

Sociological Statistical Analysis of Crime Rates in the Province of Algiers for the Period Extending from 2016 to 2022

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Abstract:

This article presents the crime statistics for the Algiers Province, obtained from the Judicial Police Department at the Provincial Police Station in Algiers, covering the period from 2016 to 2022. It aim to identify the main areas or sectors where crimes occur, as well as to demonstrate statistical figures associated with the various types of crimes that are most prevalent in the province. Furthermore, the article seeks to determine the social groups most involved in criminal behavior by conducting sociological analyses and interpretations of the statistical data. It also endeavours to examine whether crimes are continuously increasing in terms of their rates and types, or whether they are declining or stabilizing.

In this study, we adopted a descriptive-analytical approach by monitoring and analyzing statistical data from specific years that illustrate the prevalence of crime in the province. This was achieved by examining various types of crimes and the social groups responsible for them across different sectors. By focusing on a defined time frame for a particular topic, we were able to track the changes that have occurred over time, leading to conclusions based on the collected data. Among the most prominent findings of this study is a significant rise in crimes against public property, along with increased rates of drug-related offenses and cybercrimes. A slight increase was also observed in economic and financial crimes. Furthermore, the areas with the highest crime rates in the province were found to be El Harrach, followed by Bab El Oued, Hussein Dey, Sidi M'hamed, and finally Bir Mourad Raïs. The findings also indicate that the most active group in committing crimes consists of males, youth between the ages of 18 and 28, and the unemployed.

Keywords: Crime Rates; Crime Classifications; Social Categories; Crime.

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Introduction:

It goes without saying that crime is a global phenomenon impacting all countries and expanding within various societies in different forms and classifications, with varying rates and proportions among nations due to differing conditions and factors driving individuals toward crime. This has led to an increasing interest among scholars and experts in studying crime, uncovering its statistical figures, and evaluating its danger to societies. Among the most significant studies that can be mentioned in this context is one by Anthony Abayomi titled "Youth Unemployment and Crime in Nigeria," which emphasizes the issue of youth delinquency, especially among the unemployed. The study examines the major crimes they commit, which are prevalent in Nigeria, including armed robbery, kidnapping, political thuggery, and other criminal activities, while also suggesting solutions and recommendations to address these delinquent issues (Abayomi, 2013, pp. 350-357).

The second study, by Frédéric Puech, entitled *Analysis of the Determinants of Crime in Developing Countries*, focused on a sample from the state of Minas Gerais. Among the statistics utilized in the study were crime statistics, which concluded that macroeconomic instability leads to a considerable increase in homicide rates, with its effect depending on violent robbery (Puech, 2006).

The third study, by Isadora Salvalaggio et al., entitled *Economic Development and Crime in Brazil*, sought to analyze the spatial distribution of crime in 5,565 Brazilian municipalities and to illustrate its relationship with the social and economic factors present in each area. The study used multivariate statistics, and its most significant results demonstrated that high crime rates are related to municipalities that have low levels of economic development (Salvalaggio., Undated).

The fourth study, by Leward Jeke and Tafadzwa Chitenderu, entitled *Crime and Economic Development in South Africa*, focused on determining the impacts of crime in South Africa. The study's sample consisted of nine provinces in South Africa from 1994 to 2019, using available statistics. One of the most significant results was that the country recorded the highest rates of rape and also experienced a high incidence of car theft and other crimes (Leward Jeke, 2021, pp. 424-438).

Criminal statistics are regarded as the only means to reveal the trend of crime in any area at any given time. They also serve as an accessible guide for legislators, who can utilize the data to track criminal activity and monitor the effect of legislation. Additionally, these statistics help identify whether the courts adopt a policy of leniency or strictness in implementing penalties.

The Algerian society witnesses numerous crimes in various regions, exhibiting different types and methods, leading to continuous exacerbation due to ongoing motivating factors. This has prompted a focus on studying and researching these crimes, seeking solutions through educational television programs and targeted training sessions for community members, especially the youth. The attention extends to the continuous monitoring of the number of crimes committed in the national provinces, with a constant vigilance for deviations carried out by individuals, facilitated by the Judicial Police in collaboration with the Information and Communication Cell. Hence, this study aims to shed light on the crimes in the province of Algiers by revealing their rates, proportions, the most crime-prone areas, the types of crimes experiencing the highest increase, and identifying the social categories most involved in criminal activities.

First: Study Conceptual Framework

1. Study Importance:

- The significance of this study lies in determining the various types of crime prevalent in the Algiers region through the statistics obtained from the Judicial Police Department of the Province of Algiers. This aims to consider all forms of deviance in the region and to attempt to address and combat them through several preventive and remedial solutions by specialists in the field.
- The importance of this study also stems from its focus on the municipalities within the province and the observation of crime rates in them. It involved analysis, interpretation, and comparison between municipalities concerning crime rates to develop strategies and plans by the state to deter and monitor the most crime-ridden areas.
- The study serves as a crucial reference for the higher police authority to review the sociological interpretation and analysis of crimes. Consequently, it aids in comprehending the necessary measures to fight crime and reduce its severity by understanding the underlying causes that exacerbate these deviant behaviors. Furthermore, it acts as a vital reference for the Algerian legislator to formulate new laws that keep pace with emerging deviant issues and correspond with the prevalent criminal activities in recent years.

2. Study Methodology:

Every research study requires a specific methodology that contributes to achieving its intended goals. It is essential for researchers to select the method most appropriate to the nature of their topic. In this regard, the descriptive-analytical approach was adopted, as it is the most suitable for processing statistical data related to crime rates, describing these patterns, and tracking the changes that have occurred over a defined period of time. This is followed by analysis and interpretation aimed at understanding the rise or decline in these figures, with the ultimate goal of reaching solutions that align with the conclusions drawn regarding criminal activity.

Descriptive analysis involves collecting data from various sources, refining it, and summarizing it. The aim is to provide a clear and concise overview of the data that can support the decision-making process. The data is then presented in an easy-to-understand manner using tools such as charts, tables, and graphs. This approach helps organizations identify strengths and weaknesses, track progress over time, and make informed decisions based on historical data. Descriptive analysis also involves the use of various statistical techniques to transform raw data into a structured format that enables individuals to detect patterns and anomalies, improve planning, and conduct comparisons. (Wolniak, 2023, p. 700)

When applied correctly, descriptive analysis can help researchers gain a deeper understanding of a significant phenomenon and use that knowledge to prioritize potential causal mechanisms, interpret outcomes, and diagnose issues that practitioners and policymakers need to address. (Loeb Susanna, 2017, p. 1)

When describing a particular phenomenon, the focus is placed more on the "what" of the subject rather than the "why." This approach primarily emphasizes portraying the characteristics of a specific group or concept, without delving into the reasons behind those characteristics. In short, it describes the subject of study without addressing why it occurs. (Prakash, 2022, p. 27)

Secondly: Defining the conceptual Framework

1. Crime:

1.1 Social Perspective on Crime:

There are two alternative approaches to defining criminality: one based on harm and the other on wrongdoing. The former emphasizes the interests harmed by crime

and its potential danger to individuals and society, while the latter focuses on the wrongdoing committed by the crime, considering it an action contrary to societal norms, thus becoming an act against the community and its victims. (Lamond, 2007, p. 614).

Emile Durkheim views crime as a feature of every society, even in places lacking official laws or government, such as remote areas of the world. However, he observed that actions considered criminal in one society may not necessarily be viewed as such in another. (Yeh, 2022, p. 21)

1.2 Legal Perspective on Crime:

Crime is a criminal act that violates state legal regulations and deviates from the standards and values followed by society. Additionally, it involves unethical and unjust actions committed by individuals referred to as criminals, who face punishment through imprisonment or fines. (Thotakura, 2014, p. 196).

Crime is also defined as actions that contravene the law, exposing the perpetrators to legal penalties. It involves committing or refraining from an act mandated or ordered by law based on public policy and is subject to punishment. (Hitchler, 1934, p. 208).

2. Crime Rates:

It is a measure of the change in recorded crime over a specific period, based on official crime statistics or rates of crime perpetrators. This allows for comparisons of differences between regions and the exploration of the reasons related to these rates to implement necessary solutions and strategies. Additionally, these crime rates recorded by institutional bodies and specialized centers are often subject to criticism as they may not directly reach the actual perpetrators and, therefore, might not be numerically documented even though they exist in reality. (Crime rate, 2023).

3. Statistics:

The word "statistics" is derived from the Latin word "status" and the Italian word "statista." It was first used by Professor G.F. Achenwall in the eighteenth century. Initially used to describe the political status of a region during the early period, it later extended to maintain records of censuses or data related to a country's wealth. Over time, the meaning expanded further, and the use of statistics extended to other areas of society. From an ordinary human perspective, statistics are understood as numerical information expressed quantitatively. (Kumar, n,d, p. 1).

Statistics is also defined as a study involving mathematics and relying on numerical calculations. It heavily depends on how numbers are selected, calculated, and interpreted with precision. (Lane et al., n,d, p. 11).

There are two main branches of statistics: descriptive and inferential. Descriptive statistics are used to describe something about a set of information that already exists and has been collected. (Hon, n,d, p. 4).

Inferential statistics are used to make predictions or comparisons about a larger group (population) using information collected from a smaller group, a part of the population.

The National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) plays a central authority role in the field of statistics as the main producer of official statistics in the country and the coordinator of the national statistical system. The NBS is an independent institutional and professional body established by the government to coordinate the national statistical system regarding the development and production of official statistics. (Anna Alvazzi del Frate, 2022, p. 18)

4. Criminal Statistics:

Criminal statistics are numbers specific to negative social phenomena that cause harm to society. They are calculated statistically through investigative studies and transferred to the police to take necessary measures.(Lewis, 2013, p. 1).

Crime numbers rely on experience and, therefore, on members and entities specialized in applying the calculation process for criminal actions, as crime constantly evolves, especially with the advancement of new technologies, goods, and services.(England and Wales, 2001, p. 25).

Second: Criminal Statistics and Measuring Crime Rates

Statistics in the United States, published in 1911, indicated that the commencement of judicial criminal statistics collection was in 1829. Statistics are derived from reports that the law requires to be sent by state attorneys or criminal court clerks to certain state officials (the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, or the Governor). (Robinson, 1933, p. 135).

There are two main sources of information about crime: police-recorded crimes and victimization surveys. For police-recorded crimes, when someone reports a crime to the police or when the police discover what they believe to be a crime, it is generally recorded by the police. These crime records, when reported and recorded by the police, form the basis of crime statistics. They are highly valuable sources of information, containing details about the nature of the recorded crime, the circumstances in which it occurred, the location, the time, whether the offender was armed, influenced by alcohol, and other relevant information.

The second source, victimization surveys, involves representatives of certain populations surveyed about whether they have been victims of various types of crimes. Respondents are typically asked whether they have been victims of crimes and, if so, whether they reported the crime to the police. (Weatherburn, 2011, p. 2).

Crime statistics are a crucial tool used by the criminal justice system to analyze crime trends and illustrate the number of occurrences or repetitions of various types of crimes. However, these recorded numbers are not entirely accurate, as many crimes go unreported to the authorities. According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics, approximately 3.4 million annual victims of violence go unreported. Therefore, these crime statistics cannot be accepted as a complete truth of the number of crimes occurring in the nation.

This highlights the significant role statistics play in elucidating the extent of crime expansion or reduction, whether crime rates are increasing or decreasing. Utilizing these numbers helps arrive at appropriate solutions to reduce crimes and determine therapeutic methods that could serve as the cornerstone for addressing criminal problems. This involves the development of a balanced and regulated strategy supported by specialized statistical and crime research institutions.(Solorzano, 2021, p. 1).

As for the statistical data in this study, it was sourced from the Judicial Police Department in the Security Directorate of Algiers Province. This source is characterized by credibility and discipline in its work, particularly in activities related to information technology, conducted by specialists in that field.

Third: Crime Rates in the Algiers Province for the Period (2016-2022)

In this section, we will present data in the form of tables related to criminal statistics in the Algiers Province, as made available to us by the Judicial Police Department of the Provincial Security in Algiers. The data covers the period from 2016 to 2022, and we will attempt a sociological analysis and interpretation of these statistics.

Table1: Types of Crime in the Province of Algiers for the Period (2016-2022)

Years CrimeTypes	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage
Crimes Against Individuals	10692	26,59	9081	24,64	9902	21,18	8486	18,01	7700	17,31	9369	16,55	9192	11,49
Crimes Against Public Order	2991	7,44	1994	5,41	1876	4,01	5842	12,40	6138	13,80	5656	9,99	7439	9,30
Crimes Against Property	13940	34,67	12739	34,57	15344	32,82	14157	30,05	10608	23,85	14298	25,26	15217	19,03
Drug-related Crimes	11752	29,23	12190	33,08	17219	36,83	15972	33,91	18022	40,53	24487	43,27	41072	51,37
Economic and Financial Crimes	162	0,40	217	0,58	1666	3,56	1858	3,94	1244	2,79	1981	3,50	1699	2,12
Crimes Against Family and Public Morals	418	1,03	348	0,94	354	0,75	390	0,82	298	0,67	312	0,55	298	0,37
Cybercrimes	245	0,60	276	0,74	384	0,82	393	0,83	454	1,02	483	0,85	5033	6,29
Total	40200	100	36845	100	46745	100	47098	100	44464	100	56586	100	79950	100

The Source: Judicial Police Department for Provincial Security in Algiers

By presenting the data in Table No. (01), we notice a decrease in the number of registered cases during the period (2016-2022) regarding crimes against individuals. The percentage was 26.59% in 2016, decreasing to 11.49% in 2022. On the other hand, crimes against public order increased during this period. The percentage was 7.44% in 2016, rising to approximately 12.40% in 2019 and slightly decreasing to 9.30% in 2022. Crimes against property witnessed a significant decrease compared to previous years. The percentage was 34.67% in 2016, and in 2022, it became 19.03%. Additionally, drug-related crimes showed a substantial increase. The percentage was 29.23% in 2016, gradually rising to 51.37% in 2022. Economic and financial crimes increased slightly during this period, starting at 0.40% in 2016, reaching approximately 3.50% in 2021, and then decreasing to 2.12% in 2022.

Crimes against family and public morals maintained relatively stable percentages throughout the period (2016-2022). In 2016, the percentage was 1.03%, decreasing to 0.94% in 2017 and remaining close to 0.34% in 2022. Cybercrimes witnessed a significant increase during various periods, with the percentage being 0.60% in 2016 and reaching 6.29% in 2022.

In summary, our analysis of the table indicates a noticeable increase in certain crimes. The crimes against public order, especially, can be explained by the imbalance and instability in the relationship between state entities and the society as a whole. Individuals express their frustration with living conditions and deprivation by engaging in acts of vandalism against public property. The Relative Deprivation Theory suggests that high expectations, coupled with a sense of deprivation, can lead to deviant and violent actions as a reaction to the feeling of being deprived. When there is a perception of insufficient resources within a society, anti-establishment actions emerge as a reaction to cover the negative aspects individuals face. Furthermore, the increase in drug-related crimes can be attributed to another significant factor: the attempt by some foreign countries to flood Algeria with drugs.

The accumulation of deficiencies in various areas, affecting individuals in general and youth, in particular, drives them towards drug addiction or trafficking, as a means of escaping the harsh reality and difficult social conditions they are facing. This leads to the emergence of various negative thoughts, which then translate into realistic actions that spread among diverse groups. Peer groups play a significant role in influencing conformity to their objectives and actions. Sutherland's Differential Association Theory suggests that criminal behavior is learned and acquired in a social environment. (Smith et al., 2020, p. 3).

The interaction with deviant peers, those who do not adhere to societal laws, acts as an incentive for an increase in deviant individuals, as they adopt contrary behaviors to law-abiding individuals. (Shah, 2017, p. 59).

The challenges in living conditions and the intensity of deprivation extend beyond previous crimes to encompass economic and financial crimes. The substantial needs an individual experiences in society may drive them to resort to any means that brings them money, fulfilling their needs and requirements, even if through illegal and unlawful methods. Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs theory posits that the absence or deficiency of needs can lead an individual to feel resentment and despair about their social situation, deteriorating their mental state and consequently engaging in behaviors contrary to the law and society.

The observed increase in cybercrimes or electronic crimes can be explained by the widespread prevalence of electronic crime in society. (Trivedi, 2019, p. 38) This is

attributed to the lack of regulatory controls and the absence of precautionary laws to educate and alert individuals about the optimal use of electronic means.

While other crimes have experienced a decline in their rates, including crimes against individuals, crimes against family and public morals, and crimes against property, this can be interpreted by the increased cohesion among community members. Moreover, extensive awareness and guidance regarding the importance of family preservation and social relationships have contributed significantly. Educational studies, courses, and television programs have played a crucial role in fostering this awareness. Additionally, the high population density in the Algerian state has a significant impact on the increase and exacerbation of crimes.

Table2: The Crime Types in the Province of Algiers for the Period (2016-2022)

Years Sectors	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage
Dar El Beida	5662	24,66	6574	28,81	7833	29,64	6288	25,52	6336	27,99	7093	21,70	8749	21,36
Bab El Oued	3184	13,86	2937	12,87	3503	13,25	3837	15,57	3120	13,78	4317	13,20	9882	24,12
Sidi M'hamed	3416	14,87	3069	13,45	3659	13,84	3445	13,98	2721	12,02	6070	18,57	7857	19,18
El Harrach	3209	13,97	2875	12,60	3370	12,75	3205	13,00	3217	14,21	4348	13,30	619	1,51
Bir Mourad Raïs	3062	13,33	3155	13,82	3358	12,70	3084	12,51	3143	13,88	5086	15,56	5725	13,97
Hussein Dey	4426	19,27	4206	18,43	4701	17,79	4778	19,39	4099	18,10	5767	17,64	8127	19,84
Total	22959	100	22816	100	26424	100	24637	100	22636	100	32681	100	40959	100

The Source: Judicial Police Department for Provincial Security in Algiers

Analyzing the data from Table 02, we observe significant fluctuations in crime rates in Casablanca during the period from 2016 to 2022. In 2016, the crime rate was 24.66%, which increased to 29.64% in 2018, followed by a gradual decrease to 21.70% in 2021 and 21.36% in 2022. Meanwhile, Bab El Oued witnessed a substantial increase in crime rates, rising from 13.86% in 2016 to 24.12% in 2022. Similarly, SidiM'Hamed experienced a gradual increase, reaching 14.87% in 2016, 13.98% in 2019, and eventually rising to 19.18% in 2022.

On the contrary, the El Harrach sector saw a significant decrease in crime rates, plummeting from 13.97% in 2016 to a mere 1.51% in 2022. Birkhadem's crime rates remained relatively stable at 13.33% in 2016, 12.51% in 2019, 15.56% in 2021, and 13.97% in 2022. Similarly, Hussein Dey maintained consistent crime rates, with percentages of 19.27% in 2016, 19.39% in 2019, and 19.84% in 2022.

From our analysis of the table, we can deduce that crime has increased in various sectors of the Algerian state, particularly in Casablanca. This highlights a significant deficiency in surveillance and preventive campaigns in the region, along with a lack of deterrent measures to curb deviant behavior among the youth. The substantial increase in crime rates in Bab El Oued suggests a widening scope of criminal activities in the area, possibly attributed to administrative neglect and the absence of preventive and corrective systems to address the region's challenges and deviations.

The theory of broken windows suggests a correlation between the simple chaos in neighborhood relationships, such as the presence of youth causing disorder at building entrances, and the occurrence of unethical actions. (Pandey& Raj Pathak, 2021, p.1722)

The theory posits that this disorder encourages some criminals to commit serious crimes in these areas. The lack of law enforcement in these regions is evident, especially in Bab El Oued, which has experienced a significant surge in crime rates compared to its previous low levels. Hussein Dey ranks third in crime rates from 2016 to 2022, followed by SidiM'Hamed in fourth place and Birkhadem in fifth place. All these sectors witnessed an increase in crime rates during this period, indicating a systemic ethical breakdown and disruption of educational norms.

Interestingly, the only sector that experienced a substantial decline in crime rates is El Harrach. This can be attributed to strict surveillance measures and periodic surprise campaigns by the police and national gendarmerie, leading to the apprehension of most criminal groups and deviant individuals

Table3: The distribution of crimes in the Algerian state by gender for the period (2016-2022).

Years Gender	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage
Females	2456	5,83	2050	4,81	2125	4,46	2100	4,84	1930	4,13	2157	4,34	1491	2,19
Males	39624	94,16	40544	95,18	45513	95,53	41260	95,15	44705	95,86	47514	95,65	66493	97,80
Total	42080	100	42594	100	47638	100	43360	100	46635	100	49671	100	67984	100

The Source: Judicial Police Department of Provincial Security in Algiers

Through the presentation of data in table number (03), we notice that males are the most crime-prone category throughout the period from 2016 to 2022. The percentage of their criminal activities was 94.16% in 2016 and remained on the same trajectory with slight increases in other periods, reaching 97.80% in 2022. On the other hand, the female category is considered to have very low criminal activity. The percentages during the period (2016-2022) were 5.83% in 2016 and decreased to 2.19% in 2022.

From our analysis of the table, we can conclude that males are the most prone to criminal behavior in the province of Algiers. This can be explained by Emile Durkheim's anomie theory, which suggests that anomie is the failure of social standards and societal conditions. In such conditions, the standards are unable to regulate the activities of members of society. This means that societal conditions cannot lead individuals to their proper positions in society, making it difficult for them to adapt socially (Gomez-Diago, 2020, p.2)

This, in turn, leads to frustration, dissatisfaction, conflict, and deviance. In essence, males are the category most likely to deviate from the law, and society struggles to control their thoughts and behaviors. (Marks, 2021, p.330) They are considered a liberated category, largely detached from societal norms, following their own interests, and satisfying their desires and requirements in any way they see fit.

Table4: The distribution of crimes in the province of Algiers based on age during the period from 2016 to 2022.

years Age Group	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage
Under 18 years	1470	3,49	1494	3,50	1355	2,84	1385	3,19	1155	2,47	1507	3,03	1491	2,19
18 to 28 years	19491	46,31	20175	47,36	24636	51,71	21610	49,83	22955	49,22	27608	55,58	33872	49,82
29 to 40 years	15223	36,17	15558	36,52	15900	33,37	14516	33,47	15677	33,61	13587	27,35	22365	32,89
40 years and above	5896	14,01	5367	12,60	5747	12,06	5849	13,48	6848	14,68	6969	14,03	10256	15,08
Total	42080	100	42594	100	47638	100	43360	100	46635	100	49671	100	67984	100

The Source: Judicial Police Department of Provincial Security in Algiers

Analyzing the table, we observe that the age group most involved in crime during the period (2016-2022) is between 18 and 28 years, with a rate of 46.31% in 2016 increasing to 49.82% in 2022. The second-highest age group is 29 to 40 years, with rates of 36.17% in 2016 and 32.89% in 2022. Following closely is the age group of 40 years and above, with rates of 14.01% in 2016 and 15.08% in 2022. The lowest crime rate is found in the age group under 18, accounting for 3.49% in 2016 and decreasing to 2.19% in 2022.

From our analysis, it is evident that the youth, aged 18 to 28, commit crimes at a significantly higher rate. Subsequently, the age group of 29 to 40 years follows. This underscores the challenges and life obstacles faced by individuals, particularly the youth, in achieving their goals and aspirations. When legitimate avenues are blocked, and society fails to provide a conducive and dignified living environment, it leads to frustration and despair, driving them towards deviance and criminal behavior.

Robert Merton's strain theory, emphasizing the conflict between cultural goals and the acceptable means to achieve them, aligns with this perspective. When individuals encounter social and success-related pressures without viable means to attain these goals—such as education, employment, and financial stability—they experience anomie. Merton argues that the conflict between institutional means and cultural goals contributes to deviance. (Merton, 1938, p.672)

Additionally, Dollard's theory of frustration and aggression suggests that aggressive behavior arises from individual frustrations. These frustrations incite aggressive conduct directed towards the source of the frustration, intensifying with repeated instances. Therefore, as young people face numerous frustrations related to employment, an uncertain future, and life challenges, it propels them towards desperate actions that harm both themselves and those around them. (Brewer & Elson, 2017)

Contrastingly, the age group of 40 years and above exhibits lower criminal involvement, indicating a higher degree of self-awareness and control. However, a minority may deviate due to psychological, financial, or even religious pressures, highlighting the complexity of individual personalities regardless of age. (Hirschi, n.d.)

The age group below 18 represents a very small percentage of crimes, as they are still considered minors. Their lower inclination towards criminal activities can be attributed to their limited exposure to the harsh realities faced by older youth. However, this doesn't negate the occurrence of deviant behaviors and crimes among some, as witnessed in school environments.

Table5: The distribution of crimes in the state of Algeria according to profession for the period (2016-2022)

Years Occupation	2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022	
	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage	Incidence	Percentage
Employees	1630	3,89	1412	3,31	1127	2,36	1505	3,47	1558	3,33	1833	3,69	2065	3,04
Workers	7797	18,61	7562	17,77	8627	18,12	7958	18,36	7264	15,56	9542	19,24	11356	16,74
Self-Employed	7334	17,50	7373	17,32	8792	18,46	8108	18,70	9851	21,10	10703	21,58	16303	24,04
Unemployed	23796	56,80	24917	58,55	27755	58,29	24451	56,41	26854	57,52	26207	52,84	36542	53,89
Total	41893	100	42554	100	47608	100	43340	100	46682	100	49592	100	67802	100

The Source: Judicial Police Department of the Provincial Security in Algiers

Analyzing the data from Table 05, we observe that the most criminally active group, ranking first during the period (2016-2022), is the category of unemployed individuals or those without a profession. Their percentage was 56.29% in 2016, then increased to 58.29% in 2018, followed by a decrease to 53.89% in 2022. In the second position, we find the self-employed category, which experienced an increase from 17.50% in 2016 to 24.04% in 2022. Next in the third position are the workers, with their percentage decreasing from 18.61% in 2016 to 16.74% in 2022. The last and fourth category is employees, showing a slight decrease during the period (2016-2022) with percentages of 3.89% in 2016 and 3.04% in 2022.

From our analysis of the table, it is evident that individuals without a job or occupation are more prone to criminal activities. This highlights the correlation between the lack of employment, self-satisfaction, and fulfillment in various aspects, driving individuals towards committing crimes. The rise in unemployment in a specific area correlates with an increase in violent behaviors and violations against individuals and society.

The presence of emptiness in an individual's life, the rejection of their needs, and the breakdown of their aspirations lead them to become adversaries to everything associated with society, including themselves. In this context, Hirschi's social control theory emphasizes four essential elements: attachment, involvement, commitment, and belief. These elements emphasize the importance of positive connections, engagement in beneficial activities, commitment to specific goals, and adherence to societal values, ethics, laws, and the opinions of others as barriers or isolators against deviant behavior.

Therefore, individuals who lack employment and are not engaged in constructive activities are more susceptible to deviate and engage in unethical behaviors. Conversely, employed individuals exhibit significantly lower crime rates compared to the unemployed, emphasizing the role of job availability and increased youth employment in reducing criminal tendencies and filling the void for individuals. However, it is important to note that crime is not entirely eradicated, as evidenced by criminal rates among those in professions. This suggests the existence of other motivating factors for criminal behavior, including a lack of strict surveillance and deterrent laws against such individuals.

Study Results:

Among the key findings obtained from this study, we can summarize the following:

1. Analysis of data from the Judicial Police Department of the Capital Security in Algiers reveals a significant increase in crimes against public property during the period (2016-2022), with a percentage increase of 7.44% in 2016 and 9.30% in 2022.
2. The study indicates a substantial increase in drug-related crimes, with a percentage of 29.23% in 2016 and 51.37% in 2022.
3. There is a slight increase in economic and financial crimes, with percentages of 0.40% in 2016 and 2.12% in 2022.
4. Cybercrimes showed a notable increase, reaching percentages of 0.60% in 2016 and 6.29% in 2022.
5. The Dar El Beida region was identified as the highest in crime rates during the period (2016-2022), with a percentage of 24.44% in 2016.
6. Bab El Oued comes second in the study, experiencing an increase in crime rates of 13.86% in 2016 and 24.12% in 2022.
7. Hussein Dey holds the third position in terms of crime rates during the period (2016-2022), with percentages of 19.27% in 2016 and 19.84% in 2022.
8. SidiM'Hamed is identified as the sector ranking fourth in the increase of crime during the period (2016-2022), with percentages of 14.87% in 2016 and 19.18% in 2022.
9. The study reveals that BirMouradRaïs represents the fifth sector in terms of crime rates, reaching 13.33% in 2016 and 13.97% in 2022.
10. Male individuals in the province of Algiers exhibit higher crime rates compared to females during the period (2016-2022), with percentages of 94.16% in 2016 and 97.80% in 2022.
11. The age group from 18 to 28 years old is identified as the most prone to committing crimes in the province of Algiers during the period (2016-2022), with percentages of 46.31% in 2016 and 49.82% in 2022. The second-highest age group is from 29 to 40 years old, with percentages of 36.17% in 2016 and 32.89% in 2022.
12. Unemployed individuals or those without a profession are identified as the most criminal category in the province of Algiers during the period (2016-2022), with percentages of 56.80% in 2016 and 53.89% in 2022.

Conclusion:

Through this study conducted on crime statistics in the province of Algiers for the period (2016-2022), the aim was to understand the diverse crimes represented by various social categories, regions, and sectors that contribute significantly to crime within the province.

We concluded that the criminal phenomenon in Algiers is significantly increasing, starting with crimes against public property, along with a substantial rise in drug-related offenses and cybercrime. There is also a slight increase in economic and financial crimes, alongside a significant incidence of crime committed by unemployed individuals. The study also demonstrated that the most crime-prone areas in Algiers are El Harrach, followed by Bab El Oued in terms of rising crime rates, then Hussein dey, followed by Sidi Mohammed, and finally Bir Mourad Raïs. Furthermore, one of the results shows that the male demographic in the state is the most involved in criminal activities, with the age group most likely to commit crimes being young people aged between 18 and 28 years. Thus, the security services in Algiers must intensify their monitoring of these sectors and conduct preventive campaigns against various criminal behaviors.

The study indicates a substantial increase in crime in Algiers, particularly in drug-related and cybercrimes, along with a notable contribution to crime by unemployed individuals. Therefore, security authorities in Algiers need to enhance surveillance in their sectors and implement preventive campaigns against various criminal behaviors.

In conclusion, criminal behavior and crime statistics, despite continuous growth, do not entirely reflect the actual societal reality. Various social and economic factors contribute to this phenomenon. Hence, it is essential for society and judicial institutions to eliminate these factors leading to societal decay and the emergence of dysfunction through the spread of crimes. This collective effort aims to uplift the community, stabilize it, and mitigate the exacerbation of criminal incidents.

Recommendations:

The recommendations drawn from the study are as follows:

- Increase police presence in vital areas and enhance communication with the community to promote safety.
- Improve alarm and surveillance systems in the province by providing effective alert features and surveillance systems to support monitoring and rapid response.
- Establish regular meetings between the police and the community to enhance communication and understand local needs.
- Support social projects and partnerships that contribute to improving community conditions.
- Back educational and training programs, enhancing employment opportunities to mitigate crime causes.
- Activate comprehensive efforts through collaboration between authorities, the community, and the private sector.
- Launch educational initiatives and employment programs to support youth and provide them with effective participation in the job market.
- Utilize technology, such as data analysis and artificial intelligence, to enhance the authorities' ability to predict and respond to crimes effectively.

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