

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2010

(Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)

1. Introduction

This is the fourth issue of Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2009 and 2010 from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS) and the Probation and After-care Service.

It also covers statistics on victimization and on public perception on crime as collected by the Central Statistics Office (CSO) through the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) in 2010.

All data in this ESI relate to the Republic of Mauritius, unless otherwise stated.

To assist in interpreting the figures, a reference chart of the flow through the criminal justice system is included at Annex II and a glossary of terms at Annex III.

2. Statistical notes

The following points should be recalled when drawing any conclusions from the figures in this publication:

- (a) When comparing figures it should be realised that police and judiciary figures are based on offences but prison and probation figures are based on offenders, and that an offender can be sentenced for more than one offence.
- (b) Offences can sometimes be reclassified, usually as less serious, as they proceed from police investigation through prosecution to final court sentence. This is usually due to evidence not being as robust as at first thought or more evidence coming to light following the initial report.
- (c) The trends in drug offences and road traffic contraventions should be interpreted with caution since it may be affected by the activities and priorities of the police.
- (d) Figures on victimisation reported at the CMPHS are not strictly comparable with figures on offences registered at the police since the coverage and categorisation of offences are different.
- (e) Figures from the CMPHS should be interpreted with care as the estimates are subject to sampling error that tends to be relatively large when the sampling numbers are small.

3. Key points

3.1 Victimization (based on CMPHS 2010)

According to the victimisation survey of the CSO carried out in 2010, some incidents of theft go unreported:

- (a) Around 4% of heads of household interviewed owning a vehicle, had their vehicles stolen over the past 12 months prior to interview and 100% of those who had their car/van robbed reported the incident at the police, 80% reported their motorcycle theft but only 50% reported their bicycle theft.
- (b) Out of every 100 households interviewed 6 were victims of household burglary/attempted burglary and only half of them reported the incidents at the police.
- (c) About 3% of heads of household reported that a member of their household had been victim of robberies like bag and chain snatching, mobile phone and credit card, etc, in the 12 month prior to interview. Only 45% of the victims reported the incidents.

3.2 Public perception on crime

- (a) Public perception is that crime level (all offences as stated in the CMPHS 2010) is increasing in the country over the period 2009 to 2010. Out of every 100 heads of household interviewed some 80 felt that way.
- (b) This is in contrast with public's feeling on crime evolution in their neighborhood where only 30 out of every 100 heads of household perceived that crime was on the increase in their neighborhood.

3.3 Police Statistics

- (a) In addition, police statistics indicate that reported offences (exclusive of contraventions) declined during the period 2009 to 2010. In fact, the number of reported offences (excluding contraventions) went down from 50,250 to 46,750.
- (b) The decline in police reported offences is mainly attributable to fewer thefts reported (such as automobile theft, robbery, burglary and other thefts) from 16,850 in 2009 to 14,230 in 2010. According to the MPF, possible reasons for the decline are the introduction of the Close Circuit Television (CCTV) and the setting up of neighbour watch in certain regions of the country.
- (c) Reported offences (excluding contraventions) also went down for most of the other types of offences ranging from homicides, assaults, sexual and drug offences but went up for ICT related offences.
- (d) Road traffic contraventions, however, were on the increase from 142,540 in 2009 to 163,480 in 2010 with contraventions due to speeding, accounting for the majority of this increase. Actually, since the introduction of speed camera in the Island of Mauritius in December 2008, exceeding speed limit offences shot from 17,700 in 2008, to 40,000 in 2009 and reached 58,000 in 2010.

- (e) Despite awareness campaigns, around 1,300 offences of driving under the influence of liquor were registered in 2010, representing a rise of 7% from 1,210 in 2009.
- (f) In 2010, most (90%) of the victims of sexual offences were females. Around 70% of these female victims of sexual offences were aged below 16 years.
- (g) The juvenile delinquency rate was 5.2 per 1,000 mid-year juvenile population in 2010 compared to 6.0 in 2009.

3.4 Judiciary statistics

- (a) The number of criminal cases lodged in Court in 2010 increased by 3% as a result of an increasing number in all Courts except for the Supreme Court which deals with most serious matters where a decline (from 246 to 214) was registered.
- (b) The number of criminal cases disposed in Court also increased by 4% in 2010, mainly due to increases in the Courts of the Island of Mauritius.
- (c) Some 105,085 offences were sentenced to conviction at the Judiciary in 2010, of which road traffic contraventions made up more than three quarter. Convicted drug offences, homicides and fraud and dishonesty registered an increase; however, convicted theft, sexual offences and assaults dropped.

3.3 Prison and Probation statistics

- (a) The nine prisons of the country have a total capacity of 2,132 detainees in 2010 but were occupied by an average of 2,400 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 112%. The highest occupancy level reached was 118% and the lowest was 103%.
- (b) Around 3,750 convicts were admitted to prisons in 2010. The majority (85%) were re-offenders with at least one previous imprisonment.
- (c) Out of all convicts admitted to prisons in 2010:
 - i. 965 (25%) served short sentences of less than one month, and
 - ii. 1,322 (35%) were fine defaulters sent to prison due to non-payment of fines of Rs 25,000 or less.

These convicts (60%) could have been subjected to community service work according to the Community Service Order Act 2009.

- (d) On average, in 2010, an amount of Rs 500 was spent daily on each detainee.
- (e) The imprisonment rate for 2010 was 186 per 100,000 mid-year population up from 179 in 2009.
- (f) The number of offenders sentenced with probation orders under supervision in the community was 483 in 2010, down from 577 in 2009.
- (g) Around 350 offenders were subjected to community service work in 2010.

4. Victimization and public perception on crime

The Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) 2010 included questions on public perception on the level and on evolution of crime in their neighborhood and in the country in general. People were also asked questions as to whether they have, in the past 12 months prior to interview, been victims of vehicle theft, household burglary and personal theft. A sample of households, representative of all households in the Republic of Mauritius, was selected for the survey.

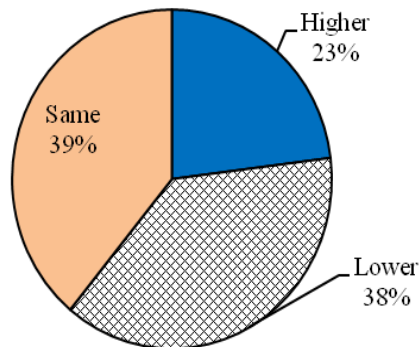
The main results are as follows:

4.1 Public perception on crime

4.1.1 Level of crime in neighborhood compared to the situation in the country as a whole

- (a) Around 23% of heads of household were of the opinion that crime level in their neighborhood was higher than that of the country in general; 39% found that it was at the same level and another 38% that it was lower.

Figure 4.1a - Republic of Mauritius, 2010



- (b) People living in urban districts had almost the same views as those living in rural districts regarding the level of crime in their neighborhood as compared to the overall country level.

Figure 4.1b - Urban

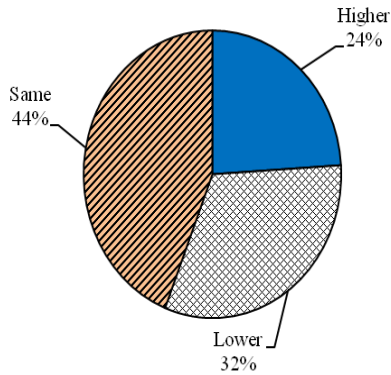
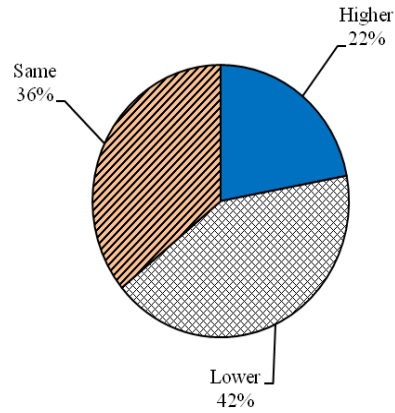


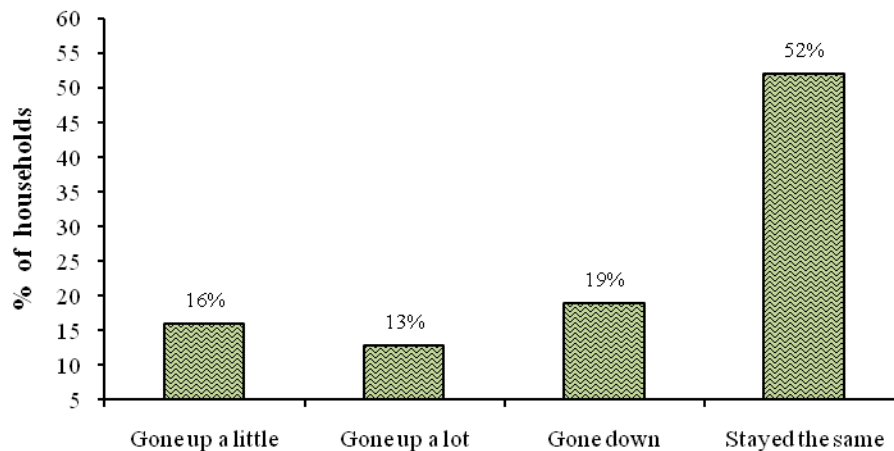
Figure 4.1c - Rural



4.1.2 Evolution of crime in neighborhood over past 12 months

(a) Around 30% of heads of household felt that crime level in their neighborhood had increased over the 12 months prior to interview. Conversely, 20% felt that their neighborhood had become safer, while 50% were of the opinion that crime level remained the same.

Figure 4.2 - Public perception on evolution of crime level in their neighborhood over the past 12 months



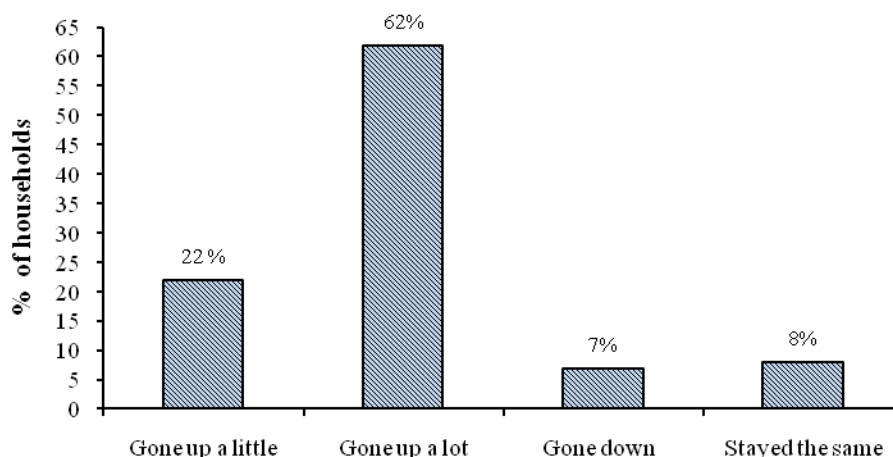
(b) There is a strong correlation between the opinion on the perception of actual crime level and the evolution of crime in neighborhoods:

- i. 80% of those who remarked that crime level in their neighborhood was higher compared to the whole country felt that crime in their neighborhood had constantly been going up over the past 12 months.
- ii. 85% of those who felt that crime is lower in their neighborhood compared to the whole country remarked that their neighborhood are either becoming safer or staying as safe over the past 12 months.

4.1.3 Evolution of crime in the country over past 12 months

There is a strong feeling among heads of household irrespective of age, sex and region that the level of crime in the country has gone up from 2009 to 2010. Out of every 10 heads of household, 8 felt that way; of whom 6 were of the view that the level has raised a lot.

Figure 4.3 - Public perception on evolution of crime level in the country over the past 12 months



4.2 Victimization

4.2.1 Vehicle theft/ theft of parts and accessories/attempted theft

- Of all households possessing a domestic road vehicle (bicycle and/or motorcycle and/or car/van), 4% were robbed of their vehicle in the 12 months prior to interview and another 3% were either victims of an attempted theft or their vehicle parts and accessories were stolen.
- Out of every 100 vehicle theft and related offences registered in the survey, 43 vehicles were parked on the household premises.
- Around 40% of the vehicle thefts and related offences were reported at the police. Heads of household reported all car/van thefts, 80% reported the motorcycle thefts while only 50% reported the bicycle thefts.
- More than 60% of those who reported their vehicle theft and related offences were satisfied with the way the police dealt with them.

4.2.2 Household Burglary

- Out of every 100 households, 4 were victims of burglary and 2 of attempted burglary. This rate did not vary much among different household income groups.
- Out of all household burglaries and attempted burglaries reported at the CMPHS, 40% occurred in the least advantaged regions of the Republic of Mauritius and 13% in the most advantaged regions (Regional Development Index see glossary).

- (c) While, nearly 60% of the household burglaries (committed) were reported at the police, more than 60% of the attempted burglaries went unreported.
- (d) Half of those who reported the household burglaries and attempted burglaries were satisfied with the way the police dealt with them.

4.2.3 Personal theft

- (a) About 3% of heads of household reported that a member of their household had been victim of robberies like bag and chain snatching, mobile phone and credit card, etc, in the 12 month prior to interview.
- (b) Some 40 % of them were robbed of their mobile phones.
- (c) Out of every 10 persons robbed, 6 were females. Around 3 were in the age group 19 to 30 years old.



- (d) One of every ten victims said that they were injured during the robbery.
- (e) Only 45% of the victims reported the incidents at the police; of whom half were satisfied with the way the police dealt with them.

5. Police Statistics

5.1 Reported cases

Cases reported at the police are either offences punishable by law or relate to other occurrences such as accidental deaths, accidental fires, suicides or attempted suicides and street accidents, which are not connected to any offence. It is to be noted that drug offences have been reclassified under crimes and misdemeanours correspondingly.

- (a) The total number of offences went up by 8% in 2010, driven by an increase of 15% in road traffic offences.
- (b) Since the introduction of speed cameras in the Island of Mauritius in December 2008, speeding offences has considerably increased from 17,700 in 2008, to 40,000 in 2009 and 58,000 in 2010.
- (c) Excluding contraventions, the number of offences (crime and misdemeanours) declined in both the Islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues as a result of a drop in the number of thefts.

Table 5.1 - Cases reported by type , Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

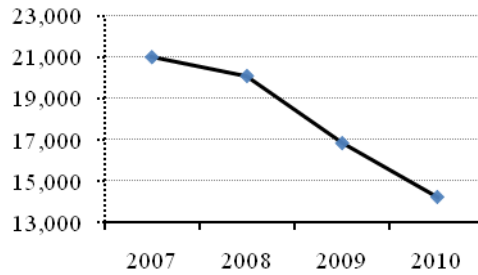
Number	2009			2010		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	5,897	197	6,094	5,065	195	5,260
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>611</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>657</i>	<i>640</i>	<i>71</i>	<i>711</i>
Misdemeanours ¹	43,098	1,059	44,157	40,492	991	41,483
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>3,470</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>3,487</i>	<i>3,199</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>3,232</i>
Contraventions	150,305	3,378	153,683	171,504	2,771	174,275
<i>of which road traffic contraventions²</i>	<i>139,636</i>	<i>2,899</i>	<i>142,535</i>	<i>161,217</i>	<i>2,258</i>	<i>163,475</i>
All offences	199,300	4,634	203,934	217,061	3,957	221,018
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>4,081</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>4,144</i>	<i>3,839</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>3,943</i>
Other occurrences	66,783	1,283	68,066	66,629	1,497	68,126
Total cases	266,083	5,917	272,000	283,690	5,454	289,144

¹ Crimes and Misdemeanours include drug offences

² Figure for Island of Mauritius includes road traffic contraventions established by camera in 2009 (29,569) and in 2010 (50,439).

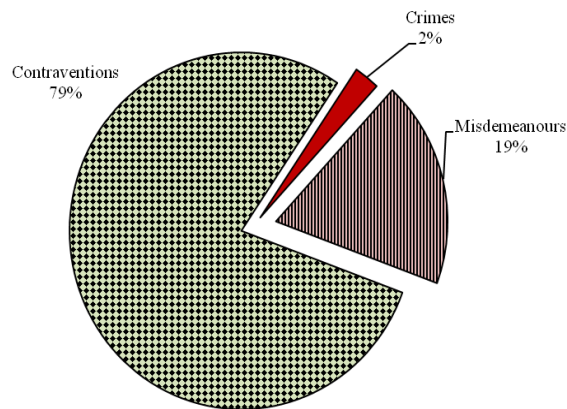
- (d) According to the MPF, this is partly due to the introduction of the Close Circuit Television (CCTV), the implementation of new policing strategies and the setting up of neighbour watch in certain regions of the Island of Mauritius.

**Figure 5.1 - Total theft -
Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2010**



- (e) Around 2% of the total offences reported in 2010 were crimes (serious offences), whereas 19% were misdemeanours (less serious offences) and 79% were contraventions (least serious offences).

Figure 5.2 - Offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010



- (f) The overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) decreased from 40 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2009 to 37 in 2010.

Table 5.2 - Offence rate by type, 2009 & 2010

Offences	Rate per 1,000 mid-year population					
	2009			2010		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	4.8	5.2	4.8	4.1	5.2	4.1
Misdemeanours ¹	34.8	28.1	34.6	32.6	26.2	32.4
Contraventions	121.5	89.5	120.5	138.0	73.2	136.1
All offences	161.1	122.8	159.9	174.6	104.6	172.5
Drug offences	3.3	1.7	3.3	3.1	2.7	3.1
Offences (excl. contraventions)	39.6	33.3	39.4	36.6	31.3	36.5

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours rates include drug offences

5.2 Offences according to United Nations (UN) Classification

From 2009 to 2010:

(a) Major decreases were noted in almost all offences: theft (16%); drug offences (5%); homicides (15%); fraud and dishonesty (8%); assaults (2%) and embezzlement (7%).

(b) Automobile theft has fallen by 15%, robbery by 23%, burglary by 20% and simple larceny by 11%.

(c) However, offences under the Information and Technology Act and Computer misuse and Cybercrime Act were on the increase.

Table 5.3 - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offences	2009	2010	2009 to 2010
	Number		% change
Homicide and related offences	105	89	-15.2
Intentional homicide (committed)	54	51	-5.6
<i>of which murder (incl. infanticide)</i>	40	36	-10.0
Intentional homicide (attempted)	8	14	75.0
Non intentional homicide	43	24	-44.2
Assault and related offences	14,509	14,282	-1.6
<i>of which simple assaults</i>	14,235	14,044	-1.3
Sexual offences	442	432	-2.3
<i>of which rape</i>	57	51	-10.5
<i>sodomy</i>	64	44	-31.3
Fraud and dishonesty	1,074	988	-8.0
Embezzlement	625	581	-7.0
Theft	16,836	14,224	-15.5
Automobile theft	840	716	-14.8
Robbery	1,410	1,085	-23.0
Burglary	2,046	1,641	-19.8
Other theft	12,540	10,782	-14.0
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	8,589	7,625	-11.2
Drug offences	4,144	3,943	-4.9
Contraventions	153,683	174,275	13.4
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	142,535	163,475	14.7
Other	12,516	12,204	-2.5
<i>of which offences under</i>			
<i>Computer misuse and Cybercrime Act</i>	130	136	4.6
<i>Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	991	1,212	22.3
Total	203,934	221,018	8.4

5.3 Drug offences

- (a) The overall number of drug offences declined by 5% in 2010.
- (b) Despite a relative fall in the overall heroin related cases (3%), possession of heroin offences increased slightly.
- (c) Half of the drug offences were made up of gandia offences and 38% of psychotropic offences.

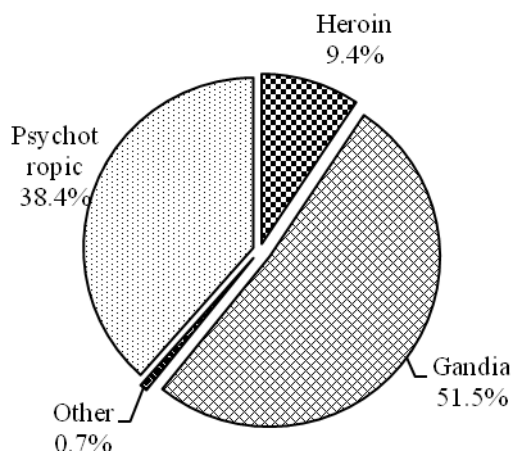
Table 5.4 - Drug offences reported by type , Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offences	2009					2010				
	Heroin	Gandia	Psychotropic	Other	Total	Heroin	Gandia	Psychotropic	Other	Total
Importation	20	5	1	1	27	8	5	4	2	19
Possession	231	812	1,101	13	2,157	260	757	954	10	1,981
Consumption	55	299	153	0	507	38	243	196	0	477
Dealing	59	211	40	0	310	57	206	59	1	323
Cultivation	-	746	-	-	746	-	746	-	-	746
Other	15	21	347	14	397	6	73	303	15	397
Total	380	2,094	1,642	28	4,144	369	2,030	1,516	28	3,943

Table 5.5 - Quantity of drugs seized by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Drug	Units	2009	2010
		Quantity	
Heroin	Kg	9.5	3.7
Gandia	Kg	71.0	56.0
	Plants	44,990	44,789
Psychotropic	Pills/Tablets	4,149	40,641
Other drugs	Kg	0.006	0.107

Figure 5.3 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010



5.4 Juvenile offences

- (a) The number of juvenile offenders involved in offences decreased marginally by 1% in 2010 as a result of fall in all offences except for road traffic and homicide offences.
- (b) Almost half of the offences committed by juveniles were road traffic offences and another 20% were simple assaults.
- (c) The juvenile delinquency rate was 5 per 1,000 mid-year juvenile population for 2010. The rate for boys (9) was much higher than that for girls (1).

Table 5.6 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offences	2009	2010	2009 to 2010 % change
Homicide and related offences	3	5	66.7
<i>Intentional homicide(committed)</i>	3	3	
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	0	2	
Assault and related offences	283	279	-1.4
<i>of which simple assault</i>	281	275	
Sexual Offences	47	43	-8.5
<i>of which rape</i>	5	1	
Fraud and dishonesty	1	2	
Theft	199	160	-19.6
Drug offences	42	25	-40.5
Contraventions	649	747	15.1
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	591	673	
Other offences	190	134	-29.5
Total	1,414	1,395	-1.3

Table 5.7 - Juvenile offences reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

	2009					2010				
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
Juvenile offences	1,356	57	-	-	1,413	1,319	29	-	-	1,348
Crimes ¹	146	9	-	-	155	131	3	-	-	134
<i>of which drug offences</i>	13	0	-	-	13	9	0	-	-	9
Misdemeanours ¹	570	39	-	-	609	451	9	-	-	460
<i>of which drug offences</i>	29	0	-	-	29	16	0	-	-	16
Contraventions ²	640	9	-	-	649	737	17	-	-	754
Juvenile offenders	1,364	50	1,330	84	1,414	1,365	30	1,325	70	1,395
Crimes ¹	164	9	154	19	173	142	3	140	5	145
<i>of which drug offences</i>	13	0	13	0	13	9	0	9	0	9
Misdemeanours ¹	560	32	530	62	592	493	10	441	62	503
<i>of which drug offences</i>	29	0	28	1	29	16	0	16	0	16
Contraventions ²	640	9	646	3	649	730	17	744	3	747
Juvenile delinquency rate³	5.9	9.6	10.7	1.3	6.0	5.3	3.1	9.3	1.1	5.2

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

² Excludes contraventions established by camera

³ Rate per 1,000 mid-year juvenile population and exclude contraventions.

- Not applicable

5.5 Road traffic contraventions

- (a) About 58,000 cases of speeding were detected in 2010, thus increasing this offence by 46%. The majority (86%) of these offences were detected by speed camera in the Island of Mauritius.
- (b) The number of offences related to dangerous driving offences decreased by 24%. Conversely, driving under the influence of liquor offences increased by 7%.
- (c) Despite awareness campaigns, around 9,000 drivers were contravened for failing to wear seat belts and another 4,000 for use of cellular phones whilst driving.

Table 5.8 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offences	2009	2010	2009 to 2010
	Number		% change
Exceeding speed limit ¹	40,063	58,402	45.8
Driving under influence of liquor	1,209	1,290	6.7
Bicycle contraventions	357	343	-3.9
Driving without due care and attention	1,844	1,933	4.8
Dangerous driving	212	161	-24.1
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	18,715	19,015	1.6
Failing to comply with traffic sign	3,161	3,401	7.6
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	5,417	7,047	30.1
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	4,435	4,752	7.1
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	8,227	8,832	7.4
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	3,853	4,365	13.3
Worn out tyre	2,601	2,718	4.5
Inoperative insurance policy	1,899	1,978	4.2
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	1,282	1,278	-0.3
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	1,059	790	-25.4
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	996	1,457	46.3
Allowing oil to drop	956	868	-9.2
Protective helmet improperly secured	911	1,214	33.3
Driving without licence	779	792	1.7
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	772	822	6.5
Parking on double yellow line	3,199	2,842	-11.2
Parking on prohibited area	1,692	1,257	-25.7
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,547	1,292	-16.5
Other	37,349	36,626	-1.9
Total	142,535	163,475	14.7

¹ Figure for Island of Mauritius includes road traffic contraventions established by camera in 2009 (29,569) and in 2010 (50,439).

5.6 Victims of offences against person and morality

The information presented below is on reported cases of victimisation for a selected range of offences reported for the Island of Mauritius only. A detailed table is presented at Annex I.

In 2010:

- (a) There were 33 victims of committed intentional homicides (committed). Out of them: 25 (76%) were males; 21 (64%) were aged between 25 and 44 years; 12 were related to their offenders; and 11 were killed in private households.
- (b) Some 13,990 victims of assault were registered. Out of them: 7,820 (56%) were males; 7,020 (50%) were aged between 25 and 44 years; 6,715 were related to their offenders; and 6,970 were assaulted in private households.
- (c) There were 393 victims of sexual offences. Of whom: 350 (90%) were females; 259 (66%) were aged below 16 years; 127 were related to their offenders; and 236 (60%) were sexually assaulted in private households.

Table 5.9 - Reported number of victims¹ by type of selected offences², Island of Mauritius, 2010

Offences	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhelms	Moka	Black River	Total	Rate ³
Homicides	19	6	4	3	11	3	23	2	5	76	6.1
Intentional homicide (committed)	10	5	1	1	6	1	8	0	1	33	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	4	1	2	0	2	1	6	0	0	16	
Non-intentional homicide	5	0	1	2	3	1	9	2	4	27	
Assault	1,981	1,594	1,578	1,607	1,601	1,326	2,863	721	716	13,987	1,125.2
<i>of which</i>											
Simple Assault	1,919	1,583	1,567	1,585	1,582	1,318	2,816	713	698	13,781	
Sexual offences	76	38	35	43	25	26	95	17	38	393	31.6
<i>of which</i>											
Rape	10	6	1	5	3	5	12	1	6	49	
Sodomy	7	3	3	3	2	4	10	3	4	39	
Other offences	150	60	78	103	36	33	167	42	27	696	56.0
<i>of which</i>											
Involuntary wounds and blows	90	51	73	93	32	28	137	33	21	558	

¹ A person may be victim of one or more than one offence and/or an offence may involve one or more victims.

² Includes selected offences against persons and morality only (see list in Glossary)

³ Rate of victimisation per 100,000 population

5.7 Juvenile victims

- (a) Juveniles were most likely to be victims of assaults and related offences.
- (b) Juvenile girls were more likely to be victims of sexual offences than boys.

Table 5.10 - Juvenile victims of selected offences, Island of Mauritius, 2010

Offences	Male	Female	Total
Murder	1	2	3
Attempt at murder	2	0	2
Assault and related offences	687	458	1,145
Sexual offences	21	276	297
Abandonment of child	4	3	7
Sequestration	4	5	9
Child ill-treatment	3	9	12
Exposing a child to harm	3	0	3
Abducting child	0	4	4

5.8 Status of offences

While some offences are taken to Court after investigation, others are not. This is either because some offences are too trivial or false, or the offenders cannot be identified, or there is insufficient evidence to proceed further, or the allegations are withdrawn by the complainants.

- (a) In 2010, 175,600 offences were investigated by the police for the Island of Mauritius, of which 143,700 (82%) were taken to Court for prosecution.

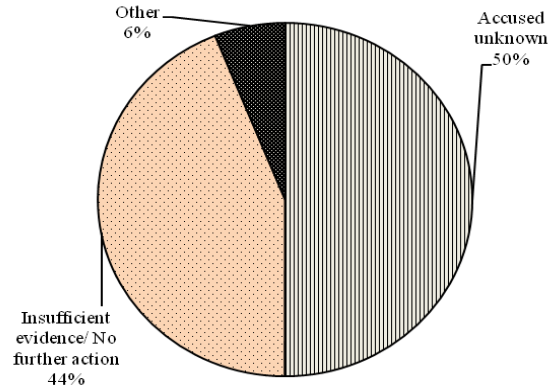
Table 5.11 - Status of reported offences, Island of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	Direct payment thro' notices ¹	After investigation		Pending investigation
					Not taken to Court	Taken to Court	
2009	56,637	199,300	255,937	29,569	35,086	135,997	55,285
2010	55,285	217,061	272,346	50,439	31,870	143,688	46,349

¹Contraventions established by speed camera

- (b) Around 32,000 (18%) of the offences investigated in 2010, were not taken to Court. In 94% of these cases, either the police had not been able to identify the accused or there were no further action due to insufficient evidence. Also, the remaining 6% offences were either civil cases, or trivial/false cases, or the accused ran away or deceased.

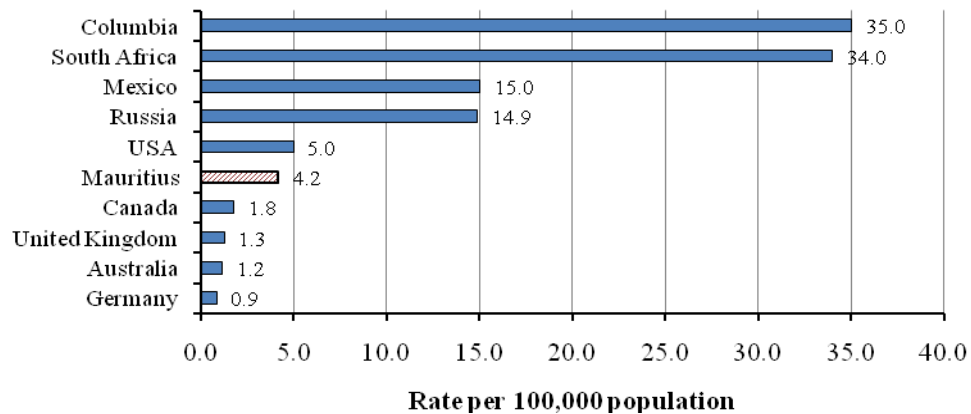
Figure 5.4 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation , Island of Mauritius, 2010



5.9 International comparison of intentional homicide rate

Latest available figures on the intentional homicide rates for 2009 indicate a considerable variation among different countries, ranging from 0.9 per 100,000 population for Germany to 35 for Columbia. For the Republic of Mauritius, the rate was 4.2.

Figure 5.5 - Intentional homiciderates for selected countries, 2009



(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC)

5.10 Police stations and Police force

- (a) The total number of police stations and posts remained at 112 in 2010.
- (b) The police force for 2010 comprised 11,038 Officers (10,305 males and 733 females). This result in a police force of 8.6 per 1,000 mid-year population for 2010 compared to 8.7 in 2009.

5.11 Expenditure of the Police Department

- (a) The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was Rs 4,575 Million for the fiscal year 2010.
- (b) The share of the expenditure of the Police for the Republic of Mauritius expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 6% in 2010.

6. Judiciary statistics

6.1 Total number of criminal cases

The Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court and the District Courts try both civil and criminal cases. Cases are lodged in the different courts according to their seriousness and region of occurrence. They may also be referred to the Supreme Court, which is the highest judicial authority in the Republic of Mauritius, if the parties involved are not satisfied with the verdict of the lower Courts. The Industrial Court tries matters relating to industrial disputes.

- (a) The total number of criminal cases lodged in court in 2010 increased by 3% driven by an increase in all Courts of the Island of Mauritius, except for the Supreme Court.
- (b) Both in 2009 and 2010, 98% of all criminal cases were lodged at District Courts and most of them were road traffic offences.
- (c) There was an increase of 5% in the number of criminal cases disposed at the District Courts of the Island of Mauritius in 2010. Conversely, disposed cases decreased for the District Court of Rodrigues.

Table 6.1 - Criminal cases in Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Number	2009				2010			
	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed	Cases outstanding as at 31st December	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed	Cases outstanding as at 31st December
Republic of Mauritius	31,603	107,198	102,428	28,342	28,342	110,533	106,670	24,771
Island of Mauritius	29,735	104,296	98,535	27,465	27,465	108,398	103,864	24,565
Supreme Court	416	246	169	474	474	214	222	466
Industrial Court	116	145	144	117	117	235	191	159
Intermediate Court	1,185	1,586	1,360	1,411	1,411	1,961	1,568	1,804
District Courts	28,018	102,319	96,862	25,463	25,463	105,988	101,883	22,136
Court of Rodrigues	1,868	2,902	3,893	877	877	2,135	2,806	206

6.2 Convicted offences

- (a) The number of convicted offences went up by 7%, driven by an increase in road traffic offences, fraud and dishonesty, drug, and homicides offences.
- (b) Conversely, convicted theft, sexual and assault offences dropped in 2010.
- (c) More than three quarter of the convicted offences were road traffic offences.
- (d) In addition to the 80,000 road traffic contraventions heard in Courts in 2010, another 44,000 were paid directly through fixed penalty notices. Therefore, road traffic contraventions processed totaled 124,000 in 2010.

Table 6.2 - Convicted offences according to United Nations Classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offences	2009 ¹	2010	2009 to 2010
	Number		% change
Homicide and related offences	53	61	15.1
<i>of which intentional homicide</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>-33.3</i>
Assault and related offences	4,677	4,497	-3.8
Sexual offences	128	91	-28.9
<i>of which rape</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>-58.8</i>
Fraud and dishonesty	541	711	31.4
Embezzlement	132	136	3.0
Theft (excluding automobile theft)	3,522	3,367	-4.4
Drug offences	2,693	2,803	4.1
Contraventions	75,915	82,035	8.1
<i>of which road traffic contraventions²</i>	<i>71,721</i>	<i>80,053</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Other offences	10,140	11,384	12.3
Total	97,801	105,085	7.4

¹ Revised

² Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

6.3 Sentence imposed

Various types of sentences are imposed according to the Mauritian criminal law, depending on the seriousness of the offence and the previous criminal history of the offender.

- (a) In 2010, about 95% of the sentences imposed were fines. The remaining offenders were either sentenced to imprisonment, subjected to community service work, issued with probation orders or were discharged (conditional or absolute).
- (b) Also, the number of fines imposed rose by 8% in 2010; while imprisonment increased by 13%.
- (c) The majority of the offences (99%), where sentences were imposed, involved adults.

Table 6.3 - Convicted offences by adult/juvenile and outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Outcome of judgment	2009			2010		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
	Imprisonment	2,942	-	2,942	3,314	-
Detention at RYC & CYC	-	36	36	-	25	25
Fine	92,514	57	92,571	99,392	301	99,693
Other ¹	2,208	44	2,252	2,011	42	2,053
Total	97,664	137	97,801	104,717	368	105,085

¹ Includes probation orders, community service orders, conditional and absolute discharge
 - Not applicable

6.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of court rooms increased from 45 in 2009 to 50 in 2010.
- (b) The staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, was 355 (215 males and 140 females) in 2010. There were 70 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge.

6.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

- (a) The provisional (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was Rs 329 Million for the fiscal year 2010.
- (b) The share of the expenditure of the Judiciary for the Republic of Mauritius expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.4% in 2010.

For more information on judiciary statistics:

<http://www.gov.mu/scourt/pubabout/CSODocs/Annual%20Report%20Judiciary%202010.pdf>

7. Prison statistics

7.1 Number of detainees

- (a) Out of every 100 detainees in prison, 66 were convicts and 34 were on remand and awaiting trial; 93 were male adults.
- (b) Only 5% of the detainees were females.
- (c) The remand and trial population were on the increase from 712 in 2009 to 810 in 2010.

Table 7.1 - Daily average number of detainees¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Detainee	2009					2010				
	Number					Number				
	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	%	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	%
Convicts	1471	88	7	1,566	68.7	1500	80	10	1590	66.3
Remand and trial	652	43	17	712	31.2	740	50	20	810	33.8
Civil debtors	1	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total	2124	131	24	2,279	100.0	2,240	130	30	2,400	100.0

- (d) The imprisonment rate for 2010 was 186 per 100,000 mid-year population up from 179 in 2009.

7.2 Prison occupancy level

The nine prisons of the country have a total capacity of 2,132 detainees in 2010 but were occupied by an average of 2,400 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 112%. The highest occupancy level reached was around 118% and the lowest was 103%.

7.3 Admission of convicts

- (a) Out of the every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2010:
- 97 were males and 3 were females;
 - 47 were in the age-group 26-35 years.
- (b) Admission rate per 100,000 mid-year population was 366 (725 for males and 22 for females) in 2010.
- (c) Admission rate varies with age; it increases from 28 for age-group 14-17 years to a peak of 978 for age-group 26-30 years, then declines to 63 for those over 50 years.

**Table 7.2 - Convicts admission rate by age - group ,
Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010**

Age - group (years)	2009		2010	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
14 - 17	24	27.6	24	28.4
18 - 21	252	305.0	278	324.6
22 - 25	520	703.5	484	653.9
26 - 30	963	873.0	1,042	978.1
31 - 35	748	729.4	702	665.2
36 - 50	1,020	358.1	1,042	364.5
Over 50	187	68.7	178	63.1
Total	3,714	366.5	3,750	366.2

¹Rate per 100,000 mid-year population

7.4 Convicts admitted by type of offences

In 2010, 42% of the convicts were admitted for theft, 28% for fraud and dishonesty, and 17% for drug offences.

**Table 7.3 - Convicts admitted to prison according to United Nations classification of offences,
Republic of Mauritius, 2010**

Offences	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius			Total
			Adult Male	Adult Female	Juvenile Male	
Homicide and related offences	26	0	25	1	0	26
Assault and related offences	252	10	253	9	0	262
Sexual offences	41	2	42	0	1	43
<i>of which rape</i>	6	0	6		0	6
Fraud and dishonesty	1,037	5	1,037	5	0	1,042
Theft	1,562	28	1,538	38	14	1,590
Drug offences	640	13	625	27	1	653
Drunkenness and disorder	82	5	80	6	1	87
Other offences	47	-	11	29	7	47
Total	3,687	63	3,611	115	24	3,750

7.5 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments

(a) Out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2010:

- i. 85 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past.
- ii. 71 were imprisoned more than once in the past.
- iii. 97 were males.

(b) Among male adult convicts, 85% were imprisoned in the past. Among females, the corresponding proportion was 56%.

Table 7.4 - Adult convicts admitted to prison by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius , 2009 & 2010

Number	2009			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No previous	541	65	606	524	50	574
One	464	15	479	491	23	514
Two or more	2,562	43	2,605	2,596	42	2,638
Total	3,567	123	3,690	3,611	115	3,726

7.6 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

In both 2009 and 2010:

- (a) 37% of the convicts were admitted to prison for non-payment of fines.
- (b) 25% served short sentences of less than one month.
- (c) None of the convicts were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Table 7.5 - Convicts admitted to prison by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Length of sentence	2009		2010	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 1 month	907	24.4	965	25.7
1 - 3 months	579	15.6	499	13.3
4 - 6 months	303	8.2	314	8.4
7 - 18 months	277	7.5	250	6.7
19 months to less than 2 years	79	2.1	81	2.2
Two years and over	175	4.7	231	6.2
Undefined (fine defaulters)	1,394	37.5	1,410	37.6
Total	3,714	100.0	3,750	100.0

7.7 Fine defaulters

- (a) The number of fine defaulters admitted to prison went up slightly to 1,410 in 2010.
- (b) Out of them, 1,322 (94%) were admitted due to non-payment of fines of Rs 25,000 or less. According to the Community Service Order Act 2009, these convicts could have been subjected to community service work.

7.8 Admission of juvenile convicts

Male juvenile offenders are either admitted to Correctional Youth Centre (CYC) or Rehabilitation Youth Centre (RYC) according to the gravity of the cases and age of the offender. Those who commit serious offences are sent to CYC. However, all female juvenile offenders are sent to RYC as there is no CYC for female juveniles.

7.8.1 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

The CYC is under the aegis of the Mauritius Prisons Services. Male juvenile offenders aged 14 to 17 years old are admitted to CYC.

- (a) In 2010, there were 153 detainees in CYC, of whom:
- i. 24 were convicts, and
 - ii. 129 were on remand and awaiting trial.
- (b) Out of the 24 convicts in CYC, 14 had committed theft.

Table 7.7- Juvenile detainees admitted to CYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Number		
Detainees	2009	2010
Convicts	24	24
Assault and related offences	0	1
Sexual offences	3	1
<i>of which rape</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>0</i>
Theft	17	14
Other	4	8
Remand	138	129
Total	162	153

Table 7.6 - Fine defaulters admitted to prison by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2010

Number	
Amount of fine (Rs)	2010
< 1,001	214
1,001 - 5,000	798
5,001 -10,000	208
10,001 - 20,000	86
20,001 - 25,000	16
25,001 - 60,000	40
60,001 & over	48
Total	1,410

7.8.2 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

The RYC is under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions. Child/ juvenile offenders aged 10 to 17 years old are admitted to RYC.

- (a) In 2010, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 120, up by 20% from 100 in 2009.
- (b) Contrary to 2009, there were more girls (66) admitted to RYC than boys (54) in 2010.
- (c) More than 85% of the detainees admitted to RYC in both 2009 and 2010 were on remand.
- (d) Out of the 16 convicts admitted to RYC in 2010, 13 were cases of child/juvenile beyond control, of whom 9 girls and 4 boys.

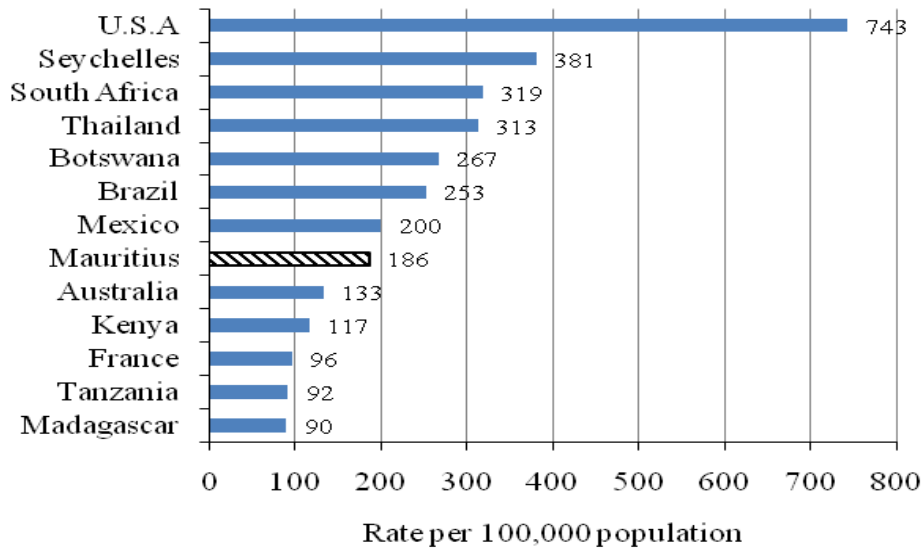
Table 7.8 - Juvenile detainees admitted to RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Cases	2009			2010		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	5	8	13	6	10	16
Sexual offences	1	0	1	1	0	1
Theft	1	0	1	1	1	2
Child/juvenile beyond control	1	6	7	4	9	13
Other cases	2	2	4	0	0	0
Remand	53	34	87	48	56	104
Total	58	42	100	54	66	120

7.9 International comparison of imprisonment rate

- (a) There was considerable variation in imprisonment rates among countries from different continents in 2010. The United States of America had a rate as high as 743 prisoners per 100,000 population.
- (b) Countries in the African region with higher imprisonment rates than Mauritius include Seychelles, South Africa and Botswana; and countries with lower imprisonment rates include Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar.

Figure 7.1 - Imprisonment rates for selected countries, 2010



(Source: World Prison Brief, International Centre for Prison Studies, Kings College, London)

7.10 Number of escapes from prison custody

In 2010, there were 35 cases of escape from prison custody involving adult male detainees in the Island of Mauritius compared to 4 in 2009.

7.11 Prisons and Prison Staff (excluding RYC)

- (a) There were 9 prisons in 2010, including one in the Island of Rodrigues. The 8 prisons in the Island of Mauritius comprised one women prison, one juvenile prison (CYC) and 6 male adult prisons.
- (b) In the Island of Mauritius, the prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 925 Officers (859 males and 66 females) for a daily average of 2,400 detainees (2,270 males and 130 females) in 2010.

7.12 Expenditure of the Prison Services (excluding RYC)

- (a) The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Services in the Island of Mauritius was Rs 654 Million for the fiscal year 2010. Due to the construction of a new prison at Melrose, capital expenses were high.
- (b) The share of the expenditure of the Prisons for the Island of Mauritius expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.8% in 2010.
- (c) On average, an amount of Rs 500 was spent daily on each detainee in 2010. The calculations are based on the recurrent expenditure of the prisons, the social aid granted to the detainees' ward and the value of labour contribution of detainees to the prisons' workshops.

For more information on prison statistics:

<http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/prisons/menuitem.703fa58c898ac13ff4a9e75b0bb521ca/>

8. Probation statistics

Probation is a system for rehabilitating offenders in the open community under the supervision of a Probation officer as an alternative to sending them to prison. The Probation officer also supervises persons subjected to community service order, those released on parole, and gives after care services. The Probation officers report to the Judiciary whether the sentence was successfully completed or not. Breach of the orders can lead to imprisonment.

The number of probation orders and community service orders issued is subject to judges/magistrates' judgements.

8.1 Probation orders

(a) Some 483 persons were issued with probation orders in 2010, around 16% less than in 2009.

(b) In both 2009 & 2010, males made up the majority (85%) of the offenders.

Table 8.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Number	2009			2010			2009 to 2010
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	% change
Adult	417	80	497	320	70	390	-21.5
Juvenile	77	3	80	85	8	93	16.3
Total	494	83	577	405	78	483	-16.3

8.2 Community service orders

(a) In contrast to probation orders, there was a rise of 28% in the number of offenders subjected to community service work in 2010.

(b) The majority of the offenders (90%) were males in both 2009 and 2010.

Table 8.2 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Offenders	2009	2010	2009 to 2010
	Number	Number	% change
Male	238	317	33.2
Female	36	34	-5.6
Total	274	351	28.1

8.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

- (a) There were 11 probation offices located in District Court premises in 2010. Two semi-open residential institutions, one for male and one for female juveniles, as well as a suicide and prevention unit were also under the purview of the Probation and After-care Service.
- (b) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2010 was 66 (26 males and 40 females), excluding administrative and supporting staff.

8.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation service in the Island of Mauritius was Rs 43 Million for the fiscal year 2010. The Probation Service purchased a probation home in 2010, thus the capital expenses were high.

The share of the expenditure of the Probation service for the Island of Mauritius expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.05% in 2010.

Central Statistics Office

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

Port Louis

August 2011

This ESI has been prepared with the contribution of the Mauritius Police Force, the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Services and the Probation and After-care Service.

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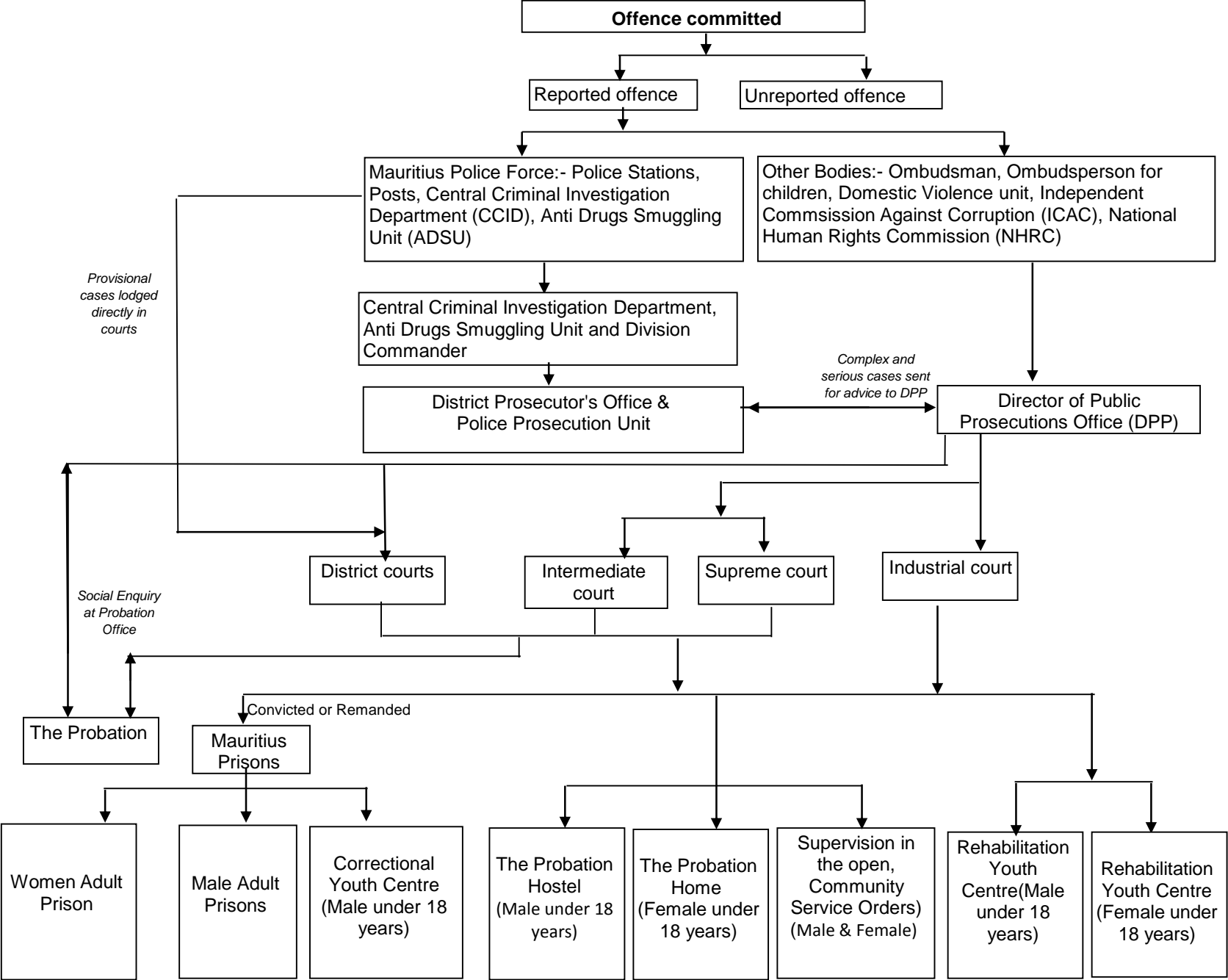
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Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Island of Mauritius, 2009 & 2010

Characteristics of victim	2009					2010				
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹		
	Committed	Attempted		Committed	Attempted					
Sex										
Male	22	8	32	8,026	43	25	12	20	7,819	43
Female	16	3	12	6,225	344	8	4	7	6,168	350
Age group(years)										
0-15	5	0	1	709	222	1	1	1	657	259
16-24	1	4	5	3,059	85	6	1	2	3,083	79
25-34	6	4	13	4,211	44	7	7	3	4,118	32
35-44	12	1	5	3,009	24	14	4	7	2,900	14
45-54	7	2	3	1,955	7	4	2	5	1,937	5
55 & over	6	0	17	1,297	4	1	1	9	1,291	4
Not available	1	-	-	11	1	-	-	-	1	-
Activity Status										
Employed	18	8	20	8,557	56	18	14	14	8,303	58
Student	1	0	0	1,052	194	2	1	2	1,050	230
Housewife	3	0	3	661	12	1	0	1	476	2
Retired	5	0	9	652	2	0	1	8	658	2
Disabled	0	0	0	9	4	0	0	0	11	1
Other	11	3	10	3,283	117	12	0	2	3,474	99
Not available	-	-	2	37	2	-	-	-	15	1
Relationship to offender										
Spouse	6	1	2	2,966	33	5	3	1	2,856	16
Father/mother	0	0	0	543	0	0	0	1	507	0
Child	6	0	0	309	24	1	0	0	284	24
Other relative	5	3	5	3,080	68	6	3	0	3,065	87
Not related	20	7	37	7,348	260	21	10	25	7,265	266
Not available	1	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	10	-
Location of incident										
Private-household	18	1	1	7,211	258	11	6	1	6,963	236
Educational-institution	0	0	0	158	7	0	0	0	127	11
Commercial-area	1	0	0	427	5	0	0	0	389	9
Hotel/Bungalow	0	0	0	61	14	0	0	0	47	9
Public road	9	8	42	4,744	24	11	9	25	4,632	30
Public beach	0	0	0	119	17	2	0	1	118	12
Other Places	10	2	1	1,531	62	9	1	0	1,711	86
Area type										
Urban	16	4	15	5,284	179	18	10	14	4,844	171
Rural	22	7	29	8,967	208	15	6	13	9,143	222

¹ Non-intentional homicides

The National Criminal Chart, Republic of Mauritius



GLOSSARY

1. **Absolute discharge** is complete and unconditional release.
2. **Admission rate** is defined as the number of people admitted to prison in a given year per 100,000 mid-year population.
3. **Assault** is defined as physical attack against the body of another person.
4. **Automobile theft** is defined as the removal of a motor vehicle without the consent of the owner of the vehicle.
5. **Burglary** is defined as unlawful entry into someone else's premises with the intention to commit a theft.
6. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid community work.
7. **Conditional discharge** is a sentence whereby an offender is released under certain conditions, e.g., regular reporting to police stations for a specified period of time.
8. **Contraventions** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees.
9. **Contravention rate** is defined as the number of reported contraventions per 1,000 mid-year population.
10. **Crime as stated in the CMPHS survey 2010** includes all unlawful offences.
11. **Crimes** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) penal servitude;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
12. **Crime rate** is defined as the number of reported crimes per 1,000 mid-year population.
13. **Criminal case** is a case dealing with an offender indicted for a public offence.
14. **Detainee** is referred to as any person confined to prison and is classified as follows:
 - (a) Convict: person sentenced to imprisonment.
 - (b) Person on remand and trial: person charged for an offence with a court of law and awaiting judgment.

- (c) **Civil debtor:** person found guilty by the court for the non-payment of debts.
15. **Drug offences** are as spelt out under the Dangerous Drug Act 2000. They relate mainly to drugs like ganja, heroin, hashish, opium, cocaine and other psychotropic substances.
 16. **Drug offence rate** is defined as the number of reported drug offences per 1,000 mid-year population.
 17. **Embezzlement** is defined as the wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
 18. **Fine defaulter** is convict sentenced to imprisonment for non - payment of fines; they either stay in prison for a specified period or are released as soon as they pay the fines.
 19. **Fraud** is defined as the acquisition of another person's property by deception.
 20. **Imprisonment rate** is defined as the number of detainees in prison per 100,000 mid-year population.
 21. **Intentional homicide** is defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide and abortion.
 22. **Intentional homicide rate** is defined as the number of intentional homicide reported per 100,000 mid-year population.
 23. **Juvenile** is defined as person aged 0 to 17 years.
 24. **Juvenile delinquency rate** is defined as the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile populations.
 25. **Misdemeanours** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
 26. **Misdemeanour rate** is defined as the number of reported misdemeanours per 1,000 mid-year population.
 27. **Non-intentional homicide** is defined as death not deliberately inflicted on a person by another person.
 28. **Offences** punishable by the law are crimes, misdemeanours and contraventions.
 29. **Personal theft** is robbery, purse snatching, pocket picking, etc or attempted theft on a person at any places other than at home.
 30. **Prison occupancy level** is defined as the prison population divided by the prison capacity (number of beds).

31. **Probation order** is a sentence whereby an offender is placed under the supervision of a probation officer for a period not less than one nor more than three years.
32. **Regional Development Index (RDI)** is a composite index which measures the relative development of regions by municipal/village council areas. The index ranges between 0 (most disadvantaged) to 1 (most advantaged).
33. **Robbery** is defined as the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
34. **Sexual offence** is defined as sexual intercourse or assault without valid consent.
35. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.
36. **Vehicle related theft** is robbery of domestic vehicle (bicycle, motorcycle, car/van), including attempts, damage and theft of parts and accessories.
37. **Victim** is referred to as a person who has been affected by an unlawful offence committed by another person.
38. **Victim of offences against person and morality** is collected for the following reported offences:

Homicides

- Murder
- Infanticide
- Murder of a newly born child
- Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill
- Attempt at murder
- Involuntary homicide

Assault and other related offences

- Wounds and blows causing loss of an eye or both eyes; an arm, a leg, or a thigh broken
- Assault with corrosive substance (aggravating)
- Assault with premeditation
- Assault against an agent of Civil Authority
- Simple Assault
- Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for >20 days
- Torture by public official

Sexual offences

- Rape
- Sexual intercourse with minor under the age of 16
- Attempt upon chastity
- Sodomy
- Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person
- Sexual intercourse with specified person
- Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution

Procuring, enticing and exploiting prostitutes
Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose
Sexual harassment

Other offences against persons and morality

Administering noxious substance
Abducting child
Abandonment of child
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation
Sequestration
Child trafficking
Involuntary wounds and blows
Criminal intimidation
Child ill-treatment
Debauching youth
Other offences under Sex Discrimination Act