



THE KENYA POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL CRIME REPORT 2014

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A. INTRODUCTION

The year faced numerous challenges which have become increasingly sophisticated and complex. The trend of crime and insecurity was orchestrated by among others, terrorism, proliferation of small arms and light weapons, inequity of resources, organized crimes, drug and substance abuse, community boundary disputes, sophistication of technology and politics driven by ethnic rivalry.

Although a **decrease** in crime was recorded by **3%** the Country experienced major incidents with high deaths rates and injury to people and loss of property i.e Nairobi, Coast, North Eastern and North Rift Regions.

i) Crime analysis

In the year 2014 the overall crime recorded was **69736** cases which was a decrease of **2456** cases or **3%** as compared to 2013 which recorded **71832** cases.

The country experienced **decreases** in the following offences as follows: - Vehicles and Other Thefts **392** cases or **24%**, Theft by Servant **423** cases or **16%**, Robbery **540** cases or **15%**, Stealing **1413** cases or **12%**, Breaking **741** cases or **12%**, Other penal code offences **600** cases or **10%**, Homicide **229** cases or **8%** and Theft of Stock **117** cases or **6%**.

However **increases** were noted in Criminal damage **105** cases or **3%**, Other offences against persons **567** cases or **3%**, offences against morality **405** cases or **8%**, Economic crimes **287** cases or **10%**, and Dangerous drugs **534** cases or **12%**, *see appendix 1*

ii) Monthly Crime Analysis

In monthly crime analysis, **decreases** were noted in April **14%** , May **13%**, June **9%**, November **8%** October **7%**, February **6%**, July **6%** and January **4%**, while **increases** was recorded in March **16%**, December **10%**, August **3%** and September **3%**. *See appendix 2*

iii) County crime analysis according to prevalence

On County crime analysis the most crime prevalent counties were recorded in Nairobi **6732** cases, Nakuru **4525** cases, Kiambu **4449** cases, Mombasa **2946** cases, and Murang'a **2501** cases.

The least crime recorded in Isiolo **219** cases, Mandera **252** cases, Lamu **316** cases, Marsabit **370** cases, Samburu **371** cases, and Wajir **438** cases. *See appendix 3*

iv) Regional crime trend analysis

On Regional crime analysis, the regions which recorded **increases** were Nyanza **22%**, NEP **18%**, Central **9%** and Rift Valley **3 %**. **Decreases** were recorded in Eastern **32 %**, Nairobi **24 %** Western **12 %**, and Coast by **6%**. *See appendix 4*

v) Crime index per 100,000 persons

Taita Taveta County had the highest crime index of **335** cases per 100,000 persons. It was followed by Kirinyaga **312** cases, Mombasa **286** cases, Lamu **264** cases and Nakuru **258** cases and Nyandarua **250** cases. On the other hand Mandera County recorded the least crime index of **37** cases, Wajir **40** cases, Makueni **59** cases Machakos **60** cases. *See appendix 5*

vi) Offences crime trend analysis

During the period of the review the prevalence of dangerous drugs recorded highest in Kiambu **701** cases, Muranga **464** cases, Nairobi **352** cases, Mombasa **332** cases, and Nakuru **205** cases. According to the statistics defilement under the offences against morality recorded of **331** cases or **11 %**, incest by **15** cases or **7 %**, creating disturbance **183** cases or **4%**, Assault by **143** cases or **1 %**. *See appendix 6*

B. CAUSES OF INSECURITY

i) Inter tribal/communal conflicts

Tribal conflicts fuelled by ethnic incitement remains the cause of serious conflicts as experienced in Mandera, Wajir, Isiolo due to competition for resources mainly land , pasture and water.

During the period under review skirmishes/attacks were witnessed in Mandera and Wajir counties in what can be termed as Inter-Communal Conflict between Garreh and Degodia communities. Competition over control and access to natural resources, erosion of customary

institutions, ethnocentrism, and land demarcation are other issues that generated conflict in the region.

The skirmishes resulted to **45** deaths, **30** injuries and destruction of property involving torching of houses leading to the displacements of populace in the affected areas. As a result of these the Police officers managed to arrest seventy seven (**77**) suspects and were arraigned in court.

Number of People Killed / Injured during 2014		
Tribe/Clan	Killed	Injured
Degodia	38	14
Garreh	5	11
Unknown	2	5
Total	45	30

ii) Terrorism

In the period under review Suspected Al-Shabaab militias posed security threats with incidents of grenade attacks, IEDs and shootings witnessed particularly at Major urban centres and most recently in remote places and public roads i.e. Nairobi, Mombasa, Garissa, Mandera and Wajir. Porous borders along the Northern and Eastern Kenya have been identified as transit routes for the militia from Somali. In most instances the targeted groups were Security officers, places frequented by tourists along the Coastal beaches, Passenger Service Vehicles, Churches, Malls and other crowded Social places. Since the year **2012** to **2014** a total of **129** incidents occurred this led to **312** deaths and **779** injuries. A total of **318** suspects in connection with these acts were arrested and profiled by Police before being arraigned in court.

On 22nd November 2014 the worst incident occurred when people perceived to be Al-Shabaab militias in Mandera County, attacked **28 non-muslims** heading to Nairobi from Mandera who were travelling by bus at Arabia along Mandera-Arabia-Elwak Road where all were shot dead.

On 2nd December 2014, **36 quarry workers** were killed at Koromey within Mandera East, as a result a major joint operation was launched in Mandera County and its environment to completely disarm the illegally armed militia, arrest and prosecute them, trace and deal with the Al-Shabaab adherents and other organized gangs for peace and tranquility to return to the County.

Summary of Terrorists/Al-Shabaab Related Incidents

2012				
	COUNTY	NO.OF INCIDENTS	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF INJURED
1	WAJIR	7	1	11
2	NAIROBI	14	20	152
3	GARISSA	13	19	102
4	MOMBASA	7	10	92
5	MANDERA	5	1	15
6	KWALE	0	0	0
7	MARSABIT	1		1
8	LAMU	0	0	0
	TOTAL	47	51	373

2013				
	COUNTY	NO.OF INCIDENTS	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF INJURED
1	WAJIR	6	2	33
2	NAIROBI	5	69	161
3	GARISSA	7	13	8
4	MOMBASA	4	1	15
5	MANDERA	9	3	10
6	KWALE	0	0	0
7	MARSABIT	0	0	0
8	LAMU	0	0	0
	TOTAL	31	88	227

2014				
	COUNTY	NO.OF INCIDENTS	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF INJURED
1	WAJIR	3	1	22
2	NAIROBI	8	24	39
3	GARISSA	12	6	39
4	MOMBASA	6	9	41
5	MANDERA	12	64	22
6	KWALE	1	0	10
7	MARSABIT	2	2	3
8	LAMU	3	67	3
	TOTAL	47	173	179

iii) Radicalization of Youths in Mombasa

Radicalization has remained the most significant threat, when individuals especially the youth make the decision for whatever reason, to act violently based on their beliefs. The target population affects the Muslim youth and religious groups in Mombasa, Lamu and Kwale counties who are vulnerable because of unemployment. Due to this the terrorist cells have decided to radicalize them in order to derive their terrorist's agenda. This radicalization has made

it hard for Police Officers to differentiate between the suspected Al-Shabaab and the radicalized youth.

Because of these, Police Officers while acting on intelligence carried out numerous raids to flush out suspected criminals in the mosque. As a result the mosques' of **Masjid Swaafa** and **Masjid Minna** and others were raided but unfortunately radicalized youths retaliated and attempted to hurl grenades and shoot at the officers. Police acted swiftly whereby 4 people were killed while three were injured. Two hundred and seventy four (274) suspects were arrested and interrogated before being arraigned in court.

iv) Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) activities

Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) group has over the recent past been agitating for separation of Coast Region because they believe that the Region, could chart its own destiny in terms of socio-economic and political advancement. The group seems to have gained a lot of support and following from the Coast people, including the local leaders. However, calls for secession from the rest of the Country have not been supported fully thus posing security threats to the locals and security officers. In most cases they have attacked security installations and waged deadly attacks on unsuspecting members of the public. Notable incidents are as follows;

a) Invasion of security installations

Security in Coastal Region were taken aback, when two different groups of suspected **Mombasa Republican Council (MRC)** attempted to attack an Army Barrack in Nyali and another an Administration Police Camp in Malindi.

On 2nd November in Malindi at Maweni AP camp about 10 men armed with a rifle and machetes, took advantage of heavy down pour and attempted to attack the AP camp in Malindi but the officers managed to repulse the attackers. The attackers damaged motor vehicles parked outside the camp.

On the same date, a group of about 30 youth armed with machetes and other crude weapons also took advantage of the down pour and scaled the perimeter wall of Nyali KDF barracks and attempted to raid it. During the incident, two military officers sustain cut injuries where one succumbed to the injuries. Military officers managed to kill six (6) of the invaders who are

believed to be members of Mombasa Republican Council (MRC) as per their mode of dressing. One person was arrested and arraigned in court.

b) Mpeketoni/Witu deadly attacks

Between 15th June and 24th June 2014, sixty five (**65**) people were killed in Mpeketoni. Unknown attackers believed to be local gangs armed with sophisticated rifles invaded the area and shot people randomly and set fire on several premises which included AP Camp buildings, Equity bank building and several vehicles. During and after the attacks the residents of Mpeketoni and Witu areas fled their homes to stay in churches and schools fearing fresh attacks, this led to the closure of some schools.

A major security operation within Mpeketoni and Witu forest was conducted by NPS and KDF officers. Lamu Governor among other suspects were arrested and arraigned in court for murder and forcible transfer of population.

As a result of insecurity in Lamu, The Inspector General of Police imposed a curfew on 21st July, 2014. This was after the reported attacks in Mpeketoni, Panda Nguo, Hindi and Witu areas. during the period under the curfew eighty seven (87) people were arrested and vetted, seventy one (71) were released and sixteen (16) were arraigned in court. The Lamu region and its environs have experienced reduction in the attacks and more so general crimes.

v) Cattle Rustling

Cattle rustling was witnessed between Pokot, Samburu and Turkana because of scarce resources i.e. Livestock grazing field, water and land. Others contributing factors include boundary disputes, political interference and struggle for supremacy.

During the period under review, **84** cases of cattle rustling and **192** stock theft cases were reported. A total of **22,095** Livestock were raided but **5,743** were recovered whereby **37** people were killed while **52** others were injured.

Cattle rustling statistics for January to December 2014

REGION	LIVESTOCK RAID	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED	LIVESTOCK STOLEN	LIVESTOCK RECOVERED
RIFT VALLEY	52	31	40	14484	3518
CENTRAL	1	0	1	22	22

NORTH EASTERN	3	0	1	261	0
EASTERN	21	3	5	3287	1763
NYANZA	7	1	1	197	9
TOTAL	84	35	48	18251	5312

Stock Theft Figures

REGION	LIVESTOCK CASES	NO. OF PERSONS KILLED	NO. OF PERSONS INJURED	LIVESTOCK STOLEN	LIVESTOCK RECOVERED
RIFT VALLEY	85	2	1	725	97
NAIROBI	1	0	0	2	0
CENTRAL	10	0	1	25	11
EASTERN	34	0	1	2770	274
COAST	17	0	1	249	19
NYANZA	24	0	0	48	20
WESTERN	21	0	0	25	10
TOTAL	192	2	4	3844	431

vi) Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons(SALW).

The proliferation of small arms from neighbouring countries with internal strife, especially Somalia and Southern Sudan continues to adversely affect internal security. Police officers conducted operations to mob up illegal firearms where a total of **391** firearms and **5166** ammunition were recovered by police as follows; Rift-Valley **47** firearms and **345** ammunition; Western **12** firearms and **583** ammunition; Nyanza **28** firearms and **22** ammunition.; North-Eastern **31** firearms and **1925** Ammunition; Nairobi **194** firearms and **729** Ammunition; Coast **28** firearms and **1036** ammunition; Eastern **28** firearms and **474** ammunition and Central **23** firearms and **52** ammunition.

vii) Drug trafficking

Drug trafficking is a global phenomenon which affects virtually every Country in the world either as an origin, transit or destination. Kenya remains a key transit hub of drugs due to its strategic geographical location in the region. International drug syndicates, largely drawn from West Africa, Europe and Asia, use Kenya as an operational base. Drugs have become an increasing menace to the Kenyan society with abuse being prevalent amongst students and the youth. Proceeds from drug trafficking also facilitate money laundering and bankroll other crimes including terrorist activities.

The seizure and destruction of a ship vessel christened ‘MV ALNOOR’ with Heroine worth 1 Billion on Kenya’s territorial waters was also a strong indicator by the Government on the war against drugs on 29th August, 2014.

Stamping out these dreaded menaces is a high priority of the Government. The Government shall continue to review and improve the existing strategies to deal with these threats. Below are the seizures and arrests made;

SEIZURE OF DRUGS TRAFFICKED IN THE YEAR 2014					
TYPE OF DRUG	NO. OF CASES DETECTED	NO. OF PERSONS ARRESTED	NO. OF MALES ARRESTED	NO. OF FEMALES ARRESTED	QUANTITY OF DRUG
HEROIN	73	94	87	7	10.15 KILOGRAMS 558 SACHETS 2000 LTRS OF DIESEL MIX WITH HEROIN 3200 LTRS LIQUID HEROIN
COCAINE	10	12	9	3	11.27 KILOGRAMS, 12 SACHETS
(PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES) ROHYPNOL	4	4	3	1	42 TABLETS OF ROHYPNOL, 69 BENZOHELEL TABS
CANNABIS HERBAL	1272	1403	1276	127	4313.03 KGS 25045 ROLLS 4811 STONES 200 SEEDLINGS 796 PLANTS 53 BARS OF HASHISH 574 STICKS/STEMS 156 BROOMS
TOTAL	1359	1513	1375	138	

BREAKDOWN OF ARRESTED SUSPECTS BY NATIONALITY IN THE YEAR 2014	
KENYANS	1478
TANZANIAN	10
RWANDESE	1
SOUTH AFRICANS	3
NIGERIANS	4
TOGOLESE	1
PAKISTANI	6
INDIAN	2

UGANDANS	1
IRANIAN	1
UNKNOWN	6
TOTAL	1513



Drug vessel MV ALNOOR which was blown up at the Ocean in Mombasa.

viii) Smuggling of contraband goods

Smuggling of contraband goods has been rampant along the Kenya-Somalia border, Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Tanzania borders which has created an “untouchable” community of millionaires mainly Kenyan Somali traders. The flooding of Markets by contraband goods not of Kenyan brand such as Food stuff, Petroleum products, and Alcoholic stuff smuggled into the Country from neighboring countries has led to heavy lose of Government revenue. Police officers jointly with other law enforcement agencies conducted crackdown and seized the goods as indicated below;

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED CONTRABAND GOODS IN THE YEAR 2014		
TYPE OF GOODS	QUANTITY SEIZED	NO .OF ARRESTS MADE
Sugar	2,729 Bags(50kgs) OR 136.5 tonnes	26
Alcohol	5850 Sachets, 19,388 Litres	365
Ethanol/ Methanol	46750 Ltrs	9

Super Match Cigarettes	502 Packets	17
Milk	132Boxes, 158 Cartons	0
Rice	647 Bags(50 Kgs)	9
Viking Cooking Oil	101 Jericans, 15 Litres, 17 Boxes, 416 Cartons	1
	TOTAL	427

C. POLICE OFFICERS KILLED WHILE ON DUTY

Violent attacks on Police Officers were on the increase during the period under review. A notable deadly incident occurred at Kapendo along Turkana/West Pokot/Baringo counties between the Turkana and Pokot led to high insecurity tension in the area believed to be instigated by cattle rustling. In the wave of the simultaneous attacks a contingent of security officers drawn from APS and NPRs were dispatched to retrieve a Police motor vehicle which had been set ablaze by armed bandits. Upon arrival at Kasarani area along Lomelo–Kapedo road, unknown number of bandits believed to be Pokot tribesmen ambushed an AP platoon vehicle and a Toyota recovery team. They shot dead nineteen (19) Police Officers and three (3) civilians while three (3) other officers were injured. The officers were later flown to Nairobi for a specialized treatment.

In summary since the onset of the attacks (20th October, 2014), a total of twenty three (23) Police Officers have been killed and ten (10) injured. In addition ten (10) civilians were killed during the attacks.

A combined security operation by KDF and NPS was mounted to recover stolen firearms, mop up illegal firearms and track down the bandits. The stolen firearms were returned and some suspects were arrested and arraigned in court with connection to the incidents.

SUMMARY OF POLICE OFFICERS KILLED/INJURED IN 2014		
REGION	POLICE OFFICERS KILLED	POLICE OFFICERS INJURED
Central	1	9
North Eastern	2	2
Nairobi	7	16
Coast	3	13
Nyanza	0	4
Western	0	10
Eastern	0	3

Rift Valley	34	20
Total	40	77

D. KENYA – SOMALI BORDER INSECURITY

The conflicts in the neighbouring Country have led to influx of Refugees and Proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. Terrorists have taken advantage of the situation and created terrorist cells within the refugee camps which impact negatively on the security of the country. Due to these the Police Officers conducted swoops in the Dadaab, Hagadera and Ifo refugee camps to flush out aliens, and with the help of the KDF the vast porous border has remained calm.

E. ROAD SAFETY

In 2014 the total recorded cases of accidents were **5661** cases as compared to **6121** cases reported in 2013 .This indicates a decrease by **460** cases or **8%** . The total fatal victims recorded were **2910** as compared to **3126** victims in 2013 statistics. Therefore victims reduced by **216** or **7%** as compared to 2013. The measures put in place by the Government highlighted below can be attributed to great reduction of accidents and include; Introduction of tamper proof speed governors for all PSV vehicles; Enforcement of the alcohol breathalyzers (Alco-Blow); Acquisition and utilization of speed guns on identified accident hot spot areas; Introduction of cashless fare system; and Regulation of Night Travel of PSV buses and heavy fines and severe punishment of the offenders. .

NO. OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED				
	2013	2014	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	2546	2502	-44	-2
SERIOUS	2901	2556	-345	-12
SLIGHT	674	603	-71	-11
TOTAL	6121	5661	-460	-8

NO. OF VICTIMS PER CATEGORY				
	2013	2014	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	3126	2910	-216	-7
SERIOUS	6220	5060	-1160	-19
SLIGHT	4772	3963	-809	-17
TOTAL	14118	11933	-2185	-15

CLASSES OF VICTIMS						
	2013			2014		
	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT
PED	1444	1555	412	1341	1283	288
DRIV	277	507	275	267	513	317
PASS	794	2822	3738	646	2053	2996
P/PASS	158	456	145	161	442	175
P/CYC	129	169	47	104	115	31
M/CYC	325	705	160	391	654	156
TOTAL	3127	6214	4777	2910	5060	3963

F. CORRUPTION

In order to ensure accountability and ethical conduct by police officers, measures have been put in place in liaison with other stakeholder's e.g. the Ethics and Anti Corruption Commission to carry out surveillance and arrest of officers engaging in corrupt practices. Further to punitive measures taken, cases that emerge with little evidence that do not warrant prosecution are dealt with departmentally.

The measures put in place to curb corruption in the National Police Service include; enhanced Management and Supervision; Sensitization of officers through weekly lectures on issue of integrity and code of ethics; and arrest of suspects

G. POLICE ACTION

- Greater utilization of intelligence through community policing
- Expedited investigation and prosecution of cases.
- Rapid response through increased mobile and foot patrols
- Communal intervention of local peace committees to forge peaceful co-existence and reduce tensions between the communities.
- Surveillance and criminal intelligence collection.
- Apprehension of traffic offenders and subsequent prosecution through instant mobile courts.
- Security in major vital installations and Government buildings has been beefed up.
- Border security has been boosted at all entry/ exit points in collaboration with other Kenyan security agencies

- Peaceful meetings of Barazas to sensitize the community on co-existence have been put in place in warring communities experiencing cattle rustling and Inter ethnic/clan clashes.

H. WAY FORWARD/ RECOMMENDATIONS

- Increase the Police population ratio (1:450) – UN standards
- Equipping Police with modern investigation tools i.e. forensic laboratory
- Modernize ICT/CCTV Infrastructure

I. APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Crime figures for the years 2012/2013/2014

OFFENCES	2012	2013	DIFF	%DIFF	2013	2014	DIFF	DIFF%
HOMICIDE	2761	2878	117	4	2878	2649	-229	-8
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	4806	4779	-27	-1	4779	5184	405	8
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	20698	19344	-1354	-7	19344	19911	567	3
ROBBERY	3262	3551	289	9	3551	3011	-540	-15
BREAKING	7578	6397	-1181	-16	6397	5656	-741	-12
THEFT OF STOCK	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6
STEALING	14111	11455	-2656	-19	11455	10042	-1413	-12
THEFT BY SERVANT	2984	2702	-282	-9	2702	2279	-423	-16
VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	1663	1631	-32	-2	1631	1239	-392	-24
DANGEROUS DRUGS	4181	4316	135	3	4316	4850	534	12
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	66	45	-21	-32	45	100	55	122
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3769	3603	-166	-4	3603	3708	105	3
ECONOMIC CRIMES	3369	2750	-619	-18	2750	3037	287	10
CORRUPTION	49	55	6	12	55	144	89	162
OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	69	97	28	41	97	47	-50	-52
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	0	14	14	0	14	21	7	50
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650	-600	-10
TOTAL	77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376	-2456	-3

Appendix 2: Monthly crime figures for the years 2012/2013/2014

MONTH	2012	2013	DIFF	%	2013	2014	DIFF	%
JAN	7227	6430	-797	-11	6430	6168	-262	-4
FEB	6523	5805	-718	-11	5805	5461	-344	-6
MARCH	7260	5422	-1838	-25	5422	6273	851	16
APRIL	6393	5855	-538	-8	5855	5008	-847	-14
MAY	6135	6786	651	11	6786	5871	-915	-13
JUNE	6355	5945	-410	-6	5945	5436	-509	-9
JULY	6803	6325	-478	-7	6325	5915	-410	-6
AUGUST	6608	5659	-949	-14	5659	5809	150	3
SEPTEMBER	6406	5996	-410	-6	5996	6183	187	3
OCTOBER	6531	6086	-445	-7	6086	5650	-436	-7
NOVEMBER	5850	5879	29	0	5879	5411	-468	-8
DECEMBER	5761	5644	-117	-2	5644	6191	547	10
TOTAL	77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376	-2456	-3

Appendix 3: County Crime Figures according to Prevalence

	<u>COUNTIES</u>	<u>2014</u>
1.	NAIROBI	6732
2.	NAKURU	4525
3.	KIAMBU	4449
4.	MOMBASA	2946
5.	MURANG'A	2501
6.	KAKAMEGA	2444
7.	KILIFI	2362
8.	KISUMU	2249
9.	BUNGOMA	2150
10.	MERU	1971
11.	KISII	1933
12.	UASIN GISHU	1872
13.	KIRINYAGA	1776
14.	NYANDARUA	1654
15.	NYERI	1632
16.	NAROK	1626
17.	TRANS-NZOIA	1610
18.	KERICHO	1577
19.	KAJIADO	1502
20.	SIAYA	1452
21.	HOMA BAY	1320
22.	NANDI	1090
23.	BOMET	1089
24.	MIGORI	1054
25.	TAITA TAVETA	1047
26.	KWALE	958
27.	BUSIA	931
28.	BARINGO	923
29.	ELGEYO MARAKWET	892
30.	NYAMIRA	878
31.	GARISSA	850
32.	EMBU	824
33.	TURKANA	787
34.	VIHIGA	771
35.	LAIKIPIA	752
36.	WEST POKOT	739
37.	MACHAKOS	738
38.	KITUI	722
39.	THARAKA	659
40.	MAKUENI	561
41.	TANA RIVER	525
42.	WAJIR	438
43.	SAMBURU	371
44.	MARSABIT	370
45.	LAMU	316
46.	MANDERA	252
47.	ISIOLO	219
48.	RAILWAY	189
49.	KAPU	148
	TOTAL	69,376

Appendix 4: Regional crime figures for the years 2012/2013/2014

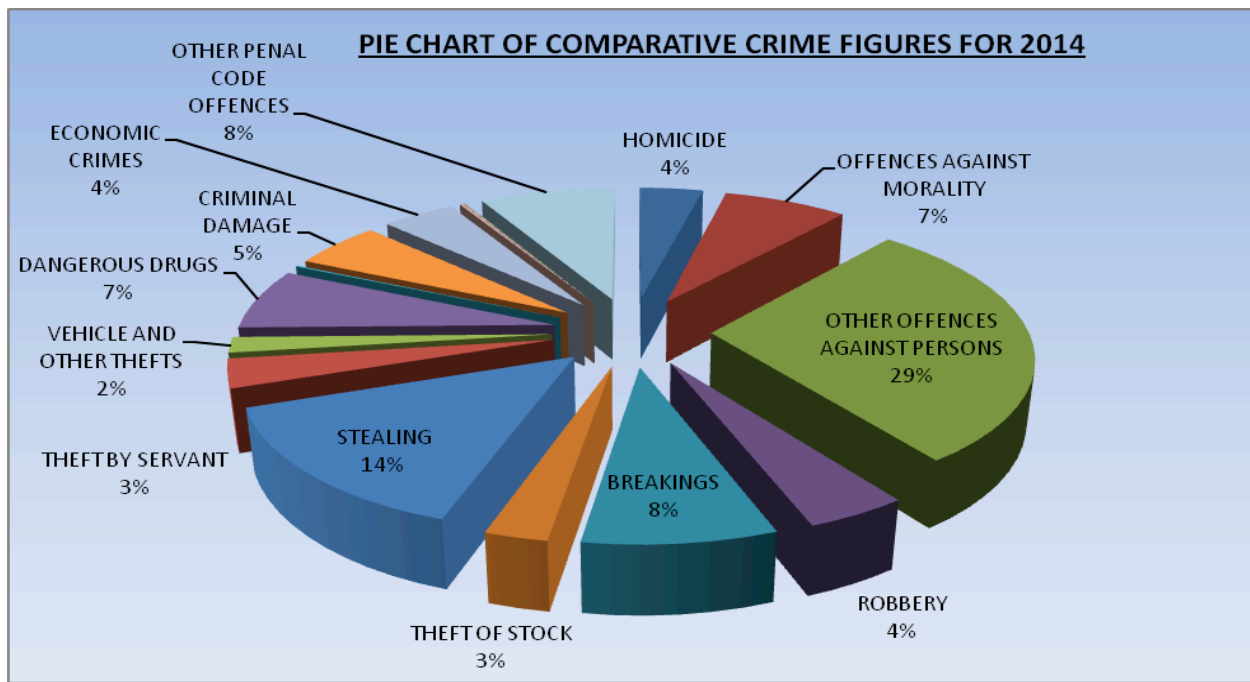
REGION	2012	2013	DIFF	% DIFF	2013	2014	DIFF	%DIFF
NAIROBI	9259	8929	-330	-4	8929	7288	-1641	-18
RIFT	20302	18268	-2034	-10	18268	18799	531	3
CENTRAL	10948	10988	40	0	10988	12012	1024	9
EASTERN	10123	8934	-1189	-12	8934	6064	-2870	-32
NYANZA	8692	7286	-1406	-16	7286	8886	1600	22
COAST	8752	8692	-60	-1	8692	8154	-538	-6
WESTERN	8071	7119	-952	-12	7119	6296	-823	-12
NEP	1377	1302	-75	-5	1302	1540	238	18
KAPU	113	123	10	9	123	148	25	20
R/WAY	215	191	-24	-11	191	189	-2	-1
TOTAL	77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376	-2456	-3

Appendix 5: Crime Index Per 100,000 for the year 2014

	COUNTIES	CRIMES 2014	POPULATION	CRIME INDEX (per 100,000 people)
1.	TAITA TAVETA	1047	284657	368
2.	KIRINYAGA	1776	528054	336
3.	MOMBASA	2946	939370	314
4.	LAMU	316	101539	311
5.	NAKURU	4525	1603325	282
6.	NYANDARUA	1654	596268	277
7.	KIAMBU	4449	1623282	274
8.	KERICHO	1577	590690	267
9.	MURANG'A	2501	942581	265
10.	ELGEYO MARAKWET	892	369998	241
11.	NYERI	1632	693558	235
12.	KISUMU	2249	968909	232
13.	TANA RIVER	525	240075	219
14.	KAJIADO	1502	687312	219
15.	NAIROBI	6732	3138369	215
16.	KILIFI	2362	1109735	213
17.	UASIN GISHU	1872	894179	209
18.	TRANSNZOIA	1610	818757	197
19.	NAROK	1626	850920	191
20.	LAIKIPIA	752	399227	188
21.	THARAKA	659	365330	180
22.	SIAYA	1452	842304	172

23.	KISII	1933	1152282	168
24.	BARINGO	923	555561	166
25.	SAMBURU	371	223947	166
26.	EMBU	824	516212	160
27.	BUNGOMA	2150	1375063	156
28.	ISIOLO	219	143294	153
29.	KWALE	958	649931	147
30.	KAKAMEGA	2444	1660651	147
31.	NYAMIRA	878	598252	147
32.	MERU	1971	1356301	145
33.	NANDI	1090	752965	145
34.	WEST POKOT	739	512690	144
35.	VIHIGA	771	554622	139
36.	HOMA BAY	1320	963794	137
37.	GARISSA	850	623060	136
38.	MARSABIT	370	291166	127
39.	BUSIA	931	743946	125
40.	BOMET	1089	891835	122
41.	MIGORI	1054	917170	115
42.	TURKANA	787	855399	92
43.	KITUI	722	1012709	71
44.	MACHAKOS	738	1098584	67
45.	MAKUENI	561	884527	63
46.	WAJIR	438	1025756	43
47.	MANDERA	252	661941	38
48.	KAPU	148	0	0
49.	RAILWAY	189	0	0
	TOTAL	69376	38610097	180

Appendix 6: Pie Chart of Comparative Crime Figures for the year 2014



Appendix 7: Line Graph of comparative crime figures for the year 2014

