Review of: "The Correlation between Poverty and Crime in Pakistan"

E.K. Ceesay[1]

1 University of the Gambia

This article is interesting, but it lacks some important things to make it relevant to readers. First, there needs to be a strong positive correlation between crime and poverty. This is true, but it must be backed by statistics and data. Second, the author can apply either qualitative or quantitative data in a single study by first trying to understand the people's opinions, including expert interviews, KIIs, and FGDs, to get some information about the crimes that are happening in Pakistan and what the likely impact is that they are facing as crimes occur, such as their transaction levels, the level of inflation, commodity prices, housing prices, consumption levels, investment, etc. Thirdly, the author needs to consider either a binary choice method or a panel cross-section study or a time series study to see the rate of change or the probability that crime increases poverty by considering multiple factors, including feudalism, inflation, political corruption, population growth, an inadequate education system, and the unsustainable utilization of natural resources, democratic deficits, and global economic variables as the author already mentioned. This way, the readers will link the impact of crime in Pakistan and how that crime leads to poverty. The most famous econometrics methods to study this are the probit or logit method, multinomial logistic models, or time series VAR, ARDL, Granger, panel VAR, panel ARDL, panel cointegration, FMOLS, DOLS, and you might study the volatility of commodity prices on crime by using ARCH, GARCH, and you might want to study the multivariate time series of crime on poverty in the past by using an ARMA process, and you might want to take the lag and lead of the crime on poverty as previously, now, and in the future. This will help you to understand that anytime crime happens, poverty increases because people tend to run from place to place to search for accommodation, and there is no time for the exchange of goods and services as people think how to survive from war, theft, etc. In conclusion, I know that if the author uses econometrics and statistical approaches to deal with this article, policy makers and society will have more ideas on how to avoid crime because of the negative impact it brings, such as poverty, hunger, food insecurity, malnutrition, loss of life, loss of property, corruption, conflict, and it opens doors to many bad behaviors.