BOTSWANA POLICE SERVICE

ANNUAL CRIME
STATISTICS REPORT

2023

MANDATE

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the people of Botswana. The organisation is established by an Act of Parliament under Section 6 of the Police Act, Cap. 21:01. The Act outlines the mandate of the BPS as follows,

"The Service shall be employed throughout Botswana to protect life and property, prevent and detect crime, repress internal disturbances, maintain security and public tranquility, apprehend offenders, bring offenders to justice, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged, and generally maintain the peace."

Vision

'A law enforcement Agency of Repute'

- The BPS will be an upright organisation that upholds its mandate according to the dictates of the Country's Statutes and all international policing conventions.

Mission

- The BPS exists for residents of Botswana and to provide to them a service that is consistent with International Policing Standards. The Mission understands that a Total Policing Service must be offered with the consent of the Customer and with the Customer.

'To provide a Professional Policing Service, in partnership with the Community'

- Professional Policing:
  - Expert Service that is consistent with international policing standards.
- Partnership with the community:
  - Policing by consent, for them by them

CORE VALUES

BOTHO
Courteous
Responsive
Respectful

EXCELLENCE
Accountable
Knowledgeable
Responsive
Accurate
Customer Focused

INTEGRITY
Ethical
Transparent
Confidential
Honest
Impartial

TEAMWORK
Espirit De Corps
Pull together
Collective Responsibility

PREFACE

The Annual Crime Statistics Report provides a comprehensive overview of crime trends and patterns in Botswana over the past year. This report is an essential resource for law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and the community, highlighting the need for data-driven public safety strategies.

The 2023 Crime Statistics Report offers an in-depth examination of the crime landscape. Its strength lies in its alignment with the classification of criminal offences, facilitating international consistency and comparability of criminal statistics.

Data for this report is systematically collected from the administrative records of the Botswana Police Service, encompassing all 17 Police Districts. The report focuses on selected offences, including murder, threats to kill, rape, defilement of persons under 18 years, robbery, housebreaking and theft, burglary and theft, store breaking and theft, theft of motor vehicles, stock theft, and human trafficking.

Additionally, the report examines geographic and demographic factors such as the age, sex, and employment status of both offenders and victims. This thorough analysis provides valuable insights into the root causes of criminal behaviour. The goal is clear: to identify areas of concern, monitor progress, and gather robust evidence to explore new opportunities.

As the Botswana Police Service navigates the complexities of crime and social behaviour, the organisation remains committed to transparency and community engagement. The target audience of this report is anticipated to use it as a catalyst for social dialogue, constructive conversations, and collaborative efforts in the fight against crime.

Your interest in this Annual Crime Statistics Report for the year 2023 is appreciated.

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1   INTRODUCTION

The Annual Crime Statistics Report for 2023 serves as a pivotal document in understanding the crime landscape in Botswana, offering an extensive analysis of crime trends and occurrences over the past year. This report is an essential resource for a diverse range of stakeholders, including policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and the general public. By providing insights into the current state of crime, it enables these groups to formulate effective strategies for prevention, intervention, and community safety enhancement.

This report presents four critical sections: a comprehensive overview of crime, an in-depth analysis of selected serious offenses, and key performance indicators that highlight our commitment to public safety.

The crime overview in **Chapter 2** highlights crime trend allowing for comparisons with previous years to gauge progress in safety and security. The distribution of crime incidents based on geographic location is an analysis that explores how different types of crimes are prevalent in various areas. This examination reveals patterns and trends in criminal activity across different districts and regions. Understanding these patterns can help direct the allocation of resources for law enforcement and community safety initiatives..

Crime is a complex social phenomenon that arises from the intricate interplay of various societal factors, including culture, economic conditions, and social structures. The analysis of the serious offences outlined in **Chapter 3** is conducted by systematically disaggregating crime data according to various relevant variables. This approach allows for a deeper understanding of crime patterns and trends, enabling identification of underlying factors and characteristics associated with these offences. By examining the data through multiple lenses, such as geographical location, demographics, and the nature of the crimes, we can derive more nuanced insights that inform prevention strategies and policy implications. The selected serious offences subjected to the analysis are rape, defilement of persons under the age of 18 years, house breaking & theft, burglary & theft, store breaking & theft, robbery, stock theft, theft of motor vehicle, murder and Threat-to-Kill.

The final section (**chapter 4**) presents Public Safety Key Performance Indicators for the Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP II) as well as the Agenda 2030 for unstainable Development Goals (SDGs. Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) are crucial in measuring and evaluating our progress toward achieving vital targets and objectives. These KPIs are indispensable tools that track advancements, empower informed decision-making, and foster robust collaboration across diverse sectors. By leveraging KPIs, we can drive meaningful progress and create sustainable development outcomes for all.

2 CRIME OVERVIEW

2.1 CRIME TRENDS

Crime trends refer to the patterns and changes in criminal activities over a specific period or within a particular location. Analysing these trends is crucial for creating safer communities and guiding legislative and community responses to criminal behaviour.

Table 1 shows that total recorded crime reduced by 7.8% from 173,140 incidents in 2022 to 159,680 in 2023. Penal Code offences accounted for 75.5% cases and these had slightly risen by 0.5%. A significant decrease of -26.4% was observed in respect of other Statutes excluding the Road Traffic Act.

Table 1: Distribution of recorded crime (2022 & 2023)

Offence category	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth	Relative Value
Penal Code	120,015	120,582	0.5%	75.5%
Other Statutes (excluding traffic)	53,125	39,098	-26.4%	24.5%
Total	**173,140**	**159,680**	**-7.8%**	**100.0%**

2.2 CRIME DISTRIBUTION

The distribution of crime across various operational police divisions and districts is a critical aspect of law enforcement strategy.

2.2.1 Crime Distribution by Police Divisions

The incidence of crime varies across the five operational Police Divisions. Penal Code offences decreased in North West and South Central Divisions by 2.2% and 0.7%, respectively, as compared to the previous year. However, it's important to note that other statutory offenses (excluding traffic violations) have generally declined across all Police Divisions, except for the Northern Police Division, which recorded an increase of 8.5% in 2023 compared to 2022.

Table 2: Distribution of recorded crime by Police Divisions (2022 & 2023)

Police Division	Penal Code			Other Statutes (excluding traffic)			Total		
	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth
Southern	20,450	20,756	1.5%	7,719	5,863	-24.0%	28,169	26,619	-5.5%
North Central	23,614	23,787	0.7%	17,944	9,665	-46.1%	41,558	33,452	-19.5%
Northern	16,121	16,819	4.3%	8,682	9,423	8.5%	24,803	26,242	5.8%
North West	12,206	11,939	-2.2%	4,492	3,516	-21.7%	16,698	15,455	-7.4%
South Central	47,624	47,281	-0.7%	14,288	10,631	-25.6%	61,912	57,912	-6.5%
Total	**120,015**	**120,582**	**0.5%**	**53,125**	**39,098**	**-26.4%**	**173,140**	**159,680**	**-7.8%**

2.2.2 Relative Value of Crime by Police Divisions

South Central Division recorded the highest relative value of crime with 36.3%, followed by North Central with 20.9%. North West recorded the lowest relative value of crime, with 9.7%. This implies that there are fewer individuals engaging in criminal activities within the North West Division.

Graph 1: Crime by Police Divisions (2023)
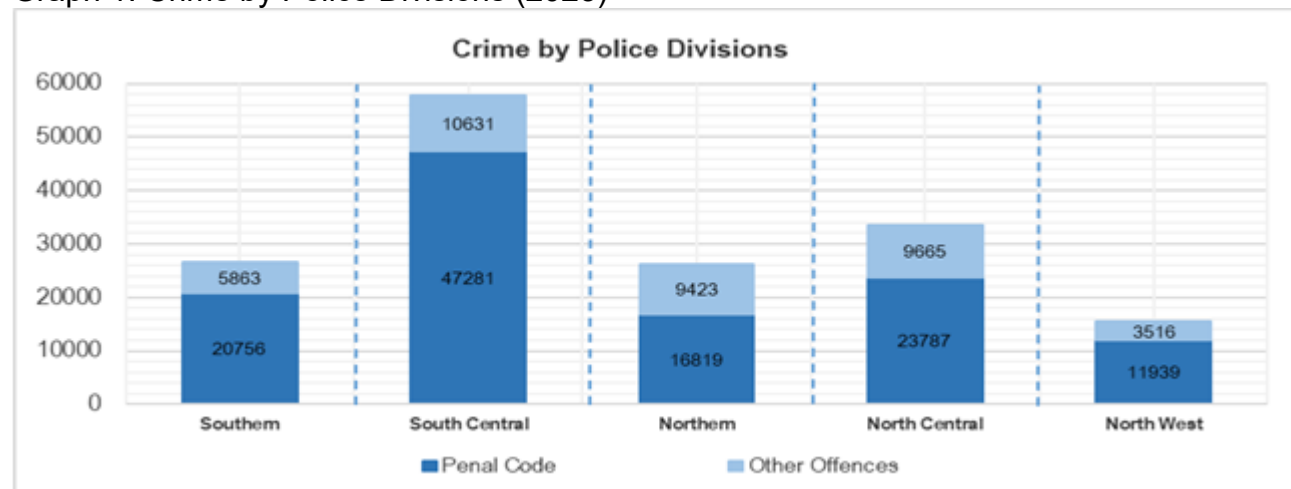
2.2.3 Crime Distribution by Police Districts

Out of the seventeen (17) Police Districts in Botswana, the majority of crime was recorded in No. 13 (Mogoditshane) and No. 3 (Gaborone) Police Districts, which accounted for 17.6% and 15.2%, respectively.

Table 3: Distribution of recorded crime by Police Districts (2023)

Police District	Penal Code	Other Statutes	Total	Relative Value
No.1 – Kutlwano	9,459	2,943	**12,402**	**7.8%**
No.2 – Palapye	10,346	2,637	**12,983**	**8.1%**
No.3 – Gaborone	19,432	4,896	**24,328**	**15.2%**
No.4 – Lobatse	4,095	1,033	**5,128**	**3.2%**
No.5 – Maun	7,768	1,546	**9,314**	**5.8%**
No.6 – Gantsi	1,610	733	**2,343**	**1.5%**
No.7 – Kasane	1,490	935	**2,425**	**1.5%**
No.8 – Letlhakane	3,175	814	**3,989**	**2.5%**
No.9 – Tsabong	1,910	778	**2,688**	**1.7%**
No.10 – S/Phikwe	4,942	1,564	**6,506**	**4.1%**
No.11 – Molepolole	9,221	2,529	**11,750**	**7.4%**
No.12 – Mochudi	4,307	1,164	**5,471**	**3.4%**
No.13 – Mogoditshane	23,542	4,571	**28,113**	**17.6%**
No.14 – Kanye	5,530	1,523	**7,053**	**4.4%**
No.15 – Francistown	7,360	6,480	**13,840**	**8.7%**
No.16 – Mahalapye	5,324	4,650	**9,974**	**6.3%**
No.17 – Shakawe	1,071	302	**1,373**	**0.9%**
Total	**120,582**	**39,098**	**159,680**	**100.0%**

2.3 TYPES OF CRIME

The Penal Code chapter 08:01 categorises crimes into ten types. This setup highlights the various dimensions of offending and aids the organisational priorities. In 2023, the BPS recorded 51.5% of criminal activities under Offences Relating to Property, followed by Offences against the person (25.5%). Other types of offences are still minimal; in particular, those related to "indecent advertisement" were not recorded during the review period, suggesting the absence of such cases in our society.

Table 4: Type of Crime committed (2022 & 2023)

Type of Crime	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth (%)	Relative Value
Offences Against Public Order	1,832	1,775	-3.1%	1.5%
Offences Against Administration of Lawful Authority	553	591	6.9%	0.5%
Offences Injurious to the Public in general	18,266	17,330	-5.1%	14.4%
Offences Against the Person	31,359	30,790	-1.8%	25.5%
Offences Relating to Property	59,440	62,056	4.4%	51.5%
Malicious Injuries to Property	8,239	7,700	-6.5%	6.4%
Forgery	298	320	7.4%	0.3%
Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices	7	13	85.7%	0.0%
Indecent Advertisement	0	0	0.0%	0.0%
Attempts & Conspiracies to Commit Crimes	21	7	-66.7%	0.0%
Total	**120,015**	**120,582**	**0.5%**	**100.0%**

2.4 SELECTED SERIOUS OFFENCES

A gradual increase is observed in respect of selected serious crime such as 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 (graphs 1 & 2). In 2023, these offences decreased by 4.3% from the preceding year. This rate comprise offences relating to property which went down by -1.2%, offences against the person at -9.8% and offences against morality at -10.8% (tables 5-7).

Table 5: Trend of Selected Offences Relating to Property (2022 & 2023)

Offence Category	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth
Offences Relating to Property			
House Breaking & Theft	3,284	3,190	-2.9%
Burglary & Theft	2,252	2,060	-8.5%
Store breaking & Theft	2,265	2,031	-10.3%
Robbery	1,518	1,392	-8.3%
Stock Theft	2,346	2,786	18.8%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	243	311	28.0%
Total	**11,908**	**11,770**	**-1.2%**

Table 6: Trend of Selected Offences against the Person (2022 & 2023)

Offence Category	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth
Offences Against the Person			
Murder	310	322	3.9%
Threat-to-Kill	1,059	913	-13.8%
Total	**1,369**	**1,235**	**-9.8%**

Table 7: Trend of Selected Offences against Morality (2022 & 2023)

Offence Category	Year 2022	Year 2023	Growth
Offences Against Morality			
Rape & Attempts	2,481	2,296	-7.5%
Defilement of Persons under the age of 18 years old	2,059	1,753	-14.9%
Total	**4,540**	**4,049**	**-10.8%**

Graph 2: Trend of violent and intrusive crimes[2] in Botswana (2014-2023)
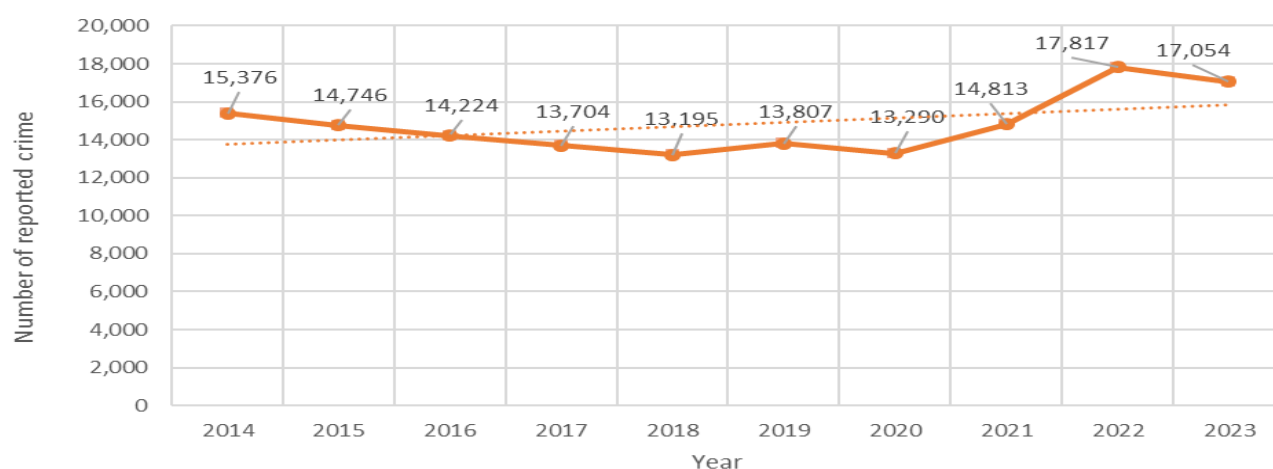
Graph 3: Trend of violent and intrusive crimes[1] per 10,000 Population (2014-2023)

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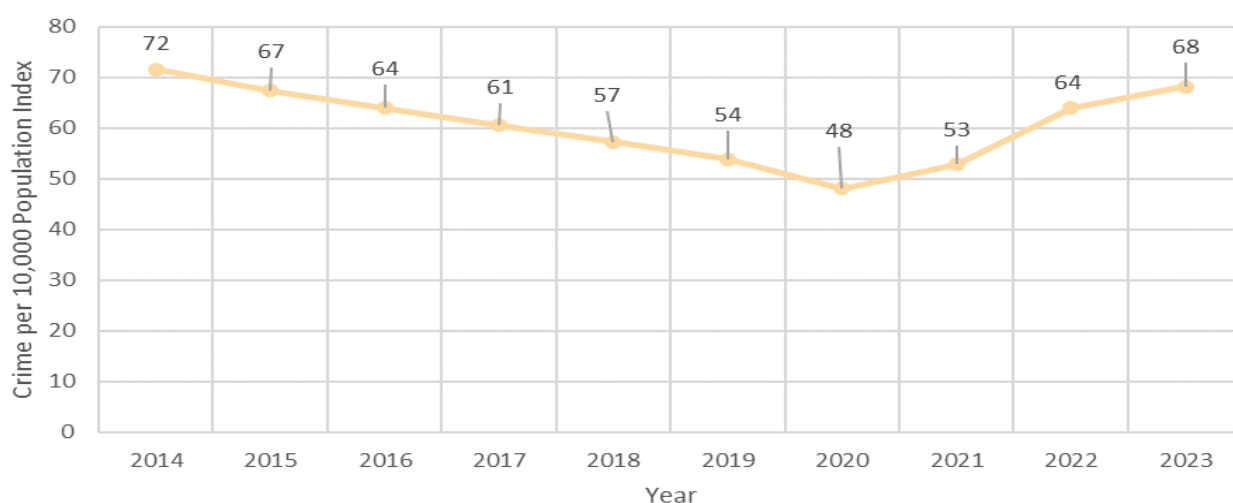
[2] Murder, Threats to Kill, Rape, Defilement of Persons under 18 years, Robbery, House Breaking & Theft, Burglary & Theft, Store Breaking & Theft, Theft of Motor Vehicles, Stock Theft, and Human Trafficking.

3 DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR THE MOST PREVALENT OFFENCES

Crime data is separated into smaller units to evaluate underlying trends and patterns. This is achieved by using three disaggregating variables namely; event, victim and perpetrators descriptions.

- **Event Descriptions:** date/time, motive, type of weapon and location.
- **Victim Descriptions**: Sex, age, marital status, employment status, level of education and victim-perpetrator relationship.
- **Perpetrator Descriptions**: Sex, age, marital status, employment status, level of education and victim-perpetrator relationship.

3.1 MURDER

3.1.1 Time and Day of Murder Incidents

The majority of murder incidents occurred on weekends, with most incidents recorded on Saturday representing 26.7% of the total 322 cases. In terms of time of the incidents, night time (1801 - 0600 hours) accounted for 59.6% of the incidents.

Table 8 a**:** Distribution of murder incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	9	3	2	0	3	1	11	**29**
0201 - 0400	8	1	1	0	0	3	6	**19**
0401 - 0600	7	2	1	1	0	2	7	**20**
0601 - 0800	3	4	4	5	5	0	5	**26**
0801 - 1000	5	1	3	2	3	4	5	**23**
1001 - 1200	2	3	2	1	3	5	2	**18**
1201 - 1400	8	2	1	6	3	1	3	**24**
1401 - 1600	3	1	1	7	4	4	7	**27**
1601 - 1800	2	2	1	1	3	3	0	**12**
1801 - 2000	4	2	3	1	3	11	6	**30**
2001 - 2200	4	2	7	4	3	11	9	**40**
2201 - 0000	5	2	10	0	3	9	25	**54**
Total	**60**	**25**	**36**	**28**	**33**	**54**	**86**	**322**

3.1.2 Murder Incidents per Month

Murder cases were mostly prevalent during the month of December (43 cases, 13.4%), while the lowest number of cases occurred in February, registering 13 cases (4.0%). Other significant peaks were observed in May and September.

Graph 4: Distribution of murder incidents per month
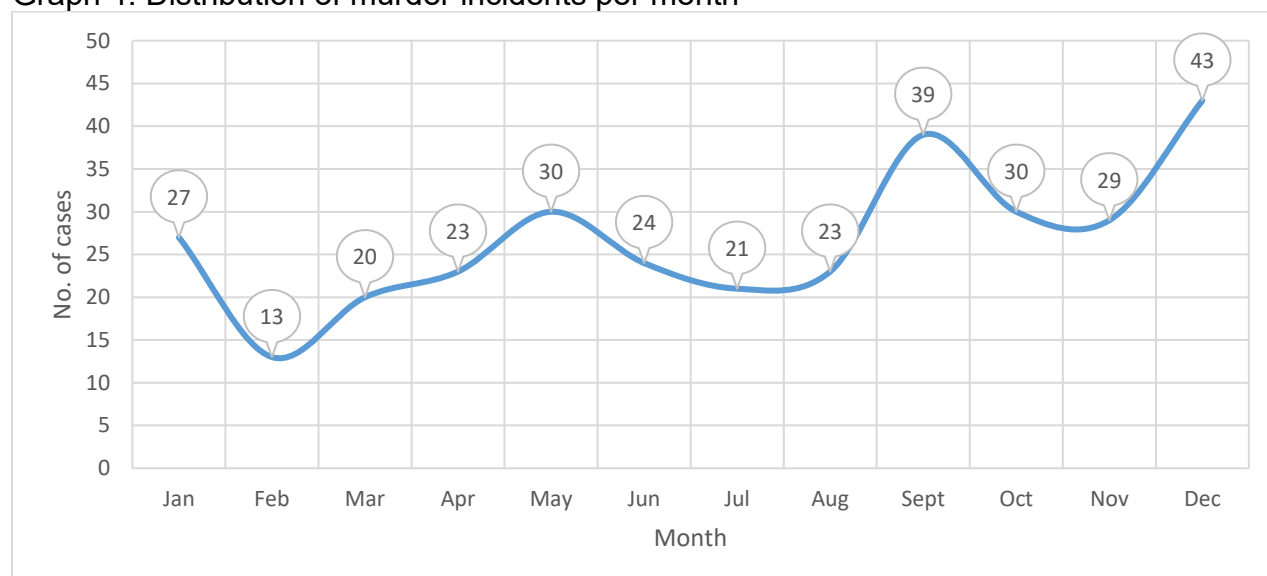
3.1.3 Types of weapons used

Various weapons are used in the commission of murder incidents. Knives are the most common, accounting for 27% of the incidents. The least used weapon is firearms with 8 incidents representing 2.5% of recorded incidents.

Table 8 b: Weapon Used for Murder

Weapon Used	No. of Cases	Percentage
Fire Arms	8	2.5%
Knives	87	27.0%
Axe	38	11.8%
Garden Tools	25	7.8%
Sharp Instruments	67	20.8%
Blunt Instruments	43	13.4%
Other	54	16.8%
Total	**322**	**100.0%**

3.1.4 Location of Murder

Eight locations have been identified as the locations of the murder incidents. Most occurrences happened at the victim's home, accounting for 30.1%, followed by entertainment areas at 24.8%.

Graph 5: Location of Murder
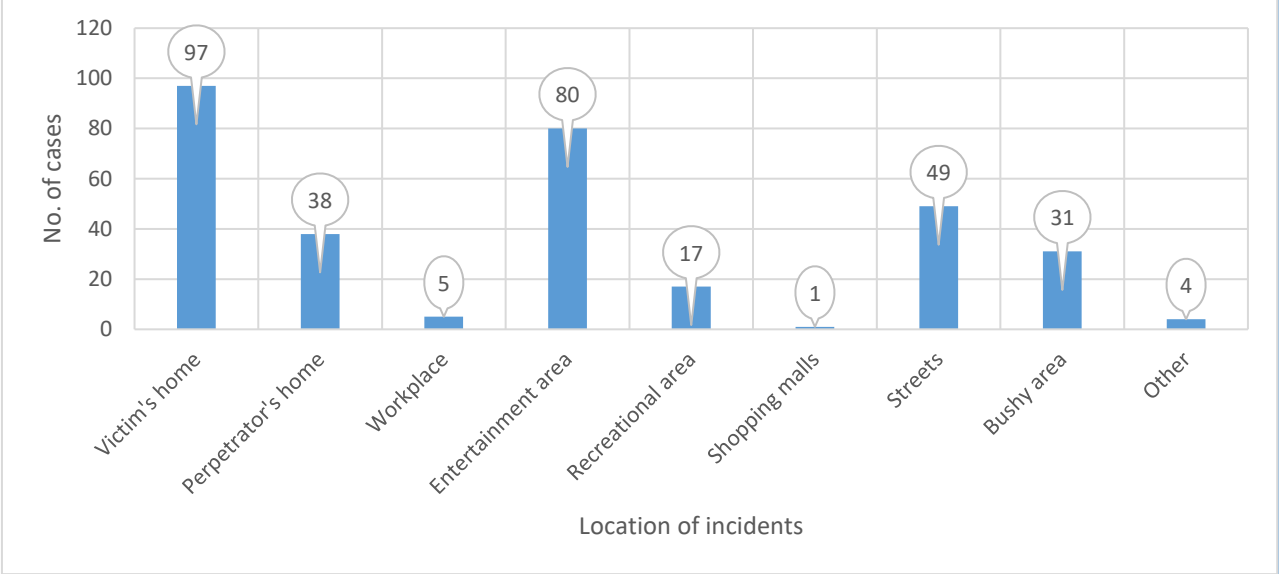
3.1.5 Motives of Murder

The majority of incidents are driven by jealousy, which accounted for 120 (37.3%) of the total murder incidents, followed by people who are revenging at 76 (23.6%) of incidents.

Graph 6: Motives of murder
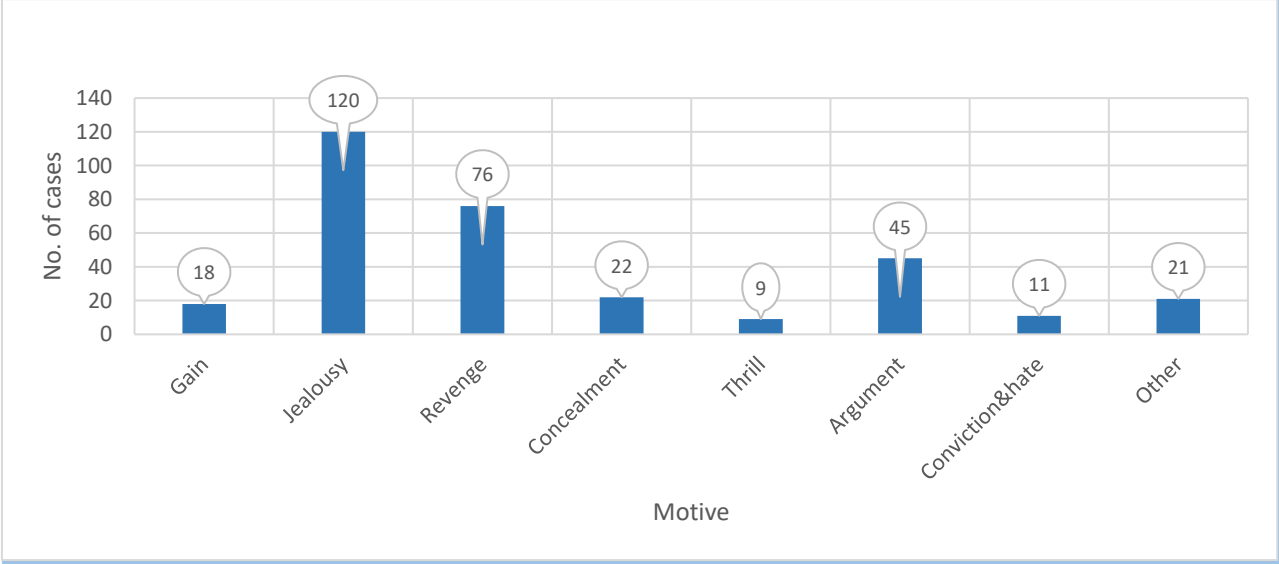
3.1.6 Victims Sex and Age Group

The age group with the most incidents was 36 - 40 years, with 65 victims (20%), followed by 26 - 30 years and 31 - 35 years, with 58 victims (18%) each. These three age groups account for 181 or 56% of the murder victims. The data indicates a significant trend: males comprised a larger proportion of reported incidents, representing 60.2% of the victims.

Table 8 c: Victims Sex and Age Group

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	6	5	11
06-10	1	0	1
11-15	3	3	6
16-20	5	13	18
21-25	22	16	38
26-30	44	14	58
31-35	37	21	58
36-40	38	27	65
41-45	11	11	22
46-50	16	7	23
51-55	4	7	11
56-60	3	0	3
61-65	2	1	3
66-70	0	2	2
71-75	0	1	1
76-80	1	0	1
81-85	1	0	1
Total	194	128	322

3.1.7 Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Most murder incidents involved individuals who were known to each other with a prevalence of 71.4%. The most prevalent type of Victim-Offender Relationship is "romantic links" at 32.6%, which encompass various forms of intimate connections. In contrast, the least common type of relationship is "friend" at 9.0%, which typically refers to platonic connections characterised by mutual respect and support.

Table 8 d: Victim-Offender Relationship

Relationship	No. of Victims	Percentage
Relative	29	9.0%
Romantic Links	105	32.6%
Friend	24	7.5%
Acquaintance	72	22.4%
Stranger	92	28.6%
Total	322	100.0%

3.1.8 Marital Status of Victims
The marital status most frequently observed among murder victims is "never married," a category that represents a significant 59.3% of all victims.

Table 8 e: Marital Status of Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	19	5.9%
Never Married	191	59.3%
Living Together	97	30.1%
Separated	9	2.8%
Divorced	4	1.2%
Widowed	2	0.6%
Total	**322**	**100.0%**

3.1.9 Victim's Education Level
Education levels do not protect against the devastating impacts of crime. At least 84.2% of murder victims had completed primary education.

Table 8 f: Victim's Education Level

Level Of Education Attained	No. of cases	Percentage
Below Primary	51	15.8%
Primary	67	20.8%
Secondary	139	43.2%
Tertiary	65	20.2%
Total	**322**	**100.0%**

3.1.10 Employment Status of Victims
Among murder victims, a significant portion 54.7% are those who are unemployed. This statistic highlights the alarming reality that unemployment can be associated with increased vulnerability to violent crime.

Table 8 g: Victim Employment Status

Victim Employment Status	No. of cases	Percentage
Employed	80	24.8%
Self-employed	66	20.5%
Unemployed	176	54.7%
Total	**322**	**100.0%**

3.1.11 Perpetrators Age and Sex
Perpetrators aged 21 to 35 represent a significant majority, accounting for 57.5% of all murder cases. Almost all, 99.4%, of individuals arrested for these offenses are male. This age group highlights a worrying trend in violent crime, accompanied by a notable gender disparity among those who commit murder.

Table 8 h: Perpetrator by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	1	0	1
16-20	30	0	30
21-25	51	2	53
26-30	76	3	79
31-35	48	5	53
36-40	40	3	43
41-45	36	1	37
46-50	20	0	20
51-55	11	0	11
56-60	5	0	5
61-65	0	2	2
66-70	1	0	1
71-75	0	0	0
76-80	0	0	0
81-85	1	0	1
Total	320	16	336

3.1.12 Marital Status of Perpetrators

Perpetrators with the marital status of "Never Married" are most represented, accounting for 71.1% of murder incidents. The second most prevalent status is "Living Together," which accounts for 21.7% of incidents.

Table 8 i: Perpetrator Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	12	3.6%
Never Married	239	71.1%
Living Together	73	21.7%
Separated	11	3.3%
Divorced	1	0.3%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	336	100.0%

3.1.13 Perpetrators Education Level

Perpetrators with an education level below primary schooling account for 18.2%. Among those above primary schooling, perpetrators who have attained a maximum education of secondary level are more represented, accounting for 42.0% of offenders.

Table 8 j: Perpetrator Level of Education Attained

Level Of Education Attained	No. of cases	Percentage
Below Primary	61	18.2%
Primary	92	27.4%
Secondary	141	42.0%
Tertiary	42	12.5%
Total	**336**	**100.0%**

3.1.14 Perpetrator's Employment Status

A significant portion of perpetrators were found to be unemployed, comprising an alarming 69.6% of those who were arrested for committing murder. In contrast, employed perpetrators represented 18.5%, while self-employed individuals accounted for 11.9%.

Table 8 k: Employment status of perpetrator

Employment Status	No. of cases	Percent
Employed	62	18.5%
Self- employed	40	11.9%
Unemployed	234	69.6%
Total	**336**	**100.0%**

3.2 THREAT-TO-KILL

3.2.1 Time and Day for Threat-to-Kill Incidents

More threat-to-kill incidents occur during the daytime, representing 58.9% of the total cases. These incidents are most prevalent on Fridays and Saturdays, which account for 17.7% and 15.4% of the cases, respectively. Additionally, it's important to note that each day of the week contributes more than 12% of the incidents.

Table 9 a: Time and Day for Incidents

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	6	1	6	1	3	10	17	**44**
0201 - 0400	7	8	1	2	8	11	4	**41**
0401 - 0600	0	1	1	11	2	1	6	**22**
0601 - 0800	8	11	5	12	11	14	4	**65**
0801- 1000	9	12	16	9	12	3	10	**71**
1001 - 1200	16	18	8	13	26	28	16	**125**
1201 - 1400	12	15	8	7	7	11	7	**67**
1401 - 1600	15	16	14	28	10	17	14	**114**
1601 - 1800	7	12	16	9	9	27	16	**96**
1801 - 2000	28	16	11	12	8	10	12	**97**
2001 - 2200	6	9	23	15	24	17	17	**111**
2201 - 0000	13	2	5	6	3	13	18	**60**
Total	**127**	**121**	**114**	**125**	**123**	**162**	**141**	913

3.2.2 Threat-to-Kill Incidents per Month

The month of April had the highest number of threat-to-kill incidents, totaling 120 cases (13.1%), while May recorded the lowest number with 55 cases, representing 6.0% of the incidents.

Graph 7: Threat-to-Kill Incidents per Month
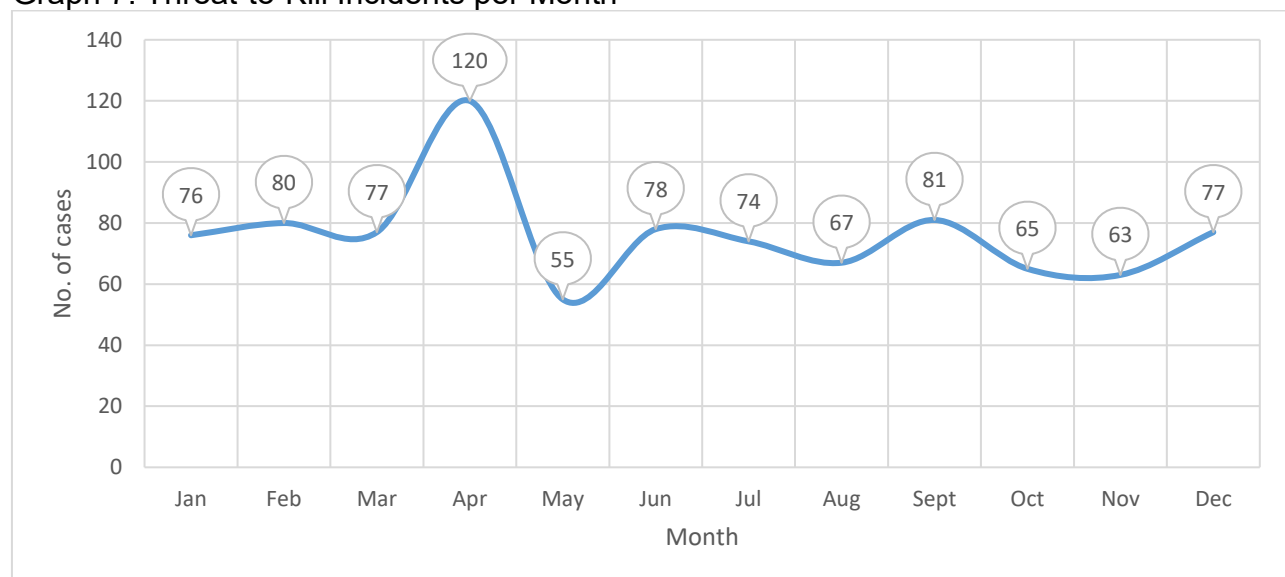
3.2.3 Location of Threat-to-Kill Incidents

The majority of Threat-to-Kill incidents occurred in residential areas. The victim's home was the location for 47.5% of these incidents, while the perpetrator's home accounted for 17.7%. Other significant locations included entertainment areas, with 93 (9.5%) incidents, and public streets, which had 87 (9.5%) incidents. The least number of cases were reported at workplaces and shopping malls, comprising only 2.1% and 1.4%, respectively.

Graph 8: Location of Threat-to-Kill Incidents
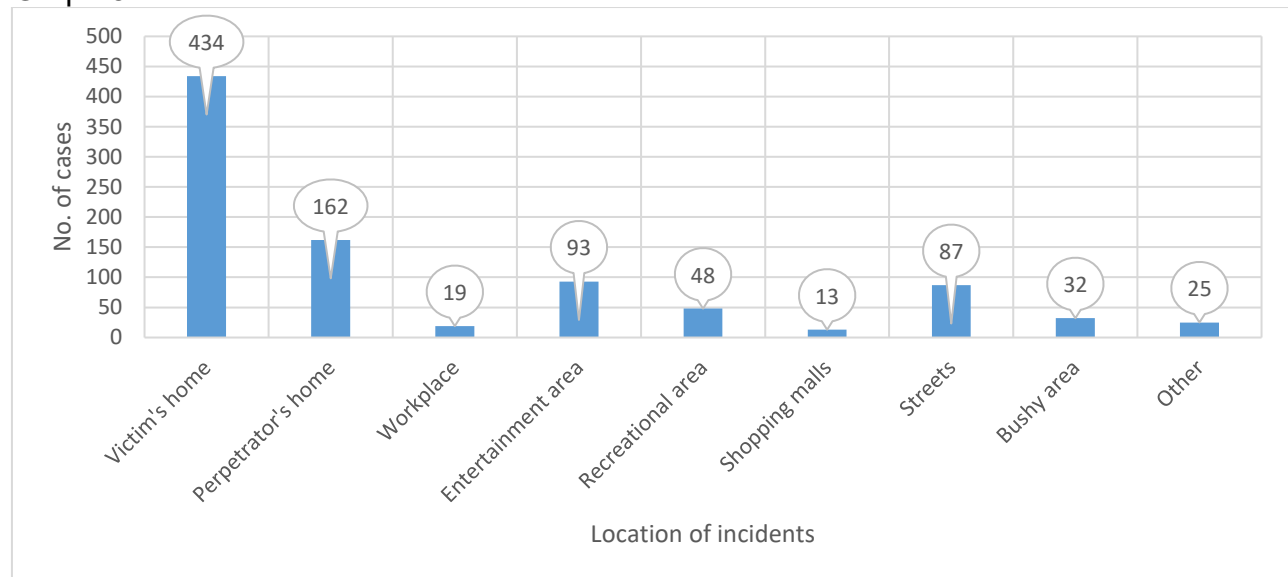
3.2.4 Threat-to-Kill Victims by Sex and Age

The ages of victims in Threat-to-Kill cases ranged from 16 to 95 years. The age group with the highest number of incidents is 31 - 35 years, comprising 202 cases (22.1%), followed by the 26 - 30 years group with 155 cases (17.0%), and the 36 - 40 years group with 145 cases (15.7%). Additionally, the majority of Threat-to-Kill victims are female, representing 80.4% of the total victims.

Table 9 b: Threat-to-Kill Victims by Sex and Age

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	5	27	32
21-25	11	92	103
26-30	21	134	155
31-35	38	164	202
36-40	31	114	145
41-45	25	70	95
46-50	11	54	65
51-55	11	24	35
56-60	5	26	31
61-65	6	6	12
66-70	3	11	14
71-75	2	5	7
76-80	1	3	4
81-85	0	2	2
86-90	0	2	2
91-95	9	0	9
Total	179	734	913

3.2.5 Threat-to-Kill, Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

The individuals involved in Threat-to-Kill offences have a pre-existing relationship with one another. Among the 913 reported incidents, a significant majority (503 cases, or 55.1%) involved victims who were in romantic relationships with their perpetrators. Additionally, 125 incidents, accounting for 13.7%, involved victims who were related to their attackers.

Table 9 c: Threat-to-Kill Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of cases	Percentage
Relative	125	13.7%
Romantic Links	503	55.1%
Friend	67	7.3%
Acquaintance	110	12.0%
Stranger	108	11.8%
Total	913	100.0%

3.2.6 Marital Status of Threat-to-Kill Victims

The victim demographics reveals that the largest proportion of victims, accounting for 51.0%, are individuals who have never married. In contrast, the category with the fewest victims is those who are widowed, which comprises only 0.4% of the total.

Table 9 d: Victim Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	93	10.2%
Divorced	9	1.0%
Widowed	4	0.4%
Never Married	465	50.9%
Living Together	301	33.0%
Separated	41	4.5%
Total	**913**	**100.0%**

3.2.7 Level of Education for Threat-to-Kill Victims

Victims of Threat-to-Kill who have attained an education level below primary are the fewest. Above this educational level, the most represented are those who attained a maximum of secondary-level schooling, which accounted for 49.2%. The lowest number is recorded under tertiary-level education, representing a proportion of 13.9%.

Table 9 e: Victim Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	113	12.4%
Primary	224	24.5%
Secondary	449	49.2%
Tertiary	127	13.9%
Total	**913**	**100.0%**

3.2.8 Employment Status of Threat-to-Kill Victims

Threat-to-Kill Victims who were unemployed accounted for a large proportion of the incidents, representing 54.5% of the victims. The number of those employed and self-employed represented 30.2% and 15.2% of victims, respectively.

Table 9 f: Victim Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	276	30.2%
Self-employed	139	15.2%
Unemployed	498	54.5%
Total	**913**	**100.0%**

3.2.9 Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators by Sex and Age

Individuals who threatened to kill others were aged between 16 and 70 years. A majority of these persons were male, with 705 out of 720 identified perpetrators, accounting for an 97.9% of the total. Among these offenders, the most common age group was 31 - 35 years, comprising 178 individuals, which represents 24.7% of the total. Following closely were those in the 36 - 40 age range, totaling 162 individuals, or 22.5%.

Table 9 g: Threat-to-kill Perpetrators by Sex and Age

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	11	0	11
21-25	71	0	71
26-30	130	3	133
31-35	175	3	178
36-40	155	7	162
41-45	75	0	75
46-50	57	1	58
51-55	14	1	15
56-60	10	0	10
61-65	4	0	4
66-70	3	0	3
Total	705	15	720

3.2.10 Marital Status of Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators

The most common marital status among Threat-to-Kill perpetrators was "Never Married," which made up 61.7%. The second most frequent status was "Living Together," at 23.8%.

Table 9 h: Marital Status of Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	63	8.8%
Divorced	11	1.5%
Widowed	1	0.1%
Never married	444	61.7%
Living Together	171	23.8%
Separated	30	4.2%
Total	720	100.0%

3.2.11 Level of Education for Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators

Most Threat-to-Kill perpetrators have attained maximum of secondary education level, representing 44.9% of offenders, followed by those who achieved maximum of primary education level with 22.6%. Those with "below primary" and tertiary education accounted for 16.9% and 15.6%, respectively.

Most Threat-to-Kill perpetrators have attained education of at most secondary level, representing 44.9% of offenders, followed by those who achieved at most primary education level with 22.6%. Those with "below primary" and tertiary education accounted for 16.9% and 15.6%, respectively.

Table 9 i: Level of Education for Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators

Level	No. of cases	Percentage
Below Primary	122	16.9%
Primary	163	22.6%
Secondary	323	44.9%
Tertiary	112	15.6%
Total	**720**	**100.0%**

3.2.12 Employment Status of Threat-to-Kill Perpetrators

Out of 720 perpetrators, 48.2% were unemployed. Those who are employed and self-employed represent 29.7% and 21.9% of offenders, respectively.

Table 9 j: Perpetrator Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of cases	Percentage
Employed	215	29.9%
Self-employed	158	21.9%
Unemployed	347	48.2%
Total	**720**	**100.0%**

3.2.13 Motive of Threat-to-Kill

In 2023, most Threat-to-Kill incidents were driven by jealousy, which accounted for 43.8% of reported cases. This was closely followed by the 38.0% related to anger and frustration from arguments.

Table 9 k: Threat-to-Kill Motive

Motive	No. of cases	Percentage
Gain	3	0.4%
Jealousy	282	43.8%
Revenge	76	10.6%
Concealment	4	0.5%
Thrill	0	0.0%
Argument	273	38.0%
Conviction & Hate	38	5.3%
Other	44	6.1%
Total	**720**	**100.0%**

3.3   RAPE

3.3.1   Time and Day for Rape Incidents

In the year 2023, a total of 2,296 incidents of rape were reported. The highest number of incidents were recorded on Saturdays with 526 cases, representing 22.9%. This was followed by Fridays, which accounted for 406 incidents (17.7%) and Sundays, with 377 incidents (16.4%). Furthermore, the majority of the incidents occurred during nighttime, accounting for 65.6% of all incident.

Table 10 a: Time and Day for Rape Incidents

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	54	26	20	25	34	46	113	**318**
0201 - 0400	44	24	19	7	19	36	67	**216**
0401 - 0600	42	10	6	8	20	30	38	**154**
0601 - 0800	21	17	16	23	11	14	23	**125**
0801 - 1000	15	17	21	13	18	15	19	**118**
1001 - 1200	22	29	15	9	16	12	20	**123**
1201 - 1400	20	32	18	20	16	21	15	**142**
1401 - 1600	30	17	18	12	6	15	11	**109**
1601 - 1800	20	22	24	17	35	21	33	**172**
1801 - 2000	33	22	16	26	10	46	34	**187**
2001 - 2200	35	33	35	30	21	52	54	**260**
2201 - 0000	41	24	20	29	41	98	119	**372**
Total	**377**	**273**	**228**	**219**	**247**	**406**	**546**	**2296**

3.3.2   Rape Incidents per Month

Rape incidents were most prevalent in December 2023, with 260 cases (11.4%), followed by January with 236 cases (10.4%). November recorded the fewest incidents, with 147 cases (6.5%).

Graph 9: Rape Incidents per Month
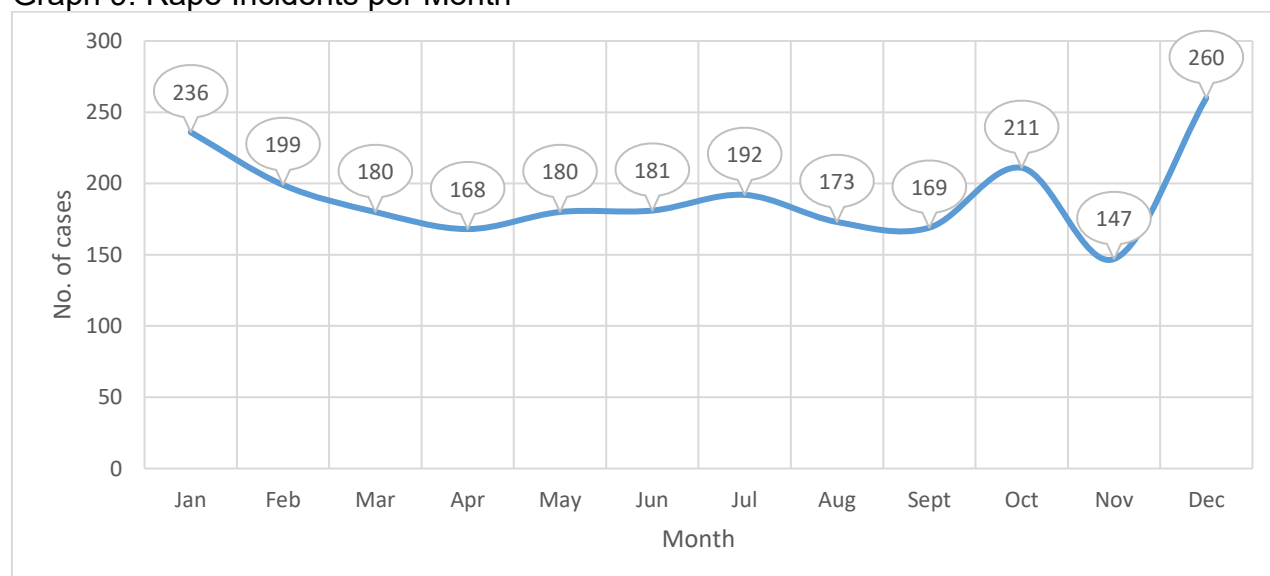
3.3.3   Location of Rape incidents

The majority of rape incidents occurred in dwelling places. Specifically, 664 cases (28.9%) took place at the victim's home and 495 cases (21.6%) at the perpetrator's residence. Additionally, bushy public areas accounted for 474 incidents (20.6%), followed by 299 incidents (13.0%) along the streets.

Graph 10: Location of Rape incidents
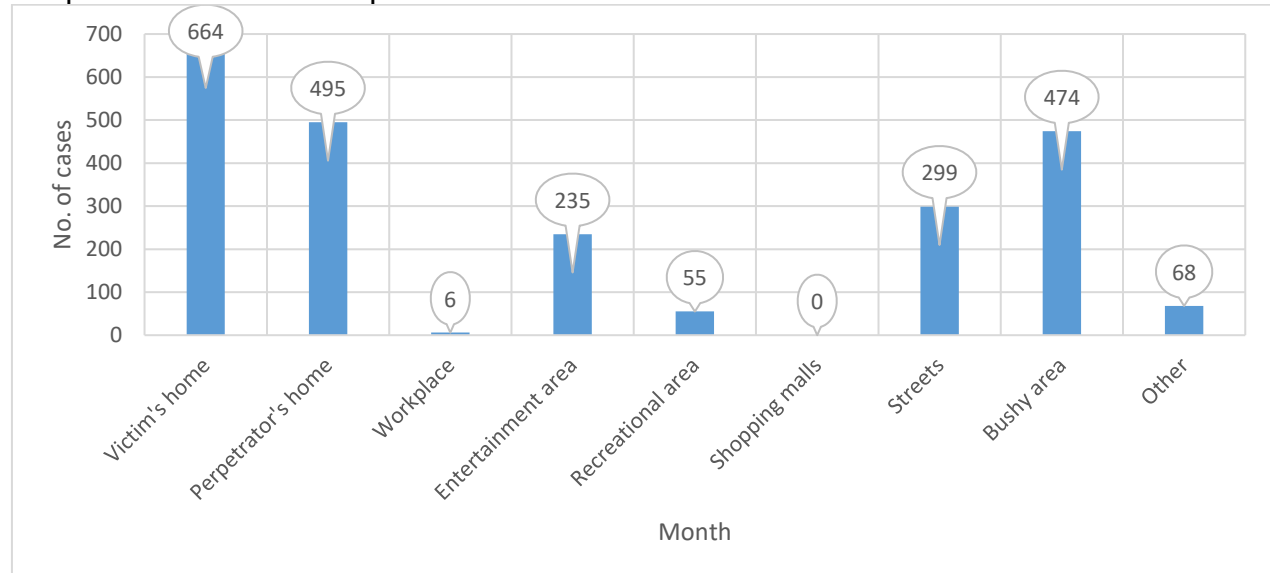
3.3.4   Rape Victims by Sex and Age

The ages of rape victims ranged from under one year old to 96 years. Age groups 21-25 and 26-30 are more represented accounting for 37.2% of rape victims. Among the total of 2,296 victims, an overwhelming majority of 2,278 individuals, accounting for 99.2%, were female. In contrast, a smaller group of 18 individuals, representing just 0.8%, were male.

Table 10 b: Rape Victims by Sex and Age

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	0	31	31
06-10	7	65	72
11-15	5	154	159
16-20	2	363	365
21-25	0	431	431
26-30	1	422	423
31-35	0	388	388
36-40	2	208	210
41-45	0	103	103
46-50	0	49	49
51-55	0	26	26
56-60	1	11	12
61-65	0	8	8
66-70	0	4	4
71-75	0	3	3
76-80	0	5	5
81-85	0	1	1
86-90	0	2	2
91-95	0	2	2
96+	0	2	2
Total	18	2278	2296

3.3.5 Rape Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

The majority of rape victims, totalling 1,173 individuals (51.1%), were assaulted by individuals unknown to them. Some 438 victims (19.1%) experienced assaults from individuals with whom they had established romantic relationships.

Table 10 c: Rape Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of cases	Percentage
Relative	130	5.6%
Romantic Links	438	19.1%
Friend	168	7.3%
Acquaintance	387	16.9%
Stranger	1173	51.1%
Total	2296	100.0%

3.3.6 Marital Status of Rape Victims

The majority of rape victims, specifically 74.3%, fall into the category of "never married." A significant portion of victims, accounting for 21.0%, are categorized as "Living Together." In contrast, victims who are "Divorced" and "Widowed" represent much smaller proportions, with 0.1% and 0.4% of the total victims, respectively.

Table 10 d: Victims of Rape Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	42	1.8%
Divorced	2	0.1%
Widowed	10	0.4%
Never Married	1707	74.3%
Separated	52	2.3%
Living Together	483	21.0%
Total	**2296**	**100.0%**

3.3.7 Level of Education for Rape Victims

In terms of the educational backgrounds of rape victims, 87.9% have completed at least a primary level of education. Notably, those with the a highest education level of secondary schooling constitute the largest proportion, accounting for 50.6%. On the other hand, individuals who have not attained primary education represent 12.1% of the victim population.

Table 10 e: Level of Education for Rape Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	278	12.1%
Primary	476	20.7%
Secondary	1162	50.6%
Tertiary	380	16.6%
Total	**2296**	**100.0%**

3.3.8 Employment Status of Rape Victims

A significant portion, precisely 61.5% of rape victims, were found to be unemployed at the time of the incidents. The remaining victims comprised the 25.9% who were employed and the 12.7% who were self-employed.

Table 10 f: Employment Status of Rape Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	594	25.9%
Self-employed	291	12.7%
Unemployed	1411	61.5%
Total	**2296**	**100.0%**

3.3.9 Rape Perpetrators by Sex and Age

Among the 1,132 arrested rape perpetrators, 99.8% were male, and only 0.2% were female. In terms of the age distribution, most offenders were within the age brackets from 21-25 years to 36-40 years, which cumulatively accounted for 71.7% of the perpetrators.

Table 10 g: Rape Perpetrators by Sex and Age

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
06-10	3	0	3
11-15	38	1	39
16-20	91	0	91
21-25	185	1	186
26-30	230	0	230
31-35	232	0	232
36-40	164	0	164
41-45	81	0	81
46-50	53	0	53
51-55	31	0	31
56-60	17	0	17
61-65	3	0	3
66-70	0	0	0
71-75	1	0	1
76-80	1	0	1
Total	1130	2	1132

3.3.10 Marital Status of Rape Perpetrators

The marital status of the majority of perpetrators is categorized as "Never Married," which accounted for 78.8% of all perpetrators. This is followed by individuals who are "Living Together," accounting for 17.9%, with those classified as "Married" at 2.7% and "Separated" at 0.5%.

Table 10 h: Marital Status of Rape Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	31	2.7%
Never Married	892	78.8%
Living Together	203	17.9%
Separated	6	0.5%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Total	1132	100.0%

3.3.11 Level of Education for Rape Incidents Perpetrators

Among the individuals identified as perpetrators, 80.0% have attained an education level of at least a primary schooling. Conversely, those with informal education represented 20.0% of the offenders.

Table 10 i: Perpetrator Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	226	20.0%
Primary	290	25.6%
Secondary	425	37.5%
Tertiary	191	16.9%
Total	**1132**	**100.0%**

3.3.12 Employment Status of Rape Perpetrators

More than half of the individuals who commit rape, specifically 70.5%, are unemployed. In contrast, those who are employed constitute 15.9% of offenders, while self-employed individuals account for 14.0%

Table 10 j: Perpetrator Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	180	15.9%
Self-employed	158	14.0%
Unemployed	794	70.1%
Total	**1132**	**100.0%**

3.4 DEFILEMENT OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS

3.4.1 Time and Day for Defilement Incidents
The majority of reported incidents of defilement occurred on Fridays, totaling 311 cases, which constitutes 17.4% of the overall incidents. Saturdays followed closely with 293 cases, accounting for 16.7%, while Sundays recorded 253 cases, representing 14.4%. Collectively, these three days comprised 857 cases, or 49.1% of the total incidents. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that 55.3% of these occurrences took place during daytime hours.

Table 11 a: Distribution of Defilement incidents by Time and Day of the week

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 – 0200	10	9	7	6	8	13	36	**89**
0201 – 0400	10	19	5	2	5	22	12	**75**
0401 – 0600	9	14	5	6	13	22	11	**80**
0601 – 0800	13	23	8	11	11	21	5	**92**
0801 – 1000	31	29	20	23	22	13	24	**162**
1001 – 1200	12	34	41	12	16	36	15	**166**
1201 – 1400	37	34	23	26	27	51	26	**224**
1401 – 1600	20	23	27	53	15	30	37	**205**
1601 – 1800	24	21	14	20	13	12	17	**121**
1801 – 2000	34	18	21	39	25	32	30	**199**
2001 – 2200	22	11	33	29	24	35	41	**195**
2201 – 0000	31	7	21	14	6	24	42	**145**
Total	**253**	**242**	**225**	**241**	**185**	**311**	**296**	**1753**

3.4.2 Defilement incidents per month
The majority of defilement incidents were reported in January, April, and December, each month recording 173 incidents, which accounts for 9.9% of all occurrences. September followed closely with a total of 155 incidents, representing 8.8% of the overall incidents. In contrast, February and November experienced the lowest incidence rates, with February documenting 118 incidents (6.7%) and November reporting 119 incidents (6.8%).

Graph 11: Distribution of Defilement incidents per month
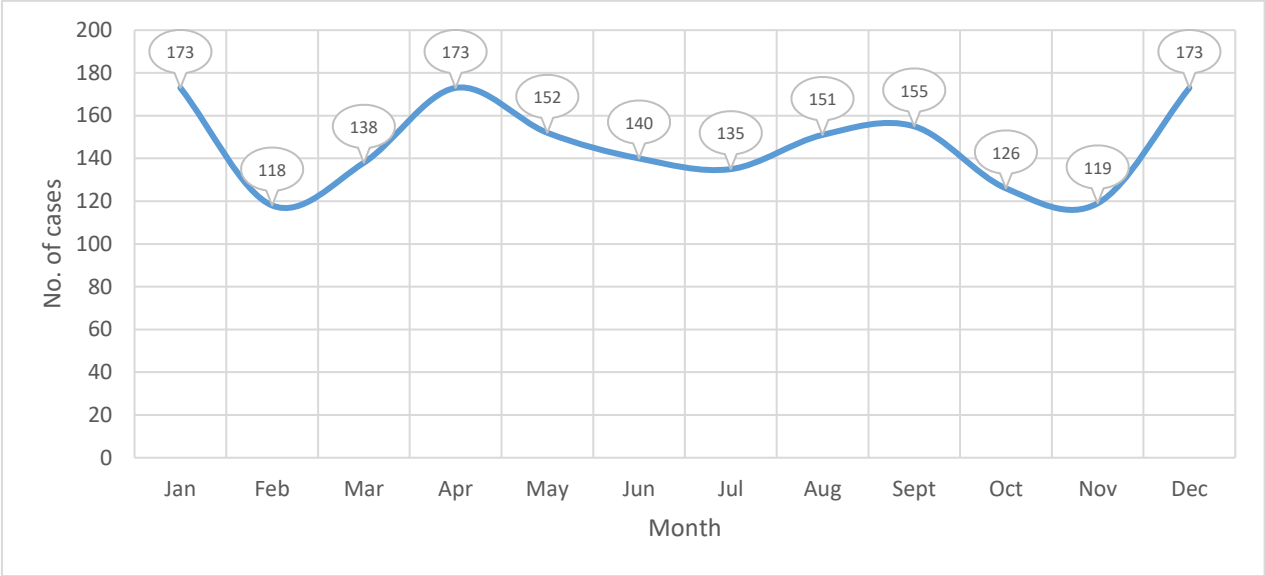
3.4.3 Location of Defilement Incidents

The residences of the perpetrators represented the most frequent locations for reported incidents, accounting for a total of 1,012 cases (57.7%). This was followed by incidents occurring at the victims' homes, which accounted for 241 cases (13.7%), and bushy public areas, which were associated with 163 cases (9.3%).

Graph 12: Location of Defilement incidents
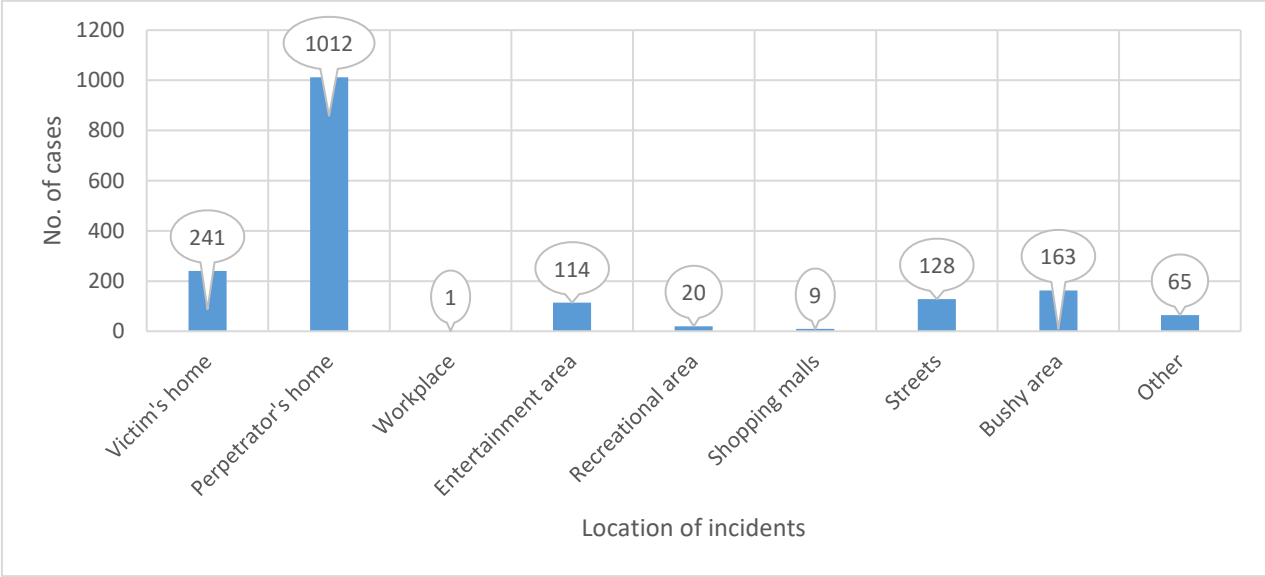
3.4.4 Defilement Victim's Sex and Age

The offence pertains to victims who are under the age of 18. The age group most significantly impacted is individuals aged 16-18, with a total of 1,053 recorded incidents, constituting 60.1% of all cases. Following this, individuals aged 11-15 recorded 667 incidents, representing 38.0%. It is essential to highlight that females account for most of the victims, with a total of 1,752 cases, equating to 99.9% of the overall figures.

Table 11 b: Defilement Victims by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	0	1	1
06-10	0	32	32
11-15	1	666	667
16-18	0	1053	1053
Total	1	1752	1753

3.4.5 Defilement Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Defilement incidents mostly involve victims and perpetrators who know each other. The primary factor is romantic relationships, accounting for 1,361 incidents (77.6%), while friendships account for the fewest cases with 51 (2.9%).

Table 11 c: Defilement Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Cases	Percentage
Relative	59	3.4 %
Romantic Links	1361	77.6 %
Friend	51	2.9 %
Acquaintance	95	5.4 %
Stranger	187	10.7 %
Total	1753	100.0 %

3.4.6 Level of Education of Defilement Victims

Among the victims of defilement, individuals with a tertiary education made up the smallest demographic, accounting for only 2.9% of the total victim population. The majority, representing 61.3%, had schooled up to secondary level, while 30.9% had achieved up to primary education. Furthermore, those with no formal education represented 4.9% of the victims.

Table 11 d: Level of Education of Defilement Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	86	4.9 %
Primary	542	30.9 %
Secondary	1075	61.3 %
Tertiary	50	2.9 %
Total	**1753**	**100.0 %**

3.4.7 Employment Status of Defilement Victims

A significant majority, specifically 98.7%, of individuals affected by defilement are currently unemployed, while only 1.3% are employed.

Table 11 e: Employment Status of Defilement Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	23	1.3 %
Self-employed	0	0.0%
Unemployed	1730	98.7%
Total	**1753**	**100.0 %**

3.4.8 Defilement Perpetrator by Age and Sex

A total of 1061 individuals were arrested for committing defilement offences. Of the nineteen age groups applied in the analysis, the segment aged 16 - 20 is the most populous, representing 327 individuals, or 30.8% of the perpetrators. This is followed by the age groups 21 - 25 and 26-30, which account for 29.3% and 17.2%, respectively. Together, these three age categories comprise 77.3% of the total population of offenders. It is observed that a significant majority of those arrested are male, making up 99.9% of the population.

Table 11 f: Defilement Perpetrator by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	1	0	1
06-10	0	0	0
11-15	14	0	14
16-20	327	0	327
21-25	311	0	311
26-30	182	0	182
31-35	108	0	108
36-40	67	0	67
41-45	19	0	19
46-50	11	1	12
51-55	9	0	9
56-60	6	0	6
61-65	1	0	1
66-70	0	0	0
71-75	1	0	1
76-80	1	0	1
81-85	1	0	1
86-90	0	0	0
91-95	1	0	1
Total	**1060**	**1**	**1061**

3.4.9   Defilement Marital Status of Perpetrators

A substantial proportion of individuals who commit defilement, accounting for 80.0%, have never been married. This group is followed by living together, which constitutes 16.3% of offenders. In contrast, the category of offenders who are married, widowed, or divorced represents a markedly smaller percentage, accounting for only 3.7%.

Table 11 g: Marital Status of Defilement Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	14	1.3%
Divorced	24	2.3%
Widowed	1	0.1%
Never Married	849	80.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Living Together	173	16.3%
Total	**1061**	**100.0%**

3.4.10 Education Level of Defilement Perpetrators

The majority of perpetrators had received formal education, comprising 91.4% of the total. Among the three education levels analyzed, individuals with up to secondary schooling made up 44.5%. This was followed by those who had attained only a primary level of education, accounting for 31.4%.

Table 11 h: Level of Education of Defilement Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	91	8.6%
Primary	333	31.4%
Secondary	472	44.5%
Tertiary	165	15.6%
Total	**1061**	**100%**

3.4.11 Employment Status of Defilement Perpetrators

A majority of the population of defilement offenders, numbering 725 individuals (68.3%), are unemployed. The group of employed offenders consists of 186 individuals (17.5%), while those who are self-employed account for 150 individuals (14.1%).

Table 11 i: Employment Status of Defilement Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	186	17.5%
Self-employed	150	14.1%
Unemployed	725	68.3%
Total	**1061**	**100%**

3.5 ROBBERY

3.5.1 Time and Day Robbery Incidents

Table 12a presents an overview of robbery incidents by time and day of the week, with a total of 1,392 cases recorded in 2023. In terms of the days of the week, Friday and Saturday had the highest representation, accounting for 18.1% and 21.3% of the incidents, respectively. Regarding the hours of the day, robbery incidents were most prevalent during the time periods of 2001-2200 hours, 2201-0000 hours, and 0001-0200 hours, which accounted for 12.3%, 13.1%, and 16.2% of the cases, respectively. Notably, nighttime accounted for 67.5% of all robberies.

Table 12 a: Time and Day Robbery Incidents

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	51	31	14	27	20	33	50	**226**
0201 - 0400	34	6	7	28	5	25	33	**138**
0401 - 0600	4	11	4	8	9	18	28	**82**
0601 - 0800	5	5	11	12	18	20	18	**89**
0801 - 1000	9	10	3	13	7	5	19	**66**
1001 - 1200	14	5	2	2	4	12	24	**63**
1201 - 1400	8	3	5	10	5	3	5	**39**
1401 - 1600	10	8	17	6	10	9	9	**69**
1601 - 1800	15	15	20	12	12	26	26	**126**
1801 - 2000	13	18	31	18	15	29	16	**140**
2001 - 2200	19	22	19	31	16	38	26	**171**
2201 - 0000	21	29	16	22	18	34	43	**183**
Total	**203**	**163**	**149**	**189**	**139**	**252**	**297**	**1392**

3.5.2 Month of Crime Incidents

The incidence of robbery exhibits variation across different months. The highest number of reported cases occurred in April (133), followed closely by May (131) and June (128). In contrast, January recorded the lowest frequency, with a total of 99 cases.

Graph 13: Distribution of Robbery Incidents Per Month
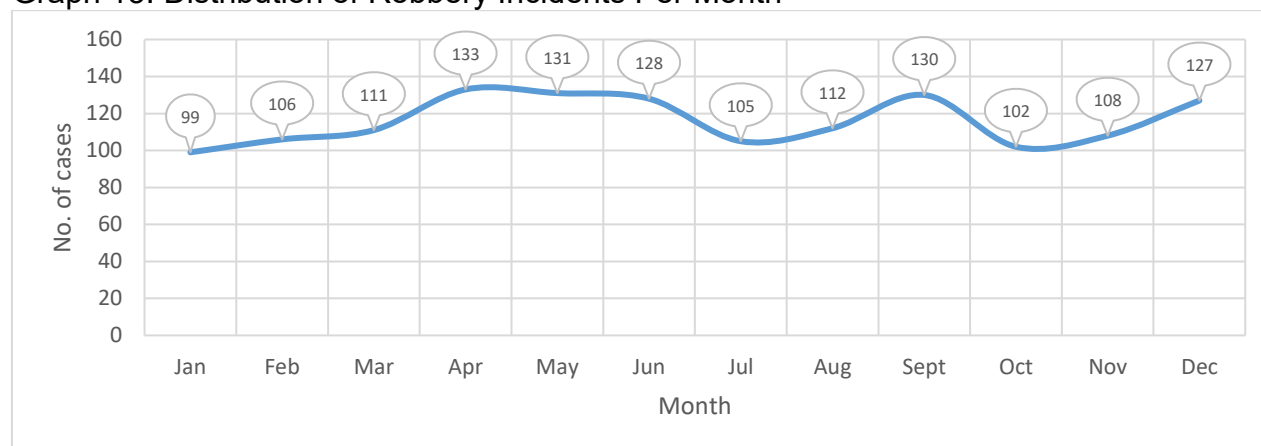
3.5.3 Type of Weapon Used

The table below (Table 12b) shows the types of weapons used in robberies. Knives were the most commonly used weapon, appearing in 673 incidents, which accounts for 48.3% of the total cases. Sharp instruments were the second most frequently used weapons, involved in 247 incidents, or 17.7% of the total. The least commonly used weapon was the garden tool, used in 66 incidents, representing 4.7% of the cases.

Table 12 b: Type of Weapon Used

Weapons	Number of Incidents	Percentage
Firearms	101	7.3%
Knives	673	48.3%
Axe	19	1.4%
Garden Tool	66	4.7%
Sharp instrument	247	17.7%
Blunt instrument	79	5.7%
Other	27	1.9%
Total	**1392**	**100.0%**

3.5.4 Location of Robbery Incidents

An analysis of the locations where incidents occurred indicates that streets constitute the most prevalent sites, representing 57% of all reported robbery incidents. This is followed by home invasions which account for 26% of the total incidents. Notably, business invasions were observed, but at a relatively small proportion of 15%. This distribution of incidents by location highlights the safety risks associated with public spaces.

Graph 14: Location of Robbery Incidents
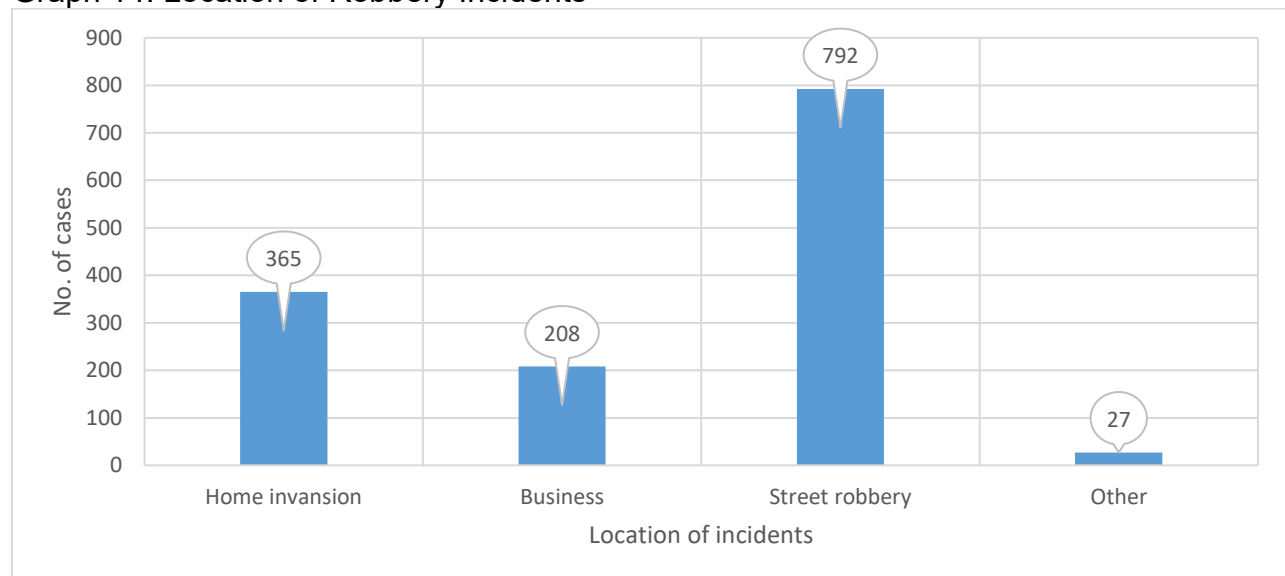
3.5.5 Robbery Victims by Age and Sex

Age analysis reveals a concentration of victimization among specific age groups. The most affected cohort is individuals aged 31 to 35, who make up 17.3% of the victims. This is followed by three other age segments: 26 to 30 years, 36 to 40 years, and 41 to 45 years, representing 14.5%, 14.2%, and 13.1%, respectively. Collectively, these age segments encompass 59.1% of all victims. Among the 1,392 individuals who had fallen victim to robbery, it was revealed that a significant 54.2% of these victims identified as female.

Table 12 c: Robbery Victims by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	1	2	3
16-20	31	51	82
21-25	46	86	132
26-30	87	115	202
31-35	109	132	241
36-40	98	99	197
41-45	88	94	182
46-50	55	81	136
51-55	55	66	121
56-60	29	17	46
61-65	19	11	30
66-70	6	1	7
71-75	5	0	5
76-80	1	0	1
81-85	6	0	6
86-90	1	0	1
Total	637	755	1392

3.5.6 Marital Status of Robbery Victims

Among the victims of robbery, a significant majority consists of individuals who have never been married, representing 754 individuals or 54.2% of all victims. This statistic is followed by married individuals and those living together making up 21.6% and 20.7% of the victim demographic, respectively.

Table 12 d: Marital Status of Robbery Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	301	21.6%
Divorced	30	2.2%
Widowed	19	1.4%
Never Married	754	54.2%
Separated	0	0.0%
Living Together	288	20.7%
Total	1392	100.0%

3.5.7 Level of Education of Robbery Victims

The majority of individuals who have attained formal education, 96.0%, have experienced robbery victimization. Among this group of victims, those with completed secondary education represent 48.5% of the total. This segment is followed by individuals who have pursued tertiary education, accounting for 34.6%, while those who have completed primary education constitute 13.0% of the affected individuals.

Table 12 e: Level of Education of Robbery Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	55	4.0%
Primary	181	13.0%
Secondary	675	48.5%
Tertiary	481	34.6%
Total	**1392**	**100.0%**

3.5.8 Employment Status of Robbery Victims

The majority of robbery victims were employed, representing 586 individuals or 42% of the total. Self-employed individuals constituted 474 victims, accounting for 34%, while those who were unemployed comprised 332 victims, or 24%.

Table 12 f: Employment Status of Robbery Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	586	42.1%
Self Employed	474	34.1%
Unemployed	332	23.9%
Total	**1392**	**100.0%**

3.5.9 Robbery Perpetrator by Age and Sex

Among the 360 individuals apprehended for robbery, 99.4% were male, while 0.6% were female. The most predominant age group among the offenders was 21 to 25 years, which constituted 37.8% of the total arrests. This was succeeded by the 26 to 39 age group, representing 23.9%, the 31 to 35 age group at 13.3%, and the 16 to 20 age group at 11.9%. Collectively, these four age cohorts account for 86.9% of the arrested individuals.

Table 12 g: Robbery Perpetrators by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	43	0	43
21-25	135	1	136
26-30	86	0	86
31-35	48	0	48
36-40	23	1	24
41-45	14	0	14
46-50	3	0	3
51-55	3	0	3
56-60	1	0	1
61-65	2	0	2
Total	358	2	360

3.5.10 Marital Status of Robbery Perpetrators

The predominant classification of robbery offenders is "Never Married," which constitutes 73.9% of the total perpetrators. Following this group are individuals categorized as "Living Together," representing 19.4%. In contrast, the proportions of offenders who are divorced or widowed are significantly lower, each accounting for only 0.3% of the overall figures.

Table 12 h: Marital Status of Robbery Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	22	6.1%
Divorced	1	0.3%
Widowed	1	0.3%
Never married	266	73.9%
Living together	70	19.4%
Separated	0	0.0%
Total	360	100.0%

3.5.11 Level of Education of Robbery Perpetrators

In terms of educational background, 82.8% of robbery offenders have graduated from primary school or attained a higher level of education. Among these perpetrators, the most common educational level is secondary schooling, which includes 213 individuals, accounting for 59.2% of the offenders. Individuals with only a primary school education make up 16.4% of the total population. The offenders with tertiary qualifications are the least represented, totaling only 26 individuals, or 7.2% of the total.

Table 12 i: Level of Education of Robbery Perpetrators

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below primary	62	17.2%
Primary	59	16.4%
Secondary	213	59.2%
Tertiary	26	7.2%
Total	360	100.0%

3.5.12 Employment Status of Robbery Perpetrators

A significant majority of offenders were unemployed, constituting 86.4% of individuals who were arrested. The persons identified as self-employed comprised 8.6% of the offender population, while individuals classified as employed accounted for 5.0%.

Table 12 j: Employment Status of Robbery Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	18	5.0%
Self Employed	31	8.6%
Unemployed	311	86.4%
Total	**360**	**100.0%**

3.6 BURGLARY AND THEFT

3.6.1 Time and Day of Burglary and Theft Incident

The offence of burglary and theft typically occurs at night. In 2023, a total of 2,060 incidents of burglary and theft were reported. Many of these incidents happened on weekends, with Saturdays accounting for 21.4% (444 incidents) and Sundays for 21.6% (440 incidents). Together, these two days represented 43.0% of all recorded offences.

Regarding the time of day, the period between 2:01 AM and 4:00 AM saw the highest number of incidents, totaling 471, which represents 22.9% of all such crimes. Other notable time segments include 10:01 PM to midnight (433 incidents - 21.0%) and midnight to 2:00 AM (411 incidents - 20.0%).

Table 13 a: Time and Day of crime incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
1801 - 2000	46	12	10	11	17	26	19	141
2001 - 2200	41	19	45	14	19	35	32	205
2201 - 0000	68	53	39	49	54	55	115	433
0001 - 0200	115	46	16	25	43	73	93	411
0201 - 0400	79	37	43	66	70	80	96	471
0401 - 0600	95	33	40	43	44	59	85	399
Total	444	200	193	208	247	328	440	2060

3.6.2 Month of crime incident

Burglary and theft incidents were evenly distributed throughout the year. December registered the highest number of offences, with 220 incidents. This was succeeded by October and April, which recorded 191 and 190 incidents, respectively.

Graph 15: Distribution of burglary incidents by month
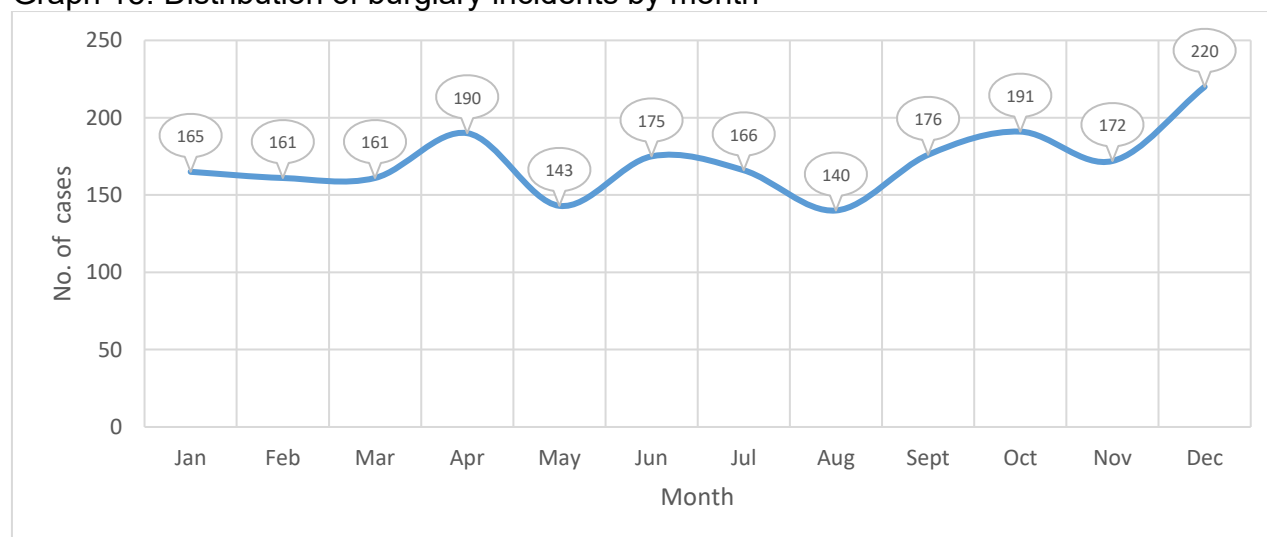
3.6.3   Type of breaking implement used

Break-in tools include a variety of both adapted and purpose-built instruments. The data presented in Table 10b illustrates the various implements utilized in incidents of burglary and theft. The application of these tools varies across different break-in scenarios. Notably, identifiable tools were used in 68.5% of documented cases. Within this category, blunt objects accounted for 25.3%, construction tools constituted 22.6%, and garden tools represented 20.6%.

Table 13 b: Type of breaking implement used

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tools	424	20.6%
Construction tools	465	22.6%
Blunt objects	522	25.3%
Other	649	31.5%
Total	**2060**	**100.0%**

3.6.4   Point of Entry

Perpetrators employ a range of methods to gain unauthorized access to buildings in order to commit offenses. In the year 2023, the predominant entry points for burglary incidents were identified as doors and windows. Notably, locked doors were involved in 62.8% of these occurrences, while closed windows constituted 27.1%.

Table 13 c: Point of Entry

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1293	62.8%
Unlocked door	77	3.7%
Closed window	559	27.1%
Unclosed window	109	5.3%
Rooftop	22	1.1%
Total	**2060**	**100.0%**

3.6.5   Perpetrator by Age Group and Sex

In 2023, a total of 371 persons were identified as burglary perpetrators, all of whom were male. Analyzing the age demographics, the most involved persons are those aged 21 to 25, 26 to 30, and 31 to 35.   The respective levels of involvement for these age groups among the arrested offenders were 25.9%, 23.2%, and 18.3%.

Table 13 d: Perpetrator by Age Group and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	41	0	41
21-25	96	0	96
26-30	86	0	86
31-35	68	0	68
36-40	29	0	29
41-45	30	0	30
46-50	14	0	14
51-55	6	0	6
56-60	0	0	0
61-65	1	0	1
Total	371	0	371

3.6.6 Marital Status of Burglary and Theft Perpetrators

The data indicates that individuals who identified as "never-married" make up the largest group of those arrested for burglary, totaling 294 people and accounting for 79.2% of offenders. The second-largest group consists of individuals classified as "Living Together," which includes 63 individuals, accounting for 17.0% of burglary offenders.

Table 13 e: Burglary Incidents Perpetrator Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	12	3.2%
Divorced	2	0.5%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Never married	294	79.2%
Living Together	63	17.0%
Total	371	100.0%

3.6.7 Level of Education of Perpetrators

People who attained an education level up to secondary school were the most involved in committing burglary incidents, comprising 218 persons, or 58.8% of all burglary offenders. In contrast, those with tertiary education were the least involved, accounting for only 26 individuals, or 7.0% of all burglary offenders.

Table 13 f: Perpetrator Level of Education Attained

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	51	13.7%
Primary	76	20.5%
Secondary	218	58.8%
Tertiary	26	7.0%
Total	371	100.0 %

3.6.8 Perpetrator Employment Status

Among the 371 individuals identified as burglary perpetrators, nineteen (19) were employed, forty-eight (48) were self-employed, and 304 were unemployed. This latter group represents a substantial 81.9% of the total offenders.

Table 13 g: Perpetrator Employment Status

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	19	5.1%
Self-employed	48	12.9%
Unemployed	304	81.9%
Total	**371**	**100.0%**

3.7 HOUSE BREAKING & THEFT

3.7.1 Time and Day for House Breaking & Theft Incidents

In the year 2023, a total of 3,190 incidents of housebreaking and theft were recorded. The analysis of these incidents revealed a consistent trend across both hour of the day and day of the week. Specifically, the frequency of incidents fluctuated between 455 and 575 during two-hour intervals, while daily totals varied from 370 to 545.

Table 14 a: The distribution of House Breaking incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0601 - 0800	96	73	43	69	71	90	79	**521**
0801 - 1000	58	54	75	49	50	70	99	**455**
1001 - 1200	106	77	69	63	88	83	65	**551**
1201 - 1400	72	91	60	67	80	117	78	**565**
1401 - 1600	87	77	54	89	53	82	81	**523**
1601 - 1800	60	67	69	99	85	103	92	**575**
Total	**479**	**439**	**370**	**436**	**427**	**545**	**494**	**3190**

3.7.2 House Breaking and theft incidents per month

The month of January witnessed the highest incidence of housebreaking and theft, with a total of 323 reported cases, accounting for 10.1% of the overall occurrences. Following January, July recorded 299 cases, representing 9.4%. In contrast, November experienced the fewest incidents, with a total of 222 cases, corresponding to 7.0%.

Graph 16: Distribution of House Breaking & Theft incidents per month
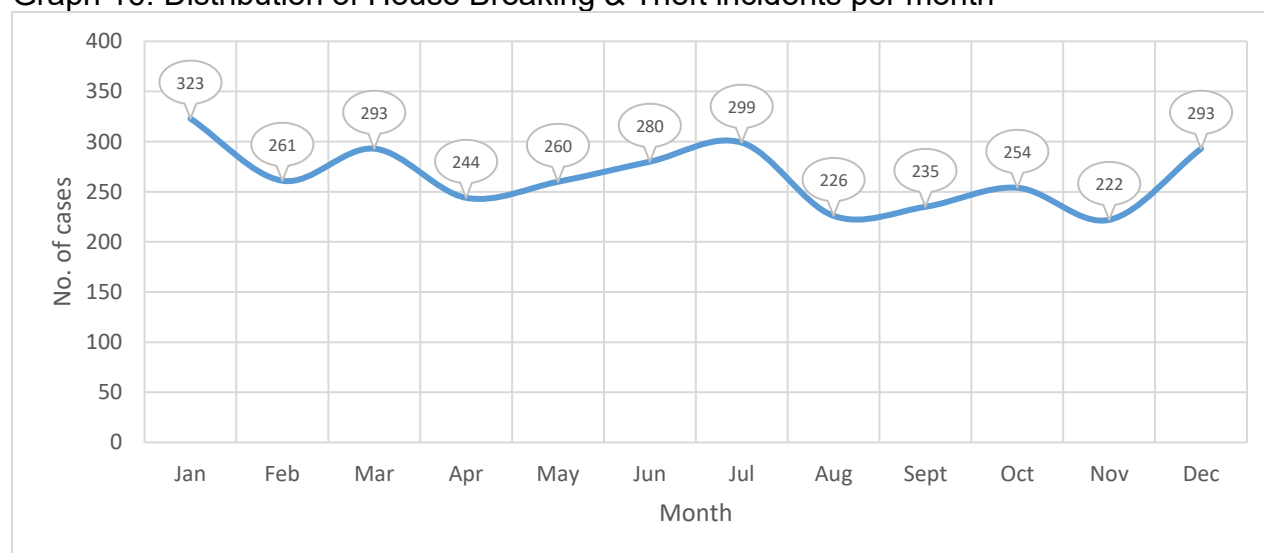
3.7.3 Type of implements used in the commission of House Breaking & Theft

Blunt objects were the most commonly used tools in housebreaking and theft, representing 25.6% of recorded incidents. Garden tools followed by a magnitude of 23.9% of the incidents.

Table 14 b: Type of breaking implement used

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tools	761	23.9%
Construction tools	646	20.3%
Blunt objects	817	25.6%
Other	966	30.3%
Total	**3190**	**100.0%**

3.7.4 Point of entry for House Breaking & Theft

The primary entry point for housebreaking and theft incidents is through locked doors, which account for 55.4% of cases. Closed windows follow as the second most common entry point, representing 35.2% of incidents. Together, locked doors and closed windows comprise a significant 90.6% of all housebreaking and theft occurrences. In contrast, rooftops are the least commonly used entry points, accounting for only 1.0% of cases.

Table 14 c: Point of Entry for House Breaking & Theft

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1768	55.4%
Unlocked door	133	4.2%
Closed window	1122	35.2%
Unclosed window	134	4.2%
Rooftop	33	1.0%
Total	**3190**	**100.0%**

3.7.5 House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators Age and Sex

A total of 575 individuals have been identified as perpetrators of housebreaking and theft incidents. Among these individuals, the vast majority (572 perons, representing 99.5%) are male. The age group with the highest incidence of offenses comprises individuals aged 26 to 30 years, responsible for 144 cases, which accounts for 25.0% of perpetrators. This group is followed by individuals aged 21 to 25 years, who are implicated in 136 persons, or 23.7% of the offenders.

Table 14 d: House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators Age group and Sex

Age Group	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	14	0	14
16-20	83	0	83
21-25	136	0	136
26-30	142	2	144
31-35	85	1	86
36-40	62	0	62
41-45	25	0	25
46-50	14	0	14
51-55	5	0	5
56-60	3	0	3
61-65	2	0	2
66-70	1	0	1
Total	572	3	575

3.7.6   Marital status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Out of the 575 arrested perpetrators, 499 are classified as "never married," making up the largest proportion at 86.8% of offenders. The second largest marital status is "Living Together," which consists of 65 people, representing 11.3% of offenders.

Table 14 e: Perpetrator Marital Status

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	8	1.4%
Divorced	3	0.5%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Never married	499	86.8%
Living Together	65	11.3%
Separated	0	0.0%
Total	575	100.0%

3.7.7   Level of Education of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Most offenders have at least a primary education, making up 84.0% of the total. Those with education up to secondary schooling represent the largest group, accounting for 57.7% of the offenders.

Table 14 f: Level of Education of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	92	16.0%
Primary	105	18.3%
Secondary	332	57.7%
Tertiary	46	8.0%
Total	575	100.0%

3.7.8 Employment status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Most perpetrators of housebreaking and theft are unemployed, comprising 507 offenders, which accounts for 88.2% of the total. Employed and self-employed individuals make up 6.3% and 5.6% of the perpetrators, respectively.

Table 14 g: Employment status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	32	5.6%
Self-employed	36	6.3%
Unemployed	507	88.2%
Total	**575**	**100.0%**

3.8 STORE BREAKING AND THEFT

3.8.1 Time and Day Store Breaking & Theft Incidents

In 2023, a total of 2,031 incidents of store break-ins and theft were documented. The highest frequency of these incidents occurred on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, which collectively accounted for 1,072 cases, or 52.80% of all incidents. An analysis of the time of day revealed that the peak periods for such incidents were between 12:01 AM and 2:00 AM, as well as between 10:01 PM and 12:00 AM and from 2:01 AM to 4:00 AM, corresponding to 17.8%, 15.2%, and 15.1% of incidents, respectively. Conversely, the lowest incidence rate was observed during the interval from 2:01 PM to 4:00 PM, comprising only 2.3% of the total occurrences.

Table 15 a: Distribution of Store Breaking and Theft incident according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001-0200	54	27	34	16	72	108	51	**362**
0201-0400	33	42	39	31	52	51	59	**307**
0401-0600	30	23	28	33	19	35	36	**204**
0601-0800	21	21	20	9	21	21	24	**137**
0801-1000	20	15	11	20	20	19	15	**120**
1001-1200	11	17	20	7	10	11	14	**90**
1201-1400	9	11	3	7	2	14	17	**63**
1401-1600	8	7	5	5	9	8	5	**47**
1601-1800	7	10	12	9	13	4	10	**65**
1801-2000	15	19	14	10	23	15	22	**118**
2001-2200	28	20	25	25	29	42	39	**208**
2201-0000	38	30	27	31	66	49	67	**308**
Total	**274**	**242**	**238**	**205**	**336**	**377**	**359**	**2031**

3.8.2 Store breaking and Theft incidents per month

December recorded the highest number of store break-ins and thefts, with 204 incidents, which accounted for 10% of the total. Following this, September and July showed notable figures as well, with 180 and 177 incidents, respectively.

Graph 17: Distribution of Store Breaking and Theft Incidents per month
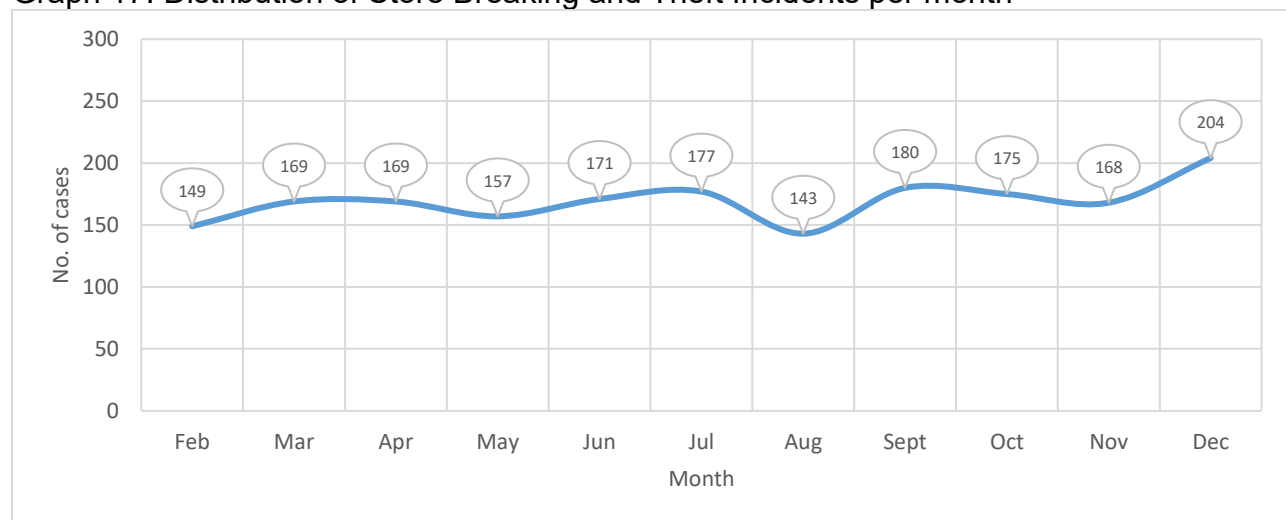
3.8.3 Type of implements used in the commission of Store Breaking & Theft

Construction tools are the most frequently used items in store break-ins and thefts, accounting for 26% of cases. Blunt objects and garden tools follow closely behind, making up 22.1% and 20.8% of incidents, respectively. Notably, the type of implement used was unknown in 31.4% of cases.

Table 15 b: Type of implements used in the commission of Store Breaking & Theft

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tool	422	20.8%
Construction tool	521	25.7%
Blunt object	449	22.1%
Other	639	31.4%
Total	**2031**	**100.0 %**

3.8.4 Point of entry for Store Breaking & Theft

Locked doors represent the most significant vulnerability in store break-ins and thefts, accounting for 57.4% of incidents. Following this, closed windows are implicated at a notably lower rate of 27.1%. Other methods of entry include unlocked doors contributing to 7.0% of thefts, while rooftops and unclosed windows are utilized in 4.5% and 3.9% of incidents.

Table 15 c: Point of entry for Store Breaking & Theft

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1165	57.4%
Unlocked door	143	7.0%
Closed window	551	27.1%
Unclosed window	80	3.9%
Rooftop	92	4.5%
Total	**2031**	**100.0%**

3.8.5 Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrator Age group and Sex

A total of 381 individuals involved in store-breaking and theft incidents were identified, comprising 379 males and 2 females. The ages of these individuals ranged from 11 to 60 years. In terms of age intervals, the highest concentration of perpetrators was found in the 26–30 age group, accounting for 88 individuals (23.3%). Conversely, the age interval with the fewest offenders was 51–55 years, which included only five individuals (1.3%).

Table 15 d: Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	11	0	11
16-20	39	0	39
21-25	65	0	65
26-30	87	1	88
31-35	79	0	79
36-40	58	1	59
41-45	22	0	22
46-50	7	0	7
51-55	5	0	5
56-60	5	0	5
Total	379	2	381

3.8.6 Marital Status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Out of a total of 381 individuals arrested for store-breaking and theft, a significant majority, 350 (91.9%), were found to be never married, indicating this as the most common marital status among the perpetrators. Following this group, 4.2% of the individuals were categorized as "Living together."

Table 15 e: Marital Status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	11	2.9%
Divorced	3	0.8%
Widowed	1	0.3%
Never married	350	91.9%
Separated	0	0.0%
Living together	16	4.2%
Total	381	100.0%

3.8.7 Level of Education of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

In terms of educational background, most offenders had attained up to secondary education level comprising 223 individuals or 58.5% of perpetrators. Following this group, 19.4% of offenders had only completed primary education. The least represented educational category among the perpetrators was those with tertiary education, accounting for merely 3.4% of the total.

Table 15 f: Level of Education of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below primary	71	18.6%
Primary	74	19.4 %
Secondary	223	58.5%
Tertiary	13	3.4 %
Total	**381**	**100.0**

3.8.8 Employment status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Perpetrators who are unemployed are in the majority, (87.1%). The self-employed and employed constitute 7.6% and 5.3%, respectively.

Table 15 g: Employment Status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	20	5.3%
Self-employed	29	7.6%
Unemployed	332	87.1%
Total	**381**	**100.0%**

3.9   THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

3.9.1   Time and Day Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents

In the year 2023, a total of 311 incidents of motor vehicle theft were recorded. As outlined in Table 16a, an analysis of the time and day of these thefts reveals a significant concentration on Saturdays, Sundays, and Mondays, accounting for 20.3%, 16.7%, and 16.4% of the total reported incidents, respectively. Furthermore, it is noteworthy that a substantial majority of these crimes, approximately 72.3%, occurred during the nighttime hours.

Table 16 a: Distribution of Theft of Motor Vehicle incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001-0200	8	4	5	5	5	8	15	50
0201-0400	5	5	5	7	4	9	6	41
0401-0600	7	6	4	1	1	5	4	29
0601-0800	7	9	7	5	6	2	6	42
0801-1000	1	2	3	0	1	1	1	9
1001-1200	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	8
1201-1400	0	3	2	0	0	0	2	7
1401-1600	1	2	0	1	1	2	5	12
1601-1800	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	8
1801-2000	3	5	2	1	0	0	1	12
2001-2200	7	8	6	4	5	6	4	40
2201-0000	12	4	6	6	4	4	17	53
Total	52	51	42	33	29	40	63	311

3.9.2   Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents per Month

In terms of motor vehicle theft, August emerged as the month with the highest incidence rate, recording 38 cases, which accounts for 12.3% of total incidents. November followed closely behind, with a total of 36 incidents, representing 11.6%. Conversely, March experienced the fewest incidents, with only 19 cases, or 6.1% of the total.

Graph 18: Distribution of Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents Per Month
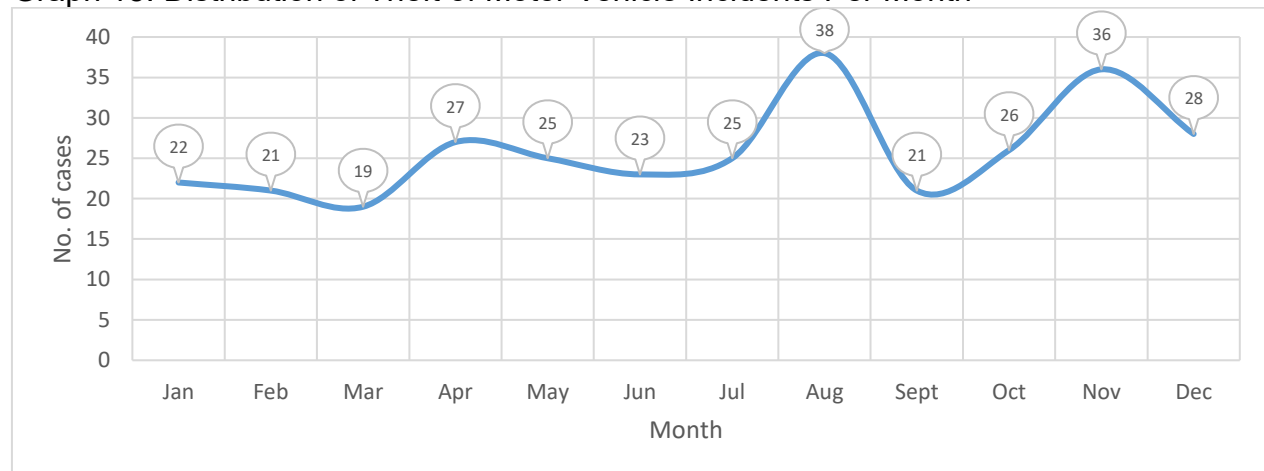
3.9.3 The Description of Stolen Motor Vehicles and Recovery Status

The most commonly stolen vehicles were cars, accounting for 260 cases, or 83.3% of the total thefts. In 52 incidents, which represents 16.7% of the reported cases, violence was used during the thefts. It is noteworthy that 28.2% of the stolen vehicles did not have any security devices installed. Regarding the recovery of stolen vehicles, the 131 recovered vehicles constituted 92.4% which were located in Botswana.

Table 16 b: 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	260	73	45	220	108	5
Van	40	14	5	34	7	5
Truck	2	1	1	1	1	0
Minibus	6	0	1	2	3	0
Motor Cycles	1	0	0	0	0	0
Tractors	1	0	0	1	1	0
Trailers	2	0	0	1	1	0
Total	**312**	**88**	**52**	**259**	**121**	**10**

3.9.4 Location of Theft of Motor Vehicle incidents

The majority of motor vehicle theft incidents occur at the victim's residence, totaling 223 cases, which represents 71.5% of all recorded incidents. The next most common locations for these thefts are entertainment areas and streets, accounting for 17.9% and 5.1% of the incidents, respectively.

Graph 19: Location of Theft of Motor Vehicle incidents
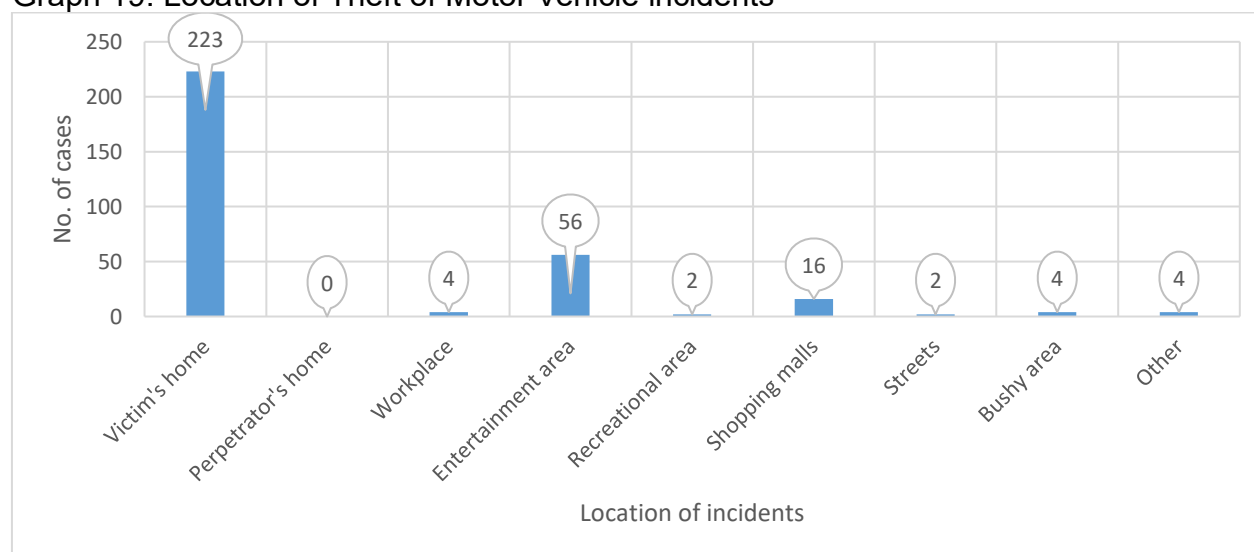
3.9.5 Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators Age and Sex

In 2023, a total of 58 male perpetrators were arrested for the offence of motor vehicle theft. An analysis of their ages shows a range from 36 to 70 years old, with a notable concentration within the 51 to 65 age group. This specific cohort represents 75.9% of the total population of offenders arrested for this crime.

Table 16 c: Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
36-40	1	0	1
41-45	8	0	8
51-55	12	0	12
56-60	20	0	20
61-65	12	0	12
66-70	5	0	5
Total	58	0	58

3.9.6 Marital Status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Table 16d indicates that perpetrators of theft of motor vehicle offences fall into the categories of either Never Married or Living Together. Notably, individuals who are classified as Never Married are significantly overrepresented, constituting 87.9% of the identified perpetrators.

Table 16 d: Marital Status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0 %
Divorced	0	0 .0%
Widowed	0	0.0 %
Never married	51	87.9 %
Living together	7	12.1%
Total	58	100.0 %

3.9.7 Education Level of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Out of the total of 58 perpetrators analyzed, 25 individuals, representing 43.1%, are of an educational background of up to the secondary level, making this the most prevalent category. This is followed by those with tertiary education at 27.6%, and those with primary education at 22.4%.

Table 16 e: Education Level of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	4	6.9 %
Primary	13	22.4 %
Secondary	25	43.1 %
Tertiary	16	27.6 %
Total	**58**	**100.0%**

3.9.8 Employment Status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

The table below presents the employment status of motor vehicle perpetrators, totaling fifty-eight (58) individuals. A significant majority of the perpetrators, 53 (91.4%), were unemployed. In contrast, only 5 (8.6%) identified as self-employed. Notably, there were no employed individuals among the perpetrators.

Table 16 f: Employment Status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	0	0.0 %
Self Employed	5	8.6 %
Unemployed	53	91.4 %
Total	**58**	**100.0 %**

3.10 STOCK THEFT

3.10.1 Time and Day of Stock Theft Incidents

In the year 2023, 2,781 stock theft incidents were recorded. A significant portion of these crimes, 60.1%, occurred during the daytime. The peak time for stock thefts was between 1001 and 1200 hours, with 324 incidents accounting for 12.4% of the occurrences. The period of low criminal activity was the time segment from 2201 to 0000 hours.

An analysis of the distribution of theft incidents by day of the week reveals a relatively uniform pattern, with Sundays and Mondays each reporting 357 cases (12.8%), while Tuesdays had the highest number of incidents at 449 cases (16.1%). Notably, Fridays also presented a significant incidence level, with 445 recorded cases (16.0%).

Table 17 a: Distribution of Stock Theft Incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	37	20	25	26	28	36	34	**206**
0201 - 0400	12	24	22	18	21	23	23	**143**
0401 - 0600	25	16	37	22	11	23	34	**168**
0601 - 0800	23	18	42	22	34	29	33	**201**
0801 - 1000	23	40	57	43	30	52	28	**273**
1001 - 1200	38	52	63	39	53	30	49	**324**
1201 - 1400	30	46	40	31	36	50	72	**305**
1401 - 1600	35	29	45	62	39	34	36	**280**
1601 - 1800	45	33	38	39	28	69	37	**289**
1801 - 2000	29	30	29	25	31	35	28	**207**
2001 - 2200	27	26	29	31	25	39	33	**210**
2201 - 0000	31	23	22	18	30	25	26	**175**
Total	**355**	**357**	**449**	**376**	**366**	**445**	**433**	**2781**

3.10.2 Stock theft incidents per month

An analysis of monthly trends in stock theft incidents indicates a consistent occurrence throughout the year. The months of June, September, and December exhibit the highest frequency of incidents, with recorded cases numbering 262, 270, and 257, respectively. In contrast, February has a comparatively lower crime rate, with only 200 incidents recorded.

Graph 20: Distribution of Stock Theft Incidents per Month
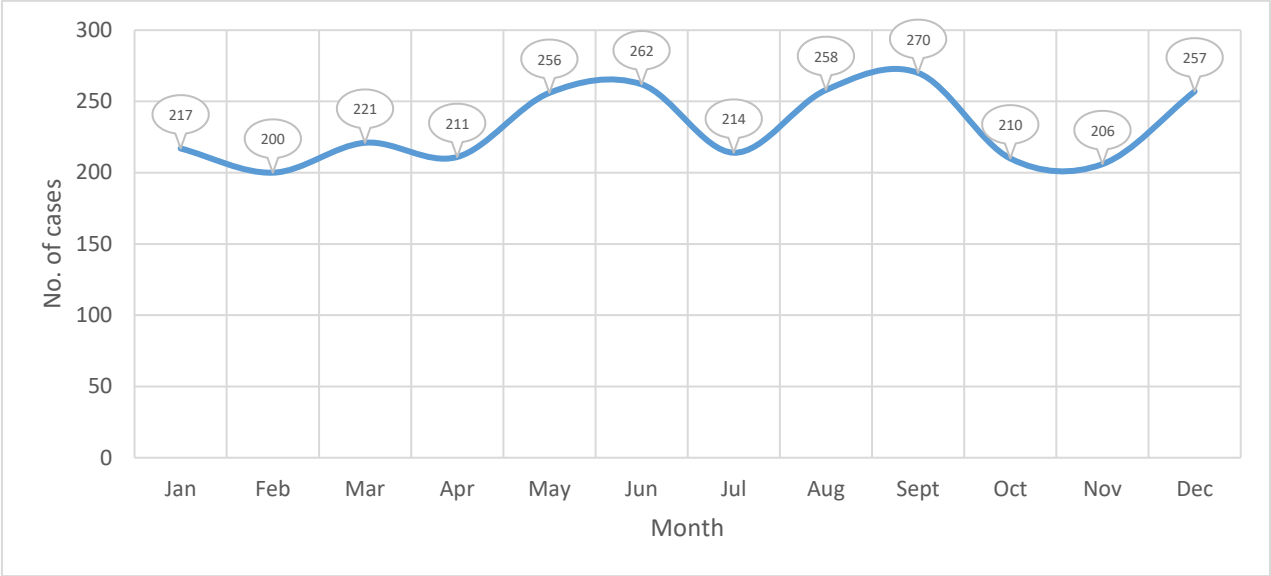
3.10.3 Location of Stock theft incidents

The incidents of stock theft occur in various locations. The majority of these thefts happen while animals are grazing in pastures, accounting for 1369 cases, representing 49.0% of the 2781 of reported stock theft incidents. This statistic was followed by 733 cases (26%) occurring in kraals and 335 (12.0 %) in farms.

Graph 21: Location of Stock Theft Incidents

3.10.4 Age and Sex of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Out of the 2,781 recorded incidents of stock theft, 1,609 perpetrators were identified. The demographic most frequently associated with livestock theft is individuals aged 31 to 35 years, with 321 individuals falling into this category. This segment accounts for 20.0% of the total identified perpetrators. It is noteworthy that a significant majority of the perpetrators (97%) are male.

Table 17 b: Perpetrators of Stock Theft by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	1	0	1
16-20	48	0	48
21-25	217	0	217
26-30	220	3	223
31-35	311	10	321
36-40	209	7	216
41-45	191	16	206
46-50	151	2	153
51-55	105	5	110
56-60	57	5	62
61-65	21	1	22
66-70	7	3	10
71-75	7	2	9
76-80	6	1	7
81-85	3	0	3
86-90	1	0	1
Total	1555	54	1609

3.10.5 Marital Status of Stock Theft Perpetrator

In examining the marital status of stock theft offenders, a significant majority, 78.8%, reported that they had never been married. These were followed by the 10.6% who were married. The smallest group was those identified as widowed, accounting for just 0.6% of the perpetrators.

Table 17 c: Marital Status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	171	10.6%
Divorced	33	2.1%
Widowed	9	0.6%
Living Together	116	7.2%
Never married	1268	78.8%
Separated	12	0.7%
Total	1609	100.0%

3.10.6 Level of Education of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Stock theft perpetrators have attained various levels of education. The majority of stock theft perpetrators have attained up to secondary education level 710 (44.1%). offenders with a tertiary level qualification status were the least involved in stock theft constituting 118 individual (7.3%) of the identified offenders.

Table 17 d: Level of Education of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	360	22.4%
Primary	421	26.2%
Secondary	710	44.1%
Tertiary	118	7.3 %
Total	**1609**	**100.0%**

3.10.7 Employment status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Among the identified stock theft perpetrators, a majority were unemployed, totaling 1,265 individuals, which represents 78.6% of offenders. Those who were self-employed accounted for 13.7%, while employed individuals made up 7.6%.

Table 17 e: Employment Status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	123	7.6%
Self-employed	221	13.7%
Unemployed	1265	78.6%
Total	**1609**	**100.0%**

3.11 HUMAN TRAFFICKING

3.11.1 Time and Day of crime incident

In the year under review, there were a total of nine incidents of human trafficking. These incidents were uniformly distributed across the days of the week, indicating no particular day was disproportionately affected. The time intervals that experienced an increased frequency of incidents were between 2:00 PM and 4:00 PM, as well as between 6:01 PM and 8:00 PM, with each interval reporting two incidents.

Table 18 a: Time and Day of crime incident

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001-0200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0201-0400	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
0401-0600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0601-0800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0801-1000	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
1001-1200	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
1201-1400	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
1401-1600	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
1601-1800	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1801-2000	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
2001-2200	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
2201-0000	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total	2	1	2	0	1	2	1	9

3.11.2 Month of crime incident

Human trafficking incidents are reported throughout the year, with the month of August experiencing the highest frequency of cases. Notably, there were no recorded incidents in the months of May, June, or September.

Table 18 b: Month of crime incident

Month	No. of cases	Percentage
Jan	0	0.0%
Feb	1	11.1%
Mar	1	11.1%
Apr	1	11.1%
May	0	0.0%
Jun	0	0.0%
Jul	1	11.1%
Aug	2	22.2%
Sept	0	0.0%
Oct	1	11.1%
Nov	1	11.1%
Dec	1	11.1%
Total	9	100.0%

3.11.3 Location of crime incident

Out of the nine (9) cases recorded during the year, five (5) involved people being recruited, transported, transferred, harboured, or received through means of force, fraud, or deception in their residence. The other reported locations of crime are the perpetrator's residence and along the street, each accounting for one incident.

Table 18 c: Location of crime incident

Location	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	5	55.6%
Perpetrator's home	1	11.1%
Workplace	0	0.0%
Entertainment area	0	0.0%
Recreational area	0	0.0%
Shopping malls	0	0.0%
Streets	1	11.1%
Bushy area	0	0.0%
Other	2	22.2%
Total	**9**	**100.0%**

3.11.4 Victims by Age group and Sex

There were fifty (50) victims of human trafficking in 2023. The most affected age group was the segment from 16 to 20 years, with 26 people representing 52.0% of the victims. This was followed by the ages from 11 to 15 years, which accounts for 26.0% of the victims. Among the 50 people who were trafficked, a significant majority of 94.0% were male.

Table 18 d: Victims by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	**Female**	
00-05	1	0	**1**
06-10	2	0	**2**
11-15	10	3	**13**
16-20	26	0	**26**
21-25	3	0	**3**
26-30	3	0	**3**
31-35	1	0	**1**
36-40	1	0	**1**
Total	**47**	**3**	**50**

3.11.5 Marital Status of Human Trafficking Victims

All fifty (50) individuals who have been identified as victims of human trafficking have reported their marital status as never having been married.

Table 18 e: Marital Status of Human Trafficking Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Living Together	0	0.0%
Never married	50	100.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Total	**50**	**100.0%**

3.11.6 Level of Education of Human Trafficking Victims

The highest level of education attained by the victims is secondary school, with thirty-seven out of fifty individuals having completed this level. The remaining thirteen individuals include eight victims who have achieved education at the primary level and five who have not completed primary education.

Table 18 f: Level of Education of Human Trafficking Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
Below Primary	5	10.0%
Primary	8	16.0%
Secondary	37	74.0%
Tertiary	0	0.0 %
Total	**53**	**100.0%**

3.11.7 Victim Employment Status of Human Trafficking Victims

All the victims were unemployed at the time of the human trafficking incident.

Table 18 g: Employment Status of Human trafficking

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	0	0.0%
Self-employed	0	0.0%
Unemployed	50	100.0%
Total	**50**	**100.0%**

3.11.8 Perpetrator by Age Group and Sex

A total of eleven (11) individuals, all male, were involved in human trafficking activities. The ages of the offenders, at the time of the offenses, ranged from 21 to 50 years. There does not appear to be a discernible pattern in terms of the age of the perpetrators.

Table 18 h: Perpetrators by Age and Sex

Age Group (Years)	Sex		Total
	Male	Female	
21-25	1	0	1
26-30	0	0	0
31-35	4	0	4
36-40	3	0	3
41-45	2	0	2
46-50	1	0	1
Total	11	0	11

3.11.9 Marital Status of Human Traffic Perpetrators

The individuals engaged in human trafficking can be categorized according to their marital status. Among the total number of individuals involved, three (3) indicated that they are married, whereas eight (8) reported that they have never been married.

Table 18 i: Marital Status of Human Traffic Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	3	27.2%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Living Together	0	0.0%
Never married	8	73.0%
Separated	0	0.0%
Total	11	100.0%

3.11.10   Level of Education of Human Trafficking Perpetrators

In terms of educational background, the majority of individuals involved in human trafficking offenses possess a secondary level of education. Specifically, there are eight offenders, which constitutes 72.7% of the total population of offenders.

Table 18 j: Level of Education of Human Trafficking Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Below Primary	1	9.1%
Primary	1	9.1%
Secondary	8	73.0%
Tertiary	1	9.1 %
Total	11	100.0%

3.11.11   Perpetrator Employment Status

Among the eleven individuals who engaged in this offense, five were employed, while three were classified as self-employed, and the remaining three were unemployed.

Table 18 k: Employment Status of Human Trafficking Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	5	45.0%
Self-employed	3	27.0%
Unemployed	3	27.0%
Total	**11**	**100.0%**

4 PUBLIC SAFETY AND PROTECTION PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The Botswana Police Service has effectively integrated this year's report with various Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to enhance strategic decision-making processes. By focusing on data-driven insights, the BPS aims to inform policy implementation and monitoring of progress toward long-term objectives within the public safety sector. These indicators are forms part of the monitoring and evaluation framework of the Second Transitional National Development Plan (TNDP II) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Table 19 a: Public Safety and Protection TNDP II Indicators

Year	Number of Incidents	Population Estimates[3]	Rate
Violent, Intrusive and Serious Crime per 10, 000 population			
2022	15,758	2,461,915	**64.0**
2023	17,067	2,501,145	**68.2**
Road Fatalities per 100, 000 population			
2022	404	2,461,915	**1.6**
2023	397	2,501,145	**1.6**
Gender-Based Violence (GBV) per 10,000 population			
2022	5,398	2,461,915	**21.9**
2023	4,816	2,501,145	**19.3**

Table 19 b: SDGs Indicator closely connected to Public Safety and Protection TNDP II

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**
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**
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**
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**

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[3] 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

NOTES

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