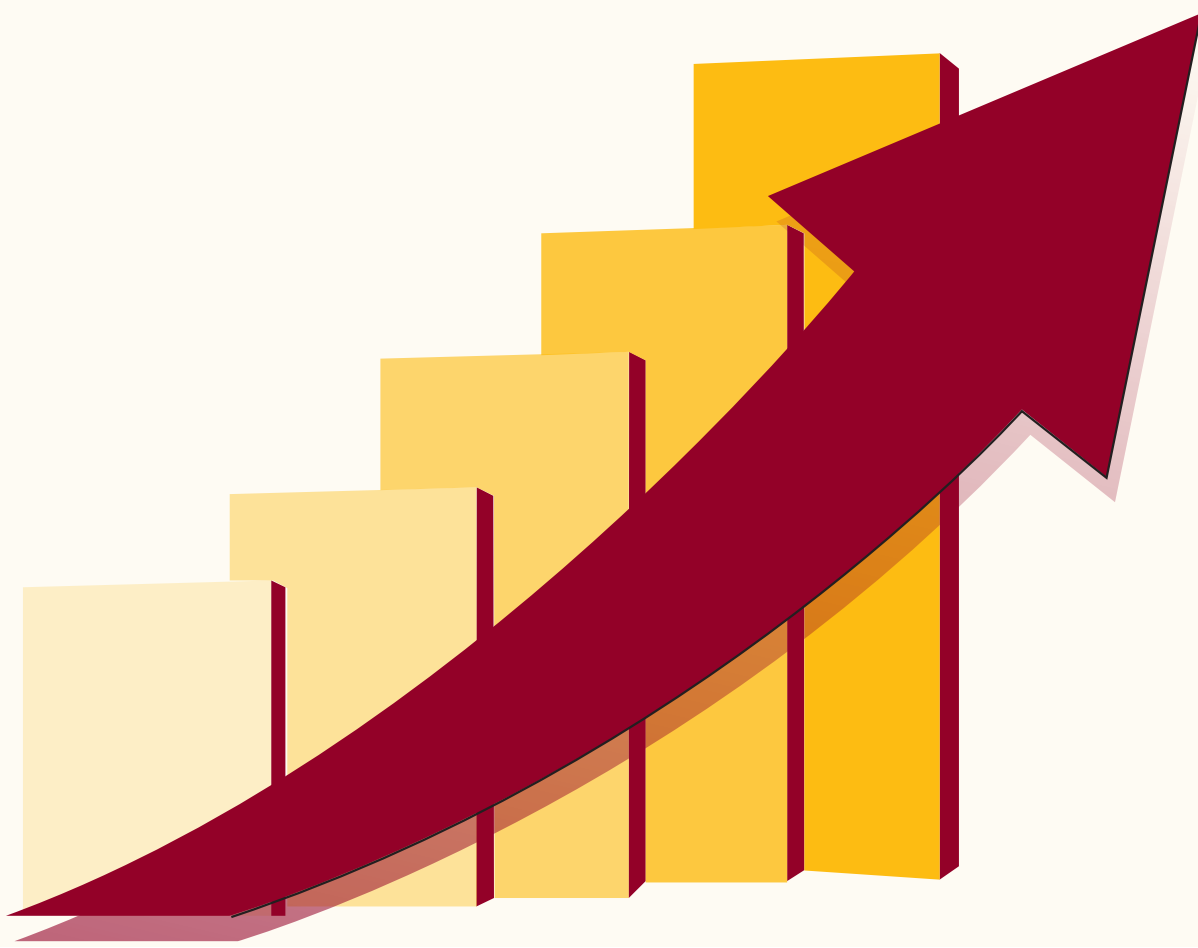




ANNUAL CRIME STATISTICS REPORT 2022



Mandate

The mandate of BPS is to ensure the safety and security of the peoples 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 tranquillity, apprehend offenders, bring offenders to justice, duly enforce all written laws with which it is directly charged, and generally maintain the peace”.

Vision

The Vision outlines how the BPS aspires to be, as seen by the members but also in a manner that coincides with the Police Service the customers want to see and deal with.

‘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 Mission Statement reflects the reason for the BPS’s existence. It highlights the main characteristics of the core business of the Organisation. It describes explicitly how the business of Policing will be provided.

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

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1 FOREWORD



Data is the engine for development; data-driven decision-making holds the promise to address socio-economic problems. The Botswana Police Service embarks on transformational initiatives to address the need for data to support the national development agenda and for the realization of global commitments.

The production of this report is deliberate, and it will be consistent in the years to come. This product is conceptualized in the Police Statistics Plan 2021-2023. It is intended to inform decision-making, resource allocation, budgeting, operational planning, and assessment of the effectiveness of safety and security programmes. The report leans heavily on social variables; therefore, it should have a wider application under human development initiatives rather than only the safety and security area.

Each of the offences identified in this report tends to be distinct from others in terms of how they map on crime disaggregating variables. There is a tendency for certain crime data to cluster around some areas on the spectrum of variables such as age, gender, marital status, relationship, time, location, weapon, motive, education and employment. In particular, different patterns obtain regarding age, gender, time, motive and location. In Botswana, offences are committed mainly by people aged between 21 and 45, primarily males. Crime frequently occurs during weekends, Friday, Saturday and Sunday and often during night-time.

The ability of crime data to inspire confidence among users depends on how well it is fit for the purpose of statistics. The BPS continues to collaborate with key stakeholders and engage in proactive consultations with users of police statistics to understand their data needs.

Thank you, and help make Botswana a safe and secure country.



Phemelo Ramakorwane
Acting Commissioner of Police

2 INTRODUCTION

The Annual Crime Statistics Report for the year 2022 is an information dissemination platform. It provides an overview of the incidence of crime in Botswana. It, however, acknowledges that different crime data user groups have different data needs in terms of products and disaggregation as well as dissemination channels.

This Annual Crime Statistics Report does not report on how the Police dealt with crime incidents. The area is the subject of the Annual Report 2022 for the Botswana Police Service.

The Annual Crime Statistics Report mainly describes crimes committed in Botswana. It provides an overview of crime, which covers crime trends, the distribution of offences, types of crime, and the prevalence of serious offences. The other part of the report presents disaggregated data on selected offences to elucidate underlying trends and patterns. The latter focuses on serious offences recorded under three (3) types of crime: Offences relating to Property, Offences against the Person and Offences injurious to the public in general.

- **Offences Relating to Property**
House Breaking & Theft, Burglary & Theft, Store Breaking & Theft, Robbery, Stock Theft and Theft of Motor Vehicle
- **Offences Against the Person**
Murder and Threat to Kill
- **Offences Injurious to the Public in General**
Rape and Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years

The report aligns with the International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) as best practice. The ICCS was endorsed by the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2015, and is under the custodian of The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). In this document, the primary classification variables used to achieve requisite disaggregation of crime incident information are Event, Victim and perpetrator descriptions.

3 CRIME OVERVIEW

3.1 CRIME TRENDS

Crime is an action, attempt or omission which constitutes an offence punishable by law. In Botswana, offences are prescribed under the penal code, while others are covered under various statutes.

Penal Code offences have been gradually increasing over the past years. Between 2021 and 2022, Penal Code offences rose by 17.1%. The offences under all statutes are also on the increase. During the period under review, violations against other laws rose by 26.9%. In terms of crime rates, there was an increase in the risk of exposure to violent, intrusive and serious crime from 52.7 incidents recorded per 10,000 populations in 2021 to 64.1 in 2022.

Over the past few years, there has been a decrease in the incidence of crime. The trend is more evident in 2020, and it is attributed to lockdown restrictions that came about as a result of measures to control the outbreak of the covid-19 virus. The lockdown restrictions reduced physical interactions between criminals and potential victims.

Graph 1: Crime Trends (2018 – 2022)

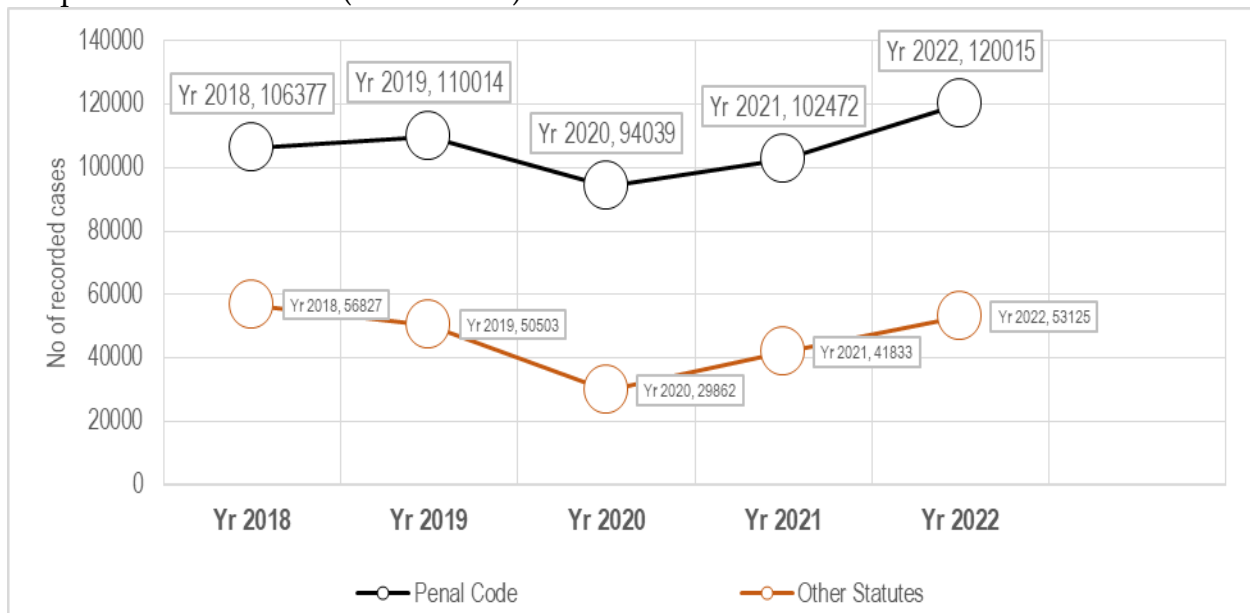


Table 1: Trends of violent, intrusive and serious crimes in Botswana 2011-2022

Year	Violent and Intrusive Crime	Serious Crime	Population Estimates ¹	Violent and Intrusive Crime per 10,000 pop	Serious Crime per 10,000 pop	Total
2011	13 655	5 414	2 024 904	67.4	26.7	94.1
2012	13 893	5 562	2 066 406	67.2	26.9	94.1
2013	10 920	5 535	2 107 484	51.8	26.3	78.1
2014	10 036	5 340	2 147 906	46.7	24.9	71.6
2015	9 126	5 620	2 187 477	41.7	25.7	67.4
2016	8 838	5 386	2 226 040	39.7	24.2	63.9
2017	8 436	5 268	2 264 993	37.2	23.3	60.5
2018	7 629	5 566	2 304 238	33.1	24.2	57.3
2019	7 295	5 304	2 343 649	31.1	22.6	53.7
2020	6 476	4 993	2 383 117	27.2	21.0	48.1
2021	7 663	5 117	2,422,555	31.6	21.1	52.7
2022	9 319	6 439	2,461,915	37.9	26.2	64.1

3.2 THE DISTRIBUTION OF OFFENCES

3.2.1 Crime Distribution by Police Divisions

The risk of suffering a crime is not uniformly distributed across the five operational Police Divisions in Botswana. Crime is more concentrated in the South Central Division (35.8%), followed by the North Central Division (24.0%). North West Division accounts for 9.6% of recorded offences.

¹Source: Statistics Botswana (2015), Botswana Population Projections 2011-2026, Available at: https://www.statsbots.org.bw/sites/default/files/publications/population_projection.pdf

Table 2: Distribution of Crime by Police Divisions - 2022

Offence Category	North Central	Northern	Southern	North West	South Central	Total
Penal Code	23,614	16,121	20,450	12,206	47,624	120,015
Other Statutes	17,944	8,682	7,719	4,492	14,288	53,125
Total	41,558	24,803	28,169	16,698	61,912	173,140
Relative Proportion of Crime by Police Divisions						
Penal Code	19.7%	13.4%	17.0%	10.2%	39.7%	100.0%
Other Statutes	33.8%	16.3%	14.5%	8.5%	26.9%	100.0%
Total	24.0%	14.3%	16.3%	9.6%	35.8%	100.0%

3.2.2 Crime Distribution by Police Districts

There are seventeen (17) Police Districts in Botswana. Most crime was recorded in No. 13 (Mogoditshane) and No. 3 (Gaborone) Police Districts, accounting for 16.6% and 16.0%, respectively. District No. 17 (Shakawe) accounted for 0.9%, the lowest.

Table 3: Crime Distribution by Police Districts – 2022

Police District (s)	Offences		Total	Relative Proportion
	Penal Code	Other Statutes		
No.1 - Kutlwano	9,211	2,321	11,532	6.7%
No.2 - Serowe	10,850	5,024	15,874	9.2%
No.3 - Gaborone	19,664	8,023	27,687	16.0%
No.4 - Lobatse	4,495	2,535	7,030	4.1%
No.5 - Maun	7,773	1,574	9,347	5.4%
No.6 - Ghanzi	1,707	1,187	2,894	1.7%
No.7 - Kasane	1,567	1,271	2,838	1.6%
No.8 - Letlhakane	2,928	2,026	4,954	2.9%
No.9 - Tsabong	1,928	817	2,745	1.6%
No.10 - Selibe-Phikwe	5,123	2,600	7,723	4.5%
No.11 - Molepolole	8,273	2,464	10,737	6.2%
No.12 - Mochudi	3,988	1,416	5,404	3.1%
No.13 - Mogoditshane	23,972	4,849	28,821	16.6%
No.14 - Kanye	5,754	1,903	7,657	4.4%
No.15 - Francistown	6,910	6,361	13,271	7.7%
No.16 - Mahalapye	4,713	8,294	13,007	7.5%
No.17 - Shakawe	1,159	460	1,619	0.9%
Total	120,015	53,125	173,140	100%

3.3 TYPES OF CRIME

Crime is classified according to the target of an offence. Out of the 10 types of crime, the most frequently committed are offences relating to property (59,440 cases), representing a proportion of 49.53%, followed by offences against the person and offences injurious to the public in general, with 26.13% and 15.22%, respectively. No crime was recorded under the indecent advertisement during the year under review.

Table 4: Number of offences by type of crime - 2022

Types of Crime	No. of Offences	Frequency
Offences Against Public Order	1,832	1.5%
Offences Against Administration of Lawful Authority	553	0.5%
Offences Injurious to the Public in General	18,266	15.2%
Offences Against the Person	31,359	26.1%
Offences Relating to Property	59,440	49.5%
Malicious Injuries to Property	8,239	6.9%
Forgery	298	0.2%
Offences Relating to Corrupt Practices	7	0.0%
Attempts and Conspiracies to Commit Crimes and Accessories after the Fact	21	0.0%
Indecent Advertisement	-	-
Total	120,015	100.0%

3.4 SELECTED PREVALENT OFFENCES

The most common offences are violent and intrusive in nature. These relate to property theft and harm directed at people. Housebreaking & Theft were more prevalent offences among property crimes, followed by Stock Theft and Store breaking & Theft. Thefts of Motor Vehicles were few. Regarding growth rates, the incidence of Theft of Motor Vehicles, Stock Theft and Store breaking & Theft accounted for vast increases of 76.1%, 44.4% and 32.8%, respectively.

Regarding offences against the person and those injurious to the public in general, Murder and Rape were more prevalent. The two crimes rose by 13.6% and 17.5%, respectively.

Table 5: Trends of Selected Prevalent Offences

Prevalent Offences	Year 2021	Year 2022	Growth
Offences Relating to Property			
Housebreaking & Theft	2,682	3,284	22.4%
Burglary & Theft	2,063	2,252	9.2%
Store breaking & Theft	1,706	2,265	32.8%
Robbery	1,212	1,518	25.2%
Stock Theft	1,625	2,346	44.4%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	138	243	76.1%
Sub-Total	9,426	11,908	26.3%
Offences against the Person			
Murder	273	310	13.6%
Threats to kill	970	1,059	9.2%
Sub-Total	1,243	1,369	10.1%
Offences Injurious to the Public in General			
Rape	2,111	2,481	17.5%
Defilement of persons under the age of 18 years.	2,033	2,059	1.3%
Sub-Total	4,144	4,540	9.6%
Total	14,813	17,817	20.3%

4 DISAGGREGATED DATA FOR THE MOST PREVALENT OFFENCES

Disaggregating crime data into separate pieces of information facilitates a deeper understanding of crime dataset and make crime data fully policy-relevant. In the BPS, the characteristics of offences, victims and perpetrators are recorded at the primary data entry level for each observation.

This chapter characterizes crime data according to three categories of disaggregating variables:

- **Event Descriptions:** date/time, motive, type of weapon, location, etc.
- **Victim Descriptions:** sex, age, age status, victim-perpetrator relationship, etc.
- **Perpetrator Descriptions:** sex, age, age status, victim-perpetrator relationship, etc.

Diagram 1: Disaggregation of Variables

Event Descriptions	Victim Descriptions	Perpetrator Descriptions
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Situational Context• Motive• Type Of Weapon• Location• Date/Time• Attempted/Completed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex• Age• Age Status• Victim-perpetrator Relationship• Citizenship• Legal Status• Recidivist Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sex• Age• Age Status• Victim-perpetrator Relationship• Citizenship• Legal Status• Recidivist Status

Source: Adapted from UNODC (2015), International Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS), https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/statistics/crime/ICCS/ICCS_final-2015-March12_FINAL.pdf

4.1 MURDER

4.1.1 Time and Day of Murder incidents

Most murder incidents occurred on Saturdays, where 78 cases were registered, representing 25.0% of the 310 murder cases. The incidents that occurred more often during the night (between 1801 hours and 0600 hours) account for a more significant proportion of 65.5%.

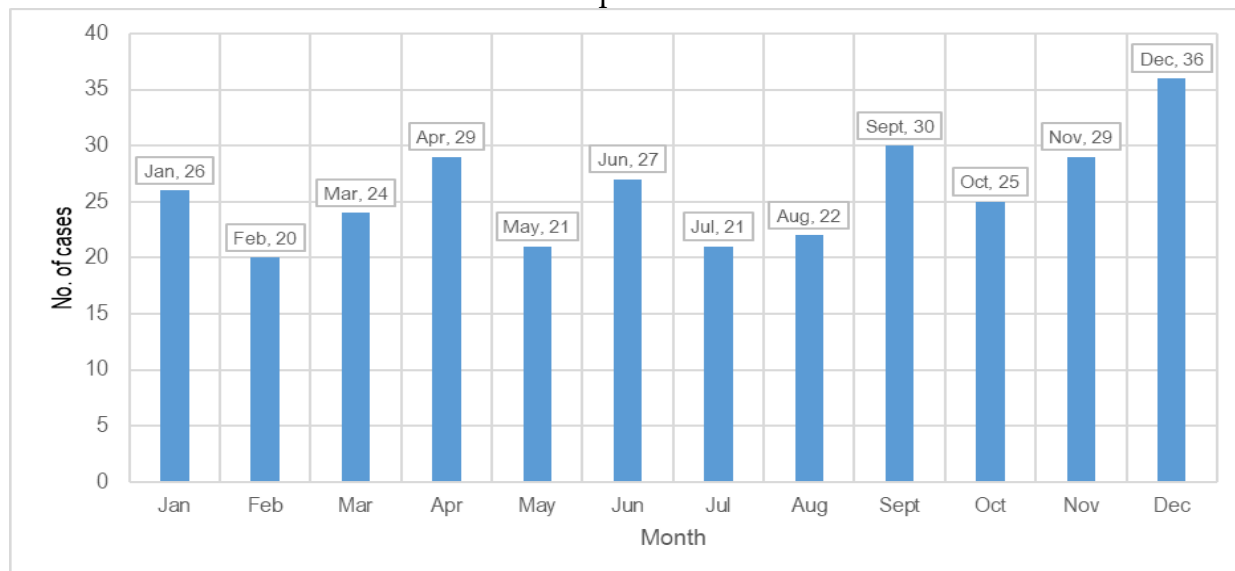
Table 8a: Distribution of murder incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	7	2	3	2	2	3	19	38
0201 - 0400	4	5	1	3	3	5	4	25
0401 - 0600	5	2	4	5	5	1	6	28
0601 - 0800	2	2	0	3	2	1	2	12
0801 - 1000	6	3	0	0	1	1	4	15
1001 - 1200	2	1	4	0	0	3	2	12
1201 - 1400	2	2	1	0	1	5	1	12
1401 - 1600	0	1	6	6	6	5	7	31
1601 - 1800	4	3	6	1	2	5	4	25
1801 - 2000	2	5	2	3	3	3	10	28
2001 - 2200	7	4	8	6	6	8	7	46
2201 - 0000	5	0	3	3	1	14	12	38
Total	46	30	38	32	32	54	78	310

4.1.2 Murder Incidents per Month

Murder cases were most frequent in December (36 cases, 11.6%), whilst the fewest cases were recorded in February (20 cases, 6.5%).

Chart 1: Distribution of murder incidents per month



4.1.3 Types of weapons used in the commission of Murder

Several types of weapons are used in the commission of murder incidents. Knives were the most commonly used weapon in the commission of murder (129 cases, 41.6%), leading to more fatalities due to their ease of concealment and accessibility within the home. On the other hand, sharp and blunt instruments were the other common murder weapons, with over 97 people being murdered by these instruments in 2022. Firearms were used in a few incidents, with 10 cases representing 3.2% of the recorded murder cases.

Table 8b: Type of weapon used in the commission of murder

Type of weapon	No. of cases	Percentage
Firearm	10	3.2%
Knife	129	41.6%
Garden tool	13	4.2%
Sharp instrument	52	16.8%
Blunt instrument	45	14.5%
Other	61	19.7%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.4 Location of Murder Incidents

There was a significant pattern of the incidence of murder according to the location of the incident. Most incidents took place at either the victim's or perpetrator's home, which accounted for (46.8%), followed by entertainment areas (24.2%) and streets (12.9%), respectively.

Table 8c: Location of murder incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	101	32.6%
Perpetrator's home	44	14.2%
Workplace	8	2.6%
Entertainment areas	75	24.2%
Shopping Malls	4	1.3%
Street	40	12.9%
Bushy public area	36	11.6%
Other	2	0.6%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.5 Motives of Murder

In 2022, there were 169 out of the 310 murders (54.5%) due to jealousy. Gain and Revenge followed as the second leading cause of murder, accounting for 15.5% of the cases.

Table 8d: Motives of Murder - 2022

Motive	No. of cases	Percentage
Gain	48	15.5%
Jealousy	169	54.5%
Revenge	48	15.5%
Concealment	17	5.5%
Conviction & Hate	21	6.8%
Other	7	2.3%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.6 Victims of Murder by Gender and Age Group

The age of murder victims ranged from 0 to 90 years. The age group with the highest number of incidents was 31 – 35 years (66 or 21.3%), followed by 26 - 30 years (56 or 18.1%) and 36 – 40 years (47 or 15.2%). These three age groups account for 169 or 54.5% of the murder victims recorded in the year 2022.

Table 8e: Victims of Murder by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	5	7	12
06-10	5	2	7
11-15	3	4	7
16-20	12	10	22
21-25	24	14	38
26-30	37	19	56
31-35	43	23	66
36-40	29	18	47
41-45	9	11	20
46-50	8	6	14
51-55	7	3	10
56-60	2	4	6
61-65	0	0	0
66-70	1	0	1
71-75	0	1	1
76-80	0	2	2
81-85	0	0	0
86-90	1	0	1
Total	186	124	310

4.1.7 Murder Victims-Perpetrator relationship

Murder incidents mostly involved people known/related to each other, with a 78.1% prevalence. The leading factor was romantic links, with 35.5%, followed by acquaintances at 24.5%. The victim-perpetrator relationship with the lowest number of murder victims is friendship (8.4%).

Table 8f: Murder Victims-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of Victims	Percentage
Relative	30	9.7%
Romantic Links	110	35.5%
Friend	26	8.4%
Acquaintance	76	24.5%
Stranger	68	21.9%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.8 Marital Status of Murder Victims

Victims of murder who were single by marital status accounted for the most significant proportion of marital status, representing 93.2% of victims. Married victims constituted a smaller portion, representing 5.8% of the murder victims.

Table 8g: Marital Status of Murder Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	18	5.8%
Divorced	1	0.3%
Widowed	2	0.6%
Single	289	93.2%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.9 Murder Victim's Education Level

Victims of murder who have attained at least a Primary Education level accounted for 81.3% of all victims. More than half (56.4%) of the victims have achieved a Secondary Education level.

Table 8h: Level of Education of Murder Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
None	58	18.7%
Primary	77	24.8%
Secondary	156	50.3%
Tertiary	19	6.1%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.10 Employment Status of Murder Victims

Murder victims who were unemployed accounted for a large proportion of the incidents, representing 58.7% of the victims. The number of those employed and self-employed represented 25.2% and 16.1% of victims, respectively.

Table 8i: Employment Status of Murder Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	78	25.2%
Self-employed	50	16.1%
Unemployed	182	58.7%
Total	310	100.0%

4.1.11 Murder Perpetrator by Age and Gender

The age of murder perpetrators ranged from 11 to 70 years. Most perpetrators of murder incidents were males, 290 (93.2%) out of 311 perpetrators. The majority of perpetrators were in the age group 31-35 years, 74 (23.8%).

Table 8j: Murder Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	6	1	7
16-20	24	3	27
21-25	49	2	51
26-30	56	4	60
31-35	68	6	74
36-40	41	2	43
41-45	16	3	19
46-50	20	0	20
51-55	7	0	7
56-60	1	0	1
61-65	1	0	1
66-70	1	0	1
Total	290	21	311

4.1.12 Marital Status of Murder Perpetrators

The marital status of most of the people who commit murder is single (91.9%), followed by those who were married and divorced, 7.4% and 0.6%, respectively. There was no widowed perpetrator.

Table 8k: Marital Status of Murder Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	23	7.4%
Divorced	2	0.6%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	286	91.9%
Total	311	100.0%

4.1.13 Murder Perpetrator's Education Level

More than half of perpetrators have acquired a secondary education level (58.2%), including the 4.8% possessing tertiary qualifications. On the other hand, 21.2% of perpetrators have not gained any formal education.

Table 8l: Level of Education for Murder Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	66	21.2%
Primary	64	20.6%
Secondary	166	53.4%
Tertiary	15	4.8%
Total	311	100.0%

4.1.14 Murder Perpetrator's Employment Status

Most murder perpetrators were unemployed, which accounted for 66.6% of the perpetrators. These were followed by the employed and self-employed perpetrators, constituting 20.9% and 12.5%, respectively.

Table 8m: Employment Status of Murder Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	65	20.9%
Self-employed	39	12.5%
Unemployed	207	66.6%
Total	311	100.0%

4.2 THREAT TO KILL

4.2.1 Time and day for Threat to Kill incidents

People tend to threaten others mostly on Saturdays, which accounted for 203 cases (19.2%). In terms of time, most threats were prevalent at night-time, with the incidents predominant between 1801 and 0000 hours (55.8%). The 0201-0400 hours time interval recorded the lowest number of cases, 44 (4.2%).

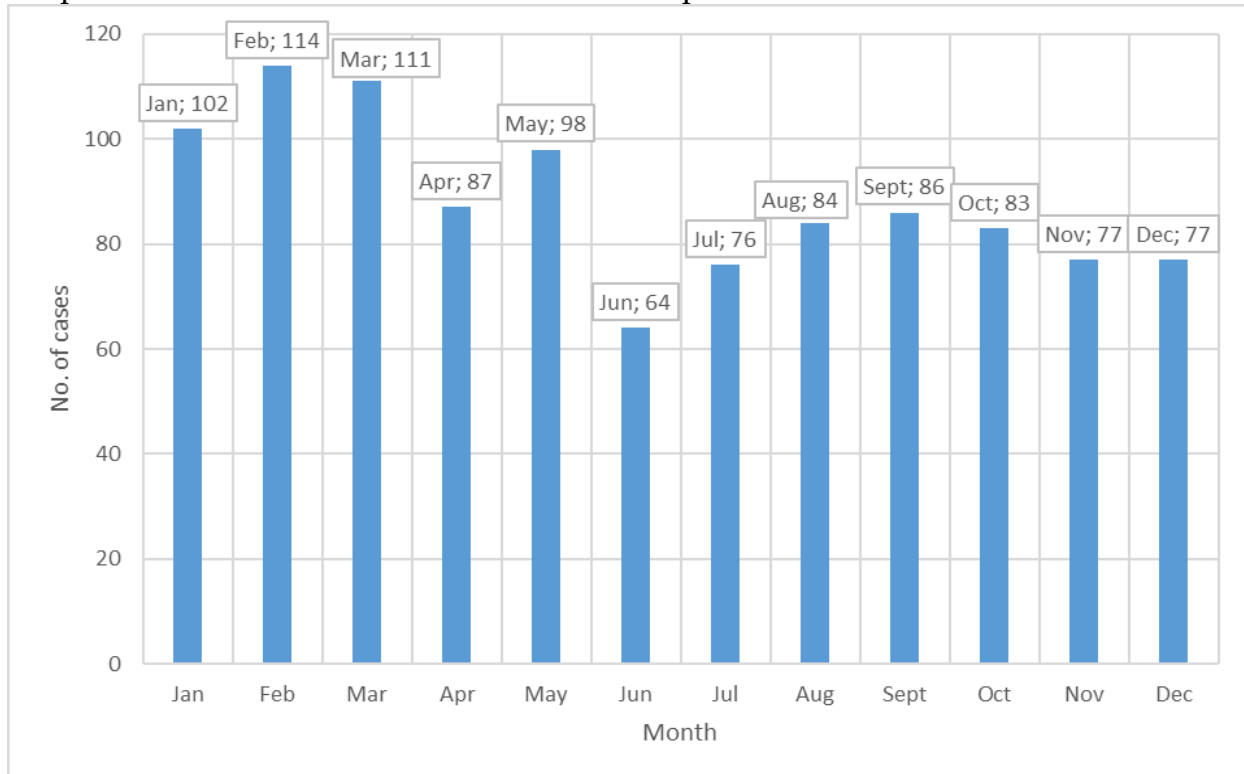
Table 9a: Distribution of Threat to Kill incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 – 0200	22	7	1	17	7	20	15	89
0201 – 0400	9	6	5	5	4	5	10	44
0401 – 0600	5	6	5	6	6	13	16	57
0601 – 0800	14	8	6	5	6	7	10	56
0801 – 1000	6	10	10	14	7	19	23	89
1001 – 1200	12	12	6	9	5	12	7	63
1201 – 1400	13	15	12	10	9	17	7	83
1401 – 1600	23	6	10	12	11	7	17	86
1601 – 1800	13	12	14	14	10	14	14	91
1801 – 2000	18	22	17	16	18	18	31	140
2001 – 2200	31	9	11	19	13	28	30	141
2201 – 0000	26	7	9	17	13	25	23	120
Total	192	120	106	144	109	185	203	1,059

4.2.2 Threat to kill incidents per month

The number of threat-to-kill incidents was higher during the first three months of the calendar year. The incidents in January, February and March were 102, 114 and 111, respectively, cumulatively 30.9%. The month with the lowest number of cases was June, with only 64 cases (6.0%).

Graph 2: Distribution of Threat to kill incidents per month



4.2.3 Location of Threat-to-Kill Incidents

Most incidents occurred at the victim's residence, accounting for 49.0% of all recorded cases. Entertainment places accounted for 19.5%, whilst perpetrators' homes accounted for 17.8%. The location with the smallest number of incidents was shopping malls, with 0.8% of total cases.

Table 9b: Location of Threat to Kill Incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	520	49.0%
Perpetrator's home	188	17.8%
Workplace	49	4.6%
Entertainment areas	206	19.5%
Shopping Malls	8	0.8%
Streets	49	4.6%
Public Bushy area	12	1.0%
Other	27	2.5%
Total	1,059	100.0%

4.2.4 Threat to Kill Victims by Age and Gender

Of the 1059 threat-to-kill victims, 833 (78.7%) were female. The ages of victims range from 11 to 85 years, with the most affected being 31 to 35 years 207 (19.5%), followed by 26 to 30 years 197 (18.6%).

Table 9c: Victims of Threat to Kill by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	1	2	3
16-20	14	60	74
21-25	26	122	148
26-30	28	169	197
31-35	55	152	207
36-40	39	100	139
41-45	17	97	114
46-50	25	57	82
51-55	7	37	44
56-60	9	16	25
61-65	3	13	16
66-70	2	2	4
71-75	0	4	4
76-80	0	2	2
Total	226	833	1,059

4.2.5 Threat to Kill, Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

More than half of the victims (61.3%) were threatened by their romantic partners. Generally, threats were common among people known to each other.

Table 9d: Threat to Kill Victim and Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of cases	Percentage
Relative	100	9.4%
Romantic Links	649	61.3%
Friend	63	5.9%
Acquaintance	181	17.1%
Stranger	66	6.2%
Total	1,059	100.0%

4.2.6 Marital Status of Threat to Kill Victims

Victims who are single by marital status accounted for the most significant portion of the victims, with 88.9%—married victims who represented 10.0% of the victims.

Table 9e: Marital Status of Threat to Kill Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	106	10.0%
Divorced	6	0.6%
Widowed	5	0.5%
Single	942	88.9%
Total	1,059	100.0%

4.2.7 Level of Education for Threat to Kill Victims

Most of the victims have attained some level of education. Victims who achieved at least a secondary education level account for a large portion of the recorded incidents, representing 68.4%. Those with no formal education level account for 17.2% of the victims.

Table 9f: Level of Education for Threat to Kill Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
None	182	17.2%
Primary	153	14.4%
Secondary	556	52.5%
Tertiary	168	15.9%
Total	1,059	100.0%

4.2.8 Employment Status of Threat to Kill Victims

Threat-to-kill victims who are employed and Self-employed represent 58.2% of the victims. Those who are unemployed account for 41.8% of the victims.

Table 9g: Employment Status of Threat to Kill Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	387	36.5%
Self-employed	229	21.6%
Unemployed	443	41.8%
Total	1,059	100.0%

4.2.9 Threat to kill Perpetrators by Age and Gender

Out of 967 threat-to-kill perpetrators, 938 (97.0%) are males aged from 16 to 70 years. The age group with most perpetrators is 36 – 40 years, accounting for 213 (22.0%) of the perpetrators, followed by 26- 30 years with 199 (20.9%) of perpetrators.

Table 9h: Threat to Kill Perpetrators by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	1	0	1
21-25	47	2	49
26-30	189	10	199
31-35	179	13	192
36-40	211	2	213
41-45	130	1	131
46-50	108	1	109
51-55	39	0	39
56-60	18	0	18
61-65	13	0	13
66-70	3	0	3
Total	938	29	967

4.2.10 Marital Status of Threat to Kill Perpetrators

Perpetrators who are single by marital status represent the majority of offenders (87.7%), followed by married offenders who account for a proportion of 11.3%.

Table 9i: Marital Status of Threat to Kill Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	109	11.3%
Divorced	6	0.6%
Widowed	4	0.4%
Single	848	87.7%
Total	967	100.0%

4.2.11 Level of Education for Threat to Kill Perpetrators.

Threat-to-kill perpetrators who have attained at least a primary level of education represent 82.9% of offenders. Offenders who do not have any formal level of education constitute 17.1% of the perpetrators.

Table 9j: Level of Education for Threat to Kill Perpetrators

Level	No. of cases	Percentage
None	165	17.1%
Primary	219	22.6%
Secondary	460	47.6%
Tertiary	123	12.7%
Total	967	100.0%

4.2.12 Employment Status of Threat to Kill Perpetrators

The perpetrators who do not have any form of employment represent 43.7% of offenders. The employed offenders account for 30.1%, whilst 26.2% are self-employed.

Table 9k: Employment Status of Threat to Kill Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of cases	Percentage
Employed	291	30.1%
Self-employed	253	26.2%
Unemployed	423	43.7%
Total	967	100.0%

4.3 RAPE

4.3.1 Time and Day for Rape Incidents

Most rape incidents occurred at night, especially from 2001 to 0000 hours, accounting for 971 cases (39.1%). In terms of the day of the week, high incident numbers are recorded on Saturdays: 672 (27.1%), followed by Friday 498 (20.1%) and Sunday 446 (18.0%). The weekend accounts for 65.2% of the incidents.

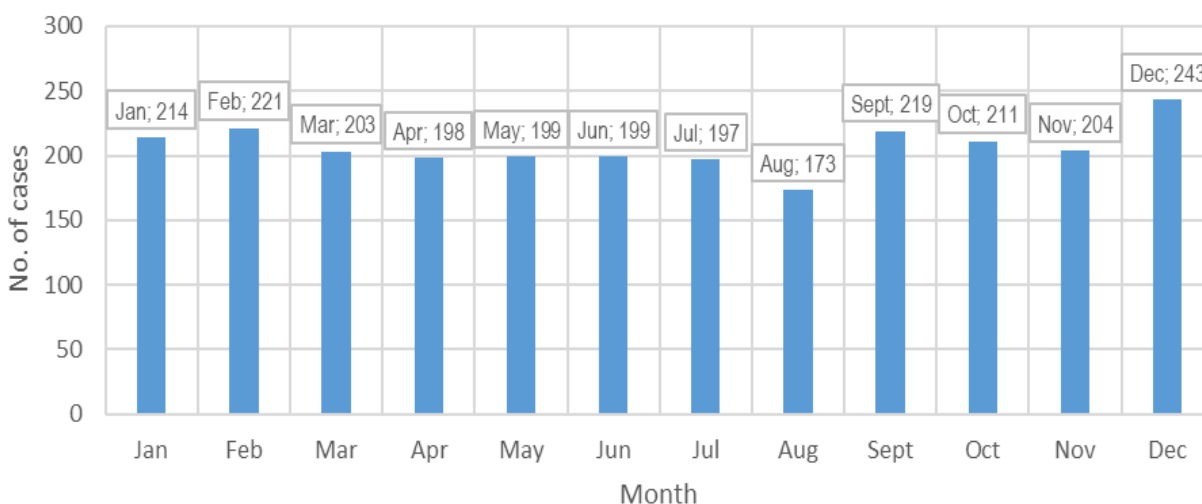
Table 10a: Distribution of Rape Incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	59	13	11	12	21	54	97	267
0201 - 0400	39	25	11	12	33	35	53	208
0401 - 0600	23	8	6	6	12	26	44	125
0601 - 0800	15	15	18	5	16	17	28	114
0801 - 1000	22	6	11	11	11	11	31	103
1001 - 1200	2	15	5	14	20	14	15	85
1201 - 1400	24	18	10	17	7	10	25	111
1401 - 1600	16	16	12	6	19	22	29	120
1601 - 1800	26	24	14	16	26	22	19	147
1801 - 2000	43	18	17	22	23	53	54	230
2001 - 2200	75	33	30	24	55	70	130	417
2201 - 0000	102	48	23	31	39	164	147	554
Total	446	239	168	176	282	498	672	2,481

4.3.2 Rape Incidents per Month

The month that accounted for the highest number of rape incidents is December, 243 (9.8%), and August recorded the lowest number, 173 cases representing 7.0% of the total cases.

Chart 3: Distribution of Rape Incidents per Month



4.3.3 Location of Rape incidents

The majority of rape incidents occurred at the victim's residence, accounting for 26.8% of recorded cases. Bushy public areas, perpetrator's home, entertainment areas and streets followed at 21.4%, 17.5%, 15.4% and 15.4%, respectively.

Table 10b: Location of Rape incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	664	26.8%
Perpetrator's home	434	17.5%
Workplace	8	0.3%
Entertainment areas	381	15.4%
Shopping Malls	2	0.1%
Streets	382	15.4%
Bushy public area	531	21.4%
Other	79	3.2%
Total	2,481	100.0%

4.3.4 Rape Victims by Gender and Age Group

The ages of rape victims ranged from 0 to 96+ years. A high proportion of rape incidents involve victims aged between 11 and 45, accounting for 2120 (85.4%). The age group with the highest number of victims is 26 – 30, with 481 (9.7%). Females are the majority of rape incidents accounting for 99.1%, whilst males represent 0.9%.

Table 10c: Rape Victims by Gender and Age Group

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	9	29	38
06-10	4	78	82
11-15	3	228	231
16-20	1	371	372
21-25	0	350	350
26-30	2	479	481
31-35	1	313	314
36-40	1	237	238
41-45	0	134	134
46-50	0	80	80
51-55	0	64	64
56-60	0	45	45
61-65	0	23	23
66-70	1	17	18
71-75	0	6	6
76-80	0	3	3
81-85	0	0	0
86-90	0	0	0
91-95	0	1	1
96+	0	1	1
Total	22	2,459	2,481

4.3.5 Rape Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Rape incidents were perpetrated mainly by strangers to the victim, accounting for a proportion of 53.3%. Acquaintance and romantic links accounted for 20.8% and 16.6%, respectively. Rape cases involving relatives and friends accounted for 5.9% and 3.3%, respectively.

Table 10d: Rape Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of cases	Percentage
Relative	147	5.9%
Romantic Links	413	16.6%
Friend	81	3.3%
Acquaintance	517	20.8%
Stranger	1,323	53.3%
Total	2,481	100.0%

4.3.6 Marital Status of Rape Victims

The victims of rape who are single by marital status accounted for the most significant proportion of 97.0%. These are followed by those who were married, divorced and widowed, accounting for 2.0%, 0.6% and 0.4%, respectively.

Table 10e: Marital Status of Rape Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	49	2.0%
Divorced	15	0.6%
Widowed	11	0.4%
Single	2,406	97.0%
Total	2,481	100.0%

4.3.7 Rape Victim's Level of Education

Rape victims who have attained at least a secondary level of education account for 66.9%. Those with non-formal education account for 14.8% of rape victims.

Table 10f: Level of Education of Rape Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
None	367	14.8%
Primary	455	18.3%
Secondary	1,304	52.6%
Tertiary	355	14.3%
Total	2,481	100.0%

4.3.8 Rape Victim's Employment Status

Most people who were raped are the unemployed (1381 cases, 55.7%). Those employed or self-employed represent (712 cases, 28.7%) and (388 cases, 15.6%), respectively.

Table 10g: Employment Status of Rape Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	712	28.7%
Self-employed	388	15.6%
Unemployed	1,381	55.7%
Total	2,481	100.0%

4.3.9 Rape Perpetrators by Age and Gender

The age of offenders ranges from 6 to 80 years. The age group with the most rape perpetrators is 26–30 years (269 cases, 20.6%), followed by 31-35 and 21-25 years with (253 cases, 19.3%) and (238 cases, 18.2%), respectively. Almost all of the rape offenders are male (1307 cases, 99.9%).

Table 10h: Rape Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
06-10	8	0	8
11-15	83	0	83
16-20	160	1	161
21-25	238	0	238
26-30	269	0	269
31-35	253	0	253
36-40	148	0	148
41-45	98	0	98
46-50	31	0	31
51-55	10	0	10
56-60	5	0	5
61-65	0	0	0
66-70	1	0	1
71-75	2	0	2
76-80	1	0	1
Total	1,307	1	1,308

4.3.10 Marital Status of Rape Perpetrators

The majority of perpetrators were single by marital status, accounting for 97.3% of offenders. A small number of perpetrators are widowed (0.4%).

Table 10i: Marital Status of Rape Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	18	1.4%
Divorced	12	0.9%
Widowed	5	0.4%
Single	1,273	97.3%
Total	1,308	100.0%

4.3.11 Level of Education for Rape Perpetrators

Most rape perpetrators have attained at least a secondary education, representing 59.9% of offenders. Those without any formal education accounted for 182 (13.9%).

Table 10j: Level of Education for Rape Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	182	13.9%
Primary	343	26.2%
Secondary	688	52.6%
Tertiary	95	7.3%
Total	1,308	100.0%

4.3.12 Employment Status of Rape Perpetrators

A large proportion of perpetrators were unemployed (60.2%). Those who are self-employed represent 15.1% of offenders.

Table 10k: Employment Status of Rape Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	324	24.8%
Self-employed	197	15.1%
Unemployed	787	60.2%
Total	1,308	100.0%

4.4 DEFILEMENT OF PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS

4.4.1 Time and Day for Defilement Incidents

Most defilement incidents occurred on Saturdays (391 cases, 18.9%), followed by Fridays (381 cases, 18.5%) and Sundays (336 cases, 16.3%), cumulatively accounting for 1108 cases (53.8%). Fewer incidents were recorded on Wednesdays, registering 212, which is 10.3%. In terms of time, incidents were more prevalent between 1801 and 0000 hours, accounting for 39.6%.

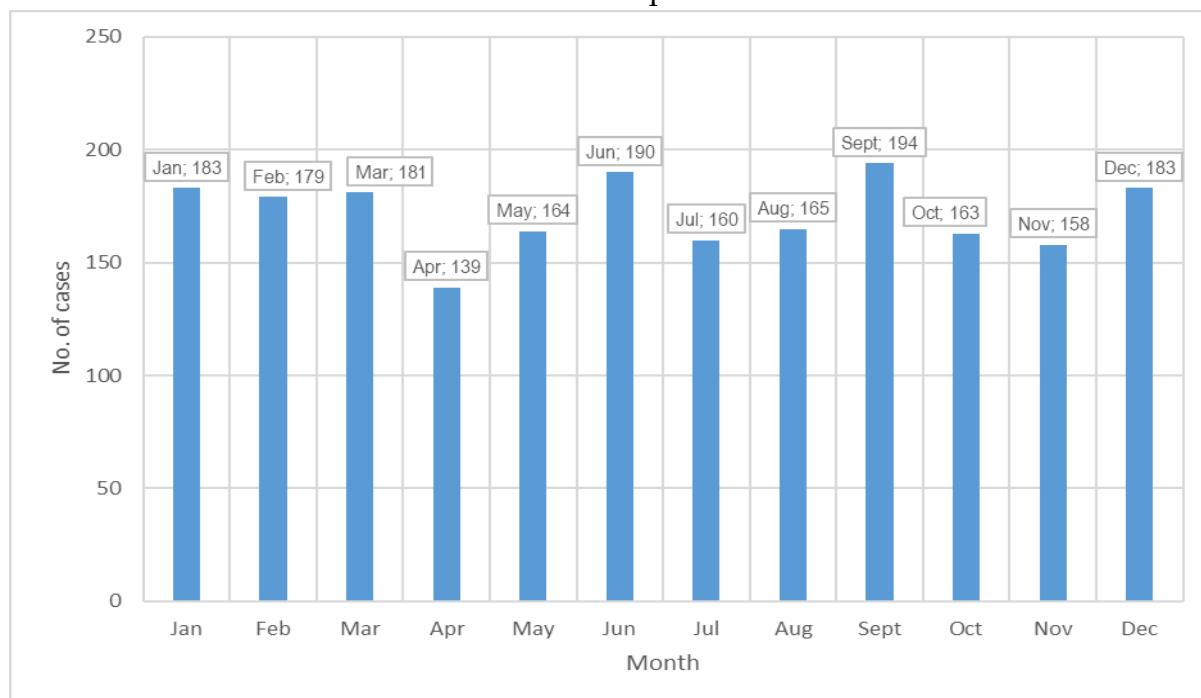
Table 11a: Distribution of Defilement incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	41	23	11	15	12	22	34	158
0201 - 0400	11	3	12	13	6	14	9	68
0401 - 0600	9	15	8	7	6	13	19	77
0601 - 0800	16	42	12	7	17	4	19	117
0801 - 1000	19	25	33	17	22	13	23	152
1001 - 1200	37	7	13	18	16	23	65	179
1201 - 1400	16	24	20	23	20	25	27	155
1401 - 1600	34	16	12	21	14	25	26	148
1601 - 1800	32	27	24	29	13	28	36	189
1801 - 2000	38	49	37	17	17	84	33	275
2001 - 2200	43	34	30	28	56	81	48	320
2201 - 0000	40	22	15	17	26	49	52	221
Total	336	287	227	212	225	381	391	2,059

4.4.2 Defilement incidents per month

The highest number of defilement incidents was recorded in September, with 194 cases (9.4%), followed by June with 190 cases (9.2%). The lowest number of incidents was recorded in April, with 139 cases (6.8%).

Chart 4: Distribution of Defilement incidents per month



4.4.3 Location of Defilement Incidents

Most incidents occurred at the residence of perpetrators (69.1%), followed by victim's homes (15.1%) and bushy public areas (8.0%).

Table 11b: Location of Defilement incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	310	15.1%
Perpetrator's home	1,423	69.1%
Entertainment areas	91	4.4%
Streets	51	2.5%
Bushy public area	165	8.0%
Other	19	0.9%
Total	2,059	100.0%

4.4.4 Defilement Victim's Gender and Age

The offence applies to victims under the age of 18 years. The age of victims of defilement ranges from 0 to 18 years. The age group with the highest number of incidents is 16 – 18 years (1422 cases, 69.1%), followed by 11 – 15 years (622 cases, 30.2%). Mostly, girls were victims of rape or sexual assault, accounting for 99.9% of the victims.

Table 11c: Defilement Victims by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
00-05	0	2	2
06-10	0	11	11
11-15	0	622	622
16-18	2	1,422	1,422
Total	2	2,057	2,059

4.4.5 Defilement Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Defilement incidents mainly involve victims and perpetrators who are known to each other. The leading factor is romantic links (81.2%). The relationship with the lowest number of incidents is friendship (2.3%).

Table 11d: Defilement Victim-Perpetrator Relationship

Relationship	No. of cases	Percentage
Relative	105	5.1%
Romantic Links	1,671	81.2%
Friend	47	2.3%
Acquaintance	121	5.9%
Stranger	115	5.6%
Total	2,059	100.0%

4.4.6 Level of Education of Defilement Victims

Victims of defilement who have attained at least a primary level of education accounted for 96.5% of all the victims. The education level of most victims is Secondary (78.4%), followed by Primary (15.5%) and Tertiary (2.6%).

Table 11e: Level of Education of Defilement Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
None	72	3.5%
Primary	319	15.5%
Secondary	1,614	78.4%
Tertiary	54	2.6%
Total	2,059	100.0%

4.4.7 Employment Status of Defilement Victims

Defilement victims who are unemployed account for 99.0% of the victims. Those who are employed and self-employed account for 0.9%.

Table 11f: Employment Status of Defilement Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	3	0.1%
Self-employed	17	0.8%
Unemployed	2,039	99.0%
Total	2,059	100.0%

4.4.8 Defilement Perpetrator by Age and Gender.

The age of the 1619 defilement perpetrators who have been identified ranges from 11 to 65 years. A large proportion of offenders (95.3%) are aged between 16 and 40. The leading age group of perpetrators is 21–25 years, with 536 offenders (33.1%). Almost all perpetrators are male persons, accounting for 99.9%.

Table 11g: Defilement Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	21	0	21
16-20	312	0	312
21-25	535	1	536
26-30	368	0	368
31-35	188	0	188
36-40	139	0	139
41-45	45	0	45
46-50	3	0	3
51-55	4	0	4
56-60	2	0	2
61-65	1	0	1
Total	1,618	1	1,619

4.4.9 Defilement Marital Status of Perpetrators

Defilement perpetrators who are single by marital status account for the most significant section (98.8%). Offenders who are married or divorced account for 1.2%.

Table 11h: Marital Status of Defilement Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	17	1.1%
Divorced	2	0.1%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	1,600	98.8%
Total	1,619	100.0%

4.4.10 Level of Education of Defilement Perpetrators

Perpetrators of defilement who have attained at least a primary level of education account for 82.6% of perpetrators. Those who have achieved a Secondary level account for 60.2%, whereas 6.7% have tertiary qualifications.

Table 11i: Level of Education of Defilement Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	282	17.4%
Primary	254	15.7%
Secondary	974	60.2%
Tertiary	109	6.7%
Total	1,619	100.0%

4.4.11 Employment Status of Defilement Perpetrators

More than half of the defilement offenders, 52.1%, are unemployed. Those working for an employer represent 33.5% of offenders, whereas the self-employed account for 14.5%.

Table 11j: Employment Status of Defilement Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	542	33.5%
Self-employed	234	14.5%
Unemployed	843	52.1%
Total	1,619	100.0%

4.5 ROBBERY

4.5.1 Time and Day for Robbery incidents

A total of 1518 robbery incidents were recorded in the year 2022. High numbers of robbery incidents were recorded on Saturdays (324 cases, 21.3%), followed by Sundays (255 cases, 16.8%) and Fridays (235 cases, 15.5%) and in total, the weekend accounted for 53.6%. Most robbery incidents occurred at night, especially within the time interval from 1801 to 0400 hours, accounting for 1084 cases (71.4%).

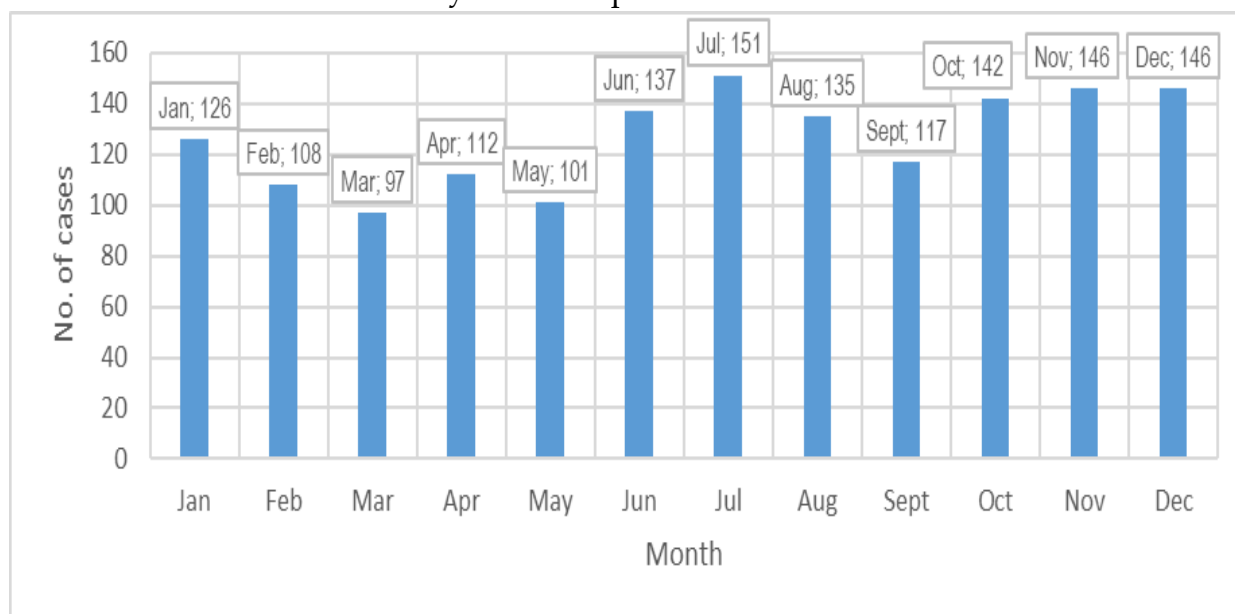
Table 12a: Distribution of Robbery incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	58	39	18	24	13	23	40	215
0201 - 0400	14	15	14	41	13	47	51	195
0401 - 0600	18	8	10	5	11	24	40	116
0601 - 0800	12	9	3	6	10	7	8	55
0801 - 1000	8	5	5	7	3	4	7	39
1001 - 1200	15	3	3	3	5	6	9	44
1201 - 1400	4	6	8	4	15	4	7	48
1401 - 1600	6	8	13	10	10	3	5	55
1601 - 1800	14	14	6	5	10	15	13	77
1801 - 2000	34	37	32	18	17	20	38	196
2001 - 2200	36	20	26	15	14	44	43	198
2201 - 0000	36	27	24	44	48	38	63	280
Total	255	191	162	182	169	235	324	1,518

4.5.2 Robbery incidents per month

Robbery was most prevalent in July 2022, with 151 incidents (9.9%), followed by November and December with 146 cases (9.6%). The least monthly prevalence was recorded in March.

Chart 5: Distribution of Robbery incidents per month



4.5.3 Type of weapon used in the commission of robbery

The most common weapon used in robbery incidents was a knife (629 cases, 41.4%). Sharp and blunt instruments were used in 28.2% and 12.8% of the incidents. Firearms were used in 10.7% of the robberies.

Table 12b: Type of weapon used in the commission of robbery

Type of weapon	No. of cases	Percentage
Firearm	163	10.7%
Knife	629	41.4%
Garden tool	39	2.6%
Sharp instrument	428	28.2%
Blunt instrument	194	12.8%
Other	65	4.3%
Total	1,518	100.0%

4.5.4 Location of Robbery incidents

Most of the robbery incidents were intrusive in nature: invasion of residential houses and business premises. Cumulatively, they accounted for 48.5% of cases. Street robbery, mostly targeting pedestrians, accounted for 708 cases (46.6%).

Table 12c: Location of Robbery incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Home invasion	404	26.6%
Business invasion	332	21.9%
Street robbery	708	46.6%
Other	74	4.9%
Total	1,518	100.0%

4.5.5 Robbery Victim Age and Gender

The ages of robbery victims ranged from 6 to 90 years. There is a higher prevalence of robbery involving victims aged between 21 and 55 years, cumulatively accounting for 81.1% of the victims. Of 1518 victims, 856 (56.4%) were male, whilst 662 (43.6%) were female.

Table 12d: Robbery Victims by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
06-10	0	1	1
11-15	2	2	4
16-20	29	33	62
21-25	66	71	137
26-30	115	88	203
31-35	110	101	211
36-40	110	78	188
41-45	149	90	239
46-50	74	72	146
51-55	61	46	107
56-60	48	36	84
61-65	42	13	55
66-70	26	19	45
71-75	13	9	22
76-80	0	0	0
81-85	10	2	12
86-90	1	1	2
Total	856	662	1,518

4.5.6 Marital Status of Robbery Victims

Robbery victims who are single by marital status represent 71.7% of all the victims. The married and widowed victims constitute 23.1% and 3.4%, respectively.

Table 12e: Marital Status of Robbery Victims

Marital Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Married	351	23.1%
Divorced	36	2.4%
Widowed	51	3.4%
Single	1,080	71.1%
Total	1,518	100.0%

4.5.7 Level of Education of Robbery Victims

The victims of robbery who have attained at least a primary level of education account for 94.3%. The victims with the highest education level of secondary account for 55.7%, while tertiary represents 28.6%.

Table 12f: Level of Education of Robbery Victims

Level	No. of Victims	Percentage
None	86	5.7%
Primary	152	10.0%
Secondary	846	55.7%
Tertiary	434	28.6%
Total	1,518	100.0%

4.5.8 Employment Status of Robbery Victims

Victims of robbery who have no formal employment constitute 22.1% of the victims. Those employed account for almost half of the victims (49.9%), while the self-employed represent 27.9%.

Table 12g: Employment Status of Robbery Victims

Employment Status	No. of Victims	Percentage
Employed	758	49.9%
Self-employed	425	27.9%
Unemployed	335	22.1%
Total	1,518	100.0%

4.5.9 Robbery Perpetrator Age and Gender

A total of 373 robbery perpetrators were identified, of which 372 were male, representing 99.7%. Regarding age profile, most offenders (97.6%) were between 16 and 45 years old. The leading age group is 26-30, accounting for 23.9% of offenders.

Table 12h: Robbery Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	26	0	26
21-25	74	1	75
26-30	89	0	89
31-35	78	0	78
36-40	66	0	66
41-45	30	0	30
46-50	9	0	9
Total	372	1	373

4.5.10 Marital status of Robbery Perpetrators

The common marital status for robbery perpetrators is single, representing 97.6% of the offenders. There are few cases involving married and divorced perpetrators, 1.6% and 0.8%, respectively.

Table 12i: Marital Status of Robbery Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	6	1.6%
Divorced	3	0.8%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	364	97.6%
Total	373	100.0%

4.5.11 Level of Education of Robbery Perpetrators

Most of the perpetrators have attained at least a primary level of education. They account for 87.7% of offenders, of which 49.6% and 5.6% have reached secondary and tertiary levels, respectively.

Table 12j: Level of Education of Robbery Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	46	12.3%
Primary	121	32.4%
Secondary	185	49.6%
Tertiary	21	5.6%
Total	373	100.0%

4.5.12 Employment status of Robbery Perpetrators

The perpetrators who are unemployed form a more significant proportion of offenders, accounting for 67.6%. Those with formal employment, comprising employed and self-employed, account for 32.4%.

Table 12k: Employment Status of Robbery Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	90	24.1%
Self-employed	31	8.3%
Unemployed	252	67.6%
Total	373	100.0%

4.6 HOUSE BREAKING & THEFT

4.6.1 Time and Day for House Breaking & Theft Incidents

Housebreaking and theft offences apply to break-ins committed during the daytime (0601-1800hrs). A total of 3284 incidents were recorded in 2022. Of the six two-hour time intervals, the 1601-1800 hours had the most break-ins (669 cases or 20.4%), and this was followed by the time between 0601 and 0800 hours with 17.9% and the 1201–1400 hours interval with 17.3%. Incidentally, these time spaces coincide with the periods of the day when most people travel to or from work. In terms of day of the week, most break-ins are committed on Sundays (17.9%). The weekends account for almost half of the incidents (49.4%).

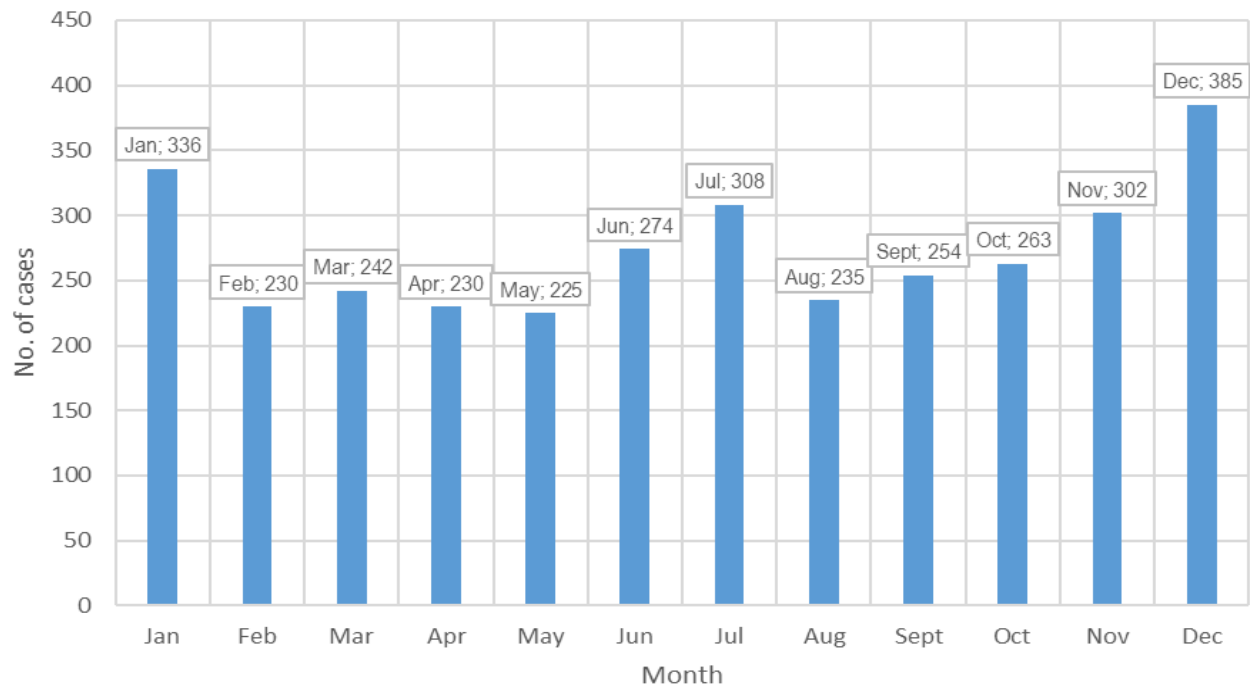
Table 13a: Distribution of House Breaking incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0601 - 0800	110	111	55	71	58	97	87	589
0801 - 1000	88	52	67	47	42	45	86	427
1001 - 1200	109	73	56	82	80	75	72	547
1201 - 1400	83	94	82	51	63	98	96	567
1401 - 1600	93	70	53	64	71	63	71	485
1601 - 1800	106	90	82	73	76	126	116	669
Total	589	490	395	388	390	504	528	3,284

4.6.2 House Breaking and theft incidents per month

Most housebreaking and theft incidents were committed in December, with 385 cases (11.7%). January followed with 336 cases (10.2%), whilst May recorded the least number with 225 cases (6.9%).

Chart 6: Distribution of House Breaking & Theft incidents per month



4.6.3 Type of implements used in the commission of House Breaking & Theft

The most common implements used in the commission of housebreaking and theft were garden tools and blunt objects, accounting for 31.8% and 30.9% of the recorded incidents, respectively. Construction tools account for 23.4% of the incidents.

Table 13b: Type of implements used in the commission of House Breaking & Theft

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tools	1,045	31.8%
Construction tools	768	23.4%
Blunt objects	1,015	30.9%
Other	456	13.9%
Total	3,284	100.0%

4.6.4 Point of entry for House Breaking & Theft

The most common entry point in housebreaking and theft incidents used by perpetrators is doors at 60.9%. This trend is followed by windows, accounting for 38.5% of recorded incidents. The rooftop is the least used entry point, accounting for 0.7%. Offenders entered through locked doors and windows closed in 88.2% of housebreaking and theft incidents.

Table 13c: Point of entry for House Breaking & Theft

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1,815	55.3%
Unlocked door	184	5.6%
Closed window	1,080	32.9%
Unclosed window	183	5.6%
Rooftop	22	0.7%
Total	3,284	100.0%

4.6.5 House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators Age and Gender

A total of 534 housebreaking and theft perpetrators were identified, and their ages ranged from 6 to 50 years. All perpetrators were male, and those aged from 21 to 35 years were responsible for 69.3% of the break-ins.

Table 13d: House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
06-10	1	0	1
11-15	24	0	24
16-20	55	0	55
21-25	113	0	113
26-30	121	0	121
31-35	136	0	136
36-40	60	0	60
41-45	19	0	19
46-50	5	0	5
Total	534	0	534

4.6.6 Marital status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

All of the 534 perpetrators detected by police are single by marital status.

Table 13e: Marital Status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	534	100.0%
Total	534	100.0%

4.6.7 Level of Education of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Most housebreaking and theft perpetrators have attained at least a secondary level of education, representing 62.9% of the perpetrators. This proportion includes 7.5% of those who acquired a tertiary education level.

Table 13f: Level of Education of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	71	13.3%
Primary	127	23.8%
Secondary	296	55.4%
Tertiary	40	7.5%
Total	534	100.0%

4.6.8 Employment status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Most break-in perpetrators are unemployed, accounting for 416 incidents (77.9%). Those employed or self-employed account for 13.3% and 8.8% of incidents, respectively.

Table 13g: Employment Status of House Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	71	13.3%
Self-employed	47	8.8%
Unemployed	416	77.9%
Total	534	100.0%

4.7 BURGLARY & THEFT

4.7.1 Time and Day for Burglary & Theft Incidents

Burglary and theft apply to break-ins committed at night-time (1801-0600hrs). A total of 2252 burglary and theft cases were recorded in the year 2022. Regarding the two-hour time intervals, most incidents occurred from 0201 to 0400 hours (24.3%), followed by the 0201-0400 interval (20.1%). In terms of days of the week, most cases were recorded on Saturday, with 481 cases (21.4%), followed by Friday, recording 381 cases 16.9% and Sunday, with 359 cases, 15.9%, and the weekend accounted for 54.2% of the incidents.

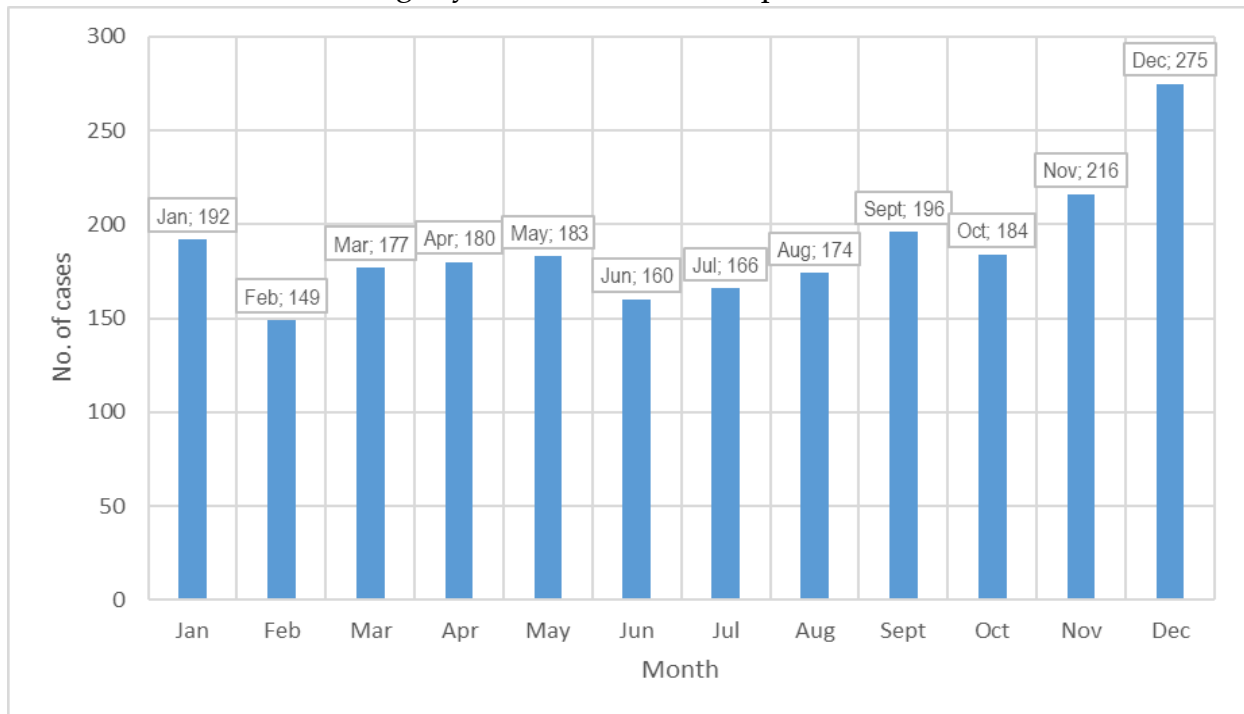
Table 14a: Distribution of Burglary and Theft Incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	69	33	36	34	39	96	113	420
0201 - 0400	55	69	72	63	78	84	127	548
0401 - 0600	69	49	33	51	58	52	40	352
1801 - 2000	43	30	15	18	18	44	59	227
2001 - 2200	36	28	36	20	46	45	41	252
2201 - 0000	87	50	32	63	60	60	101	453
Total	359	259	224	249	299	381	481	2,252

4.7.2 Burglary and Theft incidents per month

Most burglary and theft incidents occurred in December, registering 275 cases (12.2%). January followed with 192 incidents (8.5%). February recorded a minimum number of incidents, 149 cases (6.6%).

Chart 7: Distribution of Burglary and Theft Incidents per month



4.7.3 Types of implements used in the commission of Burglary & Theft

The most common implement used in the commission of Burglary and theft incidents is garden tools, with 608 cases (26.9%). Blunt objects and construction tools followed at 23.8% and 15.7%, respectively. Unknown implements accounted for 33.4% of incidents.

Table 14b: Type of implements used in the commission of Burglary & Theft

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tools	608	26.9%
Construction tools	354	15.7%
Blunt objects	537	23.8%
Other	753	33.4%
Total	2,252	100.0%

4.7.4 Point of entry for Burglary & Theft

Locked doors and closed windows were tempered to gain entry for burglary and theft incidents. These accounted for 85.2% of recorded incidents. Access was gained through unlocked doors and open windows in 13.9% of burglary incidents.

Table 14c: Point of Entry for Burglary & Theft

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1,229	54.6%
Unlocked door	226	10.0%
Closed window	690	30.6%
Unclosed window	89	3.9%
Rooftop	18	0.8%
Total	2,252	100.0%

4.7.5 Burglary & Theft Perpetrators Age and Gender

A total of 369 burglary and theft perpetrators were identified in 2022, all of whom are male. Their ages range from 11 to 55 years. Most perpetrators were in the age group 26 – 30 years 97 (26.3%). This group was followed by ages 31 – 35 years, which accounted for 82 offenders (22.2%).

Table 14d: Burglary & Theft Perpetrators by Age and Gender

Age Group	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	10	0	10
16-20	24	0	24
21-25	65	0	65
26-30	97	0	97
31-35	82	0	82
36-40	47	0	47
41-45	32	0	32
46-50	11	0	11
51-55	1	0	1
Total	369	0	369

4.7.6 Marital Status of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Almost all burglary and theft perpetrators are single by marital status, accounting for 98.9% of the offenders. The other people who offended are either married or divorced.

Table 14e: Marital Status of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	1	0.3%
Divorced	3	0.8%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	365	98.9%
Total	369	100.0%

4.7.7 Level of Education of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Most burglary and theft perpetrators have attained at least a secondary level of education, accounting for 55.5%. This includes those who have attained tertiary education (7.0%).

Table 14f: Education Level of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	59	15.9%
Primary	105	28.5%
Secondary	179	48.5%
Tertiary	26	7.0%
Total	369	100.0%

4.7.8 Employment status of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Most burglary and theft perpetrators who are unemployed represent 92.9% of the offenders. The self-employed offenders account for 5.1%, whilst 1.9% of the offenders are employed.

Table 14g: Employment Status of Burglary & Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	7	1.9%
Self-employed	19	5.1%
Unemployed	343	92.9%
Total	369	100.0%

4.8 STORE BREAKING AND THEFT

4.8.1 Time and Day Store Breaking & Theft Incidents

A total of 2265 store breaking and theft incidents were recorded in 2022. There was a high prevalence of incidents during weekends (Fridays 374, Saturdays 508 and Sundays 466), accounting for 59.5% of the incidents. In terms of time, most incidents took place at night-time, 1801 to 0600 hours. These accounted for a proportion of 77%. Regarding the two-hour time intervals, most incidents occurred between 2201 and 0000 hours, accounting for 17.7% of the cases.

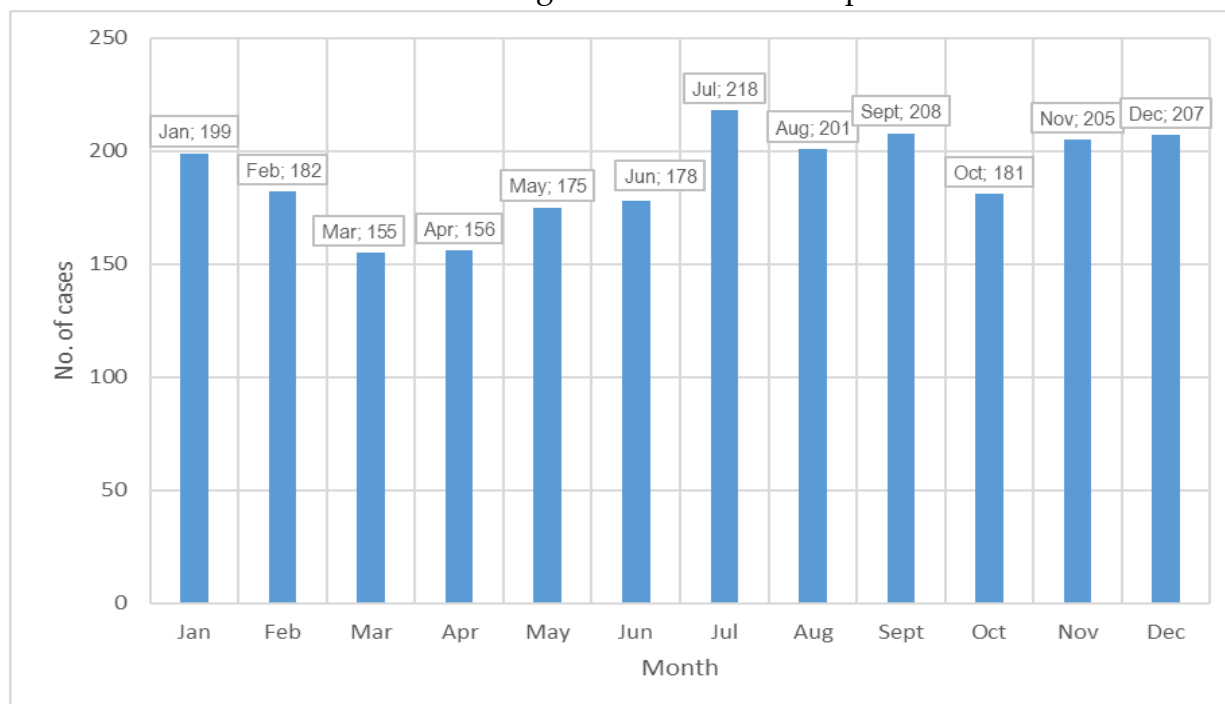
Table 15a: Distribution of Store Breaking and Theft incident according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	73	49	38	36	37	68	140	441
0201 - 0400	125	19	41	28	51	90	92	446
0401 - 0600	41	15	9	11	12	43	25	156
0601 - 0800	32	28	18	9	10	23	18	138
0801 - 1000	12	20	20	14	21	19	16	122
1001 - 1200	4	11	5	13	12	12	9	66
1201 - 1400	16	12	4	10	4	9	10	65
1401 - 1600	7	12	2	10	8	6	14	59
1601 - 1800	11	14	4	11	8	10	12	70
1801 - 2000	17	11	11	22	16	9	19	105
2001 - 2200	55	23	34	31	32	35	76	286
2201 - 0000	73	28	27	26	30	50	77	311
Total	466	242	213	221	241	374	508	2,265

4.8.2 Store breaking and Theft incidents per month

In terms of the monthly distribution of store breaking and theft incidents, July accounted for most incidents (218 cases, 9.6%). This was followed by December and January with 207 and 199 incidents, respectively.

Chart 8: Distribution of Store Breaking and Theft Incidents per month



4.8.3 Type of implements used in the commission of Store Breaking & Theft

Construction tools are the common type of implement used in storebreaking and theft incidents. This was followed by garden tools and blunt objects at 28.2% and 26.4%, respectively. In 15% of the cases, the implements had yet to be identified.

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

Type of Implement	No. of cases	Percentage
Garden tool	639	28.2%
Construction tool	689	30.4%
Blunt object	597	26.4%
Other	340	15.0%
Total	2,265	100.0%

4.8.4 Point of entry for Store Breaking & Theft

The most used entry point in storebreaking and theft cases is locked doors (58.8%), followed by closed windows (25.9%). In other incidents, entry was gained through unlocked doors (3.5%), unclosed windows accounted for 2.1% and rooftops (9.7%).

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

Point of entry	No. of cases	Percentage
Locked door	1332	58.8%
Unlocked door	80	3.5%
Closed window	587	25.9%
Unclosed window	47	2.1%
Rooftop	219	9.7%
Total	2,265	100.0%

4.8.5 Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrator Age and Gender

A total of 461 storebreaking and theft perpetrators were identified, all of whom are male. Their ages range from 11 to 55 years. In terms of age intervals, most of the perpetrators were in the age group 26–30 years, with 129 culprits (27.9%). The interval with the fewest offenders is 51–55 years with one culprit (0.2%).

Table 15d: Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	17	0	17
16-20	40	0	40
21-25	92	0	92
26-30	129	0	129
31-35	95	0	95
36-40	59	0	59
41-45	25	0	25
46-50	3	0	3
51-55	1	0	1
Total	461	0	461

4.8.6 Marital status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrator

All of the 461 storebreaking and theft perpetrators are single by marital status.

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

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	0	0.0%
Divorced	0	0.0%
Widowed	0	0.0%
Single	461	100.0%
Total	461	100.0%

4.8.7 Level of Education of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Most offenders have attained the highest education level of secondary (60.1%). These were followed by offenders with the highest education level of primary (27.8%). Few offenders had a tertiary level of education.

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

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	43	9.3%
Primary	128	27.8%
Secondary	277	60.1%
Tertiary	13	2.8%
Total	461	100.0%

4.8.8 Employment status of Store Breaking & Theft Perpetrators

Perpetrators who are unemployed are in the majority, 72.9%. The self-employed and employed constitute 19.1% and 8.0%, respectively.

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

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	37	8.0%
Self-employed	88	19.1%
Unemployed	336	72.9%
Total	461	100.0%

4.9 THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

4.9.1 Time and Day Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents

A total of 243 theft of motor vehicle incidents were recorded in 2022. Most incidents took place during weekends, constituting 156 (64.1%). The day with the most significant number is Saturday, while Monday accounted for the smallest number. Most motor vehicle theft incidents occurred during the time intervals from 2201 to 0000 hours, 0001 to 0200 hours and 0201 to 0400 hours. Collectively, the three-night time intervals accounted for 51.9% of reported incidents.

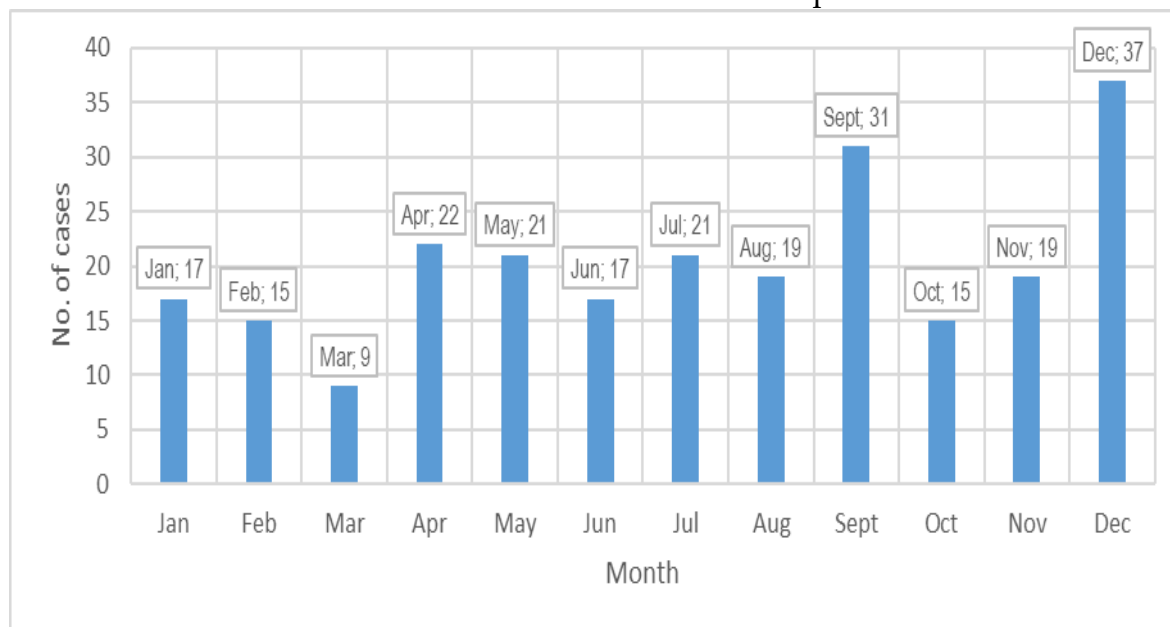
Table 16a: Distribution of Theft of Motor Vehicle incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	13	3	4	8	2	4	8	42
0201 - 0400	12	2	3	3	2	2	17	41
0401 - 0600	1	0	2	3	1	6	1	14
0601 - 0800	3	1	2	3	1	1	0	11
0801 - 1000	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
1001 - 1200	0	2	1	1	0	3	2	9
1201 - 1400	5	3	2	1	1	1	2	15
1401 - 1600	3	0	1	6	0	3	2	15
1601 - 1800	1	1	2	0	0	0	6	10
1801 - 2000	2	1	3	2	3	3	4	18
2001 - 2200	3	1	2	1	2	11	2	22
2201 - 0000	9	0	4	3	2	11	14	43
Total	52	15	27	31	14	45	59	243

4.9.2 Motor vehicle and theft incidents per month

Motor vehicles were most stolen in December (15.2%), followed by September (12.6%) and April (9.1%). A few number of vehicles were stolen in March (3.7%).

Chart 9: Distribution of Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents per Month



4.9.3 The Description of Stolen Motor Vehicles and Recovery Status

In the 243 recorded theft of motor vehicle incidents, the most stolen vehicles were cars, with 186 cases (76.5%). The least stolen were tractors, where only one was stolen. Violence was used in the theft of 36 motor vehicles (14.8%), whilst 207 (85.2%) were stolen without violence. A total of 116 (47.7%) motor vehicles were recovered: 45.6% in Botswana and 2.1% in other countries. Twenty per cent (20%) of stolen vehicles were fitted with security devices, mainly cars.

Table 16b: Description of Stolen Motor Vehicles and Recovery Status

Body Type	No. stolen	No. fitted with a security device	Theft Process		Number recovered	
			Violent	Non-violent	Local	Other countries
Car	186	41	31	156	98	2
Van	41	7	5	35	13	2
Truck	4	0	0	4	0	0
Minibus	5	0	0	5	0	0
Motorcycles	2	0	0	2	0	0
Tractors	1	1	0	1	0	0
Trailers	4	0	0	4	0	1
Total	243	49	36	207	111	5

4.9.4 Location of Theft of Motor Vehicle Incidents

Most vehicles were stolen from the victim's home, representing 65.4% of recorded cases. This was followed by entertainment centres (7.8%), workplaces (6.6%), shopping malls (6.2%) and streets (4.9%).

Table 16c: Location of Theft of motor vehicle incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Victim's home	159	65.4%
Perpetrator's home	1	0.4%
Workplace	16	6.6%
Entertainment areas	19	7.8%
Malls	15	6.2%
Streets	12	4.9%
Bushy public area	5	2.1%
Other	16	6.6%
Total	243	100.0%

4.9.5 Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators Age and Gender

A total of 60 theft of motor vehicle perpetrators were identified, all of whom are male. Their ages range from 16 to 45 years. Out of the 60 perpetrators, 70% were aged 31 – 40.

Table 16d: Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrator by Age and Gender

Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
16-20	3	0	3
21-25	1	0	1
26-30	9	0	9
31-35	21	0	21
36-40	21	0	21
41-45	5	0	5
Total	60	0	60

4.9.6 Marital status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

All of the identified theft of motor vehicle perpetrators were single in terms of marital status.

Table 16e: 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%
Single	60	100.0%
Total	60	100.0%

4.9.7 Education Level of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

Most theft of motor vehicle perpetrators have attained at least a secondary level of education, accounting for 76.7%. This was followed by offenders with the highest education level of primary and tertiary, accounting for 20.0% and 16.7%, respectively.

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

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	2	3.3%
Primary	12	20.0%
Secondary	36	60.0%
Tertiary	10	16.7%
Total	60	100.0%

4.9.8 Employment status of Theft of Motor Vehicle Perpetrators

In terms of employment status, most offenders of theft of motor vehicles were unemployed (55.0%). These were followed by offenders who are self-employed (26.7%) and those who are employed (18.3%).

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

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	11	18.3%
Self-employed	16	26.7%
Unemployed	33	55.0%
Total	60	100.0%

4.10 STOCK THEFT

4.10.1 Time and Day of Stock Theft Incidents

A total number of 2346 stock theft incidents were recorded in 2022. The largest number of incidents were recorded on Wednesdays with 382 cases (16.3%), followed by Fridays with 366 cases (15.6%). Mondays and Tuesdays recorded few incidents, with 295 (12.6%) and 290 (12.4%) cases, respectively. Most incidents occurred between 0601 and 2000 hours, representing 79.3% of recorded incidents. In terms of time intervals, the peak period for stock thefts was 1401-1600 hours, with 290 incidents (12.4%).

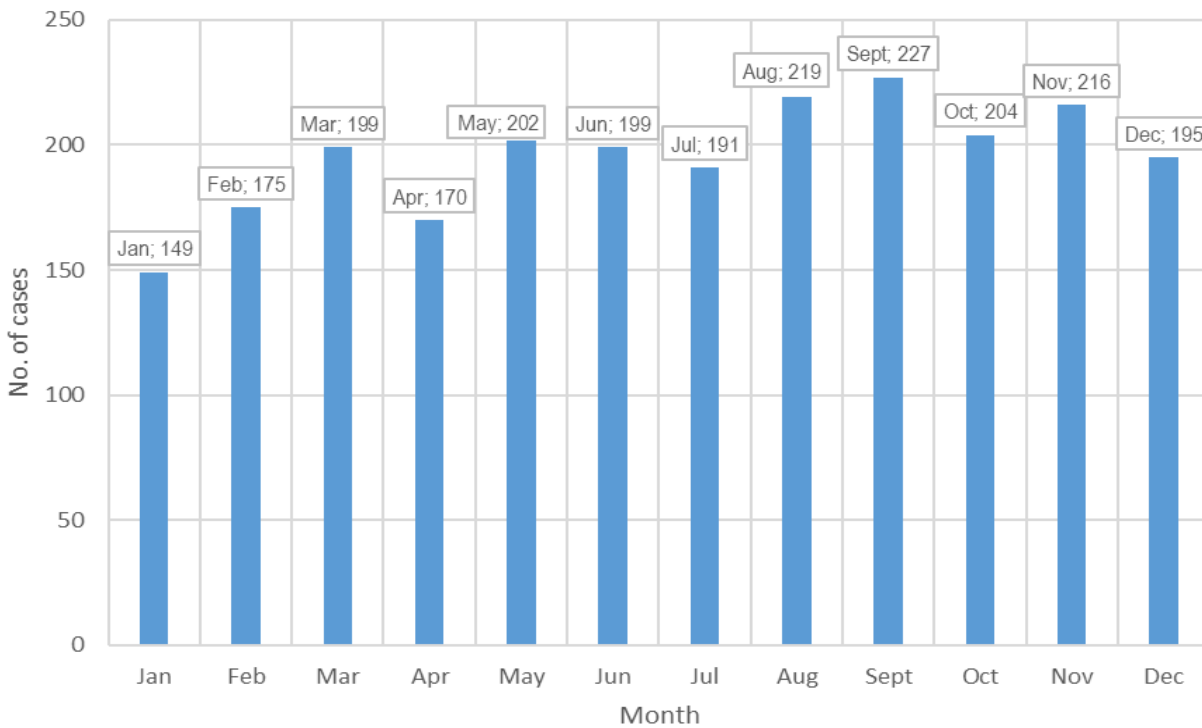
Table 17a: Distribution of Stock Theft Incidents according to Time and Day

Time (Hours)	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Total
0001 - 0200	12	8	8	17	17	14	12	88
0201 - 0400	15	5	6	5	32	13	7	83
0401 - 0600	7	5	4	5	4	23	0	48
0601 - 0800	35	33	28	25	28	22	55	226
0801 - 1000	38	41	34	46	25	33	37	254
1001 - 1200	36	30	29	66	33	31	36	261
1201 - 1400	19	61	39	42	46	33	38	278
1401 - 1600	40	48	43	34	49	49	27	290
1601 - 1800	30	20	52	48	52	48	38	288
1801 - 2000	90	18	30	45	39	26	15	263
2001 - 2200	30	19	12	20	6	11	25	123
2201 - 0000	11	7	5	29	13	63	16	144
Total	363	295	290	382	344	366	306	2,346

4.10.2 Stock theft incidents per month

The month with the largest number of stock theft incidents was September (227), followed by August (219) and November (216). A small number of incidents occurred in January (149).

Chart 10: Distribution of Stock Theft Incidents per Month



4.10.3 Location of Stock theft incidents

Of the 2346 stock theft incidents, 25.7% occurred in kraals and 13.7% in farms. Stock theft mostly takes place (46.5%) at grazing pastures.

Table 17b: Location of Stock Theft Incidents

Location of incident	No. of cases	Percentage
Kraal	602	25.7%
Grazing Pasture	1,092	46.5%
Farm	322	13.7%
Other	330	14.1%
Total	2,346	100.0%

4.10.4 Age and Gender of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Out of the 2346 stock theft incidents, 1425 perpetrators were identified. Male offenders were in the majority (98.3%). Many perpetrators (81.2%) were aged between 21 and 45 years. In terms of age groups, the age interval of 31 to 35 years accounted for the most offenders, 20.6% of the culprits.

Table 17c: Perpetrators of Stock Theft by Age and Gender

Age	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
11-15	6	0	6
16-20	61	0	61
21-25	198	0	198
26-30	271	1	272
31-35	287	7	294
36-40	223	4	227
41-45	163	3	166
46-50	94	2	96
51-55	32	2	34
56-60	26	2	28
61-65	24	2	26
66-70	11	1	12
71-75	3	0	3
76-80	0	0	0
81-85	1	0	1
86-90	1	0	1
Total	1,401	24	1,425

4.10.5 Marital status of Stock Theft Perpetrator

In terms of marital status, the majority (88.8%) of stock theft perpetrators were single. This status was followed by married (9.1%), divorced (1.1%) and widowed at 0.9%.

Table 17d: Marital Status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Marital Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Married	129	9.1%
Divorced	16	1.1%
Widowed	14	0.9%
Single	1,266	88.8%
Total	1,425	100.0%

4.10.6 Level of Education of Stock Theft Perpetrators

The majority of stock theft perpetrators (71.4%) have attained a primary education level. Of the levels of education achieved by offenders, the tertiary level represented the least of the offenders (1.7%). Those with the highest education level of secondary accounted for a proportion of 40.9%, while those with a primary level of education accounted for 28.8%.

Table 17e: Level of Education of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Level	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
None	407	28.6%
Primary	410	28.8%
Secondary	584	40.9%
Tertiary	24	1.7%
Total	1,425	100.0%

4.10.7 Employment status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Most stock theft perpetrators are unemployed (72.8%). Those who are self-employed and employed constituted 15.2% and 12.0%, respectively.

Table 17f: Employment Status of Stock Theft Perpetrators

Employment Status	No. of Perpetrators	Percentage
Employed	172	12.0%
Self-employed	216	15.2%
Unemployed	1,037	72.8%
Total	1,425	100.0%

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Notes

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CORE VALUES

Values describe how members will behave on a day to day basis, both on and off the job. They represent behaviours so entrenched that they can never be compromised. The Organisation is still guided by 'BE IT'

Botho

Like all Batswana, Courteous. Responsive. Respectful.

Excellence

Accountable. Knowledgeable. Responsive. Accurate. Customer Focused

Integrity

Ethical, Transparent. Confidential. Honest. Impartial.

Teamwork

Esprit De Corps. Pull together. Collective Responsibility.

