NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON 2022 NATIONAL CRIME MAPPING: PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF CRIME PREVALENCE IN KENYA

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OPERATIONAL DIFINITION OF TERMS

Crimes: an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law.

"For example stealing by servant is crime"

Criminal Causation: Causation refers to the enquiry as to whether the defendant's conduct (or omission) caused the harm or damages.

Crime mapping: is the process through which crime analysts and researchers use location information about crime events to detect spatial patterns in criminal activity. Early crime mapping efforts typically involved placing physical markers, such as pins, on maps to designate the locations where crimes occurred. Patterns of criminal activity were determined primarily through visual inspection of these maps.

Crime perpetrator: is a person who committed a crime. In the instance of a joint crime (if more than 2 persons are involved in a crime) it is necessary to clarify the criminal liability and punishment among the defendants.

Offence

Means an act, attempt or omission punishable by law.

Victim

A person harmed, injured, or killed as a result of a crime, accident, or other event or action.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACLED:	Armed Conflict Location and Event Data
AG:	Attorney General
CCTV:	Closed Circuit Television
FGM:	Female Genital Mutilation
KIPPRA:	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
KNBS:	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NCRC:	National Crime Research Centre
NGAO:	National Government Administration Officers
NPS:	National Police Service
OSAC:	Overseas Security Advisory Council
UN:	United Nations
UNDP:	United Nation Development Programmed
UNODC:	United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO:	World Health Organization
COVID-19:	Corona Virus Disease
GI-TOC:	Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime
GDP:	Gross Domestic Product
SAPS:	South African Police Service
NPS:	National Police Service

FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya plays a cardinal role in the protection against internal and external threats to Kenya's territorial integrity and sovereignty, its people, their rights, freedoms, property, peace, stability and prosperity, and other national interests. It is on this note that National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) undertook a survey on National Crime Mapping, 2022 to map out; crime prevalence and trends in the country; establish the victims and perpetrators of crimes; factors contributing to crime; the modus operandi of crime; consequences of crime; and crime prevention measures and strategies.

The study was undertaken in all forty-seven (47) counties and proposed a raft of policy recommendations towards enhancing crime prevention measures and strategies in the country. The study also recommended further biannual research in all counties on emerging crimes and trends. Using the basis of 2020, National Crime Mapping survey, this study seeks to examine the current crime situation in the country with the aim of proposing further interventions.

The findings of this study indicates that crime prevalence and trends in the country continue to pose a major security challenge in all the counties. For instance, the most prevalent crimes identified in 2020, National Crime Mapping including usage of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, house breakings, general stealing, robbery with violence and burglary continue to be in the current dispensation. The major perpetrators of these delinquencies are the youths, males, females, children, the elderly, spouse/partners and also boda boda riders. In essence therefore, there is need for strategic multi-agency initiatives and efforts towards addressing the recurring dynamics of crimes. This study provides realistic basis upon which the initiatives can be anchored.

I applaud the significant efforts made by the Government of Kenya and all other stake holders in crime prevention. This publication brings to fore milestone findings which if properly utilized and rightly adopted offer a good advisory framework in policy formulations and essential actions for strengthening crime prevention measures and strategies in the administration of criminal justice in the country.

Finally, I call upon the duty bearer agencies and stakeholders in the administration of criminal justice to take cognizance and utilize the findings and recommendations of this study in their strategic measures in crime management.

HON. J.B.N MUTURI, EGH
ATTORNEY GENERAL/CHAIRMAN
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

VINCENT.O. OPONDO
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Crime Mapping study was designed in order create a profile of types and prevalence of crimes across the county. Crime occurs at different times and places in the country with different crime patterns and treads being experienced. Through crime mapping analysis it is possible to understand places that require high allocation of preventive resources and places which just needs limited or few resources to manage crime. In addition crime mapping helps identification of crime hot spots areas for purpose of resource allocation and planning. It also through crime mapping that authorities are able to prioritize areas that need more financial allocation.

National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) conducts national crime mapping survey after 2 years since 2016. The 2020 national crime mapping survey sought to examine crime prevalence and trends; establish the perpetrators of crimes; examine the factors contributing to crime; establish the perpetrators of crime; establish the consequences of crime and examine crime prevention measures and strategies in Kenya.

This study adopted both social disorganization and strain theories of crime that play a major in understanding crime patterns and trends in Kenya. A mixed method research design was utilized in this study which entailed both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods. Data collection was carried out in the 47 counties. This study interviewed a total of 5119 sample respondents. In addition, 11 Focus Group Discussions were conducted key informant interviews were held with representatives of key stakeholders in security management in the country.

Key Findings

Crime Prevalence and trends

This study established that majority of the respondent's perceived usage of narcotic drug/ psychotropic substances (60.0%) as the leading in crimes and offences in the country. This is followed by house breakings (56.2%) and petty theft (50.1%) as the most perceived crimes. Also, robbery with violence (38.6%) and burglary (38.6%) were reported by the most of the respondent as crimes committed within their areas.

As identified in the study, crimes that were mostly witnessed by the respondents were usage of illicit drugs (43.5%), house breakings (30.1%), petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) which was at (20.7%) and robbery with violence. Additionally, this study also sought to understand what the respondents felt as the most threatening crime in the last twelve months within their locality. The findings of the study indicated that robbery with violence (16.2%), house breaking (15.4%), usage of narcotic drug/ psychotropic substances (11.0%) were the most threatening crimes.

Respondents' perception on Perpetrators of crimes

The finding on perpetrators of perceived crimes were that majority of youths (93.1%) and those who are males (50.8%) are the prominent perpetrators of crimes. Also, it emerged that females (13.2%) especially in intimate relationship do perpetuate crimes.

Additionally, majority of the respondents reported that perpetrators of witnessed crimes were the youths (91.1%) and males (39.3%). It also emerged that females (10.3%) are perpetrators of crimes. On the other hand, findings of the study on the perpetrators of experienced crimes discovered that similar to what the respondents perceived and witnessed, the youths (87.3%) and most males (35.0%) perpetrated crimes.

Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation

The study established that a significant majority of the respondents identified vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%), availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), and vulnerability occasioned by poverty (52.6%). Othere notable factors highlighted were; weak law enforcement (32.6%) and youth predisposition/peer pressure factors (32.5%).

Respondents Consequences of Crimes

Based on the study findings, the major consequences cited were; loss of property (84.3%), mistrust and fear (58.8%), and slow economic development (52.2%). Also, others said crimes leads to death (40.2%) and disability due to injuries at (37.4%).

Crime Prevention Measure and Strategies

The results of study findings on the crime prevention measures that exists indicated that a majority identified Nyumba-Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%), in addition, others

mentioned; regular police patrols (44.6%); timely reporting (36.8%); Arrest, prosecution & sentencing of the offender (36.5) as the measures in place to curb criminal activities.

Key policy recommendations

Arising from the finding of this study, the following are proposed recommendations:-

1. There is need for establishment of economic empowerment programs to vulnerable members of society; the most prevalent factors to crime causation was vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, poverty and use of drugs and other substance abuse among the youths. To address this, the Ministry of Labor and Social Protections, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and the Arts, and National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA) roll out social protection welfare and intensify public education on effects of drugs and alcohol. Additionally, Ministry of Labor and Social Protections to enhance street children rehabilitation programs because most of them are being used in drugs trafficking's.

2. Strengthening community policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives was the best approach to curbing crimes. Therefore, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to strengthen community policing across the country.

3. Intensified regular police patrols and deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas and periodical transfer of Police Officers was recommended by members of public. To achieve this the command of National Police Service is required to review deployment of police officers in terms of priority basis, especially areas prone to bandits require more police officers. Urban areas and other guarding duties be handed over to private security and National Youth Service. Regular police rotation within a period of 3 years is recommended.

4. Collaboration between security stakeholders for efficient service delivery was a recommendation. Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to establish a structured operating procedures on how other Non-State actors including private security should supermen policing effort.

5. Establishment of a remuneration scheme for village elders. Most of the respondents said that their point of contact especially in the village is an areas manager. The Ministry of Ministry of Interior and National Administration should consider a remuneration scheme for areas managers.

6. Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure and use of technology to fight/curb crime. The National Police Service through the Ministry of Information Communication & Digital Economy and Ministry of Interior and National Administration to procure modern technology for the police to fight crimes. Also, police be supplied with modern vehicles that are protective to explosion and landmines.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Crime is an act or omission that is punishable by law according to the Oxford Dictionary. It is an act of offense which violates the regulations of the state and is strongly disapproved by the society. Mushanga (1985) defines crime as any act, committed or omitted, that may harm the state, the individual, or both. The term crime is derived from the Latin word "crimen" meaning offence and also a wrong-doer. Murder, robbery, burglary, rape, drunken driving, child neglect and failure to pay taxes are examples of crimes. (Sowmyaa 2011). States have enacted laws aimed at banning offenders and punishing them with fines, imprisonment, or other forms of punishment in the criminal justice system. In addition, governments need to address the risk factors that cause crime, as research has shown that it is a less expensive method and offers greater social benefits than traditional crime response measures such as the criminal justice system.

1.1.1 Global perspective

Crime and violence have increased thus becoming a challenge worldwide and hardly few days passes by without the media covering on crime incidents; rape, desecration, murder, violent robbery, illicit drugs and economic crimes like corruption. Each year, a calculable 740,000 individuals die worldwide as a result of deaths involving violence and conflict outside of war zones (Geneva Declaration, 2008). Consistent with the UN office on Drug related Crime (2014), murder is the most measurable and well defined indicator of violent crime worldwide. Homicide rate worldwide is at (6.2 %) per 100,000 populations with South Africa and Central African Republic topping the globe average, followed by the Middle East and the Caribbean. The regions with all-time low rate crimes are East Asia, Southern Europe and Western Europe; Crime incorporates a negative impact on economic development by reducing growth and has enduring adverse social effects, per the Globe Bank's (2009) report on the aggressiveness of worldwide investment. At the national level, the prices of violence will add up to a major portion of gross domestic product (GDP) and hamper economic growth. In Guatemala, the direct prices of violence were calculable at (7.3 %) of value in 2005 and these were focused primarily within the capital alone, UN Development Program

(2006). The global organized crime Index highlights the prevalence of a number of the foremost insidious sorts of operations perpetrated by criminal actors round the world, together with people and networks operative within the state apparatus. The index highlights widespread flaws in the global resistance to organized crimes from weaknesses in criminal justice systems to rampant corruption and violent repression of press freedom and civil society. In 2020, the index underscores the ability of organized crime to the pandemic. In the face of Covid-19 lockdowns and travel restrictions, criminals did not solely restructure their usual businesses but also embraced new opportunities given by the world health crisis. Individuals, communities and companies struggled to remain afloat and became more susceptible to organized criminal activities either as victims or perpetrators albeit the dearth of viable alternatives ("Global Initiative against transnational organized crime (GI-TOC)", 2022). The global organized crime Index permits users to analyze, compare and distinguish a spread of indicators by country, region and continent. Assembling these indicators discovered many key findings that offer insight into the number of individuals positioned low with crime, the size and scope of criminal markets and also the level of resilience in countries exposed to criminal threats.

Over three quarters of the world's population sleep in countries with high crime rates and in countries with low resilience to organized crime. It is accepted that crime has devastating effects on victims; however in several places, the thought persists that crime is focused in some run-down urban centers restricted to completely different hotspots. However, as the index shows, this is often drastically off the mark. Crime is not a drag for a few: If we tend to value all countries within the world, we discover that the overwhelming majority of the world's populations (79.2%) sleep in countries with high crime rates and in countries with low resilience (79.4%). Human trafficking is the most widespread of all criminal markets worldwide. The crime index assessed human trafficking as the most prevailing crime market globally followed by drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, individual's importation and wildlife crime. The human trafficking market has been fueled by mass displacement usually spanned with people smuggling, conflicts and desperate socio-economic conditions. Whereas COVID-19 pandemic could have given some challenges for smugglers, it enabled them to charge higher costs to bypass travel bans and restrictions on movement. The pandemic gave traffickers the likelihood to focus on their victims in cases where movement was not possible to take advantage of who had no chance of escaping. Human trafficking exploited on non-

displaced populations purposely for forced labor and organ trafficking (Global organized crime Index, 2021).

Though countries with significantly acute crime issues are not essentially as similar as countries with low resilience, the extremely spread population underscores each of the presence of organized crime and the pressing issue ought to be how to implement measures to combat crime. Organized crime usually targets the foremost vulnerable communities and its impact ultimately increases the vulnerability of societies as a whole. The depths of criminal activities in our societies have profound and lasting consequences and creates unsafe environment that delays development.

1.1.2 African perspective

Crime rates remain high in Africa with statistics showing that nearly half a million homicides were committed worldwide in 2012 according to UNODC (2014) of which (5.0 %) occurred in Europe, (31.0%) occurred in Africa and (36.0%) in America. According to the South African Police Service (SAPS) that published statistics on violent crime in South Africa, violent crime involves injury or threat of injury to a person and includes: homicide, attempted homicide, ordinary and aggravated assault; sex offences, common and aggravated robbery. Statistics showed that homicide was the most frequently reported violent crime in 2012 rising to (13.3%) over the past five years; this was higher than the international average of (6.2%) murders per 100,000 populations.

Crime has a negative impact on a country's economy as it drives away investors; World Bank Investment Survey data from nine African countries showed that more than (29.0%) of businesses in Africa cited crime as a key barrier to investment which is about (50.0%) higher than the World Bank global average (2018). The survey showed that between (11.0%) and (80.0%) of the respondents in each country reported direct crime related losses. UNODC (2006) stated that the cost of crime included medical costs and loss of productivity due to violent crime that affects poor people in African countries because most of them cannot afford medical care besides the low levels of medical care. Regarding property losses, the UNODC found that poor households can be crippled due to loss of assets such as vehicles and livestock as it affects livelihood for several people.

1.1.3 Kenyan perspective

Crime is a national security issue and it may be a pervasive threat to social and economic pillars of Kenyan development. Its impact affects public and personal entities, Kenyans and foreigners within the country and investors who contribute vastly to economic growth. The threat is broad and complex, starting from ancient crimes such as robbery, cattle rustling, assault, technology-enhanced crimes such as cyberattacks, terrorism, fraud and high-level corruption which needs an in-depth and comprehensive understanding of crime patterns and trends. Studies have highlighted the extent of crime in Kenya: For example, the Overseas Security advisory Council (2018) report on cybersecurity estimates that around 300,000 crimes are reported monthly with most cases concerning bank fraud, illicit cash transfers and organized crimes that modify daily.

Crime statistics from the National Police Service (NPS) indicated gradual increase in crime between 2016 and 2017 and 2018. In 2017, the crime classes that marked the rise were: theft, burglary and cattle rustling while 2018 had an upward trend: violence, assault, general stealing, riots, possession of illicit drugs (cannabis sativa) and malicious damage (NPS Annual Crime Report, 2018). Similar report of 2020 showed 69,645 cases were registered within the period between January and December with a decrease of (25.4%) from 2019 that had 93,411 cases. In 2018, the police registered a total of 88,268 cases, up with (5.8%); the (25.4%) decrease in cases of year 2020 was attributed to government lockdown measures in April, 2020 to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

Crimes against morality including defilement (7381 cases), rape (939 cases), incest (333 cases) and indecent assault (387) were often reported followed by stealing with (8709) cases. In the year 2020 there was a decrease in class crime compared to 2019 with exception of homicides, crimes against morality and economic crimes (NPS crime statistics annual report, 2020). The existence and notable increase of criminal gangs in the country according to NCRC, 2012 and 2016 are doubtless to worsen the safety level in the country. The gangs create a threat to peace, stability and development hence their activities should be controlled and/or eradicated.

The government has created combined efforts with multi agencies to handle criminal gangs and in 2010 enacted the law on prevention of organized crimes, dismantling 33 criminal gangs out of 127 that were in operation in the country. The government also undertook

numerous measures to address serious crimes such as acts of terrorism and cattle rustling by enhancing training to the personnel's ability to counter the threat of terrorism to the formation of inter-agency partnership to disarm and seize illegitimate weapons NPS (2018). The 2016 National Crime Mapping study identified crime strategies such as community policy initiatives and Nyumba Kumi; police patrols; community awareness meetings; street lighting; civic education programs; disarmament initiatives; the penalization of offenders; and community-based dispute resolution mechanisms.

The government of Kenya through National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) conducts biannual national crime mapping to map crime trends and patterns, criminal gangs and hotspots areas within the country in order to develop crime prevention strategies. The 2018 crime mapping was a follow-up to 2016, which evaluated crime prevalence, hotspots, and criminal gangs to know whether or not the projected interventions ensuing from the 2016 study minimized crime in the country and also whether the recommendations were impactful in crime management. The 2020 crime mapping survey indicated that stealing (64.5%), burglary and housebreaking (58.7%), possession of illicit brews (51.6%), being drunk and disorderly (49.1%), gender-based violence (45.4%) and cattle rustling (37.2%) were the highest perceived crimes in most of the forty seven counties. The findings were similar to that of the 2018 Crime mapping survey that showed common crimes committed were stealing (53.3%), assault (30.1%), murder (26.1%), rape (24.5%), theft (23.3%) and robbery with violence (18.6%), (NCRC 2020). The 2021 National Police Service Annual Crime Report (January to December 2021) indicated a total of 81,272 cases that were recorded. This is a (16.7%) increase from the same period in 2020 which recorded 69,645 cases. In 2020, police recorded a total of 69,645 cases which rose by (16.7%) or 11,672 cases in 2021 (National Police Service, 2021).

KNBS Economic Survey Report, 2022 depicted the total number of people reported for robberies, burglaries and theft that increased by (34.6%) from 19,103 in the year 2020 to 25,721 in the year 2021 with theft accounting for the highest proportion at (47.3%). In this category of crime the number of people who committed carjacking and theft of goods increased by (65.2%) and (31.2%) respectively. Crimes involving illicit drugs, malicious damage, economic crimes and crimes involving police officers increased by (42.5%) from 10,706 in the year 2020 to 15,255 in 2021 (Economic Survey, 2022).

1.2. Problem Statement

Crime impacts negatively on a country's economy, peace and national security thereby resulting in under development, hostility between communities and imposing budget constraints on the state budget and as a result, state agendas like the Big Four and Vision 2030 are delayed or partly enforced because of inadequate resources as huge budget is channeled to fighting crime. In 2022/23 financial year, the Cabinet Secretary of Treasury and Planning allocated Kshs 317.8 Billion to security sector (Parliament of Kenya: The Kenyan Parliament website); the figure is much higher compared to financial year 2020/21 that amounted to Kshs 167.9 Billion (National Treasury- the National Treasury of Kenya, 2020).

The government put vital endless efforts to deal with crime aimed at achieving good governance, security, justice, law and order. The efforts embodied the passage of security laws (Amendment) Act, 2014, reforms in Judiciary and Police department including vetting of security personnel. Despite the efforts, there is still a variety of challenges in controlling, managing and preventing crime. UN-Habitat Safer Cities Victimization Survey in Nairobi (UN-Habitat, 2002) and 2010 UNODC-KIPPRA Victimization Survey that assessed 3,000 households' across the country found common crimes that affected people as felony, cattle rustling, fraud and corruption. However, the survey failed to notice the dynamics of rare and serious emerging crimes. The country recently faced new challenges arising from magnified levels of organized crime, youth gangs, kidnappings, acts of terrorism and radicalization. Devolution of governance also brought new challenges such as border and resource conflicts within the community that may manifest into crime (Mkutu et al, 2014). It is against this background that the study is aimed to provide current trends and patterns of crimes in the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The general aim of the study was to conduct an assessment of the crime situation and generate crime trends and prevalence in Kenya. The study was guided by the following specific objectives.

1. To examine crime prevalence and trends in Kenya
2. To establish the perpetrators of crimes in Kenya
3. To examine the factors contributing to crime in Kenya

4. To establish the consequences of crime in Kenya

5. To examine crime prevention measures and strategies in Kenya

1.4 Rationale for the study

Crime is an extreme concern in Kenya that limits funding and development. Providing information on forms of crime and their hotspots areas in precise counties is a step in the direction of cost-powerful solutions. However, there is inadequate empirical information on crime mapping in Kenya; Police information suffers loss of records due to scarcity of police posts and/or stations in vast areas, fears of police corruption and extortion, failure to protect witnesses and collusion of criminals with the police officers. Armed Conflict Location and Event Data Project-Kenya (ACLED) disaggregated data is based on media reviews that may be unreliable based on hearsay. Crime mapping research uploads statistics on available literature on crime typology and prevalence based on reference for future researchers in areas of criminal justice, sociology, criminology, political science and governance. A database on crime degrees and types, in particular severe crime and organized crime might serve as a beneficial reference for contrast after interventions.

The first national crime mapping study was conducted by NCRC in 2016 three years after devolution structures were established. The 2018 national crime mapping study provided crime hotspot areas and identified existing organized criminal gangs per county. This was aimed at assisting policy makers on appropriate intervention measures.

Crime mapping is beneficial in informing the links of crimes that can extend beyond the nation borders and security inter agencies collaboration can help prevent, control and manage crime.

Crime statistics highlights patterns, trends, perpetrators, factors, modes, consequences, preventive measures and strategies on how to combat crime. This study therefore, will inform the government on possible ways of controlling crime through its recommendations based on guidance by NCRC Governing Council on rationale on the study to be conducted bi-annually.

1.5 Scope of the Study

The study is a national survey conducted in all the 47 counties of Kenya. It focus on: identifying the prevalence and types of crime; Country specific type and prevalence of crimes, hotspot areas, criminal gangs and activities in which they are involved; root causes of crime; predisposing factors to crimes; existing crime prevention measures, and policy recommendations.

1.6 Assumptions of the Study

The following were the study's assumptions:

1. Individual respondents would report their own experiences on their perceptions of crimes performance without fear.
2. The officials in public agencies Criminal Justice Agencies would be willing to share the needed information.
3. The comprehensive reforms in security sector has been successful in crime control and management in the country.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The following were this study's limitations:-

1. Challenges on research samples and selection.
2. Limited time constraints to implement the study
3. Lack of previous research studies on the topic.
4. Lack of unified categorization and reporting of crimes by criminal justice agencies
5. Overreliance of manual methods/instruments/techniques used to collect the data

1.8 Theoretical Framework

The study adopted both social disorganization and strain theories of crime that play a major role in understanding crime patterns and trends in Kenya.

1.8.1 Social Disorganization Theory

The social disorganization theory was developed by Kaur, Shaw and Mackay. They argued that; "Social disorganization, defined as the sudden influx of large numbers of people in and out of neighborhood creates a pathological environment that contributes more to crime than the deviant behavior of abnormal individuals." Shaw and Mckay conducted a study to analyze neighborhood behavior and they found that high levels of crime were observed in

neighborhoods where residents struggled with little financial stability and in areas where ethnic minorities were highly concentrated.

They described various neighborhood characteristics that led people to become involved in criminal activities. For example areas with high crime rate had multiple factors, such as: overcrowded neighborhood, lack of facilities, residents facing financial instability, concentration of ethnic minority corresponding to social disorganization (Kaur, 2022).Bursik and Grasmick (1993) suggested in their study that a large number of criminal groups or anti-social elements in an area lead to high crime rates in that area. They also suggested that lack of fun and leisure activities in an area leads to an increase in criminal activity due to lack of leisure opportunities. People have difficulty finding a way to engage with society and how to spend their extra time and therefore, they choose to form gangs to spend their free time and socialize with each other's and eventually they become prone to crime because the members of the gang are more likely to engage in violent and criminal activities. The study also showed that as job opportunities increase, criminal activities may decline as people may prefer engaging in jobs rather than involvement in crime (Kaur, 2022).

In this theory, the weakening of social ties leads to "social disorganization," and social disorganization is the main cause of crime in the society. Social ties can be family, community or religious ties. The theory links participation in criminal activity to the person's whereabouts and the place where the person lives influences their behavior whether or not they engage in criminal activity. This theory emphasizes the importance of a person's residential address even more than the person's characteristics such as age, race and sex, in determining the decision to engage in a crime. For example, if the person living in a society that encourages alcoholism and violent behavior then he/she tends to do the same thing thus attracting the attention of other people in their society even though they know it is not good behavior (Kaur, 2022).

This theory relates to crime mapping study as it focuses on social disorganization in the society as the root cause of criminal activity.

1.8.2 Strain Theory
The proponents of this theory were Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim. They argued that crime happens once there are no enough legitimate opportunities for individuals to realize the traditional success goals of a society. In such a scenario there is a 'strain' between the

goals and the means to achieve those goals and few people turn to crime in order to achieve success (Thompson, 2021). Strain theory is based on a simple and sensible idea: Once people are treated badly, they will become upset and interact in crime. Strain theory elaborate on the concept by describing the categories of negative treatment that can lead a person to crime, why negative treatment increases the probability of crime and why some folks are likely than others to reply to negative treatment with crime. (Strain Theories of Crime (Criminology Theories) IResearchNet, n.d.)

The strain to possibly steer crime is high in magnitude and perceived as unjust, related to low social control and that it produces some pressure or incentive for crime. An illustration is embodied on parental rejection, harsh or abusive discipline, chronic unemployment or poor working environment, criminal victimization, vagrancy, discrimination and inability to realize financial goals. These strains result in a variety of negative emotions such as anger that produces pressure for corrective action with crime being one of potential response. Crime may be a relief to escape strains, revenge or alleviate negative emotions through usage of illicit drugs. Strain may also increase crime by reducing social control, fostering association with criminal peers and beliefs that are favorable to crime and contributes to negative emotional traits. People are most likely to commit crime as a coping mechanism once they lack the resources to lawfully take care of their strains with an attitude that they have nothing or little too loose by participating in crime (Strain Theories of Crime (Criminology Theories) IResearchNet, n.d.)

This theory is also crucial in crime mapping study as it portrays factors that leads one to crime such as parental rejection, harsh or abusive discipline, chronic unemployment or poor working environment, criminal victimization, vagrancy, discrimination and inability to realize financial goals**.**

CHAPTER TWO: STUDY METHODOLOGY

2.1 Introduction

This chapter looks at research design, sampling of study area and respondents, sampling and sample size determination, methods and tools of data collection, data collection and management, methods of data analysis and ethical considerations.

2.2 Research Design

This study employed a mixed method research design where both qualitative and quantitative research methods were employed. The strong point of the design is the capability to obtain detailed information for both qualitative and quantitative characteristics related to public perceptions of crime patterns trends in Kenya.

The target population were members of the public and the key informants drawn from key stakeholders in administration of criminal justice in Kenya.

2.2.1 Sampling of Study Areas and Respondents

The sample for the study was drawn from all 47 counties in the 8 regions of Kenya. Non probability purposive sampling method was used to arrive at study site of data collection. This was guided by data from National Police Service dated 23rd May 2022 as received at NCRC which shown the 3 sub-counties in every county that led in crimes as per police records.

2.2.2 Sampling and Sample Size Determination

This research adopted Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC, 2019) households sampling list from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in computation of sample size. However, the desired sample size was determined by the budget and remaining timelines. The study utilized probability proportional to size (PPS) techniques with a calculation formula; N1/N (n) to arrive at county household sample.

Using Slovin's formula (1972) shown below, a desired sample size was computed.

The sampling unit for the members of the public was the household. The sample size for the members of public (n=5300) was determined using the Slovin's formula, thus:

$$\mathbf{n} = N/ (1+Ne^2)$$

Where: $\mathbf{n}$ = target sample size;

$\mathbf{N}$=total population size of households (12,028,743);
$\mathbf{e}$: margin of error (0.0197 at 97% confidence level).

As shown in Table 2.1 a total of 5112 respondents declared their gender as per the distribution. The actual sample respondents interviewed as per other social demographic characteristics was 5119 in total of whom 2856 were males and 2256 were females out of which 7 respondents did not disclose their gender. Probability proportional to size sampling was used to distribute the sample in the 47 counties.

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Sample Respondents per County

	Male	Percent within County	Female	Percent within County	Totals for the County
Nairobi	320	49.5%	326	50.5%	646
Kiambu	178	53.1%	157	46.9%	335
Nakuru	133	50.8%	129	49.2%	262
Mombasa	101	54.6%	84	45.4%	185
Kakamega	118	65.6%	62	34.4%	180
Meru	93	52.2%	85	47.8%	178
Machakos	88	52.4%	80	47.6%	168
Bungoma	81	57.0%	61	43.0%	142
Murang'a	74	55.2%	60	44.8%	134
Kajiado	64	48.5%	68	51.5%	132
Kisii	71	54.2%	60	45.8%	131
Uasin Gishu	76	58.9%	53	41.1%	129
Kisumu	66	52.4%	60	47.6%	126
Homa Bay	61	55.0%	50	45.0%	111
Kitui	63	57.3%	47	42.7%	110
Nyeri	41	38.7%	65	61.3%	106
Makueni	39	37.1%	66	62.9%	105
Siaya	61	59.2%	42	40.8%	103
Narok	68	66.7%	34	33.3%	102

Kilifi	62	60.8%	40	39.2%	102
Migori	53	55.2%	43	44.8%	96
Trans Nzoia	67	70.5%	28	29.5%	95
Kirinyaga	50	57.5%	37	42.5%	87
Kericho	54	63.5%	31	36.5%	85
Busia	48	57.1%	36	42.9%	84
Nandi	42	50.6%	41	49.4%	83
Embu	37	46.3%	43	53.8%	80
Bomet	62	79.5%	16	20.5%	78
Nyandarua	50	66.7%	25	33.3%	75
Kwale	37	50.0%	37	50.0%	74
Turkana	47	67.1%	23	32.9%	70
Nyamira	43	67.2%	21	32.8%	64
Vihiga	35	56.5%	27	43.5%	62
Laikipia	41	67.2%	20	32.8%	61
Baringo	26	44.8%	32	55.2%	58
Garissa	41	74.5%	14	25.5%	55
Wajir	37	68.5%	17	31.5%	54
Mandera	43	81.1%	10	18.9%	53
West Pokot	33	67.3%	16	32.7%	49
Tharaka-Nithi	24	51.1%	23	48.9%	47
Elgeyo Marakwet	32	76.2%	10	23.8%	42
Taita Taveta	12	29.3%	29	70.7%	41
Marsabit	23	69.7%	10	30.3%	33
Tana River	16	55.2%	13	44.8%	29
Samburu	18	64.3%	10	35.7%	28
Isiolo	17	68.0%	8	32.0%	25
Lamu	10	58.8%	7	41.2%	17
Totals	**2856**	**55.9%**	**2256**	**44.1%**	**5112**

2.3 Methods and Tools for Data Collection

2.3.1 Data Collection Methods

Primary data was collected from the members of the general public and also the key informants. Face to face interviews were conducted with the sample respondents. Key

informants interview schedules was used to collect information from representatives of agencies within criminal justice systems.

2.3.2 Data Collection Tools

A comprehensive semi-structured questionnaire was used and key informant interview guide for obtaining relevant information for the study. Thes tools were pre-tested to visualize on their validity and reliability in the study.

2.4 Data Collection and Management

National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) worked closely with relevant institutions for support in realizing the objective of the study during the data collection process.

Competent research assistants were identified and thoroughly trained before the start of the actual data collection exercise. Upon completion of training, they were distributed according to the clusters and facilitated with the necessary resources for the fieldwork. Close supervision of the research assistants and quality control of the exercise was undertaken by the supervisors and the study coordinators. Collected data was well kept upon the completion of the data collection at the NCRC data office before it was processed.

2.5 Method of Data Analysis

Primary data was processed in steps which entailed: data coding, entry, cleaning and thereafter analyzing using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS). The analysis are presented thematically based on the research objectives. The qualitative data collected from the Key informants was analyzed thematically and used to strengthen the findings from the members of the public.

The findings and recommendations of the study are presented in the research report for purposes of informing policy on crime prevention with the ultimate goal of enhancing national security in the country.

2.6 Ethical Consideration

In line with the best research practices, the study considered the subsequent ethical considerations throughout the study.

1. Adequate training and briefing of researchers was undertaken for purposes of equipping them with adequate knowledge on the entire data collection exercise.

2. Informed consent was sought from the respondents and sampled institutions before the commencement of the data collection exercise.
3. Data was collected anonymously and treated with the utmost confidentiality.
4. Respect for diversity in regard to socio-cultural, economic and political opinions was upheld in the course of data collection exercise.

CHAPTER THREE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results and discussion of the study findings. The section outlines the socio-demographic information of the respondents; the prevalence rates of different crimes; crime perpetrators; a list of criminal gang(s)/group(s), activities that they engage in and crime hotspot areas in the country. The section also covers factors contributing to commission/omission of crimes and the consequences of crime in addition to crime prevention measures and recommendations.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Sample Respondents

This study interviewed a total of 5119 sample respondents of whom 2860 were males and 2259 were females. In regards to age, 28.4% of the sample respondents were aged between 35 – 45 years while 26.9% of the respondents were aged between 26-34 years, whereas 18.5% were aged between 46-55years. The findings as indicated in Table 3.1 shows that there was a fair representation of the youths compared to older people in the society.

The finding on marital status was that, 75.9% of the respondents were married; 16.3% were single/never married while 3.5% were widowed. On level of education, most of the respondents (42.0%) had secondary education level, 31.7% had primary school education; 15.8% had middle level college education; 5.5% had university education; 4.7% had never gone to school whereas 0.2% were of adult literacy. This finding indicates that the majority of the sampled population was generally literate.

From the finding, majority of respondents (87.9%) were Christians while Muslims constituted 10.4%. The rest of the respondents professed either Traditional, Hindu, Atheist or others. On occupation, a noticeable percentage of the sample respondents (51.6%) were business people; 14.1% of the respondents were casual/temporary employment in private sector and 11.5% were subsistence farmers. The rest of the respondents worked in other categorized occupations including permanent employment in private sector, permanent employment in public sector, and casual/temporary employment in public sector, unemployed, retiree, housewife/husbands and students. In terms of residency in the area of the study, 60.0% of the respondents had been residents of their respective locality for more than 13 years; 11.2% had resided in their area between 1-3 years; 10.4% had been residents between 10-12 years; 10.4% of the respondents had been resident between 4-6 years while

8.0 % had stayed for 7-9 years. This means that majority of the respondents understood their area very well. All the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are captured in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1: Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variable	Category	Frequency	Valid Percent
Gender	Male	2860	55.9
	Female	2259	44.1
	Total	5112	100.0
Age of Respondents in years	18-25	485	9.5
	26-34	1376	26.9
	35-45	1454	28.4
	46-55	947	18.5
	56-65	545	10.7
	66+	307	6.0
	Total	5114	100.0
Marital Status	Single/Never Married	831	16.3
	Married	3878	75.9
	Separated	173	3.4
	Divorced	50	1.0
	Widowed	180	3.5
	Total	5112	100.0
Highest Level of Education Attained	None	242	4.7
	Primary	1623	31.7
	Secondary	2148	42.0
	Middle level college	806	15.8
	University	282	5.5
	Adult Literacy	11	0.2
	Total	5112	100.0
Religion	Christian	4497	87.9
	Islam	533	10.4
	Hindu	23	0.4
	Traditionalist	10	0.2
	Atheist	18	0.4
	Rastafarian	2	0.0
	None	31	.6
	Total	5114	100.0
Main Occupation	Permanent employment-Public sector	163	3.2

Variable	Category	Frequency	Valid Percent
	Permanent employment in Private sector	211	4.1
	Casual/temporary employment in private sector	719	14.1
	Casual/temporary employment in public sector	105	2.1
	Business person	2636	51.6
	Subsistence Farming	590	11.5
	Unemployed	423	8.3
	Housewife/Husbands	100	2.0
	Retiree	90	1.8
	Student	72	1.4
	Total	5109	100.0
Length of stay in the locality (study site)	1-3 years	569	11.2
	4-6 years	528	10.4
	7-9 years	409	8.0
	10-12 years	530	10.4
	13 years and above	3060	60.0
	Total	5096	100.0

3.3 Types and Prevalence of Perceived, Witnessed and most Threatening Crimes

3.3.1 Types and Prevalence of Perceived Crimes

The perceptions of the majority of respondents was that usage of alcohol, drugs and substance abuse (60.0%), house breakings (56.2%) and petty theft(50.1%) were the most perceived crimes that were committed within their locality. Also, robbery with violence (38.6%) and burglary (38.6%) were reported by the most of the respondent as crimes committed within their areas. The results of all other findings are shown in Table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Alcohol, drugs and substances abuse	3062	60.0%
House Breaking	2869	56.2%
General Stealing	2558	50.1%
Robbery with violence	1970	38.6%
Burglary	1972	38.6%

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Robbery	1935	37.9%
Stealing from person	1885	36.9%
Assault	1662	32.5%
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	1659	32.5%
Possession of drugs	1212	23.7%
Stealing from a building	1161	22.7%
Murder	1138	22.3%
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	977	19.1%
Handling of drugs	831	16.3%
Rape	742	14.5%
Defilement	689	13.5%
Accepting Bribe	658	12.9%
Theft of Motorcycle	649	12.7%
Soliciting bribe	510	10.0%
Creating Disturbance	415	8.1%
Theft of farm produce	315	6.2%
Accepting Bribe	292	5.7%
Soliciting bribe	278	5.4%
Handling stolen property	175	3.4%
Affray	170	3.3%
Malicious Damage of property	133	2.6%
Cultivating of the drugs	126	2.5%
Obtaining by False Pretense	127	2.5%
Manslaughter	119	2.3%
Driving under influence of Alcohol	115	2.3%
Bag snatching	85	1.7%
Theft from M/V	77	1.5%
Theft of M/V parts	79	1.5%
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	65	1.3%
Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	67	1.3%
Incest	63	1.2%
Fraud /Forgery offences	59	1.2%
Procuring Abortion	52	1.0%
Loitering with immoral intent	45	0.9%
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	42	0.8%
Abduction	40	0.8%
Forceful detainer	40	0.8%
Currency Forgery	37	0.7%
Indecent Assault	31	0.6%
Cyber crimes	29	0.6%

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Infanticide	24	0.5%
Carjacking	24	0.5%
Stealing by employee/servant	24	0.5%
Arson	27	0.5%
Negligent Acts	24	0.5%
Accepting Free gifts	23	0.5%
Grievous Bodily Harm	23	0.5%
Accepting Free gifts	19	0.4%
Offences of female genital mutilation	20	0.4%
Concealing Birth	16	0.3%
Un-natural offences	14	0.3%
Robbery of M/V	15	0.3%
Demanding by False Pretense	17	0.3%
Demanding by False Pretense	17	0.3%
Illegal gambling	13	0.3%
Bestiality	11	0.2%
Stealing by Directors	9	0.2%
Stealing by Agents	9	0.2%
Taking vehicle without lawful authority	9	0.2%
False Accounting	11	0.2%
Illegal removal of forest produce	12	0.2%
Acts of terrorism	9	0.2%
Being in the country illegally	9	0.2%
Environmental pollution	8	0.2%
Illegal possession of fire arms	9	0.2%
Bigamy	7	0.1%
Poaching	7	0.1%
Threat to Kill	4	0.1%
Child labor	3	0.1%
Attempted murder	5	0.1%
Stalking	3	0.1%
Human trafficking	6	0.1%
Trespass upon private land	3	0.1%
Attempted rape	2	0.0%
Attempted robbery	1	0.0%
Attempted defilement	1	0.0%
Extortion	2	0.0%

The above findings were also supplemented by discussants in the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) that were conducted in 11 counties. From the results of FGD, it came out that that

usage of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse, trafficking of narcotic drugs, house breaking and petty theft were the most prevalent crimes in the areas as shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Counties of crimes reported (marked by a tick (√))											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total Tally in 11 Counties
Alcohol, drug and substance abuse	√	√		√		√	√	√	√	√	√	9
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	√	√			√	√	√	√	√	√	√	9
House Breaking	√	√	√	√	√		√			√	√	8
General Stealing	√		√	√		√		√	√	√	√	8
Robbery with violence	√		√	√			√	√		√	√	7
House Breaking	√			√	√		√		√	√	√	7
Burglary		√		√	√		√		√	√	√	7
Defilement		√		√		√		√	√	√	√	7
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	√	√	√			√	√		√		√	7
Handling stolen property	√	√		√		√	√				√	6
Theft from M/V	√			√	√		√	√			√	6
Poaching	√	√	√				√			√		5
Cyber crimes	√						√	√		√	√	5
Illegal possession of fire arms			√				√			√	√	4
Offences of female genital mutilation			√			√	√		√			4
Acts of terrorism			√							√	√	3
Forceful detainer	√									√	√	3

Similarly to the above findings on types and prevalence of perceived crimes, key informants also give their inputs, a Probation Officer in Turkana County noted that:-

" …. *in this county cases of stock theft- mostly in homes and boundaries with other counties have become common, assault- mostly among the women and also on men and highway robbery have been in increase in the recent past…*"

The finding from focus group discussion had confirmed the existence of female genital mutilations in the country. In concurrence of the finding, a Senior Police Officer in Isiolo County had this to say:-

"*...the most prevalent crimes here are female genital mutilation, cattle rustling, defilement and gender based violence. There are also cases of human trafficking, and trafficking of drugs from Ethiopia, and general stealing. Recently this county has experienced upsurge of cases of suicide- - especially by high profile people. For example someone committed suicide inside a hotel room .He left his home to buy some material for construction and committed suicide. It is alleged that he had retired, got frustrated as he did not have enough money to build a home. Also, another government officer (police officer) hanged himself in a hotel. But what I can say is that, what affects police officers in the service is lack of prudent ways of managing their finances, peer pressure and frustration from their supervisors...*"

In Nyeri County a senior Police officer commanding one of the Police Station observed the following on most prevalent crimes in the county:-

" *.. Within my area of responsibility, crimes such as house breaking, general stealing, defilement, stealing of farm produce, possession of narcotics, rape, and grievous harm are very common. In addition, we have daily traffic offences, creating disturbance due to alcohol use, handling of stolen property and assault being reported at the station…*"

This study findings clearly point out that of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse has become as social problem and a threat to national future, related to the findings, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration has made an observation that:-

"*After terrorism and banditry, is trade, use and abuse of illicit alcohol as well as psychotropic substance and drugs as security threats of the nation. This is a problem that is likely to impair Kenya's future in a big way if it is not dealt with*" (Cabinet Secretary, 14th April 2023)

On the other hand, National Authority for the Campaign against Alcohol and Drug Abuse (NACADA, 2022) conducted a survey on the "Status of Drugs and Substance Use (DSU) in Kenya (2022). In their report, which to some extent agrees with the finding of this report, 39.0% of Kenyans had the perception that production of illicit brews was widespread in their community with Western region recording the highest perception level (68.2%) followed by Nyanza (53.2%) and Rift Valley (41.5%); 53.7% of Kenyans had the perception that consumption of illicit brews was widespread in their community with Western region recording the highest perception level (85.8%) followed by Nyanza (81.9%) and Rift Valley (55.6%); 48.5% of Kenyans had the perception that there was an increase in the number of bars in the last 5 years in their community with Central region recording the highest perception level (74.1%) followed by Nairobi (65.3%) and Eastern (47.8%); and 52.5% of Kenyans had the perception that there was an increase in the number of underage drinking in their community with Nairobi region recording the highest perception level (67.4%) followed by Nyanza (67.1%) and Central (66.6%).

Therefore, to secure the future of the youths who are the most vulnerable to alcohol, drugs and substances abuse, there is need to intensify campaigns towards alcohol and drugs reduction and establishment of more rehabilitation center for persons with substance abuse disorders.

3.3.2 Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes

The study findings revealed that crimes that were mostly witnessed by the respondents were usage of illicit drugs (43.5%), house breakings (30.1%), petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) (20.7%) and robbery with violence. From the study findings there is a close relationship between what the respondents perceived and what they witnessed. These findings are indicated in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Usage of alcohol, narcotic drug/ psychotropic substances	1889	43.5%
House Breaking	1307	30.1%
General Stealing	1058	24.4%

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Stealing from person	989	22.8%
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	897	20.7%
Robbery with violence	845	19.5%
Burglary	800	18.4%
Robbery	671	15.5%
Assault	604	13.9%
Possession of drugs	424	9.8%
Stealing from a building	417	9.6%
Handling of drugs	328	7.6%
Murder	305	7.0%
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	292	6.7%
Accepting Bribe	273	6.3%
Creating Disturbance	231	5.3%
Theft of Motorcycle	215	5.0%
Theft of farm produce	208	4.8%
Soliciting bribe	199	4.6%
Defilement	145	3.3%
Rape	138	3.2%
Affray	115	2.6%
Accepting Bribe	82	1.9%
Soliciting bribe	63	1.5%
Cultivating of the drugs	61	1.4%
Obtaining by False Pretense	59	1.4%
Handling stolen property	52	1.2%
Malicious Damage of property	45	1.0%
Driving under influence of Alcohol	36	0.8%
Theft of M/V parts	30	0.7%
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	25	0.6%
Theft from M/V	24	0.6%
Bag snatching	26	0.6%
Manslaughter	22	0.5%
Forceful detainer	23	0.5%
Infanticide	17	0.4%
Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	16	0.4%
Fraud /Forgery offences	18	0.4%
Loitering with immoral intent	16	0.4%
Stealing by employee/servant	12	0.3%
Arson	14	0.3%
Currency Forgery	14	0.3%

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Demanding by False Pretense	15	0.3%
Cyber crimes	15	0.3%
Procuring Abortion	7	0.2%
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	9	0.2%
Incest	10	0.2%
Abduction	7	0.2%
Carjacking	10	0.2%
Robbery of M/V	10	0.2%
Negligent Acts	8	0.2%
Accepting Free gifts	7	0.2%
Illegal removal of forest produce	7	0.2%
Acts of terrorism	8	0.2%
Offences of female genital mutilation	8	0.2%
Concealing Birth	3	0.1%
Indecent Assault	5	0.1%
Bigamy	3	0.1%
Taking vehicle without lawful authority	3	0.1%
False Accounting	4	0.1%
Accepting Free gifts	3	0.1%
Demanding by False Pretense	4	0.1%
Grievous Bodily Harm	6	0.1%
Illegal gambling	4	0.1%
Child labor	4	0.1%
Environmental pollution	5	0.1%
Illegal possession of fire arms	5	0.1%
Human trafficking	3	0.1%
Un-natural offences	1	0.0%
Bestiality	1	0.0%
Stealing by Directors	1	0.0%
Stealing by Agents	1	0.0%
Poaching	2	0.0%
Threat to Kill	2	0.0%
Attempted rape	1	0.0%
Attempted robbery	1	0.0%
Being in the country illegally	2	0.0%
Attempted murder	2	0.0%
Extortion	2	0.0%
Stalking	1	0.0%
Incitement to violence	1	0.0%

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Trespass upon private land	2	0.0%

The above findings from sample respondents was collaborated by the results of the focus group discussion. It was also established that cases of possession of narcotic drugs, general stealing, assaults and defilement were high in the eleven counties. The participants also reported some cases of manslaughter, murder and rape cases from their respective counties as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Types and Prevalence of witnessed crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Witnessed crimes	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total Tally in 11 Counties
Possession of drugs	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
General Stealing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Assault	√		√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	10
Defilement	√	√	√	√	√		√		√	√		8
Indecent Assault	√		√	√		√	√	√	√	√		8
Abduction	√	√	√	√	√		√			√	√	8
Assault	√	√	√	√	√		√		√		√	8
Creating Disturbance	√	√		√		√	√		√		√	7
Robbery with violence	√		√	√	√		√	√			√	7
Robbery of M/V	√			√		√	√	√		√	√	7
House Breaking		√	√		√		√		√	√		6
Burglary	√			√		√		√		√	√	6
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)		√	√		√		√	√	√			6
Handling stolen property	√	√		√		√			√		√	6
Stealing from a building	√					√	√	√		√	√	6

Witnessed crimes	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total Tally in 11 Counties
Witnessed Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick (√))												
Theft from M/V	√	√			√			√		√	√	6
Rape		√	√		√	√			√	√		6
Manslaughter	√			√		√	√	√			√	6
Murder	√			√		√	√	√			√	6

The key informants were also asked to respond on types of crimes that they have witnessed. A Civil Society Activist in Mombasa County said that:

"... in this county, I have witnessed cases where family members are forced disappear on terrorism related allegations and drug related offences. It is also in public domain where individuals are charged with corruption"

In Busia County, a National Government Administration Officer cited that:

" .. This county being at the border point, I have dealt with cases of trafficking of bhang, handling of stolen property with some cases of tax evasion. There are also cases of housebreaking and to robbery with violence, defilement and domestic violence that I have processed for criminal prosecution…"

Further, in comparison with crimes that are reported to police stations in the previous years. The data from National Police Service indicated that there was an increase of crimes in Kenya between the year 2020 and year 2021. The police crime statistics showed that 81272 cases were recorded in the year 2021 with the year 2020 having recorded 69645 criminal cases which is an increase of 16.7%. Additionally, the National Police Statistics police for the year 2020 and 2021 showed that (3575) cases of drugs possession were recorded in 2020 and (4697) cases for 2021 an increase of (1122) which is (31.4%), also, cases for handling of drugs in 2020 were (64) and in 2021 they had recorded (78) which is an increase of (14) cases and (21.9%) increase. On the other hand, cases of trafficking in 2020 were (649) and in 2021 (754) cases had been recorded which is an increase of (105) and (16.2%). The offences under cultivation of dangerous drugs, in 2020 were (135) cases recorded and in

2021, the police had recorded (183) which is an increase (48) and (35.6%) increase. Table 3.6 below was the comparative analysis of all other crimes.

Table 3.6: A comparative Analysis of Types and Prevalence of crimes recorded in Police Station Between 2014-2021.

Crimes		Frequency							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
01	Homicide	2649	2648	2751	2774	2856	2971	**3111**	**3281**
02	Offenses against morality	5184	6164	6228	5492	7233	8051	**9153**	**8182**
03	Other offenses against the person	19911	21174	22,295	22,515	25,049	27196	**19288**	**22365**
04	Robbery	3011	2865	2697	2713	2935	2858	**2384**	**2456**
05	Breakings	5656	5591	5621	6131	5970	5976	**4252**	**4973**
06	Theft of stock	1848	1961	1918	2136	2077	1962	**1556**	**1964**
07	Stealing	10042	9528	10361	11656	12845	13954	**8709**	**11762**
08	Theft by servant	2279	2184	2440	2632	2477	2226	**1467**	**1798**
09	Vehicle &other thefts	1239	1111	1355	1404	1370	1298	**1031**	**1278**
10	Dangerous drugs	4850	5525	6160	5565	8021	8011	**4477**	**5743**
11	Criminal damage	3708	3983	4307	4262	4783	4852	**3530**	**4627**
12	Economic crimes	3037	3244	3503	3695	4100	4786	**3488**	**4004**
13	Corruption	144	79	92	75	119	130	**133**	**96**

Crimes		Frequency							
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
14	Offenses involving police officers	47	71	57	86	174	77	64	75
15	Offenses involving tourist	21	19	15	15	93	48	26	31
16	Traffic offenses	100	120				341	186	123
17	Other penal code offenses	5650	6223	7047	6772	7953	8674	6790	8514
	Total	69376	72490	76847	77923	88055	93411	69645	81272

In another report released by INTERPOL Global Crime Trend Report 2022 (IGCTR, 2022). It emerged that globally, there has been an increase on crimes that includes organized crime, illicit trafficking (highlighting drug trafficking, human trafficking and migrant smuggling), financial crime (noting money laundering, financial fraud, and corruption as a critical crime-enabler), cybercrime (particularly, ransom ware, phishing, and online scams) and terrorism.

On the other hand, Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) Economic-Survey-2023-KNBS report indicated that that in Kenya there has been an increase of cyber security crimes. The report showed that a total number of reported online crimes doubled from 339.1 million in 2021 to 700.0 million in 2022. System vulnerabilities increased significantly from 58.0 million in 2021 to 452.4 million in 2022, highlighting the pressing need for organizations to prioritize security patching and risk mitigation strategies. In contrast, reported web application attacks declined from 7.0 million in 2021 to 1.0 million in 2022 due to increased investment in web application security and greater awareness of potential.

Further the report indicated that environmental crimes reported to National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) declined from 81 in 2021 to 44 in 2022. Cases of illegal movement or dumping of waste accounted for the highest proportion of reported cases in 2022 at 40.9 % despite the decline in cases from 79 in 2021 to 18 in 2022.

3.3.3. Types and Prevalence of the most Threatening Crimes

This study also sought to understand what the respondents felt as the most threatening crime in the last twelve months within their locality. The findings of the study indicated that robbery with violence (16.2%), house breaking (15.4%), usage of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse (11.0%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) (9.6%) and Burglary (8.7%) as most threatening crimes in their locality. The results of all other findings are shown in Table 3.7

Table 3.7: Types and Prevalence of the most Threatening Crimes

Types and Prevalence of the most Threatening Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Robbery with violence	748	16.2
House Breaking	708	15.4
Alcohol, drugs and substances abuse	507	11.0
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	441	9.6
Burglary	399	8.7
Stealing from person	329	7.1
Robbery	316	6.9
General Stealing	304	6.6
Murder	262	5.7
Assault	181	3.9
Theft of farm produce	77	1.7
Stealing from a building	49	1.1
Rape	45	1.0
Theft of Motorcycle	43	0.9
Defilement	27	0.6
Creating Disturbance	23	0.5
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	23	0.5
Affray	12	0.3
Accepting Bribe	12	0.3
Possession of drugs	11	0.2
Manslaughter	4	0.1
Infanticide	3	0.1

Types and Prevalence of the most Threatening Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	3	0.1
Handling stolen property	5	0.1
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	3	0.1
Stealing by employee/servant	3	0.1
Theft from M/V	3	0.1
Handling of drugs	5	0.1
Cultivating of illicit drugs	3	0.1
Malicious Damage of property	5	0.1
Obtaining by False Pretense	3	0.1
Soliciting bribe	6	0.1
Bag snatching	3	0.1
Cyber crimes	3	0.1
Loitering with immoral intent	3	0.1
Acts of terrorism	4	0.1
Forceful detainer	6	0.1
Procuring Abortion	1	0.0
Concealing Birth	1	0.0
Indecent Assault	1	0.0
Abduction	1	0.0
Carjacking	2	0.0
Robbery of M/V	1	0.0
Stealing by Directors	1	0.0
Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	2	0.0
Theft of M/V parts	2	0.0
Taking vehicle without lawful authority	1	0.0
Arson	1	0.0
Negligent Acts	1	0.0
Fraud /Forgery	2	0.0
Grievous Bodily Harm	1	0.0
Illegal removal of forest produce	1	0.0
Threat to Kill	1	0.0
Illegal gambling	1	0.0
Environmental pollution	1	0.0
Illegal possession of fire arms	2	0.0

Comparatively, the findings from focus group discussants showed that defilement and usage of alcohol and substance abuse was the most threatening crime as reported in 8 counties.

From the analysis, other offences as reported were; Theft of stock (including cattle rustling), robbery with violence, murder, abduction and acts of terrorism as shown in Table 3.8.

Table 3.8: Types and Prevalence of the most threatening crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Most threatening crimes	Most threatening Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick (√))											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total Tally in 11 Counties
Defilement	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√		**8**
Usage of alcohol, drugs and substances	√			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	8
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	√	√	√				√		√			5
Robbery with Violence	√		√			√		√			√	5
Murder	√						√			√	√	4
Abduction			√				√			√	√	3
Acts of terrorism			√							√	√	3

Analysis from sample respondents and focus group discussion was collaborated by findings from key informants. A National Government Administration Officer in Bomet County had this to say:

> "The most threatening cases in our locality are cases of defilement, abuse of drugs and alcohol by young people cybercrimes- that include hacking of personal accounts and stealing from persons or tracking who withdraw from financial institutions or banks and rob the person along the way".

Also a senior police officer in Busia County had this to say on most threatening crimes

> ".. we have witnessed a spike at an alarming rate cases of defilement and drug trafficking in this area- there are also cases of murder-mostly done through mob

justice where suspects are lynched by the community members where they feel that the police officers release suspects when arrested and the police are not supportive ..."

In comparison of 2020 NCRC national crime mapping survey and 2022 national crime mapping survey, the 2020 report indicated that offences of burglary and house breaking, stealing, possession of illicit brews and stealing of livestock were the most threatening crimes while in 2022 robbery with violence came out as most threatening crime from the quantitative analysis followed by house breakings. Table 3.9 shows the 2020 findings on most threatening crimes.

Table 3.9: Types and Prevalence of the most Threatening Crimes as reported in 2020 NCRC National Crime Mapping Survey

The Most Threatening Crime in 2020 NCRC Study	Response	
	Frequency	Per cent cases
Burglary and House Breaking	850	17.4
Stealing	639	13.1
Possession of illicit brews	517	10.6
Theft of stock(including cattle rustling	494	10.1
Robbery with Violence	266	5.4
Being Drunk and Disorderly	226	4.6
Murder	205	4.2
Possession of narcotic drugs	197	4.0
Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm	175	3.6
Gender-Based Violence(Including Domestic Violence)	163	3.3
Robbery(Including mugging)	128	2.6
Defilement	93	1.9
Theft of Farm Produce	71	1.5
Rape	64	1.3
Child Abuse (including child neglect)	51	1.0
Manslaughter	8	0.2
Attempted Rape	8	0.2

Loitering for prostitution (including child prostitution)	3	0.1
Fraud	6	0.1
Obtaining by false pretense	4	0.1
Carjacking/hijacking	3	0.1
Terrorism	3	0.1
Hate Speech/incitement	3	0.1
Theft of motorcycle/ theft of motorcycle spare parts	3	0.1
Trespass upon private land	4	0.1
Handling stolen property/goods	3	0.1
Attempted murder	2	0.0
Attempted Robbery	2	0.0
Drug Trafficking/Smuggling	1	0.0
Forgery	1	0.0
Creating Disturbance	1	0.0
Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)	2	0.0
Illegal abortion	2	0.0
Corruption (soliciting for a bribe, receiving bribes, receiving gifts, demanding by menace)	2	0.0
Kidnapping and Abduction	2	0.0
Traffic offences	1	0.0
Infanticide	1	0.0
Cyber Crime	1	0.0
Motor vehicle theft/ theft of motor vehicle parts)	1	0.0
Arson	2	0.0
Threatening to Kill	1	0.0
Practice of witchcraft	1	0.0
Environment pollution and destruction	1	0.0
Violation of Covid 19-protocols	1	0.0

3.4. Perpetrators of Crimes and Mode of Operations

3.4.1. Perpetrators of Perceived Crimes

This study sought to find out the perpetrators of perceived crimes in the study area. The finding were that majority of youths (93.1%) and those who are males (50.8%) are the main perpetrators of crimes. In addition, some of the respondents said females (13.2%), children (4.5%) and the elderly (2.6%) do perpetrate crimes and it is important to note that spouses or partners in relationships and boda boda riders are also perceived to commit crimes. These results are indicated in Table 3.10.

Table 3.10: Perpetrators of Perceived Crimes

Perpetrators of Perceived Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Youth	4700	93.1%
Male	2564	50.8%
Female	665	13.2%
Children	226	4.5%
Elderly	129	2.6%
Spouse/Partner	98	1.9%
Boda Boda riders	20	0.4%
Immigrants	16	0.3%
Public Officials	14	0.3%
Business people	4	0.1%

3.4.2. Perpetrators of Witnessed Crimes

Majority of the respondents reported that perpetrators of witnessed crimes were the youths (91.1%) and males (39.3%). Also it emerged that females (10.3%), children (3.3%) and the elderly (2.0%) are perpetrators of crimes. These findings on perpetrators of perceived crimes are comparable to perpetrators of witnessed crimes save in their percentages. The results are as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Perpetrators of Witnessed Crime

Perpetrators of witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Youths	4017	91.1%
Males	1732	39.3%
Females	456	10.3%
Children	145	3.3%
Elderly	88	2.0%

Perpetrators of witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Spouse/Partner	67	1.5%
Boda Boda riders	14	0.3%
Public Officials	14	0.3%
Immigrants	8	0.2%
Business people	2	0.0%

3.4.3. Perpetrators of Experienced Crime(s)

The findings of the study on the perpetrators of experienced crimes discovered that similar to what the respondents perceived, the youths (87.3%) and most males (35.0%) perpetrated crimes. It also came out that females (6.1%), children (1.9%) and spouses or partners (1.3%) in relationships are involved in commission or omission of crimes.

This study has found out that a high percentage of the leading perpetrators of perceived, witnessed and experienced crimes are mostly committed by the youths, males, females and interestingly, children as indicated in Table 3.12.

Table 3.12: Perpetrators of Experienced Crime

Perpetrators of experienced Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases
Youths	2291	87.3%
Males	918	35.0%
Females	161	6.1%
Children	51	1.9%
Spouse/Partner	35	1.3%
Elderly	32	1.2%
Immigrants	10	0.4%
Public Officials	8	0.3%
Business people	4	0.2%
Boda Boda riders	4	0.2%
Criminal gang	1	0.0%

The participants in the focus group discussion agreed with the findings of the sample respondents on the perpetrators of crimes. In general, they observed that male gender and youths are the ones who mainly engage in criminal activities. As shown in Table 3.13, females and those elderly in the society have been linked to acts of crimes commission or omission.

Table 3.13: Perpetrators of Crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Perpetrators of crimes	Main perpetrators of Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Male	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Youth	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Female			√		√		√	√		√		5
Elderly			√		√			√		√	√	5
Spouse/Partner	√			√	√		√				√	5
Children			√	√			√	√			√	5

On the other hand, a key informant had this to say on perpetrators of rimes in general:-

An Assistant County Commissioner in Murang'a County had this to say:

"....the main perpetrators of crimes in this area mainly; male people and youths especially in gated communities."

A Probation Officer in Isiolo County reported that:

"... Commenting on perpetrators of cases of human trafficking- these whole process is also organized and it is like powerful people are being involved. At times they are locked in houses, the challenge of getting to the bottom of the illegal process is communication barrier by trafficked which make it impossible to link the perpetrators, in addition on drug trafficking especially through Merti Sub County, the youthful male boda boda riders are peddlers. These drugs are in school where children including the girls access them and use..."

Comparatively, the National Police Service statistics for the year 2020 and 2021 showed that the youth are mainly involved in crimes, such as consumption of locally brewed illicit brews, illegal gaming and betting among other crimes. Further the statistics showed that, the age between 20-24 years form part of age group that is involved in such offences.

3.4.4 Names of Criminal gangs, Crime Hotspot areas and Criminal Activities

This study sought to find out the names of crime gangs, crime hotspot areas and criminal activities in respective counties and sub-counties of data collection. Appendix II provides the list of names of the criminal gangs and crime hotspot areas (see appendices).

On crime(s) and/or activities that criminal gangs were involved in, it emerged that the leading crimes were house breakings (31.6%), petty theft (26.5%), stealing from persons (22.3%), and robbery with violence (21.5%) and robbery (21.1%). The results of the findings are shown in Table 3.14.

Table 3.14: The Crimes and Criminal Activities of Criminal Gangs

The Crimes/activities of criminal gangs	Frequency	Percent of cases
House Breaking	1129	31.6%
General Stealing	946	26.5%
Stealing from person	795	22.3%
Usage of illicit drugs	781	21.9%
Robbery with violence	769	21.5%
Robbery	755	21.1%
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	506	14.2%
Burglary	500	14.0%
Assault	301	8.4%
Murder	296	8.3%
Theft of farm produce	164	4.6%
Stealing from a building	97	2.7%
Theft of Motorcycle	92	2.6%
Trafficking of narcotic drugs	93	2.6%
Rape	66	1.8%
Creating Disturbance	59	1.7%
Possession of drugs	39	1.1%
Manslaughter	33	0.9%
Defilement	29	0.8%
Handling of drugs	26	0.7%
Obtaining by False Pretense	17	0.5%
Theft from M/V	13	0.4%
Malicious Damage of property	16	0.4%
Bag snatching	15	0.4%
Threat to Kill	14	0.4%
Abduction	9	0.3%

The Crimes/activities of criminal gangs	Frequency	Percent of cases
Affray	12	0.3%
Carjacking	9	0.3%
Robbery of M/V	12	0.3%
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	10	0.3%
Fraud /Forgery offences	9	0.3%
Cyber crimes	11	0.3%
Loitering with immoral intent	9	0.3%
Acts of terrorism	12	0.3%
Extortion	9	0.3%
Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	7	0.2%
Un-natural offences	6	0.2%
Stealing by Agents	6	0.2%
Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	7	0.2%
Theft of M/V parts	7	0.2%
Illegal gambling	7	0.2%
Forceful detainer	8	0.2%
Infanticide	5	0.1%
Procuring Abortion	5	0.1%
Concealing Birth	2	0.1%
Incest	2	0.1%
Bestiality	5	0.1%
Indecent Assault	5	0.1%
Bigamy	5	0.1%
Handling stolen property	5	0.1%
Cultivating of the drugs	3	0.1%
Arson	3	0.1%
Currency Forgery	2	0.1%
Soliciting bribe	2	0.1%
Attempted murder	2	0.1%
Illegal possession of fire arms	4	0.1%
Stalking	3	0.1%
Human trafficking	2	0.1%
Offences of female genital mutilation	2	0.1%
Stealing by Directors	1	0.0%
Taking vehicle without lawful authority	1	0.0%
Driving under influence of Alcohol	1	0.0%
False Accounting	1	0.0%
Accepting Free gifts	1	0.0%
Demanding by False Pretense	1	0.0%
Soliciting bribe	1	0.0%

The Crimes/activities of criminal gangs	Frequency	Percent of cases
Accepting Bribe	1	0.0%
Grievous Bodily Harm	1	0.0%
Illegal removal of forest produce	1	0.0%
Attempted rape	1	0.0%
Being in the country illegally	1	0.0%

3.4.5. Reasons for Criminal gang/groups' existence

This study revealed the major reasons for existence of criminal gang/groups was due to vulnerability caused by unemployment (62.3%). It also emerged that most of the respondents were of the opinion that availability and usage of illicit drugs /brews (39.1%) and idleness (35.6%) led to existence of criminal gangs. Also, poverty (18.2%) and negative peer pressure (8.4%) formed part of the reasons. These and others findings are indicated in Table 3.15.

Table 3.15: Reasons for Criminal Groups Existence

Reasons for criminal groups existence	Frequency	Percent of cases
Vulnerability occasioned by unemployment	2215	62.3%
Availability and use of illicit drugs/brews	1390	39.1%
Idleness	1266	35.6%
Poverty	647	18.2%
Negative peer pressure	299	8.4%
Poor parenting skills/dysfunctional families	246	6.9%
Illiteracy	199	5.6%
Truancy	196	5.5%
High cost of living/tough economic times	190	5.3%
No action taken by the criminal justice agencies	100	2.8%
Retrogressive cultural practices	81	2.3%
Rogue police officers collaborating with gangs	59	1.7%
Greed	61	1.7%
Inadequate security personnel and patrols in the area	51	1.4%
Corruption	45	1.3%

Reasons for criminal groups existence	Frequency	Percent of cases
Leniency in administration of justice	47	1.3%
Moral decay in the society	33	0.9%
Sponsorship by politicians/political patronage	33	0.9%
Unequal distribution of resources/opportunities	31	0.9%
Political instigations	31	0.9%
Easy access to illegal arms/ weapons	28	0.8%
Ignorance	25	0.7%
Delay in response to crime by the criminal justice agencies	17	0.5%
Existence of black market	18	0.5%
Radicalization	19	0.5%
Porous borders	16	0.4%
Financial strain due to high population within a household	15	0.4%
Inadequate recreational facilities and programs	11	0.3%
Intentions to grab land	9	0.3%
Inadequacy of rehabilitation centers	6	0.2%
Inadequate civic education	2	0.1%
Inadequacy in criminal justice process	1	0.0%

3.4.6. Recommendations for Addressing Existence of organized criminal gangs/groups

The respondents were asked to give their recommendations on how to address the existence of organized criminal gangs or groups within their locality. Majority (56.6%) indicated that there is need to enhance economic empowerment programs for the vulnerable groups, strict enforcement of the law (18.8%), strengthen the fight against illicit drugs and severe punishment of drug traffickers (14.2%), regular police patrols (8.7%) and enhanced access to civic education on crime prevention (8.4%). These findings are indicated in Table 3.16.

Table 3.16: Recommendations for Addressing Organized Criminal Gangs/Groups

Recommendations for addressing organized criminal gangs/groups	Responses	Percent of cases
Enhance economic empowerment programs for the vulnerable groups	1965	56.6%
Strict enforcement of the law	653	18.8%

Recommendations for addressing organized criminal gangs/groups	Responses	Percent of cases
Strengthen the fight against illicit drugs/severe punishment of drug traffickers	493	14.2%
Regular police patrols	302	8.7%
Enhance access to civic education on crime prevention	290	8.4%
Boost security personnel and patrols in crime prone areas	283	8.2%
Initiate programs to keep young people busy like sports and tree planting activities	127	3.7%
Increase approved schools and rehabilitation for juvenile delinquency	93	2.7%
Instituting disciplinary measures against rogue officers	85	2.4%
Enhanced collaboration between various stakeholders	76	2.2%
Intensifying the fight against corruption	58	1.7%
Putting measures to address truancy in schools	54	1.6%
Emphasis on social studies and family values	53	1.5%
Establishment of more police post	40	1.2%
Increase resource allocations	41	1.2%
Enhance Nyumba Kumi/ Community Policing initiatives	40	1.2%
Enhance investigations	34	1.0%
Disarmament initiatives/blocking easy access to illegal arms	31	0.9%
Enhance installation of street lighting	29	0.8%
Reduce illiteracy levels	16	0.5%
Campaign against retrogressive cultural beliefs	18	0.5%
Tighten border security	13	0.4%
Religious interventions	9	0.3%
Regulation of Motorcycle/Boda Boda operations	9	0.3%
Review of Prevention of Organized Crimes Act- No. 6 of 2010	6	0.2%
Timely reporting of occurrence for action	7	0.2%

Recommendations for addressing organized criminal gangs/groups	Responses	Percent of cases
taking		
Equal distribution of resources	8	0.2%
Use of technology to curb organized crimes	5	0.1%

3.4.7. Responses on the Time when Crimes are Mostly Committed

The study sought to find out the time when crimes are mostly committed and most of the respondents stated that there is no specific time (32.0%), early night between 7.00pm-11.59pm (22.6%), late night between 1.00am-3.59am (20.9%), midnight between 12.00am-12.59am (9.6%) and early morning between 4.00am-5.59am (5.1%). These findings are as shown in Table 3.17.

Table 3.17: Responses on the Time when Crimes are Mostly Committed

Time when crimes are mostly committed	Frequency	Valid Percent
No specific time	1633	32.0
Early night (7pm- 11:59pm	1154	22.6
Late night (1am-3:59am)	1068	20.9
Mid night (12:00am -12:59 am)	490	9.6
Early morning (4 am-5:59am)	262	5.1
Evening (4pm-6:59pm)	178	3.5
Afternoon (1pm-3:59pm)	138	2.7
Morning (6am to 11:59 am)	104	2.0
Noon (12pm: 12:59pm)	74	1.5

3.4.8. Responses on when crimes are mostly committed during the days of the week

The respondents were asked which days of the week that crime mostly occurs as shown in Table 3.18. Majority said that there was no specific day (51.8%), others said Saturdays (16.2%), Sundays (9.5%), Fridays (8.4%) and Wednesdays (3.3%).

Table 3.18: Responses on when crimes are mostly committed during the days of the week

Responses on when crimes are mostly committed during the days of the week	Frequency	Valid Percent
No specific day	2601	51.8
Saturday	816	16.2
Sunday	477	9.5
Friday	424	8.4
Wednesday	168	3.3
Weekends	142	2.8
Monday	99	2.0
Weekdays	103	2.0
Thursday	87	1.7
Tuesday	80	1.6

3.4.9. Responses on when crimes are mostly committed during the months of the year

The respondents were asked on when crimes are mostly committed during the months of the year. The findings as shown in Table 3.19 were that; most of the respondents said month of December (48.1%), however, (34.7%) of the respondents said there was no specific month for crime commission. Others (5.5%), (2.3%) and (2.1%).had a feeling that in the month of November, August, October and September respectively crimes do occur.

Table 3.19: Responses of when crimes are mostly committed during the months of the year

Responses of when crimes are mostly committed during the months of the year	Frequency	Valid Percent
December	2426	48.1
No specific month	1749	34.7
November	276	5.5
August	115	2.3
October	118	2.3
September	105	2.1
January	78	1.5
April	44	0.9
June	44	0.9
July	38	0.8

Responses of when crimes are mostly committed during the months of the year	Frequency	Valid Percent
May	19	0.4
February	15	0.3
March	12	0.2

3.4.10. Responses of Season when crimes are mostly committed in the year

The findings in Table 3.20 shows that the responses of season when crimes ae mostly committed in the year were; rainy season (36.4%), other respondents said there was no specific season (31.5%) for committing crime, dry season (24.0%) and festive season (7.4%) was the least period of commission of crimes.

Table 3.20: Responses of Season when crimes are mostly committed in the year

Responses of Season when crimes are mostly committed in the year	Frequency	Valid Percent
Rainy	1823	36.4
No specific season	1577	31.5
Dry	1203	24.0
Festive seasons	372	7.4

3.4.11 Responses on Weapons used in Criminal Activities

The respondents were asked to identify weapons that used in commission of crimes by perpetrators. The findings were criminal use; knives and swords (101.7%), pangas and machetes (86.3%), metal rods, iron bars and crowbars (67.5%), rungus or clubs (29.1%), guns and rifles (21.7%) in their criminal activities. These findings are as indicated in Table 3.21.

Table 3.21: Responses of Weapons used in Criminal activities

Responses of Weapons used in Criminal activities	Responses	Percent of cases
Knives and swords	4920	101.7%
Pangas and machetes	4176	86.3%
Metal rods, iron bars & crowbars	3268	67.5%
Rungus /clubs	1408	29.1%
Guns and rifles	1050	21.7%

Responses of Weapons used in Criminal activities	Responses	Percent of cases
Other crude weapons	838	17.3%
Hammers and mallets	614	12.7%
Axes	321	6.6%
Canes and sticks	241	5.0%
Master Keys	135	2.8%
Bows and arrows	111	2.3%
Stones	86	1.8%
Metal cutters scissors	72	1.5%
Pliers	51	1.1%
Ropes/Wires	10	0.2%
Intoxicating sprays	8	0.2%
Teasers (Electrocuting torches)	7	0.1%
Car-jacks	1	0.0%

3.5. Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation

Respondents were asked what are the underlying factors they felt were contributing to crime occurrence. From the responses, a significant majority identified vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%), availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), and vulnerability occasioned by poverty (52.6%). Other notable factors highlighted were; weak law enforcement (32.6%) and youth predisposition/peer pressure factors (32.5%). The detailed findings are presented in Table 3.22.

Table 3.22: Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation

Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Vulnerability occasioned by unemployment	4138	81.0%
Availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse	3573	69.9%
Idleness	3242	63.5%
Poverty	2689	52.6%
Weak law enforcement	1667	32.6%
Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors	1662	32.5%
Corruption in the criminal justice system	1138	22.3%
Illiteracy	1031	20.2%
Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g. absence of street lighting and farm plantation	1028	20.1%
Gender vulnerability	863	16.9%

Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Vulnerability of some groups (orphans, widows, elderly	655	12.8%
Ignorance of the law	655	12.8%
Lack of social support systems	560	11.0%
Locals community members harboring criminals	483	9.5%
Lack of integrity /professionalism	362	7.1%
Unresolved Land and boundary-related dispute	223	4.4%
Retrogressive cultural practices (including religious beliefs and practices)	207	4.1%
Poor parenting	165	3.2%
Negative ethnicity	134	2.6%
Porous borders	133	2.6%
Lack of integrity /professionalism	133	2.6%
Business rivalry	121	2.4%
Psychological disorder	115	2.3%
Proliferation of illicit arms and weapons	112	2.2%
Political incitement and/or competition	82	1.6%
Truancy/School drop out	80	1.6%
Truancy/School drop out	31	0.6%
Greed	33	0.6%
Existence of black market	15	0.3%
Moral decay	14	0.3%
Time, patterns and routine	3	0.1%
Relationship issues	2	0.0%
Infidelity	2	0.0%
Unregulated gambling activities	2	0.0%

In concurrence with the findings on factors that causes crimes in the society by the sample respondents highlighted above, the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted in 11 counties also showed that vulnerability occasioned by poverty, vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse in all counties in Kenya are the leading factors to disposition of crimes as shown in Table 3.23.

Table 3.23: Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Factor contributing crimes	Factors contributing to Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Vulnerability occasioned by Poverty	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Vulnerability occasioned by unemployment	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	11
Idleness	√		√		√		√	√		√	√	7
Youth predisposition/peer pressure factors	√	√			√		√	√	√		√	7
Physical environmental factors facilitating crime victimization e.g. absence of street lighting		√		√		√	√			√		5
Poor parenting	√		√		√		√	√				5
Relationship issues			√							√	√	3

On the other hand, a key informant interviewed in Narok County on factors contributing to crimes had this to say:-:

> ".. *This locality we have traditional cultural practices that infringe on children leading to defilement and early marriages, also men in the household are bread winners and when not able to provide as a man, you they are forced to go and look for food; some go stealing. (National Government Administration Officer)*

An officer from Department of Children in Embu County observed that:-

- **"***In my opinion, in this locality factors contributing to crime(s) include: high poverty levels, ignorance of the law, youth idleness and need for money not worked for by the youths, unemployment amongst the youth, substance abuse amongst the youth, prevalence of narcotics and high prevalence of illicit brews..***"**

Additionally, a senior police officer in Tharaka Nithi County noted that:-

"...in this locality, the main causes of crime in this locality include high poverty levels, there is also high number of unemployed youths in the locality and drugs and substance abuse, issue of land succession dispute and grazing conflicts in lowlands parts of this county…."

3.6. Responses of the Consequences of Crimes

The study respondents were asked to establish the consequences of crimes within their locality. From the results as shown in Table 3.24, the major consequences cited were; loss of property (84.3%), mistrust and fear (58.8%), and slow economic development (52.2%). Also, others said crimes leads to death (40.2%) and disability due to injuries at (37.4%).

Table 3.24: Responses on the Consequences of Crimes

Consequences of Crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Loss of property	4289	84.3%
Disability due to injuries	1901	37.4%
Family breakups	578	11.4%
Loss of employment/loss of income	1897	37.3%
Imprisonment	907	17.8%
Death	2044	40.2%
Mistrust/fear	2991	58.8%
Increase in poverty level	1886	37.1%
Slow economic development	2653	52.2%
Psychological distress	1626	32.0%
Increase in school drop-outs	882	17.3%
Displacement of people and investors	748	14.7%
Unwanted pregnancies	448	8.8%
Drug addiction due to readily available illegal drugs	1526	30.0%
Increase in STIs including (including HIV\AIDS	379	7.5%
High levels of illiteracy	281	5.5%
Emotional distress	1153	22.7%
Leads to Dysfunctional families	494	9.7%

Consequences of Crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Damage of property	24	.5%
Health Complications	18	.4%
Rivalry	12	.2%
Decreased tourism	3	.1%
Stigmatization	4	.1%

In consonance with the above findings, a number of these consequences were highlighted by the focus group discussants and are presented in order of prevalence as follows: loss property, loss of lives, injuries and disability, family breakups, imprisonment and loss of employment and income among others. These results are shown in Table 3.25 including other consequences.

Table 3.25: Consequences of Crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Consequences of crimes	Consequences of crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaq	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Loss of property	√		√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	9
Loss of lives	√		√	√	√	√			√	√	√	8
Injuries and disability	√	√		√	√	√	√			√	√	8
Family breakups		√		√	√	√	√		√		√	7
Imprisonment	√	√				√		√	√	√	√	7
Loss of employment/loss of income	√		√	√	√		√		√		√	7
Mistrust/fear			√	√	√		√		√	√		6
Increase in poverty level	√		√			√		√	√		√	6
Slow economic development	√		√		√		√			√		5
Psychological distress	√	√		√			√		√		√	5
Increase in school drop-outs		√	√		√				√	√		5
Displacement of people and investors	√		√	√			√			√		5
Decreased tourism							√	√√		√	√	5

The above averments were corroborated by a senior National Government Administration official in West Pokot County who pointed out that:

> *" .. This part of country has been greatly affected by banditry that has seen people lose their livestock and property, there is actual loss of lives, and it affects the economy of the county where no business and school going children are affected. This country spends too much on security operations in this areas. A number of schools closed down and families have been displaced…."*

Furthermore, a senior official from the Probation and Aftercare Department in Trans Nzoia observed the following:

> *"…..criminal activities has led to loss of lives, destruction of property, physical injuries, keep off investors in this county hence crippled development, teenage pregnancy and school dropouts and upsurge of sexually transmitted infections (STIS) and HIV/AIDS ……"*

3.7 Existing Interventions as Crime Prevention Measures

The results of study findings on the crime prevention measures that exists indicated that a majority identified nyumba Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%), in addition, others mentioned; regular police patrols (44.6%); timely reporting (36.8%); Arrest, prosecution & sentencing of the offender (36.5). More detailed findings are captured in Table 3.26.

Table 3.26: Existing Interventions as Crime prevention Measures

Existing Intervention as Crime Prevention Measures	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing	3882	77.2%
Regular police patrols	2240	44.6%
Timely reporting	1849	36.8%
Arrest, prosecute & sentencing of the offender	1834	36.5%
Street lighting	1791	35.6%
Regular security meetings with community	1282	25.5%
Presence of physical protection (including perimeter walls, fence, locks, guards)	1005	20.0%

Existing Intervention as Crime Prevention Measures	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Reconciliation	846	16.8%
Private security guards	690	13.7%
Civic education on crime	674	13.4%
Rehabilitation of offenders	481	9.6%
Establishment of more police stations /patrol bases	445	8.9%
Deployment of more security personnel	419	8.3%
Child protection	262	5.2%
Implementation of police reforms	254	5.1%
Economic empowerment of youths & vulnerable groups	217	4.3%
Use of technology such as CCTV cameras	209	4.2%
Campaign against retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs	166	3.3%
Disarmament of illegal firearms	99	2.0%
The campaign against tribalism and nepotism	93	1.9%
Change of response strategy; time, routine and pattern	83	1.7%
Provision of medical services	58	1.2%
Collaboration amongst the stakeholders	15	0.3%
Availability of psychosocial support	10	0.2%
Provision of hotline numbers	7	0.1%
Vetting of employees	1	0.0%
Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms	2	0.0%
Swift incidence response	2	0.0%

This study also sought to engage key stakeholders in focus group discussions to establish the existing interventions on crimes and offences in Kenya in the order of prevalence. As highlighted by the FGD discussants the findings were: Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing (mentioned in all 11 counties); Arrest, prosecute & sentencing of the offender (mentioned in all 11 counties); and regular police patrols and establishing more patrol bases (mentioned in 10 counties) are the existing interventions by duty bearer agencies to curb crimes in their areas of responsibilities. These findings are captured in Table 3.27.

Table 3.27: Existing Interventions as Crime prevention Measures as highlighted by Focus Group Discussants

Existing Interventions as Crime prevention Measures	Nyeri	Makueni	Garisaa	Uasin gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	Total tally
Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**11**
Arrest, prosecute & sentencing of the offender	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	**11**
Regular police patrols and establishing more patrol bases	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	**10**
Timely reporting	√		√	√	√		√	√		√	√	**8**
Use of technology such as CCTV cameras and Street lighting	√	√		√		√	√		√	√	√	**8**
Target hardening perimeter walls, fence, locks, guards)	√	√	√		√			√		√	√	**7**
Involvement of Private security guards		√		√		√	√		√	√	√	**7**
Civic education on crime	√	√		√		√	√			√	√	**7**
Rehabilitation of offenders	√			√	√			√	√	√	√	**7**
Child protection	√				√	√		√		√	√	**6**
Economic empowerment of youths & vulnerable groups	√		√	√					√		√	**5**
Crackdown on illicit brews and drugs	√		√				√		√		√	**5**
Disarmament of illegal firearms			√				√					**2**

The results of above analysis of focus group discussion are concurred by the sentiments from an officer from National Police Service in Kiambu County who noted that:

> *"...we have managed to control crime levels through public barazas to sensitize community on effects of crimes such as drug abuse and illicit brews. However, this has not had a meaningful impact because locals do not share timely report of perpetrators...."*

Corroboratively, another senior police officer from Isiolo County had this to note in respect to existing interventions:

> *" ...we have Non-Governmental Organizations Operating in the area who are championing community interest, mostly they deal with radicalization which cut across as culture and religion but right now it's not happening.-The intervention from religious leaders has also made an impact in Isiolo County.-Both Christians and Muslims leaders sit and preach against crimes and the unity between the groups....."*

From the above findings, a number of measures exists in the country to curb crimes of different nature. However, looking at a comparative analysis of crimes recorded at police station which is still going up, these measures are either inadequate or need to be enhanced.

3.7.1 Level of Satisfaction with Existing Interventions of Crime Prevention Measures

The respondents were asked to indicate the level of satisfaction with the duty bearer agencies in regard to crime prevention measures. From the results of the respondents, 63.1% were satisfied with National Government Administration Officers while (29.4%) were not satisfied, 31.8% where satisfied with National Police Service while 63.8% were not satisfied. Also 30.1% of the respondents were satisfied with Office of the Director of Public Prosecution while 9.2% were not satisfied, 46.5% were satisfied with Judiciary (Law Courts) while 21.1% were not satisfied. In addition, 52.3% of the respondents were satisfied with Kenya Prisons Service while 6.5% were not satisfied, 44.6% were satisfied with Probation and Aftercare Service while 5.1% were not satisfied, also, 41.6% of the respondents were satisfied with County Government while 24.8% were not satisfied. For Kenya Forest Service, 25.4% were satisfied with their work while 4.6% were not satisfied.

Further, 24.5% of the respondents were satisfied with the work Kenya Wildlife Service inline of their mandate and crime prevention measures while 5.6% not satisfied, 28.1% were satisfied with National Intelligence Service while 4.4% were not satisfied, 48.0% were satisfied with Health Institutions while 26.8% were not satisfied. The findings also showed that 19.0% of the respondents were satisfied with Government Chemist while 3.6% were not satisfied, 12.5% were satisfied with Witness Protection Agency while 6.8% were not satisfied. Also, 21.6% of the respondents were satisfied with Independent Policing Oversight Authority while 8.1% were not satisfied, 28.8% were satisfied with Kenya National Commission on Human Rights while 4.7% were not satisfied.

Additionally, 20.4% of the respondents were satisfied with Victims Protection Board while 4.8% were not satisfied, 76.1% were satisfied with Local Community while 7.6% were not satisfied, 60.2% were satisfied with Civil society (Faith-based and N.G.O.'s, F.B.Os and CBOS) while 2.9% were not satisfied and 35.6% of the respondents were satisfied with Children Department while 1.7% were not satisfied. These findings are presented in Table 3.28.

Table 3.28: Level of Satisfaction with Existing Interventions of Crime Prevention Measures

Respondents Level of satisfaction with the with Duty Bearer Agencies in regard to Crime Prevention Measures			
	Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Valid Percent
National Government Administration Officers	Satisfied	3166	**63.1**
	Not satisfied	1473	29.4
	Not sure	375	7.5
	Total	5015	100.0
National Police Service	Satisfied	1598	31.8
	Not satisfied	3201	63.8
	Not sure	221	4.4
	Total	5020	100.0
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	Satisfied	1298	**30.1**
	Not satisfied	399	**9.2**
	Not sure	2618	**60.7**
	Total	4315	**100.0**
Judiciary (Law Courts)	Satisfied	2062	**46.5**
	Not satisfied	934	**21.1**
	Not sure	1435	**32.4**
	Total	4431	**100.0**
Kenya Prisons Service	Satisfied	2255	**52.3**

Respondents Level of satisfaction with the with Duty Bearer Agencies in regard to Crime Prevention Measures			
	Level of satisfaction	**Frequency**	**Valid Percent**
	Not satisfied	278	**6.5**
	Not sure	1776	**41.2**
	Total	4309	**100.0**
Probation and Aftercare Service	Satisfied	1920	**44.6**
	Not satisfied	221	**5.1**
	Not sure	2166	**50.3**
	Total	4307	**100.0**
County Government	Satisfied	1846	**41.6**
	Not satisfied	1102	**24.8**
	Not sure	1489	**33.6**
	Total	4438	**100.0**
Kenya Forest Service	Satisfied	1085	**25.4**
	Not satisfied	199	**4.6**
	Not sure	2996	**70.0**
	Total	4280	**100.0**
Kenya Wildlife Service	Satisfied	1045	**24.5**
	Not satisfied	239	**5.6**
	Not sure	2990	**70.0**
	Total	4274	**100.0**
National Intelligence Service	Satisfied	1201	**28.1**
	Not satisfied	186	**4.4**
	Not sure	2884	**67.5**
	Total	4271	**100.0**
Health Institutions	Satisfied	2145	**48.0**
	Not Satisfied	1199	**26.8**
	Not sure	1121	**25.1**
	Total	4468	**100.0**
Government Chemist	Satisfied	801	**19.0**
	Not Satisfied	152	**3.6**
	Not sure	3253	**77.3**
	Total	4206	**100.0**
Witness Protection Agency	Satisfied	523	**12.5**
	Not satisfied	282	**6.8**
	Not sure	3365	**80.7**
	Total	4170	**100.0**
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	Satisfied	925	**21.6**
	Not satisfied	345	**8.1**
	Not sure	3011	**70.3**
	Total	4283	**100.0**
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Satisfied	1237	**28.8**
	Not satisfied	200	**4.7**
	Not sure	2851	**66.5**
	Total	4288	**100.0**

Respondents Level of satisfaction with the with Duty Bearer Agencies in regard to Crime Prevention Measures			
	Level of satisfaction	Frequency	Valid Percent
Victims Protection Board	Satisfied	877	**20.4**
	Not satisfied	207	**4.8**
	Not sure	3215	**74.8**
	Total	4299	**100.0**
Local Community	Satisfied	3574	**76.1**
	Not satisfied	358	**7.6**
	Not sure	765	**16.3**
	Total	4698	100.0
Civil society (Faith-based and N.G.O.'s, F.B.Os and CBOS)	Satisfied	2440	**60.2**
	Not satisfied	118	**2.9**
	Not sure	1493	**36.9**
	Total	4051	**100.0**
Children Department	Satisfied	21	**35.6**
	Not satisfied	1	**1.7**
	Not sure	37	**62.7**
	Total	59	**100.0**

3.7.2 Reasons of not satisfied in Regards to Crime Prevention Measures by Duty Bearer Institutions

The respondents were asked the reasons for not satisfied in regard to crime prevention measures by duty bearer Institutions. From the findings, 37.2% of the respondents said they were not satisfied with National Government Administration Officers because they demand bribes while 36.2% said they don't perform their functions as expected, 56.7% of the respondents said National Police Service are corrupt they while 12.5% said they lack professionalism in their actions, 46.6% of the respondents said Office of the Director of Public Prosecution officials are corrupt while 12.6% said they are unprofessional, 48.2% of the respondents said at the Judiciary (Law Courts)- court judgement can be influence by corruption while 26.8% said there is delays in some cases to deliver justice.

Additionally, 39.6% of the respondent said Kenya Prisons Service reformation strategies for convicts are ineffective while 19.3% said there is inadequate rehabilitation programs, 33.6% of the respondents said Probation and Aftercare Service reintegration strategies for ex-convicts are ineffective while 24.5% said some of the officers are corrupt, for County Government(s) 36.0% of the respondents said that there is poor service delivery and

unprofessionalism while 24.7% said that there is increased insecurity due to the failure to maintain the streetlights hence exposing victims to attack during the night.

In regards, to Kenya Forest Service, 48.0% of the respondents said there is corruption (they would also mean collusion with illegal loggers) while 29.3% said they are non-responsive to combat forest crimes, 72.0% of the respondents said Kenya Wildlife Service are slow in responding to human wildlife conflicts while 8.9% said they are corrupt (collude with poachers). Responses on the why not satisfied with National Intelligence Service, 27.5% said some the officials are inactive in their operations while 21.4% said they are not satisfied due to limited accessibility of the agency. On reasons on why not satisfied with Health Institutions, 40.8% said that there is insufficient medication for victims and 20.7% said there is poor provision of health care to assist victims, /unprofessionalism whereas Government Chemist, 45.9% said limited accessibility while 17.8% said costly services.

Further, 67.6% of the respondents said that they are not satisfied with Witness Protection Agency because of the inadequate witness protection program while 24.0% said there is limited accessibility for the agency, also, 25.9% of the respondents said that they are not satisfied with Independent Policing Oversight Authority because of limited accessibility while 24.4% said that they conduct their work with lack of professionalism, 45.4% of respondents said Kenya National Commission on Human Rights don't perform their mandate as expected while 28.9% said their accessibility is limited. The respondents were also asked why they are not satisfied with Victims Protection Board, the results were that 66.1% said there is inadequate victim protection programs and 24.5% said it is due to limited accessibility, 48.7% said Local Community lack of unity in fighting against crime while 30.8% said some locals do conceal criminals. On why they are not satisfied with Civil society (Faith-based and N.G.O.'s, F.B.Os and CBOS), 33.3% of the respondents said they don't perform their mandate as expected while 30.1% said it is due to poor leadership/unprofessionalism. All of these findings are illustrated in the Table 3.29.

Table 3.29: Reasons of not satisfied in regard to crime prevention measures by Duty Bearer Institutions

Agencies	Reasons for Not Satisfied	N	Percent of Cases
National Government Administration Officers	Demand for bribes	472	37.2%
	Chief Barraza's are no longer done	115	9.1%
	Delay to respond to incidences	155	12.2%
	Don't perform their functions as expected	460	36.2%
	Biasness/ discrimination	129	10.2%
National Police Service	Lack of professionalism in their actions	396	**12.5%**
	They are corrupt	1802	**56.7%**
	Inadequate police patrols	224	**7.0%**
	They don't take action on complaints	372	**11.7%**
	Limited accessibility	43	**1.4%**
	Delay to respond to issues	379	**11.9%**
	Poor investigations	107	**3.4%**
	Inadequate resources	35	**1.1%**
	Poor relationship with the community	13	**.4%**
Office of the Director of Public Prosecution	They are skewed in prosecution	33	**8.5%**
	In some cases they don't cooperate with police	33	**8.5%**
	Some officials are corrupt	181	**46.6%**
	Unprofessionalism	49	**12.6%**
	Limited accessibility	33	**8.5%**
	Political influence	12	**3.1%**
	Discrimination/biasness	14	**3.6%**
	Delays	38	**9.8%**
Judiciary (Law Courts)	Delays in some case to deliver justice	263	**26.8%**
	Judgement can be influence by corruption	474	**48.2%**
	Expensive judicial process	36	**3.7%**
	Discrimination/biasness/favourism	131	**13.3%**
	Unprofessionalism	31	**3.2%**
	Inadequate skills	4	**.4%**
	Limited accessibility	36	**3.7%**
	Inadequacy in criminal justice process	27	**2.7%**
	Inadequate resources	1	**.1%**
	Political interference	2	**.2%**
Kenya Prisons Service	Inadequate rehabilitation programs	53	**19.3%**
	Reformation strategies for convicts are ineffective	109	**39.6%**
	Some officials are corrupt	41	**14.9%**
	Discrimination	15	**5.5%**
	Limited accessibility	14	**5.1%**
	Inadequate resources	16	**5.8%**
	Poor service delivery	29	**10.5%**

Agencies	Reasons for Not Satisfied	N	Percent of Cases
Probation and Aftercare Service	Inadequate measures to supervise offenders	44	**20.0%**
	Some officials are corrupt	54	**24.5%**
	Reintegration strategies for ex-convicts are ineffective	74	**33.6%**
	Limited accessibility	25	**11.4%**
	Unprofessionalism	24	**10.9%**
	Inhumane treatment	3	**1.4%**
County Government	There is a lot of nepotism/ Discrimination/Biasness	91	**8.3%**
	Some officers are corrupt	150	**13.6%**
	Poor management of resources that would assist victims	81	**7.4%**
	Failure to maintain the streetlights hence exposing victims to attack during the night	272	**24.7%**
	Poor service delivery to victims/unprofessionalism	396	**36.0%**
	Unequal distribution of resources	52	**4.7%**
	Political influence	29	**2.6%**
	Limited accessibility	39	**3.5%**
Kenya Forest Service	There is corruption # (They would also mean collusion with)	95	**48.0%**
	Non responsive/No action taken	58	**29.3%**
	Limited accessibility	20	**10.1%**
	Don't perform their mandate as expected	12	**6.1%**
	Inadequate resources	13	**6.6%**
Kenya Wildlife Service	They are slow in responding to wildlife human conflicts	170	**72.0%**
	They are corrupt (Collude with poachers)#	21	**8.9%**
	Limited accessibility	20	**8.5%**
	Inadequate compensation	26	**11.0%**
National Intelligence Service	Their impact in crime prevention is minimal	25	**13.7%**
	Fail to share prompt information with other agencies	26	**14.3%**
	Limited accessibility	39	**21.4%**
	In active	50	**27.5%**
	Political influence and deception	36	**19.8%**
	Don't perform their mandate as expected	6	**3.3%**
Health Institutions	Too slow in emergency response services	104	**8.6%**
	Poor provision of health care to assist victims/unprofessionalism	250	**20.7%**
	Insufficient medication for victims	492	**40.8%**
	Limited accessibility	87	**7.2%**
	In adequate resources	121	**10.0%**
	Corruption	52	**4.3%**
	Costly services	119	**9.9%**

Agencies	Reasons for Not Satisfied	N	Percent of Cases
	Discrimination	16	1.3%
Government Chemist	Limited accessibility	67	45.9%
	Costly services	26	17.8%
	Poor handling of evidence	25	17.1%
	Some officials are corrupt	17	11.6%
	Delays	12	8.2%
Witness Protection Agency	In adequate witness protection program	186	67.6%
	Limited accessibility	66	24.0%
	Some officials are corrupt	20	7.3%
	Unprofessionalism	4	1.5%
Independent Policing Oversight Authority	Some officials are corrupt	74	21.5%
	Unprofessionalism	84	24.4%
	Limited accessibility	89	25.9%
	Poor investigation	28	8.1%
	No action taken	49	14.2%
	Discrimination/biasness	12	3.5%
	Interference from external forces	11	3.2%
	Delays	4	1.2%
Kenya National Commission on Human Rights	Limited accessibility	56	28.9%
	Some officials are corrupt	30	15.5%
	They don't perform their mandate as expected	88	45.4%
	Discrimination	9	4.6%
	Unprofessionalism	11	5.7%
	Delays	3	1.5%
Victims Protection Board	Limited accessibility	47	24.5%
	Inadequate victim protection programs	127	66.1%
	Inadequate compensation for victims	13	6.8%
	Unprofessionalism	8	4.2%
Local Community	Some locals harbouring criminals	108	30.8%
	Lack of unity in fighting against crime	171	48.7%
	Don't share information	43	12.3%
	Corruption	11	3.1%
	Discrimination	22	6.3%
Civil society (Faith-based and N.G.O.'s, F.B.Os and CBOS)	Limited accessibility	23	18.7%
	Corruption	14	11.4%
	Poor leadership/unprofessionalism	37	30.1%
	They don't perform their mandate as expected	41	33.3%
	Discrimination	11	8.9%

3.8 Recommendations

Respondents were asked to give their own recommendations on addressing crime. The majority focused on economic empowerment to vulnerable members of society (69.5%). Also, others cited strengthening community policing and nyumba kumi initiative (48.5%), regular police patrols (48.0%) and deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas (37.6%). In additions, some respondents had opinion that installation of street lighting (36.7%) reduce insecurity and fighting corruption (36.0%) in security sector has a great impact to provision of security. These recommendations are captured in Table 3.30.

Table 3.30: Proposed Recommendations

Proposed Recommendations	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Economic empowerment programs to vulnerable members of society	3531	69.5%
Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives	2462	48.5%
Regular police patrols	2437	48.0%
Deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas	1910	37.6%
Street lighting	1866	36.7%
Corruption prevention initiatives	1827	36.0%
Regular civic education programs and sensitization	1694	33.4%
Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders	1441	28.4%
Collaboration between security stakeholders	1293	25.5%
Establishment of recreation facilities and activities to engage the youth	1140	22.4%
Periodical transfer of Police Officers	867	17.1%
Fast-tracking of administration of criminal justice	681	13.4%
Establishment of prison facilities and police posts	616	12.1%
Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure	595	11.7%
Emphasis on social studies and family values	544	10.7%
Embrace community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	529	10.4%
Timely reporting	462	9.1%
Adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies	457	9.0%
Use of technology to fight/curb crime	369	7.3%
Equal distribution of public resources	366	7.2%
Enhance Witness protection programs	326	6.4%

Proposed Recommendations	Frequency	Percent of Cases
Religious advocacy against crime	296	5.8%
Enhanced fight against drugs and substance abuse	287	5.7%
Disarmament initiatives	236	4.6%
Campaigns against negative ethnicity	150	3.0%
Granting amnesty to reformed offenders	128	2.5%
Strict law enforcement	89	1.8%
Establish a remuneration scheme for village elders	72	1.4%
Enhance professionalism in CJS	57	1.1%
Improve health care services	25	0.5%
Increase remuneration of criminal justice officers	25	0.5%
Regulation of motorcycle/bodaboda operations	14	0.3%
Increase food security initiatives	16	0.3%
Enhanced investigations	16	0.3%
Fight against GBV	8	0.2%
Enhance county government services delivery	9	0.2%
Frequent research on crime	9	0.2%
Issuing title deeds	10	0.2%
Putting electric fence to reduce human wildlife conflicts	5	0.1%
Regulation of time for school operations	3	0.1%

CHAPTER FOUR: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Introduction

The National Crime Mapping Survey is designed to give a comparative assessment of non-reported crimes verse crime reported in police station and areas that crimes are most prevalent (as hotspot) for purpose of resource planning and action. This study specific objectives were to: examine crime prevalence and trends; establish the perpetrators of crimes; examine the factors contributing to crime; establish the perpetrators of crime; establish the consequences of crime and examine crime prevention measures and strategies in Kenya.

4.2 Summary of Key Findings

The key findings of this study have been summarized thematically according to the specific objectives of the study as follows:

4.21. Typology of Crime Prevalence and Trends

This study established that majority of the respondent's perceived usage of narcotic drug/ psychotropic substances (60.0%) as the leading in crimes and offences in the country. This is followed by house breakings (56.2%) and petty theft (50.1%) as the most perceived crimes. Also, robbery with violence (38.6%) and burglary (38.6%) were reported by the most of the respondent as crimes committed within their areas.

As identified in the study, crimes that were mostly witnessed by the respondents were usage of illicit drugs (43.5%), house breakings (30.1%), petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) which was at (20.7%) and robbery with violence. Additionally, this study also sought to understand what the respondents felt as the most threatening crime in the last twelve months within their locality. The findings of the study indicated that robbery with violence (16.2%), house breaking (15.4%), usage of narcotic drug/ psychotropic substances (11.0%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) (9.6%) and burglary (8.7%) as most threatening crimes in their locality

4.2.2 Respondents perception on the Perpetrators of crimes

The finding on perpetrators of perceived crimes were that majority of youths (93.1%) and those who are males (50.8%) are the prominent perpetrators of crimes. Some of the respondents said females (13.2%), children (4.5%) and the elderly (2.6%) do perpetrate crimes and it is important to note that spouses or partners in relationships and boda boda riders are also perceived to commit crimes.

Additionally, majority of the respondents reported that perpetrators of witnessed crimes were the youths (91.1%) and males (39.3%). It also emerged that females (10.3%), children (3.3%) and the elderly (2.0%) are perpetrators of crimes. On the other hand, findings of the study on the perpetrators of experienced crimes discovered that similar to what the respondents perceived and witnessed, the youths (87.3%) and most males (35.0%) perpetrated crimes. It also came out that females (6.1%), children (1.9%) and spouses or partners (1.3%) in relationships are involved in commission or omission of crimes.

4.2.3 Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation

The study established that a significant majority of the respondents identified vulnerability occasioned by unemployment (81.0%), availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse (69.9%), idleness (63.5%), and vulnerability occasioned by poverty (52.6%). Other notable factors highlighted were; weak law enforcement (32.6%) and youth predisposition/peer pressure factors (32.5%).

4.2.4 Respondents perception Consequences of Crimes

Based on the study findings, the major consequences cited were; loss of property (84.3%), mistrust and fear (58.8%), and slow economic development (52.2%). Also, others said crimes leads to death (40.2%) and disability due to injuries at (37.4%).

4.2.5 Existing Interventions as Crime Prevention Measures

The results of study findings on the crime prevention measures that exists indicated that a majority identified Nyumba-Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%), in addition, others mentioned; regular police patrols (44.6%); timely reporting (36.8%); Arrest, prosecution & sentencing of the   offender (36.5) as the measures in place to curb criminal activities.

4.3 Conclusion

This study main objective was to conduct an assessment of the crime situation and generate crime trends and prevalence in Kenya. It has emerged that crime prevalence is still high in the country through a comparative analysis of 2020/2021 and perception of members of public in 2022. The usage of drugs, alcohol and other substance abuse are the most prevalent crimes in Kenya hence predisposing youths to crime. This is the reason why youths and mostly male are the main perpetrators of crimes in Kenya. The study has also shown that vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, idleness and vulnerability occasioned by poverty contribute to crimes. Additionally, it came out that retrogressive cultural practice still leads to crimes such as female genital mutilations and domestic violence.

From the report members of public have also resulted to take law in their hands where law enforcement authorities are not approachable hence lynching criminal suspect which is not the due process of law. However, all respondents did agree that Nyumba- Kumi and/or community policing and intensified police surveillance through patrols supported by modern crime prevention strategies are the best approach to crime prevention.

4.4 Recommendations

4.1.1 Policy Recommendations

Arising from the finding of this study, the following are proposed recommendations:-

1. There is need for establishment of economic empowerment programs to vulnerable members of society; the most prevalent factors to crime causation was vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, poverty and use of drugs and other substance abuse among the youths. . To address this, the Ministry of Labour and Social Protections, Ministry of Youth Affairs, Sports and the Arts, and National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA) roll out social protection welfare and intensify public education on effects of drugs and alcohol. Additionally, Ministry of Labour and Social Protections to enhance street children rehabilitation programs because most of them are being used in drugs trafficking's.

2. Strengthening community policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives was the best approach to curbing crimes. Therefore, the Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to strengthen community policing across the country.

3. Intensified regular police patrols and deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas and periodical transfer of Police Officers was recommended by members of public. To achieve this the command of National Police Service is required to review deployment of police officers in terms of priority basis, especially areas prone to bandits require more police officers. Urban areas and other guarding duties be handed over to private security and National Youth Service. Regular police rotation within a period of 3 years is recommended.

4. Collaboration between security stakeholders for efficient service delivery was a recommendation. Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to establish a structured operating procedures on how other Non-State actors including private security should supplement policing effort.

5. Establishment of a remuneration scheme for village elders. Most of the respondents said that their point of contact especially in the village is an areas manager. The Ministry of Ministry of Interior and National Administration should consider a remuneration scheme for areas managers

6. Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure and use of technology to fight/curb crime. The National Police Service through the Ministry of Information Communication & Digital Economy and Ministry of Interior and National Administration to procure modern technology for the police to fight crimes. Also, police be supplied with modern vehicles that are protective to explosion and landmines

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interview Schedule for Members of the Public

NATIONAL CRIME MAPPING /2022

Interview Schedule for Members of the Public

Name of County _____

Name of Sub- County _____

Name of Division _____

Name of Location _____

Name of Sub- Location _____

Name of Specific Area/Village _____

Date of Interview: _____

Start Time _____ End Time _____

INTRODUCTION

Hello, my name is _____

The National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) is conducting a study on **National Crime Mapping** in Kenya for the year 2020. The aims of this study are to: examine the prevalence and typologies of crimes by county; establish the factors contributing to crimes in the country; Identify the perpetrators of crimes in the country; examine the mode of operation, map and analyze crime hot spots across the country; establish the consequences in the country; identify and evaluate crime prevention strategies, and recommend crime reduction approaches in the country. You are, therefore, requested to participate in the exercise by providing relevant information on the subject. Your participation is critical in making this study a success and all information shared will be treated with high confidentiality.

Thank you in advance

 (Yes) Respondent Agree   (No) Respondent does not agree

Section A: Respondent's Background Information

1. Sex
    1. Male
    2. Female
    3. Intersex

2. Age of Respondent in years.
    1. 18-25
    2. 26-34
    4. 35-45
    5. 46-55
    6. 56-65
    7. 66+

3. Marital Status:
    1. Single/Never Married
    2. Married
    3. Separated
    4. Divorced
    5. Widowed

4. Highest Level of Education attained:
    1. None
    2. Primary
    3. Secondary
    4. Middle-level college
    5. University
    6. Adult Literacy
    7. Other (Specify)_____

5. Religion:

1. Christian
2. Islam

3. Hindu
4. Other (Specify) _____

6. Main Occupation
   1. Permanent employment – Private Sector
   2. Permanent employment – Public Sector
   3. Casual/temporary employment- Private Sector
   4. Casual/temporary employment- Public Sector
   5. Businessperson
   6. Subsistence farming
   7. Other (specify e.g. unemployed)_____

7. Length of stay in the locality (study site)
   1. Below 1 year
   2. 1-3 years
   3. 4-6 years
   4. 7-9 years
   5. 10-12 years
   6. 13 years and above

Section B: Specific Information on Crime Patterns and Trends

8. (a) List the crimes perceived, experienced and witnessed in the locality and the most threatening one in the last 12 months.

1.	Burglary and breakings				
2.	Stealing				
3.	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)				
4.	Possession of drugs (including illicit brew)				

5.	Possession of narcotic drugs				
6.	Assault Causing Actual Bodily Harm				
7.	Murder				
8.	Robbery				
9.	Rape				
10.	Robbery with Violence				
11.	Gender-Based Violence (including Domestic Violence)				
12.	Being Drunk and Disorderly				
13.	Defilement				
14.	Theft of Farm Produce				
15.	Child Abuse (including child neglect)				
16.	Others (specify)				

Section C: Victims and Perpetrators of Crime

9. (a) Please indicate the main victims of crimes in the locality in the last 12 months.

1.	Women		
2.	Children		
3.	Men		
4.	Youths		
5.	Elderly persons		
6.	Others (Specify)		

(b) Generally, indicate the main victims of crime in this locality with regard to the following socio-demographic characteristics. **(Please tick only one option in each of the six categories).**

(i) Gender: 1) Male   2) Female

(ii) Age category: 1) Children below 18yrs   2) Youth aged 18-34yrs   3) Adults aged 35 years and above

(iii) Education status: 1) Without education 2) Primary education 3) Secondary education 4) College education and above

(iv) Marital status: 1) Married 2) Single   3) Separated   4) Widowed 5) Widower

(v) Social-economic status: 1) High   2) Average   3) Low

(vi) Strangeness in a locality: 1) Strangers   2) Non-strangers

(c) Main perpetrators of perceived, experienced and witnessed crimes in the locality in the last 12 months.

1.	Male			
2.	Female			
3.	Male and female			
4.	Youth			
5.	Elderly			
6.	Spouse/Partner			
7.	Children			
8.	Others Specify			

Section D: Factors Contributing to Crimes

10. In your opinion, what factors have contributed to the prevalence of crimes in this locality?_____
_____
_____
_____

Section E: *Modus Operandi* **of Crime**

11. When are crimes mostly committed in this locality?

1. Time of the day	1) No specific time 2. Early night (7pm- 11:59pm) 3) Mid night (12:00am -12:59 am) 4) Late night (1am-3:59am) 5) Early morning (4 am-5:59am) 6) Morning (6am to 11:59 am) 7) Noon (12pm:12:59pm) 8) Afternoon (1pm-3:59pm) 9) Evening (4pm-6:59pm)
2. Day of the week (Tick one only)	1. Monday 2. Tuesday 3. Wednesday 4. Thursday 5. Friday 6. Saturday 7. Sunday
3. The month of the year (Tick one only)	1. January 2. February 3. March 4. April 5. May. 6. June 7. July 8. August 9. September 10. October 11. November 12. December
4. Season of the year (Tick one only)	1) Rainy 2) Dry 3) Others

12. In your opinion, what weapon(s) is used by the perpetrator(s) to commit crimes in this locality?

1.   Pangas and machetes **2.**   Knives and swords **3.**   Guns and riffles **4.**   Metal rods, iron bars & crowbar **5.**   Rungu and clubs **6.**   Hammers and mallet **7.**   Other crude weapons **8.**   Cane and stick

9.	Bows and arrows
10.	Axes
11.	Others (specify)

13. How   are   crimes   in   this   locality   committed?
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

14. Based on your knowledge and or experience, what are the crime hotspot areas in this locality?_____
_____
_____
_____

Section F: Consequences of Crimes

15. In   your   opinion,   what   are   the   consequences   of   crime   in   this locality?_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Section G: Crime Prevention Measures

16. (a) Are the crimes committed in this locality reported?
      1. Yes   2. No   3. I don't know

      (b) If yes in Q16 (a) above, to whom are they reported?

| 1. | National Police Service (Police Stations) |

2.	National Government Administration Officers (RC, CC, ACC, Chiefs)	
3.	Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing officials	
4.	Hospital	
5.	Religious institution	
6.	County Government	
7.	Beach management unit	
8.	Ethics & Anti-Corruption Commission	
9.	Kenya Wildlife Service	
10.	Judiciary (Courts)	
11.	Others (specify)	

(c) If No in Q16 (a) above, why are the crimes not reported? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

17. (a) Please list the crime prevention measures in this locality.

1.	Nyumba Kumi and/or Community Policing	
2.	Regular police patrols	
3.	Street lighting	
4.	Regular security meetings with community	
5.	Deployment of more security personnel	
6.	Establishment of more police stations /patrol bases	
7.	Arrest, prosecute & sentencing of the offender	
8.	Civic education on crime	
9.	Private security guards	
10.	Timely reporting	
11.	Divine interventions/use of religion to fight crime	
12.	Provide physical protection (including perimeter walls, fence, locks, guards)	
13.	Use of technology such as CCTV cameras	

14.	Economic empowerment of youths & vulnerable groups	
15.	Police reforms	
16.	Rehabilitation of offenders	
17.	Reconciliation	
18.	The campaign against tribalism and nepotism	
19.	Disarmament of illegal firearms	
20.	Witness protection	
21.	Campaign against retrogressive cultural practices and beliefs	
22.	Child protection	

(b) Please indicate your level of satisfaction with the listed organizations concerning their crime prevention measures **in line with their work/mandate in** this locality.

Organization	Rating of your satisfaction (Please tick your choice)			Explain your answer in case you are not satisfied
	Satisfied (1)	**Unsatisfied (2)**	**Not sure (3)**	
National Government Administrative Offices (including Nyumba Kumi Initiative)				
National Police Service				
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions				
Judiciary (Law Courts)				
Kenya Prisons Service				
Probation and Aftercare Service				
County Governments				

Kenya Forest Service				
Kenya Wildlife Service				
National Intelligence Service				
Health Institution				
Local Community				
Civil Society Organizations (FBO, CBOs & NGOs)				
Other organizations (Please specify)				

18. What measures have you or a close member of your family put in place to enhance personal safety and security?_____

_____

_____

____

19. Please list the victim of crime support services that are currently available in this locality.

1.	Compensation
2.	Guidance & counselling of victims
3.	Treatment of physically injured and/or sick victims
4.	Arresting of offenders

5.	Prosecution of offenders
6.	Victim/witness protection
7.	Provision of treatment/medical services
8.	Legal aid services
9.	Investigation of crime
10.	Tracking/recovery of stolen properties
11.	Educating victims
12.	Rescue Centre services
13.	Arbitration of disputes
14.	Availing hotline number for reporting
15.	Provision of food
16.	Restoration of property
17.	Reconciliation
18.	Proper reintegration of the victims into the community
19.	Land survey & titling
20.	Others (specify)
21.	

20. Please respond to the following with regard to Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms (ADR).

S/No.	a) What are the Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms in this locality?	b) How satisfied are you with the ADR mechanisms?		Briefly explain your response if not satisfied
		Satisfied	**Unsatisfied**	
1.	Mediation			
2.	Negotiation			
3.	Conciliation			
4.	Arbitration			
5.	Others (specify)………….			

21. What do you recommend to address crime(s) in this locality?

1.	Economic empowerment programmes to vulnerable members of society	
2	Deployment of more security officers in crime-prone areas	
3	Regular civic education programmes and sensitization	
4.	Granting amnesty to reformed offenders	
5.	Disarmament initiatives	
6.	Regular police patrols	
7.	Establishment of recreation facilities and activities to engage the youth	
8.	Strengthen Community Policing and Nyumba Kumi initiatives	
9.	Collaboration between security stakeholders	
10.	Corruption prevention initiatives	
11.	Adequate resource allocation to criminal justice agencies	
12.	Periodical transfer of Police Officers	
13.	Punishment and rehabilitation of offenders	
14.	Street lighting	
15.	Establishment of prison facilities and police posts	
16.	Emphasis on social studies and family values	
17	Embrace community-based dispute resolution mechanisms	
18.	Improvement of transport and communication infrastructure	
19.	Use of technology to fight/curb crime	
20.	Equal distribution of public resources	
21.	Religious advocacy against crime	
22.	Fast-tracking of administration of criminal justice	
23.	Witness protection programmes	
24.	Campaigns against negative ethnicity	
25.	Timely reporting	
26.	Others (specify)………….	

Thank you for participating and stay safe.

			Appendix II: Crime Hotspot Areas and Names of Criminal gangs in Counties & Sub-Counties	
	County	**Sub-County**	**Crimes Hotspot areas**	**Names of Criminal Gangs**
1	Mombasa	Changamwe	Port Reit , Santana ,Kona Soweto ,Bokole ,Bungoli ,Wayani ,Mtaa Wa Wajinya ,Popole ,Mwa Yosi ,Chaani ,Bagala ,Moroto ,Overland ,Mwangoka ,Mogongo, Kwa Mr Berry, KCB Agentin Wani – Kwa Mwaniki, Pipeline,Mbokoli, Parents Hope, Lilongwe Slums, Msufuni Nuru, BBC, Kwa Mr Berry ,Kcb Agent ,Kwa Mwaniki ,Pipeline ,Mbokoli ,Parents Hope ,Lilongwe Slums Msufuni Nuru ,BBC	Mateja,Wajukuu Wa Nyanya,Spanish,Acapuluko,SukariY aWarembo,WakaliWao,Mateja,Waju KuuWa Nyanya ,Spanish ,Acapuluko ,Sukari Ya Warembo ,Wakali Wao,Alshabab
		Kisauni	Kidarasani ,Kadzandani, Bakarani, Mshomoroni, Loma, Inner First Street From Bomu Hospital, Kwa Chafu, Bamburi, Kashana, Kiembeni, Magodoroni, Blue Bench, Toa Tugawe, Kwa Sonko, Sunlight, Vikwatani, Kongoni Leisure Ikhadisa, Kidogo Basi, Ziwa La Ngombe, Kadzonzo, Kasiweni, Samba Wawili, Stretch From Pasta To Bethsheba, Msafini, Cobra Grounds, Makumba ,Milango Saba ,SokoMjinga,Magogoni,Juda ,Mtopanga ,Maeneo ,Mwandoni ,Mlaleo ,Bilima ,Jitegemee ,Joy Junior ,Kajiweni ,Hope Secondary ,Kisauni ,Kwa Sango ,Bakarani ,Washanga , Mjambere ,Maziwa Matatu ,Maji Machafu ,Mdundo ,Kwa Video	Wakali Kwanza ,Mateja ,Wakali Wao,Wasafi ,Wategwa ,Wajukuu Wa Bibi,Gaza,ZozaZoza,Chafu,Cuba,Wa nagu ,Wategwa ,Alshabab

		Nyali	Kongowea Market ,Around Matopeni ,Swahili Ina ,Mosque ,Toa Tugawe,Zamzam ,Gharama ,Mtambe ,Utangei ,Kiembeni Kwa Bakari ,Streets Of Hadija Pri ,Kisumu Ndogo ,Shauri Yako,Kidogo Basi ,Kandina ,Makaburini Ya Kiislamu.	Wakali Wao ,Wakali Kwanza

2	Kwale	Msambweni	Mwaroni ,Kenya Rural ,Ostrich ,Germane ,Darling Center ,Nuru ,Mwakidafi ,Blue Jay ,Forest Tukutane ,Maunga ,Kona Ya Msa , Bongwe,Polisi Ya Zamani ,Mwaroni ,Ukunda ,Diani Town ,Uwanja Wa Jogoo,Mvumoni ,Mwamambi ,Kagara ,Mwakama ,Pangwe ,Milaloni,Vingujini,Bomani ,Tumbe (Kmtc) ,Chepechepe ,Harmoni ,Shamu Blue Gel.	Mageta ,Vijana Vya Vipanga,Maunga,Wajuku Wa Bibi ,Wakali WaKwanza,Alshabaab Returnees , Wajukuu Wa Babu,Alsbabab
		Kinango	Kinango Township ,Ndavaya ,Madzola ,Kibanda Ndogo ,Sururu,Kifyozo ,Vigurungani ,Tada ,Mbweka ,Maganyakolo ,Ngomeni , Waa Location ,Panga Bwani ,Kavaya .	Mageta ,Vijana Vya Vipanga ,Maunga,Wajuku Wa Bibi ,Wakali WaKwanza,Alshabaab Returnees , Wajukuu Wa Babu

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		Matungu		Kapedo ,Fibro ,Kizazi Cha Mtume ,Chafu ,Kirongo ,Kombani
3	Kilifi	Malindi	Kwa Famau ,Kwa Baya ,Shella Village ,Maweni Sea Breeze ,Kwa Famau ,Pentagon ,Majengo ,Kisumu Ndogo ,Zaragaza Area ,Shella Star ,Gaza ,Kwa Diva ,Timbo Taka ,Mijikenda ,Miyeya ,Fatpollar ,Team Parika ,Magongo ,Santafe, Sokomoko ,Latfrade.	Zaragoza, Wakali Wao ,Tembo ,Pachika, Final ,Team Chrome,Funja Fine ,Wakali Kwanza ,Gaza 36,Alshabab
		Kilifi North	Kikambala Farm ,Trading Centre ,Bimturu ,Dispensary ,Mkoshoni ,Kiwanda Ni ,Kibaoni ,Kaya Mtaani ,Kibaoni Pri ,Mnarani ,Vumbini ,Kosovo.	Wakali Kwanza ,Kikambala ,Taifa Huru
		Kilifi South	Mtomondoni, Kwa Goa ,Mpokomo ,Maweni ,Maweni ,Maeneo ,Leba ,Mikanjini , Kachabara,Mtepeni ,Chakara ,Majengo ,Barani ,Mwendo Wa Panya ,Fo Farm ,Majengo ,Mapya ,Ziwani ,Kwa Mwangu ,Mwatundu ,Makio ,Moroto ,Mponyo ,,Barani ,Beach Dume ,Kibaoni ,Kwa Robart ,Kakola ,Kwa Rama ,Morokoto ,Marembo ,Kasarani ,Misufuni , Mmtwapa Center ,Mti Pesa.	Wakali Kwanza, Kikambala, Taifa Huru,Mbira Boys, Home Boys
4	Tana River	Tana North	Adele ,Mwororo ,Samira ,Boji ,Bura ,Chumvi ,Madogo Stage ,Huzuni ,Mororo ,Malere ,Raga ,Bonch ,Kayole ,Hag Arsut	Kayole ,B-13 ,Dandora,Alsbabab
		Tana Delta	Kurawa ,Oda ,Boroko Villa ,Hurara ,Kusangani ,Mwanza ,Delta ,Otole ,Ipao ,Samicha ,Ndarakwa .	

		Tana River	Laza Ya Kale , Laza ,Mwangaza , Kibuyu ,Hola Mission ,Chanani ,Mikindani ,Liberia .	
5	Lamu	Lamu West	Jua Kali ,Hongwe ,Lake Kenyatta ,Msefuni ,Bahanni ,Umoja ,Kilimani ,Kijichuni ,Kashmri ,Wioni ,Mararani Town ,Mkomani ,Kandari ,Langoni ,Basuri ,Gadeni ,Mapanys Kijijini ,Hoswe	Maziarani Must, Gudhacha ,Alshabab
6	Taita Taveta	Taveta	Matopeni ,Bura Ndogo ,Bura Ndogo A,B And C ,Bahati ,Maweni ,Bura Ndogo (Bieni) ,Bustani ,Kambi Ya Matope	Wakaliwao, Benchi, Mangweni, 40 Brothers
		Mwatate	All Area Of Singala ,World Vision –Kariombagi ,Mwatate ,Kwa Reli ,Majengo ,Pelelezi ,Kirogwe ,Mwatate ,Soko Ya Zamani	Wakaliwao, Benchi, Mangweni, 40 Brothers
		Voi	Maweni, Sofia, Mwasemo, Opposite Chaos Bar, Birikani, Kasarani, Mwakingali, Runda, Kaloleni, Voi Market, Mwaranginyi, Makaburini, Tanzania, Embakasi, Bura, Ndogo, Tayeta Town	Wakaliwao, Benchi, Mangweni, 40 Brothers
7	Garissa	Dadaab	Madagazi, Dabader, Rata, Somalia-Kenya Boarder, Marothiley, Along Darfur-Daga Road, Refugee Camp, Block AI, Block B3, Wel Har, Fafi Area, Mathahbaqi, Durfur Road	Shifta, Al-Shabab

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		Garissa	Bull-Mzari, Aulyan Clan, Burburls, Umma Pry, Bulla Highway, Bula Punda, Kabure, Bulla-Burburis, Bull-Hagar, Madina Airstrip, ADC Area, Marothiley, Clan Militia	Iskoris
		Modogashe	Modogashe, Benane, Janju, Kambi Samaki, Garba Tula, Sericho, Isiolo & Garissa Border, Forest Area, Eldere, Barkuke, Bullo	Bonana, Boran Militia
8	Wajir	Wajir West	Water Point, Town Center	Borehole
		Habaswein	Dabader, Kenya-Somali Border, Sarif Town, Shimbirey	Shifta, Dhobley Army,Alshabab
		Wajir East	Soko Mjinga, Shopping Centre, Makarer, Football Pitch, Grifi Stage	Tuga, Iskoris
9	Mandera	Mandera North	Town Centre, Jabib, Along The Border, Badiya, Water Point, Kombiso, Kenya-Ethiopia Border	Saku, Rendile Bandits, Shifta
		Mandera East	Bulla Arabia, High End Areas, Kenya-Somali Boarder, Along Highway	Shifta, Al-Shabab
		Mandera Central	Qobo, Dabasiti, Korobo Shaman, Bulla Afya, Koroboshanan, Bulla Elhache, Dabasiti, Iresuki, Elram, Corners, Iresuki, Barkus, Inante	Shifta, Al-Shabab
10	Marsabit	Moyale	Ethiopia And Border, Kenyan Maili Yano, Soko Mjinga, Redcross, Ngolani, Lions, Kambi Sheikh, Matter Area	

11	Isiolo	Garbatulla	Escort, Eldra, Manyatta, Boji, Uchana, Daresha, Water Points, Samaki, Dadach Bassa, Kambi	Shifta
12	Meru	Imeni-North	Shauri Yako, Gako Romone, Kooje, Kibira Ndovu, Mjini Near Mortuary, , Mikinduri, Majengo Meru Town, Near Meru National Library, Waterfalls, Full Gospel Church Area, Brother Hood, Makandara Junction, Museum Road, Mikinduri Highway, Kakoromone, Githembena, Kaithe Area, Marigiti Area, Gakoromone Market, Continental Road, Gitimbini, Kanthukune, Mwireni	Black Python, Commandos,
		Imenti South	Mwai Area, Uguti, Mwirega, ,Arega, Kahuruni, Ogoti, Maraga, Nyambene, General Hospital Area, Ruruma, Kianda, Annex Area, Makiri Thaaele Area, Rwongone, Kilimantirii, Maili, Maua	Al-Shabaab, Mbogi, Kikusi, Siafu, Nyati
		Igembe South	Mwai Area, Uguti, Mwirega, Marega, Kahuruni, Githugu Bridge, Kwa Mutai, Gakoromune, Mitungu, MCK Church, Ngonga, Gasero, Yuhuru School	
13	Tharaka Nithi	Maara	Chogoria,Kamara,Kabeshe,Mugaani Village,Muriruni	Syria Boys, Funga File
14	Embu	Mbere North	Witwa	Mungiki,Commando, Mkuki, ,Fimbo, Usiku Sacco
		Mbere South	Muraru Market,Ngoori,Maramuni,Guthiru,Muraru Past,ATG Church	Mkuki, ,Fimbo, Usiku Sacco

		Embu West	Kangaru,Gichege,Kangaru Market,Miandari area,Kevote,Kayole,Karoe,Leaders area	Mkuki, , Usiku Sacco
15	Kitui	Mwingi Central	Mavoko,Mwingi Central,Vithathini,Tyaa Village,Kyanika,Mwingi Town,Seikur,Ukasi	B13,Ngethi No Undu, Kilunda
		Mumoni	Katse Area,Township,Kanzinwa,Barani,Muvinge,Tharake,Kam ukuyu,Konyu,Kama Kumbi,Katuka	CB12, Sokoni Youths
		Kitui Central	Kiteta,Muvuti,Spotlight Club Kitui-Kibwezi Road,Kalundu Market,Majengo,Isaangwa,Malathani,Ilima,Isovya,Kasar ani Market,Majimbo Market,Syongeza,Unyaa Village,Kilima Ngovu,Kyamwui Chamwui,Around Slaughter House,Itulya,Kavoko,Makutano Market,Maiyuni,Tungu	CB13, Some Boda Boda Operators, Jeshi King'ore
16	Machakos	Athi River	Antheya,Plot 10(Sabaki),Railway Station,Kathangaita,Mlolongo Phase 3,Taffom Area,Tunnel To Kitengela,Muguka Base,Pumzika Area,Sabaki To Mcahngani,Taffom Village Road,St Bahita Near Playground,Mlolongo Stage,Mlolongo Fly Over,Shiranga Swamp Katanyi,Rubis Petrol Station,Kasima Village,Mama Kantas,Mlolongo,St Zone,St Cooperatives Road,Katani Centre,Rim House,Madharao Street,Pumzika Jakis,Behind Family Bank,Mlolongo Petma Stage Fly Over,Kambi,Sabaki	Gaza,Mungiki,Mbogigenje, Alshabab, Gaza

			Kwa Uwanja,3d Foot Bridge,Shalom Hotspot,Mavemba Area,Clubs,Brighton School Road	
		Matungulu	Tala Market,Tala Nyamisuni Road,Kalandini Market,Katangi Market,Kyaume(Forest Road),Kisukioni Market,St Mary Pangala,Matugutha Market	Sikoni Youths
		Yatta	Nursing,Kavingo,Masaani,Matuu Centre,Sinai Area,Tag Club,Kyua Market,Plateau,Rairaa Base,X Ray Road,Matuuu Stage,Milkingi,Matuu High,Mangetheni Base,	Funga File,
17	Makueni	Mukaa	Madharao Street, Malili Market, Oasis Area, Malili Area	CB 12, CB 13, Sokoni Youths
		Mbooni East	Kipani Center, Kivaani Market, Linga Market, Kwa Karenga Market	
		Kibwezi	Kathyka Mkt, Kioni Mkt, Kwa Chai, Kisayani Mkt, Nzavoni,Syathani Ranch, Thangemarket, Kisivani Market, All Of Thange,	Alshabab
18	Nyandarua	Nyandarua West	Kayole, Ngomongo Center, Gikenge, Jericho, Swela	
		Nyandarua South	Kayole, Murungaru Town Mkt, Ndunyu Njeru, Bidii Engineer Center, Sende Moto,Kimuri, Micida, Murungaru, Kiangombe, Chuma Centre, Kangui Area	Mungiki

19	Nyeri	Kieni East	Ngerima, Majengo, Toll Road,Shamata, Kakima, Toll Station, Kahurura Forest, Ichuka, Toll Market,	Mungiki
		Nyeri Central	Witemere, Majengo,Kiawara Road, Kingongo Kwa Daraja,Kwa Miraa,Ruringu, Grogon, Gatamara, Blue Valley	Mungiki, Kamjeshi, Shymbo12,
		Mathira East	Karindundu Shopping Centre, Karindondo,Kiawara, Railsways In Kariondondo	Mungiki,Kamjeshi
20	Kirinyaga	Mwea East	Samson, Kianjiru Town, Along Kianjiru River, Kamtithi, Muruli, Kutus, Kimbimbi,Kagumo,Ndaraca Ya Ngai, Stadium Road	Mungiki
		Kirinyaga East	Wesame, Kianjiru Corner, Kianjiru Tea Factory	
		Kirinyaga Central	Kathungu, Teskom, Kaitheri, Stadium, Kerugoya Town, Kimuri Slum	Kamagira, Syria boys, Boda Boda Operators
21	Muranga	Muranga South	Jerusalem, Blooms Near Ploto, Ccf,Kabati Towards Thika, Guthoro, Twenty Five,Gachirini, Wempa Location,Ndunyo, Kona Mbaya,Del Monte, Kenya Mpya	Mungiki,Gaza, Usiku Sacco,Sokini Youths
		Kangema	Marimara, Kitugu, Ngoini Shopping Center, Kanyenini Township, Gitugu,Kibutha, Gakita,Itwamwigi,Irima	Usiku Sacco
		Gatanga	Gatanga Technical And Vocational Training, Kiahiga,Gathugu, Wachinga, Magras, Ndunyu ,Toroga, Mbakainichege,Macaniini, Gitiri, Kamunyaka, Kiaregi	

22	Kiambu	Juja 65	Molo,Witeithie,Kanyiri,Kibute,Car Wash,Wembely,Kamitu,Sewage,Dam,Kamuguto,Muslim,Nearstage,Catholic Church,Police Station,Kibuthe,Kwa Reli	Gaza,Quails,Obbs
		Thika West 66	Phase7, Phase 4,Kiganjo,Bat,Phase 10,Sisal Area,St Murumba,Rurii,Thika Medical,Kangoki,Market Place,Mangokeni Phase 7,Gachagi,Landmark,Kiangombe,Around Peace Area Buildings,Mtca,Vuka Academy,Behind Chinense Company,Kairi,Liberty Church,Kiandiku,Kisii,Kangoki,Blue Nile Company,Athena Railwat Area,Burupika Street Kingajo,Polysack Company Area,Thika Revival,Corner Kwa Power,Mugoka,Club 300 Area, Seppimg Stone Preparatory Area,Kplc,Pamoja Area.	Gaza,Getto fm
		Githunguri 64	Kanjuki,Garage Area,Karinga, Giko Primary Area,Corner House,Linesaba,Kahigani,Thuita,Kibia Memorial Church,Commercial Bank,Assistant Commissioners Area,Aipca Kibia Church,Githunguri Township,Maishambo,Pipe,Thakwa,Kiriri Village,Kahigaini, Sogea, Mukoe Mortuary, Pipe, Around Thika Shopping Center	Mungiki,Boda Boda Operators
		Juja	Sewage Area Near Foot Bridge,Duplomot Area, Main Stage,Islam Area,Railway Line Near Highway,Kivute,Thika Institute Of Business Studies,	Jeshi Ya Mtaa, Ukutani, Kanairo, Gaza, Tamahuru, KamJeshi

			Good Hope,Vineyard,Sewage,Gachorogo Carwash,High Point,Chacagi Area,Jkuat Gate B, Sunrise Street,Ndarugto,Gasman Area., Around Pcea Church, Mashinani, Justei, Main Stage, Kibute, Jkuat Gate D, Muslim, Telaviv,	
		Thika West	Makongeni Stage,Lostjoy,Phase 8,Kivulini Estate, Umoja	Gaza,Getto fm
23	Turkana	Turkana Central	Kanam Market And Nablon,Line,Along The Rivers,Kanam Market, Kanamkerer Location	Ngengora,SuperPower
		Turkana West	Line West,Refugee Camp,Sale Yard,Legio,Kakuma Town	
		Loima	Nakten,Lokipetot,Logurum Area, Border Of Turkana/West Pokot	Bandits, Ajer
24	West Pokot	West Pokot	Safari Hotel, Chewoyey, Aramaget, Makutano, Benedera, Sakas, Chinese Corridor, Kisima	Curfew,Ngoroko
		Central Pokot	Orwo, Along The Border, Cheptulel, Saramach, Marany, Nasalot	Bandits,Saba saba
		North Pokot	Along The Border, Kapenguria	
		Kacheliba	Kapulio	

25	Samburu	Samburu Central	Ranagau, Loikas, Lokurto, Shabaa, Poros, Grace Garde, Nkoroto, Yare, Shauri Yako, Changaa Estate, Cereal Board,	Morans , The 47
26	Transzoia	Transzoia East	Makoi, Maili Saba, Mkuyu, Sibanga, Orombe, Sokomoko, Mtoni, Nyangau, Chebarus, Marura	Toka Uone, Cuba, Baghdad
		Kiminini	Bigtree, Maisha Bora, Birunda, Kiungani Centre, Makindu, Staff Area, Birunda, Kisumu Ndogo, Sokomoko, Malava, Babton, Obama, Meso Farm	2 Brothers, 4 Brothers, 17 Brothers
		Saboti	Ex Kari, Mount View, Umoja, Mitume Stage, Ndaraja, Matisi, Kipsongo, Bigtree, Kisumu Ndogo	
27	Uasin Gishu	Kapseret	Coner Mbaya, Kisumu Ndogo, Kambi Nguruwe, Kambi Nyoka, Lancaster Area, Panama, Kwa Omosh, Chinese, Kbichula, Duka Mbili, Jamii School Area, Mwanzo, Jijenge, Perry , By Pass Center	7 Brothers,Mafia, 6 Brothers, 12 sisters
		SOY	Stage 3, Kidiwa Este, Kambi Teso, Kamukunji Areas, Marakwet Road, Kiplombe	Gaza , Mbogi
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	Keiyo South	Mindiliwa Village, Ngeny Biribir, Kipsaos, Kapkonga, Kerio Valley, Small Town, Marichor, Bondeni Area, Koibarack Village, Samich Village, Kapngetik,	Murenju, Ngoroko, Young Turks
		Keiyo North	Katalik, Choma Base, Iten Stage, Bomas, Motos Village, Singore Centre, Kapshoo, Victorias Bar,Kambi Kichwa, Eden Square	Tosh

		Keiyo West	Kimareu, Cheptongei	
29	Nandi	Nandi Central	Township Area, Showground, Kamobo, Kwa Wanja, Tegat Road, Surungai, Bondeni, Kapenguria,	4 Brothers, Sokoni Youths
		Tinderet	Soi Sindet, Junction, Chemogoch, Tunet Center,Koromi, Tinderet, Sitet	
		Nandi North	Kabeit Shopping Centre, Nandi Escapment,	
30	Baringo	Koibatek	Koinange Street, Huruma , Shauri, Bondeni	Shabana, Young Turks
		Baringo Central	Korogonya, Turkuo	
		Mogotio	Kapnyagale, Westland, Katarngot, Mogoyio Girls, Daraja, Kipsogon, Chemogoch, Lebus, Kamanyagale	Pokot Bandits, Ngoroko
31	Laikipia	Laikipia East	South 1, Majengo, Kieni Ya Punda , Kichochoro, Soko Mzee, Thingitho Estate, Stadium Road, Likii, Nanyuki Town, Maina Estate, Emmanuel Estate	South 1, Kieni, Mungiki,
		Nyahururu	Falling Water Junction, Bageshon, Ndonyo Kenyatta Avenue, Koinange Avenue, Grade Estate, Chemic Hemi, Ngomongo, Daraja Rubies School Road.	Mungiki, Katambe,Cuba

		Laikipia West	Marura, Rumuruti Town, Posta On The Way To Maralal	
32	Nakuru	Rongai	Zaburi Centre,Mutinduri,Mpesa Merchants,Histon	
		Nakuru East	Flamingo,Kivumbini,Wayers, Roda, Bondeni, Langa Round About, Shimo In Nakuru, Free Area, Murogi, Karatina, Matangi Nne Home Centre, Mlima, Mawanga, Langalanga, Ronald Ngala Street, Kivumbini, Kaptembwa, Shiners, Nakuru-Nairobi Highway, Mabatini, Home Centre, Street Near University Hostels, Naka Centre, Manyani Bondari, Chiefs Street	Confirm,Posta, Kaptebwa 1, Honey cup, Flamingo,Arapat, Gaza,Boston,ZagaZaga, Rambo 12
		Rongai	Muiru Centre, Rapchumo Estate, Kiamunyi, Mukinduri, Olive, Mercy Njeri, Zambuni, Mastere Road Street, Lower Solai, Gioro, Baraka, Gaigai Road, Railway, ECK St Peters Road, Kambi Ya Moto, Grand Winston, Maasai Centre, Ruyobei, Maji Tamu, Emaragishu	Msalaba
		Naivasha	Kosovo, Sanctuary, Mirera, Murogi, Karagita, Kangoe, Robiri, Railway Line, Pentagon, High Peak, Maruti Area, Gathundia, Ndabibi Central, Kiburuti, Ndereti, Kiwanja Ya Ndege, Airstrip, Slaughter House, White House, Mariguini, Bars And Clubs, Miraa Baze, Mirera Secondary, Rubiri Secondary, St Joseph Catholic Church Street Kiandege, Ndabibi Central, Kiburuti, Gathundia, Kichinjio, Huruma, Nduro, Njonjo	Mungiki,Boston,Gaza,Zaga zaga, Roho safi, Bongo 6, Gang 4

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33	Narok	Transmara West	Tz Border ,Kambi Shetani ,Town Center ,Sachagwa ,Sajangwan ,Oldonyo ,Tilango Village ,Olomiyan ,Siteti ,Sokon ,Keringani	Morans,Kenta, Chinkororo
		Narok North	Maasai Mara Gate C ,Mungare ,Mpopongi ,Olopito ,Lenana ,Daraja ,Mashariani Tegat ,Mkokalam ,Irmajii ,Majengo ,Total ,London ,Masdonia ,London Estate ,Area Near Masai Mara University ,Total ,Estate C ,Narok Town , Around Stadium ,Rungu Ya Moi ,Quarry ,Oldodongi ,Dumping Site ,Mungare ,King Stone Street ,Mtom ,Kiiotunga Forest ,Iriam Olepolos	Kenta,
		Narok East	Wafoo (Ntulele) ,Oletepesi ,Shauri Yako ,Oldogo ,Trading Centre	
		Transmara West	Town Centre Especially Mpesa Shops ,Lolgorian ,Yashangwa ,Oldonyo Isoit Nabor ,Game ,Kambi Shetani ,Kwa Linus ,Minanda Ya Ngombe	Kenta, Chinkororo
34	Kajiado	Kajiado South/Loitoktok	Kisoronye Village,Border(Kenya And Tanzania)	
		Kajiado East/Isinya	Ostrich Farm,Kitengela,Stage 3 Korobo,Kimalat,Kijaju Area,Birika Town,Undugu Orphanage Road,Koroboi Centre Under The Bridge, Land Mark Near Bridge, Embakasi Rangers,Kiserian,Kasamoyo,Trade Road,Jamanda Around Prestige Home	Gaza, Kamagira, Mungiki,Scorpion, Symbol 12

35	Kericho	Kericho East	Kapsaos, Kamukunji, Kambi Chura, Satellite, Mjini Estate, Mti Mkubwa, Kamukunji, Mlango, Kapsoit Centre, Mombasa, Nyagacho, Milimani, Migingo, Riverside,Makaburi, Majengo	Shymbo 12, Sokoni Youths, Men in Black, Alamalai
		Belgut	Chemasi, Jomo Area, Lamchu, Kapkaet, Chebalulu, Master C, Sasosa	Scorpion
		Beruti	Kibera Ndogo, Chelilis, Chebarus, Kapkaet, Keron, Jubilee	
36	Bomet	Bomet Central	Zebra,Bomet Centre,Major,Annex,Mulo,Kambi Shetani,St Marys Around Prison,Nyabongo,Tarakosa,Chuyat Muungano,Muhoti,Highway Mugando,Kitoben,Masese,Silibwet,Bingwa,Kipsait Travellers,Kapkweni,Cherando,Raiya Maembe Street	Mandazi group, Kipsigis raiders,
		Sotik	Wajackoya Sissei River,Chebui,Sasita Village,Sigorian Sub Location, Town Centre,Chebole,Town Place Chebare,Kiwanja Ya County, Along The River,Hardware,Bingwa,Kambira,Sisse Meja,Kware,Kapsembe	Kapkekesoi Team, Mobile 99, Fuliza
		Chepalungu	Kapisimba,Kapngetunia,Kaptuolo,Bingwa,Kataret,Sarova,Kapsoseli,Kamogibon Village,Cheponjeru,Higway Bar	Reinforcement
			Streets In The Township Area, Farmers Street,Kipchamba Street,Club City	

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			Hotel,Chuiyat,Maembe,Chebukosa,Longisa,Siongroi,Urban Centre,Bankika Seb Lounge,Aroumd Family Bank, Cups Mbili, Kwa Turkana Area, Farmers Around Twigs,Raiya,Amazon,Bomet,Townships Centre,Sewage	
37	Kakamega	Kakamega East	Ikuywa,Sigalagala,Ilala Junction, Chemneko,Shibakala,Khayeha,Ivihiga,Museno,Mulundu, Luvando,Vikutsa,Mukombero,Mukhonje,Hakuna Kulala,Ikolomani,Mukumu	Shigoli, Angola Msubiji, Shymbo12 Mozambique
		Kakamega Central	Golden Inn,Bukura Market,Juakali,Amazemba,Masingo,Maraba,Kenya Power, Water Kiosk, Kambi Somali,Lurambi,Malembi,Kakamega Town,Joyland,Shirehe,Makaburini,Jua Kali Estate,Shukambi,Sichiria,Bukura Market,Kfa,Al-Karim,Izraim Territory,Eshiziru,Maraba,Al-Kareem,Marram	Shiakulo,Lukuru Squad, Fishpond, Haki La Kuishi, Landlord, Shigoli, Mising Pasi, Angola Msubiji, Shymbo12 Mozambique Vigilante group
		Kakamega South	Sichinji,Butweehe,Shimanhiro,Ibushiiiiiiitsiula,Shiseso	Haki La Kuishi, Landlord, Shigoli,
38	Vihiga	Hamisi	Senande,Chavakali Fly Over,Vuyai Village,Chanduba Centre,Kegondi,Kamlukyo	
		Sabatia	Miudhukhu Petrol Station,Vikhendi Area,Oli Esubo,Kaimosi Junction,Buyai,Muhorera,Kiguni Jobless Corner,Viyalo,Lusala Market,Muguka Base,Kilingili	

			Market	
39	Bungoma	Luanda	Ebusirulu,Kwa Jogoo,Mwisavo,Luanda,Kamuruguyo,Makutano,Chanda mba Market,Mumboha Area,Msilongo,Mwitala Village,Mtandao Junction,Majembe Road,Ebusakami Junction,Junction At Senende,Epanga,Bisakhame,Luanda Omena Soko,Khulielabo Village, Behind Kingendi Secondary	42 Brothers, Reckless squad, DownTown
		Bungoma South	MarakaArea,Nation Estate,Nabuyole,Behind Slaughter House,Sigalame,Mechimero Market,Manatwa,Khamunyalo,Froy Area,Molo/Soweto,Lukusi,Musando Area,Muslim Corner,Mala Monye,Lukhoba,Mechimeru Market	
		Bungoma East	Maraka Area, Nation Estate, Nabuyole, Behind Slaughter House, Sigalame, Walala B Village, Misikoma, Moca, Samoya, Marrel, Mpeli B,Mufule Village, Didrex, Mandizini,Embakasi,Bondeni,Six Estate,Msando,Sangalo,Mwibale,Sikalame,Iraka, Munyali, Mulaha,Mokaa,Mechimeru,Mabuzi,Mteremko,Kiwanja Ndege,Iraq,Luyekhe.	Warembo wa Bukembo, Syria, Funga Safe, Old5, NabuyoleG, Ngware Boys, Mulik Mtu, Kimili Boys, FERA, Chetabwe, 82 Brothers
		Cheptais	Kimabole,Melon,Kimama,Chesikaki,Moluku,Ndakaru,C hesiywo,Kapkanai,Kiptii,Kaptoboi,Tuikot,Kamaranu,Tu	Funga Safe, Old5, NabuyoleG, Ngware Boys, Mulik Mtu, Kimili

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			kot,Cherenowo,Kapsitet,Chemonges,Kaptokot,Green Valley,Embakasi,Mfungu,Naokaru,Mutambo	Boys,
40	Busia	Butula	Munyeya,Mung'abo,Kalalani,Tingolo,Bumala B,Elukongo,Sikarira Village,Masedevalle,Jobless Corner,Masebula,Busire,Sigulu,Bumala Town,Tingolo,Mrende Route,Nambale,Rakite Centre,Butula Market,Sikarira,Ugalo,Kanjala	48 Stars,Wajinga Sacco,10 Brothers,42m Brothers,Awoo,Wajinga Circle,17 Brothers
		Busia	Burumba,Maukoo,Kisii Estate,Slaughter,Stage Maembe, Mabale,Marachi,Boulanda,Madowa,St Theresa's ,Sokomoko,Stage Mawe, Marachi,Maoko	Bulander Boy
		Teso North	Lang'ata,Uplands,Kaje,Atapar Village,Okodai,Burukuchu Village,Greentown Village,Sokomok,Opong Village,Kamlukoyo	Wararusi
41	Siaya	Siaya	Awelo & Abango Estate,Banana Estate,Gotojur Village,Pandi,Labongo Area,Siaya Town	China Squad,Mungao, Mapepo, Kosovo Boys, Ambish
		Bondo	Bondo Town,Kondut Area Outside University,Masiya Road,Sinapang'a Road,Nyakasumbi-Police Station Road,Ratia,Atilili Otumba Road,Otieno Estate,Oloo City	Oksim,Oktho,47 Brothers,Kapedo,
		Gem	Nyaolo,Malele In Akata,Kambare,Malele Area,Bagdad Village,Wambusa,Akala,Suyakho Area	
42	Kisumu	Kisumu Central	Kondele,Call-Box Corridor,Migos,Manyatta B&A,Nyamwongo,Kona Mbaya,Otong'lo,Nyalendaoboch & Nyaori,Skyware	42 Brothers,Baghdad Boys,Mabogi,Chinese Squad Commandos,America Marines

			Area	
		Nyando	Ahero Junction,Afondo Village,Koloi Village,Kaboi Street,Kaluore,Tie Yen,Ombeyi	Wasafi,
		Kisumu West	Rachar,Kombedu Road,Kanyalgonga,Auji,Bright Right Junction,Korando Village,Otonglo Market,Tieng'le Shopping Centre,Kisiam Junction	42 Brothers,Gaza,Pambazuka,Chapallol, Mauki, Taliban, Srilanka, 15 Brothers,Koguta
43	Homabay	Homabay	Sofia,Corner Mbaya,Shauri Yako,Pedo Area,Marina,Kaburini,Rodi Area,Misita Corner,Homabay Town	
		South Rachuonyo	Masogo Market,1000 Street,Omanda,Madiaba Juakali,Onanda,Oloo Street,Oyugi Market	Piny Owacho
		North Rachuonyo	Rakwaro Village,Kendu Bay Town,Kamwara Chmawe Village,Agoo,Karabonde Area	
44	Migori	Kuria West	Baydad,Vietnam,Isbania Town,Nyambare,Obambo Near Isbania Boys,Nyabohansi,Sunshine Area,Nyamaharaga Township,Soloset Bugambelo,Mali Ngumu,Bukumbuli	Sungusungu,Chinkororo
		Rongo	Rogodi,Kanyi Ng'ombe,Showground,Rongo Town,Kitwere Area,Sirane Border,Mau Area,Catholic Church Area,Residential Houses,Kodoro Obara,Kamkunji,Rakibuye,Winyo	Back Street

		Suna Central	Nyasare Resort,Nyasare River,Apida	Msela
45	Kisii	Kenyenya	Magena Centre, Gesabakwa,Igembe, Mogomba, Kiango,Riobonyo,Gesings,Kisii Main Stage, Kesoonga,Nyamasogota, Mogonga,Idhani Getumo	Hustlers, Rasta, Mabasu,Amachuma, Bad Boys,
		Kitutu Central	Daraja Mbili, Mosque Road, Township Cenre, Mwamogesa, Sirikiso, Mobile, Kona Mbaya, Umoja Flats, Botori, Kiwanja Cha Wachawi,	Mbogi Genje, Wasanii, Majango, Kisungu Sungu, Beba Baba
		Kisii Central	Nyanchwa,Keroka, Milimani, Mwende, Erera, Town Centre, Kinonga, Mwembe Efagi	Saba Saba, Amachuma, Chinkororo, Bamba 40,
46	Nyamira	Nyamira North	Magwagwa, Jobless Corner, Omote, Getare, Nyagonyo, Kendera, Munayo, Amakura,	Botebai, Mungiki, Single Soft
		Masaba North	Keroka Post Office, Keroka Village, Bochari, Nyamakoto,Sokobe Market,Destiny Bar	Gaza, Usiku Saccco, Chinkororo
		Nyamira South	Nyamaiya Market, Minika , Gesusura, Nyabite Market, Bokimburi , Nyasore Market, Marara, Roy Resort, Keroka Primary	Shabana
47	Nairobi	Starehe	Near Holiness Gospel Church, Kayaba Maasai Village, Corner Mukuru Kayaba , Gaza City, Near The Bridge Of Maasai Village, Bridge To Likoni Road, Hazina, Fuata Nyayo, Mandazi Bridge, Owino Bridge, CDF Office, Scrape Area, Foot Bridge, Winners Chapel Road Near Hazina CDF Toilets, Wanyoike Area/Keriye, Maoria	Alshabab, Gaza, Mungiki, Siafi,KendaKenda, Siafi,Kamjeshi, Jeshi La Embakasi, Jeshi La Mzee, Kenya Youth Alliance, Kamkunji

				Area	Boys, Nubians, Kenya Battalions, Kamukunji, Bossman Group, Richman Group
			Njiru	Spring Valley, Near Nairobi River, Boston, St. Michael Stage, To Mosque Road, Budalangi, Chokaa Area, Karao Kwa Muindi, Njiru Town, Along Kangudo Area, Midax, Matopeni, Malaysia, Bridge Ya Matopeni, Kayole North Primary Area, Njiru Shopping Centre, Fagilia, Nigeria Kwa Mwindi Mweusi, Ruvinda, PCEA Area, Mabatini, Kariobangi South Bridge, Maigua Area, Ngong River, Gaza City Area, Corner-Maasai, Malysia, Club East, Mathare To Juja Road, Thirty Eight (38), Jupiter, Line One, Kambi Moto, East Mast Secondary, Chokaa Budalangi, Eastmat Area, Company Area, Njiru Stage, Potmo, Ndiriginia , Marii Children's Home, Maana Village, Railway Line, Rounda, CVO, Kariobangi Primary, Kochi, Mwenja Road, Malaysia, Matopeni, Kwa Chief, Club East, Spring Valley, Maringa ROG Stage, Along The Kariobangi South Parkway Line, B3, Harmony Area, Korogocho, Kwa Chief, KCC, Victory Court, Kwa Mama Safi, Korogocho Roundabout, Thirty Six (36), Outring Road, Dandora Highway, Fifty Six (56), St Johns Area, Umoja 3, KCC, Gaza Area, Street Near Full Gospel, Near Alibaba, River Bank,	Gaza, Genge, Boggie, Jeshi Ya Alar, United 42, Shushtani Youth, Criminal Gangs, Alfataha, 42 Brothers, Mabani, Makinika,Mtakwei,Mauki Family,Miani,Msako Empire,Nyuki Mbele Yao,Ritok,Shak Attack,Trendi, Usiku Sacco

			Dayspring, Stage Kwa Mbao, Kwa Transformer, Chombo-Kware Stream, Cobra C In Matopeni Village, Nigeria Street, Near Kwa Maina Scrap Metal Dealer, Powerline Village Kambi Moto (Chang'aa Base), Lexo, Kamatuta, Reflector, Dandora To Kariobangi South, Kariobangi, Malashia, Midax, Stage, Karad, Matopeni, Malaysia	
		Kamukunji	Seawage, Sea Breeze, Bahati Airbase, Motherland, Mugundea, Kinyago Area, Marigo Area, Bridge To Air Force Area, 18th Street, Mabrock Estate, Kamjesh Youth Group, Blur Estate Madiwa, Kanuilo, Mugunda Area, Motherland Village, Majengo, Suncity, Mlolongo, Mwanga, Kitui, Kinyago, Kanuku, Carlifornia Kitui Village, Kwa Geoffrey, Joint Ya Kanuku, Car Wash Area, Kwa Pool, Bangitok Bridge, 1st Avenue Makadara, Carlifonia Bridge, Air Force Wall	Gaza, Al Qeda, Super Power Gaza, Slim Boys, Kamukunji Boys, Yes weCan, Y10, Banyamulenga, 36 Bloggers, Bottom line, Bunge la Wazee, Dandora multi-purpose, Darfur Boys, Gware Gware, Hapana Tambua Police, Humble, Jeshi la Buda, Kamugere group

Appendix III: County analysis on Types and Prevalence of Perceived Crimes (Counties Number 001-025)

Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide
35.5%	15.1%	0.0%
24.3%	1.4%	0.0%
30.1%	3.9%	0.0%
41.4%	0.0%	0.0%
64.7%	17.6%	0.0%
29.3%	4.9%	0.0%
29.6%	0.0%	0.0%
22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
42.4%	0.0%	0.0%
44.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15.7%	0.0%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5.1%	2.5%	0.0%
5.5%	0.9%	0.0%
18.6%	0.0%	0.6%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
12.0%	2.7%	1.3%
25.5%	0.9%	0.0%
23.0%	2.3%	1.1%
14.2%	0.7%	0.0%
13.1%	4.5%	0.9%
44.9%	2.9%	0.0%
40.8%	0.0%	0.0%
42.9%	7.1%	0.0%

Procuring Abortion	Concealing Birth	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Rape	Defilement
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.7%	5.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	14.9%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	19.4%	22.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	24.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	52.9%	47.1%
0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	39.0%	9.8%
0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	7.4%	3.7%
3.7%	0.0%	5.6%	9.3%	3.7%
0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	22.6%	32.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.1%	12.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	20.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%	6.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	4.3%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%
0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	9.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	6.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	8.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	6.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.9%	16.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	9.2%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	3.7%	7.5%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	10.4%	3.0%
1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	34.8%	7.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	6.1%
3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%	28.6%

Abduction	Indecent Assault	Bestiality	Un-natural offences	Incest
1.6%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	6.8%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%
0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
0.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%
0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy
86.0%	2.2%	8.6%	80.6%	0.0%
68.9%	0.0%	6.8%	44.6%	1.4%
45.6%	13.6%	23.3%	26.2%	0.0%
41.4%	13.8%	17.2%	24.1%	0.0%
41.2%	17.6%	23.5%	17.6%	0.0%
51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	41.5%	0.0%
7.4%	20.4%	33.3%	57.4%	0.0%
9.3%	31.5%	59.3%	77.8%	0.0%
3.8%	18.9%	56.6%	75.5%	0.0%
45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	0.0%
20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%
49.4%	0.0%	2.2%	42.1%	0.0%
4.3%	2.1%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%
17.7%	1.3%	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%
28.2%	0.0%	3.6%	20.0%	0.0%
34.1%	1.2%	1.2%	31.7%	0.0%
8.6%	1.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%
26.7%	1.3%	17.3%	16.0%	0.0%
30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	22.6%	0.0%
16.1%	2.3%	6.9%	16.1%	0.0%
23.9%	1.5%	0.7%	5.2%	0.0%
71.0%	0.0%	8.4%	39.1%	0.0%
26.1%	14.5%	17.4%	53.6%	0.0%
14.3%	6.1%	2.0%	30.6%	0.0%
14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%

Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking	Robbery with violence
33.3%	66.1%	0.5%	1.1%	86.0%
31.1%	75.7%	0.0%	0.0%	52.7%
44.7%	53.4%	1.0%	1.0%	80.6%
44.8%	72.4%	0.0%	0.0%	27.6%
41.2%	70.6%	0.0%	0.0%	29.4%
39.0%	65.9%	0.0%	2.4%	34.1%
3.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%
1.9%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	3.8%	1.9%
27.3%	18.2%	12.1%	3.0%	36.4%
44.0%	20.0%	4.0%	0.0%	60.0%
51.7%	47.8%	0.6%	0.0%	46.6%
44.7%	55.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.0%
43.0%	50.6%	1.3%	1.3%	7.6%
61.8%	57.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%
35.9%	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%
41.0%	68.6%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
64.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%	26.7%
18.9%	67.9%	0.9%	0.0%	39.6%
16.1%	54.0%	0.0%	2.3%	14.9%
28.4%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
54.9%	48.1%	0.0%	0.3%	57.3%
13.0%	34.8%	0.0%	4.3%	40.6%
6.1%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.2%
10.7%	35.7%	0.0%	3.6%	35.7%

Theft of stock (including cattle)	Handling stolen property	Stealing from person	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from a building	General Stealing
5.4%	14.5%	75.8%	1.1%	41.4%	50.5%
28.4%	12.2%	55.4%	0.0%	40.5%	44.6%
9.7%	1.9%	55.3%	4.9%	16.5%	56.3%
27.6%	6.9%	69.0%	3.4%	20.7%	34.5%
52.9%	0.0%	41.2%	0.0%	11.8%	58.8%
34.1%	9.8%	48.8%	0.0%	39.0%	58.5%
14.8%	1.9%	7.4%	1.9%	0.0%	5.6%
3.7%	3.7%	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%
7.5%	1.9%	15.1%	0.0%	3.8%	5.7%
54.5%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	21.2%	9.1%
100.0%	0.0%	24.0%	4.0%	0.0%	32.0%
51.1%	3.4%	83.1%	4.5%	27.5%	79.2%
42.6%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	19.1%	66.0%
67.1%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	13.9%	51.9%
76.4%	1.8%	13.6%	0.0%	23.6%	53.6%
15.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	9.6%	52.1%
44.8%	1.9%	22.9%	0.0%	9.5%	51.4%
73.3%	1.3%	45.3%	0.0%	25.3%	52.0%
34.0%	0.9%	41.5%	0.9%	5.7%	40.6%
37.9%	2.3%	13.8%	0.0%	11.5%	46.0%
56.7%	0.7%	15.7%	1.5%	9.0%	49.3%
5.7%	2.4%	50.1%	0.9%	27.2%	53.4%
65.2%	2.9%	50.7%	0.0%	5.8%	40.6%
63.3%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	0.0%	32.7%
96.4%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	57.1%

Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V	Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employe/servant	Stealing by Agents	Stealing by Directors
1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%
5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	0.0%	7.6%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
1.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.7%	2.3%	4.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
4.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%
0.9%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Cultivating of the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle
7.5%	76.3%	37.1%	81.7%	4.8%
5.4%	81.1%	37.8%	81.1%	4.1%
3.9%	54.4%	69.9%	58.3%	2.9%
0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	27.6%	13.8%
5.9%	52.9%	58.8%	58.8%	52.9%
7.3%	65.9%	26.8%	70.7%	12.2%
1.9%	1.9%	3.7%	7.4%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%
0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	24.2%	12.1%	6.1%	21.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.7%	16.9%	8.4%	24.2%	43.3%
0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.5%
19.0%	17.7%	3.8%	5.1%	19.0%
0.0%	19.1%	1.8%	0.9%	18.2%
1.2%	12.6%	2.4%	0.6%	10.2%
0.0%	5.7%	1.0%	1.9%	15.2%
2.7%	1.3%	24.0%	26.7%	14.7%
0.9%	27.4%	9.4%	9.4%	4.7%
0.0%	11.5%	1.1%	5.7%	14.9%
3.7%	32.1%	4.5%	12.7%	12.7%
0.9%	7.2%	21.2%	27.5%	4.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	1.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%
0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%

Usage of drugs	Taking vehicle without lawful	Driving under influence of Alcohol	Malicious Damage of property	Arson
89.2%	0.5%	0.0%	1.1%	0.5%
91.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
82.5%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%
31.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
88.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
87.8%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	7.4%	0.0%
24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	3.7%
22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%
39.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
56.7%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
66.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
68.4%	0.0%	2.5%	5.1%	0.0%
68.2%	0.9%	0.0%	7.3%	0.9%
29.3%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%	0.0%
24.8%	0.0%	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%
66.7%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
62.3%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
27.6%	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%	1.1%
79.9%	0.7%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
61.5%	0.3%	6.6%	0.9%	0.0%
31.9%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%
14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fraud/Forgery offences	False Accounting	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense	Negligent Acts
4.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%
1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	7.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%
4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%
0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%	0.6%
1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe
0.0%	0.0%	24.2%	31.2%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	17.6%
0.0%	0.0%	31.7%	41.5%
0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	5.6%
1.9%	1.9%	5.6%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	6.1%
0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	12.0%
0.6%	3.4%	7.3%	2.2%
0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	4.3%
0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%
0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	17.9%
0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	4.6%
0.0%	0.7%	11.2%	7.5%
0.0%	0.9%	6.9%	2.7%
0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	2.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%

Bag snatching	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe
2.7%	0.5%	0.5%	34.4%	32.8%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	24.3%
5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	13.6%	14.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.9%
0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%
0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	24.4%	22.0%
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%
3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%
0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	9.0%	12.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	12.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	26.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	8.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.7%
2.8%	0.9%	0.0%	39.6%	18.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	8.0%
4.5%	0.0%	0.7%	19.4%	8.2%
0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	23.0%	8.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%
0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.3%	39.3%

Category																									
Poaching	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Grievous Bodily Harm	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Threat to Kill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of farm produce	0.0%	2.7%	1.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	10.1%	2.7%	1.2%	1.0%	13.3%	4.7%	2.3%	33.6%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
Attempted rape	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Illegal gambling	Cyber crimes	Child labor	Loitering with immoral intent	Attempted robbery
0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.8%	1.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Acts of terrorism	Being in the country illegally	Environmental pollution	Forceful detainer	Attempted defilement
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	0.0%
23.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%
0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Attempted murder	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Illegal possession of fire arms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Extortion	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Stalking	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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Human trafficking	Offences of female genital mutilation	Trespass upon private land	
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	2.4%
0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	2.4%
3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	15.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%

	Murder	Manslaughter	Infanticide
	25.3%	0.0%	1.1%
	17.8%	0.8%	0.0%
	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%
	12.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	11.5%	3.3%	0.0%
	32.6%	4.6%	0.4%
	17.6%	2.0%	0.0%
	16.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	15.3%	2.4%	0.0%
	30.8%	0.0%	1.3%
	54.7%	1.1%	0.6%
	17.7%	1.6%	9.7%
	15.5%	1.4%	0.0%
	42.2%	0.0%	0.0%
	35.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	22.2%	4.8%	0.0%
	27.0%	0.9%	0.9%
	27.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	13.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	42.2%	25.0%	4.7%
	16.4%	0.9%	0.6%

Defilement	Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Concealing Birth	Procuring Abortion
5.3%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%
7.0%	11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14.3%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10.8%	15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8.6%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
11.5%	18.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
11.9%	17.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%
39.2%	14.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.3%	8.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
14.1%	14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
34.6%	26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27.4%	26.8%	3.9%	1.1%	1.7%
40.3%	29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%
34.5%	24.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%
31.3%	27.7%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%
17.5%	12.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
22.2%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
46.8%	22.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
10.4%	22.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14.5%	17.6%	0.8%	0.8%	4.6%
23.4%	34.4%	9.4%	7.8%	18.8%
6.8%	7.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%

Abduction	Indecent Assault	Bestiality	Un-natural offences	Incest
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
3.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	17.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	10.9%
0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%

Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy
23.2%	4.2%	8.4%	34.7%	0.0%
17.8%	0.8%	7.8%	12.4%	0.0%
9.5%	0.0%	11.9%	26.2%	0.0%
7.2%	2.4%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%
27.6%	8.6%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%
27.9%	1.6%	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%
46.0%	1.9%	4.2%	24.1%	0.0%
24.5%	3.9%	8.8%	41.2%	0.0%
17.8%	1.6%	2.3%	20.9%	0.0%
35.3%	11.8%	5.9%	21.2%	0.0%
19.2%	3.8%	9.0%	30.8%	0.0%
45.8%	2.8%	7.8%	57.0%	0.0%
21.0%	0.0%	3.2%	22.6%	1.6%
45.8%	0.7%	16.9%	42.3%	0.0%
43.4%	1.2%	14.5%	49.4%	0.0%
27.2%	0.0%	1.9%	37.9%	0.0%
23.8%	0.8%	0.8%	31.7%	0.0%
12.6%	4.5%	5.4%	47.7%	0.0%
24.0%	3.1%	15.6%	17.7%	1.0%
43.5%	4.6%	13.0%	19.1%	0.0%
50.0%	6.3%	18.8%	18.8%	6.3%
55.4%	3.2%	4.6%	30.6%	0.0%

Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking	Robbery with violence
8.4%	78.9%	0.0%	0.0%	37.9%
38.8%	51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	32.6%
28.6%	33.3%	2.4%	0.0%	9.5%
37.3%	36.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
65.5%	69.0%	1.7%	0.0%	25.9%
29.5%	52.5%	0.0%	0.0%	41.0%
49.4%	69.7%	0.0%	0.8%	44.1%
41.2%	67.6%	0.0%	1.0%	25.5%
10.1%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%
41.2%	78.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%
42.3%	56.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%
41.3%	64.2%	0.6%	1.7%	43.0%
35.5%	64.5%	0.0%	0.0%	17.7%
47.2%	63.4%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%
41.0%	45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	42.2%
37.9%	76.7%	0.0%	1.9%	44.7%
34.9%	67.5%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%
35.1%	77.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.6%
39.6%	77.1%	1.0%	0.0%	50.0%
59.5%	59.5%	0.0%	0.8%	29.0%
34.4%	53.1%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%
43.1%	56.3%	0.2%	0.0%	58.6%

	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Handling stolen property	Stealing from person	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from a building
	67.4%	5.3%	38.9%	0.0%	28.4%
	10.9%	7.0%	81.4%	0.0%	17.1%
	31.0%	7.1%	19.0%	0.0%	31.0%
	43.4%	4.8%	18.1%	0.0%	33.7%
	51.7%	8.6%	24.1%	5.2%	6.9%
	42.6%	11.5%	36.1%	4.9%	14.8%
	35.2%	4.6%	29.1%	1.9%	17.6%
	51.0%	2.0%	43.1%	6.9%	25.5%
	28.7%	0.8%	17.8%	0.8%	4.7%
	29.4%	1.2%	41.2%	0.0%	23.5%
	41.0%	2.6%	32.1%	0.0%	25.6%
	39.7%	4.5%	52.0%	0.6%	59.8%
	83.9%	3.2%	14.5%	0.0%	3.2%
	66.2%	4.2%	31.0%	0.0%	55.6%
	45.8%	1.2%	22.9%	0.0%	45.8%
	34.0%	1.0%	17.5%	1.0%	7.8%
	15.1%	4.0%	18.3%	1.6%	1.6%
	27.9%	0.9%	16.2%	0.0%	8.1%
	47.9%	2.1%	5.2%	1.0%	37.5%
	24.4%	9.2%	16.8%	3.8%	28.2%
	59.4%	10.9%	6.3%	3.1%	23.4%
	1.5%	0.8%	54.2%	1.5%	28.7%

General Stealing	Stealing by Directors	Stealing by Agents	Stealing by employee/servant	Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)
74.7%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
11.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
42.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
89.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
55.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
43.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
40.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
52.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%
40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
37.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.0%
49.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.1%	1.7%
61.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
65.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
49.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
59.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%
47.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
49.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%
38.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
47.3%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%
42.2%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	1.6%
60.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	1.2%

Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle	Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V
23.2%	24.2%	24.2%	2.1%	0.0%
12.4%	15.5%	5.4%	0.8%	3.9%
4.8%	2.4%	9.5%	2.4%	0.0%
8.4%	10.8%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25.9%	29.3%	8.6%	1.7%	0.0%
9.8%	14.8%	6.6%	0.0%	1.6%
31.4%	39.1%	10.3%	3.1%	0.4%
15.7%	26.5%	30.4%	2.0%	1.0%
1.6%	2.3%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%
36.5%	43.5%	23.5%	0.0%	1.2%
16.7%	20.5%	24.4%	1.3%	2.6%
22.9%	22.3%	14.5%	2.2%	0.0%
19.4%	16.1%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10.6%	26.8%	27.5%	0.7%	0.0%
7.2%	20.5%	38.6%	1.2%	1.2%
20.4%	20.4%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%
13.5%	13.5%	11.9%	0.8%	0.0%
13.5%	14.4%	4.5%	0.9%	0.9%
27.1%	32.3%	7.3%	0.0%	1.0%
24.4%	29.8%	8.4%	0.8%	0.8%
23.4%	25.0%	10.9%	6.3%	3.1%
13.7%	26.5%	7.7%	2.3%	4.2%

135

Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Cultivating of the drugs	Usage of drugs	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Driving under influence of Alcohol
11.6%	2.1%	73.7%	0.0%	1.1%
15.5%	1.6%	37.2%	0.0%	1.6%
16.7%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	0.0%
12.0%	0.0%	61.4%	0.0%	0.0%
22.4%	1.7%	69.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9.8%	0.0%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%
11.9%	3.8%	79.7%	0.0%	0.0%
7.8%	1.0%	80.4%	0.0%	1.0%
4.7%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	0.0%
16.5%	4.7%	76.5%	0.0%	0.0%
9.0%	1.3%	60.3%	0.0%	0.0%
4.5%	6.1%	63.1%	0.0%	10.6%
22.6%	6.5%	62.9%	0.0%	3.2%
7.0%	4.9%	75.4%	0.0%	11.3%
3.6%	0.0%	51.8%	0.0%	15.7%
19.4%	1.9%	58.3%	0.0%	2.9%
34.1%	3.2%	50.0%	0.0%	1.6%
12.6%	0.9%	35.1%	0.0%	0.0%
17.7%	1.0%	65.6%	0.0%	0.0%
29.0%	0.0%	59.5%	0.8%	6.1%
18.8%	4.7%	73.4%	0.0%	6.3%
22.5%	2.2%	75.8%	0.3%	0.0%

Malicious Damage of property	Arson	Negligent Acts	Obtaining by False Pretense	Currency Forgery
1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%
0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.5%
0.0%	3.9%	1.0%	2.9%	0.0%
1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.7%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	2.4%
2.6%	2.6%	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%
5.6%	1.1%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%
1.6%	1.6%	3.2%	4.8%	0.0%
3.5%	1.4%	0.7%	4.2%	0.7%
8.4%	0.0%	3.6%	6.0%	0.0%
1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	15.5%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.9%	2.3%	0.0%	2.3%	2.3%
4.7%	1.6%	1.6%	6.3%	3.1%
0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	3.5%	1.5%

137

False Accounting	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	3.1%	0.0%
Fraud /Forgery offences	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%	1.1%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	5.8%	1.6%	0.0%	3.1%	1.5%	0.0%	0.6%
Soliciting bribe	1.1%	1.6%	2.4%	1.2%	1.7%	1.6%	8.4%	8.8%	0.0%	7.1%	1.3%	1.1%	1.6%	3.5%	1.2%	0.0%	11.1%	2.7%	6.3%	5.3%	9.4%	6.6%
Accepting Bribe	2.1%	1.6%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	8.0%	8.8%	0.0%	9.4%	0.0%	5.6%	1.6%	10.6%	3.6%	0.0%	10.3%	2.7%	5.2%	4.6%	10.9%	4.2%
Accepting Free gifts	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	1.5%	6.3%	0.2%

Demanding by False Pretence	Soliciting bribe	Accepting Bribe	Accepting Free gifts	Demanding by False Pretense
0.0%	1.1%	3.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.9%	3.9%	1.6%	0.8%
0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	36.2%	37.9%	1.7%	0.0%
0.0%	31.1%	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	10.7%	11.9%	0.4%	0.4%
0.0%	24.5%	20.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	15.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	11.5%	11.5%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	5.6%	21.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	24.2%	22.6%	1.6%	1.6%
0.0%	0.7%	16.9%	0.7%	0.0%
1.2%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	20.4%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.7%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%
2.3%	4.6%	3.8%	1.5%	0.8%
6.3%	7.8%	9.4%	7.8%	3.1%
0.0%	9.9%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%

Bag snatching	2.1%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%
Poaching	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Grievous Bodily Harm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
Illegal removal of forest produce	9.5%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Threat to Kill	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Theft of farm produce	Attempted rape	Illegal gambling	Cyber crimes	Child labor
63.2%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.3%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
7.8%	0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%
1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.9%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
9.0%	1.3%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%
14.5%	0.0%	0.6%	1.1%	0.0%
16.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
12.5%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.2%

Loitering with immoral intent	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	1.2%	6.4%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.9%
Being in the country illegally	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Environmental pollution	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Forceful detainer	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Attempted murder	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Illegal possession of fire arms	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%

142

Extortion	Stalking	Human trafficking	Offences of female genital mutilation	Trespass upon private land
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.2%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%

| Totals | | 3.3% | 4.5% | 1.5% | 2.9% | 2.0% | 2.1% | 9.1% | 3.6% | 4.5% | 3.0% | 2.7% | 6.2% | 2.2% | 5.0% | 2.9% | 3.6% | 4.4% | 3.9% | 3.3% | 4.6% | 2.2% | 22.6% |

Appendix IV: County analysis on Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes (Counties Number 001-025)

Murder		15.4%	0.0%	16.5%	24.1%	25.0%	9.4%	16.7%	20.4%	2.0%	27.3%	24.0%	10.6%	0.0%	2.7%	3.0%	11.5%	1.5%	5.7%	1.0%	2.4%	0.9%	2.8%	10.5%	4.9%	14.3%
Manslaughter		0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Infanticide		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

145

Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Concealing Birth	Procuring Abortion
2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%
0.0%	2.0%	6.1%	0.0%
6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
5.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Assault	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Incest	Defilement
28.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
4.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	8.7%
22.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.7%
17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%
12.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%
41.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
75.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%
34.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
10.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	4.3%
8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
3.7%	1.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%
0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Carjacking	Robbery with violence	Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance
0.8%	36.2%	38.5%	0.8%	6.9%
0.0%	10.9%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	73.8%	40.8%	13.6%	19.4%
0.0%	24.1%	31.0%	13.8%	10.3%
0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	18.8%
0.0%	6.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	22.9%	27.1%
0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	24.1%	59.3%
0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	12.2%	61.2%
0.0%	36.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	48.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	35.0%	33.1%	0.0%	2.5%
0.0%	4.9%	4.9%	2.4%	12.2%
0.0%	2.7%	5.3%	0.0%	4.0%
0.0%	12.0%	13.0%	0.0%	3.0%
0.0%	16.8%	14.5%	1.5%	0.0%
0.0%	5.9%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%
0.0%	15.7%	7.1%	0.0%	12.9%
0.0%	18.2%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	4.9%	7.3%	7.3%	1.2%
0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	0.9%	0.0%
0.3%	25.4%	33.3%	0.3%	4.9%
1.8%	10.5%	7.0%	12.3%	3.5%
0.0%	2.4%	4.9%	9.8%	0.0%
0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Stealing from person	Handling stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V
30.8%	0.8%	1.5%	8.5%	26.9%	0.0%
6.5%	0.0%	13.0%	2.2%	19.6%	0.0%
41.7%	1.9%	7.8%	29.1%	36.9%	1.0%
69.0%	6.9%	24.1%	34.5%	62.1%	0.0%
25.0%	0.0%	43.8%	25.0%	56.3%	0.0%
18.8%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	25.0%	0.0%
20.8%	6.3%	22.9%	2.1%	12.5%	0.0%
5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%
6.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%
30.3%	0.0%	54.5%	18.2%	12.1%	9.1%
16.0%	0.0%	100.0%	28.0%	16.0%	0.0%
68.8%	0.6%	41.3%	37.5%	29.4%	0.6%
4.9%	0.0%	34.1%	39.0%	36.6%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	44.0%	20.0%	21.3%	0.0%
9.0%	1.0%	39.0%	21.0%	18.0%	0.0%
7.6%	0.0%	8.4%	16.8%	17.6%	0.0%
11.8%	0.0%	20.6%	17.6%	35.3%	0.0%
17.1%	0.0%	55.7%	28.6%	38.6%	0.0%
17.2%	0.0%	20.2%	4.0%	32.3%	0.0%
8.5%	0.0%	19.5%	7.3%	34.1%	0.0%
6.3%	0.0%	17.9%	7.1%	27.7%	0.0%
21.1%	0.6%	3.1%	29.4%	16.8%	0.0%
15.8%	3.5%	40.4%	1.8%	10.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	43.9%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
0.0%	3.6%	100.0%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%

Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from a building	General Stealing	Stealing by Directors
0.0%	10.0%	11.5%	0.0%
0.0%	4.3%	6.5%	0.0%
1.9%	9.7%	47.6%	0.0%
3.4%	20.7%	27.6%	0.0%
0.0%	6.3%	56.3%	0.0%
0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
0.0%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%
0.0%	18.2%	9.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%
1.9%	9.4%	58.8%	0.6%
0.0%	12.2%	56.1%	0.0%
0.0%	9.3%	36.0%	0.0%
0.0%	4.0%	25.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.5%	39.7%	0.0%
0.0%	4.4%	29.4%	0.0%
0.0%	11.4%	15.7%	0.0%
0.0%	6.1%	26.3%	0.0%
1.2%	11.0%	32.9%	0.0%
0.0%	2.7%	17.9%	0.0%
0.0%	9.8%	22.0%	0.0%
0.0%	7.0%	24.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	22.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.6%	42.9%	0.0%

Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V	Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/ servant	Stealing by Agents
0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Theft of Motorcycle	Possession of drugs	Handling of drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Cultivating of the drugs
0.8%	17.7%	6.9%	26.9%	0.8%
0.0%	8.7%	4.3%	13.0%	0.0%
1.0%	50.5%	61.2%	45.6%	1.9%
6.9%	20.7%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
62.5%	56.3%	50.0%	25.0%	0.0%
3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%
2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	2.0%	0.0%
18.2%	3.0%	6.1%	9.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
32.5%	13.1%	6.3%	2.5%	1.3%
7.3%	2.4%	0.0%	7.3%	2.4%
6.7%	2.7%	2.7%	12.0%	18.7%
2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	12.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.8%	2.3%	9.2%	0.8%
7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
2.9%	12.9%	4.3%	0.0%	4.3%
0.0%	1.0%	2.0%	7.1%	2.0%
6.1%	2.4%	0.0%	3.7%	1.2%
0.0%	1.8%	2.7%	13.4%	0.0%
3.1%	10.7%	7.6%	2.8%	0.3%
0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of Alcohol	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Usage of drugs
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%
0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	54.3%
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	72.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%
2.1%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	48.8%
0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	50.7%
0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	23.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%
0.0%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	48.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	28.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.4%
0.0%	0.9%	4.3%	0.0%	38.5%
0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%

153

Fraud /Forgery offences	False Accounting	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense	Negligent Acts
1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Soliciting bribe	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Solicitin g bribe
4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%
3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	3.4%
12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
1.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	3.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%
5.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.2%
1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
2.1%	0.0%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.8%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%

Poaching	Bag snatching	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe
0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%
0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	9.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	12.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%
3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	3.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	8.5%
0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	16.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%
0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%

Illegal gambling	Attempted rape	Theft of farm produce	Threat to Kill	Illegal removal of forest produce	Grievous Bodily Harm
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

	Cyber crimes	Child labor	Loitering with immoral intent	Attempted robbery	Acts of terrorism
	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.0%	1.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	1.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.3%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Being in the country illegally	Environmental pollution	Forceful detainer	Attempted murder	Extortion
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Stalking	Human trafficking	Offences of female genital mutilation	Incitement to violence	Tresspass upon private land
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Totals		6.6%	2.4%	5.3%	1.5%	0.8%	1.6%	2.5%	2.8%	2.5%	1.7%	1.3%	8.2%	2.1%	3.8%	5.1%	6.7%	3.5%	3.6%	5.1%	4.2%	5.7%	16.7%	2.9%	2.1%	1.4%

Appendix IV: *Continued;* **County analysis on Types and Prevalence of Perceived Crimes (Counties Number 026-47)**

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Transzoia	Uasin Gishu	Elgeyo Marakwet	Nandi	Baringo	Laikipia	Nakuru	Narok	Kajiado	Kericho	Bomet	Kakamega	Vihiga	Bungoma	Busia	Siaya	Kisumu	Homa Bay	Migori	Kisii	Nyamira	Nairobi
Murder	4.5%	6.3%	12.5%	6.0%	0.0%	1.7%	5.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	1.5%	21.8%	11.1%	3.2%	2.7%	22.1%	16.5%	5.6%	1.9%	6.6%	30.4%	1.9%
Manslaughter	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%

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Incest	Defilement	Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Procuring Abortion	Infanticide
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
0.0%	1.6%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.4%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.4%	6.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.3%	2.5%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
0.0%	5.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	4.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.5%	7.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
13.3%	20.0%	17.8%	0.0%	8.9%	13.3%
0.0%	6.3%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
0.0%	13.2%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	4.1%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	11.1%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.2%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy	Abduction	Bestiality	Un-natural offences
6.7%	1.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	4.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	7.5%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	8.4%	8.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	1.3%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.3%	1.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.9%	3.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.5%	6.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	3.0%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.2%	22.2%	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	11.1%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	8.1%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.5%	22.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	9.4%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.2%	4.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.3%	2.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking	Robbery with violence	Robbery
1.1%	36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	3.4%
19.8%	34.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	5.6%
12.5%	15.0%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	7.5%
27.7%	22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
17.2%	53.4%	1.7%	0.0%	10.3%	6.9%
16.9%	45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	22.0%
22.9%	45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	16.7%
17.6%	35.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	1.1%
3.4%	22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	5.7%
10.6%	37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.4%
13.4%	25.4%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	7.5%
23.6%	44.2%	0.6%	0.6%	27.9%	6.1%
4.4%	40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%
31.7%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	10.3%
24.3%	31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	17.6%
20.6%	52.9%	0.0%	1.5%	26.5%	11.8%
11.3%	38.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	11.3%
13.9%	48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.4%
17.0%	35.8%	1.9%	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%
30.8%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	8.8%
8.7%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
20.3%	28.6%	0.2%	0.0%	31.9%	27.8%

Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from person	Handling stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)
0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	33.7%
0.0%	68.3%	1.6%	7.9%
0.0%	12.5%	5.0%	20.0%
0.0%	12.0%	2.4%	28.9%
0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	39.7%
0.0%	28.8%	6.8%	10.2%
2.1%	20.4%	2.5%	24.2%
1.1%	13.2%	0.0%	24.2%
1.1%	18.2%	2.3%	17.0%
0.0%	24.7%	0.0%	9.4%
0.0%	10.4%	1.5%	22.4%
0.6%	29.1%	3.0%	19.4%
0.0%	6.7%	4.4%	51.1%
0.0%	16.7%	2.4%	46.8%
0.0%	24.3%	0.0%	35.1%
1.5%	10.3%	1.5%	23.5%
2.1%	12.4%	4.1%	13.4%
0.0%	5.6%	1.4%	37.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%
0.0%	9.9%	1.1%	11.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%
1.3%	41.5%	0.2%	0.8%

Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/servant	General Stealing	Stealing from a building
0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	6.7%
0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	10.3%
2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	15.0%
0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	9.6%
0.0%	0.0%	55.2%	3.4%
3.4%	0.0%	47.5%	6.8%
0.8%	0.0%	13.3%	13.8%
0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	7.7%
0.0%	1.1%	28.4%	2.3%
1.2%	0.0%	7.1%	11.8%
0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	6.0%
1.2%	0.0%	27.9%	25.5%
2.2%	0.0%	40.0%	4.4%
0.0%	0.0%	38.9%	30.2%
0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	16.2%
1.5%	0.0%	27.9%	5.9%
0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	3.1%
0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	1.4%
0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	12.1%
0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%
0.2%	0.0%	24.66%	12.5%

Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle M/V	Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V
9.0%	1.1%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%
7.1%	8.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.5%	0.0%
1.2%	4.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
6.9%	6.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
5.1%	3.4%	5.1%	0.0%	1.7%
11.7%	15.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
8.8%	7.7%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	4.5%	8.0%	0.0%	1.1%
12.9%	14.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
11.9%	9.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.7%	12.7%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%
20.0%	17.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
4.0%	12.7%	7.9%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	23.0%	8.1%	1.4%	0.0%
30.9%	30.9%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%
10.3%	11.3%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
22.2%	29.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
3.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.5%	6.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%

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Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Usage of drugs	Cultivating of the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs
0.0%	50.6%	0.0%	1.1%
0.0%	29.4%	1.6%	10.3%
0.0%	55.0%	0.0%	7.5%
0.0%	51.8%	0.0%	6.0%
0.0%	53.4%	1.7%	0.0%
0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	6.8%
0.0%	62.9%	2.5%	4.2%
0.0%	54.9%	0.0%	1.1%
0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	4.5%
0.0%	63.5%	4.7%	7.1%
0.0%	49.3%	1.5%	4.5%
0.0%	55.8%	1.8%	1.8%
0.0%	48.9%	4.4%	6.7%
0.0%	73.8%	2.4%	2.4%
0.0%	63.5%	1.4%	1.4%
0.0%	52.9%	1.5%	1.5%
0.0%	29.9%	1.0%	6.2%
0.0%	40.3%	1.4%	4.2%
0.0%	26.4%	0.0%	1.9%
0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	4.4%
0.0%	30.4%	2.2%	0.0%
0.2%	49.1%	1.2%	7.1%

Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretensent Acts	Neglige Acts	Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of Alcohol
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	1.8%
0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%
0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%
0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%

Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Fraud /Forgery offences
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%
2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
29.3%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	2.9%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%
8.8%	9.9%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	4.5%	3.0%	0.0%
14.5%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
33.3%	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.3%	0.8%	0.0%	4.0%	0.8%	0.8%
2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%
33.8%	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	14.4%	16.5%	0.0%
4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.9%	3.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%

Category																						
Accepting Free gifts	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Demanding by False Pretense	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.6%	2.2%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Bag snatching	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
Grievous Bodily Harm	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%
Illegal removal of forest produce	3.4%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Loitering with immoral intent	Child labor	Cyber crimes	Illegal gambling	Theft of farm produce	Threat to Kill
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	1.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	4.4%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	5.9%	0.0%
3.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	30.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	3.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%
0.4%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Illegal possession of fire arms	Attempted murder	Forceful detainer	Environmental pollution	Being in the country illegally
0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.5%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%

Totals	Trespass upon private land	Extorti on
3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	1.7%	0.0%
10.1%	0.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
3.7%	0.0%	0.0%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
2.8%	0.0%	0.0%
6.9%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
3.1%	0.0%	0.0%
2.9%	0.0%	0.0%
4.1%	0.0%	0.0%
3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.2%	0.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
21.9%	0.0%	0.2%

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