

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2013 **(Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)**

1. Introduction

This is the seventh issue of the Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2013 from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS) and the Probation and After-care Service.

It also includes statistics on victimisation and public perception on crime. The data have been collected by Statistics Mauritius (SM) at the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) in 2013.

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

It is to be noted that, in this issue, population figures used to compute rate per population have been revised in light of results obtained from the Population Census conducted in 2011.

Detailed tables are given at Annex I. 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. Key points

Crime, justice and security statistics, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Key figures	2012	2013
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	32.6	33.3
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population (committed)	3.9	3.3
<i>of which murder</i>	2.4	2.7
Property offence rate per 1,000 population	11.4	12.0
Drug rate per 1,000 population	2.8	2.6
Road traffic contravention rate per 1,000 population	170.1	168.1
Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 population	6.8	5.5
Conviction rate ¹ pronounced in court per 1,000 population (excluding contraveners)	24.0	22.0
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population	214.0	200.0
Average prison occupancy level (%)	118.9	110.1

¹Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population

Note: Rates for year 2012 have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

- (a) The general level of crime as measured by police-reported offences, excluding contraventions, has been gradually declining from 2008 to 2012 but increased by 2% from 2012 to 2013. Property offences which include theft, embezzlement and fraud & dishonesty increased by 5% together with sexual offences which increased by 29%. On the other hand, decreases were noted in assault and related offences (-1%), drug offences (-7%) and homicide and related offences (-9%).
- (b) Road traffic contraventions dropped by 1% from 213,686 to 211,546.
- (c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2013 was about Rs 273 Million.
- (d) In 2013, victims of sexual offences were mostly (88%) females and were made up of a high proportion of students aged below 16 years (50%).
- (e) Between 2012 and 2013, the number of persons arrested in the course of criminal investigations rose by 7% to 20,195. Following the same trend, the number of persons prosecuted increased by 10% to 14,547.
- (f) Out of all convicts (2,990) admitted to prisons in 2013,
 - (i) 54% had been imprisoned more than once in the past, regardless of any observation period;
 - (ii) 53% were fine defaulters who did not pay fines of Rs 25,000 or less, and convicts sentenced to less than one month imprisonment.
- (g) An average amount of Rs 630 was spent daily to maintain a detainee in 2013.

3. Victimization and public perception on local police and crime

In 2013, the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) included questions on

- (i) public perception of local police on different aspect of policing;
- (ii) public opinion on the level of crime in the neighbourhood and the country in general; and
- (iii) victimisation for vehicle theft, household burglary and personal theft

A sample of 5,640 households, representative of all Mauritian households, was selected for the interview.

The main findings are given below:

3.1 Contact with Police

- (a) The survey results shows that, in 2013, some 28% of respondents aged 16 years and over had an official face to face contact with police officers on duty for the last 12 months prior to their interview compared to 15% of respondents in 2009.
- (b) In 2013, out of every 100 respondents who had contact(s) with the police, 80 were satisfied with the attitude of the police officers, 11% were not satisfied and 9% were neither

satisfied nor dissatisfied.

- (c) About 75% of the public who sought police assistance was satisfied with respect to the time taken by the police to take actions. The services offered which satisfied mostly the respondents were assistance for formalities such as passport, morality certificate and driving license test (83%).
- (d) Around 2% of the persons interviewed had phoned the police on emergency lines (999 or 2080034 or 2080035) during the last 12 months prior to their interview. Some 59% of them reported that the police was rapid (less than 30 seconds) in answering the emergency lines whereas 26% stated that they took too long (more than one minute).

3.2 Strategies of Mauritius Police Force

Since 2008, the Police have implemented a series of new strategies and campaigns to improve its services and to combat crime. Some of the strategies are Community Policing Forums and the installation of close circuit television in some areas.

3.2.1 Awareness of Community Policing Forums

Of all the respondents interviewed, 42% were aware of the Community Policing Forums organised by the Police, of which 55% were males and 45%, females.

Around 62% of those aware of those forums were satisfied with their outcome. Out of them

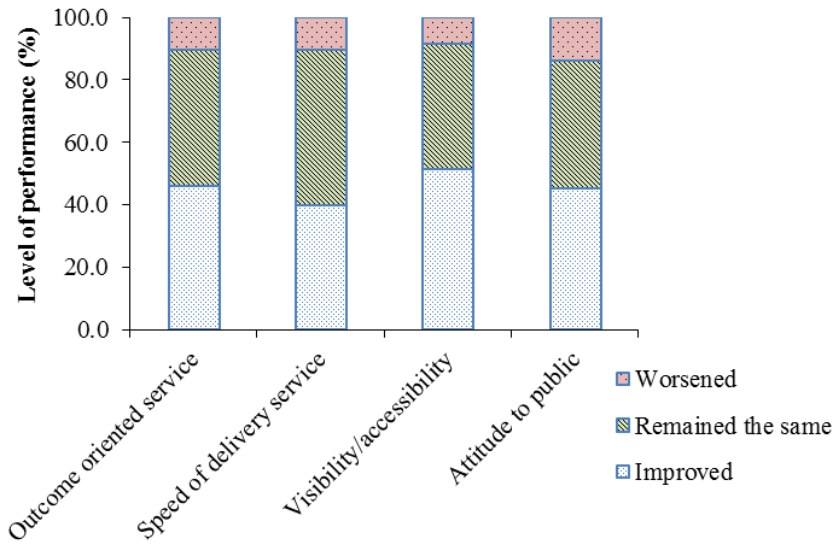
- 45% of them were females,
- 62% were married and
- 67% lived in rural areas.

3.2.2 Public perception on the performance of the Police Force

Respondents aged 16 years and over were requested to give their opinion on the performance of the police with respect to outcome oriented service (such as identifying the culprits and recovery of stolen properties), speed of service delivery, visibility/accessibility and attitude towards the public (such as courtesy).

Out of every 100 respondent who were interviewed, 46 thought that the performance of the Police Force has improved against 11 who thought that the performance has worsened. The remaining 43 were of opinion that the performance of the Police force has remained the same. Slightly more than half (51%) of the respondents informed that there were improvement in the visibility and accessibility of the police. Some 46% were of the view that outcome oriented service of the police such as identification of the accused and recovery of stolen properties did improve. The respondents who thought that there was at least one improvement in the performance of the police were mostly married (60%) and living in rural areas (64%).The worsening of the attitude of the police towards the public was stated by 14% of the respondents.

Figure 1.1 - Public perception on the performance of Police Force, 2013



3.2.3 Level of crime in the neighbourhood and in the country

(a) In 2013, some 30% of the respondents felt that the crime level in their neighbourhood has increased and 78% had the same view for the country in general. The proportion of respondents who thought that the crime level had decreased was 27% for the neighbourhood and 10% for the country in general. 43% was of the opinion that the crime level had remained the same in the neighbourhood against 12% who had the same feeling for the country in general.

Figure 1.2 - Public perception on the level of crime in the neighbourhood compared to the country in general, 2013

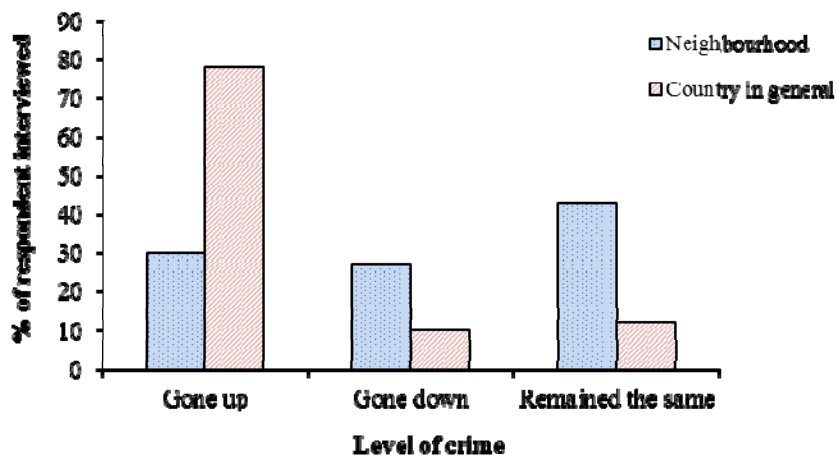
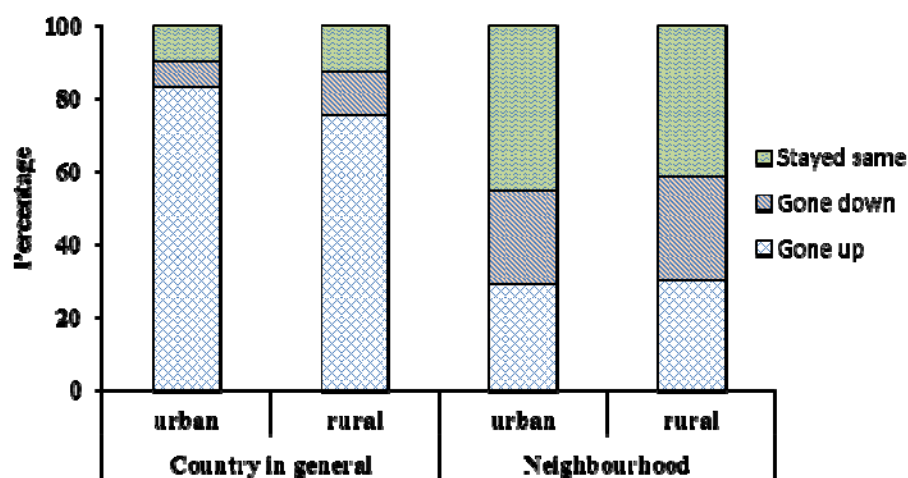


Figure 1.3 - Public perception of crime level in neighbourhood and in the country in general by urban and rural regions, 2013



(b) In 2013, public perceptions on level of crime in in their neighbourhood and in the country in general and over the last 12 months are as follows:

(i) 28% of respondents thought that crime level had increased in both their neighbourhood and in the country in general;

(ii) 6% of respondents felt that crime level has decreased in both their neighbourhood and in the country in general;

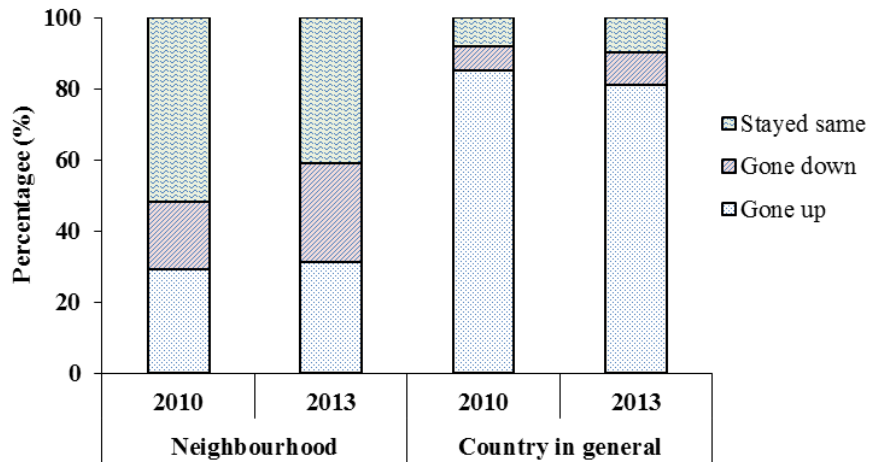
(iii) 8% of respondents were of the opinion that crime level had remained the same in both their neighbourhood and in the country in general.

Table 1.1 - Public perception on the crime level in neighbourhood as compared to the country in general, 2013

Public perception on the level of crime in neighbourhood	Public perception on the level of crime in general in the country				Percentage
	Gone up	Remained same	Gone down	Total	
Gone up	28	1	1	30	
Remained same	32	8	3	43	
Gone down	18	3	6	27	
Total	78	12	10	100	

(c) The proportion of heads of households, who thought that their neighbourhood had become safer, increased by 9 percentage points from 19% in 2010 to 28% in 2013. Similarly, those, who felt that the crime level in the country in general has gone down, increased by 2 percentage points from 7% in 2010 to 9% 2013.

Figure 1.4 - Public perception (heads of households) on evolution of crime level in neighbourhood and country in general, 2010 & 2013



3.2.4 Police brutality

In 2013, some 46% of the persons interviewed thought that police brutality was a serious issue in Mauritius compared to 41% in 2009. Those thinking that it was not a problem at all decreased by 7 percentage points from 30% in 2009 to 23% in 2013.

3.3 Victimization

3.3.1 Theft/attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories

People were more likely to report loss of more expensive vehicles such as cars than bicycles

- In 2013, of all the households owning a domestic vehicle (car/van or motorcycle/autocycle or bicycle), 4% were victim of theft or attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts or accessories and 3% were victim of damage to vehicles.
- Out of every 100 vehicle theft and related offences¹ registered in the survey, 68 were car/van, 19 were motorcycle/autocycle and 10 were bicycle.
- Only 43% of the vehicle thefts and related offences¹ were reported to the police.
- The highest satisfaction, with the way the police dealt with these offences, was 'support given' (72%) followed by 'attitude towards you and/or the situation' (66%) and time taken to react (62%).
- The most common reason stated by households for not reporting vehicle theft and related offences to the police, was that 'it was too trivial' (59%) followed by 'stolen goods will not be recovered' (23%).

¹ Related offences include attempted theft of vehicles, parts and accessories

3.3.2 Household burglary or attempted Household burglary

- (a) There were about 361,900 households in the Republic of Mauritius in 2013. During the last 12 months prior to the interview, about 9,300 households (3%) were victims of household burglary (committed) and about 5,100 (1%) were victims of attempted break-ins. Around 1,700 were victims of both household burglaries committed and attempted.
- (b) Out of every 100 households, 3 were victims of burglary in 2013 against 4 in 2010, and 1 of attempted burglary in 2013 against 2 in 2010.
- (c) The percentage of household burglaries and attempted burglaries reported at the CMPHS that occurred in the least advantaged regions of the Republic of Mauritius decreased from 40% in 2010 to 30% in 2013 whereas increased from 13% in 2010 to 17% in 2013 were noted in the most advantaged regions. (see glossary for definition of Regional Development Index)

Table 1.2 - Victims of household burglary (committed and/or attempted), Republic of Mauritius, 2010 & 2013

	Rate per 1,000 households	
	2010	2013
Household income group (Rs)		
up to 10,000	60.2	38.9
10,001 - 20,000	55.5	33.2
20,001 - 30,000	60.2	27.7
30,001 & above	61.8	39.4
Area type		
Urban	33.5	36.5
Rural	69.8	34.5
Total	59.0	35.1

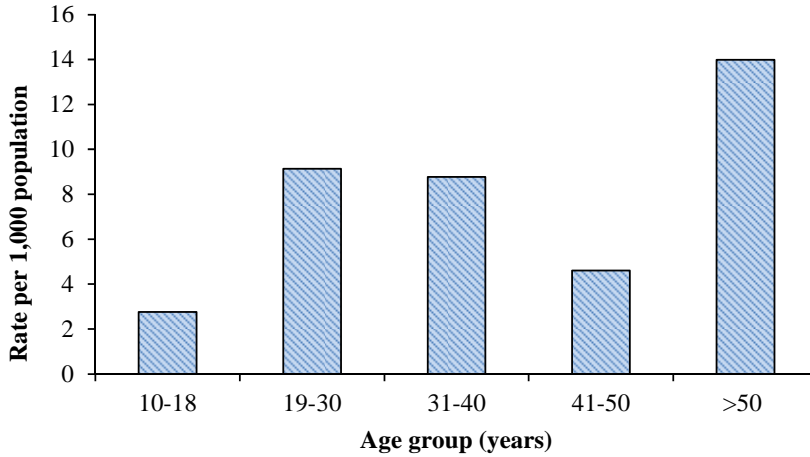
- (d) About 55% of household burglaries (committed and attempted) were reported to the police in 2013, representing an increase of 4 percentage points against 51% in 2010. In 2013, it is noted that 37% of household burglaries (committed) and 58% of attempted ones went unreported.
- (e) The heads of households were satisfied with the way the police had dealt with these offences mainly in their attitude towards the victim (70%) and their 'support given' (62%).
- (f) The most common reason stated by the heads of households for not reporting vehicle theft and related offences was that 'it was too trivial' (64%) followed by 'stolen goods will not be recovered' (35%).

3.3.3 Personal theft

- (a) About 2% of heads of household reported that at least one member of their household had been victim of personal theft or attempted personal theft such as chain or purse snatching, mobile or credit card theft.

- (b) Out of an estimated 1.1 million persons aged 10 years and over, some 7,100 (0.7%) were victims of robbery during the last 12 months prior to the interview.
- (c) Out of every 10 persons robbed in 2013, 6 were females and around 4 were aged more than 50 years.

Figure 1.5 - Victims of personal theft by age group, 2013



- (d) Nearly one of every 2 victims reported the incidents to the police.
- (e) About 69% of those who had reported the incidents were satisfied with the time taken by the police to react to their problem and 64% were satisfied with the attitude and support provided by the police.
- (f) Those main reasons put forward by victims who did not report the incidents to the police were: the stolen goods will not be recovered (61%) followed by the goods stolen were 'too trivial' (37%).

4. Police Statistics

4.1 Reported cases according to police classification

4.1.1 Offences

Cases reported at the police are:

- either offences punishable by law such as crimes (which are punishable by penal servitude and/or a fine exceeding Rs 5,000), misdemeanours (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days and/or a fine exceeding Rs 5,000) and contraventions (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days and/or a fine not exceeding Rs 10,000),
- 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.

Cases reported at the police dropped slightly by 0.5% from 332,840 in 2012 to 331,178 in 2013.

- (a) Around 16% of the overall offences reported in 2013 were linked to crimes (2%) and misdemeanours (14%). The remaining 84% were contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences.

Table 2.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Cases	2012			2013		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes	4,231	242	4,473	4,623	264	4,887
<i>of which drug offences</i>	630	103	733	589	66	655
Misdemeanours	35,474	954	36,428	35,911	1,059	36,970
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,732	7	2,739	2,563	9	2,572
Contraventions	225,064	3,917	228,981	220,527	5,661	226,188
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	210,424	3,262	213,686	206,390	5,156	211,546
Total offences	264,769	5,113	269,882	261,061	6,984	268,045
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	39,705	1,196	40,901	40,534	1,323	41,857
Other occurrences	61,719	1,239	62,958	61,709	1,424	63,133
<i>of which suicide</i>	89	-	89	82	1	83
<i>attempted suicide</i>	413	2	415	409	3	412
Total cases	326,488	6,352	332,840	322,770	8,408	331,178

General level of crime increases slightly

Table 2.2 - Offence rate per 1,000 population by type, 2012 & 2013

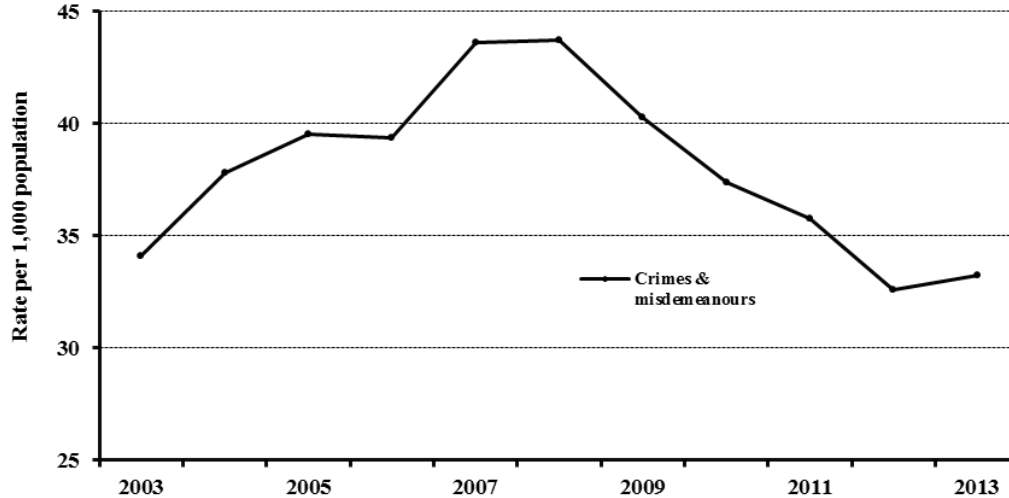
Offences	2012			2013		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	3.5	5.9	3.6	3.8	6.4	3.9
Misdemeanours ¹	29.2	23.3	29.0	29.5	25.6	29.4
Offence rate (excl. contraventions)	32.7	29.2	32.6	33.3	32.0	33.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.6
Contraventions	185.2	95.8	182.3	181.2	137.0	179.7

¹ Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

Note: Rates for year 2012 have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

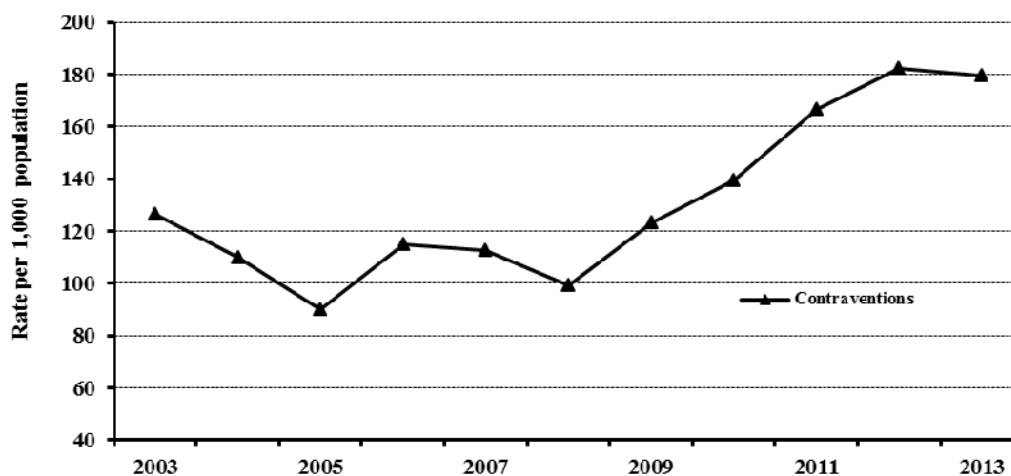
- (b) Compared to 2000, the general level of crime was on a rising trend to reach a peak in 2008 when the offence rate (excluding contraventions) was 44 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to almost 33 per 1,000 population in 2012 and 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, the general level of crime as measured by total offences (crimes and misdemeanours) increased by 2% mainly due to rises in theft (+7%) and sexual offences (+29%).

Figure 2.1 - Total offence rate, (crimes and misdemeanours) - Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013



- (c) Between 2012 and 2013, contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences decreased slightly by 1%. From 2008 to 2012, the contravention rate per 1,000 population was continuously on the rise from 99 to 182 and then declined to 180 in 2013.

Figure 2.2 - Contravention rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013



4.1.2 Other cases reported

Out of the 331,178 cases reported to the police in 2013, some 63,133 cases were not classified as offences. These “non-offence” cases comprised execution of warrants (20%), road accidents (10%), transfer cases (3%), missing cases (1%) and other miscellaneous occurrences (63%). It is noted that suicide cases decreased by 7% from 89 in 2012 to 83 in 2013 and a slight drop of 0.7% in attempted suicide cases from 415 in 2012 to 412 in 2013.

4.2 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications

4.2.1 Overview of crime situation

Excluding road traffic offences, property offences and assaults made up nearly half of all reported offences in 2013.

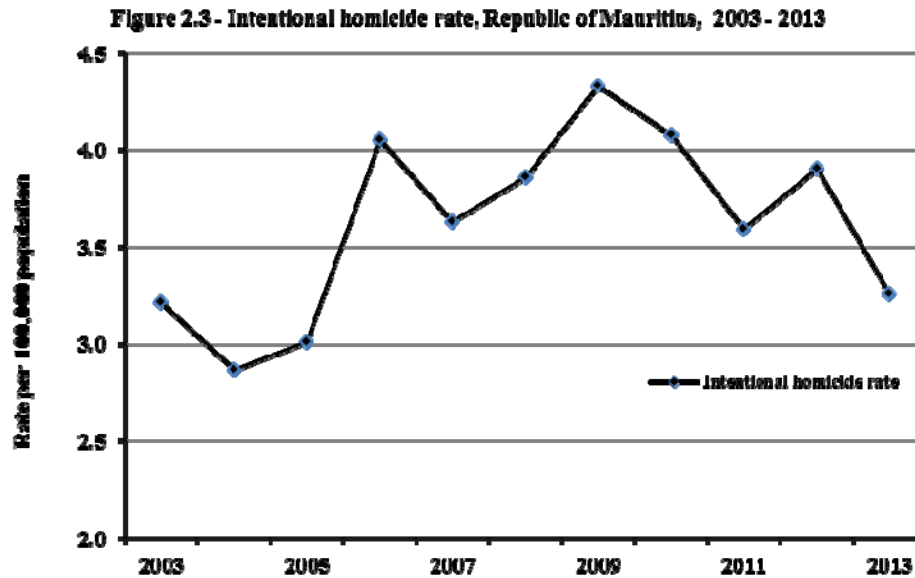
Table 2.3 - Summary of reported offences according to UN classification, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number		Rate per 100,000 population	
	2012	2013	2012	2013
Homicide	128	117	10.2	9.3
<i>of which intentional (committed)</i>	49	41	3.9	3.3
Assault	12,900	12,761	1,027	1,014
Sexual offences	455	588	36	47
Property offences	14,323	15,094	1,140	1,199
Drug offences	3,472	3,227	276	256
Road traffic offences	213,686	211,546	17,015	16,807
Other offences	24,918	24,712	1,984	1,963
Total	269,882	268,045	21,489	21,296

Note: Rates for year 2012 have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

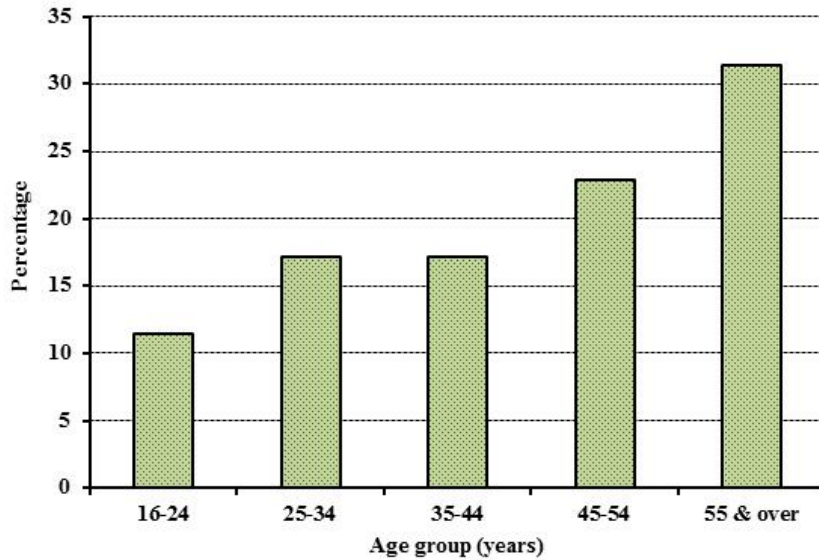
4.2.2 Homicide

- (a) The homicide offences decreased by 9% from 128 in 2012 to 117 in 2013. Out of the 117 cases, 41 were intentional homicides committed, 15 were attempted intentional homicides and 61 were non-intentional homicides.



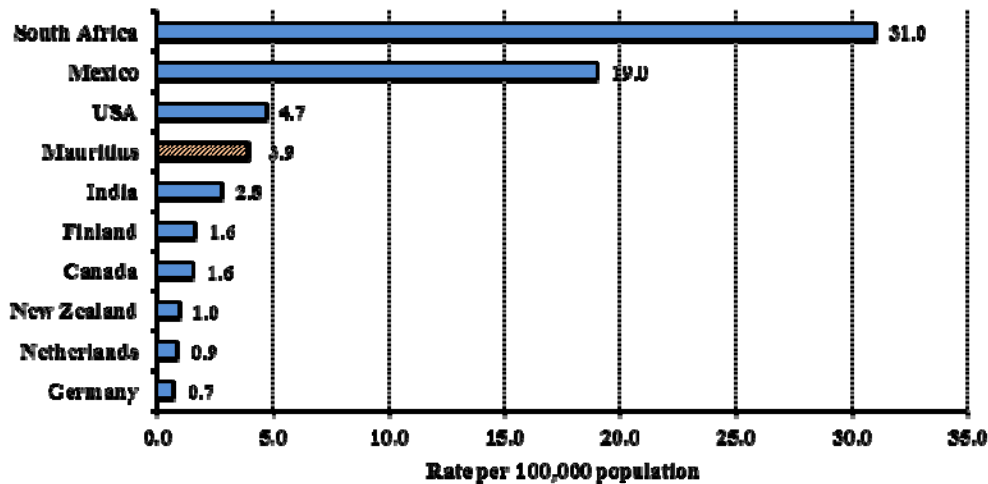
- (b) From 2012 to 2013, intentional homicide committed decreased by 16% from 49 to 41. Consequently, the rate per 100,000 population went down from 3.9 to 3.3.
- (c) In 2013, the number of victims of intentional homicides committed in the Island of Mauritius was 35, of whom:
- 69% were males;
 - 54% were aged 45 years & over and another 34% aged between 25 and 44 years;
 - 9 victims were related to their offenders;
 - 60% were killed in private households, 17% were killed in public places (e.g. public road, commercial area, etc) and the remaining ones in other places (e.g. abandoned land or building, etc);
 - 38% of those killed in private households were related to their offenders.

Figure 2.4 -Victims of intentional homicide (committed) by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2013



(d) Intentional homicide rate is an important indicator of the level of social stability. Latest available statistics from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) show that there was considerable variation in the intentional homicide rates for 2012 among the different countries ranging from 0.7 to 31.0 per 100,000 population. The rate for Mauritius was 3.9.

Figure 2.5 - Intentional homicide rates for selected countries, 2012

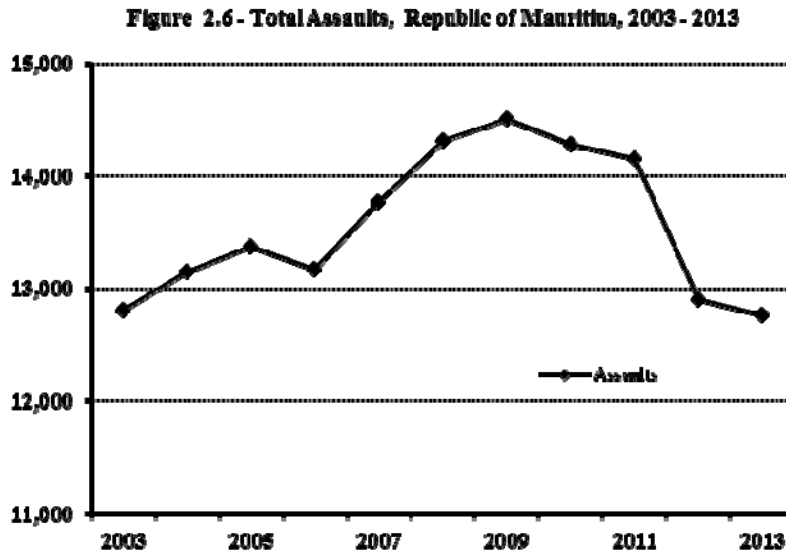


(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

4.2.3 Assaults

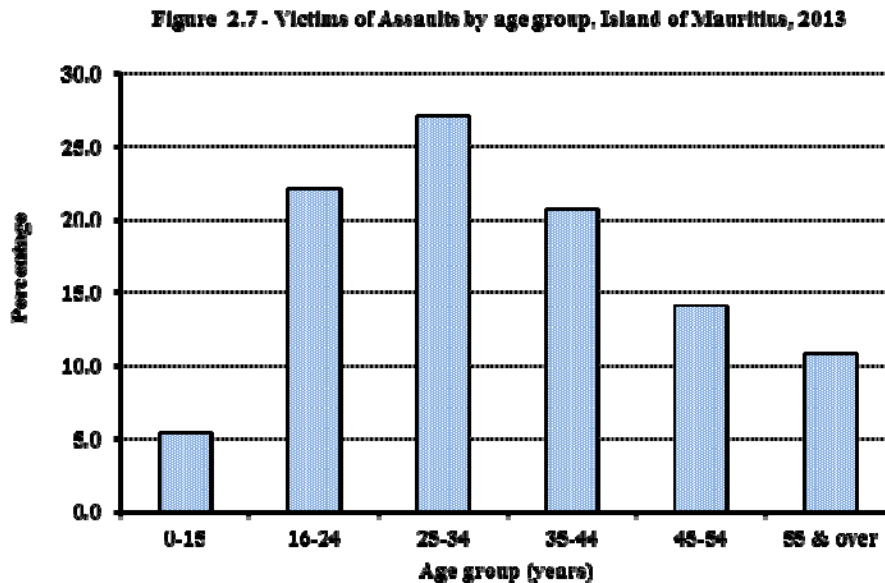
(a) In 2013, 12,761 assaults were reported, representing a slight decrease of 1% over the figure of 12,900 in 2012. Most of them (98%) were simple assaults. The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 1,014 in 2013 from 1,027 in 2012.

(b) The number of reported assaults was on a declining trend as from 2009.



(c) Out of the 12,502 victims of assaults registered in 2013 for the Island of Mauritius:

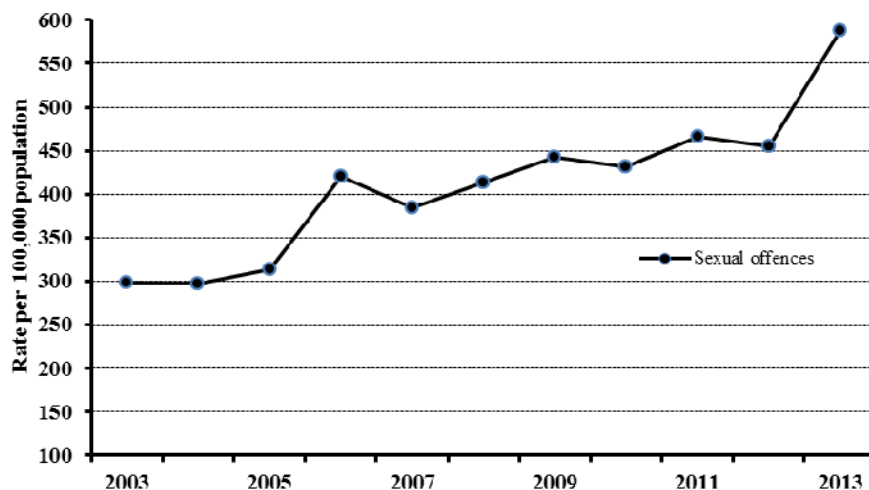
- (i) 57% were males;
- (ii) 45% were related to their offenders;
- (iii) 48% were assaulted in private households, 35% in public places (e.g. road, beaches, commercial area, hotel, bungalow, etc) and the remaining 17%, in educational institutions and other places such as workplace, hospital, airport, concert, etc;



4.2.4 Sexual offences

(a) Sexual offences were on a rising trend since 2003. Between 2012 and 2013, the number of reported sexual offences increased by 29% from 455 to 588.

Figure 2.8 - Total sexual offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013



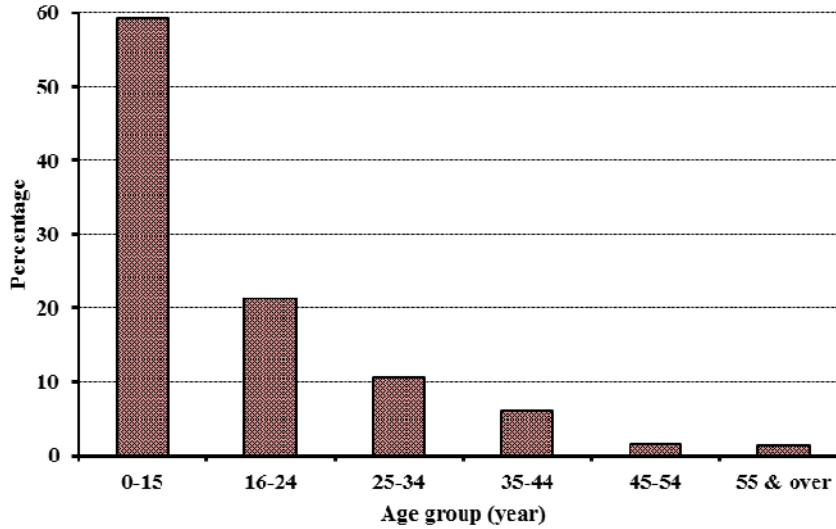
- (b) The high increase in sexual offences was driven by increases of 63% among sexual offences under the Child Protection Act (CPA)¹, 32% in sexual intercourse with minor under 16 and 10% in rape.
- (c) The rate of sexual offences per 100,000 population was 47 in 2013 compared to 36 in 2012.

A higher proportion of victims of sexual assaults were young females

- (d) Compared to 2012 the female victimisation rate for sexual offences for the Island of Mauritius in 2013 rose from 59 to 76 per 100,000 female population.
- (e) The sexual offences resulted in 535 victims, of whom:
 - (i) 88% were females;
 - (ii) 59% were aged below 16 years;
 - (iii) 58% were students;
 - (iv) 55% occurred in private households;
 - (v) 23% of the victims had family relationship with their offenders.

¹ Sexual offences under CPA: causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution

Figure 2.9- Victims of sexual offences by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2013



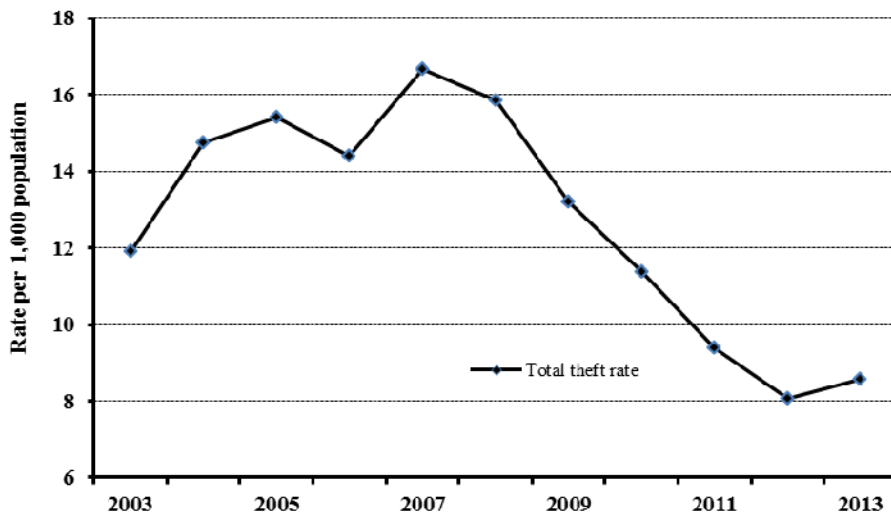
4.2.5 Property offences

(a) There were 15,094 property offences in 2013. These consisted of mainly thefts (71%), followed by damage to property (15%), fraud & dishonesty (8%) and embezzlement (4%). The remaining 2% were offences due to 'receiving and possession of stolen property'.

Rise in theft in 2013

(b) From 2012 to 2013, property offences increased by 5% mainly due to a rise of 22% in fraud & dishonesty and 7% in theft. The high increase in fraud & dishonesty was mainly explained by rises in 'demanding money or property by threat of false accusation' (+55%), 'swindling' (+53%), 'swearing false affidavit' (30%) and 'issuing cheques without provision' (+15%). The rise in theft was due to an ascent in burglary (+15%), automobile theft (+10%) and other thefts (+6%).

Figure 2.10 - Total theft rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2003- 2013



- (c) Thefts have been rising since 2002 to reach a maximum (rate of 17 per 1,000 population) in 2007. Thereafter, the trend reversed with a drastic fall of 50% from 2008 to 2012 resulting in a drop in the theft rate from 16 to 8 per 1,000 population. It rose to 9 in 2013.

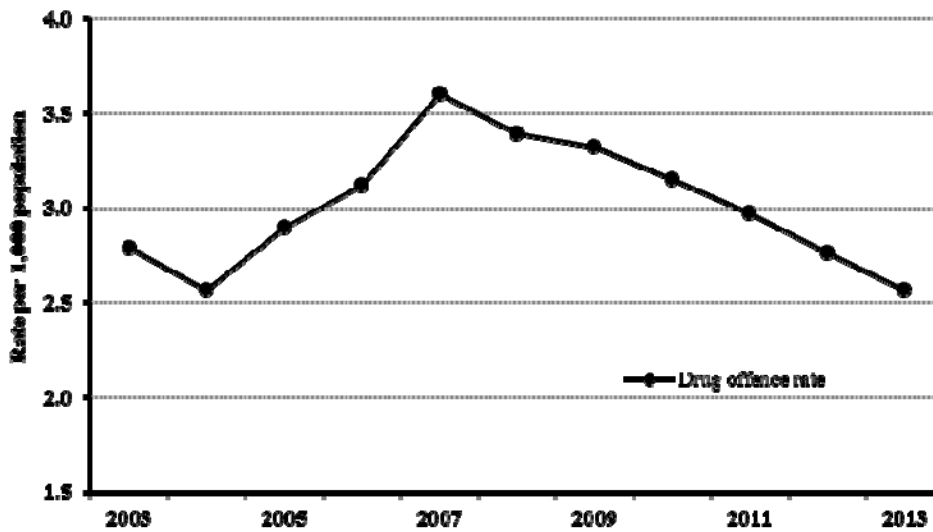
4.2.6 Drug offences

All drugs

Drug offence on a declining trend

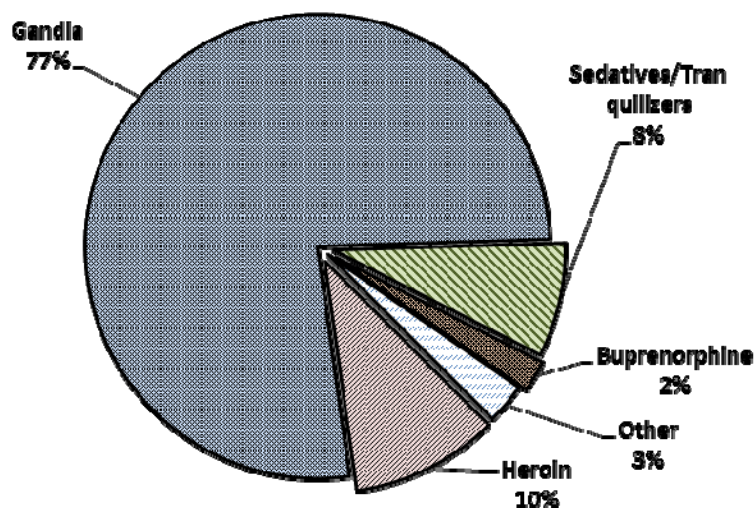
- (a) The drug offence rate per 1,000 population, which was 2.8 in 2003, decreased to 2.6 in 2004 and peaked up to 3.6 in 2007. Thereafter, it declined continuously to 2.6 in 2013. The overall number of drug offences reported declined by 7% from 3,472 in 2012 to 3,227 in 2013.

Figure 2.11 - Drug offence rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013



- (b) In 2013, out of the 3,227 drug offences reported, 77% were gandia related offences, 10% heroin related offences, 8% for sedatives/tranquilizers and the remaining 5% for buprenorphine and other type of drugs.

Figure 2.12- Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



(c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2013 was about Rs 273 Million.

(d) From 2012 to 2013, among the quantity of drugs seized in kilograms, an increase of 52% was noted for gandia. On the other hand, the quantity of heroin seized declined by 23%. It is also noted that quantity of drugs seized in terms of pills/tablets for buprenorphine dropped by 39% while that of sedatives /tranquilizers increased by 37%.

Table 2.4 - Quantity of drugs seized by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Drug	Units	Quantity	
		2012	2013
Heroin	Kgs	18.3	14.1
Gandia including plants	Kgs	69.1	104.8
Other drugs	Kgs	0.7	1.7
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	9,564	5,831
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	3,354	4,610

Importation of drugs

(e) 41 cases for importation of drugs were detected in 2013 compared to 19 in 2012.

(f) From 2012 to 2013, cases respectively for importation of heroin and gandia doubled from 8 to 15 and from 6 to 12. No case concerning sedatives/tranquilizers was detected in 2013 compared to one case in 2012. There was one case for buprenorphine in 2012 and 2013.

Dealing of drugs

(g) Compared to 2012, cases related to drug dealing decreased by 4% from 190 to 183 in 2013.

(h) From 2012 to 2013, cases for dealing in heroin dropped from 70 to 9 whilst those for

gandia increased from 15 to 26. During the same period, cases for dealing in buprenorphine decreased from 26 to 8 while those in sedatives/tranquilizers rose from 78 to 138.

- (i) Some 55,000 plants of gandia were uprooted by ADSU in 2013 against 67,000 in 2012.

Table 2.5 - Drug offences reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	2012						2013					
	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total
Importation	8	6	1	1	3	19	15	12	-	1	13	41
Possession	317	1,037	181	117	38	1,690	255	1,102	99	26	39	1,521
Consumption	76	330	15	40	12	473	45	306	13	16	-	380
Dealing	70	15	78	26	1	190	9	26	138	8	2	183
Cultivation	-	940	-	-	-	940	-	1,011	-	-	-	1,011
Other	17	12	10	79	42	160	8	19	7	20	37	91
Total	488	2,340	285	263	96	3,472	332	2,476	257	71	91	3,227

Possession/consumption of drugs

- (j) Some 1,408 cases related to gandia possession/consumption were detected in 2013; 300 related to heroin; 112 to sedatives/tranquilizers and 42 to buprenorphine.
- (k) The number of cases linked to possession of heroin dropped by 20% from 2012 to 2013 while those concerning gandia rose by 6%. During the same period, the number of cases regarding possession of sedatives/tranquilizers went down from 181 to 99 and those of buprenorphine from 117 to 26.
- (l) Illegal possession and consumption of methadone dropped from 24 in 2012 to 16 in 2013.

4.2.7 Road traffic offences

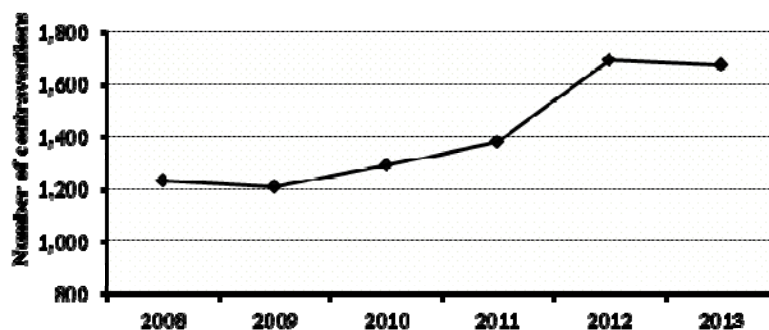
Contraventions

- (a) The number of road traffic contraventions registered decreased slightly by 1% from 213,686 in 2012 to 211,546 in 2013.
- (b) Road traffic contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' rose by 18% from 56,263 in 2012 to 66,461 in 2013.

Slight decrease in the number of contraventions for driving under influence of liquor

- (c) The number of contravention for driving under the influence of liquor, which was rising continuously since 2009, experienced a slight decrease of 1% from 1,692 in 2012 to 1,670 in 2013. Other offences which went down were: making use of cellular phone whilst driving (-15%) from 8,572 to 7,302 and contraventions for failing to wear seat belts (-33%) from 13,835 to 9,201.

Figure 2.13 - Driving under influence of liquor, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



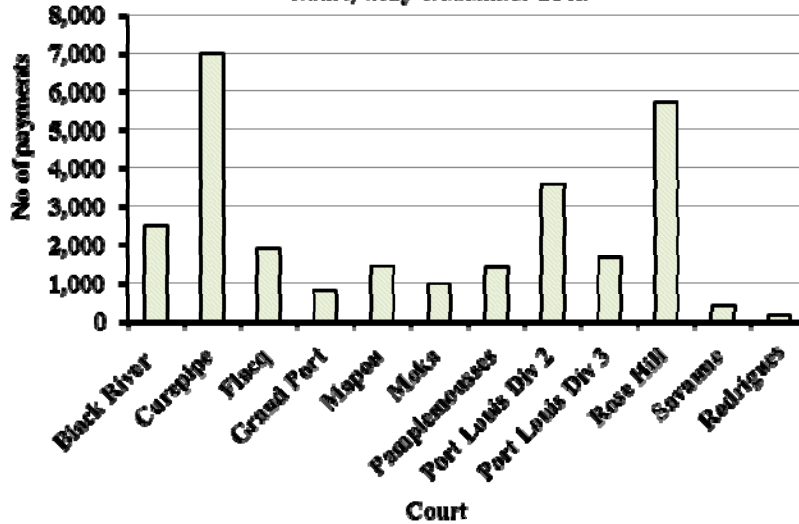
- (d) Conversely, the number of offences for driving without due care increased by 14% from 1,433 to 1,630.

Penalty Points System

The Penalty Points Management System (PPMS) has been implemented as from 10 May 2013. The aim of PPMS is to stimulate the driver's self-responsibility in order to reduce fatality rate, encourage safe driving and re-educate drivers by assigning penalty points for a selected number of road traffic offences. Penalty points are allocated by the Court, in addition to other sanctions such as monetary fines, and used especially to tackle the most dangerous safety related road traffic offences committed by drivers. The range of penalty points varies from 2 to 10 in relation to the severity of the offence. The penalty points are endorsed on the Driving License Counterpart (DLC) and also captured in the PPMS. The permitted maximum number of penalty points for licensed holders is 15 and 10 for holders of provisional driving license. Penalty Points allocated for an offence remains effective for 36 months unless it is counted to bring a disqualification. Reaching the threshold for the first time leads to a disqualification for at least 6 months. On a second disqualification, the driving license is cancelled.

- (a) From May to December 2013, some 27,457 payments were effected under the Penalty Point Management System by holders of Mauritian Driving License in the Republic of Mauritius. Eight out of every 10 fines paid were due to exceeding speed limit, of which most (98%) were due to exceeding speed limit by less than 25 kilometres per hour. The use of a hand held or telephone handset accounted to some 7% of the payments effected followed by 6% due to failing to wear seat belt when driving a motor vehicle.

Figure 2.14 - Number of payments effected under PPMS by Court, May-December 2013



(b) The highest payments effected at the District Courts were at the Curepipe District Court (25%) followed by the Rose Hill District Court (21%). The least payments were registered at the Court of Rodrigues (1%) followed by the Savanne District Court (2%).

(c) As at 31 December 2013, some 23,769 Mauritian driving license holders were sanctioned by the PPMS. Some 23,069 drivers (97%) had attained at most 4 points, of whom, 86% had already 2 points. Of the 22 drivers who have reached from 10 to 15 points, 68% had attained 10 points and the rest had accumulated 12, 13 and 14 points. It is noted that no drivers, with either provisional or competent driving license, had exceeded the threshold at that period of time and hence, there has been no suspension of driving license.

Table 2.6 - Effective penalty points awarded to Mauritian driving license holders as at 31 December 2013

Sum of Maximum Points	No. of drivers	%
2	19,808	83.3
3	556	2.3
4	2,705	11.4
5-9	678	2.9
10-15	22	0.1
Total	23,769	100.0

4.3 Investigation and prosecution

On completion of police enquiries/investigations, cases are taken to court for prosecution. However, for some cases, prosecution does not follow. This is either, because of 'false and doubtful complaint', 'trifling cases', 'accused unknown', 'accused absconded', 'evidence insufficient', 'caution administered' or no further action as per the advice of the Director of Public Prosecution.

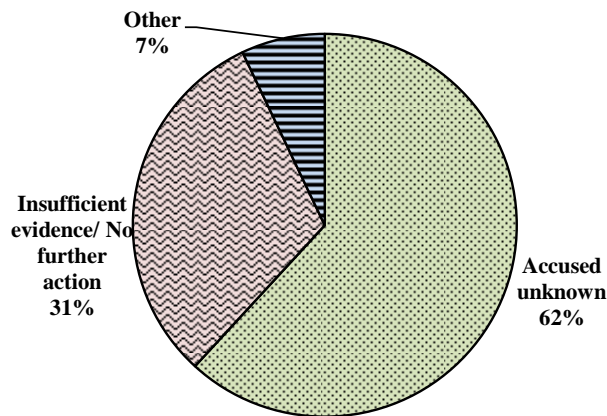
4.3.1 Status of offences

Table 2.7 - Reported offences (excluding contraventions) by status, Island of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	After investigation		Pending investigation
				Not taken to court	Taken to court	
2011	19,264	43,656	62,920	16,488	18,709	27,723
2012	27,723	39,705	67,428	16,211	22,785	28,432
2013	28,432	40,534	68,966	17,371	26,371	25,224

In 2013, for the Island of Mauritius, 43,742 offences were investigated by the police, of which 26,371 (60%) were taken to court for prosecution. The remaining 17,371 offences investigated were not taken to court mainly because in 62% of these offences, the accused were unknown and in another 31%, there were insufficient evidence.

Figure 2.15 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Island of Mauritius, 2013



4.3.2 Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned

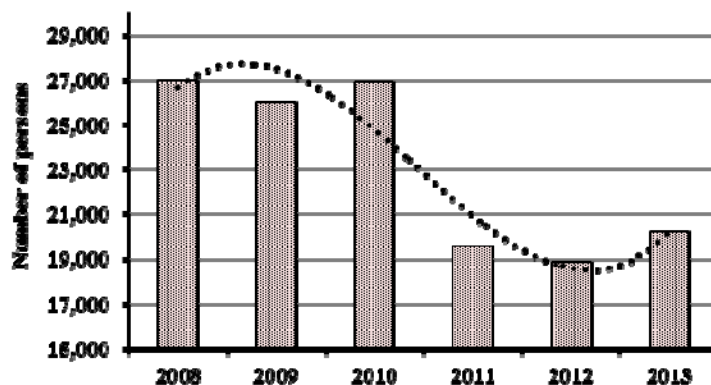
Table 2.8 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	2012			2013			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	4,000	311	4,311	4,079	159	4,238	-1.7
<i>of which drug offences</i>	509	11	520	505	17	522	0.4
Misdemeanours	14,192	380	14,572	15,759	198	15,957	9.5
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,178	22	1,200	1,019	22	1,041	-13.3
Total	18,192	691	18,883	19,838	357	20,195	6.9
Total drug offences	1,687	33	1,720	1,524	39	1,563	-9.1

Note: Figures exclude contraventions

- (a) The number of persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in 2013 increased by 7% to 20,195 from 18,883 in 2012.

Figure 2.16 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



- (b) In 2013, of all the 20,195 persons whom police arrested in the course of criminal investigations, 18% were arrested for murder, rape or larceny aggravating circumstances (violence); 74% for simple assault, larceny of cellular phones, larceny from motor vehicles, etc; and 8% for drug related offences.

4.3.3 Persons prosecuted

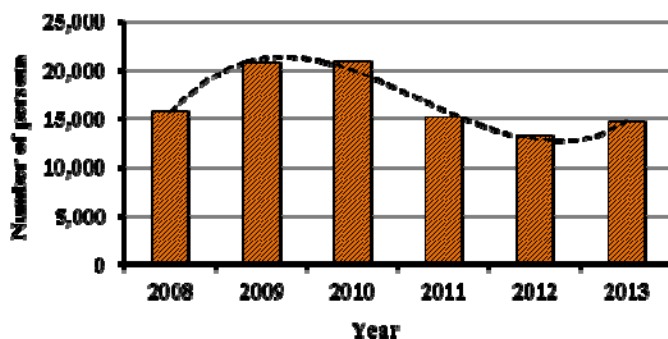
- (a) The number of persons prosecuted, which was decreasing continuously since 2010, increased by 10% from 13,276 in 2012 to 14,547 in 2013 with rises among both adults and juveniles.

Table 2.9 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	2012			2013			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	3,211	30	3,241	3,164	48	3,212	-0.9
<i>of which drug offences</i>	752	5	757	593	9	602	-20.5
Misdemeanours	9,966	69	10,035	11,268	67	11,335	13.0
<i>of which drug offences</i>	647	0	647	1,124	9	1,133	75.1
Total	13,177	99	13,276	14,432	115	14,547	9.6
<i>Total drug offences</i>	<i>1,399</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1,404</i>	<i>1,717</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1,735</i>	<i>23.6</i>

Note: Figures exclude contraventions

Figure 2.17 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



(b)

Table 2.10 - Persons (excluding contraveners) prosecuted according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences ¹	Number		% change
	2012	2013	
Homicide and related offences	160	195	21.9
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	34	26	
Assault and related offences	4,204	5,014	19.3
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,054	4,835	
Sexual Offences	252	365	44.8
<i>of which rape</i>	21	24	
Property offences	3,793	4,518	19.1
<i>of which theft</i>	2,712	3,393	
Drug offences	1,404	1,735	23.6
Other offences	3,463	2,720	-21.5
Total	13,276	14,547	9.6

¹ Exclude contraventions

(c) In 2013, out of the 14,457 persons prosecuted; 33% were for simple assaults; 23% for thefts; 12% for drug offences; and 3% for sexual offences. From 2012 to 2013, an important increase was noted for the number of persons prosecuted for sexual offences from 252 to 365.

4.4 Police stations and Police Force

Ratio of Police to Population was 9.3 to 1,000

(a) The total number of police stations and posts totalled 111 in 2013.

(b) The police force for 2013 comprised 11,729 Officers (10,836 males and 893 females) compared to 11,367 Officers (10,455 males and 912 females) in 2012 and the police to population ratio rose to 9.3 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2013 from 9.1 in 2012.

4.5 Expenditure of the Police Department

6% of the Government expenditure went to the Police Department

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was around Rs 6,680 Million for the year 2013, and its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 6%, same as in 2012.

5. Judiciary statistics

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. If the parties involved are not satisfied with the verdict of the lower courts, they may make appeal to the Supreme Court and ultimately to the Privy Council. The Industrial Court tries matters relating to industrial disputes.

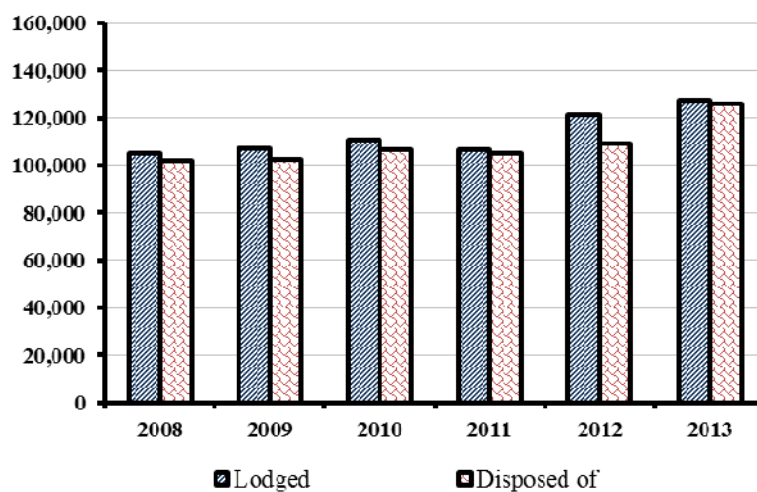
5.1 Criminal cases lodged and disposed of

Table 3.1 - Criminal cases in court, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Courts	Number							
	2012				2013			
	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed of	Cases outstanding as at 31st December	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed of	Cases outstanding as at 31st December
Republic of Mauritius	24,699	121,263	109,157	31,953	31,953	127,438	125,921	33,470
Island of Mauritius	24,535	116,252	104,498	31,437	31,437	123,702	121,920	33,219
Supreme Court	435	220	224	431	431	190	302	319
Industrial Court	194	259	199	304	304	244	249	299
Intermediate Court	1,385	1,757	1,409	1,733	1,733	1,945	1,538	2,140
District Courts	22,521	114,016	102,666	28,969	28,969	121,323	119,831	30,461
Court of Rodrigues	164	5,011	4,659	516	516	3,736	4,001	251

- (a) In 2013, the total number of criminal cases lodged in court increased by 5% to 127,438. Around 95% of them were lodged in District Courts.
- (b) Similarly, the number of cases disposed of increased by 15% to 125,921, of which 95% were in District Courts.

Figure 3.1 - Criminal cases lodged and disposed of at courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



Outstanding cases at courts higher in 2013

- (c) Outstanding cases were higher at the end of 2013 by 5% from 31,953 in 2012 to reach 33,470. Most of these cases (91%) were at District Courts.

5.2 Convictions

All offences

- (a) Some 147,922 criminal offences were disposed of in 2013. The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 87% of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. The remaining 13% were acquitted or non-adjudicated. A summary of the criminal offences disposed of is at Annex I.

Table 3.2 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Outcome of judgment	2012			2013		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,066	..	3,066	3,717	..	3,717
Detention at RYC ¹	..	38	38	..	27	27
Detention at CYC ²	..	24	24	..	35	35
Fine	108,100	179	108,279	122,119	185	122,304
Other ³	2,282	6	2,288	2,569	15	2,584
Total	113,448	247	113,695	128,405	262	128,667
<i>of which contravention</i>	<i>88,442</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>88,520</i>	<i>105,303</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>105,380</i>
Conviction rate⁴ (excluding contravention)	26.9	1.4	24.0	24.6	1.6	22.0

¹ Rehabilitation Youth Centres

² Correctional Youth Centres

³ Includes Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, conditional and absolute discharges

⁴ Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population.

Data for year 2012 have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

.. Not applicable

- (b) From 2012 to 2013 the conviction rate per 1,000 population fell by 2 points from 24.0 to 22.0.
- (c) Some 79% of the convictions were due to road traffic offences; 5% for property offences; 3% assaults and 2% drug offences.

Homicide offences

- (d) The convictions for homicide offences increased by 27% from 82 in 2012 to 104 in 2013 mainly due to increases in intentional homicides committed from 6 to 18 and non-intentional homicides from 67 to 84. Some 12 convictions for manslaughter were pronounced in 2013 against 4 in 2012. Those for attempted intentional homicide fell from 9 in 2012 to 2 in 2013.

Table 3.3 - Convictions at the Judiciary according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number		%
	2012	2013	
Homicide and related offences	82	104	26.8
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	6	18	
<i>manslaughter</i>	4	12	
Assault & related offences	3,760	3,954	5.2
Sexual offences	190	220	15.8
<i>of which attempt upon chastity</i>	38	34	
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	96	93	
Property offences	5,552	5,794	4.4
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	813	689	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	162	147	
<i>Theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	3,447	3,696	
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,130	1,262	
Drug offences	2,394	2,422	1.2
Road traffic contraventions¹	88,217	101,004	14.5
Other contraventions²	303	4,376	
Other offences	13,197	10,793	
Total	113,695	128,667	13.2

Assaults

- (e) Some 3,954 convictions for assault were pronounced in 2013, representing an increase of 5% over the figure of 3,760 in 2012. Most of them (90%) were simple assaults.

Sexual offences

- (f) From 2012 to 2013, sexual offence convictions increased by 16% from 190 to 220 mainly due to rises in rape from 2 to 18 and sodomy from 10 to 16. However, a decrease is noted in the convictions for 'attempt upon chastity' (-11%) and 'sexual intercourse with minor under 16' (-3%).

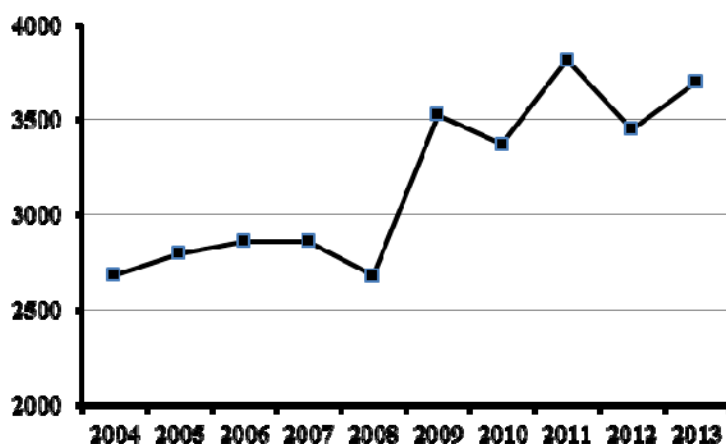
¹ Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

² Certain offences under other offences classified under other contraventions in 2013

Property offences

- (g) Convictions for property offences were 5,794 in 2013. Some 64% of them were on theft, 12% on fraud & dishonesty, 11% on possession of stolen property, 10% on damage to property and 3% on embezzlement.
- (h) Compared to 2012, convictions for property offences in 2013 rose by 4%. This was driven mainly by an increase of 7% in the number of convictions for theft from 3,447 in 2012 to 3,696 in 2013.

**Figure 3.2 - Convictions for theft,
Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2013**



5.3 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) Out of the 128,667 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2013, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines (95%), imprisoned (3%) or were either committed to community service works or issued with probation orders, or discharged either conditionally or absolutely (2%).
- (b) From 2012 to 2013, the number of fines imposed showed an increase of 13% from 108,279 to 122,304. Similarly, imprisonment rose by 21% from 3,066 to 3,717.

5.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of court rooms increased from 52 in 2012 to 53 in 2013.
- (b) The staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased to 389 (214 males and 175 females) in 2013 from 360 (211 males and 149 females) in 2012. Among them, there were 76 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge in 2013.

5.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

The actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 455 Million for the year 2013. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.4%.

6. Prison and detention statistics

Adult detainees are sent to Mauritius Prisons Services (MPS), while juvenile detainees are either sent to Correctional Youth Centre (CYC) at the MPS, to Rehabilitation Youth Centres (RYC) or to Probation homes/ hostels according to the gravity of the offences committed.

6.1 Imprisonment

Imprisonment is an indicator of the performance of the criminal justice system of a country. A high imprisonment rate may indicate either high offending rate and/or severe sentencing practice. Reducing imprisonment by imposing alternative sentences can improve prisons condition and treatment of offenders, reducing cost to Government and ensuring better prisons management.

Table 4.1 - Daily average number of detainees¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

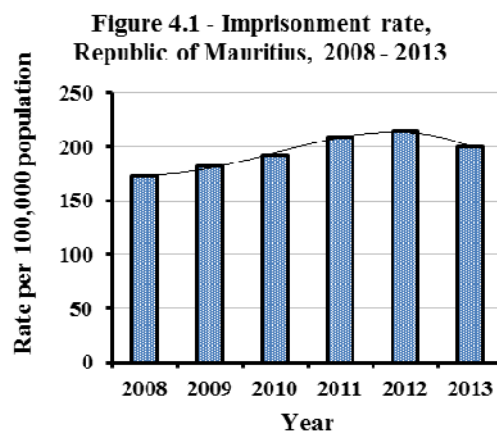
Detainee	2012				2013				Number
	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	
Convicts	1,623	76	6	1,705	1,550	82	5	1,637	
Remand and trial	906	56	23	985	799	54	24	877	
Total	2,529	132	29	2,690	2,349	136	29	2,514	

¹ No prison for female juvenile

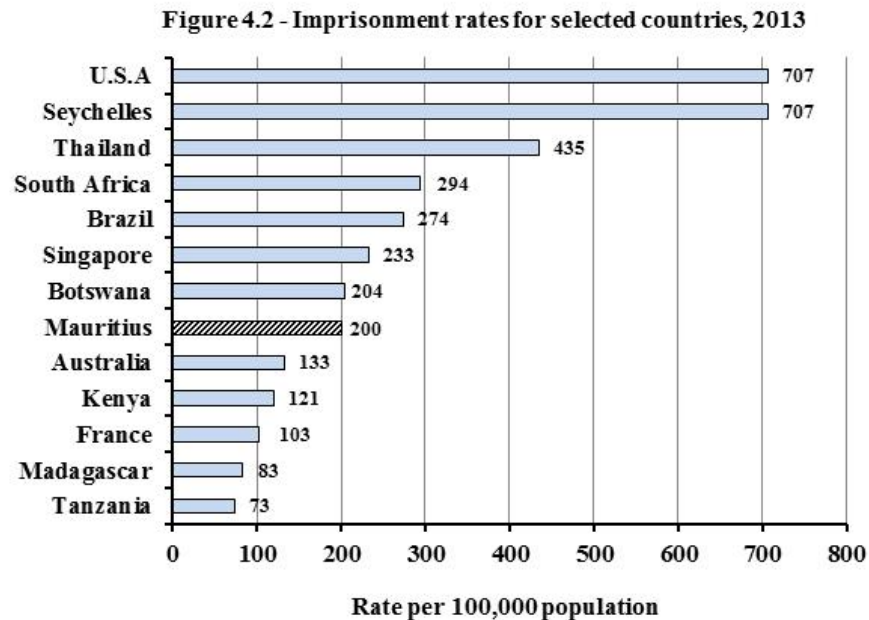
- (a) In 2013, the daily average prison population was 2,514 detainees.
- (b) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
- 65 were convicts and 35 were on remand and awaiting trial;
 - 93 were male adults, 5 were female adults and the rest were male juveniles.
- (c) The daily average remand and trial population decreased by 11% from 985 in 2012 to 877 in 2013.

A decreasing imprisonment rate in 2013

- (d) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose continuously from 2008 to 2012 and then, dropped from 214 in 2012 to 200 in 2013.



- (e) Latest available statistics from World Prison Brief shows that there was considerable variation in imprisonment rates among countries from different continents in 2013. Countries in the region with higher imprisonment rates than Mauritius include Seychelles, South Africa and Botswana; and countries with lower imprisonment rates include Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar.



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

6.2 Prison occupancy level

Prisons overcrowded up to a daily average of 110% and a maximum of 124%

- (a) In 2013, the ten prisons of the country had a total capacity of 2,230 detainees but were occupied by an average of 2,460 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 110%. The highest occupancy level reached was 124% and the lowest, 98%. The high imprisonment rate resulted in a continuous overcrowding of prisons for the past years.
- (b) According to international occupancy rates in 2013, countries like Kenya (214%), Madagascar (181%), Brazil (172%), Indonesia (148%), South Africa (128%) and Tanzania (120%) had much higher rates than Mauritius (110%). Those with lower rates included USA (99), Botswana (95%) and Singapore (79%). It is, however, noted that the occupancy rate of Mauritius improved from 119% in 2012 to 110% in 2013.

6.3 Admission of convicts

6.3.1 Overview on admissions

A larger proportion of convicts were aged between 26 to 35 years old

- (a) The number of convicts admitted decreased by 4% to 2,990 in 2013 from 3,114 in 2012.

(b) Admission rate per 100,000 population was 294 in 2013. It was 570 for males and 26 for females.

(c) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2013:

- (i) 95 were males and 5 were females;
- (ii) 43 were in the age-group 26-35 years.

(d) In 2013, the admission rate peaked at age-group 26-30 years, same as in 2012.

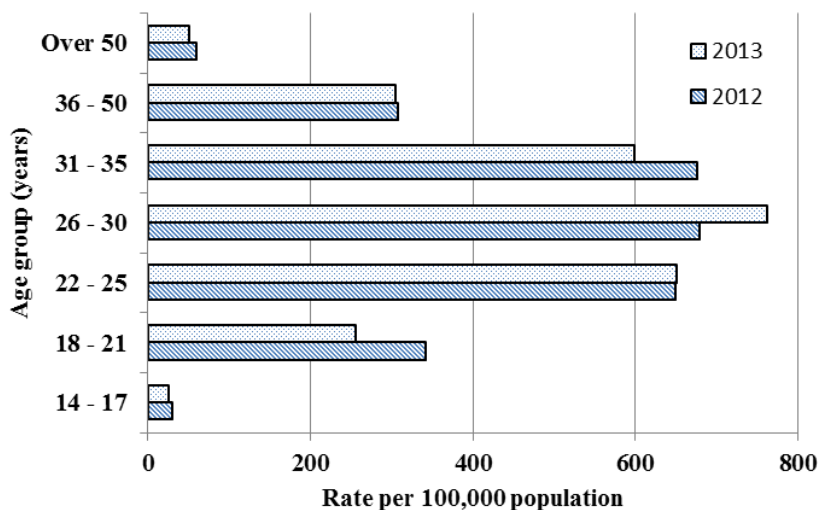
Table 4.2 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Age group (years)	2012		2013	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate
14 - 17	23	29	20	26
18 - 21	278	342	209	257
22 - 25	471	649	489	650
26 - 30	614	678	662	762
31 - 35	695	676	618	599
36 - 50	847	308	830	304
Over 50	186	60	162	51
Total	3,114	309	2,990	294

Note: Rate per 100,000 population based on 2011 Population Census figures

¹ Revised rate for 2012

Figure 4.3 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013



6.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences

(a) From 2012 to 2013, admissions went down mainly for offences such as non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder (-56%), drug offences (-29%), theft (-8%) and assaults (-7%) but increased by 59% for homicide and 33% for fraud & dishonesty. Sexual offences increased slightly from 50 to 51.

(b) Out of the 2,990 convicts admitted in 2013, the main offences committed were theft (40%), fraud & dishonesty (31%), drug offences (12%), assaults (7%) and sexual offences (2%).

Table 4.3 - Convicts admitted to prison according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number		% Change
	2012	2013	
Homicide and related offences	22	35	59.1
Assault and related offences	208	193	-7.2
Sexual offences	50	51	2.0
<i>of which rape</i>	2	5	
Property offences	2,050	2,124	3.6
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	705	936	
<i>Theft</i>	1,292	1,186	
<i>Other property offences</i>	53	2	
Drug offences	514	364	-29.2
Other offences	270	223	-17.4
<i>of which non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder</i>	163	72	
Total	3,114	2,990	-4.0

6.3.3 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments

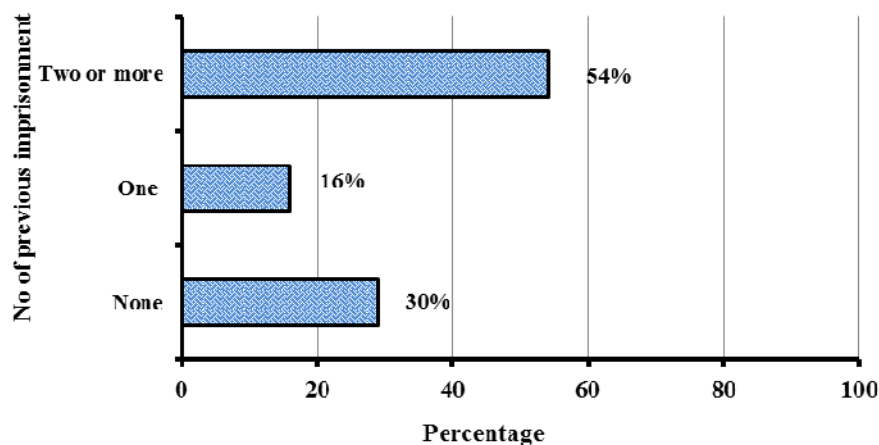
- (a) From 2012 to 2013, the adult convicts, who were readmitted to prison, decreased by 24% from 2,770 to 2,100 with a sharp drop of 32% in those who were admitted more than once. An adult is a person aged 18 years and above.

Table 4.4 - Adult convicts admitted to prison by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Number of previous imprisonment	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	262	59	321	796	74	870
One	377	19	396	463	22	485
Two or more	2,325	49	2,374	1,575	40	1,615
Total	2,964	127	3,091	2,834	136	2,970

- (b) Regardless of any observation period, out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2013:
- (i) 71 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past.
 - (ii) 54 were imprisoned more than once in the past.

Figure 4.4 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



6.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

(a) In 2013, among convicts admitted to prison, 26% were admitted for non-payment of fines and another 29% were sentenced for less than one month.

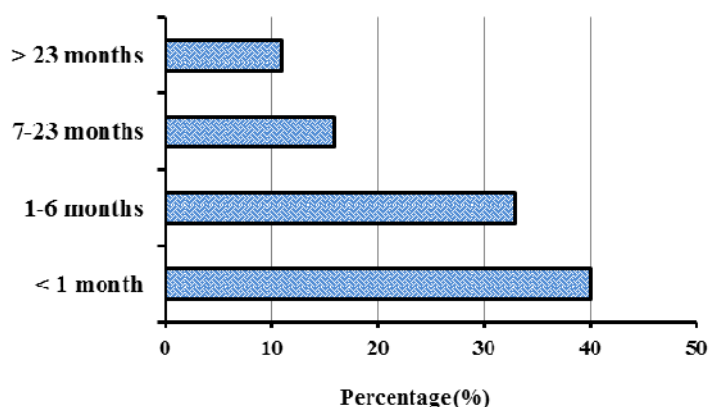
(b) Compared to 2012, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month increased by nearly half in 2013. On the other hand, those sentenced for 1-3 months dropped by 37%.

(c) None of the convicts was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2012 and 2013.

Table 4.5 - Convicts admitted to prison by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Length of sentence	2012		2013	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 1 month	461	15	876	29
1 - 3 months	666	21	420	14
4 - 6 months	317	10	313	10
7 - 18 months	307	10	258	9
19 months to less than 2 years	117	4	98	3
Two years and over	224	7	243	8
Life sentence	-	-	-	-
Undefined (fine defaulters)	1,022	33	782	26
Total	3,114	100	2,990	100

Figure 4.5 - Convicts (excluding fine defaulters) admitted by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



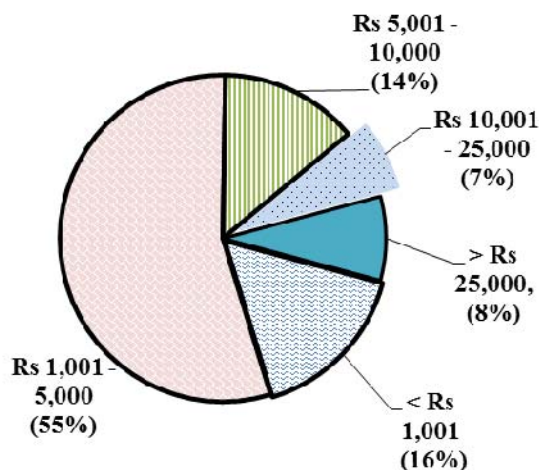
6.3.5 Fine defaulters

- (a) 92% of those admitted to prisons in 2013 were due to non-payment of fines up to Rs 25,000 or less, of which 78% were due to non-payment of fine up to Rs 5,000 or less.
- (b) The main offences committed by the fine defaulters were drug offences (22%), road traffic contraventions (22%), property offences (13%) and assaults (8%).
- (c) From 2012 to 2013, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison went down by 23% from 1,022 to 782.
- (d) Compared to 2012, the admissions due to non-payment of fines of Rs 25,000 or less decreased by 18% from 870 to 717 in 2013.

Table 4.6 - Fine defaulters admitted to prison by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Amount of fine (Rs)	Number	
	2012	2013
< 1,001	100	126
1,001 - 5,000	509	430
5,001 - 10,000	172	107
10,001 - 20,000	65	37
20,001 - 25,000	24	17
25,001 - 60,000	82	36
60,001 & over	70	29
Total	1,022	782

Figure 4.6 - Fine defaulters by amount due, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



6.4 Number of escapes from prison custody

No case of escape from prison custody has been reported in 2012 and 2013.

6.5 Detention institutions and staff

6.5.1 Prisons and Staff

- (a) There were 10 prisons in 2013, including one in the Island of Rodrigues. The 9 prisons in the Island of Mauritius comprised two women prisons, one juvenile prison (CYC) and 6 male adult prisons.
- (b) In the Island of Mauritius, the prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,119 officers (1,037 males and 82 females) for a daily average of 2,514 detainees (2,378 males and 136 females) in 2013.

6.5.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff

- (a) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2013, one for male and one for female.
- (b) In the Island of Mauritius, the RYC staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 41 officers (24 males and 17 females) for a daily average of 50 detainees in 2013.

6.6 Expenditure

6.6.1 Expenditure of the Prison Services

Government spends around Rs 630 daily to maintain a detainee

- (a) The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Services was around Rs 1.7 billion for the year 2013. Its share as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 1.7%.
- (b) An average amount of Rs 630 was spent daily on each detainee in 2013 for the Island of Mauritius. The calculations are based on the recurrent expenditure of the prisons, the social aid granted to the detainees' ward(s) and the value of labour contribution of detainees to the prisons' workshops.

6.6.2 Expenditure of the RYC

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the RYC was around Rs 19 Million for the year 2013.

7. Probation statistics

The Probation and After-care Service offers alternative sanctions to imprisonment mainly based on rehabilitating offenders in the open community under the supervision of Probation Officers. They supervise persons committed to Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, those released on parole, and provide after care services. Two semi-open residential institutions, one for male and one for female juveniles, are also under the purview of the Probation and After-care Service.

The Probation officers report to the Judiciary as to whether the sentence was successfully completed or not. Breach of the orders can lead to imprisonment.

7.1 Probation orders

In addition to supervision, courses are also delivered to probationers on identity building, consequences of reoffending, victim awareness, empathy building, significance of values, and stress & anger management, etc.

- (a) 285 persons (238 males and 47 females) were issued with probation orders in 2013, representing a rise of 9% compared to 262 in 2012.

Table 5.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offenders	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adult	155	57	212	204	38	242
Juvenile	46	4	50	34	9	43
Total	201	61	262	238	47	285

- (b) From 2012 to 2013, the number of adult offenders climbed by 14% to 242 whilst juvenile dropped by the same percentage to 43.

- (c) In 2013, males made up the majority (84%) of the offenders.

7.2 Community service orders

The offenders work for the community (e.g. government departments, local authorities, charitable institutions and voluntary organisations) for a prescribed period of time according to their time of convenience. They can thus keep their own job and serve their sentence at the same time.

Table 5.2 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offenders	Number	
	2012	2013
Male	449	546
Female	38	41
Total	487	587

- (a) The offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 21% to 587 in 2013 from 487 in 2012.

- (b) In 2013, the majority (93%) of the offenders were males.

7.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

- (a) There were 11 probation offices in 2013.

- (b) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2013 was 74 (24 males and 50 females), excluding administrative and supporting staff.

7.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation service in the Island of Mauritius was around Rs 57 Million for the year 2013. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.06%.

8. Juvenile statistics

In order to ensure the sustained future of the country, it is important to monitor juvenile offenders as well as victims and to take proper preventive, protective and rehabilitative measures through education and by promoting awareness.

8.1 Juvenile Offenders

For many young people today, traditional patterns guiding the relationships and transitions between family, school and work are being challenged. These have an impact on their social behavior. In Mauritius, the 'Brigade pour la protection des mineurs' is a unit at the MPF specialized in the detection and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

The number of juvenile delinquents went down

(a) From 2012 to 2013, the juvenile offenders (excluding contraveners) involved in crime and misdemeanours decreased by 18% from 799 to 652 due to a decline of 32% in theft and 17% in assault. 841 juveniles were contravened for road traffic offences against 942 in 2012.

(b) In 2013, the juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) dropped to 5.5 per 1,000 juvenile population from 6.8 in 2012.

(c) As for the past years, in 2013, the rate for boys (9.9) was much higher than for girls (1.0).

Table 6.1 - Juvenile offences reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

	Number	
	2012	2013
Juvenile offences	1,660	1,432
Juvenile offenders	1,741	1,493
<i>Contraveners</i>	942	841
<i>Other¹</i>	799	652
Juvenile delinquency rate ²	6.8	5.5

¹ Crime and misdemeanours

² Juvenile delinquency rate excludes contraventions

Note: Rate for 2012 has been revised based on 2011 Population Census

Figure 5.1 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions), Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013

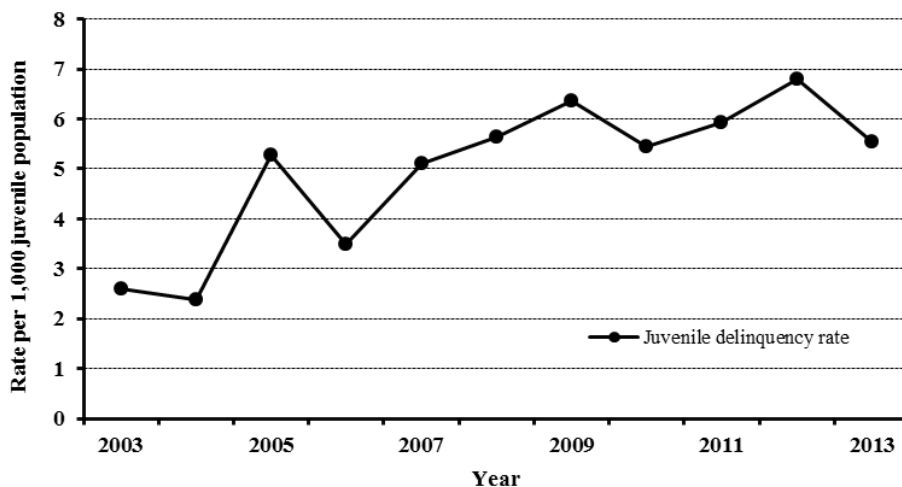
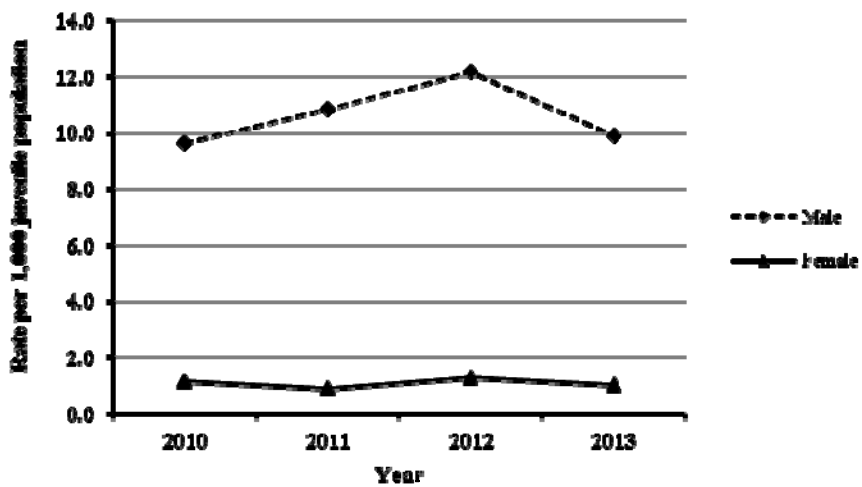


Figure 5.2 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) by sex, 2010-2013



8.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person

Table 6.2 -Juvenile victims of selected offences¹, Island of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homicides	-	2	2	1	3	4
<i>Intentional homicide - committed (murder)</i>	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted murder)</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Non-intentional homicide (involuntary homicide)</i>	-	1	1	1	2	3
Assault and related offences	633	370	1,003	644	388	1,032
Sexual offences	38	240	278	37	343	380
<i>of which rape</i>	-	10	10	-	10	10
<i>sodomy</i>	17	7	24	14	14	28
<i>causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution</i>	9	46	55	6	71	77
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	-	95	95	-	126	126
Other offences	27	43	70	64	49	113
<i>of which abducting Child</i>	1	7	8	2	10	12
<i>abandonment of Child</i>	2	4	6	8	2	10
<i>child ill-treatment</i>	11	12	23	13	14	27
<i>involuntary wounds and blows</i>	11	8	19	29	11	40

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

- (a) For the Island of Mauritius, no juvenile victim of intentional homicides (committed) was reported in 2013 compared to 1 in 2012. On the contrary, a victim of attempted intentional homicide was reported in 2013 compared to no case in 2012.
- (b) Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. 62% of victims of simple assaults were boys.

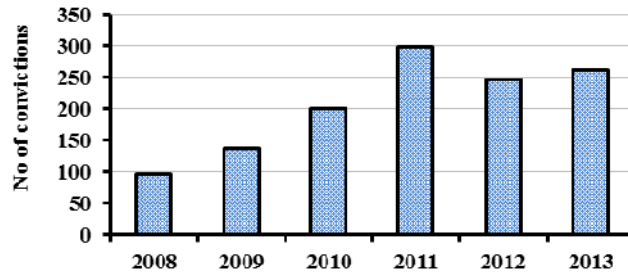
Sexual offences

- (c) Victims of sexual offences increased by 37% from 278 in 2012 to 380 in 2013, mainly due to a rise in ‘causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’ (40%), sexual intercourse with minor under 16 (33%) and sodomy (17%).
- (d) Juvenile females (90%) were more likely to be victims of sexual offences than boys. On the other hand, males (62%) were more likely to be victim of assaults.
- (e) In 2013, among the juvenile victims of sexual offences:
- (i) 10 were victims of rape;
 - (ii) 28 (14 males and 14 females) were victims of sodomy; and
 - (iii) 77 (6 males and 71 females) were victims reported under ‘causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’; and
 - (iv) 126 juveniles, who were all females, were victims of sexual intercourse with minor under 16.

8.3 Juvenile convictions in court

- (a) Some 262 convictions involved juveniles in 2013 as compared to 247 in 2012. Almost three quarters of the sentences were fines.
- (b) Contrary to the decrease of the adult conviction rate from 2012 to 2013, the juvenile conviction rate per 1,000 population rose by 0.2 point to 1.6 in 2013 from 1.4 in 2012.

Figure 5.3 - Convictions involving juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



8.4 Juvenile detainees

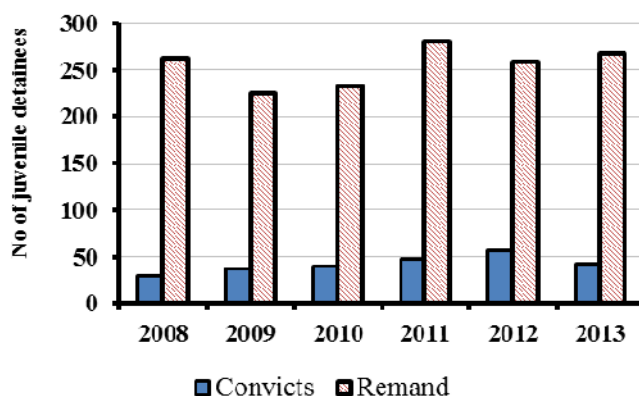
8.4.1 Overview of juvenile detention

Lower and decreasing number of juveniles being sent on remand

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 offenders. Those who commit serious offences are sent to CYC. However, all female juvenile/child offenders are sent to RYC as there is no CYC for female juveniles. Child/juvenile beyond control is also sent to probation institution.

The conviction rate (CYC & RYC) per 100,000 juveniles was 55 in 2013 compared to 71 in 2012.

Figure 5.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted in CYC and RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2013



8.4.2 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 2013, the daily average population of detainees in CYC was 5 convicts and 24 remands.
- (b) 75% of the 20 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2013 had committed theft.
- (c) From 2012 to 2013, the number of juvenile detainees admitted decreased by 9% to 145.
- (d) Compared to 2012, the number of convicts admitted in 2013 fell by 13% from 23 to 20 while those on remand decreased by 8% from 136 to 125.

Table 6.3 - Juvenile detainees admitted to CYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Detainees	Number	
	2012	2013
Convicts	23	20
Assault and related offences	1	-
Sexual offences	1	2
Theft	18	15
Other offences	3	3
Remand	136	125
Total	159	145

8.4.3 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.

Table 6.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted to RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Cases	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	12	21	33	9	14	23
Sexual offences	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft	-	-	-	2	-	2
Child/juvenile beyond control	8	5	13	5	14	19
Other cases	4	16	20	2	-	2
Remand	61	62	123	59	61	120
Total	73	83	156	68	75	143

- (a) In 2013, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 143 (68 boys and 75 girls), down by 8% from 156 in 2012.
- (b) The daily average population of RYC in 2013 was 23 convicts (9 boys and 14 girls) and 120 remands (59 boys and 61 girls).
- (c) 84% of the juvenile detainees admitted in 2013 were on remand.
- (d) Out of the 23 convicts admitted, 19 (83%) were cases of child/juvenile beyond control.

8.4.4 Probation home/hostel

Juveniles/children beyond control are also sent to probation home/hostel under the aegis of the Probation and After-care Services.

- (a) In 2013, a daily average of 7 juveniles/children (5 boys and 2 girls) stayed in probation home/ hostel compared to 8 in 2012.
- (b) The number of juveniles admitted in probation institutions dropped by 60% from 10 in 2012 to 4 in 2013.

8.5 Other juvenile sentencing

- (a) Some 43 juveniles (down from 50 in 2012) were sentenced with probation orders in 2013, of whom 34 were boys.
- (b) The number of juveniles committed to community service work was 10 in 2013 compared to 12 in 2012.

9. Notes to Users

9.1 Release of data on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics

This indicator is released on a yearly basis according to an advance release calendar posted on the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>).

More information on Crime, Justice and Security statistics can be obtained from the website of

Statistics Mauritius and specific information on:

- Judiciary can be accessed at <http://supremecourt.gov.mu>
- Prisons can be accessed at <http://www.gov.mu/portal/site/prisons/menuitem.703fa58c898ac13ff4a9e75b0bb521ca/>

9.2 Caution to users

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 offences like 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) Police statistics are often better indicators of prevalence of law and willingness to report offences than actual prevalence.
- (e) Therefore, surveys on the experience of victimization from the public together with the data from the reported cases can give a more comprehensive picture on the actual number of victims.

9.3 Enquiries

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 : (230) 454-2061 ext 6722 (Prison)
 : (230) 465-1156 (Probation)

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
August 2014

Table 7.1 - Reported offences according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number		% change
	2012	2013	
Homicide and related offences	128	117	-8.6
Intentional homicide (committed)	49	41	
<i>of which murder</i>	30	34	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	13	15	
Non-intentional homicide	66	61	
Assault and related offences	12,900	12,761	-1.1
<i>of which simple assault</i>	12,655	12,504	
Sexual offences	455	588	29.2
<i>of which rape</i>	51	56	
<i>sodomy</i>	58	57	
Property offences	14,323	15,094	5.4
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	964	1,171	21.5
<i>of which bribery by public official</i>	-	4	
<i>bribery of public official</i>	4	2	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	662	660	-0.3
<i>Theft</i>	10,106	10,768	6.6
Automobile theft	449	493	
Robbery	681	631	
Burglary	1,085	1,252	
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	7,891	8,392	
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	5,889	6,385	
<i>Other property offences</i>	2,591	2,495	-3.7
<i>of which damages to property including arson</i>	2,315	2,291	
Drug offences	3,472	3,227	-7.1
Road traffic contraventions	213,686	211,546	-1.0
Other offences	24,918	24,712	-0.8
<i>of which Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Act</i>	1,186	1,237	
Total	269,882	268,045	-0.7

Table 7.2 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number		%
	2012	2013	change
Exceeding speed limit	56,263	66,461	18.1
Driving under influence of liquor	1,692	1,670	-1.3
Driving without due care and attention	1,433	1,630	13.7
Dangerous driving	178	168	-5.6
Bicycle contraventions	258	230	-10.9
Failing to comply with traffic sign	5,384	4,665	-13.4
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	1,522	1,554	2.1
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	2,742	2,571	-6.2
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	13,835	9,201	-33.5
Protective helmet improperly secured	2,342	2,144	-8.5
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	8,572	7,302	-14.8
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	11,455	11,620	1.4
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	1,219	846	-30.6
Driving without licence	1,164	1,113	-4.4
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	23,518	22,196	-5.6
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,114	1,104	-0.9
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	5,982	6,357	6.3
Inoperative insurance policy	1,755	1,318	-24.9
Worn out tyre	4,414	3,796	-14.0
Allowing oil to drop	876	600	-31.5
Parking on double yellow line	4,768	3,317	-30.4
Parking on prohibited area	2,512	2,588	3.0
Parking on footpath/pavement	2,003	1,836	-8.3
Fittings out of order	1,808	1,766	-2.3
No tail light	1,152	1,176	2.1
Inefficient silencer	2,015	1,646	-18.3
Other	53,710	52,671	-1.9
Total	213,686	211,546	-1.0

Table 7.3 - Reported number of victims¹ by district and type of selected offences , Island of Mauritius, 2013

Offences	Number									Total
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	
Homicides	12	22	8	7	11	8	23	3	2	96
Intentional homicide (committed)	3	2	3	5	5	4	12	1	-	35
Intentional homicide (attempted)	3	2	1	1	1	2	3	-	-	13
Non-intentional homicide	6	18	4	1	5	2	8	2	2	48
Assault	1,923	1,211	1,474	1,581	1,379	1,092	2,470	735	637	12,502
<i>of which</i>										
Simple assault	1,854	1,196	1,439	1,554	1,359	1,081	2,415	726	625	12,249
Sexual offences	111	49	60	70	36	23	103	34	49	535
<i>of which</i>										
Rape	7	1	8	4	2	1	13	2	8	46
Sodomy	10	4	5	7	7	1	14	3	4	55
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with mentally handicapped person; with specified person	30	18	10	16	9	10	16	9	17	135
Other offences	185	88	95	124	48	48	185	61	40	874
<i>of which</i>										
Involuntary wounds and blows	139	80	82	110	28	43	143	55	33	713

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

Table 7.4 - Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Island of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Characteristics of victims	2012					2013					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹			
	Committed	Attempted		Committed	Attempted						
Sex											
Total	29	15	60	12,606	418	35	13	48	12,502	535	
Male	19	10	53	7,165	57	24	11	38	7,069	66	
Female	10	5	7	5,441	361	11	2	10	5,433	469	
Age group (years)											
0-15	1	-	1	606	238	-	1	2	668	317	
16-24	2	4	7	2,845	95	4	4	5	2,759	114	
25-34	6	6	12	3,531	37	6	-	8	3,387	57	
35-44	8	2	8	2,596	24	6	3	7	2,580	32	
45-54	6	3	15	1,736	8	8	3	5	1,760	8	
55 & over	6	-	15	1,239	6	11	2	20	1,346	7	
Not available	-	-	2	53	10	-	-	1	2	-	
Activity Status											
Employed	15	12	33	7,632	70	19	6	19	7,350	87	
Student	-	1	3	970	250	-	1	3	1,057	309	
Housewife	1	1	-	328	3	-	-	-	256	4	
Retired	3	-	11	646	2	7	2	16	711	6	
Disabled	-	-	-	6	2	1	-	-	1	1	
Other	9	1	10	2,986	88	7	4	9	3,126	128	
Not available	1	-	3	38	3	1	-	1	1	-	
Relationship to offender											
Spouse	4	2	-	2,584	29	5	-	-	2,524	19	
Father/ mother	1	-	-	456	2	2	1	-	491	-	
Child	-	-	-	249	16	-	-	1	248	31	
Other relative	5	2	1	2,429	65	2	1	-	2,383	71	
Not related	19	9	59	6,874	303	26	11	47	6,856	414	
Not available	-	2	-	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Location of incident											
Private-household	17	3	1	6,017	224	21	2	-	6,002	294	
Educational-institution	-	-	-	167	11	-	-	-	180	14	
Commercial area	-	-	-	289	5	1	1	-	406	14	
Hotel/bungalow	-	-	-	66	8	-	-	-	59	17	
Public road	4	9	56	3,996	33	4	7	44	3,815	64	
Public beach	-	-	1	94	13	1	-	-	97	11	
Other places	8	3	2	1,974	121	8	3	4	1,943	121	
Not available	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	
Area type											
Urban	14	7	18	4,490	172	15	6	14	4,393	214	
Rural	15	8	42	8,116	246	20	7	34	8,109	321	

¹ Non-intentional homicides

Table 7.5 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number	
	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	6	6
<i>of which Intentional homicide(committed)</i>	5	5
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	1	-
Assault and related offences	252	209
<i>of which simple assault</i>	247	205
Sexual offences	76	97
<i>of which rape</i>	3	2
Property offences	294	199
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	4	6
<i>Theft</i>	248	168
<i>Other property offences</i>	42	25
Drug offences	34	45
Road traffic offences	812	795
Other offences	267	142
Total	1,741	1,493

Table 7.6 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

	2012		2013							
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
General crime involving Juveniles	698	20	-	-	718	563	16	-	-	579
Crimes ¹	212	11	-	-	223	156	9	-	-	165
<i>of which drug offences</i>	14	1	-	-	15	17	1	-	-	18
Misdemeanours ¹	486	9	-	-	495	407	7	-	-	414
<i>of which drug offences</i>	18	0	-	-	18	26	-	-	-	26
Contraventions involving Juveniles²	927	15	-	-	942	838	15	-	-	853
Juvenile offenders	776	23	725	74	799	635	17	592	60	652
Crimes ¹	248	14	251	11	262	202	10	200	12	212
<i>of which drug offences</i>	14	2	15	1	16	17	1	18	0	18
Misdemeanours ¹	528	9	474	63	537	433	7	392	48	440
<i>of which drug offences</i>	18	0	18	0	18	27	0	26	1	27
Juvenile contraveners²	927	15	930	12	942	826	15	838	3	841
Juvenile delinquency rate³	6.9	5.1	12.2	1.3	6.8	5.6	3.7	9.9	1.0	5.5

Note: Rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

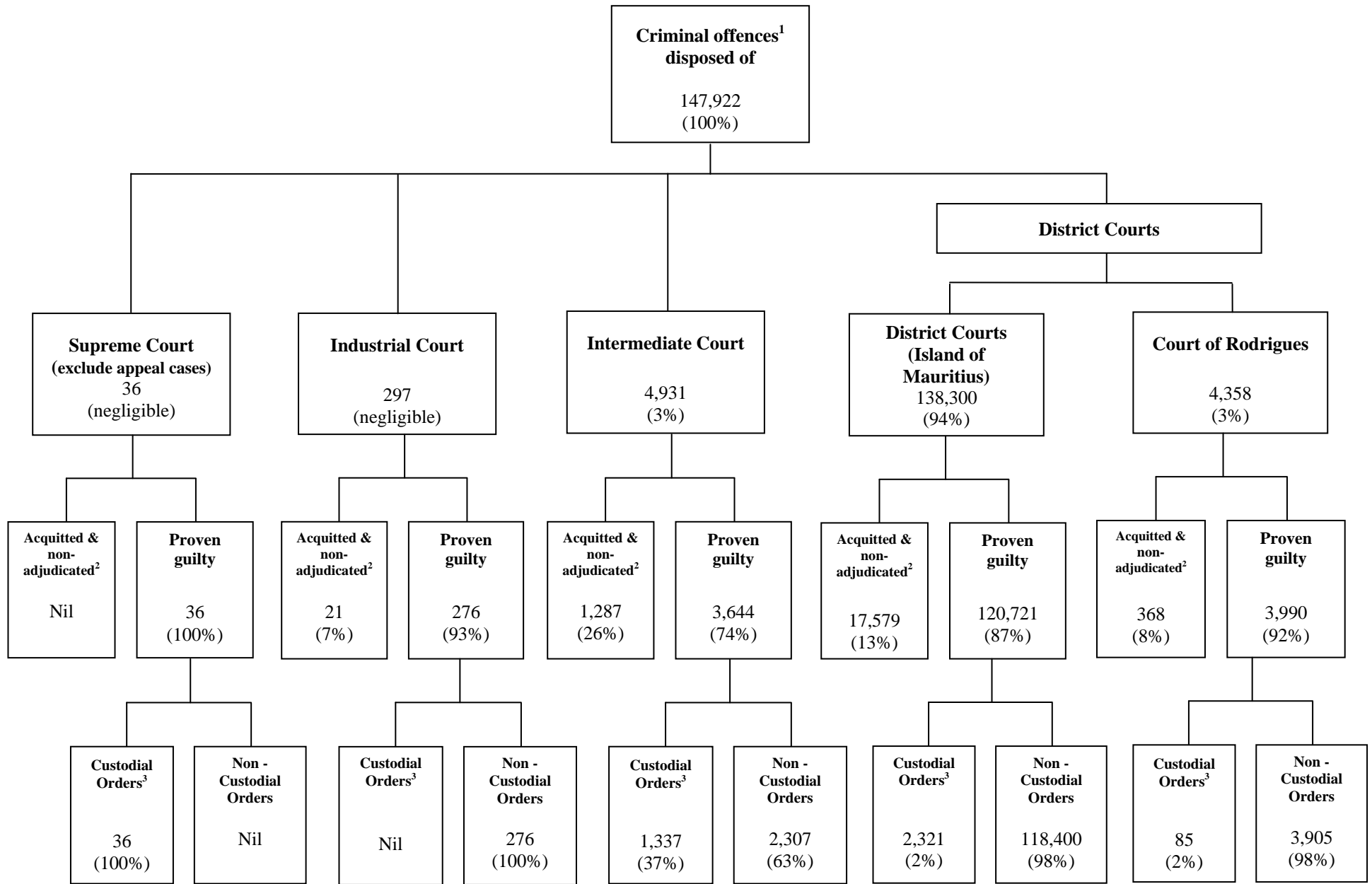
¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

² Excludes contraventions established by camera

³ Rate per 1,000 mid year juvenile population and exclude contraveners

- Not applicable

Figure 6.2 - Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

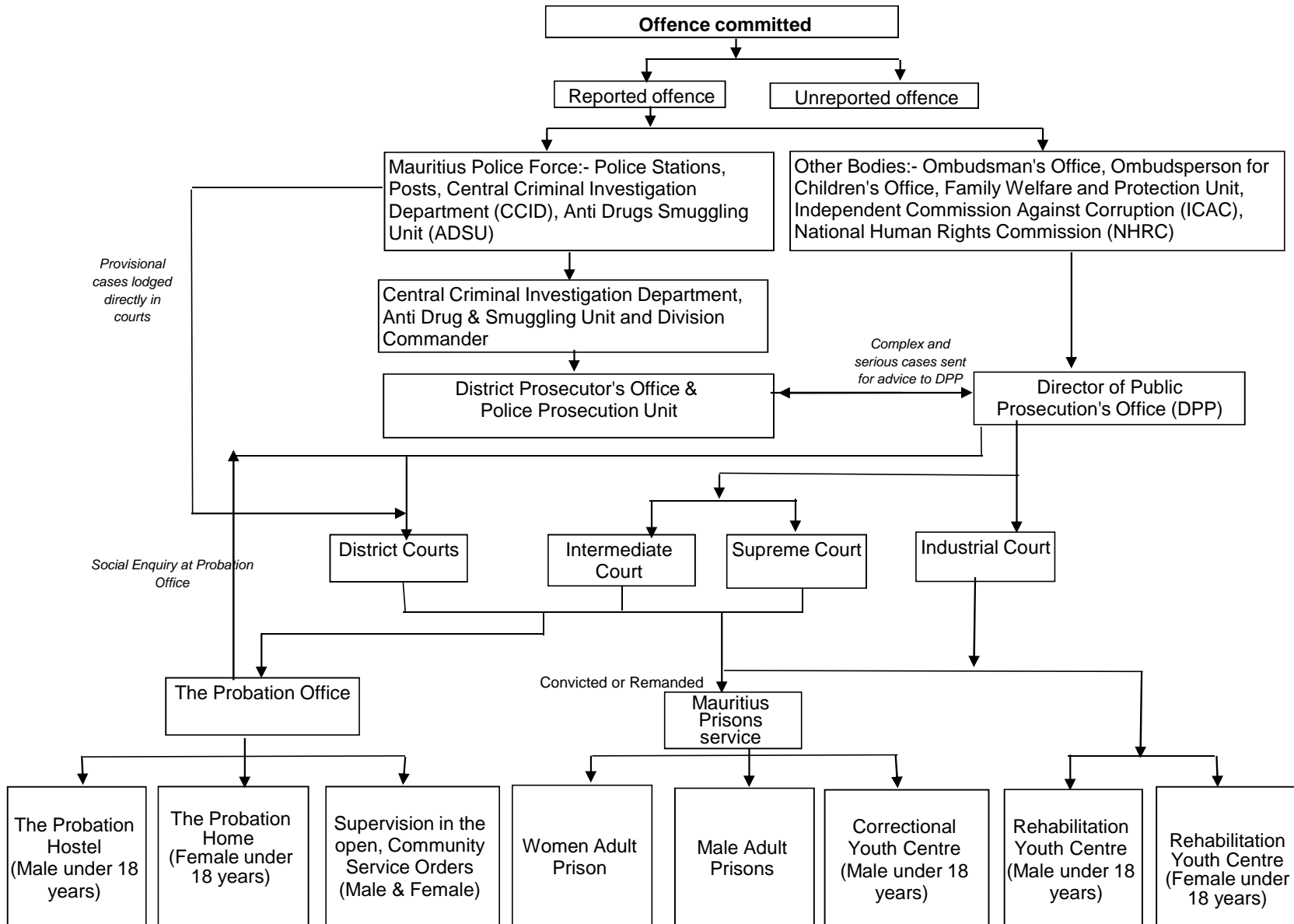


¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

² Acquitted means dismissed and non-adjudicated means struck out & Nolle Prosequi

³ Custodial Orders comprise imprisonment and detention in Rehabilitation & Correctional Youth Centres

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. **Acquitted** means dismissed.
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 (least serious offences) are defined as offences that are punishable by:**
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine not exceeding 10,000 rupees.
9. **Crime as stated in CMPHS Survey 2013** included all lawful offences.
10. **Crimes (most serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) penal servitude;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
11. **Criminal case** is a case dealing with an offender indicted for a public offence.
12. **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.
13. **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.
14. **Drug offence rate** is defined as the number of reported drug offences per 1,000 population.
15. **Embezzlement** is defined as the wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.

16. **Fine defaulters** are convicts 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.
17. **Fraud** is defined as the acquisition of another person's property by deception.
18. **Intentional homicide** is defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide and abortion.
19. **Juvenile** is defined as person aged below 18 years.
20. **Juvenile delinquency rate** is defined as the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile population.
21. **Misdemeanours (less serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
22. **Non-adjudicated** is the formal withdrawal of charge(s) by the Police, Director of Public Prosecutions or Attorney-General or by the courts; it includes nolle prosequi and struck out.
23. **Primary sampling units** are the scientific (non-administrative) demarcation of regions of the Republic of Mauritius and comprise an average of 250-300 households.
24. **Prison occupancy level** is defined as the prison population divided by the prison capacity (number of beds).
25. **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.
26. **Robbery** is defined as the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
27. **Police Brutality** refers to act of violence by police officers against offenders, victims, witnesses and to the public in general. Act of violence could mean beating, using harsh language, etc.
28. **Property offence** includes theft, fraud, embezzlement, damage to property, and illegal possession of property and stolen goods.
29. **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 (least development) to 1 (most development).
30. **Sexual offence** is defined as sexual intercourse or assault without valid consent.
31. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.
32. **Victim** is referred to as a person who has been affected by an unlawful offence committed by another person.