



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

Fighting Crime through Research



PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF CRIME PREVALENCE IN KENYA



DICKSON GITONGA



NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

**NATIONAL CRIME MAPPING:
PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS AND EXPERIENCES OF
CRIME PREVALENCE IN KENYA**

DECEMBER, 2023

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OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Centre: Refers to the National Crime Research Centre.

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

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

Crime mapping: 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: A person who committed a crime.

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 Programme
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
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion

FOREWORD

The Government of Kenya recognises that security and safety of all citizens is key to prosperity and development and also a constitutional imperative. It is on this note that the 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 main perpetrators of crimes; factors contributing to crime; the *modus operandi* of crime perpetrators; consequences of crime; and crime prevention measures and strategies.

The study was undertaken in forty-seven (47) counties of Kenya and a raft of proposed policy recommendations made towards enhancing crime prevention measures and strategies in the country. Using the basis of 2020, National Crime Mapping survey, this study sought to examine the current crime situation in the country with the aim of proposing further interventions measures and strategies.

The findings of this study indicate that crime continues to pose a major security challenge in all the counties. The most prevalent crimes identified in 2022, National Crime Mapping includes usage of drugs, alcohol and substance abuse, house breakings, general stealing, robbery with violence and burglary. The perpetrators of these crimes are mostly youths who are males. In essence therefore, there is need for strategic multi-agency initiatives and efforts towards addressing the recurring dynamics of crimes. These study findings provide important insights on a number of criminal activities and their operatives as well as the public perceptions on security duty bearers' performance.

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 prevention and management.

HON. JUSTIN B.N. MUTURI, E.G.H
ATTORNEY GENERAL/CHAIRMAN
GOVERNING COUNCIL
NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

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Dr. MUTUMA RUTEERE
DIRECTOR/CEO
NATIONAL CRIME RESEARCH CENTRE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The National Crime Mapping (2022) 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 trends being experienced. Through crime mapping analysis it is possible to understand places that require high allocation of preventive resources and security risk operations, and places that only needs general security operation procedures to manage crime. In addition crime mapping helps in identification of crime hot spots areas for purpose of resource allocation and planning.

National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) conducts national crime mapping survey after every 2 years since 2016. The 2022 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 held, key informant interviews were conducted 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 alcohol, drugs and substances abuse (60.0%) as the leading crimes and offences in the country. This is followed by house breakings (56.2%) and general stealing/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 follow up in the study, the respondents were asked crimes that they witnessed with the findings showing usage of perceived usage of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse (43.5%),

house breakings (30.1%), general stealing/petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), Theft of stock (including cattle rustling) at (20.7%) and robbery with violence (19.5%). This study also sought to understand what the respondents felt as the most threatening crime in the last twelve months within their locality with the findings indicating robbery with violence (16.2%), house breaking (15.4%), and usage of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse (11.0%).

Respondents' Perception on Perpetrators of Crimes

The findings 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 were involved in crimes.

Majority of the respondents reported that perpetrators of witnessed crimes were youths (91.1%) and males (39.3%). Females (10.3%) were involved in committing crimes. The findings of the study on the perpetrators of experienced crimes established similarity to what the respondents perceived and witnessed as perpetrators of crimes, with the youths (87.3%) and males (35.0%).

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%) as factors contributing to cause of crimes. The other key factors highlighted were weak law enforcement (32.6%) and youth predisposition/peer pressure factors (32.5%).

Respondents Consequences of Crimes

The study findings established the major consequences of crimes were; loss of property (84.3%), mistrust and fear (58.8%), and slow economic development (52.2%). Other consequences were leads to death (40.2%) and disability due to injuries (37.4%).

Crime Prevention Measures and Strategies

The study findings on the crime prevention measures that exists, a majority of the respondents identified nyumba-kumi and/or community policing (77.2%); 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 strengthening of the 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 Protection, Ministry of Youth Affairs, The Arts and Sports, and National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA) need to enhance social protection welfare and intensify public education on effects of drugs and alcohol. Additionally, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to enhance street children rehabilitation programs because most of them are being used in drugs traffickings.
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.
4. Collaboration between security stakeholders for efficient service delivery was a recommendation. Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to establish structured operating procedures on how other non-state actors including private security should complement 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 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 land mines.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the study

Crime can be broadly defined as an act of offense which violates the regulations of the state and is strongly disapproved by the society. According to Oxford Dictionary, 10th Edition, crime is an act or omission that is punishable by law. Mushanga (1985) defined 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 various laws aimed at identifying what constitutes crimes and the prescribed forms of punishments for such crimes in their criminal justice system. In the combats of crimes, 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 use of punitive criminal justice system.

1.1.1 Global perspective

Crime and violence are a global phenomenon. In some instances, the aftermath of these criminal and violent acts could be very devastating resulting in substantial loss of human lives and properties. 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). This is consistent with the UN Office on Drug related Crime Report (2014), which indicated murder is the most measurable and well defined indicator of violent crime worldwide. The report put homicide rate, worldwide, at (6.2%) per 100,000 populations with South Africa and Central African Republic topping, followed by the Middle East and the Caribbean. The regions with all-time low rate crimes are East Asia, Southern Europe and Western Europe. The Globe Bank Report (2009) on the aggressiveness of worldwide investment indicated crime has a negative impact on economic development by reducing growth and leaving enduring adverse social effects. At the national level, the prices of violence will add up to a major portion of gross domestic product (GDP) loss 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, according to UN Development Program Report (2006).

Global Initiative against Transnational Organized Crime (GI-TOC) publishes the Global Organized Crime Index which highlights the prevalence 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 GI-TOC index also focuses on 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. The Global Organized Crime Index permits users to analyze, compare and distinguish a spread of indicators by country, region and continent. In 2020, the index attributed the operational 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. Assembling these indicators provide key findings that offer insight into the number of states positioned low with crime, the size and scope of criminal markets and the level of resilience in countries exposed to criminal threats.

Over three quarters of the world's population (79.4%) sleep in countries with high crime rates and in countries with low resilience to organized crimes. There is general consensus that crime has devastating effects on victims, however, in several places a thought persists that crime is largely focused in some run-down urban centers restricted to specific different hotspots (Global Organized Crime Index, 2021). The index findings show this perception as not true. Crime is not a drag for a few. Human trafficking is the most widespread of all criminal markets worldwide. The crime index considered human trafficking as the most prevailing crime market globally followed by drug trafficking, firearms trafficking, and wildlife crime. The human trafficking market has been fueled by mass displacement of populations due to conflicts and desperate socio-economic conditions. Whereas COVID-19 pandemic could have posed some challenges to the smugglers, it also offered them opportunity to charge higher fees for their victims in the guise of overcoming travel bans and restrictions. During this period, human trafficking exploited the non-displaced populations purposely for forced labor and organ trafficking (ibid).

Countries with significantly acute crime issues do not necessarily share similarity with countries with low resilience. But the extremely high spread population in the face of present organized crimes demand the pressing issue of how ought to implement measures to combat

crimes. Organized crimes usually target the vulnerable communities and its impact further increases the vulnerability of societies as a whole. The resulting consequence coupled with varied depths and nature of these criminal activities they could be very profound and creates unsafe environment that delays development.

1.1.2 Africa perspective

Crime rate still rank high in Africa, according to UNODC (2014) statistics showed that nearly half a million homicides were committed worldwide in 2012, of which (5.0%) occurred in Europe, (31.0%) occurred in Africa and (36.0%) in America. The South African Police Service (SAPS) which publishes statistics on violent crime in South Africa indicated homicide as the most frequently reported violent crime in 2012 at (13.3%) with steady rise 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 (2018) indicated data from nine African countries showing that more than (29.0%) of businesses in Africa cited crime as a key barrier to investment, this is about (50.0%) higher than the World Bank global average. The survey revealed 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. The violent crimes largely affect poor people in African countries who most of them cannot afford proper medical care leading to loss of productivity. 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

Kenya is no exception to the critical matters of crime. Crime is both regarded as a national security issue and a threat to social and economic development in the country. Its ramifications can permeate the public and personal entities, Kenyan nationals and foreigners alike in the country, and as well as investors who contribute vastly to economic growth of the nation. These crimes are multifaceted ranging from ancient crimes such as robbery, cattle rustling, assault, and technology-enhanced crimes such as cyberattacks, terrorism, fraud and high-level sophisticated corruption activities. These demand comprehensive understanding of crime patterns and trends. There are studies which have highlighted the extent of crime in Kenya. The Overseas Security Advisory Council Report (2018) on cybersecurity crimes

estimated that around 300,000 crimes are reported monthly most of which concern bank fraud, illicit cash transfers and organized crimes that daily metamorphosises.

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

Crimes against morality including defilement (7381 cases), rape (939 cases), incest (333 cases) and indecent assault (387 cases) were often reported followed by stealing with (8709 cases). The year 2020 marked a decrease in class crime compared to 2019 with exception of homicides, crimes against morality and economic crimes (NPS annual report, 2020).

NCRC in its research studies of 2012 and 2016 established existence and notable increase in criminal gangs in the country, which doubtless pose increased security and safety risks level in the country. The existence of these gangs are a threat to peace, stability and development, hence their activities should be controlled and/or eradicated.

The Government of Kenya in the light of these concerns created multi-security agencies to handle such criminal gangs. In 2010, the government enacted a law on prevention of organized crimes. The government also undertook numerous measures to address serious crimes such as acts of terrorism and cattle rustling by enhancing training of the security personnel to be able to adequately deal with the threat of terrorism. There was also the formation of inter-agency partnership to disarm and seize illegal weapons in the country, according to NPS (2018).

The Government of Kenya through National Crime Research Centre (NCRC) conducts national crime mapping every two-year cycle to map crime trends and patterns, criminal gangs and hotspots areas within the country in order to develop crime prevention strategies. The National Crime Mapping Study (2016) identified crime prevention 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 National Crime Mapping Study (2018) was conducted as a follow-up to 2016 study, 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 crimes perceived as highest 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 National Police Service Annual Crime Report (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.

KNBS Economic Survey Report (2022) depicted that a total number of people reported for crime of robberies, burglaries and theft 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 (KNBS Economic Survey, 2022).

1.2. Problem Statement

Crime impacts negatively on a country's economy, peace and national security. It can significantly contribute to under development, hostility between communities and impose budget constraints on the state security budget. Consequently, state agendas like the Big Four and Vision 2030 could be delayed or partly enforced since a big chunk of the limited resources would be channeled to fighting crime. In 2022/23 financial year, the Kenyan government allocated Kshs 317.8 Billion to the security sector (this allocation greatly increased from the previous financial year 2020/21 that received allocation of Kshs 167.9 Billion to the security, (The National Treasury of Kenya, 2020).

The government is continually putting in more efforts to deal with crime in order to achieve good governance, and maintain security, justice, law and order. These efforts seen the ammendments of security laws (Amendment Act, 2014), execution of reforms in the Judiciary and police department including vetting of security personnel. Despite these well intended efforts, there are still significant challenges evident in the control, management and prevention of crime. UN-Habitat Safer Cities Victimization Survey in Nairobi (UN-Habitat, 2002) and UNODC-KIPPRA Victimization Survey (2010) 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 capture the rare and serious emerging crimes. In the recent past, the country has faced new security challenges arising from enhanced levels of organized crimes, youth gangs, kidnappings, acts of terrorism and radicalization. Devolution of governance has also brought its share of new challenges such as border and resource conflicts among the various communities that may manifest into crime (Mkutu et al, 2014). It is against this background that this study aims to understand and provide current trends and patterns of crimes in the forty-seven (47) counties in Kenya in the light of ever evolving and emerging criminal activities.

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 between the period of 2021 - 2022. 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 in Kenya, like any other society, has impactful negative consequences that can limit socio-economic development and functioning of other spheres of life. An analysis and precise generation of information on forms of crime and their hotspots can be both a powerful and effective way of combating crime. However, at present there is still inadequate empirical information on crime mapping in Kenya besides the rapidly evolving nature of crime, their subtle and sophisticated executions by their operatives. The police information desk 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. A follow up study was conducted in 2018 which 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 focussed on: identifying the prevalence and types of crime; country's specific type and prevalence of crimes, crime 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 of criminal justice agencies would be willing to share the needed information.

3. The comprehensive reforms in security sector have been successful in crime control and management in the country.

1.6.1 Limitations of the Study

The following were these study limitations:

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

1.7 Theoretical Framework

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

1.7.1 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 neighborhood 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 eventually becoming 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 a person is living in a society that encourages alcoholism and violent behavior then he/she tends to do the same thing even though such individuals know it is not a 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.

1.7.2 Strain Theory

The proponents of this theory, Robert Merton and Emile Durkheim, 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 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. These strains include: 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. The theory insinuates that 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 for 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 lose 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 outlines the 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 applied in this study.

2.2 Research Design

This study employed a mixed method research design which exploits both qualitative and quantitative research methods. This was preferred because of its capability to obtain detailed information on both desirable qualitative and quantitative characteristics related to public perceptions of crime patterns and trends in Kenya.

The target population were members of the public and the key informants drawn from the 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 the forty seven counties in the country. Non probability purposive sampling method was used to arrive at study sites. This was guided by data from National Police Service dated 23rd May 2022 which identified the three sub-counties that led in crimes in every county as per police records.

2.2.2 Sampling and Sample Size Determination

This research study used the Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC, 2019) households sampling list from Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) in computation of the sample size. However, the desired actual sample size was determined by the available budget and 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), a desired sample size was computed as shown below.

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:

$$n = N / (1 + Ne^2)$$

Where: **n** = target sample size;

N = total population size of households (12,028,743);

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 a total of 5119 respondents, out of which 2856 were males and 2256 were females and 7 respondents who did not disclose their gender.

Table 2.1 Distribution of the Sample Respondents per County

Counties	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 were 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. These 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

The study considered the following ethical considerations as best practices in research work.

1. Adequate training and briefing of researchers on the entire data collection exercise.
2. Informed consent was sought from the respondents and sampled key institutions before the commencement of the data collection exercise.
3. Confidentiality in regards to respondents' identity and observance of integrity by voluntary participation in the study and non-disclosure of shared information to unauthorised persons or institutions. The respondents were assured of their anonymity

during publication of the research findings through the use of pseudonyms, and they were informed how they could access the final research outcome. The language of communication used during the interview was appropriate to all the respondents.

4. Respect for the diversity of the participants was upheld. Respect for all participants' dignity and abilities regardless of their socio-cultural, economic and political propositions. The willingness to participate in the study was observed throughout the research. For example, no coercion to respond to questions a participant is uncomfortable with. They were also informed of their right to disqualify themselves or withdraw at any stage of the study. Respect for the diversity in regard to the study was upheld.

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 factors contributing to commission/omission of crimes, the consequences of crime, and the crime prevention measures and recommendations are also discussed.

3.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

A total of 5119 sample respondents were interviewed, of which 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% of respondents were aged between 46-55 years. These findings are indicated in Table 3.1. It is clear that there was a fair representation of the youthful age group.

The marital status of the respondents indicated that, majority (75.9%) 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 qualification, 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 education program. This finding indicates that the majority of the sampled population was generally literate and could adequately respond to the survey questions.

In regards to religion, majority of respondents (87.9%) were Christians while (10.4%) were Muslims. The rest of the respondents were Traditionalist, Hindu, Atheist or others. On occupation, a significant percentage of the sample respondents (51.6%) were business people; 14.1% of the respondents were casual/temporary employees in private sector and 11.5% were subsistence farmers. The rest of the respondents worked in the 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 as shown in Table 3.1. In terms of residency period in the area of the study, 60.0% of the respondents had been residents in their locality of stay as at the time of study 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. Table 3.1 enlists all the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents.

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

Majority of the respondents perceived usage of alcohol, drugs and substance abuse (60.0%), house breakings (56.2%) and general stealing/ petty theft (50.1%) as the prevalent crimes committed within their locality. The other significant responses were robbery with violence (38.6%) and burglary (38.6%). The results of the full 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
Robbery	1935	37.9
Stealing from person	1885	36.9
Assault	1662	32.5

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases (%)
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
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
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
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

Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes	Frequency	Percent of Cases (%)
Grievous bodily harm	23	0.5
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
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 consistent with the views expressed by the Focus Group Discussions (FGD) conducted in 11 counties. The results of FGD strongly indicated that usage of alcohol; drugs and substance abuse, trafficking of narcotic drugs, house breaking and petty theft were the most prevalent crimes in their 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 (√))											Total Tally in 11 Counties
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	
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 (Motor Vehicle)	√			√	√		√	√			√	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

The findings on the types and prevalence of perceived crimes from key informants however produced of mixed results of major reporting on the less prevalent crimes reported by sampled respondents and FGD participants as well as capturing most prevalent crimes. The following sample key informant statements.

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...”

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 Station remarked 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...”

One prevalent crime that was heavily reported during this study is the alcohol, drugs and substances abuse as a big social problem and a threat to nation’s 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 October 2022)

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 findings 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%). In their report, it also emerged that 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%).

From the findings of this study, there is need to intensify campaigns towards alcohol and drugs use 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%), general stealing/petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), theft of stock (including cattle rustling) at 20.7% and robbery with violence (19.5%). From these findings it is clear there is a close relationship on the crimes perceived by the respondents and what they witnessed. Table 3.4 enlists the full findings.

Table 3.4: Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases (%)
Usage of alcohol, drugs and substances abuse	1889	43.5
House Breaking	1307	30.1
General Stealing	1058	24.4
Stealing from person	989	22.8
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	897	20.7

Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes	Frequency	Percent of cases (%)
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
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(Motor vehicle) parts	30	0.7
Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	25	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
Stealing by employee/servant	12	0.3
Arson	14	0.3
Currency Forgery	14	0.3
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
Robbery of M/V(Motor vehicle)	10	0.2

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

These findings were in concurrence with the findings from Focus Group Discussion, which established that cases of possession of narcotic drugs, general stealing, assaults and defilement were high in the eleven counties. Cases of manslaughter, murder and rape cases were also noticeably reported in the FGD proceedings in the various counties as shown in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Types and prevalence of witnessed crimes as highlighted by Focus Group Discussion participants

Witnessed crimes	Witnessed Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick (√))												Total Tally in 11 Counties
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi		
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(Motor vehicle)	√			√		√	√	√		√	√		7
House Breaking		√	√		√		√		√	√			6
Burglary	√			√		√		√		√	√		6
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)		√	√		√		√	√	√				6
Handling stolen property	√	√		√		√			√		√		6
Stealing from a building	√					√	√	√		√	√		6
Theft from M/V(Motor vehicle)	√	√			√			√		√	√		6
Rape		√	√		√	√			√	√			6
Manslaughter	√			√		√	√	√			√		6
Murder	√			√		√	√	√			√		6

The following are examples of key informants' responses 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 to 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 in addition to some cases of tax evasion. There are also cases of housebreaking and robbery with violence, defilement and domestic violence that I have processed for criminal prosecution...”

These findings largely relate well with data from National Police Service which indicated that there was an increase of crimes in Kenya between the year 2020 and year 2021. In particular, the National Police Statistics 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 (31.4%); the cases for handling of drugs in 2020 were (64) and in 2021 they had recorded (78) recording an increase of (21.9%). On the other hand, cases of drug trafficking in 2020 were (649) and in 2021 (754) marking an increase of (16.2%). The offences of cultivation of dangerous drugs were (135) in 2020 while in 2021, the police had recorded (183) for the same offences indicating an increase of (35.6%). Table 3.6 shows the comparative analysis of all other crimes.

Table 3.6: A comparative Analysis of Types and Prevalence of crimes recorded in Police Stations 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
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 a report released by International Criminal Police Organization (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 (notably 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 (KNBS, 2023) report indicated 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.

From the above study findings and complementing reports, it is clear there is still need for a greater concerted efforts needed in the fight against crimes in the country and moreso adoption proactive approaches and preventive strategies for better effective crime prevention and management.

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%), and usage of alcohol, drugs and substance abuse (11.0%), theft of stock (9.6%) which includes cattle rustling and burglary (8.7%) were viewed by the respondents as most threatening crimes in their localities. 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 substance 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
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 (Motor vehicle)	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
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
Theft of motor vehicle	3	0.0
Stealing by Directors	1	0.0
Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	2	0.0
Theft of M/V parts (Motor vehicle)	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

The findings from Focus Group Discussions showed that defilement was considered as the most threatening crime as reported in 9 counties. The other notably reported offences were: usage of alcohol, drugs and substance, 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 Discussion participants

Most threatening crimes	Most threatening Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick (√))											Total Tally in 11 Counties
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	
Defilement	√	√	√	√	√	√	√		√	√		9
Usage of alcohol, drugs and substances	√			√	√	√	√	√		√	√	8
Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	√	√	√				√		√			5
Robbery with Violence	√		√			√		√			√	5

Most threatening crimes	Most threatening Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick (√))											Total Tally in 11 Counties
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	Uasin Gishu	Embu	Kakamega	Nakuru	Kisumu	Nyamira	Mombasa	Nairobi	
Murder	√						√			√	√	4
Abduction			√				√			√	√	4
Acts of terrorism			√							√	√	3

The findings from sample respondents and FGD were corroborated with those of 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-which include hacking of personal accounts and stealing from persons or tracking a person who withdraws 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 in 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 when they feel that the police officers release suspects when arrested and the police are not supportive...”

In comparative analysis of 2020 and 2022 NCRC national crime mapping surveys, the 2020 survey 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 survey report pointed to robbery with violence, house breaking, alcohol, drug and substance abuse as most threatening crimes. 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	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
Fraud	6	0.1
Obtaining by false pretense	4	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

The findings of this study, similarly indicate that offences against persons are the most prevalent such as robbery with violence, burglary, stealing and housebreaking. This is followed by offences against the state which includes possession of illicit drugs and brews. There are also notable offences against morality such as rape, defilement, Gender-Based Violence (including domestic violence) and child abuse. Therefore, there is need of punitive measures on offences against morality and perpetrators of offences against persons. From this 2022 study findings, it clearly points out there is little progress made on the fight and crime prevention and management on the most perceived and prevalent crimes. This brings to questions whether the concerned criminal justice agencies have been taken into consideration the highlights and recommendations of the previous reports and took the necessary security policy and operations adjustments to deal with these crimes.

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 areas. The findings were that the youths (93.1%) and males (50.8%) are considered the main perpetrators of crimes. The other categories of perpetrators are as 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 mostly the males (39.3%). Females (10.3%), children (3.3%) and the elderly (2.0%) were also observed as perpetrators of witnessed crimes. The findings on perpetrators of perceived crimes are closely related to perpetrators of witnessed crimes without slight deviations in their percentages. The results of the findings are as shown in Table 3.11.

Table 3.11: Perpetrators of Witnessed Crimes

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
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 were that similar to those of what the respondents perceived, indicating the youths (87.3%) and mostly males (35.0%) were perpetrators of experienced crimes. It also came out that females (6.1%), children (1.9%) and spouses or partners (1.3%) in relationships were involved in commission or accomplices of crimes.

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

In general, the findings of this study established that the leading perpetrators of perceived, witnessed and experienced crimes were the youths, males, females and as well as children.

The findings from the Focus Group Discussion agreed with the above findings on the perpetrators of crimes. They observed that male gender and youths are the ones who mainly engage in criminal activities. Females and elderly in the society have also been linked to acts of crimes commission as shown in Table 3.13.

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
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11
	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	11
			✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		5
			✓		✓			✓		✓	✓	5
	✓			✓	✓		✓				✓	5
Children			✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	5

The findings from key informants as well were in concurrence with the above findings on perpetrators of crimes. An Assistant County Commissioner in Murang'a County had this to say on perpetrators of crimes in general:-

“....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- this 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 makes 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...”

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

From these study findings, it is evident that youths are the main perpetrators of most crimes dominating with the male counterparts. This calls for the need to look into their motivating

factors. Greater efforts are needed to empower the youths so that they become engaged and economically productive to draw them away from criminal activities.

3.4.4. Names of Criminal Gangs, Crime Hotspot areas and Criminal Activities

This study sought to find out the names of criminal gangs, crime hotspot areas and criminal activities in respective counties, sub-counties or within proximities of data collection sites. 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%), general stealing/petty theft (26.5%), stealing from persons (22.3%), usage of illicit drugs (21.9%), robbery with violence (21.5%) and robbery (21.1%). Table 3.14 shows the results of the findings.

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(Motor vehicle)	13	0.4
Malicious damage of property	16	0.4

The Crimes/activities of criminal gangs	Frequency	Percent of cases (%)
Bag snatching	15	0.4
Threat to kill	14	0.4
Abduction	9	0.3%
Affray	12	0.3
Carjacking	9	0.3
Robbery of M/V(Motor vehicle)	12	0.3
Stealing by tenants/lodgers	10	0.3
Fraud /Forgery offences	9	0.3
Cyber crimes	11	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(Motor vehicle)	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

The Crimes/activities of criminal gangs	Frequency	Percent of cases (%)
Demanding by false pretense	1	0.0
Soliciting bribe	1	0.0
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

The findings clearly show that criminal gangs mostly engage in property crimes, offences against person and drugs and illicit businesses. This problem of criminal gangs has been in existence for some time and it is critical that the government should come up with a more robust framework that will conclusively deal with criminal gangs within the country.

3.4.5. Reasons for Criminal gang/groups' existence

This study also sought to establish the major reasons for existence of criminal gang/groups. The findings indicated the major reasons were: vulnerability caused by unemployment (62.3%), availability and usage of illicit drugs/ brews (39.1%) and idleness (35.6%). Other significant reasons alluded to were: poverty (18.2%) and negative peer pressure (8.4%). Table 3.15 provides the full results of the findings.

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

Reasons for criminal groups existence	Frequency	Percent of cases (%)
Greed	61	1.7
Inadequate security personnel and patrols in the area	51	1.4
Corruption	45	1.3
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

The reasons for existence of criminal gangs in Kenya could be largely attributed to the social disorder in the society. High unemployment rates, availability and use of illicit drugs/brews, idleness and vulnerability caused by poverty are the predisposing factors for individuals joining criminal gangs. The motivating factors for individuals operating in criminal gangs could be that these individuals believe they would enjoy some kind of protection and due to their strength in numbers are not easily repressed. A systematic and subtle approach in dealing with these criminal gangs would be imperative, which may include identifying, arresting and prosecuting the criminal gangs' leaders.

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%). Table 3.16 shows the results of these findings.

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
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 taking	7	0.2
Equal distribution of resources	8	0.2
Use of technology to curb organized crimes	5	0.1

From the findings of the study, it points to the need for the government to strengthen existing economic stimulus programs for the vulnerable groups. For example, more financial resources need to be channeled to the Youth Enterprise Fund and Women Enterprise Fund and the new launched Hustler Fund to support the vulnerable youths in the community and enable them engage in income generating activities and dissuade them from engagement in criminal activities.

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. Most of the respondents stated that there is no specific time (32.0%), early night between 7.00 pm-11.59 pm (22.6%), late night between 1.00 am-3.59 am (20.9%). Other responses included midnight between 12.00 am-12.59 am (9.6%) and early morning between 4.00 am-5.59 am (5.1%). Table 3.17 shows these findings.

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

From these study findings, it indicate that crime can be committed at anytime and hours of the day suggesting that law enforcement agenices should ensure a 24 hours security surveillance.

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 the crimes mostly occur. Majority said that there was no specific day (51.8%). Other response were Saturdays (16.2%), Sundays (9.5%), Fridays (8.4%) and Wednesdays (3.3%). Table 3.18 shows the results of these findings.

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

From the findings, it is clear criminals are likely to commit crimes any day of the week. Hence it can be argued that crimes are committed whenever an opportunity arise irrespective of the time or day of the week.

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

The respondents were asked on which months of the year are crimes are mostly committed. Most of the respondents (48.1%) indicated the month of December, as peak month of crimes occurrence; (34.7%) of the respondents said there was no specific month for heavy crimes occurrences. Other responses are as shown in Table 3.19.

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
May	19	0.4
February	15	0.3
March	12	0.2

The study findings showed heightened criminal activities during the month of December. This could be attributed to those working in urban areas tend to travel for holidays and leave their homes vulnerable for house breakings. To mitigate against this, there is need for more enhanced police surveillance during the month of December.

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

The respondents indicated that crimes were mostly committed in the year during rainy season (36.4%), no specific season (31.5%) for committing crime, dry season (24.0%). Festive season was the least reported on (7.4%). Table 3.20 shows the results of these findings.

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

The findings pointed out that criminals were more likely to commit crimes during rainy seasons. Crimes such as burglary and stealing are common during rainy season because of low surveillance. Even where artificial surveillance is employed, during rainy season it

becomes difficult for even CCTV to capture images. Therefore, the best approach is to provide physical guarding of properties to deter crimes such as stealing and house breaking.

3.4.11 Responses on Weapons used in Criminal Activities

The respondents were asked to identify weapons used in committing of crimes by perpetrators. The responses were: knives and swords (91.7%), pangas and machetes (86.3%), metal rods, iron bars and crowbars (67.5%), rungun or clubs (29.1%), guns and rifles (21.7%). 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	91.7
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
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

From these findings, it is indicates that most crimes are committed by use of knives and sharp objects meaning that criminals use violence on their victims. This could be attributed to males being predominantly the main perpetrators of crimes who are normally very aggressive and violent. However, females may likely engage in use of knives in crimes within the domestic settings. Preventive strategies on this kind of crimes using knives and sword would include stop and search by police officers on patrol to detect criminals who are likely to commit crimes by use of knives and swords.

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 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
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
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

The findings on factors that causes crimes in the society from the sample respondents were confirmed by those of the Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) conducted in 11 counties; that pointed out vulnerability occasioned by poverty, vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, availability of alcohol, illicit drugs and substance abuse in all counties in Kenya as the leading factors to cause of crimes. Table 3.23 shows the results of these findings.

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

Factor contributing crimes	Factors contributing to Crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	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

Key informants had various reasons on the cause of crimes, some specific to their regions with others in support of the above findings.

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...”

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...”

These findings are strong indicators that vulnerability occasioned by unemployment, poverty and drugs and substance abuse is the leading factors contributing to crimes. But it would not be prudent to make a generalization that poverty and unemployment are directly related to crimes since the causative factors for various types of crimes may differ. For example, crimes such as murder, defilement, stock theft and rape may not necessarily have anything to do with poverty. For the property crimes, it could be though be linked to some extent to unemployment, poverty, drugs and substance abuse. Therefore, this implies that the government need to create more job opportunities for youths to be meaningful involved in income generating activities.

3.6. Responses of the Consequences of Crimes

The study respondents were asked to establish the consequences of crimes within their locality. The findings, as shown in Table 3.24, showed the major consequences cited as: loss of property (84.3%), mistrust and fear (58.8%), and slow economic development (52.2%). Other notable consequences indicated were: 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
Damage of property	24	.5
Health Complications	18	.4
Rivalry	12	.2
Decreased tourism	3	.1
Stigmatization	4	.1

A number of above findings on consequences of crimes were as well highlighted in the focus group discussions. In the FGD proceedings, the ranking of the consequences in their order of prevalence were: loss property, loss of lives, injuries and disability, family breakups, imprisonment and loss of employment and income among others. Table 3.25 shows the findings from the FGD proceedings.

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

Consequences of crimes	Consequences of crimes in the Counties (marked by a tick)											
	Nyeri	Makueni	Garissa	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	√	√		√			√		√		√	6
Increase in school drop-outs		√	√		√				√	√		5
Displacement of people and investors	√		√	√			√			√		5
Decreased tourism							√	√		√	√	4

The above findings were collaborated by findings from key informants.

A senior National Government Administration official in West Pokot County 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 these areas. A number of schools closed down and families have been displaced...”

A senior official from the Probation and Aftercare Department in Trans Nzoia also had the following to say:

“...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...”

The presence of crimes directly impact on social-economic growth, peaceful coexistence and community intergration. In addressing the consequences of crimes, the community needs to take an active role in crime prevention by working with security agencies. Sharing information with security agencies on criminals would assist the police to deter occurrence of crimes and prevent crime victimization.

3.7 Existing Interventions as Crime Prevention Measures

The findings on the crime prevention measures that exist indicated presence of: nyumba Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%); regular police patrols (44.6%); timely reporting (36.8%); Arrest, prosecution & sentencing of the offender (36.5%). The other existing crime prevention measures reported are as shown 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
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

The findings from focus group discussions on the existing interventions on crimes and offences in Kenya indicated: 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). Table 3.27 shows the results of these findings.

Table 3.27: Existing Interventions as Crime Prevention Measures as highlighted by Focus Group Discussions

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 sentiments from key informants were in concurrence with the above findings.

An officer from National Police Service in Kiambu County had the following to say:

“...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...”

A senior police officer from Isiolo County made the following remarks 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 these findings, it shows there are a number of measures which are in existence to curb crimes. However, looking at the comparative analysis of crimes recorded at the police stations in the past few years, there is noticeable steady rising in crimes which brings to questions whether these measures are either inadequate or complete relook into the crime management system is necessary.

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. The findings revealed 63.1% were satisfied with National Government Administration Officers while (29.4%) were not satisfied, 31.8% were 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. 25.4% of the respondents were satisfied with their work of Kenya Forest Service, while 4.6% were not satisfied.

Further, 24.5% of the respondents were satisfied with the work Kenya Wildlife Service in line of their mandate and crime prevention measures while 5.6% were not satisfied, 28.1% were satisfied with National Intelligence Service work, 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 Organizations 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
	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
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 Organizations 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

It is evident that National Government Administration Officers (NGAOs) are at the forefront in supporting the community in crime prevention. Most members of public seems not satisfied with the National Police Service, which should never be the case. Therefore, the police need to work on their trust with the members of public and improve on the areas of operations perceived to be wanting.

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

The respondents were asked the reasons of 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, 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 that the Judiciary (Law Courts)-court judgement can be influence by corruption, while 26.8% said there is delays in some cases to deliver justice.

Further, 39.6% of the respondents 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 street lights hence exposing victims to attack during the night.

In regards, to Kenya Forest Service, 48.0% of the respondents said there is corruption (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 not satisfied with National Intelligence Service, 27.5% said some the officials are inactive in their operations, while 21.4% said limited accessibility of the agency. On reasons for lack of satisfaction 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 for Government Chemist, 45.9% indicated its limited accessibility and 17.8% referred to its costly services.

On lack of satisfaction with Witness Protection Agency, 67.6% of the respondents said there is inadequate witness protection program and 24.0% said there is limited accessibility for the agency. 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 indicated Kenya National Commission on Human Rights does not perform its mandate as expected, while 28.9% said its accessibility is limited. The respondents were also asked why they are not satisfied with Victims Protection Board, 66.1% said there is inadequate victim protection programs and 24.5% said it is due to limited accessibility. For Local Community 48.7% of the respondents cited lack of unity in fighting against crime, while 30.8% said some locals do conceal/harbour criminals. On why they were not satisfied with Civil society (Faith-based Organizations {F.B.Os}, N.G.O. s, 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. Table 3.29 shows the results of these findings.

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
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	Their impact in crime prevention is	25	13.7

Intelligence Service	minimal		
	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
	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	Some locals harbouring criminals	108	30.8

Community	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 Organizations 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

These findings reveal that more should be done by the entrusted government agencies in fulfilling mandate in crime prevention and management. Of serious interests are demands for bribes for service provision and unprofessionalism/lack of ethics. This calls for intensified fight against corruption and enhanced prevention measures. The Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission therefore should increase public education and awareness on social and economic impacts of corruption in society while enhancing their surveillance throughout the country.

3.8 Recommendations

Respondents were asked to give their recommendations on addressing crime. The majority suggested economic empowerment to vulnerable members of society (69.5%). Other recommendations included 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%). Some respondents had opinion that installation of street lighting (36.7%) and fighting corruption (36.0%) would reduce insecurity. Table 3.30 shows the results of these findings.

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

Proposed Recommendations	Frequency	Percent of Cases (%)
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
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 versus crime reported in police stations 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:

4.2.1. Typology of Crime Prevalence and Trends

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

Most crimes that were witnessed by the respondents were usage of illicit drugs (43.5%), house breakings (30.1%), general stealing/petty theft (24.4%), stealing from person (22.8%), theft of stock (including cattle rustling) at (20.7%) and robbery with violence at (19.5%). 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%) were indicated as most threatening crimes in the respondents' localities.

4.2.2 Respondents perception on the Perpetrators of crimes, witnessed crimes and experienced crimes

The findings on perpetrators of perceived crimes were that majority were youths (93.1%) and gender-wise males (50.8%) are the dominant perpetrators of crimes. Other categories of perpetrators of crimes were females (13.2%), children (4.5%) and the elderly (2.6%).

Spouses or partners in relationships and boda boda riders were also perceived to commit crimes.

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%) were involved in committing crimes. On the other hand, findings of the study on the perpetrators of experienced crimes established similarity to what the respondents perceived and witnessed; the youths (87.3%) and most males (35.0%) were the perpetrators of crimes. Females (6.1%), children (1.9%) and spouses or partners (1.3%) in relationships were involved in crimes.

4.2.3 Factors Contributing to Crimes Causation

The study findings established that majority of the respondents considered major factors contributing to crimes were 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 cited crimes leads to death (40.2%) and disability due to injuries at (37.4%).

4.2.5 Existing Interventions as Crime Prevention Measures

The study findings on the crime prevention measures that exist established the following cited by majority of the respondents: Nyumba-Kumi and/or community policing (77.2%); regular police patrols (44.6%); timely reporting (36.8%); arrest, prosecution & sentencing of the offender (36.5%).

4.3 Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to conduct an assessment of the crime situation and generate crime trends and prevalence in Kenya. It emerged that crime prevalence is still high in the country having taken a comparative analysis of 2020/2021 and perception of members of public on the crime occurrences in 2022. The usage of drugs, alcohol and other substances abuse are the most prevalent crimes in Kenya. This could be the reason why youths and mostly males 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 significantly to crimes.

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 strengthening of the economic empowerment programs targeting the 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 Protection, Ministry of Youth Affairs, The Arts and Sports and National Authority for the Campaign against Drug Abuse (NACADA) need to enhance social protection welfare programs and intensify public education on dangers of illicit drugs and alcohol abuse. Additionally, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection to enhance street children rehabilitation programs because most of them are being used in drugs traffickings.
2. Strengthening community policing and nyumba kumi initiatives as 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 a segment of the 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 key recommendation. Ministry of Interior and National Administration need to establish structured operating procedures on how other non-state actors including private

security should complement the police efforts including conducting civic education and sensitization on effects of crimes in the country

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 and deploy us of modern technology to fight crimes.

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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 | 5. 46-55 |
| 2. 26-34 | 6. 56-65 |
| 4. 35-45 | 7. 66+ |

3. Marital Status:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1. Single/Never Married | 4. Divorced |
| 2. Married | 5. Widowed |
| 3. Separated | |

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.

S/No.	Crimes committed	Perceived crimes (Tick all that apply)	Experienced crimes(Tick all that apply)	Witnessed crimes (Tick all that apply)	The most threatening crime in the locality (Tick only one)
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.

S/No.	Victims of crimes in the locality	(i) Victims of perceived crimes (Tick all that apply)	(ii) Victims of witnessed crimes (Tick all that apply)
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.

S/No.	Perpetrators of crimes	Main perpetrators of perceived crimes (Tick all that apply)	Main perpetrators of experienced crimes (Tick all that apply)	Main perpetrators of witnessed crimes in the year 2020 (Tick all that apply)
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 crimes are mostly committed in this locality?

Occurrence of crimes	Specify
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?

S/No.	What perpetrators use to commit crimes in this locality	(Tick (✓) all that apply)
1.	Pangas and machetes	
2.	Knives and swords	
3.	Guns and rifles	
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?

S/No.	Institutions where crime(s) are reported	(Tick (✓) all that apply)
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.

S/No.	Crime prevention measure that exists in this locality	(Tick (√) all that apply)
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.

S/No.	Victim of crime support Services available in this locality	Tick all that apply	Support services you would like enhanced and/or prioritized (Tick all that apply)
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?

S/no	Recommendation to address crime in this locality	(Tick all that apply)
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: Distribution of Criminal gangs in Counties & Sub-Counties and Crimes Hotspot areas

	County	Sub-County	Crimes Hotspot areas	Names of Criminal Gangs
1	Mombasa	Changamwe	Port Reitz , Santana ,Kona Soweto ,Bokole ,Bungoli ,Wayani ,Mtaa Wa Wajinga ,Popole ,Mwa Yosi ,Chaani ,Bangalaa ,Moroto ,Overland ,Mwangoka ,Magongo, Kwa Mr Berry, Wani – Kwa Mwaniki, Mbokoli, Parents Hope, Lilongwe Slums, Msufuni Nuru, BBC, Kcb Agent ,Pipeline , Parents Hope ,Lilongwe Slums	Spanish,Acapuluko,SukariYa Warembo,WakaliWao,Mateja ,WajukuuWa Nyanya ,, Al-Shabab
		Kisauni	Kidasarani ,Kadzandani, Bakarani, Mshomoroni, Loma, Inner First Street From Bomu Hospital, Kwa Chifu, Bamburi, Kashani, Kiembeni, Magodoroni, Blue Bench, Toa Tugawe, Kwa Sonko, Sunlight, Vikwatani, Kongoni Leisure Ikhadisa, Kidogo Basi, Ziwa La Ngombe, Kadzonzoo, Kasiweni, Samba Wawili, Stretch From Posta To Bethsheba, Msafini, Cobra Grounds, Makumba ,Milango Saba ,SokoMjinga,Magogoni, Junda ,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, Watengwa, Wajukuu Wa Bibi, Gaza, Zoza Zoza, Chafu, Cuba, Wanagu , Al-Shabab
		Nyali	Kongowea Market ,Around Matopeni ,Swalihina Mosque ,Toa Tugawe, Zamzam ,Gharama ,Mtambo ,Utange ,Kiembeni Kwa Bakari ,Streets Of Khadija Pri ,Kisumu Ndogo ,Shauri Yako, Kidogo Basi ,Kandina, Makaburi 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 Kwanza, Al-Shabaabab Returnees , Wajukuu Wa Babu.
		Kinango	Kinango Township ,Ndavaya ,Madzola ,Kibanda Ndogo ,Sururu, Kifyozo ,Vigurungani ,Tada ,Mbweka ,Maganyakulo ,Ng'ombeni ,Panga Bwani ,Kavaya .	Mageta ,Vijana Vya Vipanga ,Maunga,Wajuku Wa Bibi ,Wakali Kwanza, Al-Shabaabab Returnees , Wajukuu Wa Babu,
		Matungu	Waa Location	Kapedo ,Fibro ,Kizazi Cha Mtume ,Chafu, Kirongo, Kombani
3	Kilifi	Malindi	Kwa Famau, Kwa Baya, Shella Village ,Maweni Sea Breeze , Pentagon ,Majengo ,Kisumu Ndogo ,Zaragoza Area ,Shella Star ,Gaza ,Kwa Diva ,Timbo Taka ,Mijikenda ,Muyeya, Team Parika ,Magongo ,Santafe, Sokomoko ,Latfrade.	Zaragoza, Wakali Wao ,Tembo ,Pachika, Final ,Team Chrome, Funga File ,Wakali Kwanza ,Gaza 36,Al-Shabab
		Kilifi North	Kikambala Farm ,Trading Centre ,Bimturu ,Dispensary ,Mkoroshoni ,Kiwandani ,Kibaoni ,Kaya Mtaani ,Kibaoni Pri ,Mnarani ,Vumbini ,Kosovo.	Wakali Kwanza, Kikambala ,Taifa Huru
		Kilifi South	Mtomondoni, Kwa Goa ,Mpokomo ,Maweni , ,Maeneo ,Leba ,Mikanjuni, Kachabara, Mtepeni ,Chakara, Majengo, Barani, Mwendo Wa Panya,Majengo Mapya ,Ziwani ,Kwa Mwangi ,Mwatundu ,Makio ,Moroto ,Mponyo, Beach Dume ,Kibaoni ,Kwa Robart ,Kakola ,Kwa Rama ,Maremba ,Kasarani ,Misufuni , Mtwapa 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 Boys, Al-shabaab
		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 ,Al-shabaab
6	Taita Taveta	Taveta	Matopeni ,Bura Ndogo ,Bura Ndogo A,B And C ,Bahati ,Maweni ,Bura Ndogo (Bieni) ,Bustani ,Kambi Ya Matope	Wakali wao, Benchi, Mangweni, 40 Brothers
		Mwatate	All Area Of Singala ,World Vision –Kariombagi ,Mwatate ,Kwa Reli ,Majengo ,Pelelezi ,Kirogwe , Soko Ya Zamani	Wakaliwao, Benchi, Mangweni, 40 Brothers
		Voi	Maweni, Sofia, Mwasemo, Opposite Chao's Bar, Birikani, Kasarani, Mwakingali, Runda, Kaloleni, Voi Market, Mwaranginyi, Makaburini, Tanzania, Embakasi, Bura Ndogo, Taveta 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
		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, Al-Shabab
		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	Shifta, Al-Shabab

			Highway	
		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, Gakoromone, 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, Githembena, Kaithe Area, Marigiti Area, Gakoromone Market, Continental Road, Gitimbini, Kanthukune, Mwireni	Black Python, Commando,
		Imenti South	Mwai Area, Uguti, Mwirega, ,Arega, Kahuruni, Ogoti, Maraga, Nyambene, General Hospital Area, Ruruma, Kianda, Annex Area, Makiri Nthaaele Area, Rwongone, Kilimantirii, Maili, Maua	Al-Shabab, Mbogi Swat, Kikusi, Siafu, Nyati
		Igembe South	Mwai Area, Uguti, Mwirega, Marega, Kahuruni, Githugu Bridge, Kwa Mutai, Gakoromone, Mitunguu, MCK Church, Ngonga, Gasero, Yururu School	
13	Tharaka Nithi	Maara	Chogoria, Kamara, Kabeshe, Mugaani Village, Muriruni	Syria Boys, Funga File
14	Embu	Mbeere North	Witwa	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement),Commando, Mkuki, ,Fimbo, Usiku Sacco
		Mbeere 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, Gakwegori	Mkuki, Usiku Sacco
15	Kitui	Mwingi Central	Mavoko, Mwingi Central, Vithathini, Tyaa Village, Kyanika,	B13,Ngethi No Undu, Kilunda

			Mwingi Town, Seikur, Ukasi	
		Mumoni	Katse Area, Township, Kanzinwa, Barani, Muvinge, Tharake, Kamukuyu, Konyu, Kama Kumbi, Katuka	CB12, Sokoni Youths
		Kitui Central	Kiteta, Muvuti, Spotlight Club Kitui-Kibwezi Road, Kalundu Market, Majengo, Isaangwa, Malathan i, Ilima, Isovy, Kasarani Market, Majimbo Market, Syongeza, Unyaa Village, Kilima Ngovu, Kyamwui Chamwui, Around Slaughter House, Itulya, Kavoko, Makutano Market, Maiyuni, Tungu	CB13, Boda Boda Operators, Jeshi King'ore
16	Machakos	Athi River	Anthena, Plot 10(Sabaki), Railway Station, Kathangaita, Mlolongo Phase 3, Tuffoam Area, Tunnel To Kitengela, Muguka Base, Pumzika Area, Sabaki To Mcanhgani, Tuffoam Village Road, St Bakhita Near Playground, Mlolongo Stage, Mlolongo Fly Over, Shiranga Swamp Katanyi, Rubis Petrol Station, Kasina Village, Mama Kantas, Mlolongo, St Jones, Katani Centre, Rim House, Madharau Street, Pumzika Jaharis, Behind Family Bank, Mlolongo Petma Stage Fly Over, Kambi, Sabaki Kwa Uwanja, 3rd Foot Bridge, Shalom Hotspot, Mavemba Area, Brighton School Road	Gaza, Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Mbogi Genje, Al-Shabab, Gaza
		Matungulu	Tala Market, Tala Nyamisuni Road, Kalandini Market, Katangi Market, Kyaume(Forest Road), Kisukioni Market, St Mary's Pangala.	Sikoni Youths
		Yatta	Nursing, Kavingo, Masaani, Matuu Centre, Sinai Area, Tag Club, Kyua Market, Plateau, Rairaa Base, X Ray Road, Matuu Stage, Milking , 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	Kivani Market, Linga Market, Kwa Kalenga Market	

		Kibwezi	Katheka Mkt, Kioni Mkt, Kwa Chai, Kisayani Mkt, Nzavoni, Syathani Ranch, Thange market, Kisivani Market, All Of Thange,	Al-Shabab
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 (Mungiki Movement)
19	Nyeri	Kieni East	Ngirima, Majengo, Toll Road, Shamata, Kakima, Toll Station, Kahurura Forest, Ichuka, Toll Market,	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement)i
		Nyeri Central	Witemere, Majengo, Kiawara Road, Kingongo Kwa Daraja, Kwa Miraa, Ruringu, Grogon, Gatamara, Blue Valley	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Kamjeshi, Shymbo12,
		Mathira East	Karindundu Shopping Centre, Karindondo, Kiawara, Railways In Karindondo	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Kamjeshi
20	Kirinyaga	Mwea East	Samson, Kianjiru Town, Along Kianjiru River, Kamtithi, Muruli, Kutus, Kimbimbi, Kagumo, Ndaraca Ya Ngai, Stadium Road	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement)
		Kirinyaga East	Kianjiru Samson Corner, Mt, Kenya forest boundary area	
		Kirinyaga Central	Kathungu, Kaitheri, Stadium, Kerugoya Town, Kimuri Slum	Kamagira, Syria boys, Boda Boda Operators
21	Muranga	Muranga South	Jerusalem, Blooms Near Ploto, CCF-Kabati Towards Thika, Guthoru, Twenty Five, Gachirini, Wempa Location, Ndunyu, Kona Mbaya, Del Monte, Kenya Mpya	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Gaza, Usiku Sacco, Sokini Youths
		Kangema	Marimara, Gitugu, Ngoini Shopping Center, Kanyenyaini Township, Kibutha, Itwamwigi, Irima	Usiku Sacco
		Gatanga	Gatanga Technical And Vocational Training, Kiahiga, Gathugu, Wachinga, Ndunyu, Mbakainichege, 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	Phase 7, Phase 4, Kiganjo, BAT, Phase 10, Sisal Area, St Murumba, Rurii, Thika Medical, Kangoki, Market Place, Makongeni Phase 7, Gachagi, Landless, Kiang'ombe, Around Peace Area Buildings, Vuka Academy, Behind Chinese Company, Kairi, Liberty Church, Kiandutu, Kisii, Blue Nile Company, Athena Railway Area, Burudika Street Kiganjo, Polysack Company Area, Thika Revival, Corner Kwa Power, Mugoka, Club 300 Area, Stepping Stone Preparatory Area KPLC, Pamoja Area.	Gaza, Getto fm
		Githunguri 64	Kanjuki, Garage Area, Karinga, Giko Primary Area, Corner House, Line Saba, Thuita, Kibia Memorial Church, Commercial Bank, Assistant Commissioners Area, AIPCA Kibia Church, Githunguri Township, Thakwa, Kiriri, Sogea, Mukoe Mortuary, Pipe, Around Thika Shopping Center	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Boda Boda Operators
		Juja	Sewage Area Near Foot Bridge, Diplomat Area, Main Stage, Railway Line Near Highway, Kivute, Thika Institute Of Business Studies, Good Hope, Vineyard, Gachororo Carwash, High Point, Chacagi Area, JKUAT Gate B, Sunrise Street, Ndarugo, Gasman Area., Around PCEA Church, Mashinani, Main Gate, JKUAT Gate D, Telaviv,	Jeshi Ya Alar, Ukutani, Kanairo, Gaza, Tamahuru, Kamjeshi
		Thika West	Makongeni Stage, Lost joy, Makongeni Phase 8, Kivulini Estate, Umoja	Gaza, Getto fm
23	Turkana	Turkana Central	Kanam Market And Nablom, Line Along The Rivers, Kanamkemer Location	Ngengora, Super Power
		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, Chewoyet, Aramaget, Makutano, Bendera, Sakas, Chinese Corridor.	Curfew, Ngoroko

		Pokot Central	Orwo, Along The Border, Cheptulel, Saramach, Nasorot	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	Trans-Nzoia	Trans-Nzoia East	Makoi, Maili Saba, Mkuyu, Sibanga, Orombe, Sokomoko, Mtoni, Nyangau, Chebarus, Marura	Toka Uone, Cuba, Bagdad Boys
		Kiminini	Big tree, Maisha Bora, 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, Daraja, Matisi, Kipsongo, Big tree, Kisumu Ndogo	
27	Uasin Gishu	Kapseret	Coner Mbaya, Kisumu Ndogo, Kambi Nguruwe, Kambi Nyoka, Lancaster Area, Panama, Kwa Omosh, Chinese, Duka Mbili, Jamii School Area, Jijenge, Perry , By Pass Center	7 Brothers, 6 Brothers, 12 sisters
		SOY	Stage 3, Kidiwa Estate, Kambi Teso, Kamukunji Areas, Marakwet Road, Kiplombe	Gaza , Mbogi Swat
28	Elgeyo Marakwet	Keiyo South	Mindiliwa Village, Ngeny Biribir, Kipsaos, Kapkong'a, Kerio Valley, Small Town, Marichor, Bondeni Area, Koibarak Village, Samich Village, Kapng'etik,	Murenju, Ngoroko, Young Turks
		Keiyo North	Katalel, Choma Base, Iten Stage, Bomas, Motos Village, Sing'ore Centre, Kapsio, Victorias Bar, Kambi Kichwa, Eden Square	Tosha
		Marakwet West	Kimareu, Cheptongei	
29	Nandi	Nandi Central	Township Area, Showground, Kamobo, Kwa Wanja, Tergat Road, Surungai, Bondeni, Kapenguria,	4 Brothers, Sokoni Youths
		Tinderet	Soi Sindet, Junction, Chemogoch, Tunet Center, Koromi, Tinderet, Sitet	

		Nandi North	Kabeit Shopping Centre, Nandi Escarpment	
30	Baringo	Koibatek	Koinange Street, Huruma , Shauri Moyo, Bondeni	Shabana, Young Turks
		Baringo Central	Kaprokonya	
		Mogotio	Westland, Katarngot, Mogotio Girls, Daraja, Kipsogon, Chemogoch, Lembus, 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 (Mungiki Movement),
		Nyahururu	Falling Water Junction, Ndonyo Kenyatta Avenue, Koinange Avenue, Grade Estate, Chemichemi, Ngomongo, Daraja.	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), 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, Rhoda, Bondeni, Langa Langa, Round About, Shimoni, Free Area, Mirogi, Kiratina, Matangi, Milimani, Mawanga Ronald Ngala Street, Kaptembwa, Shiners, Nakuru-Nairobi Highway, Mabatini, Home Centre, Street Near University Hostels, Naka Centre, Manyani, Bondeni Chiefs Street	Confirm Group ,Posta, Kaptembwa 1, Honey cup, Flamingo, Arapat, Gaza, Boston, Zaga Zaga, Rambo 12
		Rongai	Muiru Centre, Rapchumo Estate, Kiamunyi, Mukinduri, Olive, Mercy Njeri, Zaburi, Lower Solai, Baraka, Gaigai Road, Railway, ECK St Peters Road, Kampi Ya Moto, Grand Winston, Maasai Centre, Ruyobei, Maji Matamu, Emaragishu, Mutinduri, Mpesa Merchants.	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,	Mungiki (Mungiki Movement),Boston,Gaza,Zag a zaga, Roho safi, Bongo 6, Gang 4

			White House, Mariguini, Bars And Clubs, Miraa Baze, Mirera Secondary, Rubiri Secondary, St Joseph Catholic Church Street Kiandegge, Ndabibi Central, Kiburuti, Gathundia, Kichinjio, Huruma, Nduro, Njonjo	
33	Narok	Transmara West	Tz Border ,Kambi Shetani ,Town Center ,Sachagwa ,Sajangwan ,Oldonyo ,Tilango Village ,Olomiyani ,Siteti ,Sokon ,Keringani	Morans,Kenta, Chinkororo
		Narok North	Maasai Mara Gate C , Mungare ,Mpopongi ,Olopito ,Lenana , Daraja , Mashariani Tegat ,Mkokalam ,Irmajii ,Majengo , London ,Macedonia ,London Estate , Area Near Masai Mara University ,Total ,Estate C ,Narok Town , Around Stadium ,Rungu Ya Moi ,Quarry,Dumping Site , Kingston Street ,Mtom ,Kiitunga 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 Koroboi, Kimalat, Kisaju Area, Birika Town, Undugu Orphanage Road, Koroboi Centre Under The Bridge, Land Mark Near Bridge, Embakasi, Rangers, Kiserian, Kazamoyo, Trade Road, Jamanda Around Prestige Home	Gaza, Kamagira, Mungiki, Scorpion, Symbol 12
35	Kericho	Kericho East	Kapsaos, Kamukunji, Ghetto Kambi Chura, Satellite, Mjini Estate, Mti Mkubwa, Mlango, Kapsoit Centre, Mombasani, Nyagachok, Milimani, Migingo, Riverside, Makaburi, Majengo	Shymbo 12, Sokoni Youths, Alamalai
		Belgut	Chemasi, Jomo Area, Lamchu, Kapkatet, Chebalulu, Master C, Sasosa	Scorpion

		Bureti	Kibera Ndogo, Chelilis, Chebarus, Kapkaet, Keron, Jubilee	
36	Bomet	Bomet Central	Zebra, Bomet Centre, Major, Annex Mulot ,Kambi Shetani,St Mary's Around Prison, Nyabongo, Tarakosa, Chuyat Muungano, Muhoti, Highway Mugando, Kitoben, Masese, Silibwet, Bingwa, Kipsait Travellers, Kapkwen, 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 Hotel, Chuiyat, Maembe, Chebukosa, Longisa, Siongroi, Urban Centre, Bankika Seb Lounge, Around Family Bank, Cups Mbili, Kwa Turkana Area, Farmers Around Twigs, Raiya, Amazon, Bomet Township Centre, Sewage	
37	Kakamega	Kakamega East	Ikuywa,Sigalagala,Ilala Junction, Chemneko,Shibakala,Khayeha,Ivihi ga,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,Shikambi,Sichiria,Bukura Market,Kfa,Al-Karim,Izraim Territory,Eshiziru,Maraba,Al-Kareem,Marram	Shiakulo,Lukuru Squad, Fishpond, Haki La Kuishi, Landlord Squad, Shigoli, Mising Pasi, (Angola) Msubiji, Shymbo12 Mozambique Vigilante group
		Kakamega South	Sichinji,Butweehe,Shimanhiro,Ibushiiitsiula,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	
	Bungoma	Luanda	Ebusirulu, Kwa Jogoo, Mwisavo, Luanda, Kamuruguyo, Makutano, Chandamba 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, Down Town
39		Bungoma South	Maraka Area, Nation Estate, Nabuyole, Behind Slaughter House, Sigalame, 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, Mpelu B, Mufule Village, Didrex, Mandizini, Embakasi, Bondeni, Six Estate, Msando, Sang'alo, Mwibale, Sigalame, Iraka, Munyali, Mulakha, Mokaa, Mechimeru, Mabuzi, Mteremko, Kiwanja Ndege, Iraq, Luyekhe.	Waremba wa Bukembo, Syria, Funga Safe, Old 5, Nabuyole Gang, Ngware Boys, Mulika Mtu, Kimilili Boys, FERA, Chetambe, 82 Brothers
		Cheptais	Kimabole, Melon, Kimama, Chesikaki, Moluku, Ndakaru, Chesiywo, Kapkanai, Kiptii, Kaptoboi, Tuikot, Kamaranu, Tukot, Cherenowo, Kapsitet, Chemonges, Kaptokot, Green Valley, Embakasi, Mfungu, Naokaru, Mutambo	Funga Safe, Old 5, Nabuyole G, Ngware Boys, Mulik Mtu, Kimilili Boys,
40	Busia	Butula	Munyeya, Mung'abo, Kalalani, Tingolo, Bumala B, Elukongo, Sikarira Village, Masedevale, Jobless Corner, Masebula, Busire,	48 Stars, Wajinga Sacco, 10 Brothers, 42 Brothers, Awoo, 17 Brothers

			Sigulu, Bumala Town, Mrende Route, Nambale, Rakite Centre, Butula Market, Ugalo, Kanjala	
		Busia	Burumba, Mauko, Kisii Estate, Slaughter, Stage Maembe, Mabale, Marachi, Bulanda, Madowa, St Theresa's, Sokomoko, Stage Mawe	Bulanda Boys
		Teso North	Lang'ata, Uplands, Kaje, Atapar Village, Okodoi, Burukuchu Village, Greentown Village Sokomoko, Opong Village, Kamlukoyo	Wararusi
41	Siaya	Siaya	Awelo & Abango Estate, Banana Estate, Gotojur Village, Pandi, Labongo Area, Siaya Town	Chinese 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, 7 Brothers, Kapedo,
		Gem	Nyaolo, Kambare, Malele Area, Bagdad Village, Wambusa, Akala, Suyakho Area	
42	Kisumu	Kisumu Central	Kondele, Call-Box, Corridor, Migosi, Manyatta A&B, Nyamwongo, Kona Mbaya, Otonglo, Nyalenda Oboch & Nyaori, Skyware Area	42 Brothers, Bagdad Boys, Mambogi, Chinese Squad Commandos, American Manate/Marines
		Nyando	Ahero Junction, Apondo Village, Koloi Village, Kaboi Street, Kaluore, Tie Yen, Ombeyi	Wasafi, Koguta
		Kisumu West	Rachar, Kombedu Road, Kanyalgunga, Auji, Bright Right Junction, Korando Village, Otonglo Market, Tieng'le Shopping Centre, Kisian Junction	42 Brothers, Gaza, Pambazuka, Chapallol, Mauki Family, Taliban(Boys), Sri Lanka, 15 Brothers,
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, Oyugis Market	Piny Owacho
		North Rachuonyo	Rakwaro Village, Kendu Bay Town, Kamwala Chimawe Village, Agoo, Karabondi Area	
44	Migori	Kuria West	Bagdad, Vietnam, Isbania Town, Nyambare, Obambo Near Isbania Boys, Nyabohansi, Sunshine Area,	Sungusungu, Chinkororo

			Nyamaharaga Township, Soloset Bugambelo, Mali Ngumu, Bukumbuli	
		Rongo	Rogodi, Kanyi Ng'ombe, Showground, Rongo Town, Kitwere Area, Sirare Border, Mau Area, Catholic Church Area, Residential Houses, Koderi Obara, Kamkunji, Rakibuye, Winyo	Backstreet
		Suna Central	Nyasare Resort, Nyasare River, Apida	Msela
45	Kisii	Kenyanenya	Magen Centre, Gesabakwa, Igembe, Mogonga, Kiango, Riobonyo, Gesiaga, Kisii Main Stage, Kesoonga, Nyamasogota, Mogonga, Idhani Getumo	Hustlers, Rasta, Mabas, Amachuma, Bad Boys,
		Kitutu Central	Daraja Mbili, Mosque Road, Township Centre, Mwamogesa, Sirikiso, Mobile, Kona Mbaya, Umoja Flats, Botori, Kiwanja Cha Wachawi,	Mbogi Genje, Wasanii, Majengo Siafu, Kisungu sungu, Beba Baba
		Kisii Central	Nyanchwa, Keroka, Milimani, Mwembe, Erera, Town Centre, Kinonga, Efagi	Saba Saba, Amachuma, Chinkororo, Bamba 40,
46	Nyamira	Nyamira North	Magwagwa, Jobless Corner, Omote, Getare, Nyagonyo, Kendera, Munayo, Amakura,	Botebai, Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Single Soft
		Masaba North	Keroka Post Office, Keroka Village, Bonchari, Nyamakoroto, Sokobe Market, Destiny Bar	Gaza, Usiku Sacco, 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 Area	Al-shabab, Gaza, Mungiki (Mungiki Movement), Siafu, Kenda Kenda, Kamjeshi, Jeshi La Embakasi, Jeshi La Mzee, Kenya Youth Alliance, Kamkunji Base, Nubians, Kenya Battalions, Bossman Group, Richman Group
		Njiru	Spring Valley, Near Nairobi River, Boston, St. Michael Stage, To Mosque Road,	Gaza, Boggie, Jeshi Ya Alar, United 42, Shushtani Youth, Criminal Gang, Alfataha, 42

			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 Muindi Mweusi, Ruvinda, PCEA Area, Mabatini, Kariobangi South Bridge, Maigua Area, Ngong River, Gaza City Area, Corner-Maasai, Malaysia, Mathare To Juja Road, Thirty Eight (38), Jupiter, Line One, Kambi Moto, Eastmatt Secondary, Eastmatt Area, Company Area, Njiru Stage, Potmo, Ndiriginia, Marii Children's Home, Maana Village, Railway Line, Rounda, CVO, Kariobangi Primary, Kochi, Mwenja Road, Kwa Chief, Club East, Maringa ROG Stage, Along The Kariobangi South Parkway Line, B3, Harmony Area, Korogocho, Victory Court, Kwa Mama Safi, Korogocho Roundabout, Thirty Six (36), Outering Road, Dandora Highway, Fifty Six (56), St John's Area, Umoja 3, KCC, Gaza Area, Street Near Full Gospel, Near Alibaba, River Bank, 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, Stage, Karadi.	Brothers, Mabani, Makinika, Mtakwei, Mauki Family, Miani, Msako Empire, Nyuki Mbele Yao, Ritok, Shak Attack, Team Trend, Usiku Sacco
		Kamukunji	Sewage, Sea Breeze, Bahati Airbase, Motherland, Mugundea, Kinyago Area, Maringo Area, Bridge To Air Force Area, 18th Street, Mabrock Estate, Kamjeshi Youth Group, Blur Estate Madiwa, Mugunda Area, Motherland Village, Majengo, Suncity, Mlolongo, Mwanga, Kitui, Kanuku, California, Kitui Village, Kwa Geoffrey, Joint	Gaza, Al-Qaeda, Super Power Gaza, Slim Boys, Kamukunji Boys, Yes We Can, Y-10, Banyamulenge, 36 Bloggers, Bottom line, Bunge la Wazee, Dandora multi-purpose, Darfur Boys, Gware Gware, Hapana Tambua Polisi, Humble, Jeshi la Buda, Kamugere

			Ya Kanuku, Car Wash Area, Kwa Pool, Bangkok Bridge, 1 st Avenue Makadara, California Bridge, Air Force Wall	group
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Appendix III: County analysis on Types and Prevalence of Perceived Crimes (Counties Number 001-025)

Defilement	Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Concealing Birth	Procuring Abortion	Infanticide	Manslaughter	Murder	Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes
5.9%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	35.5%	Mombasa
14.9%	9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	24.3%	Kwale
22.3%	19.4%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	30.1%	Kilifi
24.1%	24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	41.4%	Tana River
47.1%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%	64.7%	Lamu
9.8%	39.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	29.3%	Taita Taveta
3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	29.6%	Garissa
3.7%	9.3%	5.6%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	22.2%	Wajir
32.1%	22.6%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	Mandera
12.1%	12.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.4%	Marsabit
20.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	44.0%	Isiolo
6.2%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.7%	Meru
4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	Tharaka-Nithi
2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	2.5%	5.1%	Embu
9.1%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	5.5%	Kitui
6.6%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	18.6%	Machakos
8.6%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	Makueni
6.7%	13.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.7%	12.0%	Nyandarua
16.0%	17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	25.5%	Nyeri
3.4%	9.2%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	23.0%	Kirinyaga
7.5%	3.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	14.2%	Murang'a
3.0%	10.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.9%	4.5%	13.1%	Kiambu
7.2%	34.8%	2.9%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.9%	44.9%	Turkana
6.1%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.8%	West Pokot
28.6%	7.1%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	7.1%	42.9%	Samburu

Robbery with violence	Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Bestiality	Un-natural offences	Incest
86.0%	86.0%	2.2%	8.6%	80.6%	0.0%	1.6%	3.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%
52.7%	68.9%	0.0%	6.8%	44.6%	1.4%	1.4%	6.8%	2.7%	1.4%	0.0%
80.6%	45.6%	13.6%	23.3%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
27.6%	41.4%	13.8%	17.2%	24.1%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
29.4%	41.2%	17.6%	23.5%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
34.1%	51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	41.5%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.6%	7.4%	20.4%	33.3%	57.4%	0.0%	13.0%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	9.3%	31.5%	59.3%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	3.8%	18.9%	56.6%	75.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
36.4%	45.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
60.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
46.6%	49.4%	0.0%	2.2%	42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17.0%	4.3%	2.1%	8.5%	8.5%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7.6%	17.7%	1.3%	3.8%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	1.3%
20.0%	28.2%	0.0%	3.6%	20.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31.7%	34.1%	1.2%	1.2%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
14.3%	8.6%	1.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
26.7%	26.7%	1.3%	17.3%	16.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
39.6%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
14.9%	16.1%	2.3%	6.9%	16.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.0%	23.9%	1.5%	0.7%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%
57.3%	71.0%	0.0%	8.4%	39.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
40.6%	26.1%	14.5%	17.4%	53.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%
12.2%	14.3%	6.1%	2.0%	30.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35.7%	14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Stealing by Directors	General Stealing	Stealing from a building	Stealing by Tenants/ lodgers	Stealing from person	Handling stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking
0.0%	50.5%	41.4%	1.1%	75.8%	14.5%	5.4%	33.3%	66.1%	0.5%	1.1%
0.0%	44.6%	40.5%	0.0%	55.4%	12.2%	28.4%	31.1%	75.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	56.3%	16.5%	4.9%	55.3%	1.9%	9.7%	44.7%	53.4%	1.0%	1.0%
0.0%	34.5%	20.7%	3.4%	69.0%	6.9%	27.6%	44.8%	72.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	58.8%	11.8%	0.0%	41.2%	0.0%	52.9%	41.2%	70.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	58.5%	39.0%	0.0%	48.8%	9.8%	34.1%	39.0%	65.9%	0.0%	2.4%
0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	1.9%	7.4%	1.9%	14.8%	3.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	3.7%	3.7%	1.9%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	5.7%	3.8%	0.0%	15.1%	1.9%	7.5%	0.0%	11.3%	0.0%	3.8%
0.0%	9.1%	21.2%	0.0%	33.3%	0.0%	54.5%	27.3%	18.2%	12.1%	3.0%
0.0%	32.0%	0.0%	4.0%	24.0%	0.0%	100.0%	44.0%	20.0%	4.0%	0.0%
0.6%	79.2%	27.5%	4.5%	83.1%	3.4%	51.1%	51.7%	47.8%	0.6%	0.0%
0.0%	66.0%	19.1%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	42.6%	44.7%	55.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	51.9%	13.9%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%	67.1%	43.0%	50.6%	1.3%	1.3%
0.0%	53.6%	23.6%	0.0%	13.6%	1.8%	76.4%	61.8%	57.3%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	52.1%	9.6%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	15.6%	35.9%	40.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	51.4%	9.5%	0.0%	22.9%	1.9%	44.8%	41.0%	68.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	52.0%	25.3%	0.0%	45.3%	1.3%	73.3%	64.0%	66.7%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	40.6%	5.7%	0.9%	41.5%	0.9%	34.0%	18.9%	67.9%	0.9%	0.0%
0.0%	46.0%	11.5%	0.0%	13.8%	2.3%	37.9%	16.1%	54.0%	0.0%	2.3%
0.7%	49.3%	9.0%	1.5%	15.7%	0.7%	56.7%	28.4%	55.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	53.4%	27.2%	0.9%	50.1%	2.4%	5.7%	54.9%	48.1%	0.0%	0.3%
0.0%	40.6%	5.8%	0.0%	50.7%	2.9%	65.2%	13.0%	34.8%	0.0%	4.3%
0.0%	32.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.4%	0.0%	63.3%	6.1%	24.5%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	57.1%	3.6%	0.0%	3.6%	3.6%	96.4%	10.7%	35.7%	0.0%	3.6%

Usage of drugs	Cultivating of the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle	Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V	Theft of M/V(Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/servant	Stealing by Agents
89.2%	7.5%	76.3%	37.1%	81.7%	4.8%	1.6%	2.7%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%
91.9%	5.4%	81.1%	37.8%	81.1%	4.1%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
82.5%	3.9%	54.4%	69.9%	58.3%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	27.6%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%
88.2%	5.9%	52.9%	58.8%	58.8%	52.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
87.8%	7.3%	65.9%	26.8%	70.7%	12.2%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	3.7%	7.4%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%
24.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22.6%	0.0%	5.7%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
39.4%	0.0%	24.2%	12.1%	6.1%	21.2%	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%
56.7%	1.7%	16.9%	8.4%	24.2%	43.3%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%
66.0%	0.0%	25.5%	0.0%	0.0%	25.5%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%
68.4%	19.0%	17.7%	3.8%	5.1%	19.0%	2.5%	0.0%	7.6%	1.3%	0.0%
68.2%	0.0%	19.1%	1.8%	0.9%	18.2%	1.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%
29.3%	1.2%	12.6%	2.4%	0.6%	10.2%	0.6%	1.2%	1.8%	0.6%	0.0%
24.8%	0.0%	5.7%	1.0%	1.9%	15.2%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%
66.7%	2.7%	1.3%	24.0%	26.7%	14.7%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
62.3%	0.9%	27.4%	9.4%	9.4%	4.7%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
27.6%	0.0%	11.5%	1.1%	5.7%	14.9%	5.7%	2.3%	4.6%	0.0%	1.1%
79.9%	3.7%	32.1%	4.5%	12.7%	12.7%	4.5%	3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
61.5%	0.9%	7.2%	21.2%	27.5%	4.8%	0.9%	3.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.3%
31.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17.9%	0.0%	3.6%	7.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Soliciting bribe	Fraud /Forgery offences	False Account ing	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense	Negligent Acts	Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of alcohol	Taking vehicle without lawful authority
31.2%	4.3%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.5%
1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	2.7%	1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	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%
17.6%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
41.5%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	7.4%	1.9%	0.0%
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	1.9%	3.7%	20.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%
6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
12.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%
4.3%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	5.1%	2.5%	0.0%
0.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.9%	0.9%	7.3%	0.0%	0.9%
0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%
1.3%	1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%
17.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%
4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%	3.4%	1.1%	0.0%
7.5%	1.5%	0.0%	0.7%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.7%
2.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.6%	4.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	6.6%	0.3%
2.9%	1.4%	2.9%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	17.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.6%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Grievou s Bodily Harm	Poaching	Bag snatching	Demand ing by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Demand ing by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe
7.5%	0.0%	2.7%	0.5%	0.5%	34.4%	32.8%	0.0%	0.0%	24.2%
0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	24.3%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	1.0%	0.0%	13.6%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	11.8%	11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	17.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	24.4%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%
0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
1.9%	7.4%	3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	3.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	5.6%
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%	3.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	1.7%	0.0%	9.0%	12.4%	0.6%	3.4%	7.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.8%	12.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	26.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%	8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	2.7%	1.3%	0.0%	2.7%
0.9%	0.0%	2.8%	0.9%	0.0%	39.6%	18.9%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.3%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
0.7%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.7%	19.4%	8.2%	0.0%	0.7%	11.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	23.0%	8.4%	0.0%	0.9%	6.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.3%	39.3%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%

Environmental pollution	Being in the country illegally	Acts of terrorism	Attempted robbery	Child labor	Cyber crimes	Illegal gambling	Attempted rape	Theft of farm produce	Threat to Kill
0.0%	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%	2.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	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%	3.4%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	23.5%	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%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.9%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	0.6%	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%	2.5%	0.0%	10.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	33.6%	0.0%
0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.3%	4.5%	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%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%

	Trespass upon private land	Offences of female genital mutilation	Human trafficking	Stalking	Extortion	Illegal possession of fire arms	Attempted murder	Attempted defilement	Forceful detainer
8.3%	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%	0.0%
4.6%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%
1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%
2.4%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%
1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%
4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	1.1%
6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	1.5%
15.0	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	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%
2.2%	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%	0.0%

Appendix III: Continued; County analysis on Types and Prevalence of Perceived Crimes (Counties Number 026-047)

Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Concealing Birth	Procuring Abortion	Infanticide	Manslaughter	Murder	Types and Prevalence of Perceived crimes
22.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.1%	0.0%	25.3%	Trans Nzoia
11.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	17.8%	Uasin Gishu
21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.4%	Elgeyo
15.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	Nandi
13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	Baringo
18.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	11.5%	Laikipia
17.6%	0.4%	0.8%	1.5%	0.4%	4.6%	32.6%	Nakuru
14.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	17.6%	Narok
8.5%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.3%	Kajiado
14.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	15.3%	Kericho
26.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	30.8%	Bomet
26.8%	3.9%	1.1%	1.7%	0.6%	1.1%	54.7%	Kakamega
29.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	9.7%	1.6%	17.7%	Vihiga
24.6%	2.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.0%	1.4%	15.5%	Bungoma
27.7%	7.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	42.2%	Busia
12.6%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	35.0%	Siaya
14.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	22.2%	Kisumu
22.5%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	27.0%	Homa Bay
22.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%	Migori
17.6%	0.8%	0.8%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	13.0%	Kisii
34.4%	9.4%	7.8%	18.8%	4.7%	25.0%	42.2%	Nyamira
7.9%	0.2%	0.0%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	16.4%	Nairobi

Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Bestiality	Un-natural offences	Incest	Defilement
4.2%	8.4%	34.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	5.3%
0.8%	7.8%	12.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	7.0%
0.0%	11.9%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%
2.4%	12.0%	12.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	10.8%
8.6%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%
1.6%	0.0%	26.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	11.5%
1.9%	4.2%	24.1%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%
3.9%	8.8%	41.2%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	39.2%
1.6%	2.3%	20.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
11.8%	5.9%	21.2%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.1%
3.8%	9.0%	30.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	34.6%
2.8%	7.8%	57.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	27.4%
0.0%	3.2%	22.6%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	17.7%	40.3%
0.7%	16.9%	42.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%
1.2%	14.5%	49.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	31.3%
0.0%	1.9%	37.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	17.5%
0.8%	0.8%	31.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	22.2%
4.5%	5.4%	47.7%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	46.8%
3.1%	15.6%	17.7%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	10.4%
4.6%	13.0%	19.1%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	14.5%
6.3%	18.8%	18.8%	6.3%	3.1%	3.1%	3.1%	0.0%	10.9%	23.4%
3.2%	4.6%	30.6%	0.0%	0.5%	0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	6.8%

Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from person	Handlin g stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking	Robbery with violence	Robbery
0.0%	38.9%	5.3%	67.4%	8.4%	78.9%	0.0%	0.0%	37.9%	23.2%
0.0%	81.4%	7.0%	10.9%	38.8%	51.2%	0.0%	0.0%	32.6%	17.8%
0.0%	19.0%	7.1%	31.0%	28.6%	33.3%	2.4%	0.0%	9.5%	9.5%
0.0%	18.1%	4.8%	43.4%	37.3%	36.1%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	7.2%
5.2%	24.1%	8.6%	51.7%	65.5%	69.0%	1.7%	0.0%	25.9%	27.6%
4.9%	36.1%	11.5%	42.6%	29.5%	52.5%	0.0%	0.0%	41.0%	27.9%
1.9%	29.1%	4.6%	35.2%	49.4%	69.7%	0.0%	0.8%	44.1%	46.0%
6.9%	43.1%	2.0%	51.0%	41.2%	67.6%	0.0%	1.0%	25.5%	24.5%
0.8%	17.8%	0.8%	28.7%	10.1%	27.9%	0.0%	0.0%	18.6%	17.8%
0.0%	41.2%	1.2%	29.4%	41.2%	78.8%	0.0%	0.0%	27.1%	35.3%
0.0%	32.1%	2.6%	41.0%	42.3%	56.4%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	19.2%
0.6%	52.0%	4.5%	39.7%	41.3%	64.2%	0.6%	1.7%	43.0%	45.8%
0.0%	14.5%	3.2%	83.9%	35.5%	64.5%	0.0%	0.0%	17.7%	21.0%
0.0%	31.0%	4.2%	66.2%	47.2%	63.4%	0.0%	0.0%	30.3%	45.8%
0.0%	22.9%	1.2%	45.8%	41.0%	45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	42.2%	43.4%
1.0%	17.5%	1.0%	34.0%	37.9%	76.7%	0.0%	1.9%	44.7%	27.2%
1.6%	18.3%	4.0%	15.1%	34.9%	67.5%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	23.8%
0.0%	16.2%	0.9%	27.9%	35.1%	77.5%	0.0%	0.0%	30.6%	12.6%
1.0%	5.2%	2.1%	47.9%	39.6%	77.1%	1.0%	0.0%	50.0%	24.0%
3.8%	16.8%	9.2%	24.4%	59.5%	59.5%	0.0%	0.8%	29.0%	43.5%
3.1%	6.3%	10.9%	59.4%	34.4%	53.1%	0.0%	0.0%	39.1%	50.0%
1.5%	54.2%	0.8%	1.5%	43.1%	56.3%	0.2%	0.0%	58.6%	55.4%

Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle	Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V	Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/servant	Stealing by Agents	Stealing by Directors	General Stealing	Stealing from a building
24.2%	24.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	74.7%	28.4%
15.5%	5.4%	0.8%	3.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	17.1%
2.4%	9.5%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	11.9%	31.0%
10.8%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	42.2%	33.7%
29.3%	8.6%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	89.7%	6.9%
14.8%	6.6%	0.0%	1.6%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.7%	14.8%
39.1%	10.3%	3.1%	0.4%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.3%	17.6%
26.5%	30.4%	2.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.2%	25.5%
2.3%	4.7%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	52.7%	4.7%
43.5%	23.5%	0.0%	1.2%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	40.0%	23.5%
20.5%	24.4%	1.3%	2.6%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	37.2%	25.6%
22.3%	14.5%	2.2%	0.0%	1.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	49.2%	59.8%
16.1%	21.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	61.3%	3.2%
26.8%	27.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.5%	55.6%
20.5%	38.6%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	49.4%	45.8%
20.4%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	59.2%	7.8%
13.5%	11.9%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	47.6%	1.6%
14.4%	4.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	49.5%	8.1%
32.3%	7.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	38.5%	37.5%
29.8%	8.4%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	47.3%	28.2%
25.0%	10.9%	6.3%	3.1%	1.6%	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%	42.2%	23.4%
26.5%	7.7%	2.3%	4.2%	1.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	60.3%	28.7%

Negligent Acts	Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of alcohol	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Usage of drugs	Cultivating of the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Handling of drugs
1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	73.7%	2.1%	11.6%	23.2%
0.0%	1.6%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	37.2%	1.6%	15.5%	12.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	57.1%	0.0%	16.7%	4.8%
0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	61.4%	0.0%	12.0%	8.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	69.0%	1.7%	22.4%	25.9%
0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	31.1%	0.0%	9.8%	9.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	79.7%	3.8%	11.9%	31.4%
1.0%	3.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	80.4%	1.0%	7.8%	15.7%
0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	4.7%	1.6%
0.0%	1.2%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	76.5%	4.7%	16.5%	36.5%
1.3%	2.6%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	60.3%	1.3%	9.0%	16.7%
0.0%	1.1%	5.6%	10.6%	0.0%	63.1%	6.1%	4.5%	22.9%
3.2%	1.6%	1.6%	3.2%	0.0%	62.9%	6.5%	22.6%	19.4%
0.7%	1.4%	3.5%	11.3%	0.0%	75.4%	4.9%	7.0%	10.6%
3.6%	0.0%	8.4%	15.7%	0.0%	51.8%	0.0%	3.6%	7.2%
0.0%	1.0%	1.9%	2.9%	0.0%	58.3%	1.9%	19.4%	20.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	50.0%	3.2%	34.1%	13.5%
0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	35.1%	0.9%	12.6%	13.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	65.6%	1.0%	17.7%	27.1%
0.0%	2.3%	6.9%	6.1%	0.8%	59.5%	0.0%	29.0%	24.4%
1.6%	1.6%	4.7%	6.3%	0.0%	73.4%	4.7%	18.8%	23.4%
0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.3%	75.8%	2.2%	22.5%	13.7%

Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Fraud /Forgery offences	False Accounting	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense
0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%
0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	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%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	8.0%	8.4%	0.8%	0.0%	1.5%	1.1%
0.0%	0.0%	8.8%	8.8%	1.0%	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%	9.4%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	2.6%	0.0%	0.0%	2.6%
0.6%	0.6%	5.6%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.6%	2.8%
0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%
0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	3.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.7%	4.2%
1.2%	0.0%	3.6%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.8%	0.0%	0.0%	15.5%
2.4%	0.8%	10.3%	11.1%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%
0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%
0.0%	1.0%	5.2%	6.3%	3.1%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.3%	1.5%	4.6%	5.3%	1.5%	1.5%	2.3%	2.3%
6.3%	6.3%	10.9%	9.4%	0.0%	3.1%	3.1%	6.3%
0.0%	0.2%	4.2%	6.6%	0.6%	0.0%	1.5%	3.5%

Illegal removal of forest produce	Grievous Bodily Harm	Poaching	Bag snatching	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe
9.5%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	1.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	3.9%	3.9%
4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%
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%	1.7%	37.9%	36.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.4%	31.1%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.3%	0.4%	0.4%	11.9%	10.7%
1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	24.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.7%	0.0%	0.0%	18.8%	15.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.4%	0.0%	0.0%	11.5%	11.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.2%	5.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	1.6%	22.6%	24.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	16.9%	0.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	20.4%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	2.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.2%	5.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	1.5%	3.8%	4.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	7.8%	9.4%	7.8%
0.0%	0.9%	0.2%	4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	9.9%

Forceful detainer	Environmenta l pollution	Being in the country illegally	Child labor	Cyber crimes	Illegal gambling	Attempted rape	Theft of farm produce	Threat to Kill
1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	63.2%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	13.3%	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%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
11.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	7.8%	1.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.7%	0.0%	1.3%	9.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.6%	0.0%	14.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	16.1%	0.0%
0.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	31.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.7%	0.0%
4.9%	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%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	3.8%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%
0.0%	0.8%	0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Totals	Trespass upon private land	Offences of female genital mutilation	Human trafficking	Stalking	Extortion	Illegal possession of fire arms	Attempted murder
3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.5%	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%	2.4%
2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	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%
2.1%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%
3.6%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.0%	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%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.9%	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%
4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%

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

Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Concealing Birth	Procuring Abortion	Infanticide	Manslaughter	Murder	Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes
2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	Mombasa
4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Kwale
3.9%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	16.5%	Kilifi
13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.1%	Tana River
43.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	25.0%	Lamu
15.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.4%	Taita Taveta
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	Garissa
1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	20.4%	Wajir
0.0%	2.0%	6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%	Mandera
6.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	Marsabit
8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	24.0%	Isiolo
6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.6%	Meru
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Tharaka-Nithi
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	1.3%	2.7%	Embu
1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	Kitui
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	11.5%	Machakos
5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	Makueni
2.9%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	1.4%	5.7%	Nyandarua
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	Nyeri
2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	2.4%	Kirinyaga
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	Murang'a
1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	Kiambu
5.3%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.5%	Turkana
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	West Pokot
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.3%	Samburu

Carjacking	Robbery with violence	Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Abduction	Indecent Assault	Incest	Defilement
0.8%	36.2%	38.5%	0.8%	6.9%	28.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.3%
0.0%	10.9%	19.6%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	8.7%
1.9%	73.8%	40.8%	13.6%	19.4%	22.3%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.7%
0.0%	24.1%	31.0%	13.8%	10.3%	17.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	13.8%
0.0%	6.3%	12.5%	18.8%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.8%
0.0%	6.3%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	3.1%
0.0%	12.5%	6.3%	22.9%	27.1%	41.7%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	24.1%	59.3%	77.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%
0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	12.2%	61.2%	75.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
0.0%	36.4%	33.3%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%
0.0%	48.0%	8.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%
0.6%	35.0%	33.1%	0.0%	2.5%	34.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.5%
0.0%	4.9%	4.9%	2.4%	12.2%	9.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.7%	5.3%	0.0%	4.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%
0.0%	12.0%	13.0%	0.0%	3.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%
0.0%	16.8%	14.5%	1.5%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
0.0%	5.9%	2.9%	1.5%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%
0.0%	15.7%	7.1%	0.0%	12.9%	10.0%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	4.3%
0.0%	18.2%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%
1.2%	4.9%	7.3%	7.3%	1.2%	3.7%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.7%	5.4%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	1.8%
0.3%	25.4%	33.3%	0.3%	4.9%	13.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
1.8%	10.5%	7.0%	12.3%	3.5%	17.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.4%	4.9%	9.8%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%
0.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Stealing by Directors	General Stealing	Stealing from a building	Stealing by Tenants/ lodgers	Stealing from person	Handling stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Burglary	House Breaking	Robbery of M/V
0.0%	11.5%	10.0%	0.0%	30.8%	0.8%	1.5%	8.5%	26.9%	0.0%
0.0%	6.5%	4.3%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	13.0%	2.2%	19.6%	0.0%
0.0%	47.6%	9.7%	1.9%	41.7%	1.9%	7.8%	29.1%	36.9%	1.0%
0.0%	27.6%	20.7%	3.4%	69.0%	6.9%	24.1%	34.5%	62.1%	0.0%
0.0%	56.3%	6.3%	0.0%	25.0%	0.0%	43.8%	25.0%	56.3%	0.0%
0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	6.3%	6.3%	25.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	20.8%	6.3%	22.9%	2.1%	12.5%	0.0%
0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.8%	0.0%
0.0%	4.1%	4.1%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%	14.3%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%
0.0%	9.1%	18.2%	0.0%	30.3%	0.0%	54.5%	18.2%	12.1%	9.1%
0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.0%	0.0%	100.0%	28.0%	16.0%	0.0%
0.6%	58.8%	9.4%	1.9%	68.8%	0.6%	41.3%	37.5%	29.4%	0.6%
0.0%	56.1%	12.2%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%	34.1%	39.0%	36.6%	0.0%
0.0%	36.0%	9.3%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	44.0%	20.0%	21.3%	0.0%
0.0%	25.0%	4.0%	0.0%	9.0%	1.0%	39.0%	21.0%	18.0%	0.0%
0.0%	39.7%	1.5%	0.0%	7.6%	0.0%	8.4%	16.8%	17.6%	0.0%
0.0%	29.4%	4.4%	0.0%	11.8%	0.0%	20.6%	17.6%	35.3%	0.0%
0.0%	15.7%	11.4%	0.0%	17.1%	0.0%	55.7%	28.6%	38.6%	0.0%
0.0%	26.3%	6.1%	0.0%	17.2%	0.0%	20.2%	4.0%	32.3%	0.0%
0.0%	32.9%	11.0%	1.2%	8.5%	0.0%	19.5%	7.3%	34.1%	0.0%
0.0%	17.9%	2.7%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	17.9%	7.1%	27.7%	0.0%
0.0%	22.0%	9.8%	0.0%	21.1%	0.6%	3.1%	29.4%	16.8%	0.0%
0.0%	24.6%	7.0%	0.0%	15.8%	3.5%	40.4%	1.8%	10.5%	0.0%
0.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	43.9%	0.0%	4.9%	0.0%
0.0%	42.9%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	100.0%	0.0%	17.9%	0.0%

Cultivating of the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle	Theft of M/V parts	Theft from M/V	Theft of M/V (Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/servant	Stealing by Agents
0.8%	26.9%	6.9%	17.7%	0.8%	0.0%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	13.0%	4.3%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.9%	45.6%	61.2%	50.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	20.7%	6.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	25.0%	50.0%	56.3%	62.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	18.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.7%	0.0%
0.0%	2.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%
0.0%	9.1%	6.1%	3.0%	18.2%	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%
1.3%	2.5%	6.3%	13.1%	32.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	7.3%	0.0%	2.4%	7.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
18.7%	12.0%	2.7%	2.7%	6.7%	1.3%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%	0.0%
0.0%	12.0%	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.8%	9.2%	2.3%	0.8%	3.8%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	7.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.3%	0.0%	4.3%	12.9%	2.9%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.0%	7.1%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	3.7%	0.0%	2.4%	6.1%	2.4%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
0.0%	13.4%	2.7%	1.8%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.3%	2.8%	7.6%	10.7%	3.1%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.3%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Fraud /Forgery offences	False Accounting	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense	Negligent Acts	Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of alcohol	Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Usage of drugs
1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	53.8%
0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	54.3%
1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	1.0%	72.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	34.5%
0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	68.8%
3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	56.3%
0.0%	2.1%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	2.1%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	8.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	8.2%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
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%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	38.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	48.8%
1.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	2.7%	0.0%	50.7%
2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	51.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	23.7%
1.5%	0.0%	1.5%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	16.2%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	4.3%	0.0%	48.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	27.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	1.2%	0.0%	28.0%
0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	55.4%
0.3%	0.3%	0.0%	2.8%	0.6%	0.0%	0.9%	4.3%	0.0%	38.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	26.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	10.7%

Poaching	Bag snatching	Demand ing by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Demand ing by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts	Accepting Bribe	Solicitin g bribe
0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.6%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	2.9%	1.0%	0.0%	9.7%	9.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	1.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	3.4%
0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%
0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	4.2%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%
3.7%	1.9%	0.0%	1.9%	3.7%	1.9%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	3.0%	3.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.6%	1.9%	0.0%	3.8%	9.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	14.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	1.3%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	5.0%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.6%	2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%
0.0%	2.0%	1.0%	0.0%	10.1%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.2%	8.5%	4.9%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.2%
0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	1.8%
0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	16.2%	2.1%	0.0%	0.3%	3.7%	0.9%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	1.8%
0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	7.1%	10.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.6%

Being in the country illegally	Acts of terrorism	Attempted robbery	Child labor	Cyber crimes	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%	0.8%	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%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	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%	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%	1.9%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.0%	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%	0.0%	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%	20.0%	1.4%	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%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	25.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	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%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Totals	Tresspass upon private land	Incitement to violence	Offences of female genital mutilation	Human trafficking	Stalking	Extortion	Attempted murder	Forceful detainer	Environmental pollution
6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.3%	1.0%	1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
1.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%
0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%
1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	0.0%
2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	0.0%
1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	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%
8.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	1.3%
5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
4.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.0%
16.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%
2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

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

Incest	Defilement Rape	Causing Death by Dangerous Driving	Procuring Abortion	Infanticide	Manslaughter	Murder	Types and Prevalence of Witnessed Crimes
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	4.5%	Transzoia
0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	Uasin Gishu
0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	12.5%	Elgeyo Marakwet
0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.0%	Nandi
0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Baringo
0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	Laikipia
0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	3.3%	5.0%	Nakuru
0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Narok
0.0%	1.1%	2.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.4%	Kajiado
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	Kericho
0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	Bomet
0.0%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	21.8%	Kakamega
13.3%	20.0%	0.0%	8.9%	13.3%	2.2%	11.1%	Vihiga
0.0%	6.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.2%	Bungoma
1.4%	2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	2.7%	Busia
0.0%	13.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	22.1%	Siaya
0.0%	4.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.2%	16.5%	Kisumu
1.4%	11.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.6%	Homa Bay
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	Migori
0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%	Kisii
0.0%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	30.4%	Nyamira
0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	Nairobi

House Breaking	Robbery of M/V	Carjacking	Robbery with violence	Robbery	Affray	Creating Disturbance	Assault	Bigamy	Abduction	Bestiality	Un- natural offences
36.0%	0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	3.4%	6.7%	1.1%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
34.1%	0.0%	0.0%	13.5%	5.6%	0.8%	4.0%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
15.0%	2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	7.5%	0.0%	7.5%	15.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
22.9%	0.0%	0.0%	2.4%	2.4%	0.0%	8.4%	8.4%	0.0%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%
53.4%	1.7%	0.0%	10.3%	6.9%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	33.9%	22.0%	1.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
45.8%	0.0%	0.0%	20.0%	16.7%	0.4%	1.3%	3.8%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35.2%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%	1.1%	3.3%	1.1%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
22.7%	0.0%	0.0%	11.4%	5.7%	0.0%	0.0%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
37.6%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	2.4%	5.9%	3.5%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
25.4%	0.0%	1.5%	3.0%	7.5%	1.5%	6.0%	4.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
44.2%	0.6%	0.6%	27.9%	6.1%	0.6%	3.0%	29.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
40.0%	0.0%	0.0%	8.9%	8.9%	0.0%	2.2%	22.2%	2.2%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
42.1%	0.0%	0.0%	15.9%	10.3%	0.8%	11.1%	23.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
31.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.4%	17.6%	0.0%	8.1%	13.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
52.9%	0.0%	1.5%	26.5%	11.8%	0.0%	1.5%	22.1%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
38.1%	0.0%	0.0%	28.9%	11.3%	1.0%	0.0%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
48.6%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%	1.4%	0.0%	1.4%	8.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
35.8%	1.9%	0.0%	7.5%	3.8%	1.9%	9.4%	7.5%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17.6%	0.0%	0.0%	5.5%	8.8%	2.2%	4.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
17.4%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	6.5%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
28.6%	0.2%	0.0%	31.9%	27.8%	2.3%	2.5%	8.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%

Theft of MV(Motor vehicle)	Stealing by employee/servant	General Stealing	Stealing from a building	Stealing by Tenants/lodgers	Stealing from person	Handling stolen property	Theft of stock (including cattle rustling)	Burglar
0.0%	0.0%	14.6%	6.7%	0.0%	11.2%	0.0%	33.7%	1.1%
0.0%	0.0%	15.1%	10.3%	0.0%	68.3%	1.6%	7.9%	19.8%
2.5%	0.0%	5.0%	15.0%	0.0%	12.5%	5.0%	20.0%	12.5%
0.0%	0.0%	20.5%	9.6%	0.0%	12.0%	2.4%	28.9%	27.7%
0.0%	0.0%	55.2%	3.4%	0.0%	19.0%	0.0%	39.7%	17.2%
3.4%	0.0%	47.5%	6.8%	0.0%	28.8%	6.8%	10.2%	16.9%
0.8%	0.0%	13.3%	13.8%	2.1%	20.4%	2.5%	24.2%	22.9%
0.0%	0.0%	11.0%	7.7%	1.1%	13.2%	0.0%	24.2%	17.6%
0.0%	1.1%	28.4%	2.3%	1.1%	18.2%	2.3%	17.0%	3.4%
1.2%	0.0%	7.1%	11.8%	0.0%	24.7%	0.0%	9.4%	10.6%
0.0%	0.0%	13.4%	6.0%	0.0%	10.4%	1.5%	22.4%	13.4%
1.2%	0.0%	27.9%	25.5%	0.6%	29.1%	3.0%	19.4%	23.6%
2.2%	0.0%	40.0%	4.4%	0.0%	6.7%	4.4%	51.1%	4.4%
0.0%	0.0%	38.9%	30.2%	0.0%	16.7%	2.4%	46.8%	31.7%
0.0%	0.0%	23.0%	16.2%	0.0%	24.3%	0.0%	35.1%	24.3%
1.5%	0.0%	27.9%	5.9%	1.5%	10.3%	1.5%	23.5%	20.6%
0.0%	0.0%	16.5%	3.1%	2.1%	12.4%	4.1%	13.4%	11.3%
0.0%	0.0%	29.2%	1.4%	0.0%	5.6%	1.4%	37.5%	13.9%
0.0%	0.0%	1.9%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	28.3%	17.0%
0.0%	0.0%	15.4%	12.1%	0.0%	9.9%	1.1%	11.0%	30.8%
0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	19.6%	8.7%
0.2%	0.0%	24.6%	12.5%	1.3%	41.5%	0.2%	0.8%	20.3%

Taking vehicle without lawful authority	Usage of drugs	Cultivating the drugs	Trafficking of narcotic drugs	Handling of drugs	Possession of drugs	Theft of Motorcycle parts	Theft of M/V	Theft from M/V
0.0%	50.6%	0.0%	1.1%	9.0%	1.1%	4.5%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	29.4%	1.6%	10.3%	7.1%	8.7%	1.6%	0.0%	1.6%
0.0%	55.0%	0.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	7.5%	2.5%	0.0%
0.0%	51.8%	0.0%	6.0%	1.2%	4.8%	3.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	53.4%	1.7%	0.0%	6.9%	6.9%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	11.9%	0.0%	6.8%	5.1%	3.4%	5.1%	0.0%	1.7%
0.0%	62.9%	2.5%	4.2%	11.7%	15.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	54.9%	0.0%	1.1%	8.8%	7.7%	6.6%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	20.5%	0.0%	4.5%	1.1%	4.5%	8.0%	0.0%	1.1%
0.0%	63.5%	4.7%	7.1%	12.9%	14.1%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	49.3%	1.5%	4.5%	11.9%	9.0%	6.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	55.8%	1.8%	1.8%	6.7%	12.7%	2.4%	1.8%	0.0%
0.0%	48.9%	4.4%	6.7%	20.0%	17.8%	22.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	73.8%	2.4%	2.4%	4.0%	12.7%	7.9%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	63.5%	1.4%	1.4%	0.0%	23.0%	8.1%	1.4%	0.0%
0.0%	52.9%	1.5%	1.5%	30.9%	30.9%	22.1%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	29.9%	1.0%	6.2%	10.3%	11.3%	5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	40.3%	1.4%	4.2%	22.2%	29.2%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	26.4%	0.0%	1.9%	3.8%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	28.6%	0.0%	4.4%	5.5%	6.6%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%
0.0%	30.4%	2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	49.1%	1.2%	7.1%	6.1%	7.1%	2.5%	1.0%	1.5%

Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Bribe	Soliciting bribe	Fraud /Forgery offences	Currency Forgery	Obtaining by False Pretense	Neglige Acts	Arson	Malicious Damage of property	Driving under influence of alcohol
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
3.2%	3.2%	0.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.8%
2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	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%
29.3%	27.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
5.1%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%
2.5%	2.9%	0.0%	2.1%	2.1%	0.0%	1.3%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8.8%	9.9%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	1.1%	2.2%	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%	1.1%	0.0%
5.9%	5.9%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.0%
7.5%	7.5%	0.0%	4.5%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
14.5%	2.4%	0.0%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	2.4%	1.8%
33.3%	35.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	0.0%	4.4%
6.3%	0.8%	0.0%	4.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%
2.7%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.7%
33.8%	33.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	5.9%	0.0%	17.6%	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%	4.4%
0.0%	0.0%	2.1%	14.4%	16.5%	0.0%	0.0%	3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%
4.2%	4.2%	0.0%	2.8%	2.8%	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%	1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	1.1%	0.0%	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%
2.9%	3.5%	0.0%	1.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.0%	0.8%	0.2%

Child labor	Cyber crimes gambling	Theft of farm produce	Threat to Kill	Illegal removal of forest produce	Grievous Bodily Harm	Bag snatching	Demanding by False Pretense	Accepting Free gifts
0.0%	0.0%	42.7%	0.0%	3.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
1.2%	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%	1.7%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	1.3%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.9%	0.0%	0.4%
0.0%	0.0%	4.4%	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%	5.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	3.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	1.5%
0.0%	1.2%	9.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	6.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	2.2%	2.2%
0.0%	0.0%	30.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	25.7%	0.0%	0.0%	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%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%	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%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.0%	0.0%	8.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Totals	Trespass upon private land	Extortion	Illegal possession of fire arms	Attempted murder	Forceful detainer	Environmental pollution	Being in the country illegally
3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%
5.3%	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%
3.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.5%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%
10.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%
3.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.3%	0.0%	0.0%
3.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
3.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6.9%	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%
5.3%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%
3.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	4.4%	0.0%	0.0%
4.1%	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%
2.2%	0.0%	0.0%	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%
1.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
21.9%	0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.0%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%



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