



THE NATIONAL POLICE SERVICE

CRIME SITUATION REPORT

2015

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INTRODUCTION

The year **2015** recorded an increase of **3114** cases or **4%** as compared to the year **2014**. 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.

i) Crime analysis

In the year 2015 the overall crime recorded was **72,490** as compared to **69,376** cases in 2014. The country experienced **decreases** in the following cases: Theft of vehicle and motor vehicle parts **128** cases or **10%**, Stealing **514** cases or **5%**, Robbery **146** cases or **5%**, Theft by Servant **95** cases or **5%** and Breaking **65** cases or **4%**.

However **increases** were noted in: Offences against morality **980** cases or **19%**, Dangerous drugs **675** cases or **14%**, Other Penal Code Offences **573** cases or **10%**, Criminal Damage **275** cases or **7%**, Economic Crimes **207** cases or **7%**, Other Offences against Persons **1263** cases or **6%** and Theft of Stock **113** cases or **6%**.

ii) Monthly Crime Analysis

In the monthly crime analysis, **decreases** were noted in the months of August **249** cases or **4%**, May **11%**, September **126** cases or **2%** and July **113** cases or **2%**. **Increases** were reported in the months of June **1,092** cases or **20%**, April **904** cases or **18%**, January **597** or **10%**, October **542** cases or **10%**, December **308** cases or **5%**, November **160** cases **3%** and February **158** cases or **3%**.

iii) County crime analysis according to prevalence

On County crime analysis the most crime prevalent counties were recorded in the following counties: Kiambu **4768** cases, Nakuru **4384** cases, Nairobi **4383** cases, Meru **4215** cases and Mombasa **3194** cases.

The least number of crimes were recorded in: Isiolo **213** cases, Mandera **271** cases, Wajir **317** cases, Samburu **355** cases Marsabit **468** cases, and Lamu **492** cases.

iv) Regional crime trend analysis

On Regional crime analysis, the regions which recorded **increases** were: Eastern **4,367** cases or **72%**, Western **1,769** cases or **28%**, Nyanza **892** cases or **10 %** and Coast **411** cases or **5%**. **Decreases** were recorded in Nairobi **2905** or **40%**, NEP **314** cases or **20%**, Central **590** cases or **5 %**, and Rift Valley by **473** cases or **3%**.

v) Crime index per 100,000 persons

Lamu County had the highest crime index of **485** cases per 100,000 persons. It was followed by Mombasa **340** cases, Taita Taveta **338** cases, Meru **311** cases, Kiambu **294** cases, Nakuru **273** cases and Tana River **259** cases. On the other hand Wajir County recorded the least crime index of **31** cases per population of 100,000 persons followed by Mandera **41** cases, Garissa **102** cases and Bomet **109** cases.

vi) Offences crime trend analysis

During the period under review, Dangerous Drugs recorded an increase of **14%** with the following counties recording the highest number of cases: Kiambu **741** cases, Muranga **502** cases, Mombasa **498** cases, Nakuru **358** cases, and Nairobi **270** cases.

According to the statistics Defilement under the Offences against Morality recorded an increase of **810** cases or **22 %** and incest by **96** cases or **40 %**. Under other offences against persons, Assault increased by **972** cases or **7 %**, Affray by **10** cases or **3%** and creating Disturbance **281** cases or **5%** increase.

A. CAUSES OF INSECURITY

i. Inter-tribal/communal conflicts

Tribal conflicts fueled by ethnic incitement remain a major security challenge in traditionally cattle rearing areas. Though it is challenging to discuss tribal conflict in total isolation from cattle rustling in Kenyan communities, some forms of conflicts are occur as result of political incitements among others. The year 2015 saw conflicts with ethnic undertones in different parts of the country more so in counties of Samburu, Marsabit and Turkana.

ii. Terrorism

Terrorism continues to be a threat to National Security in the country. The year 2015 was characterized by fewer terrorist attacks. However there was one high magnitude attack at the Garissa University which left **149** persons dead. Other attacks were reported in **Mandera** and **Lamu** Counties.

The Kenyan security agents made great progress in curbing terrorism. In the year 2015; a total number of **30** incidents of terror were reported in **2015** as compared to **47** incidents in **2014**. This was a drop in **17** cases or **36%**. A total number of **31** terror suspects were arrested in the year **2015**.

The year 2015 also recorded the highest number of deaths (**205**) and injuries (**322**), as compared to **173** and **179** respectively in 2014. The Garissa University killing accounted for most of the deaths recording 150 deaths and **253** injuries. Lamu County also recorded a higher number of deaths (**6**) in 2015 as compared to (**3**) in 2014.

Figures on terrorist related incidents in the year 2013, 2014 and 2015

1

	YEAR	NO. OF INCIDENTS	NO. OF DEATHS	NO. OF INJURED
1	2013	31	88	227
2	2014	47	173	179
3	2015	30	205	322

iii. Illegal Immigrants

The inflow of illegal immigrants has proved to be a challenge to national security. Most are unaccounted for and can enter the country with ulterior motives such as perpetration of terrorist activities and dealing in illegal firearms. The crackdown on illegal immigrants in the year **2015** led to the arrest of **1878** illegal immigrants, majority being Ethiopians recording **1085** aliens which accounted for of **57%** of all the aliens arrested in the whole year.

iv. Radicalization of Youth in Mombasa

Though incidents of radicalization remained minimal in the year 2015, radicalization still remained one of the most significant threats to security. The extremists target poor unemployed youth and mostly from the counties of Mombasa, Lamu and Kwale.

v. Political Activities

The year 2015 saw an increase in political activity where politicians use the media to build up tension through utterances that are deemed inciting. Social media was most widely used to spread hate messages; others include cell phone text messages and leaflets.

The public seems unaware of the impact of hate speech. There is need for the public to recognize the malignant effect of inflammatory speech and how these can be used to manipulate them to commit violence.

As a democratic society, Kenya values freedom of expression as the cornerstone for a vibrant civil society, and for sustainable development. However, these freedoms do not take precedence over other people's rights and responsibilities enshrined in the Constitution. Kenya's history proves that hate speech propagated by politicians has led to distrust and disunity and consequently ethnic warfare. Great strides have been made to address this issue by the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), the Director of Criminal Investigations (DCI) and the National Cohesion and Integration Commission (NCIC) where politicians making inciting remarks and spreading hate messages have been arrested and charged.

It is instructive for all Kenyans to step up and support the fight against hate speech. The judiciary in particular, should place policies and procedures that will ensure that cases brought before them are concluded expeditiously.

vi. Cattle Rustling

The incidents of cattle rustling in Kenya have been a perennial problem involving pastoral communities mostly in the North Rift and Eastern regions of Kenya, but 2015 saw a slight unusual change of trend with the Southern Rift Valley and Kisumu/Nandi County border recording incidents. These involved pastoral communities compete for grazing fields and watering points.

A new dimension has emerged where livestock are stolen for commercial reasons as opposed to culture. Cattle stolen for commercial reasons pose a greater challenge to recovery efforts as they are immediately disposed off and enter the consumer markets.

The incidents of cattle rustling has been further compounded by instability in the neighbouring states of South Sudan and Somalia. The situation in these states has given rise to proliferation of small arms that find their way into the country through porous borders and illegal immigrants fleeing for safety. Use of firearms for cattle thefts accounted for most of the cases. Much can also be said of the harsh terrain over which cattle are driven and directed after they have been stolen. Harsh terrains make it hard for security operatives to follow stock stolen by locals versed with the areas.

However, the year 2015 recorded more achievements in combating incidents of cattle rustling as compared to previous years. This followed a raft of proactive measures and strategies put in place. Success can be attributed to the governments' unrelenting efforts to mop up illegal firearms from persons holding them illegally. Also, Joint operations involving various security units have been launched in places such as Baragoi where these incidences had been common.

There was a drop in cattle rustling incidents in the year **2015** as compared to the year 2014 in both number and magnitude. Incidents of cattle rustling were reported in **4** counties in the year **2015** as compared to **5** counties in the previous year. A total number of **56** incidents were reported in the year as compared to **84** cases in **2014** which was a drop in **28** cases or **33%**.

YEAR	LIVESTOCK RAID	PERSONS KILLED	PERSONS INJURED	LIVESTOCK STOLEN	LIVESTOCK RECOVERED
2014	84	35	48	18251	5312
2015	56	24	3	24830	1834

vii. 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 the country's internal security. Police

officers conducted operations to mop up illegal firearms where a total of **232** firearms and **3188** ammunitions were recovered by police as listed below.

Comparative Figures of Firearms/Ammunition Recovered/Surrendered in Kenya in 2014/2015

RECOVERED FIREARMS		SURRENDERED FIREARMS		RECOVERED AMMUNITIONS		SURRENDERED AMMUNITIONS	
2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
391	232	1	1	5166	3188	7	7

viii. Drug trafficking

It is believed that increased volumes of heroin from Pakistan and Iran, and cocaine from Latin America, transit through Kenya, mainly to Europe and North America. Major international drug trafficking networks, headed mainly by West Africans but also involving Kenyans, are responsible for the bulk of cocaine and heroin trafficked into and through the country. The drug lords have established local and extensive international links to facilitate their global reach, something that the Kenyan law-enforcement authorities find to be a challenge. Domestic seizures of cocaine are negligible and bear no relation to the actual cocaine flows.

Tables below showing the seizure of drugs trafficked in Kenya in the year 2015 and a breakdown of suspects arrested.

TABLE (a)

SEIZURE OF DRUGS TRAFFICKED IN THE YEAR 2015					
TYPE OF DRUG	NO. OF CASES DETECTED	NO. OF PERSONS ARRESTED	NO. OF MALES ARRESTED	NO. OF FEMALES ARRESTED	QUANTITY OF DRUG
HEROIN	133	148	129	19	2132 SACHETS 39493.18
COCAINE	5	5	5	-	5091.07 GMS
(PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES) ROHYPNOL	10	10	10	-	705 TABS
EPHEDRI	3	3	1	2	18199.4 GMS
CANNABIS HERBAL	634	531	460	71	4356.504 KGS 6396 ROLLS, 654 STEMS, 256 VROOMS, 2120 STONES
TOTAL	785	697	605	92	

ix. Illicit Brews

Though the subject of illicit brews can also be viewed under the rubric of drug trafficking, the vice has been a thorn in the flesh to Kenya necessitating the need to be given special attention. Illicit brews in Kenya have led to many deaths and incapacitation as a direct effect and also a long term effect of making their partakers unfit for any gainful economic activity thus resulting to crime. Following a presidential directive, crackdown on illicit brews and second generation alcohol started in earnest on 3rd July, 2015. This resulted in the arrest of 17233 manufacturers, distributors, retailers and consumers. A total of 15,951,301 Litres of illicit brew were also netted.

However, the crackdown on the manufacture, storage, sale and consumption of illegal brews has been hampered by many court orders issued against the police.

x. Smuggling of contraband goods

Smuggling of contraband goods has been rampant along the Kenya-Somalia, Kenya-Uganda and Kenya-Tanzania borders. The flooding of Markets by contraband goods has led to heavy loss 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 2015		
TYPE OF GOODS	QUANTITY SEIZED	NO .OF ARRESTS MADE
Cigarettes (super match)	1651 packets	25
Alcoholic Beverages	384 cartons 476 sachets 2192 bottles	76
Cell Batteries	17 packets	1
Cosmetics	81 Pieces 5 Cartons 3 Boxes	4
Sugar	3150 bags of 50kg @	10
Foot Wears	13.5 Bales 41 Cartons 8 Sacks	8
Beans	348 Bags	3
Biscuits	148Cartons	3
Helix Geometrical set	5 Cartons	5
Powdered Milk	588 Boxes 120 Tins	18
Clothing	8 Rolls	2

	2 Bales	
Pesticide	2 Boxes	2
Radio Sets	96 Pieces	2
Mats	6 Bundles 84 Pieces	3
Rice	10 Bags	4
Cooking oil	12 Cartons	4

B. POLICE OFFICERS KILLED WHILE ON DUTY

Violent attacks on Police Officers reduced during the period under review 2015 as compared to the year 2014. The notable deadly incidents occurred at Lamu and Mandera counties where Terrorists were targeting security personnel on transit using Landmines and IEDs. Other incidents included officers shot in line of duty while responding to robbery incidents and others criminal activities. These incidents resulted in either deaths or injuries to security personnel. A total 28 officers were killed and 102 others injured.

C. KENYA – SOMALI BORDER INSECURITY

The conflicts in the neighbouring countries 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 this the Police 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. In October 2015 an operation dubbed ‘Operation Linda Boni’ was launched in Boni Forest to flush out Al Shabaab terrorists who use it as a haven for hiding.

D. ROAD SAFETY

In 2015 the total recorded cases of accidents were **5277** cases as compared to **5661** cases reported in 2014 .This indicates a decrease by **384** cases or **7%** . The total number of fatal victims recorded was **3064** as compared to **2910** victims in 2014 statistics. Though there was a decrease in the number of accidents, it is worth noting that the number of victims involved in those accidents increased by **159** or **1%** as compared to 2014. The measures put in place by the Government can be attributed to great reduction of accidents. These measures include;

- i.Introduction of tamper proof speed governors for all **PSV** vehicles;
- ii.Enforcement of the alcohol breathalyzers (Alco-Blow);
- iii.Acquisition and utilization of speed guns on identified accident hot spot areas and
- iv. Heavy fines and severe punishment of the offenders.

However, more need to be done to reduce the fatalities associated with these accidents.

NO. OF ACCIDENTS REPORTED				
	2014	2015	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	2502	2565	63	3
SERIOUS	2556	2186	-370	-14
SLIGHT	603	526	-77	-13
TOTAL	5661	5277	-384	-7

NO. OF VICTIMS PER CATEGORY				
	2014	2015	DIFF	% DIFF
FATAL	2910	3064	154	5
SERIOUS	5060	4708	-352	-7
SLIGHT	3963	4320	357	9
TOTAL	11933	12092	159	1

CLASSES OF VICTIMS						
	2014			2015		
	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT	FATAL	SERIOUS	SLIGHT
PED	1341	1283	288	1339	1094	307
DRIV	267	513	317	342	505	310
PASS	646	2053	2996	667	2172	3437
P/PASS	161	442	175	208	306	104
P/CYC	104	115	31	69	77	10
M/CYC	391	654	156	439	554	153
TOTAL	2910	5060	3963	3064	4708	4321

A. CORRUPTION

It is evident that for the police to redeem its image in the eyes of the public due decorum must be practiced by police officers. This has always reduced public trust in the services provided by the police and in so doing make it difficult for public – police partnerships like community policing and recently the Nyumba Kumi initiative. 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 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

B. MEASURES PUT IN PLACE TO CURB CRIMES

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

C. WAY FORWARD/ RECOMMENDATIONS

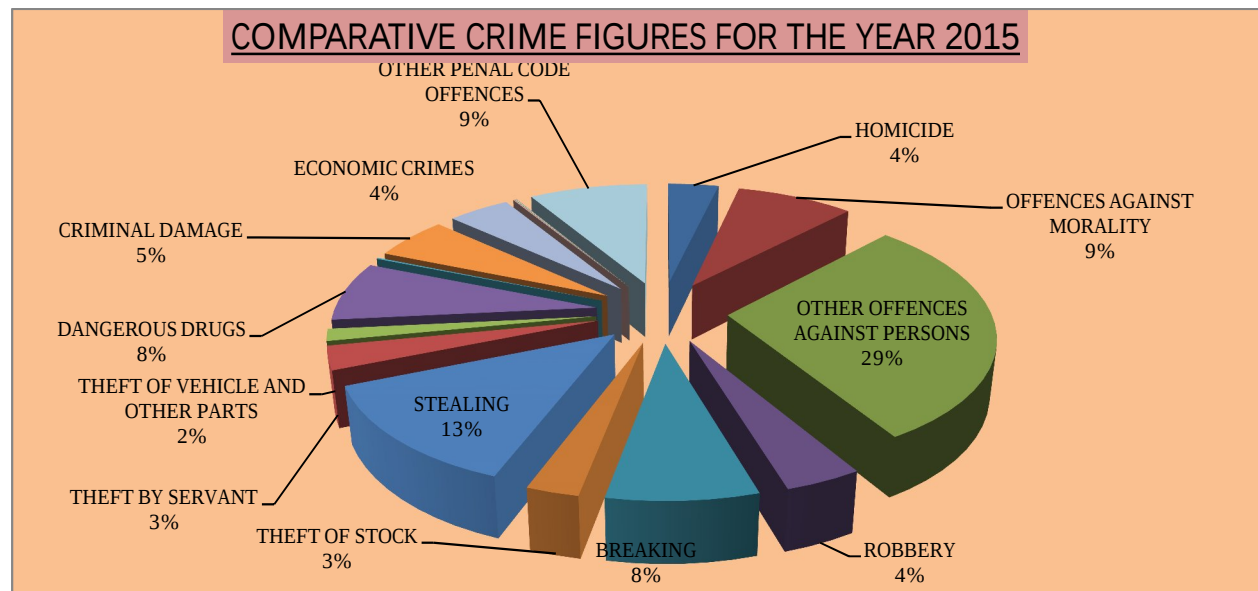
- i. Increase the Police population ratio (1:450) – UN standards
- ii. Equipping Police with modern investigation tools i.e. forensic laboratory
- iii. Modernize ICT/CCTV Infrastructure'
- iv. Acquisition of equipment like the Armoured Personnel Carriers (APC's), night vision goggles and the bullet proof vests for police operations.
- v. On Election Related Crimes police to crack the whip on politicians who promote voter bribery, hate speech and Ethnic Polarization

APPENDIX 1

CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 2013/2014/2015

OFFENCES	2013	2014	DIFF	DIFF%	2014	2015	DIFF	DIFF%
HOMICIDE	2878	2649	-229	-8	2649	2648	-1	0
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	4779	5184	405	8	5184	6164	980	19
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	19344	19911	567	3	19911	21174	1263	6
ROBBERY	3551	3011	-540	-15	3011	2865	-146	-5
BREAKING	6397	5656	-741	-12	5656	5591	-65	-1
THEFT OF STOCK	1965	1848	-117	-6	1848	1961	113	6
STEALING	11455	10042	-1413	-12	10042	9528	-514	-5
THEFT BY SERVANT	2702	2279	-423	-16	2279	2184	-95	-4
THEFT OF VEHICLE AND OTHER PARTS	1631	1239	-392	-24	1239	1111	-128	-10
DANGEROUS DRUGS	4316	4850	534	12	4850	5525	675	14
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	45	100	55	122	100	120	20	20
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	3603	3708	105	3	3708	3983	275	7
ECONOMIC CRIMES	2750	3037	287	10	3037	3244	207	7
CORRUPTION	55	144	89	162	144	79	-65	-45
OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	97	47	-50	-52	47	71	24	51
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	14	21	7	50	21	19	-2	-10
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	6250	5650	-600	-10	5650	6223	573	10
TOTAL	71832	69376	-2456	-3	69376	72490	3114	4

PIE CHART OF COMPARATIVE CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 2015

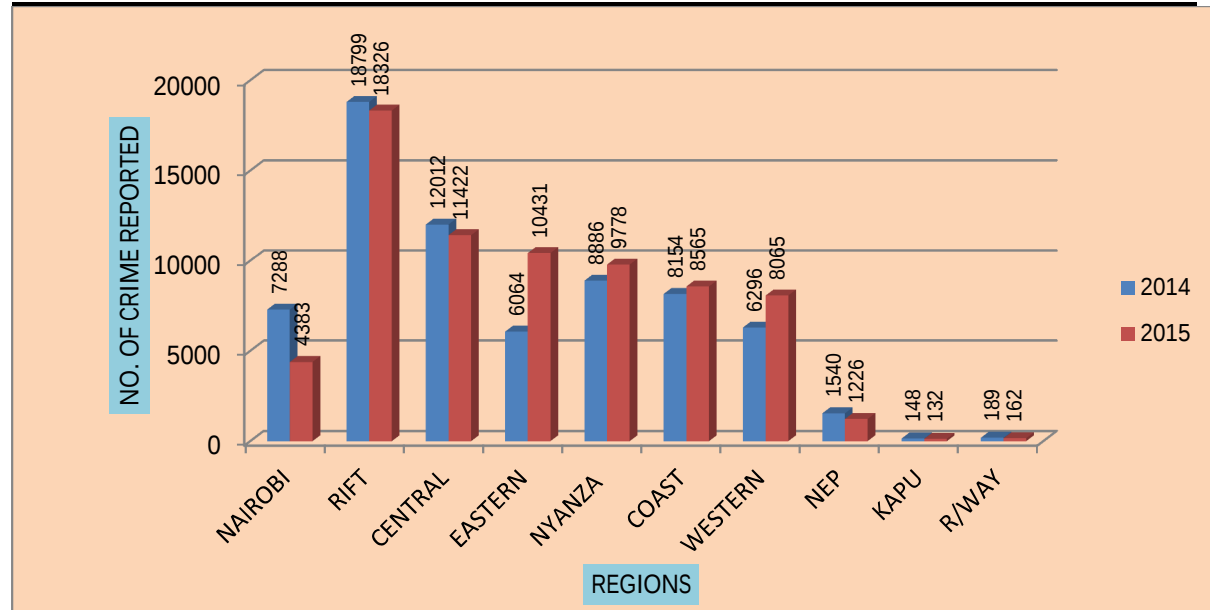


APPENDIX 2

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015

REGION	2013	2014	DIFF	%DIFF	2014	2015	DIFF	%DIFF
NAIROBI	8929	7288	-1641	-18	7288	4383	-2905	-40
RIFT	18268	18799	531	3	18799	18326	-473	-3
CENTRAL	10988	12012	1024	9	12012	11422	-590	-5
EASTERN	8934	6064	-2870	-32	6064	10431	4367	72
NYANZA	7286	8886	1600	22	8886	9778	892	10
COAST	8692	8154	-538	-6	8154	8565	411	5
WESTERN	7119	6296	-823	-12	6296	8065	1769	28
NEP	1302	1540	238	18	1540	1226	-314	-20
KAPU	123	148	25	20	148	132	-16	-11
R/WAY	191	189	-2	-1	189	162	-27	-14
TOTAL	71832	69376	-2456	-3	69376	72490	3114	4

COMPARATIVE REGIONAL CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEARS 2014 AND 2015



APPENDIX 3

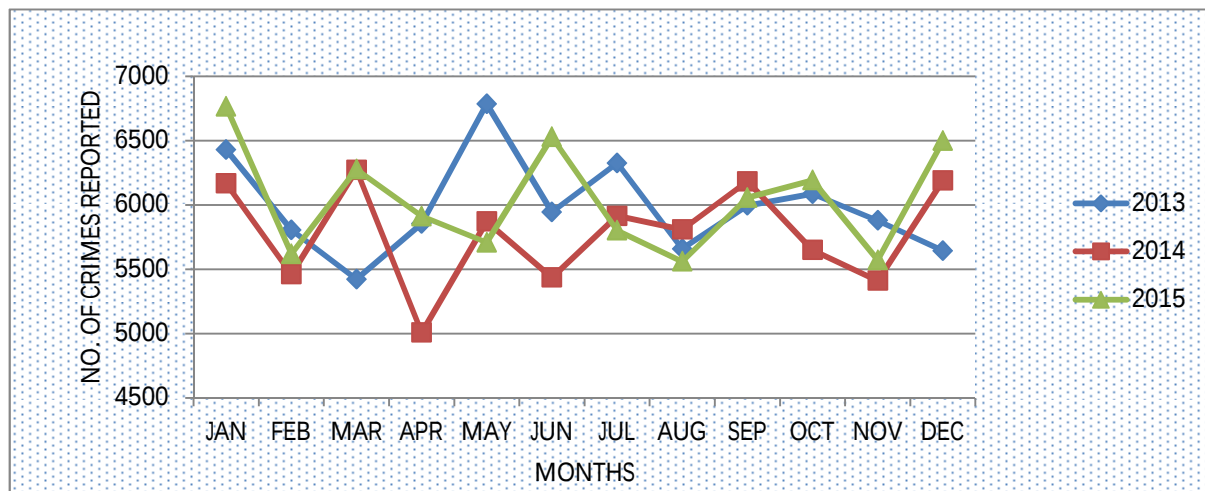
CRIME INDEX PER 100,000 FOR THE YEAR 2015

	COUNTIES	CRIME FIGURES YEAR 2015	POPULATION	CRIME INDEX (per 100,000 people)
1	LAMU	492	101539	485
2	MOMBASA	3194	939370	340
3	TAITA TAVETA	961	284657	338
4	MERU	4215	1356301	311
5	KIAMBU	4768	1623282	294
6	NAKURU	4384	1603325	273
7	TANA RIVER	622	240075	259
8	KERICHO	1510	590690	256
9	MURANG'A	2363	942581	251
10	NYANDARUA	1446	596268	243
11	NYERI	1668	693558	240
12	KISUMU	2293	968909	237
13	KIRINYAGA	1177	528054	223
14	TRANSNZOIA	1781	818757	218
15	BUSIA	1553	743946	209
16	LAIKIPIA	830	399227	208
17	BUNGOMA	2852	1375063	207
18	VIHIGA	1146	554622	207
19	KILIFI	2199	1109735	198
20	NYAMIRA	1124	598252	188
21	BARINGO	1035	555561	186
22	UASIN GISHU	1654	894179	185
23	KAJIADO	1256	687312	183
24	SIAYA	1493	842304	177
25	KISII	2018	1152282	175
26	THARAKA	628	365330	172
27	KWALE	1097	649931	169
28	EMBU	848	516212	164
29	HOMA BAY	1568	963794	163
30	MARSABIT	468	291166	161
31	SAMBURU	355	223947	159
32	NAROK	1335	850920	157
33	KITUI	1573	1012709	155
34	ELGEYO MARAKWET	571	369998	154
35	KAKAMEGA	2514	1660651	151
36	ISIOLO	213	143294	149
37	MIGORI	1282	917170	140
38	NAIROBI	4383	3138369	140
39	WEST POKOT	684	512690	133
40	MACHAKOS	1461	1098584	133
41	NANDI	989	752965	131
42	MAKUENI	1025	884527	116
43	TURKANA	974	855399	114
44	BOMET	968	891835	109
45	GARISSA	638	623060	102
46	MANDERA	271	661941	41
47	WAJIR	317	1025756	31
48	KAPU	132	0	0
49	RAILWAY	162	0	0
	TOTAL	72490	38610097	188

APPENDIX 4

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY CRIME FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 2013/2014/2015

MONTH	2013	2014	2015
JAN	6430	6168	6765
FEB	5805	5461	5619
MAR	5422	6273	6277
APR	5855	5008	5912
MAY	6786	5871	5708
JUN	5945	5436	6528
JUL	6325	5915	5802
AUG	5659	5809	5560
SEP	5996	6183	6057
OCT	6086	5650	6192
NOV	5879	5411	5571
DEC	5644	6191	6499
TOTAL	71832	69376	72490



APPENDIX 5

OFFENCES PER COUNTY FOR THE YEAR 2015																		
COUNTIES	HOMICIDE	OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	THEFT OF VEHICLE AND OTHER PARTS	ROBBERY	BREAKINGS	THEFT OF STOCK	STEALING	THEFT BY SERVANT	VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	DANGEROUS DRUGS	TRAFFIC OFFENCES	CRIMINAL DAMAGE	ECONOMIC CRIMES	CORRUPTION	OFFENCES INVOLVING POLICE OFFICERS	OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	GRAND TOTAL
KIAMBU	135	238	1231	252	319	43	632	197	79	741	2	252	299	1	2	0	345	4768
NAKURU	128	419	1043	187	344	104	695	161	72	358	12	221	292	5	0	0	343	4384
NAIROBI	93	236	965	256	279	2	858	245	189	270	5	132	539	8	3	4	299	4383
MOMBASA	43	226	560	136	212	15	619	131	104	498	6	104	219	12	8	0	301	3194
MERU	107	152	1242	253	240	121	831	165	25	143	4	374	133	2	12	0	411	4215
BUNGOMA	101	373	850	108	257	58	317	56	43	123	1	184	113	0	0	1	267	2852
KAKAMEGA	99	227	845	104	231	59	309	58	24	108	0	122	129	1	0	0	198	2514
MURANGA	112	150	578	63	170	37	258	49	15	502	3	122	40	1	0	0	263	2363
KISUMU	76	167	603	105	184	119	296	78	33	190	0	92	82	1	3	0	264	2293
KILIFI	238	293	591	78	119	31	203	48	40	206	20	85	76	4	0	2	165	2199
KISII	87	175	880	50	160	29	190	21	15	70	26	98	63	2	0	1	151	2018
T/NZOLIA	38	215	559	58	158	50	186	48	31	62	0	92	88	0	1	0	195	1781
NYERI	116	139	400	76	169	41	192	54	31	171	1	107	55	1	0	0	115	1668
U/GISHU	27	170	492	37	174	34	212	60	41	56	1	79	130	1	3	0	137	1654
HOMA BAY	59	148	543	46	132	44	169	30	19	102	0	105	59	0	2	0	110	1568
BUSIA	62	207	482	45	124	40	205	33	11	63	1	89	67	1	0	0	123	1553
KERICHO	62	116	561	46	151	44	164	28	35	50	1	94	66	1	0	0	91	1510
SIAYA	79	146	499	54	136	105	139	25	15	66	0	81	27	1	0	0	120	1493
MACHAKOS	25	88	407	55	139	41	186	58	24	167	1	120	43	3	2	0	102	1461
NYANDARUA	56	144	343	39	168	72	176	56	11	132	0	80	49	1	0	0	119	1446
NAROK	47	127	462	43	101	82	171	35	15	46	1	48	46	0	0	0	111	1335
MIGORI	68	109	346	66	92	32	168	12	15	87	2	78	49	0	0	0	158	1282
KAJIADO	41	96	309	85	82	40	185	54	37	107	0	57	72	2	1	0	88	1256
KIRINYAGA	54	61	309	31	82	21	112	53	11	119	3	83	39	1	0	0	198	1177
VIHIGA	37	135	380	52	97	25	106	13	10	118	0	46	31	0	0	0	96	1146
KITUI	60	165	417	57	115	78	200	53	12	129	12	92	39	0	2	0	142	1573
NYAMIRA	89	120	422	51	79	40	99	16	6	43	0	75	10	0	0	0	74	1124
KWALE	43	193	330	52	47	34	130	46	12	58	2	40	42	1	6	4	57	1097

BARINGO	81	101	427	16	78	83	66	18	3	7	0	53	10	0	0	0	92	1035
NANDI	26	108	387	27	99	26	84	6	13	54	0	58	11	0	0	0	90	989
TURKANA	20	87	342	51	61	86	87	11	11	50	2	42	21	0	0	0	103	974
BOMET	25	59	416	7	88	34	109	34	10	27	0	96	36	0	0	0	27	968
T/TAVETA	25	85	246	23	86	37	149	46	19	84	0	46	39	0	1	0	75	961
MAKUENI	33	96	313	32	93	19	127	41	12	66	0	67	19	0	0	2	105	1025
EMBU	23	67	250	26	70	15	102	26	3	83	0	75	30	3	3	0	72	848
LAIKIPIA	28	84	170	38	69	61	103	30	14	46	0	83	37	0	1	0	66	830
W/POKOT	30	49	313	8	25	21	61	4	9	18	2	51	20	0	0	0	73	684
GARISSA	20	50	199	24	67	11	84	11	7	40	2	27	22	2	0	0	72	638
T/RIVER	17	84	182	39	56	16	47	18	7	52	6	24	26	2	2	0	44	622
THARAKA	25	33	271	15	43	17	73	9	9	46	0	41	14	0	1	5	26	628
E/MARAKWET	40	54	267	8	47	14	47	6	5	4	0	45	5	0	0	0	29	571
LAMU	12	67	138	8	50	10	56	5	3	61	0	23	14	5	5	0	35	492
SAMBURU	17	21	102	13	24	31	52	2	0	15	0	19	10	0	1	0	48	355
MARSABIT	19	28	173	23	19	13	51	13	1	24	3	31	4	0	9	0	57	468
WAJIR	10	25	130	4	17	9	38	2	0	11	1	12	2	0	0	0	56	317
MANDERA	14	19	97	8	17	3	18	1	0	34	0	8	4	0	0	0	48	271
ISIOLO	0	10	81	8	9	14	31	9	4	2	0	21	2	1	0	0	21	213
RAILAYS	0	1	13	0	4	0	83	1	1	4	0	6	14	10	2	0	23	162
KAPU	1	1	8	2	8	0	52	8	5	12	0	3	7	6	1	0	18	132
TOTAL	2554	6051	20618	2685	5470	1890	9199	2053	1100	5431	107	3919	3205	77	60	21	6010	72490

APPENDIX 6

FOUR YEAR COMPARATIVE FIGURES 2012/2013/2014/2015

CRIME	OFFENCE	2012	2013	DIF.	% DIFF	2013	2014	DIF.	% DIFF	2014	2015	DIFF.	% DIFF
HOMICIDE	a) Murder	1774	1924	150	8	1924	1793	-131	-7	1793	1777	-16	-1
	b) Manslaughter	52	49	-3	-6	49	47	-2	-4	47	62	15	32
	c) Infanticide	33	45	12	36	45	33	-12	-27	33	51	18	55
	d) Procuring Abortion	24	43	19	79	43	38	-5	-12	38	51	13	34
	e) Concealing Birth	91	88	-3	-3	88	90	2	2	90	86	-4	-4
	f) Suicide	489	389	-100	-20	389	394	5	1	394	320	-74	-19
	g) Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	298	340	42	14	340	254	-86	-25	254	301	47	19
	Sub - Total	2761	2878	117	4	2878	2649	-229	-8	2649	2648	-1	0
OFFENCES AGAINST MORALITY	a) Rape	786	953	167	21	953	893	-60	-6	893	851	-42	-5
	b) Defilement	3387	3286	-101	-3	3286	3685	399	12	3685	4495	810	22
	c) Incest	284	226	-58	-20	226	240	14	6	240	336	96	40
	Un-natural offences sodomy	110	108	-2	-2	108	106	-2	-2	106	124	18	17
	e) Bestiality	19	18	-1	-5	18	33	15	83	33	43	10	30
	f) Indecent assault	134	116	-18	-13	116	141	25	22	141	187	46	33
	g) Abduction	75	59	-16	-21	59	68	9	15	68	110	42	62
	h) Bigamy	11	13	2	18	13	18	5	38	18	18	0	0
	Sub - Total	4806	4779	-27	-1	4779	5184	405	8	5184	6164	980	19
OTHER OFFENCES AGAINST PERSONS	a) Assault	14534	13674	-860	-6	13674	13949	275	2	13949	14921	972	7
	b) Creating Disturbance	5807	5314	-493	-8	5314	5594	280	5	5594	5875	281	5
	c) Affray	357	356	-1	0	356	368	12	3	368	378	10	3
	Sub - Total	20698	19344	-1354	-7	19344	19911	567	3	19911	21174	1263	6
ROBBERY	a) Robbery	681	783	102	15	783	718	-65	-8	718	712	-6	-1
	b) Robbery with Violence	2476	2688	212	9	2688	2209	-479	-18	2209	2066	-143	-6
	c) Carjacking	51	22	-29	-57	22	36	14	64	36	28	-8	-22
	d) Robbed of M/v	17	13	-4	-24	13	13	0	0	13	22	9	69
	e) Cattle Rustling	37	45	8	22	45	35	-10	-22	35	37	2	6
	Sub - Total	3262	3551	289	9	3551	3011	-540	-15	3011	2865	-146	-5
BREAKINGS	a) House Breaking	2871	2460	-411	-14	2460	2259	-201	-8	2259	2266	7	0
	b) Burglary	1826	1577	-249	-14	1577	1390	-187	-12	1390	1407	17	1
	c) Other Breaking	2881	2360	-521	-18	2360	2007	-353	-15	2007	1918	-89	-4
	Sub - Total	7578	6397	-1181	-16	6397	5656	-741	-12	5656	5591	-65	-1

THEFT OF STOCK	Theft of stock	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6	1848	1961	113	6
	Sub - Total	2377	1965	-412	-17	1965	1848	-117	-6	1848	1961	113	6
STEALING	a) Handling Stolen Property	794	465	-329	-41	465	396	-69	-15	396	413	17	4
	b) Stealing from Person	894	811	-83	-9	811	660	-151	-19	660	622	-38	-6
	c) Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	65	102	37	57	102	72	-30	-29	72	68	-4	-6
	d) Stealing from a building	214	195	-19	-9	195	352	157	81	352	224	-128	-36
	e) General Stealing	12144	9882	-2262	-19	9882	8562	-1320	-13	8562	8201	-361	-4
	Sub - Total	14111	11455	-2656	-19	11455	10042	-1413	-12	10042	9528	-514	-5
THEFT BY SERVANT	a) Stealing by Directors	22	35	13	59	35	90	55	157	90	165	75	83
	b) Stealing by Agents	191	136	-55	-29	136	176	40	29	176	177	1	1
	c) Stealing by employee/servant	2771	2531	-240	-9	2531	2013	-518	-20	2013	1842	-171	-8
	Sub - Total	2984	2702	-282	-9	2702	2279	-423	-16	2279	2184	-95	-4
VEHICLE AND OTHER THEFTS	a) Theft of M/V	758	737	-21	-3	737	566	-171	-23	566	436	-130	-23
	b) Theft from M/V	191	187	-4	-2	187	154	-33	-18	154	122	-32	-21
	c) Theft of M/V parts	273	233	-40	-15	233	178	-55	-24	178	123	-55	-31
	c) Theft of Motor cycle	441	474	33	7	474	341	-133	-28	341	430	89	26
	Sub - Total	1663	1631	-32	-2	1631	1239	-392	-24	1239	1111	-128	-10
DANGEROUS DRUGS	a) Possession	3738	3864	126	3	3864	4365	501	13	4365	4869	504	12
	b) Handling	28	29	1	4	29	85	56	193	85	83	-2	-2
	c) Trafficking	300	338	38	13	338	291	-47	-14	291	407	116	40
	d) Cultivating	101	72	-29	-29	72	70	-2	-3	70	102	32	46
	e) Usage	14	13	-1	-7	13	39	26	200	39	64	25	64
	Sub - Total	4181	4316	135	3	4316	4850	534	12	4850	5525	675	14
TRAFFIC OFFENCES	a) Taking Vehicle without Lawful authority	35	37	2	6	37	68	31	84	68	86	18	26
	b) Driving under influence of Alcohol	31	8	-23	-74	8	32	24	300	32	34	2	6
	Sub - Total	66	45	-21	-32	45	100	55	122	100	120	20	20
CRIMINAL DAMAGE	a) Malicious Damage	3070	2947	-123	-4	2947	2996	49	2	2996	3089	93	3
	b) Arson	551	533	-18	-3	533	537	4	1	537	643	106	20
	c) Other Criminal Damage	97	81	-16	-16	81	61	-20	-25	61	73	12	20
	d) Negligent Acts	51	42	-9	-18	42	114	72	171	114	178	64	56
	Sub - Total	3769	3603	-166	-4	3603	3708	105	3	3708	3983	275	7

ECONOMIC CRIMES	a) Obtaining by False Pretense	2492	2245	-247	-10	2245	2455	210	9	2455	2587	132	5
	b) Currency Forgery	261	159	-102	-39	159	171	12	8	171	163	-8	-5
	c) False Accounting	31	29	-2	-6	29	38	9	31	38	50	12	32
	d) Other Fraud/Forgery Offences	585	317	-268	-46	317	373	56	18	373	444	71	19
	Sub - Total	3369	2750	-619	-18	2750	3037	287	10	3037	3244	207	7
CORRUPTION (PUBLIC)	a) Soliciting for Bribe	7	25	18	257	25	74	49	196	74	33	-41	-55
	b) Accepting Bribe	1	0	-1	-100	0	14	14	0	14	9	-5	-36
	c) Accepting Free Gifts	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	-3	-100
	d) Demanding by false pretence	8	6	-2	-25	6	9	3	50	9	9	0	0
	e) Other Corruption Offences	33	24	-9	-27	24	44	20	83	44	28	-16	-36
	Sub - Total	49	55	6	12	55	144	89	162	144	79	-65	-45
CORRUPTION (POLICE)	a) Soliciting for Bribe	0	8	8	0	8	5	-3	-38	5	18	13	260
	b) Accepting Bribe	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	300
	c) Accepting Free Gifts	1	0	-1	-100	0	3	3	0	3	1	-2	-67
	d) Demanding by false pretence	7	8	1	14	8	4	-4	-50	4	3	-1	-25
	e) Other Criminal Offences	61	81	20	33	81	34	-47	-58	34	45	11	32
	Sub - Total	69	97	28	41	97	47	-50	-52	47	71	24	51
OFFENCES INVOLVING TOURIST	a) Bag Snatching	0	8	8	0	8	2	-6	-75	2	2	0	0
	b) Other offences Against tourists	0	1	1	0	1	4	3	300	4	7	3	75
	c) Other Offences Involving Tourists	0	5	5	0	5	15	10	200	15	10	-5	-33
	Sub - Total	0	14	14	0	14	21	7	50	21	19	-2	-10
OTHER PENAL CODE OFFENCES	Other penal code offences	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650	-600	-10	5650	6223	573	10
	Sub - Total	6109	6250	141	2	6250	5650	-600	-10	5650	6223	573	10
TOTAL		77852	71832	-6020	-8	71832	69376	-2456	-3	69376	72490	3114	4