Data Article

Analysis of selected crime data in Nigeria

Pelumi E. Oguntunde a,*, Oluwadare O. Ojo b, Hilary I. Okagbue a, Omoleye A. Oguntunde c

a Department of Mathematics, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria
b Department of Statistics, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Nigeria
c Department of Business Management, Covenant University, Ota, Nigeria

Abstract

Crime is an act that brings about offences and it is punishable under the law. Major crimes in Nigeria include rape, kidnapping, murder, burglary, fraud, terrorism, robbery, cyber-crimes, bribery and corruption, money laundering and so on. According to the statistics released by the Nigerian National Bureau of Statistics in 2016, Lagos, Abuja, Delta, Kano, Plateau, Ondo, Oyo, Bauchi, Adamawa and Gombe States made the top ten list of states with high number of crimes. Crime is an important topic and it is of interest to us because of the consequences and penalties it attracts (which ranges from fine to death). This data article contains the partial analysis (both descriptive and inferential) of crime data set obtained between 1999 and 2013. The aim of the study is to show the pattern and rate of crime in Nigeria based on the data collected and to show the relationships that exist among the various crime types. Analyzing this data set can provide insight on crime activities within Nigeria.

© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).

*Corresponding author.
E-mail address: pelumi.oguntunde@covencantuniversity.edu.ng (P.E. Oguntunde).

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.143
2352-3409/© 2018 The Authors. Published by Elsevier Inc. This is an open access article under the CC BY license (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).
### Specifications Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject area</th>
<th>Social Sciences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More specific subject area</td>
<td>Psychology, Criminology, Social Statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type of data</td>
<td>Table and text file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How data was acquired</td>
<td>Secondary data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data format</td>
<td>Raw, partial analyzed (Descriptive and Inferential)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental factors</td>
<td>Data sets on some reported crime activities in Nigeria between 1999 and 2013 (21 years).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental features</td>
<td>Observations on the number of cases of murder, arm robbery, assault, felonious wounding, man slaughter, bribery and corruption, burglary (including store breaking and house breaking).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data source location</td>
<td>The data was obtained from Nigeria's Bureau of Statistics (NBS) database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data accessibility</td>
<td>All the data are in this data article</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Value of the data

- The data provide insight on crime activities and its study can help in crime reduction (protection of communities) and decision making.
- The partial analysis provided can be used to explain the relationships that exist between some of the crime activities.
- The data is useful in the following areas: criminology, sociology, psychology and statistics.
- The data can further be analyzed using other statistical methods like Principal Component Analysis (PCA), Panel data analysis and so on.

1. **Data**

The data in this article involves the reported cases of murder, arm robbery, assault, felonious wounding, man slaughter, bribery and corruption, burglary (including store breaking and house breaking) in Nigeria between the years 1999 and 2013. Ref. [1] has rated crime activities according to states in Nigeria and these criminal activities can be linked to poverty, unemployment, inflation, illiteracy, lack of education, greediness and over-population [2–6]. The study of crime is however very important because of its several implications on the society at large. Other studies on crime can be found in Refs. [7–20] and the references therein.

The dataset used in this study was collected as a secondary data and it can be assessed as Supplementary data. The nature of the data is such that it can be analyzed using correlation analysis, principal component analysis, time series analysis and so on.

The summary of the data is as provided in Table 1.

From Table 1, Assault has the highest number of cases (with a total of 921,694 reported cases) over the years considered, followed by Burglary.

A graphical representation of the raw data is as shown in Fig. 1.

Also, a graph representing the mean number of crimes reported for each of the crime types is as shown in Fig. 2.

From Fig. 2, Assault remains the most common type of crime reported based on its mean value followed by Burglary. The least among the crime types is Manslaughter. This also affirms the results in Table 1.

The pattern and trend of the crimes between 1999 and 2013 is made available in Figs. 3–10.
Table 1
Summary statistics of the data set on crime activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Crime types</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>Mode</th>
<th>Sum</th>
<th>Skewness</th>
<th>Kurtosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>1814.48</td>
<td>1453^a</td>
<td>38,104</td>
<td>1.056</td>
<td>0.565</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armed Robbery</td>
<td>2126.19</td>
<td>1064^a</td>
<td>44,650</td>
<td>0.058</td>
<td>-1.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>43890.19</td>
<td>28,925</td>
<td>921,694</td>
<td>-0.120</td>
<td>-1.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Felonious Wounding</td>
<td>16667.05</td>
<td>9659^a</td>
<td>350,008</td>
<td>1.257</td>
<td>4.317</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manslaughter</td>
<td>33.52</td>
<td>14^a</td>
<td>704</td>
<td>0.935</td>
<td>0.074</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bribery and Corruption</td>
<td>208.80</td>
<td>10^a</td>
<td>4368</td>
<td>0.878</td>
<td>-0.220</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burglary</td>
<td>22179.10</td>
<td>10,265</td>
<td>463,761</td>
<td>3.520</td>
<td>14.231</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^a Denotes multiple mode. However, the smallest number is shown.

Fig. 1. Graphical representation of the number of crime activities.

Fig. 2. Graphical representation of the mean number of the different crime types.
2. Experimental design, materials and methods

This article shows the strength of linear relationship that exists between crime activities using correlation analysis. It further tests whether the linear relationship is significantly different from zero.

Fig. 3. The pattern of murder cases for the 21 years.

Fig. 4. The pattern of armed robbery cases for the 21 years.

Fig. 5. The pattern of assault cases for the 21 years.
Fig. 6. The pattern of felonious wounding cases for the 21 years.

Fig. 7. The pattern of man slaughter cases for the 21 years.

Fig. 8. The pattern of bribery and corruption cases for the 21 years.
or not. In particular, the hypothesis tested for the linear relationship between murder and armed robbery is:

\[ H_0: \text{The linear relationship between murder and armed robbery is not significantly different from zero.} \]

\[ H_1: \text{The linear relationship between murder and armed robbery is significantly different from zero.} \]

Versus

From Table 2, the results written in bold indicate a significant correlation among the pairs considered at 0.05 level of significance. We can however say that:

- The positive linear relationship between murder and armed robbery is significantly different from zero.
- The negative linear relationship between murder and armed assault is significantly different from zero.
- The negative linear relationship between armed robbery and assault is significantly different from zero.
There is a significant positive linear relationship between assault and man slaughter.
There is a significant positive linear relationship between assault and bribery and corruption.
There is a significant negative linear relationship between felonious wounding and man slaughter.
There is a significant positive linear relationship between man slaughter and bribery and corruption.
There is a significant positive linear relationship between man slaughter and burglary.

Acknowledgements

The research was supported by Covenant University, Nigeria. The comments of the anonymous reviewers are also appreciated.

Transparency document. Supporting information

Transparency data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.143.

Appendix A. Supporting information

Supplementary data associated with this article can be found in the online version at https://doi.org/10.1016/j.dib.2018.05.143.

References