

IMPACT OF SOCIOLOGY AND STATISTIC IN PREVENTION OF CRIME

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ABSTRACT

Sociology and statistics are essential in the prevention of crime, offering complementary approaches to understanding and addressing criminal behavior. Sociology provides insight into the social conditions, structures, and relationships that contribute to crime, such as poverty, inequality, family breakdown, and peer influences. It explores how societal factors like education, employment opportunities, and social norms shape both individual and collective behaviors, often identifying systemic issues that contribute to crime. This sociological perspective is crucial for developing crime prevention strategies that address the root causes of criminal behavior rather than just focusing on the symptoms. On the other hand, statistics play a critical role by enabling the collection, analysis, and interpretation of crime data, which helps in identifying trends, patterns, and correlations within criminal activities.

Keywords: Crime, Criminology, Community Cohesion, Sociology

INTRODUCTION

"Crime" is often used to describe actions that carry legal penalties. As a result, "crime" in English is used here interchangeably with the original word. The scientific study of criminal conduct is known as criminology. For this reason, understanding the scope and notion of criminology is essential. Mike and other scholars who contributed to the book "Crime and Society" noted that, in Dusham's view, crime is a "social fact." It is common and present in all groups, but in various forms. 'Crime' cannot be eradicated, as Dukheim has shown in his dissertation. According to him, the problem of "criminality" exists in all cultures. various communities have various kinds of crime and criminal activity, but there are always some people who do something that ought to be punished. There are new, perverted forms of crime that emerge when criminal action becomes abnormally common. Everything is well until the crime rate reaches a certain point, at which point it begins to cause society to worry.

Crime

Crimes are actions that violate social norms and may be punished by the state. According to this "social fact," all civilisations have criminal activity since it reflects cultural, social, and economic difficulties. Different cultures have different laws, practices, and values that shape crime. Some behaviours, like murder or theft, are always immoral, while others may be forbidden in your country according to culture

or law. For instance, differing legal systems and societal norms may make what is unlawful in one country permissible in another.

When we look at crime holistically, we find systemic issues and individual wrongdoing. Sociologists and criminologists investigate how criminal behaviour affects socioeconomic disparity, social exclusion, and community disorder. They argue that law enforcement and social change are needed to fight crime because socioeconomic conditions drive it..

2. Criminology

Criminology studies crime's causes, consequences, and social effects. It integrates sociology, psychology, law, and other disciplines to understand criminal conduct. Criminology investigates crime and justice, including courts, prisons, and law enforcement.

Criminology includes both serious crimes like murder and more subtle crimes like fraud. They study criminal motives, socioeconomic factors, and community responses to crime. Criminology seeks to reduce crime and improve community safety by testing different methods.

Criminology studies correctional and punitive tactics' effectiveness. In recent decades, rehabilitating and changing criminals has supplanted punishment.

3. Community Cohesion

It is possible to evaluate the cohesion of a community by examining the quality of its relationships and the extent to which its members have a sense of belonging to the community. Individuals from different walks of life reside together in a community that is cohesive for the purpose of providing support to one another and participating in activities and gatherings that are organised by the community. A connected community has a number of benefits, two of which are the prevention of criminal activity and the preservation of social order.

According to studies, communities in which individuals are much more engaged in their communities and have strong social connections tend to have lower rates of criminal activity. This is because strong social relationships strengthen both individual and collective trust in one another, as well as the community's power to govern the activities of its members. This is the reason why this is something that happens. In societies with low levels of social cohesion, there is less social monitoring, and individuals may experience feelings of alienation or exclusion, which makes them more likely to commit crimes.

One method that has shown to be beneficial in lowering the rate of criminal behaviour is to strengthen the bonds that exist within the community. Community-building initiatives that encourage things like neighbourhood watch groups, social activities, and other types of civic responsibility are one strategy to reduce the amount of criminal behaviour that occurs in a given area.

4. Social Disorganization Theory

One hypothesis in sociology, which is referred to as the "social disorganisation theory," proposes that communities that have high crime rates also tend to have weak social institutions, particularly in places that have low incomes. Rather than pointing the finger at criminals, it asserts that the failure of communities to maintain social order is the primary cause of criminal activity.

The disintegration of social institutions like families and schools, in addition to the instability of housing, are essential elements that contribute to the development of social disorder. Due to the lack of sufficient collective monitoring, individuals who live in regions where social order is unstable are less likely to intervene when they see behaviour that is unlawful or inappropriate for society.

In accordance with this concept, the major objectives of efforts aimed at preventing criminal activity should be the reconstruction of community structures and the enhancement of economic opportunities in economically disadvantaged areas. It is not sufficient to just punish people for engaging in illegal activity.

5. Labelling Theory

In accordance with the labelling theory, a person is judged to be a criminal after society has ascribed that label to them. After being stigmatised, a person may internalise the stigma of being a criminal and continue to engage in illegal conduct. This might keep them from changing their behaviour. This theory emphasises the ways in which criminal activity is impacted by the reactions of society and stresses the ways in which deviance is produced by society.

An example of this would be a teenager who internalises the poor self-perception that results from being labelled a "troublemaker" by adults in their life, whether it be their parents, teachers, or the law. The self-fulfilling cycle of criminal behaviour is made worse when criminal designations are related to decreased educational and employment opportunities in the future.

Rehabilitating and reintegrating former criminals into society should be the primary focus of crime prevention programs, according to the labelling theory. These programs should not stigmatise former criminals.

OBJECTIVES

1. To conduct a literature review focusing on the relationship between community cohesion and crime.
2. To explore the connection between crime and urban community structure using various spatial analysis approaches.

MATERIAL NAD METHODS

Methodologies for doing research in the social sciences may be broken down into two primary categories: quantitative and qualitative. The terms positivism and objectivism are often used interchangeably with quantitative research, whereas the terms interpretive and constructionist are typically associated with qualitative research. In line with the principles of objectivism, positivism asserts that social reality exists

independently of the researcher and that it is necessary to conduct scientific study in order to discover objective facts that are unaffected by the subjective experiences of the researcher that are being investigated. Constructivism, on the other hand, is a philosophical school of thought that asserts reality can be understood most effectively as the result of how subjects (individuals) interact with their surroundings. Constructivism is strongly tied to the interpretive perspective, which asserts that social reality is different and calls for a variety of techniques of analysis. Constructivism is a process in which individuals create their own meaning in a variety of ways, even with reference to the same events. Quantitative methods are often used by researchers in the social sciences for the goal of quantifying concepts such as crime rates and demographics. It is the author's best judgment, the research questions, and the aims that are taken into consideration while choosing a research approach. Therefore, in order to accomplish the objectives that have been outlined, this research will make use of a quantitative approach.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

Sentiment Analysis

If public social media messages are analysed using Natural Language Processing (NLP), sentiment analysis (SA), or opinion mining, it is possible to determine whether or not there is a widespread agreement on a topic or event. One of the objectives of sentiment analysis is to automatically extract information about the feelings expressed in certain texts. Additionally, it may make use of clustering techniques in order to present sentiment clusters inside a corpus, which is a collection of text documents. The social media platforms, and Twitter in particular, provide a wealth of textual data about the attitudes, ideas, and behaviours of the general population. Twitter is a fantastic alternative to Facebook since, unlike Facebook posts, which are solely available to friends, tweets are typically accessible to the public and can be reviewed with relative ease.

The process of extracting public opinion from writings that are published on social media platforms is a setting that serves as both a fascinating and complicated environment for the study of computer models of natural language. Automatic approaches for summarising concepts conveyed in text sources, such as social media, are required for this analysis; SA emerged as a solution to this problem with the intention of addressing this issue. It has become common practice, especially in the field of social sciences, to be able to mine data from social media platforms in order to discover previously undiscovered patterns and insights. The fact that SA is fast becoming a vital component of social listening, which is something that many companies conduct in order to learn about public opinion about new products and issues regarding the social welfare of communities, has also been brought to light to the attention of the public. Even though it has gained popularity, the strategy still offers a great deal of potential that has not yet been used. Bolla has underlined that the strategic analysis of data from social media platforms, notably Twitter, has the potential to provide significant insights about crime for certain regions. As an example, locations that have a high concentration of negative emotion on Twitter are more likely to have high crime rates, while places that have a high concentration of positive sentiment may have low crime rates within their respective territories.

Machine Learning Approach

Supervised classification is a fundamental notion of machine learning, which often makes use of labelled data in order to teach classifiers. Among the many machine learning methods that are accessible, there is a variety of support vector machines, neural networks, maximum entropy approaches, and the Naïve Bayes algorithm, amongst others. For further in-depth explanations on the algorithms that are used in machine learning, please go to. For the purpose of classifying textual data, Naïve Bayes is a widely used method that has gained popularity.

Naïve Bayes Algorithm

The Naïve Bayes algorithm is responsible for generating a sentiment score by using the frequency of positive and negative terms included inside a certain text document, which in this case is comprised of tweets. It is possible to capture model uncertainty via the use of this approach, which involves inferring the likelihoods of outcomes based on the content of the text. In addition to this, it functions well with data obtained from social media sites such as Twitter, which often includes noise. It is challenging to adapt machine learning algorithms to new data since these approaches are conditionally reliant on data that has been tagged. This is among the most significant drawbacks associated with these methods. It is possible that manually identifying big datasets such as social media would be either too costly or too onerous. In its place, researchers often choose a technique that is lexicon-based.

Lexicon Based Approach

The unsupervised lexicon-based approaches make use of a collection of words that have previously been given a certain feeling, such as positive or negative. Additionally, you will want a sentiment-valued dictionary that contains both positive and negative phrases in order to make use of this strategy. Textual data might be analysed using a collection of 6,800 English words, for example, in order to determine if the data contains positive, negative, or neutral emotions. Because these methods do not rely on labelled data, training is not required in order to utilise them for text analysis at the document, phrase, or entity level. Strategies based on lexicons are able to properly predict a large number of words with very little expenditure. There is a significant amount of human-written content on Twitter; nevertheless, it may be challenging to read this content owing to cultural variations, sarcasm, slang, misspellings, and grammatical intricacies. When it comes to evaluating content that is shared on social media, the lexical approach continues to be the technique of choice, despite the fact that it has certain restrictions. Among academics, the use of lexical techniques for the purpose of SA of content from social media platforms is on the increasing. An method to sentiment analysis that is lexicon-based will be used in the present study, which will expand upon previous research conducted in the subject. In the lexicon approach, there are two approaches for classifying sentiment orientation: methods based on dictionaries and methods based on corpora. Both of these methods are different from one another.

Dictionary Based Technique

WordNet, Sentistrength, and SentiWordNet are examples of lexical resources that are used by the dictionary-based technique in order to extract meaning from words. The classification process is continued by classifiers, who add newly found words to a seed list, which is a collection of phrases that may be either positive or negative, until there are no more words to add. The dictionary-based technique

has a number of basic drawbacks, one of which is the difficulty in locating opinion words that have domain and context specific orientations.

Corpus Based Technique

The corpus-based strategy aims to uncover patterns of the co-occurrence of words in order to determine the sentiments that are communicated via the use of words. Consider Breen's (2011) SA technique as an illustration of this. It does this by subtracting the number of positive word co-occurrences from the number of negative word co-occurrences in order to arrive at an integer score that represents the mood. In spite of this, the text is considered to be neutral if the scores of both emotion classes are equal to one another or if the sentiment word list does not include any matches.

Index of Multiple Deprivation

Last but not least, the deprivation theory puts out the hypothesis that regions with lower incomes often have a greater crime rate than regions with higher incomes. A further consequence of adversity is that it might worsen the existing wealth gap, which can lead to a weakening of social cohesion. There are seven aspects that comprise the Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD), which is a multi-dimensional statistic that is used to analyse deprivation in England. These categories include income, employment, education, health, crime, housing and service hurdles, and living environment. Despite the fact that deprivation is widely considered to be an important predictor of social cohesion and the likelihood to commit crimes such as burglary, it is not appropriate to utilise the data on deprivation in the United Kingdom for this study since they include aspects of criminal activity.

RESULTS OF THE TRADITIONAL MULTIPLE REGRESSION MODELS

Each stepwise regression model that was used in the experiments was added up, and this was done so that the researchers could identify the relative significance of each model variable. Pearson's product moment correlation (R) is used to indicate the correlation between each model and the dependent variable. The statistics that are supplied demonstrate this correlation. The R-squared value is a measure that reflects the degree to which the model variables are responsible for the observed variation in the burglary crime rate. The adjusted R-squared value is the percentage by which the square of the regression standard error is less than the variance of the variable that is being analysed (the dependent variable). If the variables improve the model, then it will move up on its own. As a result of the fact that a model with a lower standard error of estimate is more likely to yield a higher adjusted R-squared value, this measure is often used in order to evaluate the performance of various models.

Table 4.2 : Model summary of stepwise regression

Model	R	R Square	AdjustedR Square	Std. Error of theEstimate
1	.358	.128	.126	32.061
2	.447	.200	.196	30.746
3	.469	.220	.215	30.384

4	.481	.232	.225	30.191
5	.492	.242	.234	30.010

The coefficients of the model are shown here. Coefficients that have been standardised and those that have not been standardised, standard error, t-statistics, significance, and VIF tests for collinearity are all given in the report. standardised coefficients in regression analysis are estimates that are standardised in such a way that the variance of the dependent variable created by the change in the independent variable is between -1 and 1. This is in contrast to unstandardised coefficients, which express relationship values in raw values. Standard error is a measure of the accuracy of predictions that are created from the difference between the observed and expected values. A reduced standard error implies that the observations are moving closer to the fitted regression line, which is a measure of the accuracy of the forecasts. The outcomes of the stepwise regression study indicate that the parameters fall within the ranges that are considered to be acceptable for regression modelling. T-statistics are an excellent resource that may be used to make sense of this. It is possible to get the t-statistic by dividing the estimated coefficient by the standard error of the coefficient itself. When the p-value is less than 0.05, it implies that the t-statistic is around 1.96 magnitudes, which is considered to be significant at the 95% confidence level (Coe, 2002b). According to the results of the stepwise regression that was performed in this investigation, all of the model variables were determined to be statistically significant. This was shown by the fact that the t-statistic values were more than 128 and less than 1.96. In stepwise regression models, factors that do not demonstrate statistical significance are repeatedly eliminated, leaving only those variables that do demonstrate significance. Not only that, but there is no indication of multicollinearity in the variables since the VIF values are lower than 5. The most reliable model in this investigation, model 5, is provided in the form of a regression equation by computing the values of the unstandardised coefficients (B) according to the following formula:

Table 4.3 : Coefficients and tests of model performance

Model		B	Std.Error	Beta	t	Sig.	VIF
1	(Constant)	53.775	2.336		23.018	.000	
	Age_div	74.289	8.851	.358	8.393	.000	1.000
2	(Constant)	23.531	5.130		4.587	.000	
	Age_div	102.110	9.490	.492	10.759	.000	1.250
	Age16overNoqual%	1.273	.194	.300	6.554	.000	1.250
3	(Constant)	22.092	5.086		4.344	.000	
	Age_div	86.719	10.341	.418	8.386	.000	1.520
	Age16overNoqual%	1.145	.195	.270	5.867	.000	1.294
	Eth_div	24.609	6.964	.157	3.534	.000	1.216
4	(Constant)	101.265	30.075		3.367	.001	
	Age_div	60.622	14.180	.292	4.275	.000	2.894
	Age16overNoqual%	1.344	.208	.316	6.469	.000	1.483

	Eth_div	28.885	7.102	.185	4.067	.000	1.281
	Edu_div	-93.151	34.882	-.181	-2.670	.008	2.850
5	(Constant)	106.442	29.962		3.553	.000	
	Age_div	85.607	17.060	.412	5.018	.000	4.240
	Age16overNoqual%	1.509	.216	.355	6.985	.000	1.625
	Eth_div	32.582	7.202	.208	4.524	.000	1.333
	Edu_div	-97.983	34.723	-.190	-2.822	.005	2.858
	Age16- -.675		.260	-.163	-2.600	.010	2.482

The most remarkable discovery made by the investigation is that the data on diversity were given more priority than the conventional variables, which nearly resulted in their elimination. One thing that should be brought to your attention is the significance of diversity in the criminal justice system. There is a strong suspicion that this has an effect on the cohesiveness of the community. 128 In addition, conventional statistics probably may, to some degree, represent community cohesiveness; however, they are not being included in this research since the new measures have better connections with community cohesion than the old data do. To summarise, it is anticipated that the relevance of community cohesion within the framework of the criminal justice system will be brought to light as a result of this inquiry. It should be noted that the coefficient of determination is not a flawless measure of fit quality, and that a small effect size does not always mean that the model is inefficient. Despite the fact that it is often used to assess the applicability of a model, it is important to keep in mind that this is not the case. Despite the fact that the findings were contradictory and only explained approximately 23% of the variation in the burglary rate, this is an improvement over the findings of earlier studies, which discovered models that explained just around 21%, 10%, 14%, 25%, and 12% of the variance, respectively. The process of comprehending, forecasting, and modelling criminal activity, especially burglary, is very difficult. It is essential to exercise caution when relying only on the percentage of variation in the dependent variable that is explained by a model. This is due to the fact that lower effect sizes may occasionally provide better and more relevant findings than larger ones. With that being said, the underlying theory, the kind of crime, and the analytical unit are all factors that contribute to this. According on the data provided by the LSOA, the following model is the most accurate representation of the burglary rate in Leeds.

TWITTER DATA PRE-PROCESSING

It may be difficult to determine the mood of tweets due to the fact that they are not organised and often utilise colloquial language. Extraneous elements were included in the data that was collected from social media platforms, particularly Twitter. These elements included web links (such as <http://twitter.com>), stop words (such as "to," "is," "are," "we," "this," and "that"), symbols (such as "@" and "#"), non-English characters (such as "Ã," "Ì," and "Î," "Ù," and "É"), numbers, and blank spaces. It is possible that employing sentiment analysis (SA) on raw tweets would result in unsatisfactory results. This is due to the fact that it is difficult for the algorithm to analyse all of the noises that are present in tweets. It is thus required to do data cleaning as part of the preprocessing step in order to ensure that the findings of the

public tweet analysis are proper. This table provides an example of both the raw and processed versions of the 135 tweets that were collected. Feinerer and Hornik (2015) developed the text mining (TM) software, which is a natural language processing tool for the English language.

The program was developed with the intention of cleaning and preparing data. In situations when tasks like as word stemming, the removal of stopwords, blank spaces, and punctuation, and the transformation of tweets into a vector corpus are required, the TM package algorithm is an invaluable tool. Standardisation is accomplished by the process of stemming, which involves reducing a phrase to its roots. This is done with the intention of preventing terms that have varied meanings depending on the context in which they are used from being incorrectly identified as referring to the same concept.

The word "trus" is the origin of a number of terms that signify "trust," such as "trusting," "trusted," and many versions of these words. The objective is to determine the number of times stem words are used as a single word. Moreover, the capitalization of all nouns was changed to be lowercase. For the purpose of data mining in R, a statistical computer language and environment (version 3.2.5;), we used a modified version of Zhao's code, which is often utilised for this purpose. An strategy that is often used before doing SA on the Twitter data is to first investigate the corpus in order to identify terms that are frequently used. Twitter data may be shown in a variety of ways, one of which is by combining word clouds with bar graphs. We made use of a Word cloud package that was developed by in order to generate a word cloud using R.

Table 4.4 : Tweets before and after processing

Raw Tweets	Processed Tweets
Getting into my stouts now. Strong chocolate taste with a good kick... (Naughty & Nice) https://t.co/qdFEqqAsK0 #photo	getting stouts now strong chocolate tastegood kick naughty amp nice photo
@GillianA We Love you over here you knowxxx	gilliana love know xxx
Hometime :) (@ Leeds Bradford International Airport (LBA) - @lbiairport in Leeds_WestYorkshire) https://t.co/6c5WB1k1jd	home time leeds bradford internationalairport lba lbairport leeds west yorkshire
Just posted a photo @ Otley Town Centre https://t.co/4spvt3AQlc	just posted photo otley town centre
Really looking forward to the second part of my #90daychallenge. It's all about muscle gain https://t.co/9VEUBAPyw5	Really looking forward second partday challenge muscle gain

Analysis of AMT Validation Results

A sample data set equivalent to about 10% of the total number of tweets, which totalled 5,209, was sent to AMT in order to verify the findings of the sentiment algorithm categorisation. There is no standard sample size that is considered suitable for the validation of data. In spite of this, a sufficient sample size is required for validation in order to guarantee that the findings of the study are up to the acceptable level.

This is because a lower sample size might result in estimations that are not exact, and as the sample size rises, the accuracy of prediction improves.

It was demanded of the task workers that they evaluate the sentiment orientation of tweets, which ranged from positive to very positive, negative to strongly negative, and neutral with nothing in between. In the online version of the AMT system, sentiment ratings range from +2 to -2, and five evaluations were assigned to each tweet based on these ratings. When phrases are conveying sarcasm or when sentences are expressing different sentiments towards several entities, manual sentiment annotation has its own unique issues. This is particularly true in situations when workers are confused of how to label the sentences, which results in inconsistent classifications being produced. On top of that, individual workers on tasks often show a large degree of variation in the accuracy of annotations. In order to solve this issue, academics have proposed doing a comprehensive study of manual annotation.

This is done with the intention of ensuring that the quality of the findings being validated is not negatively impacted by classifications that are arbitrary or incorrect. This is because the workers involved in the validation process are not necessarily specialists in natural language processing. In addition, workers were just aware of the text content, and they had no understanding of the context of the domain. Furthermore, human annotators are not completely accurate in their evaluations, which might lead to varying results.

CONCLUSION

The use of sociology and statistics in an interdisciplinary approach is one of the most important things that can be done to better understand and prevent crime. Sociology investigates the social structures, institutions, and linkages that have an effect on human behavior in order to get a deeper understanding of the factors that contribute to criminal conduct. The factors of poverty, a lack of education, the dynamics of the family, and the injustices that exist in society are some of the factors that are generally related with criminal behavior. Using statistics, which gives essential tools for monitoring, evaluating, and forecasting crime patterns, policymakers and law enforcement agencies have the ability to make decisions that are driven by facts since statistics provides these tools. The sociological study of criminal behavior and the social factors that contribute to it has had a considerable impact on the attempts that have been made to minimize criminal violence. Developing effective preventive measures is attainable if one first becomes aware of the social elements that lead to criminal behavior. This knowledge is the first step in the process. As an example, studies have shown that improvements in educational opportunities, employment prospects, and community cohesion have the potential to significantly cut down on the number of criminal acts committed. The discipline of sociology, which also puts an emphasis on social integration and community aid, suggests that a society with fewer criminals may be the outcome of policies that are more equal and inclusive.

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