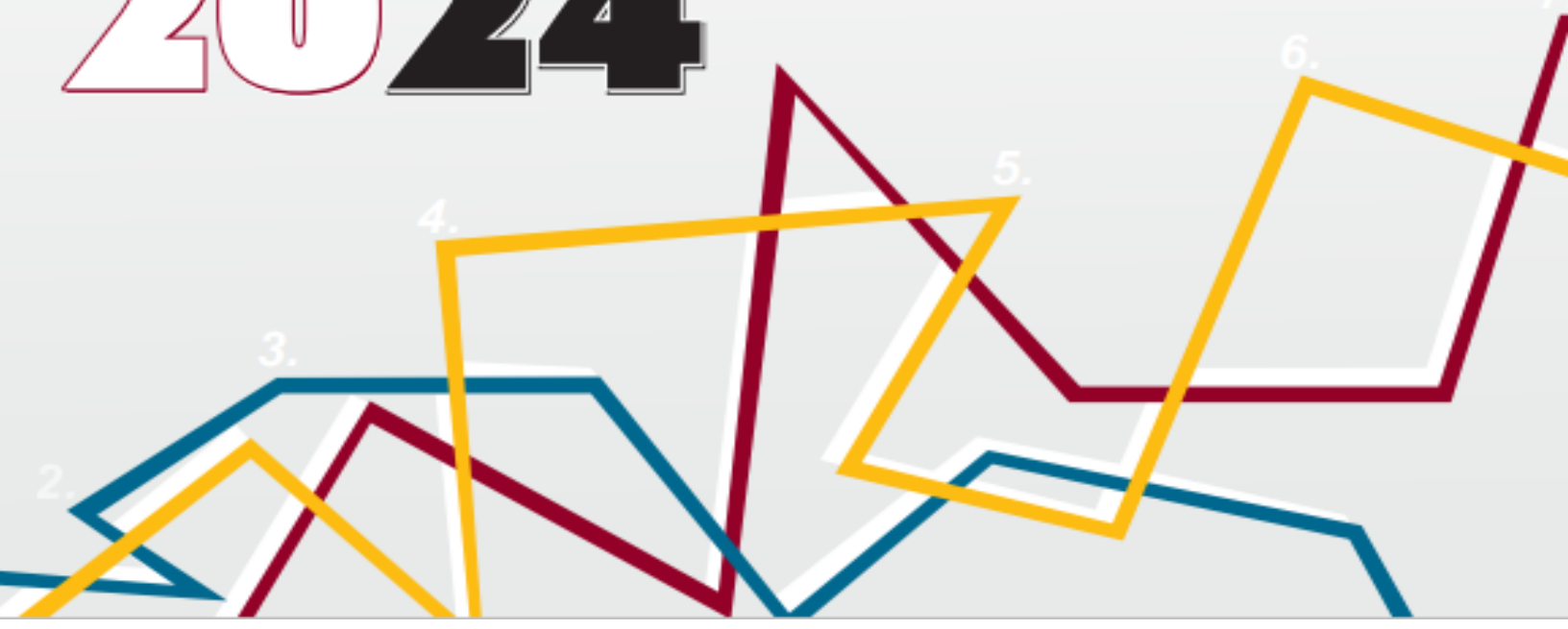




ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS REPORT 2024



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I. Preface

It is with a great sense of responsibility and commitment that we present the Annual Crime Statistics Report for the year 2024. This publication reflects the Botswana Police Service's (BPS) unwavering dedication to ensuring the safety and security of all citizens. The report offers a comprehensive overview of crime trends in the country, serving as a vital tool for informing public policy, evaluating progress, and guiding strategic, evidence-based interventions aimed at crime prevention and control.

The 2024 report marks a significant milestone in the ongoing implementation of the Police Sector Statistic Plan. Over the past eight years, crime has shown a slight but consistent downward trend, with an overall decrease of 0.6%. In 2024, the BPS registered 146,529 offences, representing a significant reduction of 13,151 cases (8%) compared to the previous year. A further analysis revealed that Penal Code offences accounted for the majority of recorded crimes, among which, offences against property were the most prevalent, constituting 50% of the total.

This report places special emphasis on eleven selected serious crimes, analysed using both numerical and categorical variables including victim characteristics, perpetrator profiles, and incident contexts. In 2024, these selected serious crimes totalled 14,560 cases, down from 17,054 in 2023, reflecting a 14.6% reduction. The report further analysed 5,929 victims under offences with which the person was targeted such as robbery, murder, threat to kill, rape and defilement of persons under the age of 18 years. The analysis generally proved that women were disproportionately affected, representing 85% (5,040) of the victims. Conversely, a total of 5,766 individuals identified as perpetrators were analysed in regard to all the selected offences, with 98% of them being male. Worthy of note is that the perpetrator numbers relate to only those were dealt with by the time of reporting.

The data highlights a strong correlation between unemployment and victimisation, with 65% of victims and the majority of perpetrators being unemployed and unmarried. The most common victim-perpetrator relationships involved romantic partners, strangers, and acquaintances, while a few incidents involving friends and relatives were registered.

A distinct analysis of cases shows that jealousy (33.8%) and arguments (26.4%) were the most common motives in murder cases. Also, the most frequently used weapons in aggravated offences, such as murder and robbery cases, are knives. Geographically, most incidents of rape, threats to kill, defilement, murder, and motor vehicle theft occurred within the victims' residences. However, defilement was most prevalent in perpetrators' homes, while human trafficking incidents predominantly happened on the streets.

As we reflect on these findings, the BPS reaffirms its commitment to safeguarding communities across the country. The insights gained from this report will continue to shape our direction and facilitate strengthening of our strategies in the fight against crime.

1 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Crime Statistics Report 2024 showcases the crime patterns and evolving trends of crime incidence across the country. The report serves as a guiding tool for formulation of effective data driven policies, strategies and initiatives that can be put in place to combat crime prevalence within our nation.

The report is meticulously structured into 5 chapters, each intended to distinctively elucidate crime pervasiveness in Botswana;

- Chapter 1: The Introduction
- Chapter 2: Crime overview
- Chapter 3: Analysis of selected serious crime
- Chapter 4: Summary of findings
- Chapter 5: Public Safety & Protection Performance Indicators.

Chapter 2 entails a comprehensive overview of the crime landscape in Botswana over. By disaggregating data at the national, divisional, and district levels, the report presents trends and distributions of various crime statistics. This approach utilises table formats, allowing for appreciation of progress.

In order to understand the manifestation of public safety and security, socio-economic as well as geographical factors are systematically examined looking at eleven (11) selected serious crimes, unveiling an exhaustive profile of the prevalence of these crimes. Specifically, the analysis focus on three critical aspects;

- Victims Descriptions: involved (age, sex, marital status, educational status, employment status and relationship to the perpetrator),
- Perpetrators Descriptions (age, sex, marital status, educational status, employment status)
- Event Descriptions (time, date, month, weapon/implement used, location).

A brief summary of key findings deduced from the analysis of these selected crimes is provided in Chapter 4.

Chapter 5 furnishes Public Safety and Protection Performance Indicators for the Transitional National Development Plan II (TNDP II) along with Agenda 2030 for sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which measures the effectiveness of police officer's efforts towards Public Safety and Protection.

1.1 REFERENCE PERIOD

The empirical data covers a period from the dawn of 1st January 2024 till close of 31st December 2024.

1.2 METHODOLOGY

Primary data is collected from victims and perpetrators using Case Docket consisting of Form BP 19 (commonly known as Complaint form), Statements and Diaries and is then transferred into the Crime Register where updates are regularly made concerning respective dockets. Data is later analysed through a Crime Statistics Data Collection Tool.

1.3 LIMITATIONS

The report analyses cases reported in a year period whether completed or not. In this regard, data is based on latest statuses of investigations during the time of reporting and some facts and descriptions may change once the case has progressed beyond preliminary investigations and/or investigations are complete.

2 CRIME OVERVIEW

2.1 CRIME TRENDS

The general crime statistics in Botswana shows a discrete pattern of variation over the last six years. Following the period of post pandemic instability, a significant decline in offenses was noted in 2020. However, this was followed by a sharp increase, with a surge in cases for the period 2022 (+20.0% growth). This trend has since changed, with a decrease in crime rates for both period of 2023 and 2024. For the year under review, total offenses declined by 8.2% compared to 2023, mainly attributed to a 10.6% decline in Penal Code cases.

Table 1 : Crime Trend (2018-2024)

Year	Offence Category		Total	Growth
	Penal Code	Other Statutes (excluding traffic)		
2019	110,377	50,503	160,517	-1.6%
2020	94,039	29,862	123,901	-22.8%
2021	102,472	41,833	144,305	16.5%
2022	120,015	53,125	173,140	20.0%
2023	120,582	39,098	159,680	-7.8%
2024	107,757	38,772	146,529	-8.2%

2.1.1 Crime Trends by Police Divisions

All five Divisions experienced a reduction in crime during the year under review, indicating a widespread improvement in public safety. The Southern Division continues to register the highest number of offences, emphasising its status as a high-crime area requiring sustained focus. In 2024, Southern recorded 54,021 offences, followed by North West and Northern divisions with 14,085 and 23,534 offences respectively. While the South-Central division's crime trend has remained largely consistent from 2019 to 2024, it's important to highlight that the Southern Division includes two districts from the South-Central Division (which reported 54,021 offenses) and three districts from the Southern Division.

Table 2: Crime Trends by Police Divisions (2019-2024)

Year	Southern	North Central	Northern	North West	South Central
2019	28,815	32,399	41,359	-	57,944
2020	25,290	24,132	28,184	-	46,310
2021	26,949	31,502	30,335	-	55,519
2022	28,169	41,558	24,803	16,698	61,912
2023	26,619	33,452	26,242	15,455	57,912
2024	25,925	28,964	23,534	14,085	54,021

2.2 CRIME DISTRIBUTION

In order to appreciate the extent of crime across the country, crime is distributed according to Police Divisions and Districts.

2.2.1 Crime Distribution by Police Divisions

The occurrence of crime is uneven amongst Police Divisions, with significant concentration in specific areas. The South-Central Division accounted for the largest share of offenses, with 54,021 representing 36.9% of the national total. This was followed by the North Central Division with 28,964 offences (19.8%). Penal Code offences continue to rank highest across all divisions, underscoring their importance in determining the kind of crime in the country.

Table 3: Distribution of Crime by Police Divisions

Police Division	Penal Code			Other Statutes (excluding traffic)		
	2023	2024	Growth (%)	2023	2024	Growth (%)
Southern	20,756	18,684	-10	5,863	7,241	23.5
North Central	23,787	19,871	-16.5	9,665	9,093	-5.9
Northern	16,819	14,463	-14.0	9,423	9,071	-3.7
North West	11,939	10,414	-12.8	3,516	3,671	4.4
South Central	47,281	44,325	-6.3	10,631	9,696	-8.8
Total	120,582	107,757	-10.6	39,098	38,772	-0.8

2.2.2 Crime Distribution by Police Districts

Crime was not evenly distributed across all the seventeen (17) Police Districts and highly concentrated in districts with dense urban populations. No. 13 (Mogoditshane) and No. 3 (Gaborone) are primary crime hotspots, accounting for 17.7% and 15.6% of all offenses, respectively. Conversely, No.17 (Shakawe) recorded the lowest number of offenses with 1.0% of the total.

Table 4: Distribution of Crime by Police Districts

Police District	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Relative Value
No.1 – Kutlwano	8,454	3,385	11,839	8.1%
No.2 – Palapye	9,179	2,784	11,963	8.2%
No.3 – Gaborone	18,130	4,739	22,869	15.6%
No.4 – Lobatse	4,006	1,333	5,339	3.6%
No.5 – Maun	6,478	1,272	7,750	5.3%
No.6 – Gantsi	1,512	711	2,223	1.5%
No.7 – Kasane	1,335	1,294	2,629	1.8%
No.8 – Letlhakane	2,637	684	3,321	2.3%
No.9 – Tsabong	1,827	797	2,624	1.8%
No.10 - S/Phikwe	4,157	1,532	5,689	3.9%
No.11 – Molepolole	7,717	2,953	10,670	7.3%
No.12 – Mochudi	4,289	941	5,230	3.6%
No.13 - Mogoditshane	21,906	4,016	25,922	17.7%
No.14 – Kanye	5,134	2,158	7,292	5.0%
No.15 – Francistown	6,009	5,686	11,695	8.0%
No.16 – Mahalapye	3,898	4,093	7,991	5.5%
No.17 – Shakawe	1,089	394	1,483	1.0%
Total	107,757	38,772	146,529	100.0%

2.2.3 Crime Trend by Police Districts

Crime registered in various Police Districts reduced as compared to the preceding year, except for No. 1 (Kutlwano), which saw a slight increase in its total number of offenses. A significant reduction in crime was registered in No. 8 (Letlhakane) and No. 10 (S/Phikwe), with total crime growth rates of -16.7% and -12.6%, respectively. Other Statutes reduced at higher percentages ranging from 66.2% and 2.4%.

Table 5: Trend of crime by Police Districts

Police District	Penal Code			Other Statutes (excluding traffic)			Total		
	2023	2024	Growth	2023	2024	Growth	2023	2024	Growth
No.1 – Kutlwano	9,459	8,454	-10.6%	2,943	3,385	45.8%	12,402	11,839	-4.5%
No.2 – Palapye	10,346	9,179	-11.3%	2,637	2,784	-44.6%	12,983	11,963	-7.9%
No.3 – Gaborone	19,432	18,130	-6.7%	4,896	4,739	-40.9%	24,328	22,869	-6.0%
No.4 – Lobatse	4,095	4,006	-2.2%	1,033	1,333	-47.4%	5,128	5,339	4.1%
No.5 – Maun	7,768	6,478	-16.6%	1,546	1,272	-19.2%	9,314	7,750	-16.8%
No.6 – Gantsi	1,610	1,512	-6.1%	733	711	-40.1%	2,343	2,223	-5.1%
No.7 – Kasane	1,490	1,335	-10.4%	935	1,294	1.8%	2,425	2,629	8.4%
No.8 – Letlhakane	3,175	2,637	-16.9%	814	684	-66.2%	3,989	3,321	-16.7%
No.9 – Tsabong	1,910	1,827	-4.3%	778	797	-2.4%	2,688	2,624	-2.4%
No.10 – S/Phikwe	4,942	4,157	-15.9%	1,564	1,532	-41.1%	6,506	5,689	-12.6%
No.11 – Molepolole	9,221	7,717	-16.3%	2,529	2,953	19.8%	11,750	10,670	-9.2%
No.12 – Mochudi	4,307	4,289	-0.4%	1,164	941	-33.5%	5,471	5,230	-4.4%
No.13 – Mogoditshane	23,542	21,906	-6.9%	4,571	4,016	-17.2%	28,113	25,922	-7.8%
No.14 – Kanye	5,530	5,134	-7.2%	1,523	2,158	13.4%	7,053	7,292	3.4%
No.15 – Francistown	7,360	6,009	-18.4%	6,480	5,686	-10.6%	13,840	11,695	-15.5%
No.16 – Mahalapye	5,324	3,898	-26.8%	4,650	4,093	-50.7%	9,974	7,991	-19.9%
No.17 – Shakawe	1,071	1,089	1.7%	302	394	-14.3%	1,373	1,483	8.0%
Total	120,582	107,757	-10.6%	39,098	38,722	-27.1%	159,680	146,529	-8.2%

3 TREND OF PENAL CODE CRIME

For the year under review, most Penal Code offenses across all 11 categories declined. However, analysis reveals a significant shift in criminal activity, with notable increases in Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices (53.8%) and Attempts & Conspiracies to Commit Crimes & Accessories after the Fact (171.4%). The most prevalent crime categories, Offences Relating to Property and Offences against the Person, which constitute the majority of offenses, saw declines of 13.3% and 6.8%, respectively. Despite the high numbers registered across crime categories, Indecent Advertisement remains with no recording of offences for three consistent years.

Table 6: Trend of Penal Code crime by category

Type of Crime	2022	2023	2024	Growth	Relative value
Offences Against Public Order	1,832	1,775	1,728	-2.6%	1.6%
Offences Against Administration of Lawful Authority	553	591	517	-12.5%	0.5%
Offences Injurious to the Public in general	18,266	17,330	15,656	-9.7%	14.5%
Offences Against the Person	31,359	30,790	28,701	-6.8%	26.6%
Offences Relating to Property	59,440	62,056	53,830	-13.3%	50.0%
Malicious Injuries to Property	8,239	7,700	7,012	-8.9%	6.5%
Forgery	298	320	274	-14.4%	0.3%
Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices	7	13	20	53.8%	0.0%
Attempts & Conspiracies to Commit Crimes & Accessories after the Fact	21	7	19	171.4%	0.0%
Indecent Advertisement	0	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Total	120,015	120,582	107,757	-10.6%	100.0%

3.1 Trend of Selected Serious Offences

Out of the eleven (11) selected serious offences analysed, a noteworthy decline of 14.6% was observed across all categories from 2023 to 2024. Throughout the year under review, Offences relating to Property declined by 17.6%, while Offences Injurious to the Public in General and Offences against Person followed with declines of 9.0% and 5.7% respectively. Nonetheless, there is a troubling incline in the number of murder offences with reflecting 4.7% growth rate.

Table 7: Trend of Selected Serious Offences

Offence Category	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Offences Relating to Property						
House Breaking & Theft	2459	2216	2682	3284	3190	2816
Burglary & Theft	1904	1836	2063	2252	2060	1714
Store Breaking & Theft	1762	1402	1706	2265	2031	1687
Robbery	1170	1022	1212	1518	1392	981
Stock Theft	1856	1902	1625	2346	2786	2291
Theft of Motor Vehicle	185	115	138	243	311	205
Sub Total	9336	8493	9426	11908	11770	9694
Offences Against the Person						
Murder	320	221	273	310	322	337
Threat to Kill	678	836	970	1059	913	845
Sub Total	998	1057	1243	1369	1235	1182
Offences Injurious to the Public in General						
Rape	2265	1919	2111	2481	2296	2018
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	1208	1825	2033	2059	1753	1666
Sub Total	3473	3744	4144	4540	4049	3684
Grand Total	13807	13294	14813	17817	17054	14560
Growth		-3.7%	11.4%	20.3%	-4.3%	-14.6

3.1.1 Selected Serious Offences by Police Divisions

In 2024, Offences Relating to Property remained prevalent across all divisions. The South-Central Division is a hotspot for crime, accounting for 4,155 (28.5%) of the total crime, largely driven by property offences. In contrast, the North West Division recorded the lowest crimes across all divisions. Nevertheless, North Central division stands out for having the highest numbers in murder with 113 representing (33.5%) of the total.

Table 8: Trend of Selected Offences by Police Divisions

Offence Category	Northern	N/West	N/Central	S/Central	South	Total
Offences Relating to Property						
House Breaking & Theft	423	240	645	1001	507	2816
Burglary & Theft	297	116	284	775	242	1714
Store breaking & Theft	186	132	421	586	362	1687
Robbery	125	48	126	455	227	981
Stock Theft	255	290	790	208	748	2291
Theft of Motor Vehicle	22	10	21	104	48	205
Sub Total	1308	836	2287	3129	2134	9694
Offences Against the Person						
Murder	40	40	113	62	82	337
Threats to Kill	155	82	121	165	322	849
Sub Total	195	122	234	227	404	1182
Offences Injurious to the Public in General						
Rape	274	239	563	467	475	2018
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years	259	217	431	332	427	1666
Sub Total	533	456	994	799	902	3684
Total	2036	1414	3515	4155	3440	14560

3.2 Road Traffic Offences

Road Traffic safety remains a priority in Botswana Police Service, resulting in a decline of Road Traffic offences. For the year under review, offenses decreased by (3.1%) from 356,872 cases recorded in the previous year to 345,857 cases registered in 2024. PSV offences skyrocketed by 5,296 cases (124.5%) from 4,254 cases in 2023 to 9,550 cases in 2024.

Table 9: Trend of Road Traffic Offences

Traffic Offences	2023	2024	Change
Speeding	62,973	84,293	33.9%
Drunken Driving	36,944	32,984	-10.7%
Driving without license	6,362	6,108	-4.0%
Failure to wear seat belt	13,723	15,561	13.4%
Careless driving	6,907	6,556	-5.1%
Use of mobile phone whilst driving	7,180	10,476	45.9%
PSV offences	4,254	9,550	124.5%
Failure to produce driving license	35,402	28,573	-19.3%
Failure to obey traffic lights	12,880	9,630	-25.2%
Other offences	170,247	142,126	-16.5%
Total	356,872	345,857	-3.1%

3.3 Targets of Violence

3.3.1 Victims

For the year under review, a total of 5,929 individuals fell victim to the eleven (11) selected serious crimes. Females are disproportionately affected, constituting an overwhelming 85.0% of all victims. Notwithstanding this, young people remained particularly vulnerable, with the 11-20 age group representing the largest share of victims at 38.7%, followed by the 21-30 age group at 23.3%.

Table 10: Victims by Age and Sex

Age Group	Sex		Total	Percentage (%)
	M	F		
00-05	13	33	46	0.8%
06-10	42	60	102	1.7%
11-15	14	678	692	11.7%
16-20	68	1531	1599	27.0%
21-25	93	525	618	10.4%
26-30	136	627	763	12.9%
31-35	130	562	692	11.7%
36-40	110	436	546	9.2%
41-45	104	252	356	6.0%
46-50	94	154	248	4.2%
51-55	28	82	110	1.9%
56-60	28	47	75	1.3%
61-65	15	22	37	0.6%
66-70	6	8	14	0.2%
71-75	4	8	12	0.2%
76-80	3	5	8	0.1%
81-85	1	6	7	0.1%
86-90	0	1	1	0.0%
91-95	0	2	2	0.0%
96+	0	1	1	0.0%
Total	889	5040	5929	100.0%

3.3.2 Perpetrators

In the year 2024, the results highlight a significant disparity in perpetrators with a total of 5766 individuals, with males being tremendously involved accounting for 98.0% of the total perpetrators. There is a significant concentration of perpetrators in the 26-30 years age group representing (1162) 20.2% perpetrators, followed by 21-25 years and 31-35 years with 1131 (19.6%) and 1005 (17.4%) perpetrators respectively.

Table 11: Perpetrators by Age and Sex

Age Group	Sex		Total	Percentage
	M	F		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	48	3	51	0.9%
16-20	591	7	598	10.4%
21-25	1120	11	1131	19.6%
26-30	1152	10	1162	20.2%
31-35	987	18	1005	17.4%
36-40	815	17	832	14.4%
41-45	462	23	485	8.4%
46-50	262	8	270	4.7%
51-55	117	6	123	2.1%
56-60	52	4	56	1.0%
61-65	24	3	27	0.5%
66-70	10	3	13	0.2%
71-75	9	2	11	0.2%
76-80	2	0	2	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	5651	115	5766	100.0%

3.3.3 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

The most significant number of incidents involved individuals who were romantically linked, which accounted for 49.6% of the total perpetrators seconded by the category of strangers with 26.8% of the total. The list incidents recorded involved individuals who are Friends and relative, accounting for 5.4% and 5.5%, respectively.

Table 12: Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Cases	Percentage
Stranger	1303	26.8%
Acquaintance	618	12.7%
Friend	265	5.4%
Romantic Link	2413	49.6%
Relative	267	5.5%
Total	4866	100.0%

4 CRIME DATA DISAGGREGATION

Crime data disaggregation is an approach for enhancing our understanding of criminal activity and improving public safety. The process allows for an examination of individual events—what occurred, when and where it happened—alongside critical characteristics of victims and perpetrators. By breaking down broad crime statistics into smaller, more detailed categories, valuable insights into the dynamics of crime can be gained.

Understanding demographics, relationships, and offender statuses is essential for identifying trends and patterns within the data. This knowledge enables the development of targeted strategies to address specific issues and allocate resources more effectively.

Engaging in thorough analysis not only sheds light on underlying risk factors but also empowers communities to take proactive steps toward prevention. A commitment to this data-driven approach not only uncovers underlying risk factors but also empowers communities to actively participate in prevention.

The Annual Crime Statistics Report focuses on presenting a comprehensive analysis of disaggregated crime data related to serious criminal offences. These offences hold considerable importance due to their inherent severity and the profound impact they can inflict on individuals and communities. Serious crimes typically include acts of violence, substantial financial losses, or significant breaches of public trust.

4.1 MURDER

According to Section 202 of the Penal Code (Cap. 08:01) of Botswana laws, murder is any person who of malice aforethought causes the death of another person by an unlawful act or omission is guilty of murder.

4.1.1 Event Description

4.1.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

For the year under review, a total of 337 murder cases were reported and a significant number of cases occurred during the nighttime, representing 59.9% of the reported murder incidents. These crimes were overwhelmingly concentrated on weekends, accounting for 68.2% of all reported murder cases.

Table 1a: Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hrs)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	%
0001 - 0200	9	2	1	1	3	2	12	30	8.9%
0201 - 0400	6	6	0	1	0	4	2	19	5.6%
0401 - 0600	2	5	3	5	0	4	4	23	6.8%
0601 - 0800	1	4	3	3	2	4	6	23	6.8%
0801 - 1000	4	1	2	4	2	3	7	23	6.8%
1001 - 1200	2	2	4	4	2	4	6	24	7.1%
1201 - 1400	4	0	2	3	4	1	2	16	4.7%
1401 - 1600	3	0	3	4	5	3	5	23	6.8%
1601 - 1800	1	3	2	5	4	6	5	26	7.7%
1801 - 2000	5	4	1	6	4	6	8	34	10.1%
2001 - 2200	14	4	4	3	4	6	7	42	12.5%
2201 - 0000	4	3	2	6	5	12	22	54	16.0%
Total	55	34	27	45	35	55	86	337	100.0%

4.1.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The seasonal variation shows a spike of cases towards the end of the year. Murder incidents gravitated in December with 43 incidents, accounting for (12.8%), followed by September and October with 34 (10.1%) incidents each. Few cases of murder were recorded in February, accounting for 5.9% of the total cases.

Table 1 a : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	22	6.5%
February	20	5.9%
March	22	6.5%
April	27	8.0%
May	26	7.7%
June	31	9.2%
July	30	8.9%
August	24	7.1%
September	34	10.1%
October	34	10.1%
November	24	7.1%
December	43	12.8%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.1.3 Type of Weapon Used

The most common weapon used in committing murder was knives accounting for 139 (41.2%) incidents. The second most frequent was the category of 'Others', which consists of bare hands, chairs, spanner and stones accounted for 55 (16.3%) incidents.

Table 1 b : Type of Weapon Used

Weapon Used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Firearms	10	3.0%
Knives	139	41.2%
Axe	19	5.6%
Garden Tool	22	6.5%
Sharp Instrument	48	14.2%
Blunt Instrument	44	13.1%
Other	55	16.3%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.1.4 Location of Crime Incidents

The majority of murder cases occurred at the Victim's home, which accounted for 107 (31.8%), followed by incidents at entertainment areas with 83 incidents (24.6). A total of 52 (15.4%) incidents occurred within the perpetrator's home. Streets and Bushy areas registered a moderate number of incidents 34 (10.1%) and 32 (9.5%), respectively. Locations including work place, recreational areas and shopping malls have lower number of incidents registering 2 (0.6%), 10 (2.7%) and 1 (0.3%) of the total incidents, respectively. Other category has 16 incidents (4.7%), indicating that there are other locations not specifically listed that contribute to the overall count.

Table 1 c: Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases
Victim's home	107
Perpetrator's home	52
Work place	2
Entertainment area	83
Recreational area	10
Shopping malls	1
Streets	34
Bushy area	32
Other	16

4.1.1.5 Motive for Committing Crime

Jealousy is the most prevalent motive, accounting for 33.8% of the total, this suggests that jealousy plays a significant role in the incidents being recorded. Argument is the second most common motive, with 26.4%, revenge follows with 15.4%. Gain, accounts for 11.6% and conviction & hate are also notable registering (7.1%). Thrill 3.0%, Concealment 1.2% and other 1.5% are relatively less frequent.

Table 1 d : Motive for Committing Crime

Motive	No. of Cases	Percentage
Gain	39	11.6%
Jealousy	114	33.8%
Revenge	52	15.4%
Concealment	4	1.2%
Thrill	10	3.0%
Argument	89	26.4%
Conviction & hate	24	7.1%
Other	5	1.5%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.2 Victim Description

4.1.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

Domestic and interpersonal conflicts are a significant driver of crime, for the year under review, jealousy was the most widespread motive, accounting for 33.8% of the total. Arguments were the second most common motive, with 26.4%, followed by revenge follows with 15.4%. Motives in regard to gain (11.6) and conviction & hate (7.1%) were also notable. Less frequent motives included thrill (3.0%), concealment (1.2%), and other reasons with (1.5%), highlighting that a substantial portion of these crimes are rooted in emotional disputes rather than other factors.

Table 1 e : Motive for Committing Crime

Motive	No. of Cases	Percentage
Gain	39	11.6%
Jealousy	114	33.8%
Revenge	52	15.4%
Concealment	4	1.2%
Thrill	10	3.0%
Argument	89	26.4%
Conviction & hate	24	7.1%
Other	5	1.5%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.2.2 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The majority of victims of murder were males, recording 285 cases (54.9%) while female victims accounted for 152 cases (45.1%). Notwithstanding this, a concentration of victims belonged to the 26-30 age group, which recorded the highest number of incidents with 62 (18.4%).

Table 1 f : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
00-05	10	6	16	4.7%
06-10	7	0	7	2.1%
11-15	5	2	7	2.1%
16-20	15	14	29	8.6%
21-25	21	19	40	11.9%
26-30	29	33	62	18.4%
31-35	32	21	53	15.7%
36-40	25	21	46	13.6%
41-45	13	10	23	6.8%
46-50	17	8	25	7.4%
51-55	4	8	12	3.6%
56-60	3	5	8	2.4%
61-65	2	0	2	0.6%
66-70	0	1	1	0.3%
71-75	1	2	3	0.9%
76-80	1	0	1	0.3%
81-85	0	1	1	0.3%
86-90	0	1	1	0.3%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	185	152	337	100.0%

4.1.2.3 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

The majority of incidents involved perpetrators who had personal connections with the victims, either as an acquaintance, friend, relative and romantic partner with 251 (74.5%) incidents.

Table 1 g : Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Victims	Percentage
Stranger	86	25.5
Acquaintance	62	18.4
Friend	34	10.1
Romantic Link	125	37.1
Relative	30	8.9
Total	337	100.0

4.1.2.4 Victim Marital Status

For the year under review, most of the victims had never married but living together, accounting for 79.5% and 13.6%, correspondingly. It is however important to note that there were no recorded victims with a marital status of 'separated'.

Table 1 h : Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	21	6.2
Never Married	268	79.5
Living Together	46	13.6
Separated	0	0.0
Divorced	1	0.3
Widowed	1	0.3
Total	337	100.0

4.1.2.5 Victim Level of Education Attained

A greater portion of incidents involved victims who have attained at least a primary school level with 297 (88.1%). While victims who attained tertiary school, level recorded the list number.

Table 1 i : Victim Level of Education

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	40	11.9%
Primary	83	24.6%
Secondary	183	54.3%
Tertiary	31	9.2%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.2.6 Victim Employment Status

A significant portion of incidents involved unemployed victims with 237 (70.3%). Employed victims along with self-employed victims represented 100 (29.7%) incidents.

Table 1 j : Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	55	16.3%
Self-employed	45	13.4%
Unemployed	237	70.3%
Total	337	100.0%

4.1.3 Perpetrator Description

4.1.3.1 Perpetrator by Age and Sex

A total of 324 individuals committed murder in the year 2024 and predominantly were male 292 (90.1%). The age of offenders ranged from 11 to 80 years, with the highest concentration falling within the 31-40 age group (40.4%) and the 21-30 age group (37.0%). The highest number of murder cases were committed by males in their 20s and 30s.

Table 1 k : Perpetrator by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	1	0	1	0.3%
16-20	21	5	26	8.0%
21-25	39	5	44	13.6%
26-30	71	5	76	23.5%
31-35	69	6	75	23.1%
36-40	52	4	56	17.3%
41-45	14	2	16	4.9%
46-50	12	2	14	4.3%
51-55	4	0	4	1.2%
56-60	4	1	5	1.5%
61-65	2	1	3	0.9%
66-70	1	1	2	0.6%
71-75	1	0	1	0.3%
76-80	1	0	1	0.3%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	292	32	324	100.0%

4.1.3.2 Perpetrator Marital Status

Never-married perpetrators made up 81.2% of the total incidents. It is worth noting that no incidents involving widowed perpetrators were recorded in the year under review. The second most common category was living together constituting 15.7% of the incidents. Married perpetrators registered 7 (2.2%) cases. While incidents involving separated individuals constituted 0.6% of the total cases and a single divorced perpetrator (0.3%). It is also notable that no incidents involving widowed perpetrators were recorded.

Table 1 l: Perpetrator Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	7	2.2%
Never Married	263	81.2%
Living Together	51	15.7%
Separated	2	0.6%
Divorced	1	0.3%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	324	100.0%

4.1.3.3 Perpetrator Level of Education Attained

Perpetrators who have acquired primary education accounted for majority of cases, with 154 (47.5%) of the total incidents. While perpetrators with a secondary education constituted 33.6% (109) of the total. The remaining perpetrators had either an education below primary level (13.6% or 44 cases) or a tertiary qualification, which represented the smallest group at just 5.2% (17 cases)

Table 1 m: Perpetrator Level of Education

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	44	13.6%
Primary	154	47.5%
Secondary	109	33.6%
Tertiary	17	5.2%
Total	324	100.0%

4.1.3.4 Perpetrator Employment Status

The largest group of perpetrators were unemployed, registering 223 cases (68.8%) followed by employed and self-employed with 18.2% and 13.0% respectively.

Table 1 n : Perpetrator Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	59	18.2%
Self-employed	42	13.0%
Unemployed	223	68.8%
Total	324	100.0%

4.2 THREAT TO KILL

Definition: Any person who without lawful excuse utters or directly or indirectly causes any person to receive a threat, whether in writing or not, to kill any person is guilty of a threat to kill offence.

4.2.1 Event Description

4.2.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

During the year under review, 845 incidents were registered. Fewer cases were registered on Mondays as compared to other days with 86 (10.2%) incidents. A noticeable peak of incidents was observed during 1801-2200 hours' time interval with 212 (25.1%) incidents.

Table 2 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	27	2	10	6	4	4	32	85	10.1%
0201 - 0400	2	9	7	5	7	6	12	48	5.7%
0401 - 0600	8	4	2	5	3	7	9	38	4.5%
0601 - 0800	2	4	11	8	12	5	7	49	5.8%
0801 - 1000	12	9	4	10	10	4	3	52	6.2%
1001 - 1200	5	8	5	7	6	14	9	54	6.4%
1201 - 1400	25	13	8	9	2	6	11	74	8.8%
1401 - 1600	3	14	8	7	2	9	10	53	6.3%
1601 - 1800	17	4	22	13	13	11	11	91	10.8%
1801 - 2000	16	6	11	19	11	27	15	105	12.4%
2001 - 2200	18	9	14	11	23	15	17	107	12.7%
2201 - 0000	6	4	8	4	4	47	16	89	10.5%
Total	141	86	110	104	97	155	152	845	100.0%

4.2.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The year 2024 saw a distinct variation in the number of incidents, with a prominent peak noticed at the end of the year. December recorded the highest incidence rate, accounting for 11.7% of the total. This pattern is corroborated by November, which closely followed with 9.9% of the incidents. Other months that exhibited a high number of incidents include September (9.2%), August (9.1%), and January (9.1%). Conversely, April experienced the lowest number of incidents, with only 6.2%. The other months displayed a relatively stable distribution, with incident counts fluctuating between 60 and 69, or between 7.1% and 8.2%.

Table 2 b : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	77	9.1%
February	69	8.2%
March	67	7.9%
April	52	6.2%
May	56	6.6%
June	63	7.5%
July	60	7.1%
August	77	9.1%
September	78	9.2%
October	63	7.5%
November	84	9.9%
December	99	11.7%
Total	845	100.0%

4.2.1.3 Location of Crime Incidents

The victim and perpetrator's homes were the most common locations for these incidents, with the victim's home being particularly dominant, accounting for 327 (38.7%) while perpetrator's home followed with 213 (25.2%). Other high location areas with high occurrence of incidents included; entertainment areas, streets and work place, accounting for 126 (14.9%), 77 (9.1%) and 44 (5.2%), respectively. Recreational area, shopping malls, bushy area and other locations recorded the lowest number of incidents constituting 15 (1.8%), 14 (2.7%), 19 (2.2%) and 10 (1.2%) respectively.

Table 2 c : Location of crime incident

Location	No. of Cases
Victim's home	327
Perpetrator's home	213
Work place	44
Entertainment area	126
Recreational area	15
Shopping malls	14
Streets	77
Bushy area	19
Other	10

4.2.2 Victim Description

4.2.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The victim's age ranges from 16- 85 years, whereby majority were females with 735 accounting for 87.0%. The most affected age group was 26-30 years with 161 (19.1%) individuals.

Table 2 d : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	0	0	0	0.0%
16-20	0	43	43	5.1%
21-25	23	95	118	14.0%
26-30	15	146	161	19.1%
31-35	21	124	145	17.2%
36-40	14	127	141	16.7%
41-45	16	90	106	12.5%
46-50	8	61	69	8.2%
51-55	5	25	30	3.6%
56-60	3	12	15	1.8%
61-65	1	9	10	1.2%
66-70	2	0	2	0.2%
71-75	0	2	2	0.2%
76-80	1	1	2	0.2%
81-85	1	0	1	0.1%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	110	735	845	100.0%

4.2.2.2 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

There is a robust connection between victims and perpetrators, with most incidents taking place within established relationships. The predominant relationship type between a victim and a perpetrator was romantic, comprising a notable 70.9% of all cases (599 out of 845). Incidents involving acquaintances and relatives followed closely, accounting for 9.5% and 9.7% respectively. Conversely, incidents involving strangers were the least common, constituting merely 3.0% of the overall total.

Table 2 e: Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Cases	Percentage
Stranger	25	3.0%
Acquaintance	80	9.5%
Friend	59	7.0%
Romantic Link	599	70.9%
Relative	82	9.7%
Total	845	100.0%

4.2.2.3 Victim Marital Status

The most affected marital status of threat to kill was victims never married, which encompasses of 55.6% of the total. This was followed by individuals who fall under “living together”, “married” and “separated” with 35.3%, 4.9% and 3.4% correspondingly.

Table 2 f: Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Cases	Percentage
Married	41	4.9%
Never Married	470	55.6%
Living Together	298	35.3%
Separated	29	3.4%
Divorced	6	0.7%
Widowed	1	0.1%
Total	845	100.0%

4.2.2.4 Victim Level of Education Attained

Victims who attained secondary education constituted a high number of this crime, to kill offence had attained dissimilar level of education, with overrepresentation. The second largest group was victims with a primary education, involving 243 cases (28.8%). However, victims with a tertiary qualification made recorded 109 cases (12.9%) and those with education level below primary registered 109 (12.9%).

Table 2 g : Victim Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	55	6.5%
Primary	243	28.8%
Secondary	438	51.8%
Tertiary	109	12.9%
Total	845	100.0%

4.2.2.5 Victim Employment Status

A high number of victims were unemployed, representing a large portion of the victims, with 51.4% of the total. While employed victims accounted for 28.9% and self-employed category recorded the lowest numbers, with 19.8% of the total.

Table 2 h : Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	244	28.9%
Self-employed	167	19.8%
Unemployed	434	51.4%
Total	845	100.0%

4.2.3 Perpetrator Description

4.2.3.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

A total of 683 individuals, within age bracket of 16 to 70 years committed threat to kill offence. A high number of perpetrators fell within the late 20s to the 30s age bracket. The most persistent group was the 31 to 35 years age bracket, registering 20.2% of all the offenders. Notably, the most predominant age group was 31 to 35, 26 to 30 and 36 to 40 years representative of 20.2%, 19.7% and 17.0% respectively.

Table 2 i: Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Male	Female	Total	Percentage
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	0	0	0	0.0%
16-20	38	0	38	5.6%
21-25	81	0	81	11.9%
26-30	135	0	135	19.8%
31-35	135	3	138	20.2%
36-40	115	1	116	17.0%
41-45	81	0	81	11.9%
46-50	50	0	50	7.3%
51-55	23	0	23	3.4%
56-60	18	0	18	2.6%
61-65	1	0	1	0.1%
66-70	2	0	2	0.3%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	679	4	683	100.0%

4.2.3.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

In 2024, perpetrators were classified under different marital status. The prevalent marital status was “never married” comprising of more than half of the total (51.7%). On the contrary, “divorced” and “widowed” marital status was underrepresented with 0.4% and 0.0% separately.

Table 2 j : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	41	6.0%
Never Married	353	51.7%
Living Together	264	38.7%
Separated	22	3.2%
Divorced	3	0.4%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	683	100.0%

4.2.3.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Perpetrators who attained secondary education had largest populous representing 56.1% of the total. On the other side, below primary and tertiary levels have the smallest populous accounting for 9.1% and 10.2% respectively.

Table 2 k : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	62	9.1%
Primary	168	24.6%
Secondary	383	56.1%
Tertiary	70	10.2%
Total	683	100.0%

4.2.3.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

Individuals who committed threat to kill, had different employment status. Unemployed perpetrators were overrepresented with more than half of the total incidents (60.5%).

Table 2 l: Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	113	16.5%
Self-employed	157	23.0%
Unemployed	413	60.5%
Total	683	100.0%

4.2.3.5 Motive for Committing Crime

During the year under review, Jealousy was the dominant motive, accounting for 440 incidents, which is a massive 64.4% of the total. Argument is the second most common motive, with 203 incidents, representing 29.7%. Revenge accounts for 31 incidents (4.5%), showing a moderate level of occurrence, conviction and hate are also low, with 7 incidents (1.0%) while gain is minimal, with only 2 incidents (0.3%), concealment, thrill, and other all have zero incidents.

Table 2 m: Motive for committing crime

Motive	No. of Cases	Percentage
Gain	2	0.3%
Jealousy	440	64.4%
Revenge	31	4.5%
Concealment	0	0.0%
Thrill	0	0.0%
Argument	203	29.7%
Conviction and hate	7	1.0%
Other	0	0.0%
Total	683	100.0%

4.3 RAPE

Definition: Any person who has unlawful carnal knowledge of another person, or who causes the penetration of a sexual organ or instrument, of whatever nature, into the person of another for the purposes of sexual gratification, or who causes the penetration of another person's sexual organ into his or her person, without the consent of such other person, or with such person's consent if the consent is obtained by force or means of threats or intimidation of any kind, by fear of bodily harm, or by means of false pretenses as to the nature of the act, or, in the case of a married person, by personating that person's spouse, is guilty of the offence termed rape.

4.3.1 Event Description

4.3.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

During the year under review, a total of 2018 Rape incidents were recorded. In terms of the days of the week, Saturday had the highest number of incidents accounting for 24.0%, followed by Friday and Sunday with 17.9% and 15.6%, respectively. A high concentration of incidents occurred between time interval of 2001 to 0200 hours, especially on weekends, constituting 44.3% of the total incidents.

Table 3 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	40	22	30	25	17	50	71	255	12.6%
0201 - 0400	33	12	20	15	20	31	47	178	8.8%
0401 - 0600	32	19	15	17	25	25	37	170	8.4%
0601 - 0800	14	7	6	22	13	12	15	89	4.4%
0801 - 1000	19	17	21	17	16	16	28	134	6.6%
1001 - 1200	18	12	16	5	8	16	15	90	4.5%
1201 - 1400	9	17	8	23	11	14	15	97	4.8%
1401 - 1600	22	9	14	11	10	10	11	87	4.3%
1601 - 1800	14	6	9	11	26	17	16	99	4.9%
1801 - 2000	25	23	25	22	16	31	39	181	9.0%
2001 - 2200	48	26	32	24	34	62	74	300	14.9%
2201 - 0000	40	30	13	32	29	78	116	338	16.7%
Total	314	200	209	224	225	362	484	2018	100.0%

4.3.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The month of December had the highest number of incidents, with 211 incidents, representing 10.5% of the total. while March follows closely, with 193 incidents (9.6%) and February with 179 (8.9%). August and October recorded the lowest number of incidents, with 133 (6.6%) and 140 incidents (6.9%), respectively. The remaining months demonstrated a relatively consistent distribution of incidents, with case numbers ranging from 148 to 178 incidents, with percentages between 7.3% and 8.8%.

Table 3 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	148	7.3%
February	179	8.9%
March	193	9.6%
April	170	8.4%
May	172	8.5%
June	171	8.5%
July	178	8.8%
August	133	6.6%
September	158	7.8%
October	140	6.9%
November	165	8.2%
December	211	10.5%
Total	2018	100.0%

4.3.1.3 Location of Crime Incidents

There is a high significant portion of the incidents occurred within the victim's residence, accounting for 546 (27.1%), followed by bushy area and perpetrator's home registering, 428 (21.2%) and 384 (19.0%) of the total respectively. Entertainment area and streets accounted for a small portion of 13.4% and 13.0% respectively. Recreational area and work place locations have very low numbers of incidents 33 (1.6%) and 7 (0.3%), respectively, suggesting they are less frequent sites for the incidents being recorded. The other category has 87 (4.3%) incidents, indicating that there are other locations not specifically listed that contribute to the overall count.

Table 3 c : Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases
Victim's home	546
Perpetrator's home	384
Work place	7
Entertainment area	271
Recreational area	33
Shopping malls	0
Streets	262
Bushy area	428
Other	87

4.3.2 Victim Description

4.3.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The ages of victims for Rape ranges from 0 to 96+ years. Out of 2018 victims, 99.2% are female, while male victimisation is extremely low across all age groups accounting for 0.8% of the total. There is high a number of victims between age groups 16 to 20 years, 21 to 25 years, 26 and 30 years and 31 to 35 years collectively accounting for 65.2% of the total victims. This indicates a concentration of victimization in these age ranges.

Table 3 d : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	2	27	29	1.4%
06-10	6	48	54	2.7%
11-15	3	151	154	7.6%
16-20	0	283	283	14.0%
21-25	1	360	361	17.9%
26-30	2	351	353	17.5%
31-35	1	328	329	16.3%
36-40	0	224	224	11.1%
41-45	0	106	106	5.3%
46-50	1	46	47	2.3%
51-55	0	27	27	1.3%
56-60	0	27	27	1.3%
61-65	0	6	6	0.3%
66-70	0	5	5	0.2%
71-75	0	3	3	0.1%
76-80	0	3	3	0.1%
81-85	0	4	4	0.2%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	2	2	0.1%
96+	0	1	1	0.0%
Total	16	2002	2018	100.0%

4.3.2.2 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

A majority of cases 51.4% involved stranger relationships followed by acquaintance and romantic link relationships representing 19.0% and 18.3% of the total incidents respectively. Friend and relative relationships have lower number of incidents, with 6.3% and 4.9%, respectively.

Table 3 e : Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Cases	Percentage
Stranger	1038	51.4%
Acquaintance	384	19.0%
Friend	128	6.3%
Romantic Link	369	18.3%
Relative	99	4.9%
Total	2018	100.0%

4.3.2.3 Victim Marital Status

The majority of Rape victims were “never married”, representing 91.4%, followed by people living together accounting for 6.3% of the total. The married category registered the least number with 1.8% of the total, while the remaining recorded the lowest numbers, with percentages ranging from 0.0% to 0.3%.

Table 3 f : Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	37	1.8%
Never Married	1844	91.4%
Living Together	127	6.3%
Separated	6	0.3%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	4	0.2%
Total	2018	100.0%

4.3.2.4 Victim Level of Education Attained

Victims with secondary education accounted for 60.4% of the total victims, followed by Primary education with 19.7%. While victims who had education below primary accounted for 10.1%. The tertiary education victims accounted for a small portion of 9.9% of the total.

Table 3 g : Victim Marital Status

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	202	10.1%
Primary	398	19.7%
Secondary	1218	60.4%
Tertiary	200	9.9%
Total	2018	100.0%

4.3.2.5 Victim Employment Status

A high number of unemployed victims represented 61.3% of the total. The employed group is also substantial, with 23.5% while self-employed category is the lowest, representing 15.2% of the total.

Table 3 h: Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	474	23.5%
Self-employed	306	15.2%
Unemployed	1238	61.3%
Total	2018	100.0%

4.3.3 Perpetrator Description

4.3.3.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The majority of perpetrators were males, accounting for 99.7% while females constituted 0.3% of the total. The offence was most common in the age bracket 21 to 40 years, collectively accounting for 72.0% of the total. The offence was concentrated in young to middle adulthood.

Table 3 i: Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	21	0	21	2.2%
16-20	67	0	67	7.0%
21-25	157	1	161	16.7%
26-30	177	0	177	18.4%
31-35	174	0	174	18.1%
36-40	180	1	181	18.8%
41-45	91	0	91	9.5%
46-50	58	1	59	6.1%
51-55	25	0	25	2.6%
56-60	6	0	6	0.6%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	3	0	3	0.3%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	959	3	962	100.0%

4.3.3.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

The majority of perpetrators have never been married representing 89.5% of the total, perpetrators living together came second accounting for 7.0%. The percentage of married perpetrators was relatively low, with 3.0%. Separated, divorced and widowed categories recorded the lowest numbers, with percentages ranging from 0.0% to 0.4%.

Table 3 j : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	29	3.0%
Never Married	861	89.5%
Living Together	67	7.0%
Separated	4	0.4%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	1	0.1%
Total	962	100.0%

4.3.3.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

The majority of perpetrators have a secondary education level, accounting for 58.3% of the total. Those who attained a primary education level, followed with 22.3%. A total of 10.8% of perpetrators had education below primary level, while tertiary education level accounted for 8.5%, being the lowest category.

Table 3 k : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	104	10.8%
Primary	215	22.3%
Secondary	561	58.3%
Tertiary	82	8.5%
Total	962	100.0%

4.3.3.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

A high number of perpetrators were unemployed, representing 61.1% of the total. Self-employed perpetrators followed with a notable portion of 20.4% and employed individuals made up the smallest portion, with 18.5%.

Table 3 l : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	178	18.5%
Self-employed	196	20.4%
Unemployed	588	61.1%
Total	962	100.0%

4.4 DEFILEMENT OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS OLD

Definition: Any person who unlawfully and carnally knows any person under the age of 18 years is guilty of an offence termed defilement of persons under the age of 18 years old.

4.4.1 Event Description

4.4.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

Saturday had the highest total number of incidents constituting 20.4%, followed by Friday with 17.3% and Sunday with 13.8%. This suggests a higher occurrence of incidents on weekends. The periods 1801 to 2000 hours, 2001 to 2200 hours and 2201 to 0000 hours show significantly higher incidents numbers, registering 13.7%, 12.8% and 12.8%. This indicates a concentration of events during night time. The periods 0001 to 0200 hours, 0201 to 0400 hours and 0401 to 0600 hours show the lowest incidents.

Table 4 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	19	10	4	7	15	20	24	99	5.9%
0201 - 0400	11	20	5	2	8	25	16	87	5.2%
0401 - 0600	6	16	1	8	8	7	7	53	3.2%
0601 - 0800	10	9	10	8	9	10	11	67	4.0%
0801 - 1000	17	21	23	24	12	18	21	136	8.2%
1001 - 1200	6	23	13	20	24	18	27	131	7.9%
1201 - 1400	23	25	13	14	24	21	9	129	7.7%
1401 - 1600	17	18	18	17	25	30	31	156	9.4%
1601 - 1800	29	13	21	13	20	29	27	152	9.1%
1801 - 2000	30	31	27	30	24	36	51	229	13.7%
2001 - 2200	30	24	21	30	14	36	59	214	12.8%
2201 - 0000	32	21	28	23	13	39	57	213	12.8%
Total	230	231	184	196	196	289	340	1666	100.0%

4.4.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The month of February has the highest number of incidents, with 174, representing 10.4% of the total. September and January follows with 159 (9.5%) and 156 incidents (9.4%) respectively. July and November have the lowest numbers, with 122 incidents each (7.3%), March and October are also relatively low, with 127 (7.6%) and 129 (7.7%) incidents, respectively.

Table 4 : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	156	9.4%
February	174	10.4%
March	127	7.6%
April	136	8.2%
May	136	8.2%
June	137	8.2%
July	122	7.3%
August	130	7.8%
September	159	9.5%
October	129	7.7%
November	122	7.3%
December	138	8.3%
Total	1666	100.0%

4.4.1.3 Location of Crime Incidents

Perpetrator's home had high number of incidents which accounted for 1124 (67.5%), followed by victim's home constituting 277 (16.6%) of the total incidents. All other locations had extremely low numbers of incidents: Bushy area 6.2%, entertainment area 4.6%, Recreational area 2.0%, streets 1.8%, other category 1.3% and work place 0.1%.

Table 4 b : Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases
Victim's home	277
Perpetrator's home	1124
Work place	1
Entertainment area	76
Recreational area	33
Shopping malls	0
Streets	30
Bushy area	104
Other	21

4.4.2 Victim Description

4.4.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The offence applies to victims under the age of 18 years. Out of a total of 1666 cases, 99.9% are female, while 0.1% are male. In terms of age, the majority of victims fall within the age bracket 16 to 18 years accounting for 68.5%, followed by 11 to 15 years registering 31.3% of the total.

Table 4 c : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	4	4	0.2%
11-15	0	521	521	31.3%
16-18	2	1139	1141	68.5%
Total	2	1664	1666	100.0%

4.4.2.2 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

The dominant relationship was of romantic link accounting for 79.2% of the total, stranger relationship followed with a noticeable portion of 9.2%. The categories acquaintance, Friend and Relative all have relatively low representation each accounting for 5.5%, 2.6% and 3.4%.

Table 4 d : Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Cases	Percentage
Stranger	154	9.2%
Acquaintance	92	5.5%
Friend	44	2.6%
Romantic Link	1320	79.2%
Relative	56	3.4%
Total	1666	100.0%

4.4.2.3 Victim Level of Education Attained

The most notable observation was that majority of victims falling under the secondary education level, represented 72.4% of the total, followed by primary education which accounted for a substantial portion of 23.5%. Below Primary and tertiary had the least numbers with 3.4% and 0.7%.

Table 4 e : Victim level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	57	3.4%
Primary	391	23.5%
Secondary	1207	72.4%
Tertiary	11	0.7%
Total	1666	100.0%

4.4.2.4 Victim Employment Status

Unemployed perpetrators had high prevalence accounting for a staggering 98.7% of the total. Employed and self-employed categories are exceptionally small, each accounting for 0.7%. There's a massive disparity between the number of unemployed individuals and those who are employed or self-employed.

Table 4 f : Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	11	0.7%
Self-employed	11	0.7%
Unemployed	1644	98.7%
Total	1666	100.0%

4.4.3 Perpetrator Description

4.4.3.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age for perpetrators of Defilement ranges from age of 11 to 65 years. Out of 1059 perpetrators, males were more predominant constituting to 99.8% while their counterpart accounted for 0.9% of the total. The majority of perpetrators fall within the bracket 16 to 20 years, 21 to 25 years and 26 to 30 years age groups, accounting for 26.0%, 30.1% and 20.3% of the total. The number of perpetrators generally decreases with increasing age, with very few offenders in older age groups.

Table 4 g : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	3	0	3	0.3%
16-20	274	1	275	26.0%
21-25	319	0	319	30.1%
26-30	214	1	215	20.3%
31-35	105	0	105	9.9%
36-40	94	0	94	8.9%
41-45	35	0	35	3.3%
46-50	4	0	4	0.4%
51-55	2	0	2	0.2%
56-60	2	0	2	0.2%
61-65	5	0	5	0.5%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	1057	2	1059	100.0%

4.4.3.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

A large number of perpetrators were never married; representing a massive 96.6% of the total. The other categories registered a smaller number of perpetrators, married accounted for 1.4%, living together 1.7%. and divorced registered 0.3%. There were no cases involving separated and widowed perpetrator.

Table 4 h : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	15	1.4%
Never Married	1023	96.6%
Living Together	18	1.7%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	3	0.3%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	1059	100.0%

4.4.3.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

The most significant observation is that the majority of perpetrators fall under the secondary education level, representing a substantial 68.6% of the total. Primary education accounts for a moderate portion with 18.7% individuals. Below Primary education level has relatively low representation with 7.0% while tertiary has the fewest with only 5.7%.

Table 4 i : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	74	7.0%
Primary	198	18.7%
Secondary	727	68.6%
Tertiary	60	5.7%
Total	1059	100.0%

4.4.3.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

The offence was most common among unemployed perpetrators, representing a significant 70.0% of the total. Employed individuals account for 13.8%, while Self-employed individuals represent 16.2%. There is a large disparity between the number of unemployed individuals and the number of employed and self-employed individuals.

Table 4 j : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	146	13.8%
Self-employed	172	16.2%
Unemployed	741	70.0%
Total	1059	100.0%

4.5 ROBBERY

Robbery & Theft: Any person who steals anything, and, at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing it, uses or threatens to use actual violence to any person or property in order to obtain or retain the thing stolen or to prevent or overcome resistance to its being stolen or retained, is guilty of the offence termed robbery.

4.5.1 Event Description

4.5.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

During the year 2024, a total of 981 cases were recorded. Saturday showed a highest concentration of incidents accounting for 21.2%, followed by Friday which registered 17.0% of the total incidents. Monday recorded the lowest number of incidents comprising of 10.8%. In terms of time, the interval from 2201 hours to 0200 hours had the highest concentration of incidents, with 16.0% incidents between 2201 hours to 0000 hours and 14.9% incidents between 0001 hours to 0200 hours.

Table 5 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 – 0200	21	12	18	19	17	34	25	146	14.9%
0201 – 0400	16	11	17	13	19	21	29	126	12.8%
0401 – 0600	12	5	5	3	4	11	12	52	5.3%
0601 – 0800	4	5	4	4	7	5	6	35	3.6%
0801 – 1000	11	2	2	3	4	3	14	39	4.0%
1001 – 1200	7	5	5	2	4	4	19	46	4.7%
1201 – 1400	4	4	3	5	4	5	8	33	3.4%
1401 – 1600	6	0	7	4	7	7	4	35	3.6%
1601 – 1800	15	11	25	12	7	8	22	100	10.2%
1801 – 2000	12	8	6	12	12	24	14	88	9.0%
2001 – 2200	7	14	11	11	21	29	31	124	12.6%
2201 – 0000	21	29	21	27	19	16	24	157	16.0%
Total	136	106	124	115	125	167	208	981	100.0%

4.5.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The month of December had the highest number of incidents, with 115, representing 11.7% of the total. June and May follows closely, with 94 incidents (9.6%) and 91 incidents (9.3%) respectively. August and July had the lowest numbers, with 70 incidents (7.1%) and 71 incidents (7.2%), respectively, indicating a relative calm during these months. The other months show a relatively consistent distribution, ranging from 72 to 84 incidents, with percentages between 7.3% and 8.6%.

Table 5 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	72	7.3%
February	81	8.3%
March	77	7.8%
April	84	8.6%
May	91	9.3%
June	94	9.6%
July	71	7.2%
August	70	7.1%
September	72	7.3%
October	80	8.2%
November	74	7.5%
December	115	11.7%
Total	981	100.0%

4.5.1.3 Type of Weapon Used

Knives were the most predominant weapons, accounting for 44.9%, sharp instruments followed, constituting a significant 32.4% of the incidents. Blunt Instruments represented a smaller portion accounting for 10.8% while firearms were used in only 4.9% incidents, indicating they are a less common weapon type. The other category, axe and garden tool usage are lowest weapons registering 2.7%, 1.8% and 2.5% respectively.

Table 5 c : Type of Weapon Used

Weapon Used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Firearms	48	4.9%
Knives	440	44.9%
Axe	18	1.8%
Garden Tool	25	2.5%
Sharp Instrument	318	32.4%
Blunt Instrument	106	10.8%
Other	26	2.7%
Total	981	100.0%

4.5.1.4 Location of Crime Incidents

The chart presents the number of incidents for four categories: Home Invasion, Business Invasion, Street Robbery and Other. Street robbery accounts for the largest proportion of the reported incidents accounting for 46.8%, home invasion followed with 32.8% of the total incidents. Business invasions occur less frequently than street robberies and home invasions with 19.4%. The other category represents a very small fraction of the total recorded incidents with 1.0%.

Table 5 d : Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases
Home Invasion	322
Business Invasion	190
Street Robbery	459
Other	10

4.5.2 Victim Description

4.5.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The largest proportion of victims falls within the age groups, 31-35 accounting for 18.0%, followed closely by the 36-40 age group with 16.6%. In terms of sex, majority of robbery victims are males representing 52.1%, while female followed closely with 47.9%.

Table 5 e : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group	Sex		Total	Percentage
	M	F		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	3	1	4	0.4%
16-20	45	50	95	9.7%
21-25	41	48	89	9.0%
26-30	80	97	177	18.0%
31-35	74	89	163	16.6%
36-40	66	64	130	13.2%
41-45	75	46	121	12.3%
46-50	68	39	107	10.9%
51-55	19	22	41	4.2%
56-60	22	3	25	2.5%
61-65	12	7	19	1.9%
66-70	4	2	6	0.6%
71-75	3	1	4	0.4%
76-80	1	1	2	0.2%
81-85	0	1	1	0.1%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	513	471	984	100.0%

4.5.2.2 Victims Marital Status

Never married individuals accounted for a larger portion of robbery victims, representing 66.9% of the total. Married victims followed with 22.8% while separated victims recorded almost zero with 0.1%.

Table 5 f : Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	224	22.8%
Never Married	658	66.9%
Living Together	88	8.9%
Separated	1	0.1%
Divorced	7	0.7%
Widowed	6	0.6%
Total	984	100.0%

4.5.2.3 Victim Level of Education Attained

Victims who attained tertiary level education represented a significant 42.8% of the total, while individuals with secondary education followed closely with 41.9%. While victims with Primary and below primary level of education recorded lower percentages registering 12.0% and 3.4% victims, respectively.

Table 5 g : Victim level of Education Attained

Education Attained	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	33	3.4%
Primary	118	12.0%
Secondary	412	41.9%
Tertiary	421	42.8%
Total	984	100.0%

4.5.2.4 Victim Employment Status

The most common victims were employed, representing 40.9% of the total. Self-employed and unemployed individuals followed with a notable percentage of victims by 36.3% and 22.9% respectively.

Table 5 h : Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	402	40.9%
Self-employed	357	36.3%
Unemployed	225	22.9%
Total	984	100.0%

4.5.3 Perpetrator Description

4.5.3.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age range for perpetrators of Robbery varied from 11 years to 60 years and 100% of the perpetrators are males. In terms of age, the perpetrators are highly concentrated in the 21 years to 30 years age range, accounting for 144 (57.4%) of the total. The age group with the lowest number of perpetrators was 11 to 15 years with 1 (0.4%), 51 to 55 years and 56 to 60 years registering 2 (0.8%) respectively.

Table 5 i : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	1	0	1	0.4%
16-20	14	0	14	5.6%
21-25	73	0	73	29.1%
26-30	71	0	71	28.3%
31-35	37	0	37	14.7%
36-40	26	0	26	10.4%
41-45	14	0	14	5.6%
46-50	11	0	11	4.4%
51-55	2	0	2	0.8%
56-60	2	0	2	0.8%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	251	0	251	100.0%

4.5.3.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

The majority of individuals have never been married, registering 240 cases (95.6%). The remaining marital statuses registered small portions with living together accounting for 2.0%, married 0.8%, divorced 0.4% and widowed with 1.2%.

Table 5 j : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	2	0.8%
Never Married	240	95.6%
Living Together	5	2.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	1	0.4%
Widowed	3	1.2%
Total	251	100.0%

4.5.3.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Secondary level category accounted for the largest portion of perpetrators, constituting 48.6% of the total. This suggests that individuals classified as having a secondary level are most commonly involved. Primary level perpetrators followed, representing a substantial 35.9%, indicating a strong level of involvement. Tertiary and below primary represent the smallest proportion of 12.4% and 3.2%.

Table 5 k : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	8	3.2%
Primary	90	35.9%
Secondary	122	48.6%
Tertiary	31	12.4%
Total	251	100.0%

4.5.3.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

A total of 251 incidents were recorded in 2024, the majority of individuals were unemployed, accounting for 85.7%. Self-employed individuals followed representing 10.0% of the perpetrators while employed individuals remain a small minority, at 4.4%.

Table 5 l : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	11	4.4%
Self-employed	25	10.0%
Unemployed	215	85.7%
Total	251	100.0%

4.6 BURGLARY & THEFT

Definition: If the offence is committed in the night, it is termed burglary.

4.6.1 Event Description

4.6.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

Burglary and Theft offences apply to breakings committed during the night time from 1801 hours to 0600 hours. This table shows the distribution of 1714 cases across different four-hour time slots and days of the week. The significantly higher number of incidents occurred on Friday and Saturday accounting for 20.0% and 23.9% of the total incidents recorded respectively. Sunday, Monday and Wednesday followed registering 13.0%, 12.6% and 12.3% respectively. In terms of time, 2201 hours to 0000 hours registered the highest number of incidents accounting for 26.0%, followed by 0201 hours to 0400 hours slot accounting for 18.2%. The overall peak in incidents between 2201 and 0000 across the week indicates a crucial time window for incidents.

Table 6 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	86	36	20	21	20	57	55	295	17.2%
0201 - 0400	24	77	29	38	36	45	63	312	18.2%
0401 - 0600	25	27	20	52	22	32	84	262	15.3%
1801 - 2000	12	22	12	11	14	30	18	119	6.9%
2001 - 2200	34	16	45	47	22	75	41	280	16.3%
2201 - 0000	41	38	43	42	28	105	149	446	26.0%
Total	222	216	169	211	142	344	410	1714	100.0%

4.6.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The highest number of incidents occurred in May with 165, representing 9.6% of the total. March and June followed closely, with 158 (9.2%) and 162 (9.5%) incidents, respectively. November has the lowest number of incidents, with 117 (6.8%).

Table 6 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	142	8.3%
February	146	8.5%
March	158	9.2%
April	153	8.9%
May	165	9.6%
June	162	9.5%
July	146	8.5%
August	130	7.6%
September	132	7.7%
October	126	7.4%
November	117	6.8%
December	137	8.0%
Total	1714	100.0%

4.6.1.3 Type of Breaking Implement Used

Construction tools accounted for the largest portion of used implement constituting 35.1%, garden tools followed representing 29.3%. Blunt Objects remained significant accounting for 24.6% of the incidents. The Other category accounts for 11.0% of the total incidents. Construction and garden tools dominate together, comprising of 64.4% of the used implements in these incidents.

Table 6 c : Type of Breaking Implement Used

Implement used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Garden tools	502	29.3%
Construction tools	601	35.1%
Blunt objects	422	24.6%
Other	189	11.0%
Total	1714	100.0%

4.6.1.4 Point of Entry

Locked doors were the most frequently used point of entry, accounting for 58.6% of the incidents. Followed by entry through closed windows representing 34.7% of the total, unlocked doors are very infrequent constituting 3.2%. Unclosed windows represent a small portion accounting for 2.3% while roof top access is reported in 1.2%.

Table 6 d : Point of Entry

Point of Entry	No. of Cases	Percentage
Locked door	1005	58.6%
Unlocked door	55	3.2%
Closed window	595	34.7%
Unclosed window	39	2.3%
Roof Top	20	1.2%
Total	1714	100.0%

4.6.2 Perpetrator Description

4.6.2.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age of perpetrators for Burglary and Theft ranges from 11 years to 60 years. All 100% perpetrators of Burglary and Theft are males. The perpetrators are concentrated in the 21 to 40 years age range, accounting for 268 (80.0%) of the total.

Table 6 e : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	3	0	3	0.9%
16-20	27	0	27	8.1%
21-25	80	0	80	23.9%
26-30	73	0	73	21.8%
31-35	61	0	61	18.2%
36-40	54	0	54	16.1%
41-45	28	0	28	8.4%
46-50	6	0	6	1.8%
51-55	1	0	1	0.3%
56-60	2	0	2	0.6%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	335	0	335	100.0%

4.6.2.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

The majority of individuals 97.0% have never been married. Other Marital Statuses registered very small numbers of perpetrators; Living Together constituted 1.8%, Divorced at 0.9% and Married registering 0.3% of the perpetrators. The category of Separated and Widowed perpetrators did not have any cases.

Table 6 f : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	1	0.3%
Never Married	325	97.0%
Living Together	6	1.8%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	3	0.9%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	335	100.0%

4.6.2.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Secondary level of education accounts for the majority of perpetrators, at 53.4% followed by Primary level which represented a substantial portion as well, at 28.7%. Below Primary and Tertiary had the smallest representation accounting for 11.0% and 6.9% respectively.

Table 6 g : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	37	11.0%
Primary	96	28.7%
Secondary	179	53.4%
Tertiary	23	6.9%
Total	335	100.0%

4.6.2.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

The majority of perpetrators involved in Burglary and Theft incidents were unemployed, accounting for 80.3%. A notable 15.2% perpetrator were self-employed while 4.5% are employed.

Table 6 h : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	15	4.5%
Self-employed	51	15.2%
Unemployed	269	80.3%
Total	335	100.0%

4.7 HOUSE BREAKING & THEFT

Definition: Any person who;

- (a) breaks and enters any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling with intent to commit therein any offence punishable under this Code with death or with imprisonment for three years or more; or
- (b) having entered any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling with intent to commit such an offence therein, or having committed such an offence in any such building, tent or vessel, breaks out thereof, is guilty of an offence termed housebreaking.

4.7.1 Event Description

4.7.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

House Breaking and Theft offences apply to breakings committed during the daytime from 0601 hours to 1800 hours. A total of 2816 incidents were recorded during the year under review, with Saturday registering the highest number of incidents (474), followed by Friday and Tuesday accounting for 422 and 400 respectively. In terms of time, there is a high prevalence of incidents on the time interval of 0801 hour to 1400 hours comprising of 52.7% (1484) of the total incidents.

Table 7 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0601 - 0800	83	61	48	46	38	76	77	429	15.2%
0801 - 1000	46	58	63	63	77	68	105	480	17.0%
1001 - 1200	73	69	82	59	91	59	61	494	17.5%
1201 - 1400	58	69	76	72	54	77	104	510	18.1%
1401 - 1600	49	77	55	65	73	65	50	434	15.4%
1601 - 1800	60	47	76	65	67	77	77	469	16.7%
Total	369	381	400	370	400	422	474	2816	100.0%

4.7.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The month of December registered the highest number of incidents, with 273, representing 9.7% of the total. January and May follows closely, with 262 (9.0%) and 253 incidents (9.3%). April and February had the lowest numbers, with 213 (7.6%) and 214 (7.6%) incidents, respectively. The remaining months show a relatively consistent distribution, ranging from 218 to 246 incidents, with percentages between 7.7% and 8.7%.

Table 7 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	262	9.3%
February	214	7.6%
March	237	8.4%
April	213	7.6%
May	253	9.0%
June	246	8.7%
July	223	7.9%
August	221	7.8%
September	227	8.1%
October	229	8.1%
November	218	7.7%
December	273	9.7%
Total	2816	100.0%

4.7.1.3 Type of Breaking Implement Used

Construction tools account for the largest share of used implement, at 28.8%, garden tools are also frequently observed, representing 27.8%. The prevalence of garden tools is very close to that of construction tools. Blunt Objects represented a notable portion with 23.2% of the incidents. The "Other" category accounts for a significant 20.2% of the used items. This suggests a wide variety of less frequent items are also involved in these incidents.

Table 7 c : Type of Breaking Implement Used

Implement used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Garden tools	783	27.8%
Construction tools	811	28.8%
Blunt objects	652	23.2%
Other	570	20.2%
Total	2816	100.0%

4.7.1.4 Point of Entry

Locked doors were the most frequently observed entry, accounting for a significant 60.4% of the incidents. Closed Windows were the second most common entry representing 26.1%, indicating they were also a frequently encountered condition. Unlocked doors were found in only 5.3% of the incidents while unclosed windows represent a small portion accounting for 7.3%. Roof top access was noted in a very small percentage of incidents with 0.8%.

Table 7 d : Point of Entry

Point of Entry	No. of Cases	Percentage
Locked door	1701	60.4%
Unlocked door	150	5.3%
Closed window	736	26.1%
Unclosed window	206	7.3%
Roof Top	23	0.8%
Total	2816	100.0%

4.7.2 Perpetrator Description

4.7.2.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age for perpetrators of Store Breaking and Theft ranged from 11 years to 55 years. Male perpetrators are more dominant accounting for 457 (99.3%) while females represent 3 (0.7%). The majority of perpetrators fall within the 16-40 age range constituting 407 (88.5%) cumulatively.

Table 7 e: Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	7	2	9	2.0%
16-20	40	0	40	8.7%
21-25	99	0	99	21.5%
26-30	104	1	105	22.8%
31-35	85	0	85	18.5%
36-40	78	0	78	17.0%
41-45	17	0	17	3.7%
46-50	22	0	22	4.8%
51-55	5	0	5	1.1%
56-60	0	0	0	0.0%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	457	3	460	100.0%

4.7.2.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

Never Married perpetrators represented 98.0% of these incidents, while the remaining categories had minimal representation with: Living together and divorced, representing 1.3% and 0.7%, respectively.

Table 7 f : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Never Married	451	98.0%
Living Together	6	1.3%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	3	0.7%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	460	100.0%

4.7.2.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Perpetrators with secondary level of education were the most prevalent, accounting for 51.3% of the total. Primary level education individuals form the second largest category, representing 36.7%. Below Primary accounted for a smaller proportion of 8.9% while Tertiary are the least represented, registering 3.0%.

Table 7 g : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	41	8.9%
Primary	169	36.7%
Secondary	236	51.3%
Tertiary	14	3.0%
Total	460	100.0%

4.7.2.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

The dominance of unemployed perpetrators accounts for 91.1% of the total number, with self-employed and employed perpetrators registering less incidents, constituting 6.5% and 2.4% respectively.

Table 7 h : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	11	2.4%
Self-employed	30	6.5%
Unemployed	419	91.1%
Total	460	100.0%

4.8 STORE BREAKING & THEFT

Definition: Any person who enters or is in any store with intent to commit an offence shall be guilty of an offence of store-breaking & theft.

4.8.1 Event Description

4.8.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

A total of 1687 Store Breaking and Theft incidents were recorded. Out of this, a high significant portion of incidents occurred during night time from time frame of 2201 hours to 0600 hours constituting to 927 (54.9%) of the total incidents. In terms of days, almost all the days of the week recorded more than 200 incidents save for Tuesday which recorded 193 incidents.

Table 8 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	45	34	17	47	34	66	4	247	14.6%
0201 - 0400	26	44	33	38	45	37	36	259	15.4%
0401 - 0600	23	18	19	18	30	41	45	194	11.5%
0601 - 0800	22	37	22	13	12	10	25	141	8.4%
0801 - 1000	6	23	8	8	14	6	8	73	4.3%
1001 - 1200	20	8	19	16	9	7	24	103	6.1%
1201 - 1400	7	6	5	7	7	7	8	47	2.8%
1401 - 1600	4	7	0	4	7	3	4	29	1.7%
1601 - 1800	1	9	8	6	7	4	22	57	3.4%
1801 - 2000	24	13	13	11	18	22	22	123	7.3%
2001 - 2200	12	26	26	18	14	38	12	146	8.7%
2201 - 0000	52	25	23	31	24	31	41	227	13.5%
Total	242	250	193	217	221	272	292	1687	100.0%

4.8.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The highest number of incidents were recorded in the month of December, with 173 incidents, representing 10.3% of the total. January and March also showed relatively high numbers, with 9.8% and 9.5% incidents, respectively. August has the lowest number of incidents, with 16.8%.

Table 8 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	166	9.8%
February	124	7.4%
March	160	9.5%
April	147	8.7%
May	138	8.2%
June	126	7.5%
July	141	8.4%
August	114	6.8%
September	137	8.1%
October	141	8.4%
November	120	7.1%
December	173	10.3%
Total	1687	100.0%

4.8.1.3 Type of Implement Used

Construction tools are the most frequently used items, accounting for 35.1% of all incidents. Garden tools followed, representing 25.0%, blunt objects also represented a notable portion, making up 30.6% of the total. "Other" items constituted the smallest category, accounting for only 9.3% of the total incidents. The three categories (Construction tools, Blunt objects, and Garden tools) together account for a significant 90.7% of all incidents.

Table 8 c : Type of Implement Used

Implement Used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Garden tools	422	25.0%
Construction tools	592	35.1%
Blunt objects	516	30.6%
Other	157	9.3%
Total	1687	100.0%

4.8.1.4 Point of Entry

Locked doors were the most frequent point of entry used by the perpetrator, representing 51.9% of all incidents. Followed by closed windows accounting for 22.6% while unlocked doors represented a smaller portion, at 14.4% of the total number of incidents recorded. Unclosed windows and Roof Top entries were the least frequent, representing 5.3% and 5.9% respectively. Locked door and Closed window collectively accounted for a significant 74.5% of all incidents.

Table 8 d : Point of Entry

Point of Entry	No. of Cases	Percentage
Locked door	875	51.9%
Unlocked door	243	14.4%
Closed window	381	22.6%
Unclosed window	89	5.3%
Roof Top	99	5.9%
Total	1687	100.0%

4.8.2 Perpetrator Description

4.8.2.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age for perpetrators of Store Breaking and Theft ranges from 11 years to 60 years. Majority of perpetrators being males accounted for 309 (98.7%) while females were significantly underrepresented, accounting for 4 (1.3%). In terms of age, the most common group is from 16 years to 40 years accounting for 290 (92.7%) of the total perpetrators.

Table 8 e : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	6	0	6	1.9%
16-20	38	0	38	12.1%
21-25	57	2	59	18.8%
26-30	80	1	81	25.9%
31-35	77	0	77	24.6%
36-40	34	1	35	11.2%
41-45	10	0	10	3.2%
46-50	3	0	3	1.0%
51-55	3	0	3	1.0%
56-60	1	0	1	0.3%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	309	4	313	100.0%

4.8.2.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

The majority of incidents, 98.4% involved individuals who have never been married. The remaining marital statuses represent very small proportions of the perpetrators. Living Together accounts for 0.6%, Divorced also accounts for 0.6%, Widowed" accounts for 0.3%.

Table 8 f : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Never Married	308	98.4%
Living Together	2	0.6%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	2	0.6%
Widowed	1	0.3%
Total	313	100.0%

4.8.2.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Secondary level constituted the majority of incidents accounting for 64.9% of the total. The second most frequent being individuals who attained Primary relationships, representing 24.3% of the perpetrators. Below Primary and Tertiary levels represented much smaller proportions with 7.0% and 3.8% respectively.

Table 8 g : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	22	7.0%
Primary	76	24.3%
Secondary	203	64.9%
Tertiary	12	3.8%
Total	313	100.0%

4.8.2.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

The vast majority of perpetrators 91.4% involved individuals who are unemployed. Employed individuals represent a very small proportion of the cases, accounting for only 3.2%. Self-employed individuals also represent a relatively small proportion, accounting for 5.4%.

Table 8h: Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	10	3.2%
Self-employed	17	5.4%
Unemployed	286	91.4%
Total	313	100.0%

4.9 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

Definition: Any person who steals a motor vehicle, or receives a motor vehicle knowing or having reason to believe it to be a stolen vehicle, shall be guilty of an offence.

4.9.1 Event Description

4.9.1.1 Time and Day of Crime Incident

A total of 205 Theft of Motor Vehicle incidents were registered for the year under review. There was a high prevalence of incidents on weekends with Saturday and Sunday constituting (53) 25.9% and (43) 21.0% incidents respectively, cumulatively accounting for (96) 46.8% of the total incidents. The time interval with high significant of incidents was during the night time between 2201 hours to 0400 hours with (99) 48.3% of the total incidents.

Table 9 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	9	4	3	3	4	3	8	34	16.6%
0201 - 0400	2	2	4	1	2	11	8	30	14.6%
0401 - 0600	3	1	3	3	2	2	5	19	9.3%
0601 - 0800	6	2	5	2	1	2	2	20	9.8%
0801 - 1000	2	2	0	1	2	1	1	9	4.4%
1001 - 1200	2	1	1	2	2	0	1	9	4.4%
1201 - 1400	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5	2.4%
1401 - 1600	1	0	0	0	0	1	7	9	4.4%
1601 - 1800	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	5	2.4%
1801 - 2000	2	2	0	3	1	2	3	13	6.3%
2001 - 2200	6	1	1	2	1	4	2	17	8.3%
2201 - 0000	8	2	2	3	2	4	14	35	17.1%
Total	43	18	20	20	18	33	53	205	100.0%

4.9.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The months of January and March had the highest number of incidents: Both months recorded 22 incidents, representing 10.7% of the total. The months of May, June, July, September, November, and December had a moderate number of incidents, ranging from 17 to 20 (8.3% to 9.8%). April recorded the lowest number with 11 incidents, or 5.4% of the total. A total of 12 incidents (5.9%) were registered in the Months of August and October only.

Table 9 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	22	10.7%
February	14	6.8%
March	22	10.7%
April	11	5.4%
May	19	9.3%
June	19	9.3%
July	20	9.8%
August	12	5.9%
September	19	9.3%
October	12	5.9%
November	17	8.3%
December	18	8.8%
Total	205	100.0%

4.9.1.3 Description of Stolen Motor Vehicle and Recovery Status

For the year 2024, a total of 206 motor vehicles were stolen. More than half of the total stolen motor vehicles were cars accounting for 158 (76.7%), followed by van registering 30 (14.6%) of the total incidents. Only 80 (38.8%) of the stolen motor vehicles were fitted with a security device. The majority of thefts were non-violent (168 cases, 81.55%), compared to violent thefts (39 cases, 18.93%). Most vehicles were recovered locally (82 cases, 39.8%), with a smaller number recovered in other countries (17 cases, 8.3%).

Table 9 c : Description of Stolen Motor Vehicle and Recovery Status

Body Type	No. Stolen	No. fitted with a security device	Theft Process		Number recovered	
			Violent	Non-Violent	Local	Other Countries
Car	158	65	30	136	68	11
Van	30	13	7	22	8	3
Truck	5	2	1	2	2	1
Minibus	8	0	1	3	2	2
Motor Cycles	2	0	0	2	1	0
Tractors	1	0	0	1	0	0
Trailers	2	0	0	2	1	0
Total	206	80	39	168	82	17

4.9.1.4 Location of Crime Incidents

The location with the highest number of incidents was the Victim's home with 123, translating to 60.0% of the total recorded and entertainment area followed with (39) 19.0%. Workplace, recreational area, shopping malls, streets, bushy area, and other have relatively low numbers of incidents, all below 20 with percentage ranging from 1.0% to 6.3%.

Table 9 d : Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases
Victim's home	123
Perpetrator's home	0
Work place	8
Entertainment area	39
Recreational area	2
Shopping malls	12
Streets	13
Bushy area	5
Other	3

4.9.2 Perpetrator Description

4.9.2.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The age for perpetrators of Theft of motor Vehicle ranges from 16 to 50 years. All (100%) the perpetrators were males. The age group which constituted a larger portion of perpetrators is from 21 years to 35 years registering 52 (82.5%) out of the total perpetrators.

Table 9 e : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	0	0	0	0.0%
16-20	1	0	1	1.6%
21-25	15	0	15	23.8%
26-30	19	0	19	30.2%
31-35	18	0	18	28.6%
36-40	7	0	7	11.1%
41-45	2	0	2	3.2%
46-50	1	0	1	1.6%
51-55	0	0	0	0.0%
56-60	0	0	0	0.0%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	63	0	63	100.0%

4.9.2.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

For the year 2024, a total of 63 perpetrators of Theft of Motor Vehicle were dealt with and all of them had never been married. The remaining marital statuses recorded no incidents.

Table 9 f : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Never Married	63	100.0%
Living Together	0	0.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	63	100.0%

4.9.2.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Perpetrators who attained at least a Secondary level of education accounted for 73.0% of the total registered. Followed by those with primary and tertiary registering 12.7% and 11.1% respectively. Below primary recorded the least number of perpetrators with 3.2% of the total.

Table 9 g : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Relationship	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	2	3.2%
Primary	8	12.7%
Secondary	46	73.0%
Tertiary	7	11.1%
Total	63	100.0%

4.9.2.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

Out of the total number of perpetrators for Theft of Motor Vehicle, 90.5% were unemployed while 9.5% were self-employed.

Table 9 h : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	0	0.0%
Self-employed	6	9.5%
Unemployed	57	90.5%
Total	63	100.0%

4.10 STOCK THEFT

Definition: Any person who steals any stock or produces, shall be guilty of an offence and, notwithstanding the provisions of any other written law.

4.10.1 Event Description

4.10.1.1 Time and Day of crime incident

During the year under review, a total of 2291 Stock Theft incidents were recorded. High prevalence incidents occurred throughout the week, with all days recording more incidents. Friday and Sunday recorded the highest registering 369 (16.1%) and 358 (15.2%) incidents, respectively. In terms of time, high prevalence of incidents was recorded at time frame between 0601 hours to 2200 hours, constituting to 1830 (79.9%).

Table 10 a : Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	13	23	13	21	10	28	9	117	5.1%
0201 - 0400	15	20	20	11	7	9	9	91	4.0%
0401 - 0600	15	10	29	31	8	26	28	147	6.4%
0601 - 0800	46	37	23	12	34	26	23	201	8.8%
0801 - 1000	31	28	44	40	30	42	30	245	10.7%
1001 - 1200	17	15	75	16	41	51	60	275	12.0%
1201 - 1400	30	30	14	27	33	43	16	193	8.4%
1401 - 1600	34	32	28	58	27	29	31	239	10.4%
1601 - 1800	60	36	20	16	52	29	23	236	10.3%
1801 - 2000	20	19	10	33	29	39	36	186	8.1%
2001 - 2200	57	36	42	30	27	30	33	255	11.1%
2201 - 0000	20	8	9	16	17	20	20	106	4.6%
Total	358	294	327	311	314	369	318	2291	100.0%

4.10.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

May, September and June February had the highest number of incidents recording 224, 222, 219 and 218 incidents, representing 9.8%, 9.7%, 9.6% and 9.5% of the total, respectively. October has the lowest number of incidents: 122, or 5.3% of the total.

Table 10 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	210	9.2%
February	218	9.5%
March	209	9.1%
April	186	8.1%
May	224	9.8%
June	219	9.6%
July	192	8.4%
August	165	7.2%
September	222	9.7%
October	122	5.3%
November	154	6.7%
December	170	7.4%
Total	2291	100.0%

4.10.1.3 Location of Crime Incidents

A high concentration of incidents occurred in open, grazing areas and livestock enclosures. Grazing Pasture had the highest number of incidents among the specific locations, with 1123 (49.0%) incidents. Kraal followed with a substantial number of incidents of 567 (24.7%) and Pond/Stream registered a moderate number of incidents, with 315 (13.7%) while farm location has a relatively lower number of incidents, with 236 (10.3%). Other locations accounted for the lowest number of incidents, with only 48 (2.1%) recorded. This category likely encompasses a variety of less common locations.

Table 10 c : Location of Crime Incidents

Location of crime incidents	No. of Cases	Percentage
Kraal	567	24.7%
Grazing Pasture	1123	49.0%
Farm	238	10.4%
Pond/ Stream	315	13.7%
Other	48	2.1%
Total	2291	100.0%

4.10.2 Perpetrator Description

4.10.2.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Perpetrators of Stock Theft were mostly males, with ages ranging from 11 years to 80 years. Males accounted for 1232 (95.7%) whilst their counterpart accounted for small portion of 56 (4.3%) of the total registered. A concentration of perpetrators was seen in the age bracket 21 to 50 age group. The age group with high significant perpetrators is between 21 years to 50 years accounting for 1099 (85.3%) cumulatively of the registered total.

Table 10 d : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	6	1	7	0.5%
16-20	71	1	72	5.6%
21-25	197	3	200	15.5%
26-30	206	1	207	16.1%
31-35	221	8	229	17.8%
36-40	173	7	180	14.0%
41-45	166	17	183	14.2%
46-50	95	5	100	7.8%
51-55	52	5	57	4.4%
56-60	16	3	19	1.5%
61-65	16	2	18	1.4%
66-70	7	2	9	0.7%
71-75	5	1	6	0.5%
76-80	1	0	1	0.1%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	1232	56	1288	100.0%

4.10.2.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

Out of 1288 perpetrators of Stock Theft, 88.1% were never married. This was Followed by Married and Living Together with 6.1% and 4.3% respectively. The divorced, separated and widowed registered less constituting 0.8%, 0.5% and 0.3% respectively.

Table 10 e: Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	78	6.1%
Never Married	1135	88.1%
Living Together	55	4.3%
Separated	4	0.3%
Divorced	10	0.8%
Widowed	6	0.5%
Total	1288	100.0%

4.10.2.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Majority of theft of motor vehicle perpetrators have attained secondary level education, constituting 44.9%, followed by primary and below primary with 33.5% and 17.8% respectively. The least being tertiary with 3.8% of the total perpetrators.

Table 10 f : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Relationship	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	229	17.8%
Primary	432	33.5%
Secondary	578	44.9%
Tertiary	49	3.8%
Total	1288	100.0%

4.10.2.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

Majority of the perpetrators were unemployed, accounting for 77.3% of the total registered, followed by self-employed and the least were employed individuals registering 15.1% and 7.7%, respectively.

Table 10 g : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	99	7.7%
Self-employed	194	15.1%
Unemployed	995	77.3%
Total	1288	100.0%

4.11 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS

Definition: Any person who recruits, transports, transfers, harbors or receives another person by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation of that person commits an offence of trafficking in persons.

4.11.1 Event Description

4.11.1.1 Time and Day of crime Incident

In 2024, a total of twenty-two (22) Human Trafficking incidents were recorded. The incidents were most prevalent at time periods between 0601 hours and 0800 hours accounting for 40.1% of the total recorded incidents. In terms of days of the week, most of incidents occurred during weekends including Friday's accounting for 77.3% incidents.

Table 11 a Time and Day of Crime Incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total	Percentage
0001 - 0200	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	13.6%
0201 - 0400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
0401 - 0600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0%
0601 - 0800	2	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	40.9%
0801 - 1000	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4.5%
1001 - 1200	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4.5%
1201 - 1400	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	9.1%
1401 - 1600	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4.5%
1601 - 1800	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	4.5%
1801 - 2000	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4.5%
2001 - 2200	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	9.1%
2201 - 0000	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4.5%
Total	5	1	3	0	1	5	7	22	100.0%

4.11.1.2 Month of Crime Incidents

A vast majority of Human Trafficking incidents were prevalent in the month of December, registering 36.4% of the total recorded incidents. Followed by November and September accounting for 13.9% and 13.6% of incidents, respectively.

Table 11 b : Month of Crime Incidents

Month	No. of Cases	Percentage
January	1	4.5%
February	0	0.0%
March	0	0.0%
April	1	4.5%
May	0	0.0%
June	2	9.1%
July	0	0.0%
August	2	9.1%
September	3	13.6%
October	2	9.1%
November	3	13.6%
December	8	36.4%
Total	22	100.0%

4.11.1.3 Location of Crime Incidents

Human Trafficking incidents mostly occurred on the Streets, accounting for 40.9% of the total incidents recorded. The victim's home and other followed with 18.2%, respectively. There were no incidents at the workplace and perpetrator's home.

Table 11 c : Location of Crime Incidents

Location	No. of Cases	Percentage
Victim's home	4	18.2%
Perpetrator's home	0	0.0%
Work place	0	0.0%
Entertainment area	1	4.5%
Recreational area	1	4.5%
Shopping malls	3	13.6%
Streets	9	40.9%
Bushy area	0	0.0%
Other	4	18.2%
Total	22	100.0%

4.11.2 Victim Description

4.11.2.1 Victims by Age Group and Sex

The age range of Human Trafficking victims was 0 to 40 years. The age group mostly affected was 6 to 10 years constituting 37 (46.8%) of the total incidents recorded. Females with were largely overwhelmed by the incidents, accounting for 63 (79.7%) of the total victims.

Table 11 d : Victims by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	1	0	1	1.3%
06-10	29	8	37	46.8%
11-15	3	3	6	7.6%
16-20	6	2	8	10.1%
21-25	7	3	10	12.7%
26-30	10	0	10	12.7%
31-35	2	0	2	2.5%
36-40	5	0	5	6.3%
41-45	0	0	0	0.0%
46-50	0	0	0	0.0%
51-55	0	0	0	0.0%
56-60	0	0	0	0.0%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	0	0	0.0%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	63	16	79	100.0%

4.11.2.2 Victim Marital Status

Out of 79 victims, 96.2% were never married while married and living together registered less victims with 2.5% and 1.3% respectively.

Table 11 e : Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	1	1.3%
Never Married	76	96.2%
Living Together	2	2.5%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	79	100.0%

4.11.2.3 Victim Level of Education Attained

Victims had different educational background, with majority having attained primary level of education only with 67.1%. Subsequently, victims who had no primary nor secondary nor tertiary education registered 25.3% and secondary level of education accounted for 7.6% of the total victims. It is noteworthy to point out that victims who attained tertiary education did not fall victim to human trafficking during the year under review.

This analysis suggests a strong correlation between lower levels of education and vulnerability to the issue at hand. The data highlights a critical finding: individuals with less formal education appear to be at a higher risk. This vulnerability could stem from various factors, such as a lack of awareness about the dangers, fewer employment opportunities leading to desperate situations, or a limited ability to access information and support systems. The fact that no one with tertiary education was a victim may indicate that higher education acts as a protective factor.

Table 11 f : Victim Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	20	25.3%
Primary	53	67.1%
Secondary	6	7.6%
Tertiary	0	0.0%
Total	79	100.0%

4.11.2.4 Victim Employment Status

Unemployed victims were dominant, representing 97.5% of the total victims whilst employed victims represented lower percentages with 2.5% of the victims. Notably no self-employed victims were registered.

Table 11 g : Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	2	2.5%
Self-employed	0	0.0%
Unemployed	77	97.5%
Total	79	100.0%

4.11.3 Perpetrator Description

4.11.3.1 Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

The ages of perpetrators ranged from 21 years to 75 years. Amongst the 28 perpetrators, 60.7% were males while 39.3% were females. In terms of age, majority of perpetrators are of the age group from 31 to 45 years, which cumulatively accounted for 67.9% of the perpetrators.

Table 11 h : Perpetrators by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total	Percentage
	Male	Female		
00-05	0	0	0	0.0%
06-10	0	0	0	0.0%
11-15	0	0	0	0.0%
16-20	0	0	0	0.0%
21-25	3	0	3	10.7%
26-30	2	1	3	10.7%
31-35	5	1	6	21.4%
36-40	2	3	5	17.9%
41-45	4	4	8	28.6%
46-50	0	0	0	0.0%
51-55	0	1	1	3.6%
56-60	1	0	1	3.6%
61-65	0	0	0	0.0%
66-70	0	0	0	0.0%
71-75	0	1	1	3.6%
76-80	0	0	0	0.0%
81-85	0	0	0	0.0%
86-90	0	0	0	0.0%
91-95	0	0	0	0.0%
96+	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	17	11	28	100.0%

4.11.3.2 Perpetrators Marital Status

In terms of marital status, more than half of the perpetrators were never married accounting for 71.4% of the total perpetrators. Consequently, married and divorced perpetrators followed with 17.9% and 10.7% separately. It is crucial to emphasize that there were no individuals who committed Human Trafficking with the following marital status; living together, separated and widowed category.

Table 11 i : Perpetrators Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	5	17.9%
Never Married	20	71.4%
Living Together	0	0.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Divorced	3	10.7%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	28	100.0%

4.11.3.3 Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

A significant portion of Human Trafficking perpetrators accomplished at the most secondary level of education only constituting 42.9% of the total. Followed by those who attained a below primary level accounting for 28.6%. In contrast, primary and tertiary levels registering least incidents with 14.3% each.

Table 11 j : Perpetrators Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	8	28.6%
Primary	4	14.3%
Secondary	12	42.9%
Tertiary	4	14.3%
Total	28	100.0%

4.11.3.4 Perpetrators Employment Status

Of the 28 perpetrators involved in human trafficking incidents, 35.7% were employed while self-employed and unemployed registered 32.1% respectively.

Table 11 k : Perpetrators Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	10	35.7%
Self-employed	9	32.1%
Unemployed	9	32.1%
Total	28	100.0%

5 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

For the year 2024, a breakdown of the eleven selected serious crime revealed a total of 14,560 offenses, highlighting a 14.5% reduction from the 17,054 offenses recorded in 2023. This decrease suggests a positive trend in crime prevention efforts.

Several patterns were revealed through analysing victim and perpetrator demographics. Majority of individuals who had fallen victims of crime were never-married females. Meanwhile, perpetrators were mostly unemployed, never-married males. The most prevalent relation type of victim- perpetrator were romantic links and strangers comprising of 49.6% and 26.8% of the total, respectively. In contrast, fewer incidents involved friends and relatives.

The location of these crimes was often tied to the specific offense, majority of the incidents (murder, threat to kill, rape and theft of motor vehicle) took place within the residences of the victims. However, defilement and human trafficking incidents were most prevalent in perpetrators home and on the streets, respectively. Most common type of weapon used in compelling acts of murder and robbery is knives. Most of the murder incidents are driven by jealousy with 33.8%, followed by arguments with 26.4% of the total murder incidents.

6 PUBLIC SAFETY AND PROTECTION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

In order to gauge the performance and progress of the BPS, Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are implored in this year's report. This plays a vital role in ensuring well informed strategic decision-making aimed towards achieving long-term objectives indicated in the Second Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table 12a: Public Safety and Protection TNDP II Indicators (2022-2024)

Year	Number of Incidents	Population Estimates ¹	Rate
Violent, Intrusive and Serious Crime ² per 10, 000 population			
2022	15,758	2,461,915	64.0
2023	17,067	2,501,145	68.2
2024	14,582	2,540,215	57.4
Road Fatalities per 100, 000 population			
2022	404	2,461,915	16.4
2023	396	2,501,145	15.8
2024	346	2,540,215	13.6
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) per 10,000 population			
2022	5,398	2,461,915	21.9
2023	4,816	2,501,145	19.3
2024	4,402	2,540,215	17.3

Table 12b: SDGs Indicator closely connected to Public Safety and Protection TNDP II (2022-2024)

Year	Number of Incidents	Population Estimates ²	Rate
Death rate due to road traffic injuries 100,000 population			
2022	404	2,461,915	16.4
2023	396	2,501,145	15.8
2024	346	2,540,215	13.6
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age			
2022	310	2,461,915	12.6
2023	322	2,501,145	12.9
2024	337	2,540,215	13.3
Proportion of population subjected to physical, psychological and sexual violence in the previous 12 months per 100,000 population			
2022	5,398	2,461,915	219.3
2023	4,816	2,501,145	192.6
2024	4,402	2,540,215	173.3
Number of victims of human trafficking per 100,000 population, by sex, age and form of exploitation			
2022	13	2,461,915	0.5
2023	53	2,501,145	2.1
2024	22	2,540,215	0.9

¹ Source of Population Estimates: Statistics Botswana (November 2015), Botswana Population Projections 2011 – 2026;
http://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population_projection.pdf

² Murder, Threats to Kill, Rape, Defilement of Persons under 18 years, Robbery, House Breaking & Theft, Burglary & Theft, Store Breaking & Theft, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Stock Theft, and Human Trafficking.