both purely crime-related variables and socio-economic variables have found effect size with the type of crime.

Key Words: Crime, Education, Jail

Jel Code: K10, K42

Introduction There is no country in the world without crime, but it is the main issue in the less developing countries like Pakistan. The crime rate is rapidly increasing from 1951 to 2011 in Pakistan (Khan et al., 2015). In the last decades, crime becomes a major issue in the world. Crimes are always harmful to society. Any illegal social activities that disrupt society is considered a crime. The crime was begun with humanity. The jealousy of Cain results in the murder of Abel and become the first murder of the world. Crime and social welfare of the country are inversely related to each other, as the crime rate in the country increases, the welfare of the country decreases and vice versa (Gillani et al., 2009).

Day by day, crime becomes a most serious issue in Pakistan and all over the world. Backer (1968) explained the various fields of crime in economics, e.g., criminology, geography, sociology and demography. In 1938, Merton presented a social theory which states that most individuals commit the crime when they are not able to achieve their goals. In 2007, Brush analyzed that unequal distribution of rights encourages people to commit the crime (Khan et al., 2015). In 1966, Fleisher examined that major factors of crimes are unemployment and low wages. As middle-class families suddenly become rich, they commit more crime like murder, corruption and rape etc. (Anwer et al., 2015). Crime is a major problem in Pakistan that affects not only society but also the criminal, victims, and their families (Ashraf, Li, Butt, Naz, & Zafar, 2019). Different types of crimes are rapidly growing in Pakistan, which includes murder, robbery, kidnapping, property crime, sexual assault, hate crimes, violence and terrorism (Sultan et al., 2014). Crime is an act that is prohibited by the government and is against the laws and regulations (Jalil and Iqbal, 2010).

The crime rate increases in Pakistan due to the irregular and non-monitoring system of the government. This type of situation motivates the criminals, and they attempt more crimes. Owing
to this, Pakistan's state is miserable in every field, whether it is political, social, cultural, socio-economic and environmental. There is a difference in Pakistan's society between rich and poor that enhance the chances of crime in Pakistan. The ratio of needy people is more than rich people (Ashraf, Li, & Mehmood, 2017). Political instability and inequality between rich and poor also cause the possibilities of crime. Family issues also cause an increase in the crime ratio in Pakistan. Many people commit crimes for their pointless needs and try to get those things in greed that belong to others (Sultan et al., 2014).

As the poverty level has increased in Pakistan, the ratio of crimes has also increased. When the unemployment level is high in any country or society, it creates distractions and offences that decreases the opportunity cost of crimes and increases the chances of attempted crimes (Li et al., 2020). It also reduces the rate of return in legal activities while creates the potential of benefit in illegal activities. So, poverty and unemployment compel society to attempt more crimes for a better living standard (Khan et al., 2015). Pakistan is a developing country and will progress day by day, so the population of Pakistan is migrating from rural areas to urban areas. Urbanization also increases the ratio of crime. As people migrate, their needs and priorities also increase that induce them for different types of crimes. Some criminals attempt crime as an adventure and unintentionally habituate of this nature.

The crimes ratio has increased in Pakistan due to definite reasons, and this ratio is disturbing. Crimes will always attempt until the corrupted people, innocent victims and inequality exist in the society (Sultan et al., 2014). The rest of the research paper is planned as: Section 2 shows the review of the literature. Section 3 highlights the source and description of the data. Section 4 explains the cross-tabulation analysis of both purely crime-related variables and socio-economic variables linked with the type of crime. Section 5 is furnished with conclusions and policy implications.

### Review of Literature

Many social and economic factors may affect the crime rate among women. Many studies in the empirical literature investigate the socio-economic determinants of crime among women in Table 1.

| Reference(s) | Country/Area | Time Period/Obs. | Methodology | Main Results |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Umair (2019) | Pakistan     | 2006-2016        | Correlation and regression analysis | Net income (-ve), Inflation (-ve), GDP (-ve), population (+ve) |
| Amin et al. (2019) | India | 1971 | Correlation | Literacy rate (-ve) |
| Haizra and Cui (2018) | India | 1991-2015 | OLS | Inflation (+ve), Unemployment (+ve) |
| Cerulli et al. (2018) | United State | 2000-2012 | REC (Random-Coefficient Regression) Penal data | Education (+ve), Number of police (-ve), Inequality (+ve), Wages (-ve), Foreign-born (+ve) |
| Ishak and Bani (2017) | Malaysia | 1990-2008 | Penal data | GDP (-ve), Number of police (-ve), Unemployment (+ve), Education (+ve), Population density (+ve) |
| Hassan et al. (2016) | Pakistan | 1978-2011 | ARDL | Poverty (+ve), Inflation (+ve), Economic growth (+ve), Urbanization (+ve), Unemployment (-ve) significant |
| Janko and Popli (2015) | Canada | 1979-2006 | Error correction model | |
| Khan et al. (2015) | Pakistan | 1972-2011 | Johansen Cointegration | GDP per-capita (+ve), poverty (+ve), Unemployment (+ve), Higher education (-ve) |
| Abbas and Manzoor (2015) | Southern Punjab, Pakistan | 50 | Chi-Square Tests | A significant relationship between crime and marital status, literacy rate, women age and economic issues |
This section has been set out to review the socio-economic determinants of crime. Different studies have focused on different determinants of crime. Most researchers have pointed out that unemployment, education, poverty and per-capita income are the main factors of crime. According to the best of our knowledge, we have not found any study on Women jail Multan.

Data: Source and Description

To analyze socio-economic determinants of crime in district Multan in the Punjab province of Pakistan, we have used cross-sectional data for 2019-2020. The data have been collected from Women Jail Multan. A sample of 70 prisoners was taken from Women jail Multan by using a random sampling method. Data are taken through personal interviews.

Results and Discussions

In this section, socio-economic determinants of crime in Women Jail Multan have been discussed. This section is portioned into two parts; the first part discusses crime-related variables, and the second elucidates the socio-economic determinants of crime in Women Jail Multan.

Purely Crime Related Variables of Crime

There are seven variables: Now, we present the cross-tabulation analysis of purely crime-related variables of crimes.

Table 1. Number of Times Prisoners Commit Crime and Cross Tabulation

| Reference(s) | Country/Area | Time Period/Obs. | Methodology                        | Main Results                                                                 |
|--------------|--------------|------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Terand and  | Nigeria      | 1980-2011       | cointegration model                | Unemployment (+ve), Inflation (+ve),                                        |
| Clement (2014)|             |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
| Fougere et al. | France      | 1970-2000       | OLS                                | Unemployment (-ve)                                                          |
| (2009)       |              |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
| Omotor       | Nigeria      | 1981-2005       | Error Correction Model             | Inflation (-ve), Literacy rate (-ve), unemployment rate (-ve), Population    |
| (2009)       |              |                  |                                    | (-ve), Income (+ve)                                                          |
| Gilbert and  | Jamaica      | 1978-2008       | Vector Autoregressive Model         | Clear-up rate (-ve), Size of police force (-ve), Social spending as          |
| Sookram (2009)|             |                  |                                    | percentage of GDP (-ve),                                                    |
| Buonanno and | Italy        | 1980-1995       | GMM                                | Education (-ve)                                                             |
| Leonida (2006)|             |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
| O'cinneide   | America      | 2000            | OLS                                | Police officers (+ve), unemployment (+ve), Gini coefficient (+ve), abortion  |
| (2006)       |              |                  |                                    | (-ve)                                                                        |
| Edfmark      | Sweden       | 1988-1999       | Fixed Effect                       | Unemployment (+ve)                                                          |
| (2005)       | Counties     |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
| Herzog       | Israel and   | 1982-1997       | OLS                                | Unemployment (-ve), GDP (+ve), Car registered (+ve)                         |
| (2005)       | Palestinian  |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
| Luiz         | South Africa | 1960-1993       | Restricted cointegration model      | Per-capita income (-ve), Percentage of offences solved (+ve), Number of      |
| (2001)       |              |                  |                                    | police (+ve), Political Instability (+ve)                                  |
| Bechdolt     | SMSAs states | 1960,1970       | OLS                                | Income (-ve), Crowding (+ve), Unemployment (+ve), Population density (+ve) |
| (1975)       |              |                  |                                    |                                                                               |
Table 2. Chi-Square Test of Average Strength Length of Crime

|                  | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 6.766 | 2  | 0.034                 | 0.036                | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 6.996 | 2  | 0.03                  | 0.075                | ---                  | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test | 6.531 | --- | ---                    | 0.036                | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 5.556 | 1  | 0.018                 | 0.025                | 0.013                | 0.007             |
| N of Valid Cases  | 70    | --- | ---                    | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

Table 2 shows the relationship between variables, and the Pearson Chi-Square is 6.766, which is significant.

Table 3. Symmetrical Measures of Number of Times Prisoner Commit Crime

|                  | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Phi              | 0.311 | 0.034        | 0.036      |
| Nominal by Nominal Cramer's V | 0.311 | 0.034 | 0.036 |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.297 | 0.034 | 0.036 |
| N of Valid Cases  | 70    | ---          | ---        |

The value of Cramer's V is 0.311, which is statistically significant.

Table 4. Average Strength Length of Crime: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Average Strength Length of Crime | Type of Crime | 0-5 | 6 to 10 | 21 to 25 | Total |
|---------------------------------|--------------|-----|--------|----------|-------|
| Property Crime                  | 31           | 3   | 1      | 35       |
| Violent Crime                   | 14           | 1   | 20     | 35       |
| Total                           | 45           | 4   | 21     | 70       |

Table 5. Chi-Square Test of Average Strength Length of Crime

|                  | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square | 24.613 | 2  | 0.000                 | 0.000                | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio  | 28.702 | 2  | 0.000                 | 0.000                | ---                  | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test | 26.899 | --- | ---                    | 0.000                | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 23.533 | 1  | 0.000                 | 0.000                | 0.000                | 0.000             |
| N of Valid Cases  | 70    | --- | ---                    | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of the first test Pearson chi-square is 24.613, which is highly significant.

Table 6. Symmetrical Measures of Average Strength Length of Crime

|                  | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Phi    | 0.593 | 0            | 0          |
| Nominal Cramer's V | 0.593 | 0            | 0          |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.51  | 0            | 0          |
| N of Valid Cases  | 70    | ---          | ---        |

Cramer's V's value is 0.593 shows a moderate relationship.

Table 7. Number of Times Prisoners Convicted Crime: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Number of Times Prisoners Convicted Crime | Type of Crime | 0 | 1 to 5 | 6 to 10 | Total |
|------------------------------------------|--------------|---|--------|---------|-------|
| Property Crime                           | 22           | 11| 1      | 35      |       |
Table 8. Chi Squares Tests of Number of Times Prisoners Convicted Crime

| Value                  | Df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square     | 10.495 | 2                  | 0.005                | 0.004                | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio       | 11.457 | 2                  | 0.003                | 0.004                | ---               |
| Fisher’s Exact Test    | 10.073 | ---                | ---                  | 0.005                | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.754 | 1                  | 0.053                | 0.083                | 0.041             | 0.027             |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70              | ---                | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of Pearson chi-square is 2.962, which is significant.

Table 9. Symmetric Measures of Number of Times Prisoners Convicted Crime

| Value                  | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Phi                    | 0.387         | 0.005      | 0.004      |
| Cramer’s V             | 0.387         | 0.005      | 0.004      |
| Contingency Coefficient| 0.361         | 0.005      | 0.004      |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70            | ---        | ---        |

The value of each test shows the medium association between the variables and significance.

Table 10. The motivation of Crime: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Motivation of Crime     | Economic Factors | Social Factors | Political Factors | Psychological Factors | Total |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|
| Property Crime          | 16               | 18             | 0                 | 1                     | 35    |
| Violent Crime           | 4                | 30             | 1                 | 0                     | 35    |
| Total                   | 20               | 48             | 1                 | 1                     | 70    |

Table 11. Chi-Square Tests of Motivation of Crime

| Value                  | Df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square     | 12.2 | 3                    | 0.007                | 0.002                | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio       | 13.514 | 3                   | 0.004                | 0.002                | ---               |
| Fisher’s Exact Test    | 12.148 | ---                 | ---                  | 0.002                | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 5.715 | 1                    | 0.017                | 0.026                | 0.013             | 0.01              |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70              | ---                | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of chi-square is 12.2, which is significant.

Table 12. Symmetric Measures of Motivation of Crime

| Value                  | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------------|---------------|------------|
| Phi                    | 0.417         | 0.007      | 0.002      |
| Cramer’s V             | 0.417         | 0.007      | 0.002      |
| Contingency Coefficient| 0.385         | 0.007      | 0.002      |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70            | ---        | ---        |

Cramer’s V’s value is 0.417 shows the medium association between the type of crime and the motivation of crime.
Table 13. Repent: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Repent | No | Yes | Total |
|--------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime | Property Crime | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| Violent Crime | 29 | 6 | 35 |
| Total | 55 | 15 | 70 |

Table 14. Chi-Square Tests of Repent

| Value                  | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square     | .764 | 1 | 0.382 | 0.561 | 0.281 | --- |
| Continuity Correction  | 0.339 | 1 | 0.56 | --- | --- | --- |
| Likelihood Ratio       | 0.768 | 1 | 0.381 | 0.561 | 0.281 | --- |
| Fisher's Exact Test    | --- | --- | --- | 0.561 | 0.281 | --- |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | .753 | 1 | 0.386 | 0.561 | 0.281 | 0.159 |

N of Valid Cases | 70 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

The chi-square value is 0.764, which is statistically insignificant, indicating that repent and type of crime are not related.

Table 15. Symmetric Measures of Repent

| Value                  | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                    | -0.104       | 0.382 | 0.561 |
| Cramer's V             | 0.104        | 0.382 | 0.561 |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.104       | 0.382 | 0.561 |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70           | ---    | ---    |

The value of Cramer's V is 0.104 out of 1, which is not significant, indicating that the strength of association of type of crime and repent is not significant.

Effect Size

Crime: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

Table 16. Interaction with other People in Jail Encourage Prisoners to Commit Crime

| Interaction with other People in Jail Encourage Prisoners to Commit Crime | No | Yes | Total |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| Total Crime | Property Crime | 30 | 5 | 35 |
| Violent Crime | 26 | 9 | 35 |
| Total | 56 | 14 | 70 |

Table 17. Chi-Square Tests of Interaction with other People in Jail Encourage Prisoners to Commit Crime

| Value                  | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square     | 1.429 | 1 | 0.232 | 0.371 | 0.185 | --- |
| Continuity Correction  | 0.804 | 1 | 0.37 | --- | --- | --- |
| Likelihood Ratio       | 1.445 | 1 | 0.229 | 0.371 | 0.185 | --- |
| Fisher's Exact Test    | --- | --- | --- | 0.371 | 0.185 | --- |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.408 | 1 | 0.235 | 0.371 | 0.185 | 0.119 |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Table 17 is to examine whether the type of crime and other people in jail who encourages prisoners to commit crime are independent or not with the chi-square test 1.429, which is statistically insignificant.
Table 18. Symmetric Measures of Interaction with their People in Jail Encourage Prisoners to Commit Crime

| Value                  | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                    | 0.143        | 0.232      | 0.371      |
| Cramer’s V             | 0.143        | 0.232      | 0.371      |
| Contingency Coefficient| 0.141        | 0.232      | 0.371      |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70           |            |            |

The value of crammers’s V is 0.143, which is statistically insignificant.

Effect Size

Odds of encouraged by other people in jail to commit violent crime and do not encourage by other people in jail to commit crime = \( \frac{9}{26} = 0.35 \)

Odds ratio = 4.77, the odds of their encouragement by other people in jail to commit the crime is 4.77 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

Table 19. Revenge: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Revenge | No  | Yes | Total |
|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime |     |     |       |
| Property Crime | 25 | 10  | 35    |
| Violent Crime  | 12 | 23  | 35    |
| Total          | 37 | 33  | 70    |

Table 20. Chi-Square Tests of Revenge

| Value                        | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square           | 9.689 | 1                      | 0.002                | 0.004                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction        | 8.256 | 1                      | 0.004                | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio             | 9.929 | 1                      | 0.002                | 0.004                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test          | ---  | ---                    | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 9.55  | 1                      | 0.002                | 0.004                | 0.002             |
| N of Valid Cases             | 70   | ---                    | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The chi-square value is 9.689, which is statistically significant.

Table 21. Symmetric Measures of Revenge

| Value                  | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|------------------------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                    | 0.372        | 0.002      | 0.004      |
| Cramer’s V             | 0.372        | 0.002      | 0.004      |
| Contingency Coefficient| 0.349        | 0.002      | 0.004      |
| N of Valid Cases       | 70           |            |            |

The value of Cramer’s V is 0.372 out of 1. This indicates the medium relationship between the type of crime and whether the prisoners take revenge or not, with significant values.

Effect Size

Odds of a property crime when prisoners prefer to take revenge and don’t prefer to take revenge = \( \frac{10}{25} = 0.4 \)

Odds of violent crime when prisoners prefer to take revenge don’t prefer to take revenge = \( \frac{23}{12} = 1.92 \)

Odds ratio= 0.4/1.92 = 0.21. The value of the odds ratio is indicating that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their revenge is 0.21 times greater than if they commit violent crime.
Socio-Economic Determinants of Crime
There are 12 socio-economic variables. People never like you to be your friend and socially deprived.

Table 22. Type of Family: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Type of Crime | Joint Family | Nuclear Family | Total |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|-------|
| Property Crime| 19           | 15             | 34    |
| Violent Crime | 14           | 21             | 35    |
| Total         | 33           | 36             | 69    |

Table 23. Chi-Square Tests of Type of Family

|                          | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|--------------------------|-------|----|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square       | 1.743 | 1  | 0.187       | 0.232                | 0.14                 | ---              |
| Continuity Correction    | 1.165 | 1  | 0.28        | ---                  | ---                  | ---              |
| Likelihood Ratio         | 1.751 | 1  | 0.186       | 0.232                | 0.14                 | ---              |
| Fisher's Exact Test      | ---   | ---| ---         | 0.232                | 0.14                 | ---              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.718 | 1  | 0.19        | 0.232                | 0.14                 | 0.081            |
| N of Valid Cases         | 69    | ---| ---         | ---                  | ---                  | ---              |

The value of the Pearson chi-square test is 1.743, which is statistically insignificant.

Table 24. Symmetric Measures of Type of Family

|                          | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                      | 0.159 | 0.187        | 0.232      |
| Cramer's V               | 0.159 | 0.187        | 0.232      |
| Contingency Coefficient  | 0.157 | 0.187        | 0.232      |

N of Valid Cases 69

The value of Cramer’s V is 0.159, this shows the weak association between type of crime and type of family is insignificant.

Effect Size
Odds of a property crime when prisoners belong to a joint family and belong to a nuclear family $=19/15 =1.26$

Odds of violent crime when prisoners belong to joint family and belong to joint family $=14/21 = 0.67$

Odds ratio $= 1.26/0.67 =1.88$. The value of the odds ratio points out that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their belonging to a joint family is 1.88 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

Table 25. Area of Residence: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Area of Residence | Rural | Urban | Total |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Type of Crime     |       |       |       |
| Property Crime    | 9     | 26    | 35    |
| Violent Crime     | 15    | 20    | 35    |
| Total             | 24    | 46    | 70    |
### Table 26. Chi-Square Tests of Area of Residence

|                                | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square             | 2.283 | 1  | 0.131                 | 0.208                | 0.104                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction          | 1.585 | 1  | 0.208                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio               | 2.301 | 1  | 0.129                 | 0.208                | 0.104                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test            | ---   | ---| ---                   | ---                  | 0.208                | 0.104             |
| Linear-by-Linear Association   | 2.250 | 1  | 0.134                 | 0.208                | 0.104                | 0.065             |
| N of Valid Cases               | 70    | 70 | ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of Pearson Chi-square is 2.283, which is statistically insignificant.

### Table 27. Symmetric Measures of Area of Residence

|                                | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                            | -0.181| 0.131        | 0.208      |
| Cramer's V                     | 0.181 | 0.131        | 0.208      |
| Contingency Coefficient        | 0.178 | 0.131        | 0.208      |
| N of Valid Cases               | 70    |              |            |

Cramer’s V’s value is 0.181, which is statistically insignificant and week association.

### Effect Size

Odds of a property crime when prisoners live in a rural area and live in an urban area = 9/26 = 0.35
Odds of violent crime when prisoners live in the rural area and live in urban area = 15/20 = 0.75

Odds ratio $= 0.35/0.75 = 0.47$. The odds ratio value exhibits that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their lives in rural areas are 0.47 times greater than if they commit violent crime.

### Table 28. Relation with Head of Household: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Relation with the Head of the Household | Head of Household | Other Member | Other |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------|
| Type of Crime                          | Property Crime   | 15           | 20   | 35   |
|                                        | Violent Crime    | 7            | 28   | 35   |
|                                        | Total            | 22           | 48   | 70   |

### Table 29. Chi-Square Tests of Relation with Head of Household

|                                | Value | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|--------------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square             | 4.242 | 1  | 0.039                 | 0.07                 | 0.035                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction          | 3.248 | 1  | 0.072                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio               | 4.316 | 1  | 0.038                 | 0.07                 | 0.035                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test            | ---   | ---| ---                   | ---                  | 0.07                 | 0.035             |
| Linear-by-Linear Association   | 4.182 | 1  | 0.041                 | 0.07                 | 0.035                | 0.025             |
| N of Valid Cases               | 70    | 70 | ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of the Chi-square is 4.242, which is statistically significant.

### Table 30. Symmetric Measure of Relation with Head of Household

|                                | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal             | Phi   | 0.246        | 0.039      | 0.07       |
| Cramer's V                     | 0.246 | 0.039        | 0.07       |
| Contingency Coefficient        | 0.239 | 0.039        | 0.07       |
| N of Valid Cases               | 70    |              |            |
The value of Cramer’s V is significant shows that the strength of association between type of crime and relation with the head of household is significant.

**Effect Size**

Odds of a property crime when prisoners are head of household and are other members of the household =15/20 =0.75

Odds of violent crime when prisoners are head of household and are not head of household =7/28 =0.25

Odds ratio =0.75/0.25 =3. The value of the odds ratio displays that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their relationship with the head of household is three times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

**Table 31.** Education: A Cross-Tabulation Analysis

| Education   | Illiterate | Primary | Middle | Matric | Intermediate | Graduation | Master and Above | Total |
|-------------|------------|---------|--------|--------|--------------|------------|------------------|-------|
| Type of Crime | Property Crime | 24   | 1      | 1      | 1            | 2          | 4                | 2     | 35   |
|             | Violent Crime | 14   | 3      | 1      | 5            | 5          | 3                | 4     | 35   |
| Total       |             | 38   | 4      | 2      | 6            | 7          | 7                | 6     | 70   |

**Table 32.** Chi-Square Tests of Education

|                          | Value       | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|--------------------------|-------------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square       | 8.393a      | 6  | 0.211                 | 0.21                 | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio         | 8.772       | 6  | 0.187                 | 0.28                 | ---                  | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test      | 8.337       | ---| ---                   | 0.192                | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.104b    | 1  | 0.078                 | 0.087                | 0.044                | 0.009             |
| N of Valid Cases         | 70          | ---| ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The Pearson Chi-square is 8.393, which is statistically insignificant, indicating that type of crime and education is not related.

**Table 33.** Symmetric Measures of Education

|                          | Value     | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|--------------------------|-----------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                      | 0.346     | 0.211        | 0.21       |
| Cramer's V               | 0.346     | 0.211        | 0.21       |
| Contingency Coefficient  | 0.327     | 0.211        | 0.21       |
| N of Valid Cases         | 70        |              |            |

Cramer’s V’s value is 0.346, which is statistically insignificant.

**Table 34.** Think If Prisoners Have Good Friend, They Will Not Commit Crime: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Think If Prisoners Have Good Friend, They Will Not Commit Crime | No | Yes | Total |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime                                                 |    |     |       |
| Property Crime                                                | 27 | 8   | 35    |
| Violent Crime                                                 | 17 | 18  | 35    |
| Total                                                         | 44 | 26  | 70    |

**Table 35.** Chi-Square Tests of Think If Prisoners have Good Friend, they will not Commit Crime

|                          | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|--------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square       | 6.119 | 1  | 0.013                 | 0.025                | 0.013                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction    | 4.956 | 1  | 0.026                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
The chi-square value shows that the type of crime and think if prisoners have good friend, they will not commit crime are related, and results are significant.

### Table 36. Symmetric Measures of think if Prisoners have Good Friend they will not Commit crime

|                     | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal  |       |              |            |
| Phi                 | 0.296 | 0.013        | 0.025      |
| Cramer's V          | 0.296 | 0.013        | 0.025      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.284 | 0.013        | 0.025      |
| N of Valid Cases    | 70    |              |            |

The value of Cramer’s V is 0.296 shows the medium relationship, which is statistically significant.

**Effect Size**

Odds of a property crime when prisoners think do not think if they have a good friend, they will not commit a crime = 8/27 = 0.30

Odds of violent crime when prisoners think do not think if they have good friend, they will not commit the crime = 18/17 = 1.06

Odds ratio = 0.30/1.06 = 0.28. The odds ratio value shows that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of thinking they have good friends will not commit the crime, which is 0.28 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

### Table 37. Lack of Trust: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Lack of Trust | No | Yes | Total |
|---------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime |    |     |       |
| Property Crime| 28 | 7   | 35    |
| Violent Crime | 21 | 14  | 35    |
| Total         | 49 | 21  | 70    |

The value of chi-square is statistically significant shows that the type of crime and lack of trust are related.

### Table 38. Chi-Square Test of Lack of Trust

|                     | Value | Df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|---------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square  | 3.333 | 1   | 0.068                 | 0.117                | 0.058                | ---              |
| Continuity Correction| 2.449 | 1   | 0.118                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---              |
| Likelihood Ratio    | 3.382 | 1   | 0.066                 | 0.117                | 0.058                | ---              |
| Fisher's Exact Test | ---   | --- | ---                   | 0.117                | 0.058                | ---              |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.286c | 1 | 0.07 | 0.117 | 0.058 | 0.04 |
| N of Valid Cases    | 70    |     | ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---              |

The value of chi-square is statistically significant shows that the type of crime and lack of trust are related.

### Table 39. Symmetric Measures of Lack of Trust

|                     | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal  |       |              |            |
| Phi                 | 0.218 | 0.068        | 0.117      |
| Cramer's V          | 0.218 | 0.068        | 0.117      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.213 | 0.068        | 0.117      |
| N of Valid Cases    | 70    |              |            |

The value of Cramer’s V is significant shows that the medium strength of association is significant.

**Effect Size**

Odds of a property crime when prisoners think and do not think lack of trust motivates them to commit the crime = 7/28 = 0.25

Odds of violent crime when prisoners think and do not think lack of trust motivates them to commit the crime = 14/21 = 0.67
Odds ratio = 0.25/0.67 =0.37. The odds ratio value estimates that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their thinking that lack of trust motivates them to commit the crime is 0.37 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

Table 40. Non-Observance of Religion: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Non-Observance of Religion is a Factor of Crime | No | Yes | Total |
|-----------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime                                 |    |     |       |
| Property Crime                                | 27 |  8  |  35   |
| Violent Crime                                 | 18 | 16  |  34   |
| Total                                         | 45 | 24  |  69   |

Table 41. Chi-Square Tests of Non-Observance of Religion

|                           | Value | df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square        | 4.453 | 1   | 0.035                 | 0.045                | 0.031                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction     | 3.45  | 1   | 0.063                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio          | 4.516 | 1   | 0.034                 | 0.045                | 0.031                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test       | ---   | --- | ---                   | 0.031                | 0.031                | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 4.389 | 1   | 0.036                 | 0.045                | 0.031                | 0.022             |
| N of Valid Cases          | 70    | --- | ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The value of Pearson Chi-Square is 4.453, which is statistically significant.

Table 42. Symmetric Measures of Non-Observance of Religion

|                           | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal        |       |              |            |
| Phi                       | 0.254 | 0.035        | 0.045      |
| Cramer's V                | 0.254 | 0.035        | 0.045      |
| Contingency Coefficient   | 0.246 | 0.035        | 0.045      |
| N of Valid Cases          | 70    |              |            |

The value of Cramer's V is 0.254, which is statistically significant.

Effect Size

Odds of property crime who think non-observance of religion is a factor of crime and not a factor of crime =8/27 =0.30
Odds of violent crime who think non-observance of religion is a factor of crime and not a factor of crime =16/18 =0.89

Odds ratio =0.30/0.89 =0.34. The value of the odds ratio represents that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their thinking non-observance of religion is the factor of crime is 0.34 times greater than if they commit violent crime.

Table 43. Lack of Support: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Lack of Support | No | Yes | Total |
|-----------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime   |    |     |       |
| Property Crime  | 24 | 11  |  35   |
| Violent Crime   | 22 | 13  |  35   |
| Total           | 46 | 24  |  70   |

Table 44. Chi-Square Tests of Lack of Support

|                           | Value | df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|---------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square        | .254  | 1   | 0.615                 | 0.802                | 0.401                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction     | 0.063 | 1   | 0.801                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio          | 0.254 | 1   | 0.614                 | 0.802                | 0.401                | ---               |
Fisher's Exact Test
Linear-by-Linear Association
N of Valid Cases

The chi-square value is 0.254, which is statistically insignificant, indicating that lack of support and type of crime are not related.

Table 45. Symmetric Measures of Lack of Support

|                         | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                     | 0.06  | 0.615        | 0.802      |
| Cramer's V              | 0.06  | 0.615        | 0.802      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.06  | 0.615        | 0.802      |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    |              |            |

The value of Cramer's V is 0.06 out of 1, which is not statistically insignificant.

Effect Size
Odds of a property crime when prisoners face and do not face lack of support from family and friends $= 11/24 = 0.46$.
Odds of violent crime when prisoners face do not face lack of support from family and friends $= 13/22 = 0.59$

Odds ratio $= 0.46/0.59 = 0.78$. The odds ratio value demonstrates that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of face a lack of support from family and friends is 0.78 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

Table 46. People Never like Them to Be Their Friend: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| People Never like Them to Be Their Friend | No | Yes | Total |
|------------------------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime                            |    |     |       |
| Property Crime                           | 26 | 9   | 35    |
| Violent Crime                            | 17 | 18  | 35    |
| Total                                    | 43 | 27  | 70    |

Table 47. Chi-Square Tests of People Never Like Them to Be Their Friend

|                         | Value  | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|-------------------------|--------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square      | 4.884  | 1  | 0.027                 | 0.049                | 0.024                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction   | 3.859  | 1  | 0.049                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio        | 4.956  | 1  | 0.026                 | 0.049                | 0.024                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test     | ---    | 1  | ---                   | 0.049                | 0.024                | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Assoc. | 4.814  | 1  | 0.028                 | 0.049                | 0.024                | 0.018             |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70     |    |                       |                      |                      |                   |

The value of the Pearson chi-square test is 4.884, which is statistically significant.

Table 48. Symmetric Measures of People Never Like Them to Be Their Friend

|                         | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Phi                     | 0.264 | 0.027        | 0.049      |
| Cramer's V              | 0.264 | 0.027        | 0.049      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.255 | 0.027        | 0.049      |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    |              |            |

The value of crammer's V is 0.264, which is statistically significant.
Effect Size

Odds of a property crime when prisoners think and do not think people never like to be their friend \( = \frac{9}{26} = 0.35 \)
Odds of violent crime when prisoners think and do not think people never like them to be their friend \( = \frac{18}{17} = 1.06 \)

\[ \text{Odds ratio} = \frac{0.35}{1.06} = 0.33 \]

The odds ratio value directs that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of thinking people never like them to be their friend is 0.33 times greater than if they commit a violent crime.

Table 49. Socially Deprived: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Feel Socially Deprived | No | Yes | Total |
|------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime          |    |     |       |
| Property Crime         | 25 | 10  | 35    |
| Violent Crime          | 17 | 18  | 35    |
| Total                  | 42 | 28  | 70    |

Table 50. Chi-Square Tests of Socially Deprived

|                           | Value  | Df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|---------------------------|--------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square        | 3.810  | 1  | 0.051                 | 0.087                | 0.043                | ---               |
| Continuity Correction     | 2.917  | 1  | 0.088                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio          | 3.851  | 1  | 0.05                  | 0.087                | 0.043                | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test       | ---    | ---| ---                   | 0.087                | 0.043                | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 3.755 | 1  | 0.053                 | 0.087                | 0.043                | 0.03              |
| N of Valid Cases          | 70     | ---| ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

*The chi-square value is 3.810, which statistically significant.*

Table 51. Symmetric Measures of Socially Deprived

|                           | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|---------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal Phi    | 0.233 | 0.051        | 0.087      |
| Cramer's V                | 0.233 | 0.051        | 0.087      |
| Contingency Coefficient   | 0.227 | 0.051        | 0.087      |
| N of Valid Cases          | 70    | ---          | ---        |

*The value of Cramer's V is 0.233 out of 1, which is statistically significant.*

Effect Size

Odds of a property crime when prisoners feel and do not feel socially deprived \( = \frac{10}{25} = 0.4 \)
Odds of violent crime when prisoners feel and do not feel socially deprived \( = \frac{18}{17} = 1.06 \)

\[ \text{Odds ratio} = \frac{0.4}{1.06} = 0.38 \]

The odds ratio value indicates that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of feeling socially deprived is 0.38 times greater than if they commit violent crime.

Table 52. Job Status: A Cross Tabulation Analysis

| Job Status       | Housewife | Government Service | Semi-Government Service | Private Service | Self Employed | Total |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| Type of Crime    | Property Crime | 26     | 3                  | 0               | 4             | 2     | 35    |
Table 53. Chi-Square Tests of Job Status

|                         | Value | df | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|-------------------------|-------|----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square      | 3.000 | 4  | 0.558                 | 0.663                | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio        | 3.786 | 4  | 0.436                 | 0.597                | ---                  | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test     | 2.762 | ---| ---                   | 0.692                | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 1.104b | 1  | 0.293                 | 0.327                | 0.164                | 0.03              |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    | ---| ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |

The chi-square value is 3, which is statistically insignificant.

Table 54. Symmetric Measures of Job Status

|                         | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal      |       |              |            |
| Phi                     | 0.207 | 0.558        | 0.663      |
| Cramer's V              | 0.207 | 0.558        | 0.663      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.203 | 0.558        | 0.663      |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    |              |            |

The value of Cramer's V is 0.207, which shows a weak association and also statistically insignificant.

Table 55. Chi-Square Tests of Bad Relation with Family

| Bad Relation with Family | No  | Yes | Total |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|-------|
| Type of Crime            |     |     |       |
| Property Crime           | 28  | 7   | 35    |
| Violent Crime            | 19  | 16  | 35    |
| Total                    | 47  | 23  | 70    |

Table 56. Chi-Square Tests of Bad Relation with Family

|                         | Value | Df  | Asymp. Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (2-sided) | Exact Sig. (1-sided) | Point Probability |
|-------------------------|-------|-----|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Pearson Chi-Square      | 5.245 | 1   | 0.022                 | 0.041                | 0.02                 | ---               |
| Continuity Correction   | 4.144 | 1   | 0.042                 | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Likelihood Ratio        | 5.352 | 1   | 0.021                 | 0.041                | 0.02                 | ---               |
| Fisher's Exact Test     | ---   | --- | ---                   | ---                  | ---                  | ---               |
| Linear-by-Linear Association | 5.170 | 1  | 0.023                 | 0.041                | 0.02                 | 0.015             |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    |     |                       |                      |                      |                   |

The value of Pearson Chi-square is 5.245, which is statistically significant.

Table 57. Symmetric Measures of Bad Relation with Family

|                         | Value | Approx. Sig. | Exact Sig. |
|-------------------------|-------|--------------|------------|
| Nominal by Nominal      |       |              |            |
| Phi                     | 0.274 | 0.022        | 0.041      |
| Cramer's V              | 0.274 | 0.022        | 0.041      |
| Contingency Coefficient | 0.264 | 0.022        | 0.041      |
| N of Valid Cases        | 70    |              |            |

Cramer's V's value is 0.274, which is statistically significant.
Effect Size

Odds of a property crime when prisoners have not and have bad relationships with family = $28/7 = 4$

Odds of violent crime when prisoners have not bad have bad relation with family = $19/16 = 1.19$

Odds ratio = $4/1.19 = 3.36$. The odds ratio value implies that when prisoners commit property crime, the odds of their not bad relation with family is 3.36 times greater than if they commit violent crime.

Conclusions and Policy Implications

To explore the socio-economic determinants of crime in Women Jail Multan, purely crime-related variables and socio-economic variables was examined. Prisoners in this jail are mainly motivated by economic and social factors such as unemployment, money, conflicts and family issues. Mostly the prisoners of this jail do not regret or repent for doing crime.

Here, when prisoners commit property crime, mostly they do not prefer to take revenge, and when they commit a violent crime, they prefer to take revenge. In analyzing socio-economic variables, prisoners who belong to the joint family mostly commit property crime and prisoners who belong to the nuclear family mostly commit violent crime. The prisoners in this jail are females, and most of them are not the head of households, so we may conclude that in this jail, mostly the other member of the households are involved in the crime. The education level also affects the crime rate in Women Jail as mostly illiterate prisoners commit the crime. Some people think that if they have a good friend, they will not do wrong.

In this analysis, largely prisoners who are involved in property crime do not believe that if they have a good friend, they will not commit the crime but who are involved in violent crime, think that if they have a good friend, and also face lack of trust which commit the crime. Distance from religion is another fact of crime in Islamic countries, but most of the prisoners think that non-observance of the religion is not a factor of crime.

Some people face inferiority and think people never like them to be their friends, but most of the prisoners who are involved in property crime do not think people never like them to be their friend or they do not face inferiority, and those who are involved in violent crime feel inferiority. Most of them do not have a bad relationship with their family. Job status in every society also affects the crime rate; among women, mostly housewives are involved in crime. Most of the prisoners are not socially deprived.

Policies for Purely Crime-Related Variables

The government may have to implement the policies to reduce the number of times a person commits a crime and the average strength length of crime to reduce the country's crime rate. The policymakers have to implement the policies to reduce crime through economic motivation such as money, lower inflation, and unemployment etc. The government may increase the wage rate and may create new job opportunities, which may reduce the dependency burden and reduce the unemployment and money problem.

Social motivation such as inner satisfaction, to become rich, family issues etc., the government may implement the terms and conditions and make every citizen obey those terms and conditions—political motivations such as political issues. The government may implement policies to reduce political issues. Psychological motivation such as psychological issues. Policymakers may devise policies to build hospitals for psyche patients.

Policies for Socio-Economic Variables

This study found that the joint family mostly commit violent crime and the nuclear family commit property crime. The government may discourage the joint family system as it is also according to our religion. Moreover, policymakers may improve the documentation system in the country to reduce property crime. Mostly the head of the household commits both types of crime. So, the reason behind this, the burden on the head of the household. So, every household member must have to take part in work to divide the responsibilities. Education and residential are the factors for the development of society and to reduce illegal activities. So, the government may promote the level of education both in the rural and urban areas to reduce crime.
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