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OF
CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY
STATISTICS - 2013**

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**DIGEST
OF
CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY
STATISTICS - 2013**

DIGEST OF CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY STATISTICS, 2013

FOREWORD

This is the sixth issue of a digest of Statistics Mauritius on crime, justice and security statistics. It covers statistics from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS), and the Probation and After-care Service for 2013 for the Republic of Mauritius. It also includes statistics on public perception on crime and victimisation, based on the data collected by Statistics Mauritius at the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey in 2013.

This digest has been prepared with the contribution of the Mauritius Police Force, the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prisons Services, and the Probation and After-care Services. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

This publication is available on the website at <http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>.

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Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2013

Introduction

This issue of the “Digest of Crime, Justice and Security statistics, 2013” covers statistics from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS), and the Probation and After-care Service for 2013. It also includes statistics on public perception on crime and victimisation, based on the data collected by Statistics Mauritius (SM) at the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) in 2013.

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

To assist in interpreting the figures, a summary of criminal offences disposed of in 2013 is at Annex I, a reference chart of the flow through the criminal justice system at Annex II and a glossary of terms at Annex III. At Annex IV is an extract of the questionnaire used for the collection of data on public perception at the CMPHS 2013.

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; many offenders are sentenced for more than one offence; or two offenders may be convicted of the same 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 offences 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. 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.

An overview

1. Public perception on crime and victimisation

1.1 Primary objective

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.

The primary objective of collecting the data was to gauge:

- (i) The public's feeling about safety and security in relation to the extent and evolution of crime in their neighbourhood and in the country in general analysed by their socio-economic profile.
- (ii) The extent of theft occurring in the country, the proportion reported at the police and the satisfaction of victims with the way the police handles cases.

1.2 Methodology and coverage

Data collection and frequency

Face to face interviews of household members are carried out by qualified and experienced interviewers recruited by the office on a monthly basis in 2013.

Scope and coverage of collection

All private Mauritian households in the islands of Mauritius and Rodrigues are covered.

Sampling method

A Stratified two-stage sampling design is used. At the first stage, Primary Sampling Units (PSUs) are selected with probability proportional to size and at the second stage, a fixed number of households is selected from each selected PSU.

The Relative Development Index (RDI) is used as the spatial stratification factor and is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education, and employment derived from the 2011 Housing and Population Census. A set of RDIs for administrative regions has been published in the series "Economic and Social Indicators" - Issue No. 977.

The second stage stratification criteria are community, household size and average monthly expenditure of the household.

Sample size

A sample of 5,640 households was selected for the interview on the module ‘Safety and Security’.

Questionnaire

The CMPHS questionnaire comprises three modules: a basic module common to all rounds of the survey covering the general characteristics of the population (b) a second module covering labour force with in-depth investigation and a core set of questions which are kept constant at all rounds of the survey and (c) a third module grouping other topics of interest but investigated in less details. In 2013, one of the topics was Safety and Security and the main findings are given below.

Estimation and reliability of results

Estimates worked out from household survey data are inevitably subject to sampling variability since they are based on information collected from only a sample of households rather than from all households.

1.3 Main findings**1.3.1 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 (Table 1.1).
- (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%) (Table 1.2).
- (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) (Table 1.3).

1.3.2 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.

1.3.2.1 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 (Table 1.4).

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

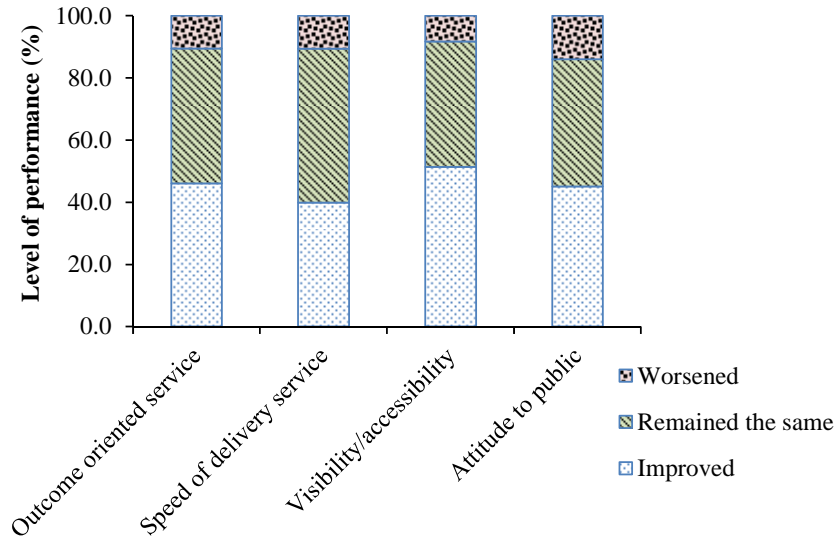
- 45% were females,
- 62% were married, and
- 67% lived in rural areas (Table 1.5).

1.3.2.2 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 respondents who were interviewed, 46 thought that the performance of the Police Force has improved against 11 who thought that the performance has worsened (Table 1.6). 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%) (Table 1.7). The worsening of the attitude of the police towards the public was stated by 14% of the respondents (Table 1.6).

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



1.3.2.3 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 (Tables 1.8 & 1.9).

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

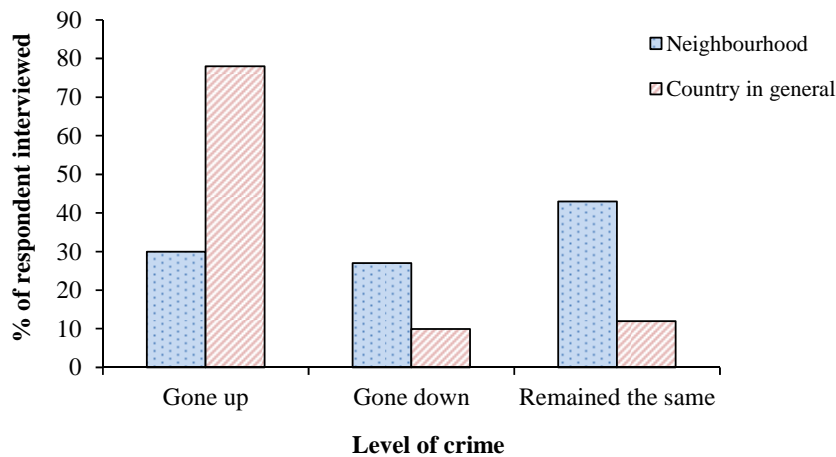
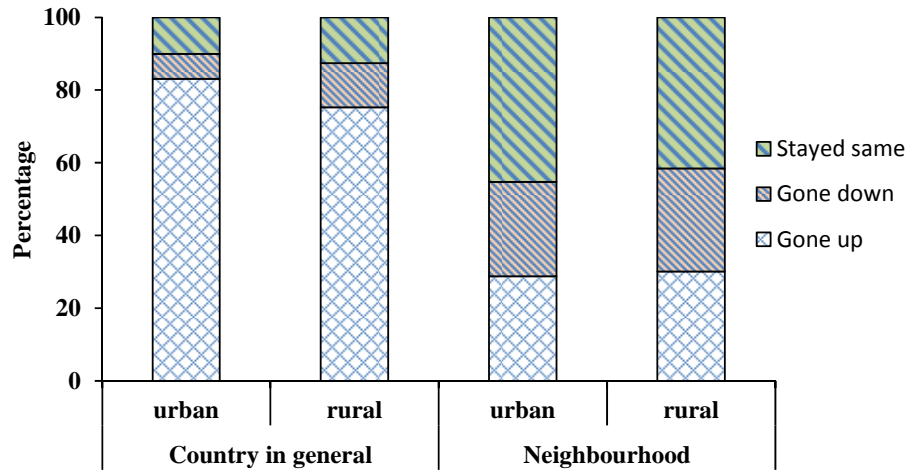


Figure 1.3 - Public perception of crime level in neighbourhood and in the country in general by urban and rural regions, 2013



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

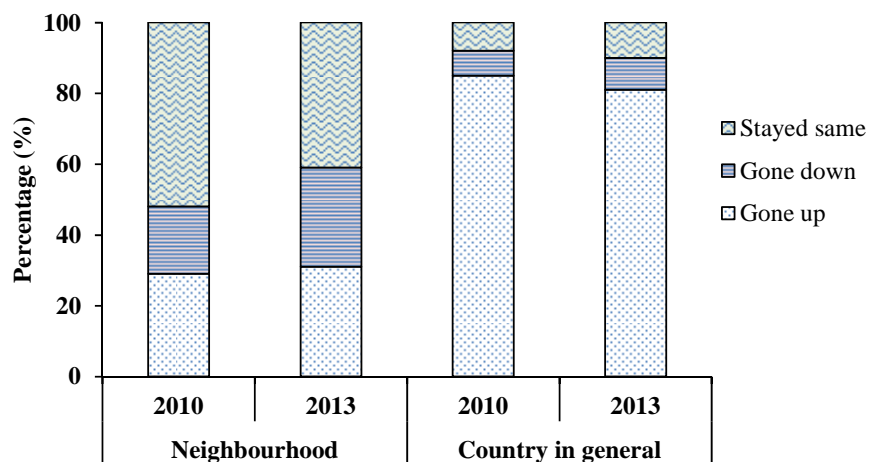
(i) 28% of respondents thought that crime level had increased in both their neighbourhood and in the country in general;

(ii) 6% of respondents felt that crime level had 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.

(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



1.3.2.4 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 (Table 1.10). Those thinking that it was not a problem at all decreased by 7 percentage points from 30% in 2009 to 23% in 2013.

1.3.3 Victimisation

1.3.3.1 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, 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 for 'support given' (72%) followed by 'attitude towards you and/or the situation' (66%) and 'time taken to react' (62%) (Table 1.11).
- 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%) (Table 1.12).

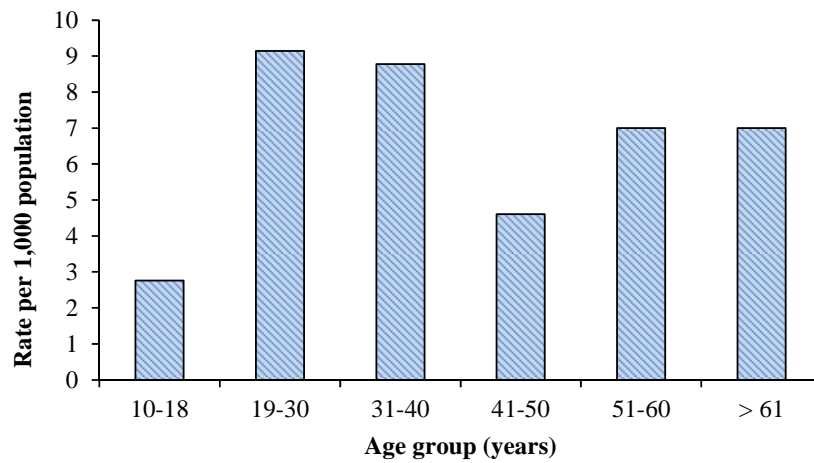
¹ Related offences include attempted theft of vehicles, parts and accessories

1.3.3.2 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 increases from 13% in 2010 to 17% in 2013 were noted in the most advantaged regions (see glossary for definition of Regional Development Index).
- (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%) (Table 1.11).
- (f) The most common reason stated by the heads of households for not reporting household burglaries and attempted ones was that 'it was too trivial' (64%) followed by 'stolen goods will not be recovered' (35%) (Table 1.12).

1.3.3.3 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 1,000 persons robbed in 2013, 4 were males and 3 were females; those aged more than 60 years were 7 (Table 1.13).

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 (Table 1.11).
- (f) The 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%) (Table 1.12).

2. Police Statistics

2.1 Reported cases according to police classification

2.1.1 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.

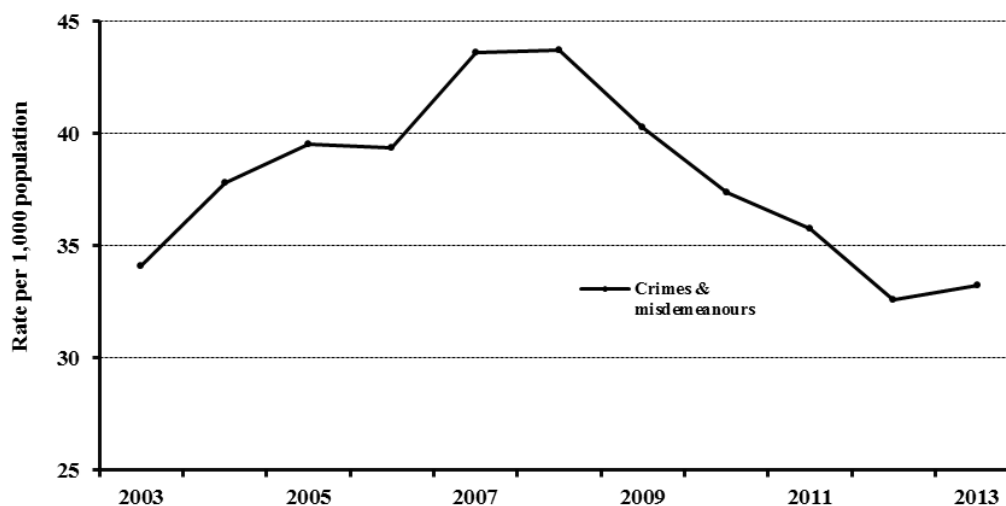
Cases reported at the police dropped slightly by 0.5% from 332,840 in 2012 to 331,178 in 2013.

- (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).

General level of crime increases slightly

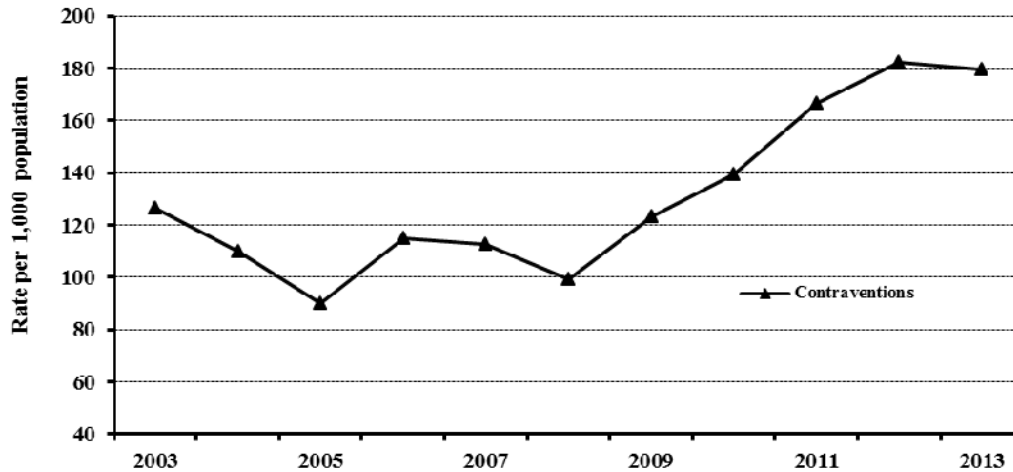
- (b) Compared to 2000, the general level of crime was on a rising trend to reach a peak in 2008 when the offence rate (excluding contraventions) was 44 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to around 33 per 1,000 population in 2012 and 2013. Between 2012 and 2013, the general level of crime 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



2.1.2 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% was noted in attempted suicide cases from 415 in 2012 to 412 in 2013 (Table 2.1).

2.2 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications

2.2.1 Overview of crime situation

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

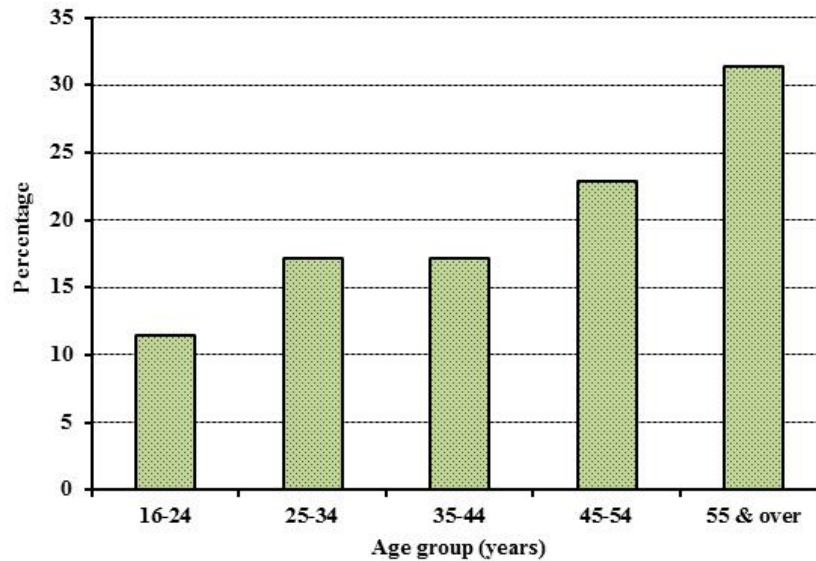
2.2.2 Homicide

- (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 (Table 2.5).



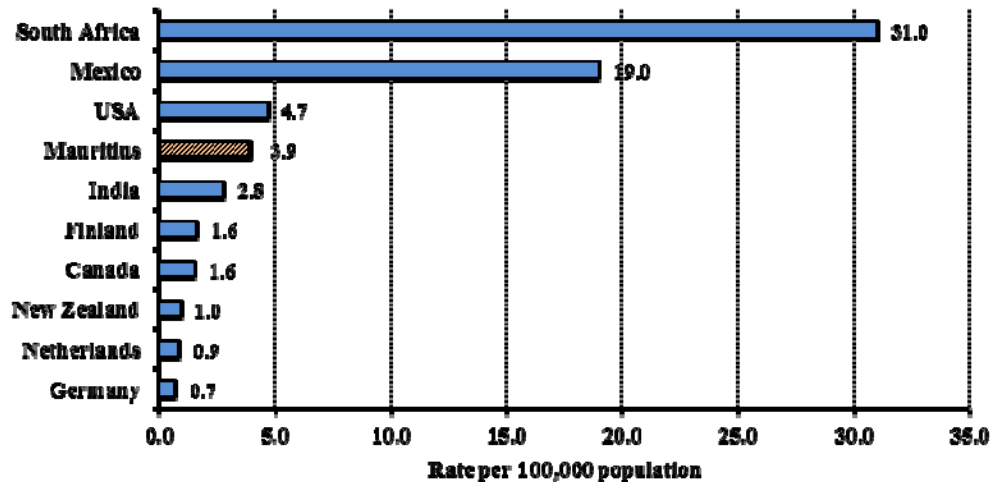
- (b) From 2012 to 2013, intentional homicide committed decreased by 16% from 49 to 41. Consequently, the rate per 100,000 population went down from 3.9 to 3.3.
- (c) In 2013, the number of victims of intentional homicides committed in the Island of Mauritius was 35 (Tables 2.6 & 2.7), of whom:
- (i) 69% were males;
 - (ii) 54% were aged 45 years & over and another 34% aged between 25 and 44 years;
 - (iii) 9 victims were related to their offenders;
 - (iv) 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);
 - (v) 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



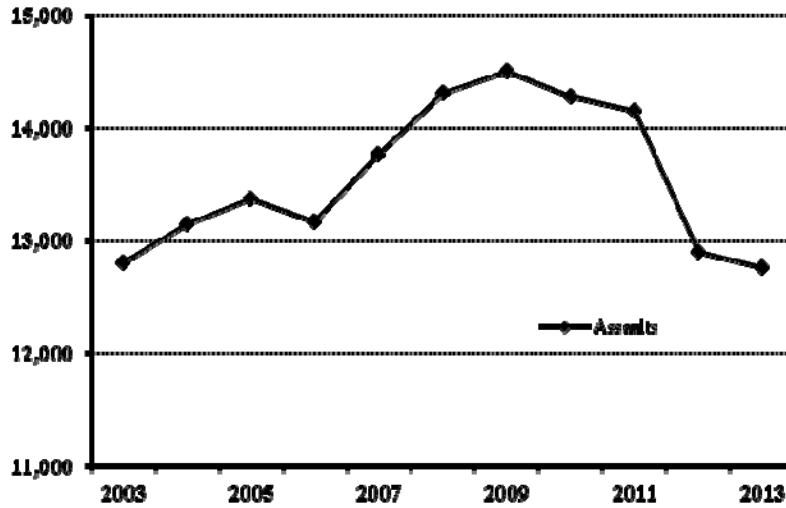
(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

2.2.3 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 (Table 2.5). 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.

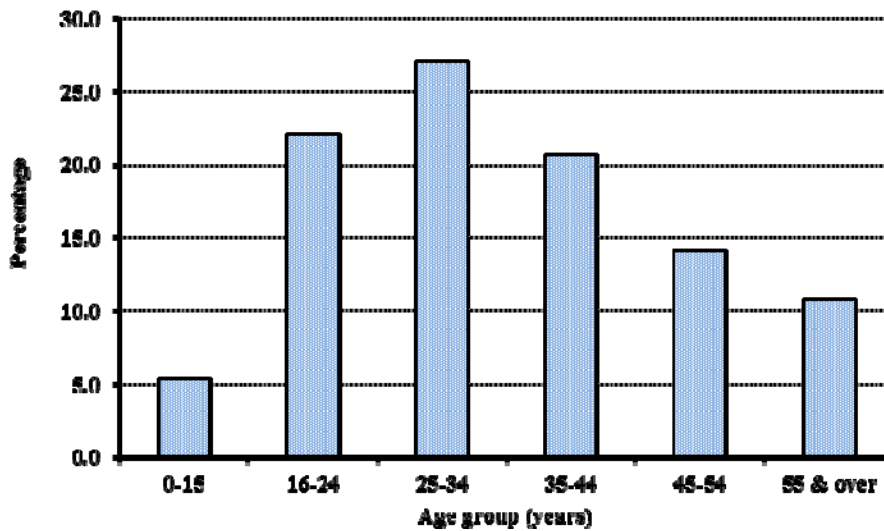
Figure 2.6 - Total Assaults, Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2013



(c) Out of the 12,502 victims of assaults registered in 2013 for the Island of Mauritius (Tables 2.6 & 2.7):

- (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;

Figure 2.7 - Victims of Assaults by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2013

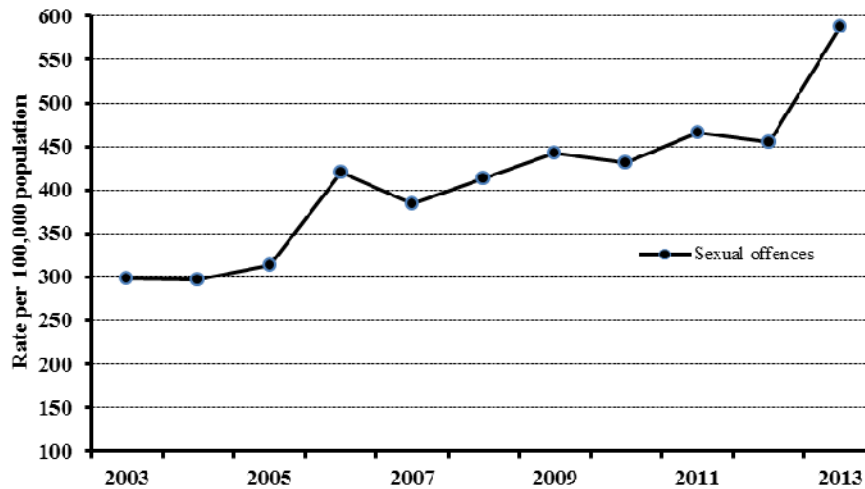


2.2.4 Sexual offences

(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 (Table 2.5).

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



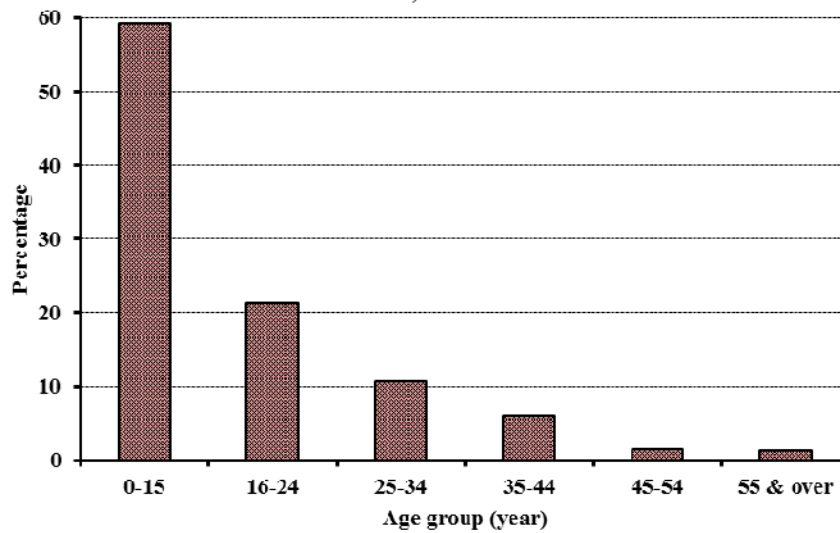
- (b) The high increase in sexual offences was driven by increases of 63% among sexual offences under the Child Protection Act (CPA)¹, 32% in sexual intercourse with minor under 16 and 10% in rape.
- (c) The rate of sexual offences per 100,000 population was 47 in 2013 compared to 36 in 2012.

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 (Tables 2.6 & 2.7), 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



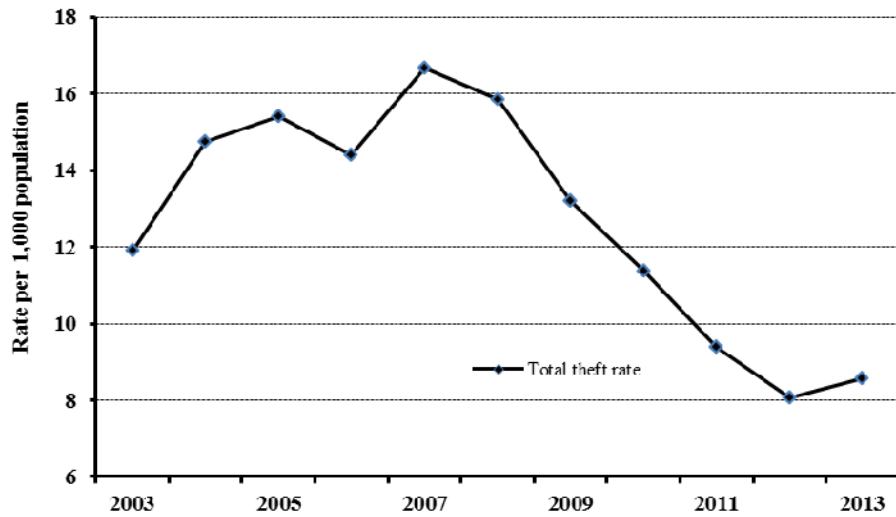
2.2.5 Property offences

- (a) There were 15,094 property offences in 2013 (Table 2.5). 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



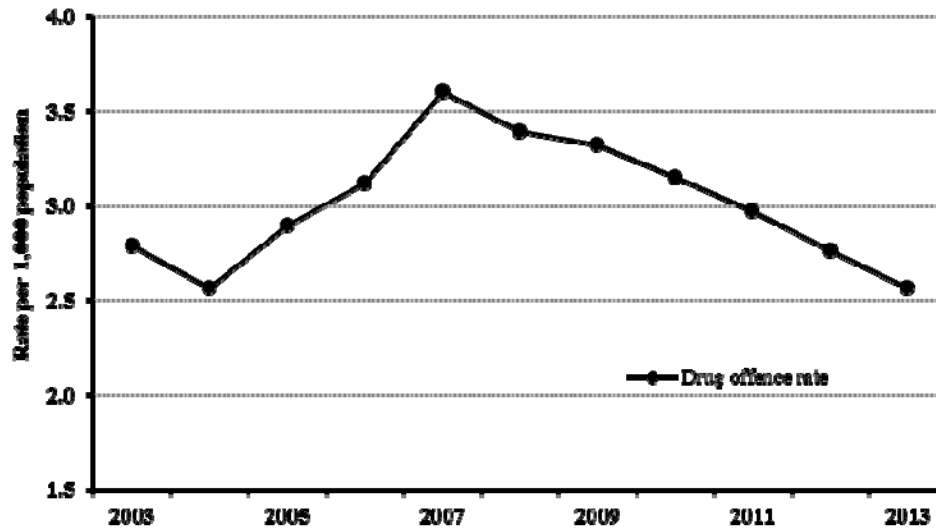
- (c) Thefts have been rising since 2002 to reach a maximum (rate of 17 per 1,000 population) in 2007. Thereafter, the trend reversed with a drastic fall of 50% from 2008 to 2012 resulting in a drop in the theft rate from 16 to 8 per 1,000 population. It rose to 9 in 2013.

2.2.6 Drug offences

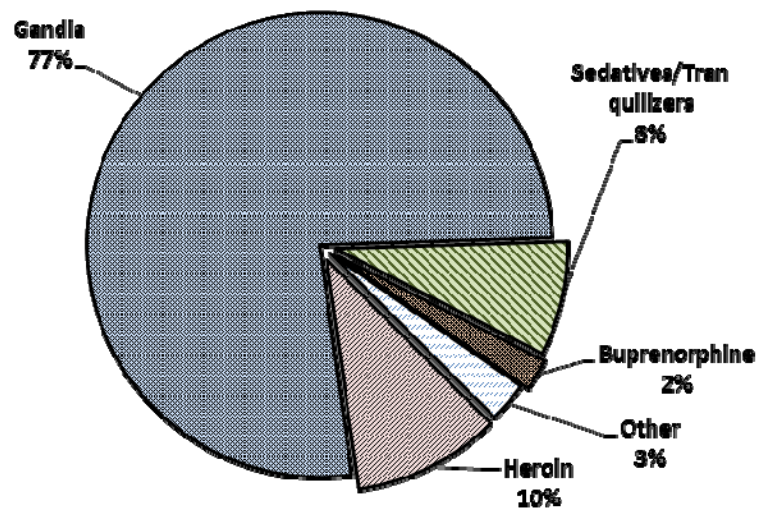
All drugs

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 (Table 2.8).

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 2.9).

Importation of drugs

- (e) 41 cases for importation of drugs were detected in 2013 compared to 19 in 2012 (Table 2.8).
- (f) From 2012 to 2013, cases for importation of heroin and gandia doubled from 8 to 15 and from 6 to 12 respectively. 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.

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.

2.2.7 Road traffic offences

Contraventions

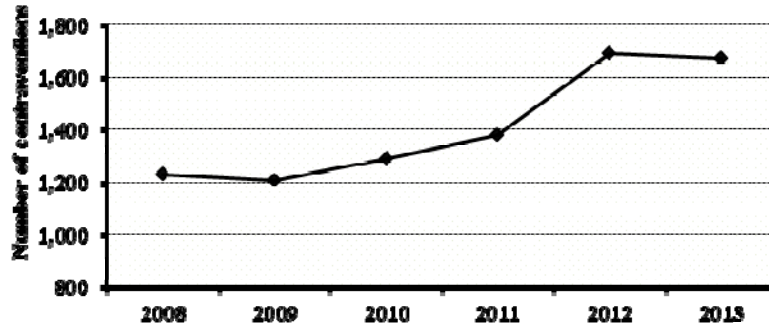
- (a) The number of road traffic contraventions registered decreased slightly by 1% from 213,686 in 2012 to 211,546 in 2013 (Table 2.12).
- (b) Road traffic contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' rose by 18% from 56,263 in 2012 to 66,461 in 2013.

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

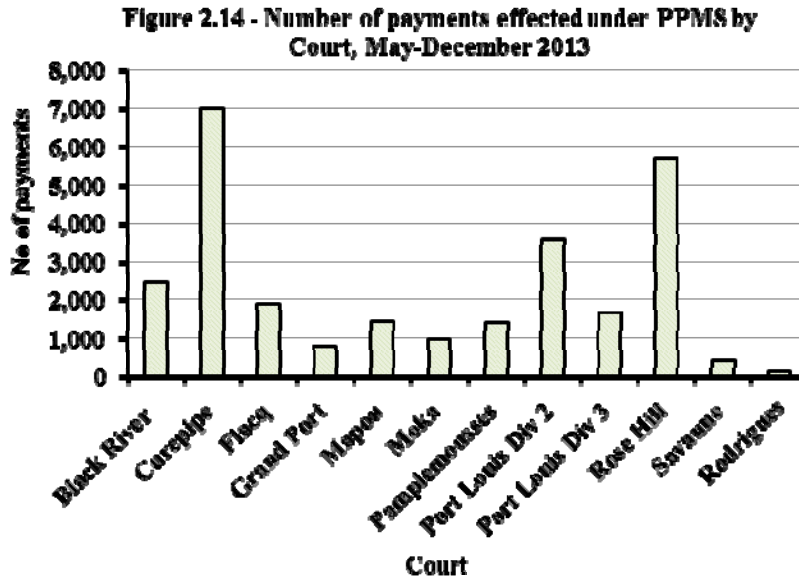


- (d) Conversely, the number of offences for driving without due care increased by 14% from 1,433 to 1,630.

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 (Tables 2.13 - 2.15).



- (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 and 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 2.16).

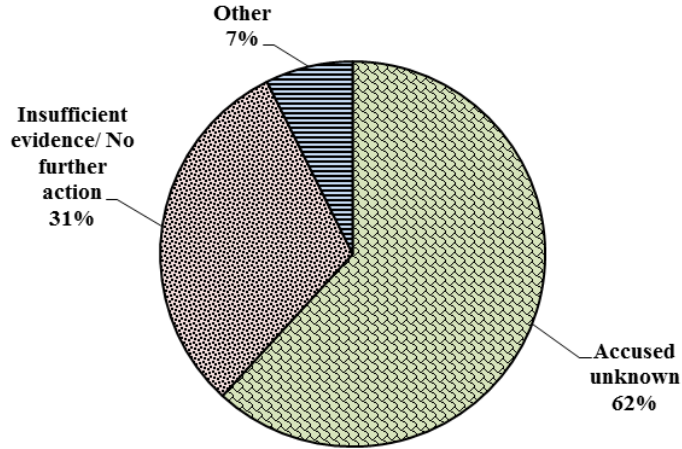
2.3 Investigation and prosecution

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.

2.3.1 Status of offences

In 2013, 45,083 offences were investigated by the police, of which 27,117 (60%) were taken to court for prosecution. The remaining 17,966 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 (Tables 2.20 & 2.21).

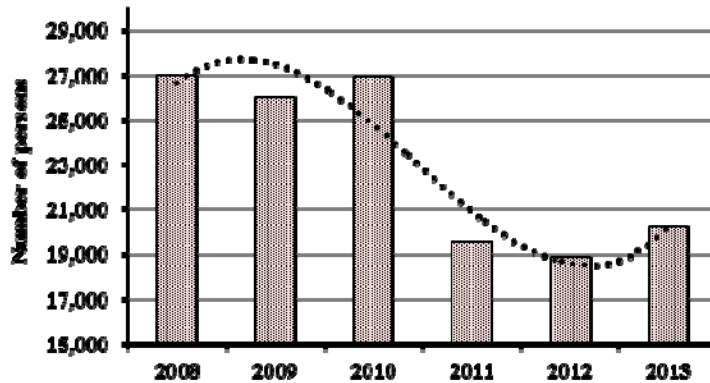
Figure 2.15 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



2.3.2 Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned

(a) The number of persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in 2013 increased by 7% to 20,195 from 18,883 in 2012 (Tables 2.22).

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

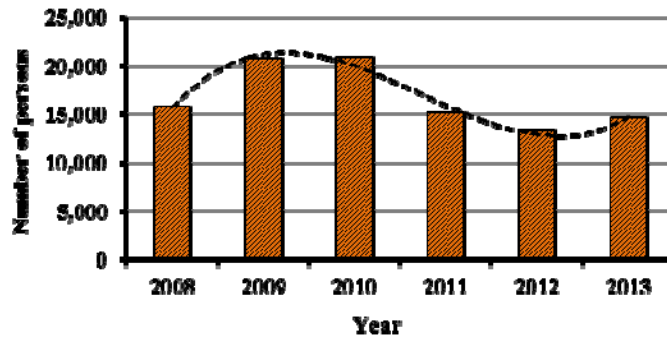


(b) In 2013, of all the 20,195 persons whom police suspected, arrested or cautioned in the course of criminal investigations, 18% were for murder, rape or larceny aggravating circumstances (violence); 74% for simple assault, larceny of cellular phones, larceny from motor vehicles, etc; and 8% for drug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

2.3.3 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 (Tables 2.23).

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



- (b) 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 in the number of persons prosecuted for sexual offences from 252 to 365.

2.4 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 (Table 2.24).
- (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 (Table 2.25).

2.5 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 (Table 2.26).

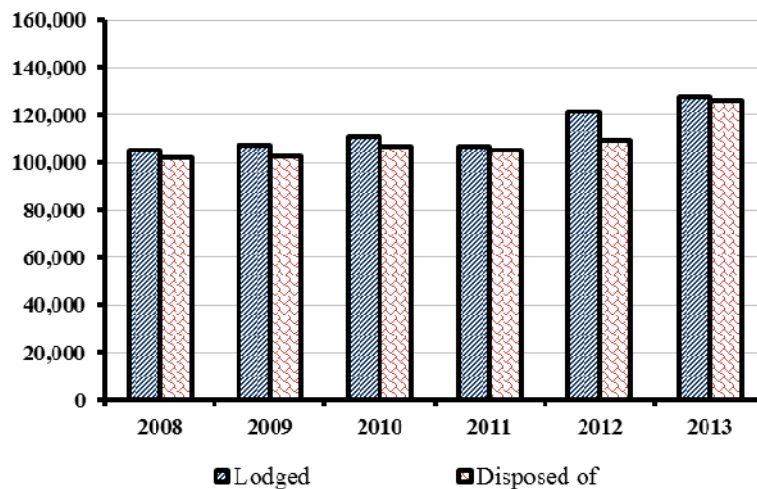
3. Judiciary statistics

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.

3.1 Criminal cases lodged and disposed of

- (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 (Table 3.1).
- (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.

3.2 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.
- (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 (Table 3.2).

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.

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.

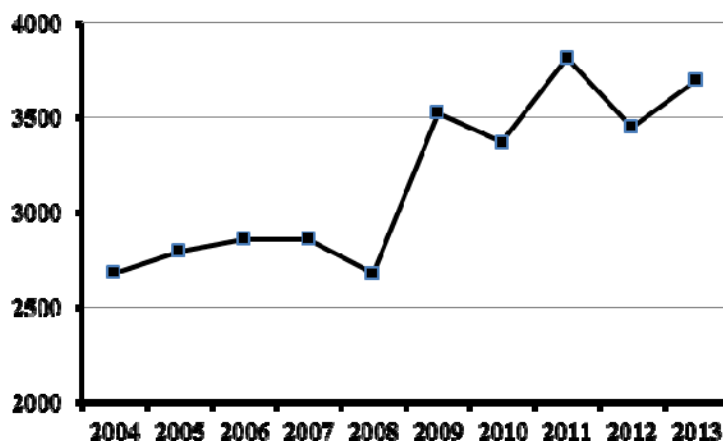
Sexual offences

- (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%).

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**



3.3 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%) (Table 3.3).
- (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.

3.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of court rooms increased from 52 in 2012 to 53 in 2013 (Table 3.7).
- (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 (Table 3.8). Among them, there were 76 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge in 2013.

3.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

The actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 455 Million for the year 2013 (Table 3.9). Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.4%.

4. 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.

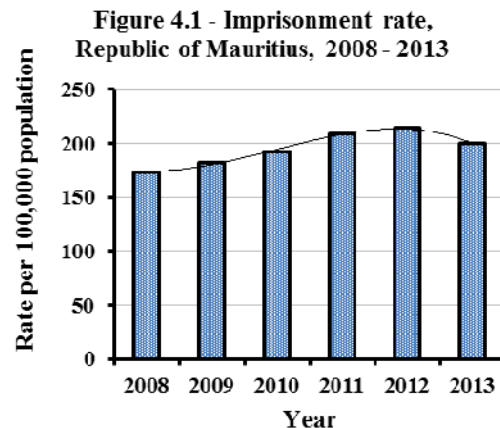
4.1 Imprisonment

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.

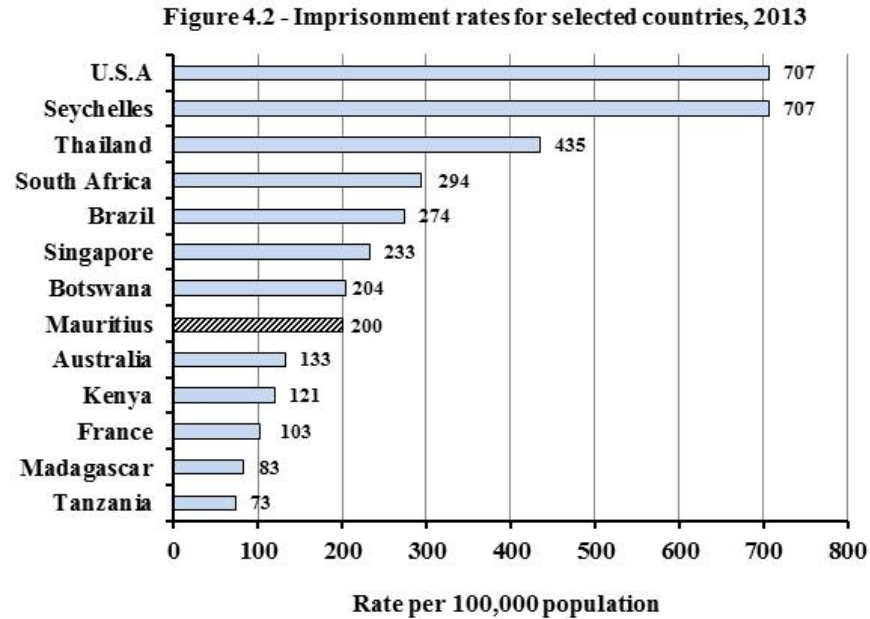
- (a) In 2013, the daily average prison population was 2,514 detainees (Table 4.1).
- (b) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
 - (i) 65 were convicts and 35 were on remand and awaiting trial;
 - (ii) 93 were male adults, 5 were female adults and the rest were male juveniles.
- (c) The daily average 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)

4.2 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.

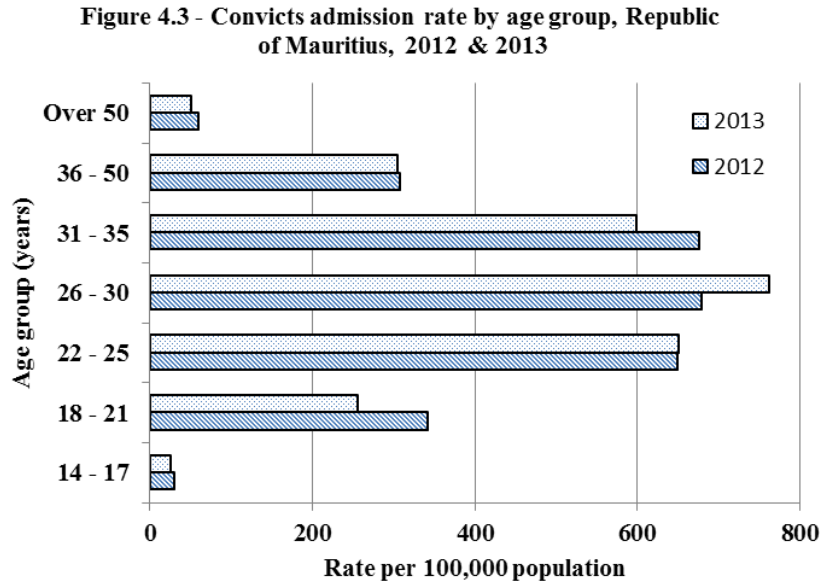
4.3 Admission of convicts

4.3.1 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 (Table 4.3).
- (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.



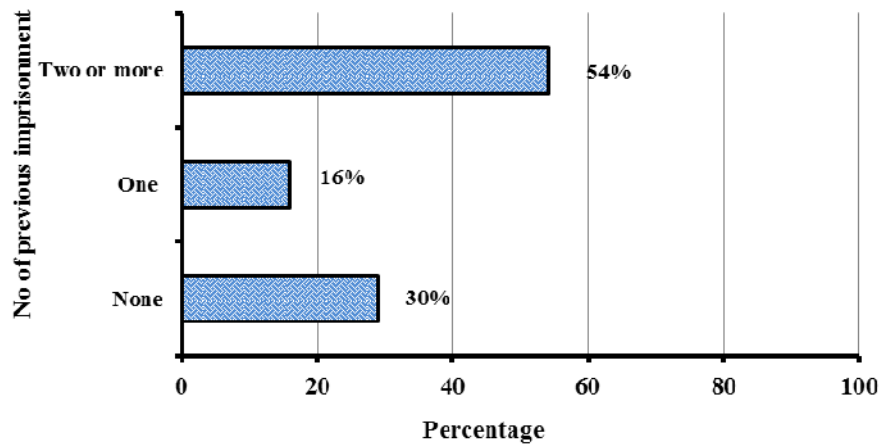
4.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences

- (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 (Table 4.4).
- (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%).

4.3.3 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 (Table 4.6). An adult is a person aged 18 years and above.
- (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.

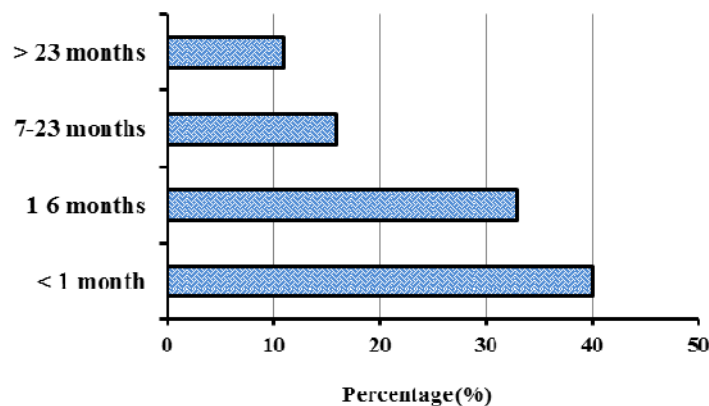
Figure 4.4 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013



4.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

- 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 (Table 4.7).
- 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%.
- None of the convicts was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2012 and 2013.

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

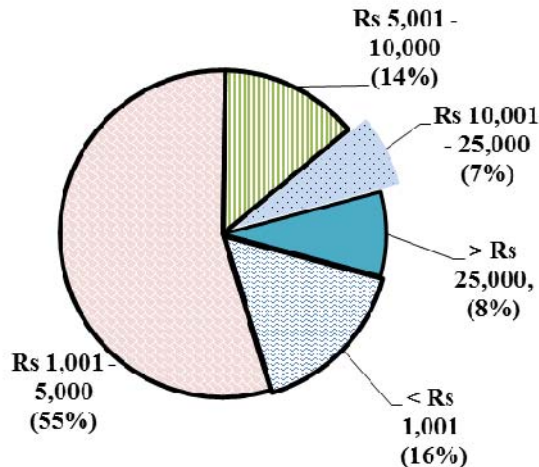


4.3.5 Fine defaulters

- 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 (Table 4.8).

- (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.

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



4.4 Number of escapes from prison custody

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

4.5 Detention institutions and staff

4.5.1 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) The prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,151 officers (1,063 males and 88 females) for a daily average of 2,514 detainees (2,378 males and 136 females) in 2013 (Table 4.14).

4.5.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff

- (a) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2013, one for male and one for female.
- (b) 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 (Table 4.15).

4.6 Expenditure

4.6.1 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% (Table 4.16).
- (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.

4.6.2 Expenditure of the RYC

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

5. 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.

5.1 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).
- (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.

5.2 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.

- (a) The offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 5% to 512 in 2013 from 487 in 2012 (Table 5.3).
- (b) In 2013, the majority (93%) of the offenders were males.

5.3 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 75 (26 males and 49 females), excluding administrative and supporting staff (Table 5.5).

5.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation service was around Rs 60 Million for the year 2013 (Table 5.6). Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.06%.

6. 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.

6.1 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 (Tables 2.17 & 2.18). 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).

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

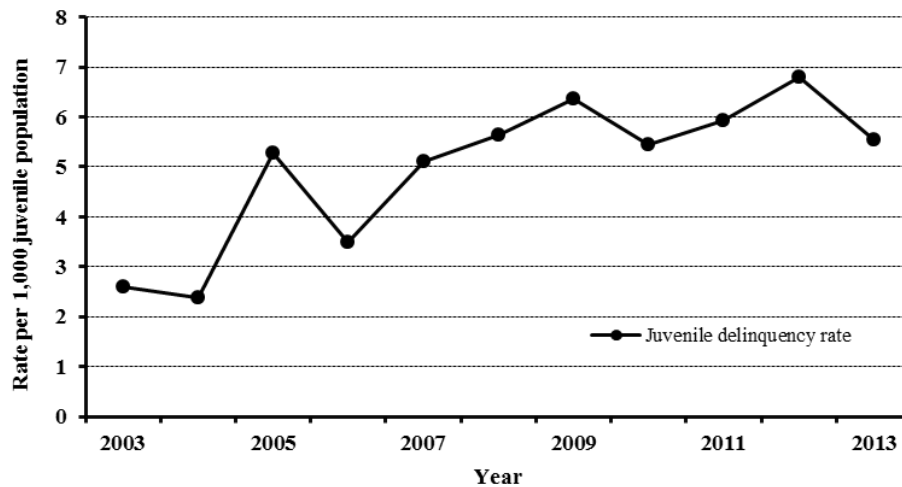
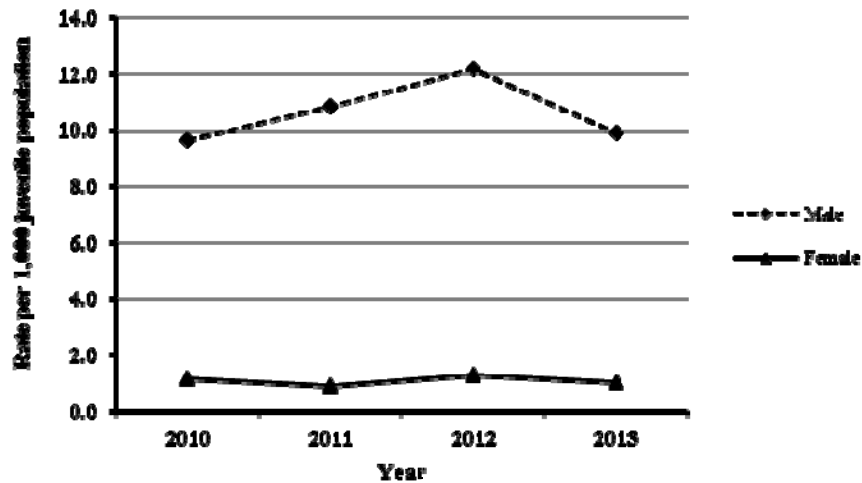


Figure 5.2 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) by sex, 2010-2013



6.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person

- (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 (Table 2.19).
- (b) Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. 62% of victims of simple assaults were boys.

Sexual offences

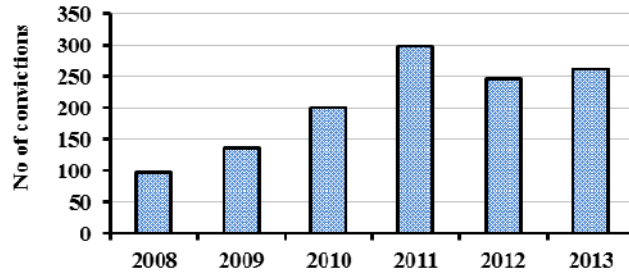
- (c) Victims of sexual offences increased by 37% from 278 in 2012 to 380 in 2013, mainly due to a rise in 'causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution' (40%), sexual intercourse with minor under 16 (33%) and sodomy (17%).
- (d) Juvenile females (90%) were 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.

6.3 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 (Table 3.4).

- (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



6.4 Juvenile detainees

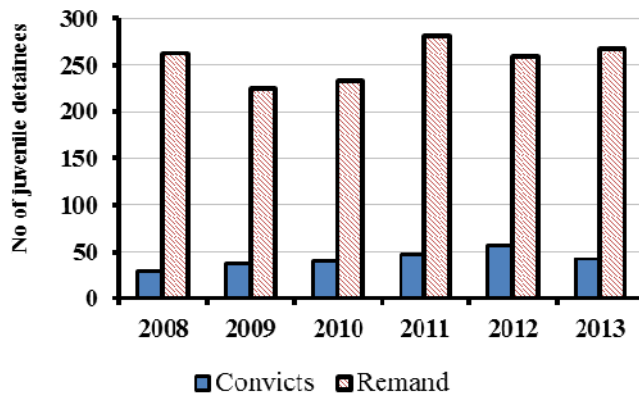
6.4.1 Overview of juvenile detention

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



6.4.2 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 (Table 4.10).
- (b) 75% of the 20 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2013 had committed theft (Table 4.11).
- (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.

6.4.3 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.

- (a) In 2013, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 143 (68 boys and 75 girls), down by 8% from 156 in 2012 (Table 4.12).
- (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 (Table 4.13).

6.4.4 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.

6.5 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.

SECTION 1

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON CRIME
AND VICTIMISATION**

CMPHS 2013

Table 1.1 - Location of face to face contact(s) with police officers on duty by level of satisfaction in their attitude, 2013

Location of contact(s)	Percentage			Total
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Police station/post	87.4	8.6	4.0	100.0
Community policing forums	76.1	10.6	13.3	100.0
Scene of incident/accident	60.0	20.8	19.2	100.0
Road side/traffic centres	76.8	12.0	11.2	100.0
Other	81.7	11.1	7.2	100.0
Average	80.4	11.0	8.6	100.0

Table 1.2 - Request for police assistance by level of satisfaction with respect to time taken by the police to take actions, 2013

Situation	Percentage			Total
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	
Report emergency/life threatening incidents	63.4	26.4	10.2	100.0
Report non emergency incidents	54.0	32.7	13.3	100.0
Seek information only	72.0	14.4	13.6	100.0
Formalities	82.5	9.1	8.4	100.0
Other	75.6	13.8	10.6	100.0
Average	74.5	15.1	10.4	100.0

Table 1.3 - Rating of time taken by the police to answer emergency lines, 2013

Rate	Percentage		
	Male	Female	Total
Very rapid (less than 15 minutes)	31.6	35.5	33.3
Reasonably rapid (15 to less than 30 seconds)	26.4	26.0	26.2
A bit long (30 seconds to 1 minute)	13.5	16.6	14.8
Too long (more than 1 minute)	28.5	21.9	25.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1.4 - Awareness of the Community Policing Forums organised by the police, 2013

Characteristics of those aware	Percentage
Sex	
Male	54.8
Female	45.2
Age group (years)	
16 - 34	38.4
35 - 54	39.6
55 & above	22.0
Area type	
Urban	35.9
Rural	64.1

Table 1.5 - Characteristics of respondents satisfied with the outcome of the Community Policing Forums organised by the police, 2013

Characteristics of those satisfied	Percentage
Sex	
Male	55.4
Female	44.6
Age group (years)	
16 - 34	36.8
35 - 54	39.8
55 & above	23.4
Marital status	
Married/in a union	62.0
Widowed/divorced/separated	9.1
Single	28.9
Area type	
Urban	33.2
Rural	66.8

Table 1.6 - Public perception on the performance of the Police Force, 2013

	Percentage			
	Improved	Remained the same	Worsened	Total
Outcome oriented service	46.0	43.5	10.5	100.0
Speed of service delivery	39.9	49.5	10.6	100.0
Visibility/accessibility	51.4	40.3	8.3	100.0
Attitude towards the public	45.1	40.8	14.1	100.0
Average	45.6	43.5	10.9	100.0

Table 1.7 - Characteristics of respondents who thought of at least one improvement of the Police Force, 2013

Charateristics of those who thought of at least one improvement in the Police Force	Percentage
Sex	
Male	49.8
Female	50.2
Age group (years)	
16 - 34	35.6
35 - 54	39.1
55 & above	25.3
Marital status	
Married/in a union	60.2
Widowed/divorced/separated	12.3
Single	27.5
Area type	
Urban	35.9
Rural	64.1

Table 1.8 - Evolution of crime in neighbourhood over past 12 months, 2013

	Percentage			
	Gone up	Gone down	Stayed same	Total
Sex				
Male	30	27	43	100
Female	29	29	42	100
Age group (years)				
16 - 25	31	28	41	100
26 - 35	31	26	43	100
36 - 45	30	29	41	100
46 - 55	29	27	44	100
56 - 65	29	28	43	100
66 & above	27	26	47	100
Marital status				
Married/in a union	30	27	43	100
Widowed/divorced/separated	29	29	42	100
Single	29	27	44	100
Educational background				
No education	28	27	45	100
Up to primary level	28	30	42	100
Up to secondary level	30	27	43	100
Up to tertiary level	34	22	44	100
Activity status				
Employed	30	27	43	100
Unemployed/inactive	29	27	44	100
Household income group (Rs)				
Up to 10,000	29	33	38	100
10,001 - 20,000	29	29	42	100
20,001 - 30,000	30	27	43	100
30,001 & over	31	24	45	100
Area type				
Urban	29	26	45	100
Rural	30	28	42	100
Total	30	27	43	100

Table 1.9 - Evolution of crime in the country over past 12 months, 2013

	Percentage			
	Gone up	Gone down	Stayed same	Total
Sex				
Male	78	10	12	100
Female	78	10	12	100
Age group (years)				
16 - 25	79	10	11	100
26 - 35	78	10	12	100
36 - 45	77	11	12	100
46 - 55	80	9	11	100
56 - 65	79	11	10	100
66 & above	74	10	16	100
Marital status				
Married/in a union	79	10	11	100
Widowed/divorced/separated	75	10	15	100
Single	79	10	11	100
Educational background				
No education	68	11	21	100
Up to primary level	74	12	14	100
Up to secondary level	80	9	11	100
Up to tertiary level	85	7	8	100
Activity status				
Employed	79	10	11	100
Unemployed/inactive	77	10	13	100
Household income group (Rs)				
Up to 10,000	69	15	16	100
10,001 - 20,000	77	10	13	100
20,001 - 30,000	80	10	10	100
30,001 & over	82	8	10	100
Area type				
Urban	83	7	10	100
Rural	75	12	13	100
Total	78	10	12	100

Table 1.10 - Public perception of police brutality in Mauritius, 2013

	Percentage			
	Serious	Not so serious	Not a problem at all	Total
Sex				
Male	48	31	21	100
Female	45	31	24	100
Age group (years)				
16 - 34	49	31	20	100
35 - 54	47	31	22	100
55 & above	42	31	27	100
Marital status				
Married/in a union	46	31	23	100
Widowed/divorced/separated	42	31	27	100
Single	49	31	20	100
Educational background				
No education	36	31	33	100
Up to primary level	45	31	24	100
Up to secondary level	48	31	21	100
Up to tertiary level	50	30	20	100
Activity status				
Employed	48	31	21	100
Unemployed/inactive	45	31	24	100
Household income group (Rs)				
Up to 10,000	45	31	24	100
10,001 - 20,000	45	31	24	100
20,001 - 30,000	48	30	22	100
30,001 and over	47	31	22	100
Area type				
Urban	51	29	20	100
Rural	43	32	25	100
Total	46	31	23	100

Table 1.11 - Satisfaction with the performance of the police, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

	Percentage		
	Vehicle related theft	Household burglary	Personal theft
Time taken to react	62	61	69
Attitude towards you and/or the situation	66	70	64
Support given	72	62	64
Outcome of police intervention	46	39	45
Other reason	3	5	10

Table 1.12 - Reasons for not reporting to the police, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

Reasons	Percentage		
	Vehicle related theft	Household burglary	Personal theft
Too trivial	59	64	37
Stolen goods will not be recovered	23	35	61
No trust in the police	14	13	9
Fear of reprisal	4	10	14
Other reason	22	10	13

Table 1.13 - Victims of personal theft or attempted theft, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

Victim	Rate ¹
Sex	
Male	4
Female	3
Age group (years)	
10 - 18	3
19 - 30	9
31 - 40	9
41 - 50	5
51 - 60	7
61 & over	7
Educational background	
No education	6
Up to primary level	7
Up to secondary level	7
Up to tertiary level	5

¹ Rate per 1,000 population

SECTION 2

POLICE STATISTICS

Table 2.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Cases	2010			2011			2012			2013			Number
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	
Crimes ¹	5,065	195	5,260	4,563	228	4,791	4,231	242	4,473	4,623	264	4,887	
<i>of which drug offences</i>	640	71	711	673	64	737	630	103	733	589	66	655	
Misdemeanours ¹	40,492	991	41,483	39,093	934	40,027	35,474	954	36,428	35,911	1,059	36,970	
<i>of which drug offences</i>	3,199	33	3,232	2,974	10	2,984	2,732	7	2,739	2,563	9	2,572	
Contraventions	171,504	2,771	174,275	205,719	2,902	208,621	225,064	3,917	228,981	220,527	5,661	226,188	
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i> ²	161,217	2,258	163,475	193,577	2,383	195,960	210,424	3,262	213,686	206,390	5,156	211,546	
Total offences	217,061	3,957	221,018	249,375	4,064	253,439	264,769	5,113	269,882	261,061	6,984	268,045	
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	45,557	1,186	46,743	43,656	1,162	44,818	39,705	1,196	40,901	40,534	1,323	41,857	
Other occurrences	66,629	1,497	68,126	65,304	1,379	66,683	61,719	1,239	62,958	61,709	1,424	63,133	
<i>of which suicide</i>	80	1	81	89	2	91	89	-	89	82	1	83	
<i>attempted suicide</i>	391	5	396	467	8	475	413	2	415	409	3	412	
Total cases	283,690	5,454	289,144	314,679	5,443	320,122	326,488	6,352	332,840	322,770	8,408	331,178	

¹Crimes and misdemeanours include the corresponding drug offences

²Figure for Island of Mauritius includes road traffic contraventions established by Photographic Enforcement Device (fixed camera)

Table 2.2 - Offences reported by police divisions and units, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

Police Division/units	Number														
	2011					2012					2013				
	Crime	Misde-meanour	Drug	Contra-vention	Total	Crime	Misde-meanour	Drug	Contra-vention	Total	Crime	Misde-meanour	Drug	Contra-vention	Total
Western (Lower P/Wilhems and B/River)	559	5,284	10	28,303	34,156	639	4,696	12	26,906	32,253	675	4,599	19	30,034	35,327
Metro North (P/Louis North)	508	2,645	11	12,795	15,959	418	2,555	20	17,844	20,837	402	2,598	12	16,762	19,774
Metro South (P/Louis South)	440	2,939	24	4,042	7,445	410	2,574	26	6,293	9,303	387	2,377	24	6,010	8,798
Northern (Pamplemouses and R/Rempart)	662	7,519	29	39,495	47,705	646	7,146	22	43,615	51,429	691	7,431	18	34,881	43,021
Central (Upper P/Wilhems)	391	3,644	14	16,064	20,113	322	3,246	17	21,009	24,594	441	3,378	17	18,373	22,209
Southern (G/Port and Savanne)	579	6,191	34	19,080	25,884	485	5,805	45	23,441	29,776	556	5,725	30	18,296	24,607
Eastern:															
Flacq	368	4,250	24	11,654	16,296	213	3,522	15	18,837	22,587	298	3,756	19	16,371	20,444
Moka	121	2,082	7	10,621	12,831	109	1,758	21	12,548	14,436	192	1,969	15	13,676	15,852
Anti-Drugs Smuggling Unit	25	539	3,476	168	4,208	35	369	3,183	162	3,749	18	548	2,995	334	3,895
Photographic Enforcement Unit (<i>camera</i>)	-	-	-	50,701	50,701	-	-	-	30,578	30,578	-	-	-	52,135	52,135
Other units	237	1,026	18	12,796	14,077	324	1,071	1	23,831	25,227	374	967	3	13,655	14,999
Island of Mauritius	3,890	36,119	3,647	205,719	249,375	3,601	32,742	3,362	225,064	264,769	4,034	33,348	3,152	220,527	261,061
Island of Rodrigues	164	924	74	2,902	4,064	139	947	110	3,917	5,113	198	1,050	75	5,661	6,984
Republic of Mauritius	4,054	37,043	3,721	208,621	253,439	3,740	33,689	3,472	228,981	269,882	4,232	34,398	3,227	226,188	268,045

Note: Crime and misdemeanour exclude drug offences

Table 2.3 - Offence rate by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Rate per 1,000 population											
	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	4.2	4.9	4.2	3.8	5.6	3.8	3.5	5.9	3.6	3.8	6.4	3.9
Misdemeanours ¹	33.5	24.8	33.2	32.3	23.1	32.0	29.2	23.3	29.0	29.5	25.6	29.4
Offence rate (excl. contraventions)	37.6	29.6	37.4	36.0	28.7	35.8	32.7	29.2	32.6	33.3	32.0	33.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.0	1.8	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.6	1.8	2.6
Contraventions	141.7	69.3	139.4	169.7	71.8	166.6	185.2	95.8	182.3	181.2	137.0	179.7

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

Note: Prior to 2013, rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

Table 2.4 - Crimes reported by category, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Crimes	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crime against persons	203	244	259	335
Crime against property	3,041	2,433	2,086	2,201
Crime against morality	378	381	373	466
Crime against Lawful Authorities	58	60	73	76
Fraud and dishonesty	510	586	580	694
Drug offences	711	737	733	655
Crime not otherwise classified	359	350	369	460
Total	5,260	4,791	4,473	4,887

Table 2.5 - Reported offences according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	89	108	128	117
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>45</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>41</i>
Murder	35	33	30	34
Infanticide	1	1	-	-
Manslaughter	-	-	1	-
Abortion	14	10	18	7
Arson causing death	1	1	-	-
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>15</i>
Attempted murder	14	15	13	15
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>66</i>	<i>61</i>
Wounds & blows causing death without intention to kill	2	-	3	1
Involuntary homicide	22	48	63	60
Assault and related offences	14,282	14,149	12,900	12,761
Assaults causing loss of eye and limbs	-	1	-	-
Assault causing effusion of blood (Public functionary)	37	28	38	31
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	22	15	15	13
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority	136	122	118	116
Assault with corrosive substance	6	-	7	9
Assault with premeditation	37	64	67	87
Torture by public official	-	-	-	1
Simple Assaults	14,044	13,919	12,655	12,504
Sexual Offences	432	466	455	588
Rape	51	58	51	56
Sodomy	44	55	58	57
Bestiality	-	1	1	-
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with mentally handicapped person; with specified person	150	135	118	158
Attempt upon chastity	133	132	145	195
Sollicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	17	34	24	21
Dealing in obscene matters	12	10	2	9
<i>Offences under Sex Discrimination Act</i>				
Sexual harrassment	2	8	5	9
<i>Child Protection Act (CPA)</i>				
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel;and engaging in prostitution	23	33	51	83

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Property offences	18,440	16,168	14,323	15,094
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	<i>988</i>	<i>997</i>	<i>964</i>	<i>1,171</i>
Forgery	134	176	160	149
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	-	4	2	1
Making use of forged document	43	32	43	35
Counterfeiting bank notes	26	21	19	18
Possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	14	4	12	14
Issuing cheque without provision	456	386	352	406
Swindling	253	306	290	443
Extortion	5	7	10	4
Impersonation	3	3	5	2
Swearing false affidavit	19	31	33	43
Giving false evidence	-	1	-	1
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	22	18	29	45
Usurping public function	4	1	1	3
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>				
Bribery by Public Official	-	1	-	4
Bribery of Public Official	8	5	4	2
Other offences under POCA	1	1	4	1
Embezzlement	581	671	662	660
Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages	26	33	38	24
Embezzlement (simple)	555	638	624	636
Theft	14,224	11,759	10,106	10,768
<i>Automobile theft</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>504</i>	<i>449</i>	<i>493</i>
Larceny of Auto/Motorcycles	597	407	360	386
Larceny of Car/Van	112	89	85	94
Larceny of heavy motor vehicles	7	8	4	13
Robbery	1,085	814	681	631
Larceny with violence by night breaking	10	8	11	7
Larceny with wounding	10	8	11	14
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	182	115	92	71
Larceny aggravating circumstances (violence)	423	326	301	306
Larceny with aggravating circumstances upon minors/handicapped persons	-	2	-	-
Larceny using mask	6	2	3	4
Larceny having in possession a firearm or mock firearm	-	-	-	1
Larceny by two or more individuals	123	92	68	85
Larceny on public road	299	239	170	116

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Robbery (cont'd)</i>				
Larceny in dwelling house with menace & bodily fear	5	5	5	4
Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances	27	17	20	23
Burglary	1,641	1,295	1,085	1,252
Larceny by night breaking	903	653	536	640
Larceny (day) breaking	643	553	470	550
Larceny false key	12	8	9	6
Larceny scaling	83	81	70	56
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	10,782	9,146	7,891	8,392
Larceny from motor vehicles	807	567	459	438
Larceny of cellular phones	951	700	459	431
Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	200	198	223	184
Praedial larceny	323	289	218	231
Bicycle larceny	382	327	281	283
Other simple larcenies	7,625	6,647	5,889	6,385
Attempt at larceny	494	418	362	440
Other property offences	2,647	2,741	2,591	2,495
Arson	55	58	51	53
Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle	21	31	16	45
Damaging property by band	39	37	30	36
Damaging goods and chattel	1,573	1,586	1,321	1,210
Damaging motor vehicles	730	763	897	947
Receiving and possession of stolen property	229	266	276	204
Drug offences	3,943	3,721	3,472	3,227
Road traffic contraventions¹	163,475	195,960	213,686	211,546
Other contraventions	10,800	12,661	15,295	14,642
<i>of which</i>				
Illegal littering	1,275	534	1,533	1,627
Discarding/placing/throwing any litter or other article in any canal, drain or public place	299	127	41	26
Smoking in prohibited area	761	1,060	1,953	1,734
Disturbance	613	568	523	411
Playing music causing nuisance	95	91	114	105
Drinking in a public place	1,165	1,714	1,635	1,237
Insult verbally	1,286	1,535	1,579	2,051
Trading without licence	648	865	1,006	745
Allowing dog to stray	224	213	204	175

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Other offences	9,557	10,206	9,623	10,070
Breach of HCs regulations	100	69	98	69
Sequestration	28	30	20	21
Conspiracy	32	30	44	60
Criminal intimidation	51	21	26	25
Indecent act in public	61	47	52	77
Procuring, enticing and exploiting prostitutes	-	1	1	-
Outrage against public functionary	213	224	223	208
Molesting Public Officers	175	172	182	164
Bearing Offensive Weapon	174	170	156	165
Threatening (in writing or verbally)	562	638	535	686
Involuntary wounds & blows	561	537	557	678
Found in a place of amusement during prohibited hours	292	267	243	104
Failing to pay alimony	201	221	232	251
Rogue and vagabond	544	656	543	542
Computer misuse and Cybercrime Act	136	124	198	210
Information and Communication Technology Act	1,212	1,295	1,186	1,237
Breach of Copyright Act	194	134	83	153
Child Protection Act (CPA)				
Child ill-treatment	12	22	22	27
Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirits to a child	4	6	-	4
Allowing a child to have access to licensed premises for liquor, etc.	2	1	1	1
Mendicity	-	2	-	1
Abandonment of Child	7	8	6	10
Abducting Child	7	20	9	13
Child trafficking	1	2	2	3
Revenue offences				
Offences under Companies Act	2	1	-	5
Possession/Importation of prohibited/restricted goods	2	3	15	21
Other offences under Customs Act	-	25	4	11
Offences under Excise Act				
Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	46	50	51	35
Obtain, consume, take away any liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	220	333	174	124
Allowing licensed premises to remain open during prohibited hours	123	182	178	163
Remaining in licensed premises outside opening time	106	118	89	73

Table 2.5 (Cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Trading without sign board	328	233	191	118
Selling liquor, rum and compounded spirits on eve of day of election and counting of votes (Representation of People's Act)	-	-	8	-
<i>Offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act</i>				
Operating casino/Gaming house without licence	1	10	2	-
Carrying out business of a Bookmaker without Licence	1	-	-	8
Other offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act	48	109	104	138
<i>Offences under Bail Act</i>				
Fail to surrender to Custody/Court	5	-	-	1
Interferes with witnesses	1	3	4	3
Breach of other conditions	512	497	743	773
<i>Offences under Civil Status Act</i>				
Concealment of birth	-	-	-	2
<i>Offences against Environment</i>				
Carrying an activity without an EIA licence or PER	4	4	4	1
Obstructing an authorised officer	11	2	7	10
Illegal dumping	36	43	26	35
Deposit/dispose any waste into the marine environment	3	4	1	-
<i>Offences under Firearm Act</i>				
Possession of firearm without licence	7	16	10	8
Possession of ammunition without licence	8	7	15	7
Possession of firearm with intent to endanger life	9	6	7	14
<i>Offences under Sex Discrimination Act</i>				
Other offences under Sex Discrimination Act	1	1	1	1
<i>Offences under The Food Act</i>				
	7	13	5	13
<i>Illegal slaughtering and other offences under The Meat Act</i>				
	3	-	2	1
<i>Offences under Explosive Act</i>				
	1	-	-	1
<i>Offences under The Wild Life and National Parks Act</i>				
	6	1	6	3
<i>Offences under Forest and Reserve Act</i>				
	-	3	6	4
<i>Offences not otherwise classified</i>	3,497	3,845	3,551	3,788
Total	221,018	253,439	269,882	268,045

¹Include road traffic contraventions established by Photographic Enforcement Unit (fixed camera)

Table 2.6 (cont'd) - Reported number of victims¹ by type of selected offences², Island of Mauritius, 2013

Offences	Number										Rate ³
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhelms	Moka	Black River	Total	
Sexual intercourse with specified person	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	5	
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	10	16	17	16	3	-	7	2	6	77	
Sexual harrassment	2	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	8	
Attempt upon chastity	51	9	19	25	15	11	31	17	14	192	
Sodomy	10	4	5	7	7	1	14	3	4	55	
Sollicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	1	-	-	1	-	-	20	-	-	22	
Other offences	185	88	95	124	48	48	185	61	40	874	71.8
Abducting Child	4	2	3	-	-	-	2	-	1	12	
Abandonment of Child	3	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	10	
Child Trafficking	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5	
Child ill-treatment	9	4	2	5	4	-	2	1	-	27	
Exposing a child to harm	-	-	-	2	-	1	10	-	-	13	
Administering noxious substance	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Involuntary wounds and blows	139	80	82	110	28	43	143	55	33	713	
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	13	-	3	5	8	2	12	2	1	46	
Sequestration	5	-	2	1	1	2	7	2	1	21	
Criminal intimidation	11	1	2	1	7	-	2	1	-	25	

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

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

³ Rate of victimisation per 100,000 population

Table 2.7 - Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Island of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Characteristics of victim	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						
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	
0-15	-	-	-	402	36	-	-	1	437	37	
16-24	2	2	7	1,556	4	3	4	4	1,468	8	
25-34	5	5	10	1,858	6	6	-	8	1,815	6	
35-44	5	1	8	1,469	1	5	3	6	1,419	11	
45-54	4	2	15	1,071	3	6	3	5	1,094	4	
55 & over	3	-	11	771	-	4	1	13	834	-	
Not available	-	-	2	38	7	-	-	1	2	-	
Female	10	5	7	5,441	361	11	2	10	5,433	469	
0-15	1	-	1	204	202	-	1	1	231	280	
16-24	-	2	-	1,289	91	1	-	1	1,291	106	
25-34	1	1	2	1,673	31	-	-	-	1,572	51	
35-44	3	1	-	1,127	23	1	-	1	1,161	21	
45-54	2	1	-	665	5	2	-	-	666	4	
55 & over	3	-	4	468	6	7	1	7	512	7	
Not available	-	-	-	15	3	-	-	-	-	-	
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	-	-	-	-	-	
Type											
Tourist	-	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	4	1	
Non Tourist	29	15	60	12,598	416	35	13	48	12,498	534	
<i>Foreign resident</i>	-	-	-	39	-	1	-	-	32	3	
<i>Mauritian</i>	29	15	60	12,559	416	34	13	48	12,466	531	
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 2.8 - Drug offences reported by type of drugs, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drug offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	369	462	488	332
Importation	8	6	8	15
Dealing	57	76	70	9
Possession(heroin & articles)	260	327	317	255
Consumption	38	46	76	45
Other	6	7	17	8
Gandia	2,030	2,175	2,340	2,476
Importation	5	-	6	12
Cultivation	746	893	940	1,011
Dealing	206	41	15	26
Possession (gandia & articles)	757	982	1,037	1,102
Consumption	243	243	330	306
Other	73	16	12	19
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	248	235	285	257
Importation	3	1	1	-
Dealing	16	4	78	138
Possession (drug & articles)	211	213	181	99
Consumption	12	9	15	13
Other	6	8	10	7
Buprenorphine	1,268	783	263	71
Importation	1	7	1	1
Dealing	43	70	26	8
Possession (drug & articles)	743	385	117	26
Consumption	184	123	40	16
Other	297	198	79	20
Other drugs	28	66	96	91
Importation	2	-	3	13
Dealing	1	-	1	2
Possession(drug & articles)	10	42	38	39
Consumption	-	2	12	-
Other	15	22	42	37
Total	3,943	3,721	3,472	3,227

Table 2.9 - Quantity of drugs seized by type of drugs, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drug	Units	Quantity			
		2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	Kgs	3.7	3.6	18.3	14.1
Gandia (including plants)	Kgs	56.0	102.9	69.1	104.8
Other drugs	Kgs	0.107	-	0.7	1.7
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	20,301	32,559	9,564	5,831
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	20,340	3,235	3,354	4,610

Table 2.10 - Persons arrested by the Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit¹ by adult/juvenile and sex, Island of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drugs	Number								
	Persons arrested								
	Adult			Juvenile			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
2010	1,819	91	1,910	22	-	22	1,841	91	1,932
Heroin	220	24	244	-	-	-	220	24	244
Gandia	793	31	824	21	-	21	814	31	845
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	129	5	134	-	-	-	129	5	134
Buprenorphine	661	30	691	1	-	1	662	30	692
Other drug offences	16	1	17	-	-	-	16	1	17
2011	1,781	97	1,878	32	-	32	1,813	97	1,910
Heroin	312	33	345	-	-	-	312	33	345
Gandia	879	33	912	28	-	28	907	33	940
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	148	5	153	-	-	-	148	5	153
Buprenorphine	403	24	427	3	-	3	406	24	430
Other drug offences	39	2	41	1	-	1	40	2	42
2012	1,492	78	1,570	29	1	30	1,521	79	1,600
Heroin	264	31	295	7	-	7	271	31	302
Gandia	910	31	941	22	1	23	932	32	964
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	149	6	155	-	-	-	149	6	155
Buprenorphine	122	6	128	-	-	-	122	6	128
Other drug offences	47	4	51	-	-	-	47	4	51
2013	1,354	56	1,410	30	-	30	1,384	56	1,440
Heroin	197	19	216	3	-	3	200	19	219
Gandia	966	29	995	27	-	27	993	29	1,022
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	140	5	145	-	-	-	140	5	145
Buprenorphine	25	1	26	-	-	-	25	1	26
Other drug offences	26	2	28	-	-	-	26	2	28

¹ The above figures relate to cases reported at Anti Drugs and Smuggling Unit (ADSU) only

Table 2.11 - Drug reported offences at the Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit¹ by district, Island of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

District	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate ²
Port Louis	955	7.8	853	7.0	670	5.5	669	5.5
Pamplemousses	245	1.8	251	1.8	235	1.7	298	2.2
Riviere du Rempart	153	1.4	178	1.7	189	1.8	196	1.8
Flacq	200	1.5	284	2.1	193	1.4	212	1.5
Grand Port	299	2.7	245	2.2	231	2.1	230	2.0
Savanne	174	2.5	169	2.5	152	2.2	170	2.5
Plaine Wilhems	1,328	3.6	1,195	3.2	1,129	3.1	929	2.5
Moka	92	1.1	101	1.2	154	1.9	98	1.2
Black River	201	2.7	200	2.6	230	3.0	193	2.4
Total	3,647	3.0	3,476	2.9	3,183	2.6	2,995	2.5

¹The above figures relate to cases reported at **Anti Drugs and Smuggling Unit (ADSU)** only

²Rate per 1,000 population based on 2011 Population Census figures and revised prior to 2013

Table 2.12 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Exceeding speed limit	58,402	67,648	56,263	66,461
Driving under influence of liquor	1,290	1,378	1,692	1,670
Driving without due care and attention	1,933	1,607	1,433	1,630
Dangerous driving	161	154	178	168
Bicycle contraventions	343	323	258	230
Failing to comply with traffic sign	3,401	4,679	5,384	4,665
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	822	1,295	1,522	1,554
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	1,278	1,763	2,742	2,571
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	8,832	11,400	13,835	9,201
Protective helmet improperly secured	1,214	1,803	2,342	2,144
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	4,365	6,687	8,572	7,302
Breach of conditions attached to provisional license	7,047	8,713	11,455	11,620
Breach of condition attached to carriers license	790	987	1,219	846
Driving without license	792	934	1,164	1,113
Failing to produce driving license on demand	19,015	21,213	23,518	22,196
Failing to produce driving license/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,457	1,124	1,114	1,104
Motor vehicle license not affixed	4,752	5,133	5,982	6,357
Inoperative insurance policy	1,978	1,820	1,755	1,318
Worn out tyre	2,718	3,545	4,414	3,796
Allowing oil to drop	868	859	876	600
Parking on double yellow line	2,842	3,775	4,768	3,317
Parking on prohibited area	1,257	2,067	2,512	2,588
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,292	1,861	2,003	1,836
Fittings out of order	968	1,117	1,808	1,766
No tail light	803	913	1,152	1,176
Inefficient silencer	882	1,823	2,015	1,646
Other	33,973	41,339	53,710	52,671
Total	163,475	195,960	213,686	211,546

Table 2.13 - Number of payments effected under the Penalty Points Management System by holders of Mauritian driving licenses by offence and Court, May¹ - December 2013

Offence ²	District Court												Island of Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius
	Black River	Curepipe	Flacq	Grand Port	Mapou	Moka	Pamplemousses	Port Louis Div 2	Port Louis Div 3	Rose Hill	Savanne	Rodrigues		
Exceeding speed limit (by less than 25 kilometres per hour)	2,075	5,949	1,230	533	886	667	978	3,540	683	4,555	314	80	21,410	21,490
Exceeding speed limit (by 25 kilometres per hour or more, but less than 50 kilometres)	37	97	26	17	37	18	30	33	29	71	9	-	404	404
Exceeding speed limit (by 50 kilometres per hour or more)	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	3	-	-	11	11
Failing to wear seat belt when driving a motor vehicle	80	292	261	91	150	77	105	1	204	295	42	23	1,598	1,621
Breach of lane discipline on a dual carriageway	27	95	19	32	65	50	43	-	98	101	13	8	543	551
Failing to wear securely a protective helmet while riding a motorcycle or autocycle	23	19	84	9	65	26	43	-	128	65	6	16	468	484
Using a hand held or telephone handset whilst driving	128	341	126	61	174	73	133	-	344	412	23	6	1,815	1,821
Using a vehicle on a road without prescribed lights during hours of darkness (head lamps)	1	8	7	3	5	4	2	-	3	7	1	1	41	42
Failing to comply with traffic sign (traffic lights)	13	64	53	10	15	11	17	-	61	64	9	1	317	318
Failing to comply with traffic sign (crossing a continuous white line on a road)	104	85	66	17	38	25	36	-	102	112	6	4	591	595
Overtaking or passing a vehicle which has stopped at a pedestrian crossing	-	2	3	1	2	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	14	14
Failing to allow free and uninterrupted passage to a pedestrian using the crossing	1	5	4	-	1	1	6	-	3	5	-	-	26	26
Load insecurely fastened and falling, or liable to fall, from a vehicle, or projecting from a vehicle	6	4	13	7	8	6	5	1	5	3	2	-	60	60
Neglecting or refusing to comply with traffic directions given by a police officer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
Failing to give way when coming out of a less important road onto a more important road	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	5
Driving without due care or reasonable consideration	-	1	2	1	1	-	1	-	2	6	-	-	14	14
Total	2,495	6,967	1,895	782	1,447	960	1,400	3,579	1,667	5,700	425	140	27,317	27,457

¹ Collection started as from 10 May 2013

² From May to December 2013, no payment was made for offences such as 'Failing to stop and remain at the scene of an accident when involved in the accident', 'Failing to provide specimen of breath for a breath test', 'Dangerous driving' and 'Involuntary wounds and blows'.

Table 2.14 - Number of payments effected under the Penalty Points Management System by holders of Mauritian driving licenses by offence and month, May¹ - December 2013

Offence	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Exceeding speed limit (by less than 25 kilometres per hour)	138	433	1,431	1,272	4,728	5,901	3,765	3,822	21,490
Exceeding speed limit (by 25 kilometres per hour or more, but less than 50 kilometres)	14	26	44	41	75	87	58	59	404
Exceeding speed limit (by 50 kilometres per hour or more)	-	-	-	1	3	1	2	4	11
Failing to wear seat belt when driving a motor vehicle	55	228	287	239	230	198	188	196	1,621
Breach of lane discipline on a dual carriageway	48	143	101	78	64	32	21	64	551
Failing to wear securely a protective helmet while riding a motorcycle or autocyte	15	56	105	66	77	66	55	44	484
Using a hand held or telephone handset whilst driving	51	248	327	265	258	260	218	194	1,821
Using a vehicle on a road without prescribed lights during hours of darkness (head lamps)	8	4	8	3	5	7	5	2	42
Failing to comply with traffic sign (traffic lights)	15	60	48	42	38	36	38	41	318
Failing to comply with traffic sign (crossing a continuous white line on a road)	13	82	102	86	86	77	84	65	595
Overtaking or passing a vehicle which has stopped at a pedestrian crossing	-	1	3	2	1	3	3	1	14
Failing to allow free and uninterrupted passage to a pedestrian using the crossing	3	-	8	7	3	2	2	1	26
Load insecurely fastened and falling, or liable to fall, from a vehicle, or projecting from a vehicle	2	10	11	13	8	9	2	5	60
Neglecting or refusing to comply with traffic directions given by a police officer	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Failing to give way when coming out of a less important road onto a more important road	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	5
Driving without due care or reasonable consideration	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7	14
Total	362	1,299	2,476	2,116	5,578	6,679	4,441	4,506	27,457

¹ Collection started as from 10 May 2013

² From May to December 2013, no payment was made for offences such as 'Failing to stop and remain at the scene of an accident when involved in the accident', 'Failing to provide specimen of breath for a breath test', 'Dangerous driving' and 'Involuntary wounds and blows'.

Table 2.15 - Number of payments effected under the Penalty Points Management System by holders of Mauritian driving licenses by month and Court, May¹ - December 2013

Month	District Court												Island of Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius
	Black River	Curepipe	Flacq	Grand Port	Mapou	Moka	Pample-mousses	Port Louis Div 2	Port Louis Div 3	Rose Hill	Savanne	Rodrigues		
May	16	105	30	14	23	26	14	-	56	60	12	6	356	362
June	108	236	100	72	108	61	71	8	231	242	47	15	1,284	1,299
July	117	615	153	86	130	94	103	275	320	520	48	15	2,461	2,476
August	104	603	131	61	123	89	117	138	242	462	12	34	2,082	2,116
September	874	1,736	382	69	169	70	267	594	255	1,113	33	16	5,562	5,578
October	707	1,733	492	144	341	195	326	1,009	204	1,417	90	21	6,658	6,679
November	264	988	309	173	268	186	248	736	188	975	81	25	4,416	4,441
December	305	951	298	163	285	239	254	819	171	911	102	8	4,498	4,506
Total	2,495	6,967	1,895	782	1,447	960	1,400	3,579	1,667	5,700	425	140	27,317	27,457

¹ Collection started as from 10 May 2013

Table 2.16 - 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

Table 2.17 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total juvenile offences	..	..	1,348	..	..	1,518	..	..	1,660	..	..	1,432
Offences excluding contraventions	..	..	594	..	..	665	..	..	718	..	..	579
Crimes	..	..	134	..	..	148	..	..	223	..	..	165
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	9	..	..	12	..	..	15	..	..	18
Misdemeanours	..	..	460	..	..	517	..	..	495	..	..	414
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	16	..	..	21	..	..	18	..	..	26
Contraventions¹ only	..	..	754	..	..	853	..	..	942	..	..	853
Total juvenile offenders	1,325	70	1,395	1,516	56	1,572	1,655	86	1,741	1,430	63	1,493
Offenders excluding contraventions	581	67	648	648	53	701	725	74	799	592	60	652
Crimes	140	5	145	159	13	172	251	11	262	200	12	212
<i>of which drug offences</i>	9	-	9	12	-	12	15	1	16	18	-	18
Misdemeanours	441	62	503	489	40	529	474	63	537	392	48	440
<i>of which drug offences</i>	16	-	16	21	-	21	18	-	18	26	1	27
Contraveners¹ only	744	3	747	868	3	871	930	12	942	838	3	841
Juvenile delinquency rate²	9.7	1.1	5.4	10.9	0.9	5.9	12.2	1.3	6.8	9.9	1.0	5.5

¹ Excludes contraventions established by camera

² Rate per 1,000 juvenile population and exclude contraveners. Prior to 2013, rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

.. Not applicable

Table 2.18 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	5	3	6	6
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	3	2	5	5
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	-	-	-	1
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	2	1	1	-
Assault and related offences	279	293	252	209
<i>of which simple assault</i>	275	286	247	205
Sexual Offences	43	60	76	97
<i>of which rape</i>	1	1	3	2
Property offences	184	165	294	199
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	2	1	4	6
Theft	160	134	248	168
Automobile theft	1	3	7	2
Robbery	43	32	60	51
Burglary	19	23	79	18
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	97	76	102	97
Other property offences	22	30	42	25
Arson	-	3	-	-
Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle	2	-	3	-
Damaging property by band	9	12	3	6
Damaging goods and chattel	5	4	15	6
Damaging motor vehicles	2	3	13	4
Receiving and possession of stolen property	4	8	8	9
Drug offences	25	33	34	45
Road traffic contraventions	673	808	812	795
Other contraventions	74	63	130	46
Other offences	112	147	137	96
Total	1,395	1,572	1,741	1,493

Table 2.19 - Reported number of juvenile victims¹ by type of offences², Island of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homicides	-	2	2	1	3	4
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	-	1	1	-	-	-
Murder	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1
Attempt at murder	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	-	1	1	1	2	3
Involuntary homicide	-	1	1	1	2	3
Assault and related offences	633	370	1,003	644	388	1,032
<i>of which simple assault</i>	630	365	995	643	386	1,029
Sexual Offences	38	240	278	37	343	380
Rape	-	10	10	-	10	10
Sodomy	17	7	24	14	14	28
Attempt upon chastity	12	81	93	17	116	133
Sexual intercourse with minor under the age of 16	-	95	95	-	126	126
Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person; with specified person	-	1	1	-	4	4
Sexual harrassment	-	-	-	-	2	2
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	9	46	55	6	71	77
Other offences	27	43	70	64	49	113
Abandonment of Child	2	4	6	8	2	10
Sequestration	-	7	7	1	1	2
Child ill-treatment	11	12	23	13	14	27
Child Trafficking	-	1	1	3	2	5
Exposing a child to harm	-	3	3	5	8	13
Abducting Child	1	7	8	2	10	12
Administering noxious substance	1	1	2	-	-	-
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	1	-	1	3	-	3
Involuntary wounds and blows	11	8	19	29	11	40
Criminal intimidation	-	-	-	-	1	1

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

²Include selected offences against persons and morality only

Table 2.20 - Reported offences (excluding contraventions) by status, Republic 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	20,021	44,818	64,839	17,095	19,256	28,488
2012	28,488	40,901	69,389	16,828	23,269	29,292
2013	29,292	41,857	71,149	17,966	27,117	26,066

Table 2.21 - Cases (excluding contraventions) not taken to court after investigation by reason, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

Reasons for cases not taken to court after investigation	2011		2012		2013	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civil cases (Police not involved)	129	0.8	146	0.9	101	0.6
Accused unknown	10,230	59.8	9,847	58.4	11,109	61.8
Accused absconded/ Accused deceased	63	0.4	60	0.4	112	0.6
Insufficient evidence/ No further action	5,044	29.5	5,756	34.2	5,537	30.8
Other (trifling, false, no offence committed)	1,629	9.5	1,019	6.1	1,107	6.2
Total	17,095	100.0	16,828	100.0	17,966	100.0

Table 2.22 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned (excluding contraveners) according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

Offences	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	170	188	222
Intentional homicide (committed)	111	115	140
Intentional homicide (attempted)	23	26	14
Non intentional homicide	36	47	68
Assault and related offences	5,982	4,830	6,246
<i>of which simple assault</i>	5,794	4,362	6,027
Sexual offences	345	410	504
<i>of which rape</i>	47	50	55
Property offences	6,356	7,600	7,719
Fraud and dishonesty	694	637	608
Embezzlement	410	397	250
Theft	4,250	5,509	6,209
Other property offences	1,002	1,057	652
Drug offences	2,023	1,720	1,563
Importation	27	24	45
Possession	1,324	1,089	1,025
Consumption	9	12	6
Dealing	464	421	259
Cultivation	145	71	209
Other	54	103	19
Other offences	4,691	4,135	3,941
Total	19,567	18,883	20,195

Table 2.23 - Persons (excluding contraveners) prosecuted according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 - 2013

Offences	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	121	160	195
Intentional homicide (committed)	33	34	26
Intentional homicide (attempted)	2	4	2
Non intentional homicide	86	122	167
Assault and related offences	4,862	4,204	5,014
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,733	4,054	4,835
Sexual offences	266	252	365
<i>of which rape</i>	21	21	24
Property offences	4,650	3,793	4,518
Fraud and dishonesty	314	340	501
Embezzlement	115	140	130
Theft	3,584	2,712	3,393
Other property offences	637	601	494
Drug offences	1,770	1,404	1,735
Other offences	3,446	3,463	2,720
Total	15,115	13,276	14,547

Table 2.24 - Police stations and police force, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Year	Police posts and stations ¹	Police force			Police force per 1,000 population ²
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
2010	112	10,305	733	11,038	8.8
2011	112	9,997	709	10,706	8.5
2012	112 ³	10,455	912	11,367	9.1
2013	111	10,836	893	11,729	9.3

¹include staff of the Special Mobile Force, National Coast Guard, National Security Service and Police Band

²Police force per 1,000 population based on 2011 Population Census figures and revised prior to 2013

³Revised

Table 2.25 - Staff¹ of the Mauritius Police Force, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Job Title	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner/Deputy commissioner of Police	8	-	8	8	-	8
Director General NSS	1	-	1	1	-	1
Assistant Commissioner of Police	19	-	19	12	-	12
Superintendent of Police/Woman Police Superintendent	47	-	47	39	-	39
Asst/ Deputy Asst Superintendent of Police/Woman Asst Superintendent of Police	34	-	34	36	-	36
Chief Inspector of Police/Woman Police Chief Inspector	105	4	109	102	4	106
Inspector of Police/Woman Police Inspector	366	15	381	361	14	375
Cadet Officer	3	-	3	-	-	-
Sub Inspector of Police/Woman Sub Inspector of Police	53	7	60	46	7	53
Police Cadet Inspector	-	-	-	10	1	11
Police Sergeant/Woman Police Sergeant	1,091	50	1,141	1,067	49	1,116
Police Corporal/Woman Police Corporal	845	20	865	777	20	797
Police Constable/Woman Police Constable/Trainee	7,828	816	8,644	8,324	798	9,122
Police Band	55	-	55	53	-	53
Total	10,455	912	11,367	10,836	893	11,729

¹ as at March

**Table 2.26 - Total expenditure of the Mauritius Police Force, Republic of Mauritius,
July - December 2009 & 2010 - 2013**

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the Police Department as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Police Department	Government	
July - December 2009	2,674	40,321	6.63
January - December 2010	4,575	79,894	5.73
January - December 2011	5,308	87,816	6.04
January - December 2012	5,084	89,101	5.71
January - December 2013	6,680	102,924	6.49

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 3

JUDICIARY STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Criminal cases in court, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Courts	Number															
	2010				2011				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	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	28,342	110,533	106,670	24,771	24,771	106,601	104,922	24,699	24,699	121,263	109,157	31,953	31,953	127,438	125,921	33,470
Island of Mauritius	27,465	108,398	103,864	24,565	24,565	104,710	102,697	24,535	24,535	116,252	104,498	31,437	31,437	123,702	121,920	33,219
Supreme Court	474	214	222	466	466	217	206	435	435	220	224	431	431	190	302	319
<i>Appeal cases</i>	<i>459</i>	<i>178</i>	<i>202</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>435</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>180</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>423</i>	<i>186</i>	<i>209</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>400</i>	<i>158</i>	<i>274</i>	<i>284</i>
<i>Other cases</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>35</i>
Industrial Court	117	235	191	159	159	307	274	194	194	259	199	304	304	244	249	299
Intermediate Court	1,411	1,961	1,568	1,804	1,804	1,743	1,628	1,385	1,385	1,757	1,409	1,733	1,733	1,945	1,538	2,140
District Courts	25,463	105,988	101,883	22,136	22,136	102,443	100,589	22,521	22,521	114,016	102,666	28,969	28,969	121,323	119,831	30,461
Court of Rodrigues	877	2,135	2,806	206	206	1,891	2,225	164	164	5,011	4,659	516	516	3,736	4,001	251

Table 3.2 - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	61	79	82	104
<i>Intentional Homicide (committed)</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>18</i>
Murder	8	5	2	1
Manslaughter	1	-	4	12
Abortion	-	1	-	5
Arson causing death	1	-	-	-
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>*</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>2</i>
Attempt at murder	*	1	9	2
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>72</i>	<i>67</i>	<i>84</i>
Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill	13	22	20	22
Involuntary homicide	38	50	47	62
Assault and related offences	4,495	3,755	3,760	3,954
Assault causing loss of eye and limbs	20	-	1	1
Assault/wounds & blows	4,142	3,446	3,479	3,564
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	139	66	61	57
Assault against member of the assembly or judicial officer or public functionary	177	189	154	234
Assault with aggravating circumstances (with corrosive substance, upon minors/mentally handicapped persons, etc.)	2	12	32	22
Assault with premeditation	15	42	33	76
Sexual offences	91	155	190	220
Rape	7	4	2	18
Sodomy	10	18	10	16
Bestiality	-	5	-	-
Attempt upon chastity	26	22	38	34
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	39	59	96	93
Incest (sexual intercourse with a specified person)	4	-	-	-
Sollicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	*	22	29	26
Other sexual offences	5	25	15	33
Property offences	5,481	6,033	5,552	5,794
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	<i>711</i>	<i>894</i>	<i>813</i>	<i>689</i>
Forgery	198	251	219	158
Swindling	194	193	137	104
Making use of forged document	97	41	64	17
Swearing false affidavit	3	6	2	5
Issuing cheque without provision	194	220	200	218
Impersonation	-	2	3	4

Table 3.2 (cont'd) - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Fraud and dishonesty (cont'd)</i>				
Counterfeiting/possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	16	22	60	32
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	*	3	4	8
Extortion	*	1	-	3
Giving false evidence	*	4	-	5
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	*	9	5	18
Fraud and dishonesty other	*	132	110	99
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>				
Bribery by public official	-	3	6	16
Bribery of public official	4	2	2	2
Other offences under POCA	5	5	1	-
<i>Embezzlement</i>	136	167	162	147
<i>Theft</i>	3,367	3,811	3,447	3,696
<i>Robbery</i>	1,222	1,182	1,074	1,133
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	56	57	79	63
Larceny with violence by night breaking	73	81	128	19
Larceny with aggravating circumstances/violence	*	*	*	94
Larceny with aggravating circumstances (violence upon minors or handicapped persons, etc.)	326	171	56	17
Larceny by 2 or more individuals	662	775	719	822
Larceny on public road	105	98	92	118
<i>Burglary</i>	171	406	446	401
Larceny by night breaking	171	160	132	161
Larceny by day breaking	*	49	61	34
Larceny scaling	*	197	253	206
<i>Other theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	1,974	2,223	1,927	2,162
Larceny by person in receipt of wages	248	313	251	311
Simple larceny	1,716	1,455	1,194	1,184
Larceny other	10	349	348	502
Attempt at larceny	*	106	134	165
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,267	1,161	1,130	1,262
Damages to property	637	538	549	584
Receiving and possession of stolen property	612	609	574	668
Arson	18	14	7	10
<i>Drug offences</i>	2,803	2,656	2,394	2,422
<i>Road traffic contraventions²</i>	80,053	73,073	88,217	101,004
<i>Other contraventions³</i>	469	312	303	4,376
<i>Other offences</i>	11,632	11,715	13,197	10,793
<i>of which offences under:</i>				
<i>Environment Protection Act</i>	1,982	1,043	1,284	1,120
<i>Food Act & Public Health Act</i>	731	1,289	1,531	1,123
<i>Information & Communication Technology Act</i>	*	109	208	117
<i>Local Government Act</i>	1,718	1,340	1,053	645
<i>Protection from Domestic Violence Act</i>	389	305	267	355
Total	105,085	97,778	113,695	128,667

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

³Certain offences under other offences classified under other contraventions in 2013

*Figures not collected separately/some classified under other offences

Table 3.3 - Convicted offences¹ by outcome of judgment according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Offences	Imprisonment		RYC & other institutions		CYC		Fine		Probation Order		Community Service Order		Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	33	38	-	-	-	-	47	57	-	-	2	3	-	6	82	104
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	6	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	6	18
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	2
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	18	23	-	-	-	-	47	57	-	-	2	2	-	2	67	84
Assault and related offences	107	117	-	1	-	-	3,508	3,549	31	99	33	33	81	155	3,760	3,954
Sexual offences	64	70	2	1	2	2	42	52	1	4	12	28	67	63	190	220
Property offences	1,903	1,849	17	6	12	31	2,103	2,283	140	187	310	201	1,067	1,237	5,552	5,794
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	257	157	-	-	-	-	319	389	9	6	118	27	110	110	813	689
<i>Embezzlement</i>	32	33	-	-	-	-	53	56	7	1	24	22	46	35	162	147
<i>Theft</i>	1,528	1,522	17	6	7	30	953	968	103	166	130	116	709	888	3,447	3,696
Robbery	638	584	6	4	3	8	83	118	16	25	40	41	288	353	1,074	1,133
Burglary	290	264	7	-	-	5	44	35	21	10	21	12	63	75	446	401
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	600	674	4	2	4	17	826	815	66	131	69	63	358	460	1,927	2,162
<i>Other property offences</i>	86	137	-	-	5	1	778	870	21	14	38	36	202	204	1,130	1,262
Drug offences	221	267	-	-	-	-	2,159	2,123	2	1	-	5	12	26	2,394	2,422
Road traffic contraventions ²	103	106	-	-	-	-	88,066	100,779	1	7	34	80	13	32	88,217	101,004
Other contraventions ³	6	14	-	-	-	-	294	4,335	1	11	2	4	-	12	303	4,376
Other offences	629	1,256	19	19	10	2	12,060	9,126	21	19	132	123	326	248	13,197	10,793
Total	3,066	3,717	38	27	24	35	108,279	122,304	197	328	525	477	1,566	1,779	113,695	128,667

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

³Certain offences under other offences classified under other contraventions in 2013

Table 3.4 - Convicted juvenile offences according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault and related offences	34	35	20	23
<i>of which wounds & blows/assault (simple)</i>	34	35	20	21
Sexual offences	2	3	4	4
<i>of which sodomy</i>	-	3	4	2
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	1	-	-	2
Property offences	64	51	44	85
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	-	1	-	-
Theft	56	42	34	71
<i>Robbery</i>	32	14	12	23
<i>Burglary</i>	-	12	8	8
<i>Other theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	24	16	14	40
<i>Other property offences</i>	8	8	10	14
Drug offences	4	13	-	3
Road traffic contraventions	42	116	78	66
Other contraventions	1	-	-	11
Other offences	54	81	101	70
Total	201	299	247	262

Table 3.5 - Drug offences convicted by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drug offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	198	347	284	401
Importation	12	8	11	27
Dealing	8	6	3	12
Possession (heroin & articles)	178	333	270	256
Consumption	*	*	*	106
Gandia	415	565	510	778
Importation	1	13	2	-
Cultivation	*	63	14	78
Dealing	9	14	2	2
Possession (gandia & articles)	405	475	492	567
Consumption	*	*	*	131
Other drugs	2,190	1,744	1,600	1,243
Importation	3	4	1	22
Dealing	129	32	33	17
Possession (drugs & articles)	881	1,011	728	654
Consumption	341	299	410	178
Other offences	836	398	428	372
Total	2,803	2,656	2,394	2,422

*Not collected separately

Table 3.6 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Outcome of judgement	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,314	..	3,314	3,407	..	3,407	3,066	..	3,066	3,717	..	3,717
Detention at RYC & CYC ¹	..	25	25	..	54	54	..	62	62	..	62	62
<i>Detention at RYC</i>	..	*	*	..	37	37	..	38	38	..	27	27
<i>Detention at CYC</i>	..	*	*	..	17	17	..	24	24	..	35	35
Fine ²	99,559	134	99,693	91,872	217	92,089	108,100	179	108,279	122,119	185	122,304
Other:	2,011	42	2,053	2,200	28	2,228	2,282	6	2,288	2,569	15	2,584
<i>Probation Order</i>	*	*	*	292	28	320	191	6	197	322	6	328
<i>Community Service Order</i>	*	*	*	*	*	379	*	*	525	468	9	477
<i>Conditional & absolute discharges</i>	*	*	*	*	*	1,529	*	*	1,566	*	*	1,779
Total	104,884	201	105,085	97,479	299	97,778	113,448	247	113,695	128,405	262	128,667
<i>of which contravention</i>	80,479	43	80,522	73,269	116	73,385	88,442	78	88,520	105,303	77	105,380
Conviction rate³ (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	26.7	1.3	23.7	26.3	1.5	23.5	26.9	1.4	24.0	24.6	1.6	22.0

¹Rehabilitation and Correctional Youth Centres

²Excluding fine paid under fixed penalty notice

.. Not applicable

³Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population. Prior to 2013, rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

*Not collected separately

Table 3.7 - Court rooms by type of court, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Court	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Supreme Court ¹	9	9	10	10
Family Court	2	2	2	2
Commercial Court	2	2	2	2
Intermediate Court	12	12	11	11
Industrial Court	2	2	2	2
Bail & Remand Court	1	1	1	1
District Courts (Island of Mauritius)	21	21	23	24
Court of Rodrigues	1	1	1	1
Total	50	50	52	53

¹Only 9 of the 10 court rooms of the Supreme Court operational as from 2012

Table 3.8 - Staff of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Job Title	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Puisne Judge/Puisne Judge	12	7	19	12	7	19
Master & Registrar	-	1	1	-	1	1
Deputy Master and Registrar	1	-	1	1	-	1
President/Vice President	1	5	6	1	5	6
Senior Magistrate/Magistrate	17	31	48	17	31	48
Secretary to Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1
Chief Registrar	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Registrar/Regional Court Administrator	6	-	6	6	-	6
Adviser	1	-	1	1	-	1
Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	18	-	18	22	-	22
Principal Court Officer	31	-	31	31	-	31
Senior Court Officer/Court Officer	62	80	142	58	107	165
Chief/Principal Court Usher	8	-	8	10	-	10
Senior Court Usher/Court Usher	50	6	56	50	6	56
Senior Law Librarian/Law Librarian	-	1	1	-	1	1
Senior Law Library/Law Library Officer	1	8	9	1	8	9
Senior Transcriber	-	1	1	1	-	1
Transcriber	-	9	9	-	9	9
Total	211	149	360	214	175	389

Table 3.9 - Total expenditure of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, July - December 2009 & 2010 - 2013

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the Judiciary as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Judiciary	Government	
July to December 2009	166	40,321	0.41
January to December 2010	333	79,894	0.42
January to December 2011	411	87,816	0.47
January to December 2012	346	89,101	0.39
January to December 2013	455	102,924	0.44

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 4

PRISON AND DETENTION STATISTICS

Table 4.1 - Daily average number of detainees¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

	Number			
Detainees	2010	2011	2012	2013
Daily average	2,400	2,615	2,690	2,514
Convicts	1,590	1,665	1,705	1,637
Remand and trials	810	950	985	877
Civil debtors	-	-	-	-
Imprisonment rate²	192	209	214	200

¹ include detainees in Correctional Youth Centre (CYC) & exclude those in Rehabilitation Youth Centre (RYC)

² Rate per 100,000 population

Note : Prior to 2013, rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

Table 4.2 - Prison occupancy level, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

Prisons	Capacity (Number of beds)	Average number of detainees	Average occupancy level (%)
Beau Bassin	1,034	1,356	131.1
New Wing	282	262	92.9
Riche-Lieu open prison	166	113	68.1
Grand River North West	249	272	109.2
Phoenix	24	10	41.7
Petit Verger	228	250	109.6
Woman Prison, Beau Bassin	118	144	122.0
Special Prison - Woman Prison, Barkly	12	3	25.0
Correctional Youth Centre	43	21	48.8
Rodrigues prison	74	25	33.8
Total	2,230	2,456	110.1

Table 4.3 - Convicts admission rate by age-group, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Age-group (years)	2010		2011		2012		2013	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
14 - 17	24	30.3	18	22.7	23	29.2	20	25.7
18 - 21	278	339.2	216	267.9	278	341.5	209	256.8
22 - 25	484	673.9	257	365.8	471	649.5	489	650.4
26 - 30	1,042	1,093.9	1,068	1,122.8	614	677.6	662	762.3
31 - 35	702	693.5	787	779.9	695	675.9	618	598.6
36 - 50	1,042	377.4	1,055	381.7	847	308.0	830	304.0
Over 50	178	61.6	126	42.3	186	60.3	162	50.6
Total	3,750	377.1	3,527	352.4	3,114	308.5	2,990	293.8

¹Rate per 100,000 population

Note : Prior to 2013, rates have been revised based on 2011 Population Census figures

Table 4.4 - Convicts admitted to prisons according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Republic of Mauritius			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
	Number			
Homicide and related offences	26	21	22	35
<i>Intentional homicide</i>	7	5	8	13
Murder	5	2	1	2
Manslaughter	2	3	7	11
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	19	16	14	22
Wounds & blows causing death without intention to kill	19	16	14	22
Assault and related offences	262	224	208	193
Wounds and blows	53	57	62	48
Assault	207	165	142	141
Assault with aggravating circumstances	1	-	-	-
Assault causing sickness	-	-	2	-
Assault an agent of civil authority	-	-	2	1
Assault a public functionary	1	-	-	1
Assault with a corrosive substance	-	1	-	-
Assault with premeditation	-	1	-	2
Sexual offences	43	50	50	51
Rape	6	6	2	5
Attempt upon chastity	16	16	19	9
Sodomy	4	5	2	4
Sexual intercourse with specified person	3	2	4	5
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	14	20	23	21
Soliciting another person for immoral purpose	-	-	-	4
Causing/allowing a child to be sexually abused:accessing to brothel:engaging in prostitution	-	1	-	3
Property offences	2,415	2,067	2,050	2,124
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	817	733	705	936
Swindling	2	2	2	1
Possession of counterfeit bank notes	-	-	2	4
Issuing cheques without provision	1	1	-	4

Forgery	1	1	4	-
Embezzlement and related offences	813	729	697	927

Tab 4.4 (cont'd) - Convicts admitted to prisons according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
<i>Theft</i>	1,590	1,291	1,292	1,186
<i>Robbery</i>	469	470	496	411
Larceny with violence	51	81	49	65
Larceny on public road	3	-	3	1
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	48	54	56	25
Larceny two in number	367	334	388	320
Larceny with aggravated circumstances	-	1	-	-
<i>Burglary</i>	128	144	156	140
Larceny night breaking	59	61	102	59
Larceny scaling	-	-	2	6
Larceny breaking	69	83	52	75
<i>Other theft</i>	993	677	640	635
Larceny by persons on wages	3	3	-	1
Attempt at larceny	72	63	73	51
Simple Larceny	804	537	565	511
Larceny & possession of stolen property	114	74	2	72
<i>Other property offences</i>	8	43	53	2
Damaging property by band	1	28	-	-
Possession of stolen property	4	7	53	2
Arson	3	8	-	-
Drug related offences	653	581	514	364
Other offences	351	584	270	223
<i>of which non - payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder</i>	87	232	163	72
Total	3,750	3,527	3,114	2,990

Table 4.5 - Convicts admitted for drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Drug offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Heroin	118	108	60	109
Importation	5	8	6	11
Possession	99	84	45	93
Consumption	4	5	3	3
Dealing	10	11	6	2
Gandia	122	119	50	108
Importation	1	5	1	-
Cultivation	16	21	12	41
Possession	97	88	21	64
Consumption	1	1	2	1
Dealing	7	4	14	2
Other drugs	413	354	404	147
Importation	1	-	5	4
Possession	337	299	218	107
Dealing	67	47	176	36
Other	8	8	5	-
Total	653	581	514	364

Table 4.6 - Adults convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Number	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No previous	524	50	574	208	67	275	262	59	321	796	74	870
One	491	23	514	249	20	269	377	19	396	463	22	485
Two or more	2,596	42	2,638	2,926	39	2,965	2,325	49	2,374	1,575	40	1,615
Total	3,611	115	3,726	3,383	126	3,509	2,964	127	3,091	2,834	136	2,970

Table 4.7 - Convicts admitted to prisons by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Length of sentence	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
< 1 month	930	931	461	876
1 - 3 months	495	391	666	420
4 - 6 months	313	328	317	313
7 - 18 months	249	311	307	258
of which 7 - 12 months	*	*	*	191
13 - 18 months	*	*	*	67
19 months to less than 2 years	81	93	117	98
Two years and over	230	255	224	243
Life sentence	-	-	-	-
Undefined (fine defaulters ¹)	1,452	1,218	1,022	782
Total	3,750	3,527	3,114	2,990

¹ Fine defaulters are convicts sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of fines; they either stay in prison according to the amount owed or are released as soon as they pay the fines

* Not available

Table 4.8 - Fine defaulters admitted to prisons by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Amount of fine (Rs)	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
< 1,001	224	143	100	126
1,001 - 5,000	822	614	509	430
5,001 -10,000	212	203	172	107
10,001 - 20,000	87	92	65	37
20,001 - 25,000	16	14	24	17
25,001 - 60,000	42	74	82	36
60,001 & over	49	78	70	29
Total	1,452	1,218	1,022	782

Table 4.9 - Fine defaulters admitted to prisons by offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Non intentional homicide	-	1	-	2
Assault and related offences	147	121	112	65
Serious assaults	9	11	10	9
Simple assault/wounds and blows	138	110	102	56
Sexual offences	3	3	6	5
Soliciting for immoral act	3	3	6	4
Attempt upon chastity	-	-	-	1
Property offences	234	190	125	103
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	18	12	22	8
Forgery and making use of forged document/passport	8	6	9	4
Issuing cheque without provision	1	3	2	2
Swindling	3	-	2	1
Other fraud	6	3	9	1
<i>Embezzlement</i>	-	4	2	1
<i>Theft</i>	216	174	101	94
Robbery	29	8	7	6
Burglary	6	-	1	16
Other theft	181	166	93	72
Drug offences	387	363	326	172
Drug dealing	19	10	25	2
Possession of drugs	361	341	255	151
Selling dangerous drug for personal consumption	6	7	23	18
Smoking cannabis	1	5	23	1
Road traffic contraventions	225	241	174	175
Other offences	456	299	279	260
of which non payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder	75	86	58	20
Total	1,452	1,218	1,022	782

Table 4.10 - Juvenile detainees in Correctional Youth Centre, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Detainees	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Daily average	24	25	29	29
Convicts	6	5	6	5
Remand	18	20	23	24
Admission	153	167	159	145
Convicts	24	18	23	20
Remand	129	149	136	125

Table 4.11 - Juvenile convicts admitted to Correctional Youth Centre by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault and related offences	1	1	1	-
Sexual offences	1	1	1	2
<i>of which rape</i>	-	-	-	-
Theft	14	14	18	15
Other	8	2	3	3
Total	24	18	23	20

Table 4.12 - Juvenile detainees admitted to Rehabilitation Youth Centre by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Detainees	Number											
	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	6	10	16	9	21	30	12	21	33	9	14	23
Remand	48	56	104	71	60	131	61	62	123	59	61	120
Total	54	66	120	80	81	161	73	83	156	68	75	143

Table 4.13 - Juvenile convicts admitted to Rehabilitation Youth Centre by type of offences and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number											
	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Sexual offences	1	-	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Theft	1	1	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	2
Children /juveniles beyond control	4	9	13	4	19	23	8	5	13	5	14	19
Other	-	-	-	2	1	3	4	16	20	2	-	2
Total	6	10	16	9	21	30	12	21	33	9	14	23

Table 4.14 - Staff of the Mauritius Prisons Services, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Job title	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner of Prisons/Deputy Commissioner of Prisons	5	-	5	5	-	5
Assistant Commissioner of Prisons	4	1	5	3	1	4
Senior Superintendent /Superintendent of Prisons	17	1	18	15	1	16
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	51	4	55	53	4	57
Principal Prisons Officer	110	6	116	109	6	115
Prisons Officer	764	75	839	860	75	935
Senior Officer Cadet	5	-	5	5	-	5
Chief/Senior/Principal/Prisons Welfare Officer	12	1	13	13	1	14
Total	968	88	1,056	1,063	88	1,151

Table 4.15 - Staff of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Job title	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Superintendent	1	-	1	1	-	1
Asst. Superintendent	1	-	1	-	1	1
Chief Officer	1	1	2	-	-	-
Principal Officer	3	2	5	3	2	5
Senior Officer	8	4	12	8	4	12
Officer	13	14	27	12	10	22
Total	27	21	48	24	17	41

Table 4.16 - Total expenditure of the prisons, Island of Mauritius, July - December 2009 & Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the prisons as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Prisons	Government	
July - December 2009	245	40,321	0.61
January - December 2010	665	79,894	0.83
January - December 2011	834	87,816	0.95
January - December 2012	1,102	89,101	1.24
January - December 2013	1,729	102,924	1.68

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 5

PROBATION STATISTICS

Table 5.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offenders	Number											
	2010			2011			2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adult	320	70	390	254	31	285	155	57	212	204	38	242
Juvenile	85	8	93	52	1	53	46	4	50	34	9	43
Total	405	78	483	306	32	338	201	61	262	238	47	285

Table 5.2 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Assault and related offences	79	46	31	89
Wounds and blows	43	11	14	3
Assault	36	35	17	86
Sexual offences	10	4	2	8
Attempt upon chastity	3	3	-	7
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	7	1	2	1
Property offences	341	246	190	148
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	20	9	4	7
Making use of forged documents	4	4	1	-
Issuing cheque without provision	9	4	3	6
Swindling	3	1	-	1
False and malicious denunciation in writing	4	-	-	-
<i>Embezzlement</i>	6	2	6	4
<i>Theft</i>	281	203	152	114
<i>Robbery</i>	114	90	46	38
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	2	2	6	1
Larceny with violence	-	-	-	4
Larceny by two or more individuals	86	75	38	28
Larceny on public road	2	1	-	3
Other larcenies with aggravating circumstances	24	12	2	2
<i>Burglary</i>	21	15	20	19
Larceny night breaking	9	5	9	3
Larceny (day) breaking	-	-	-	3
Larceny scaling	11	9	11	13
Larceny with false key	1	1	-	-
<i>Other theft</i>	146	98	86	57
Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	56	47	32	32
Attempt at larceny	7	5	11	2
Other simple larcenies	78	44	41	23
Praedial larceny	5	2	2	-
<i>Other property offences</i>	34	32	28	23
of which receiving/possession of stolen property	32	31	24	16
arson	2	1	1	-
criminal damage to property	-	-	3	-
Road traffic contravention	-	-	-	2
Drug offences¹	3	1	2	-
Other offences	50	41	37	38
Total	483	338	262	285

¹ Include possession of drugs and articles

Table 5.3 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Offenders	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013 ¹
Male	317	331	449	472
Female	34	36	38	40
Total	351	367	487	512

¹ Revised**Table 5.4 - Offences for Community Service Orders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013**

Offences	Number			
	2010	2011	2012	2013
Homicide and related offences	-	-	-	4
Non intentional homicide	-	-	-	4
Assault and related offences	21	34	46	55
of which simple assault	15	32	33	40
Sexual offences	11	12	9	34
of which sexual intercourse with minor under 16	5	8	6	13
causing child to be sexually abused	-	-	-	9
Property offences	185	220	260	246
Fraud and dishonesty	23	27	35	33
Embezzlement	21	7	12	6
Theft	120	176	189	161
<i>Robbery</i>	20	76	76	68
<i>Burglary</i>	22	16	22	19
<i>Other theft</i>	78	84	91	74
Other property offences	21	10	24	46
Drug offences	1	1	-	12
Road traffic contraventions	-	-	-	52
Other contraventions	-	-	-	6
Other offences	100	146	233	178
Total	318	413	548	587

Table 5.5 - Staff of the Probation and After-care Service, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 & 2013

Job title	Number					
	2012			2013		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of Probation	2	-	2	2	-	2
Assistant Commissioner	1	2	3	1	2	3
Principal Probation Officer	7	5	12	7	6	13
Senior Probation Officer	10	9	19	10	9	19
Probation Officer	7	29	36	6	31	37
Psychologist	-	1	1	-	1	1
Total	27	46	73	26	49	75

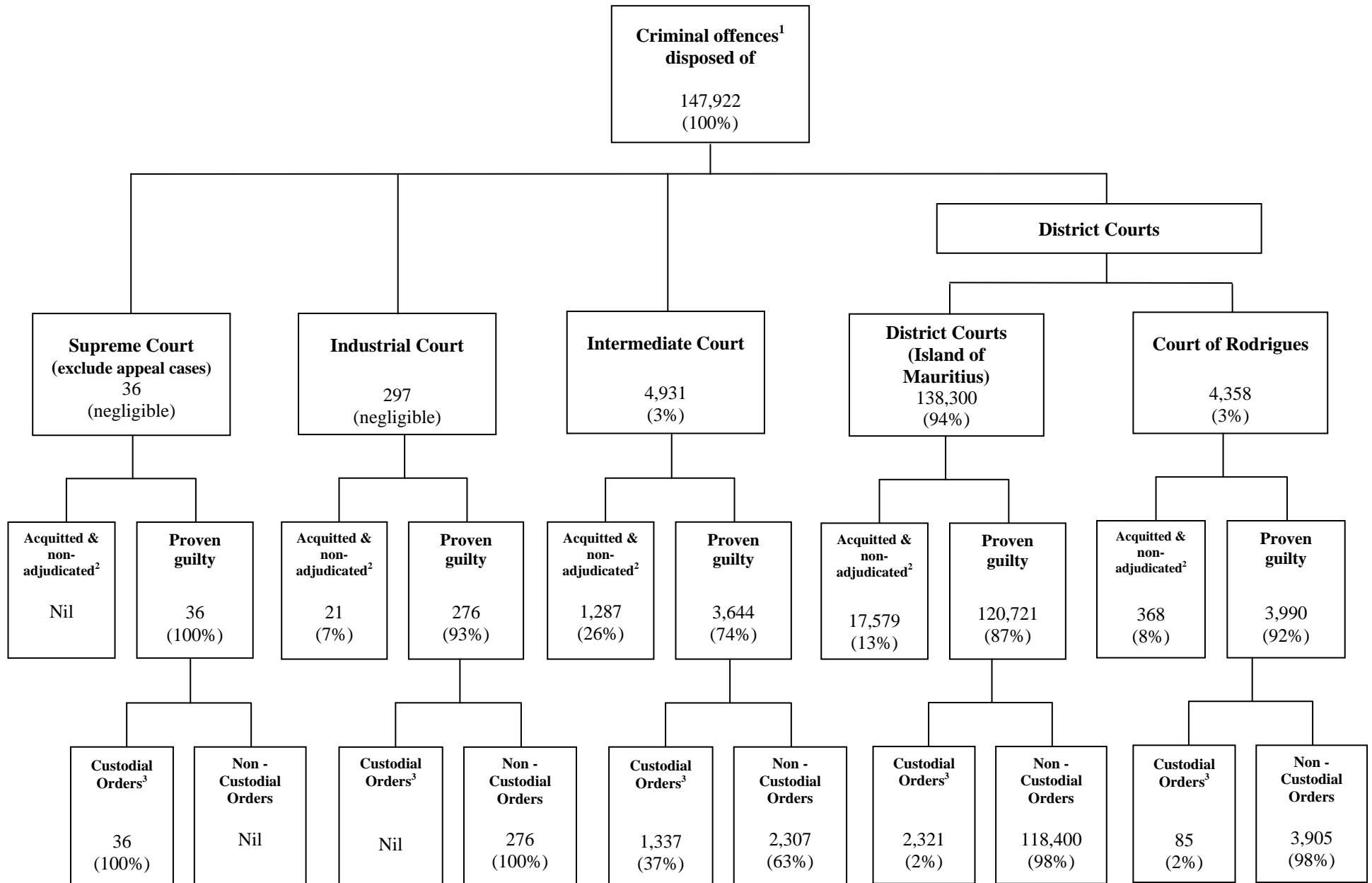
Table 5.6 - Total expenditure of the Probation and After-care Service, Island of Mauritius, July - December 2009 & Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2013

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the probation as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Probation	Government	
July - December 2009	20	40,321	0.05
January - December 2010	44	79,894	0.06
January - December 2011	46	87,816	0.05
January - December 2012	50	89,101	0.06
January - December 2013	60	102,924	0.06

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

ANNEX

Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2013

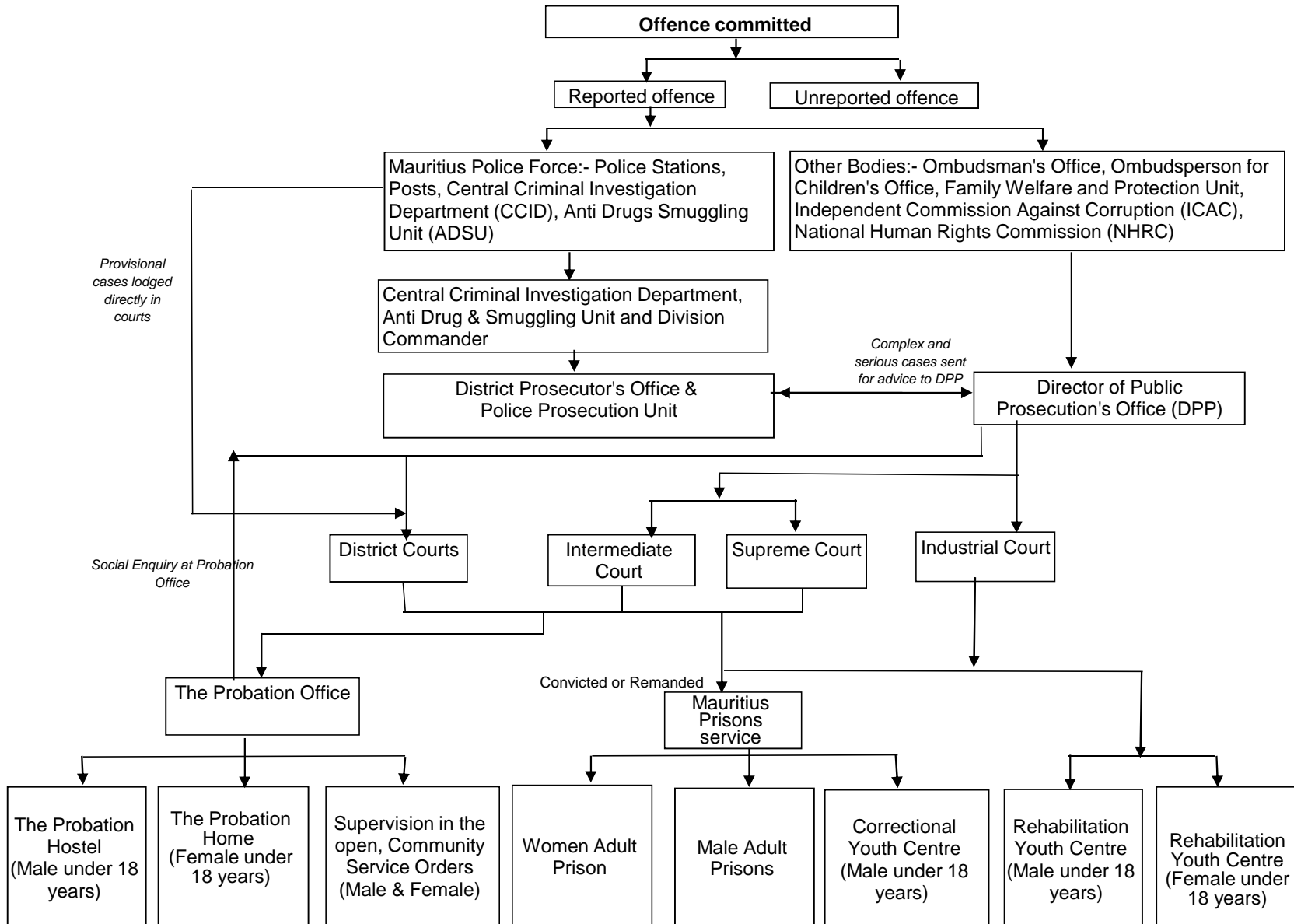


¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

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.

CMPHS B1
CONFIDENTIAL

Serial Number

Quest Version



REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS
STATISTICS MAURITIUS

CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - 2013

INTERVIEWING OF HOUSEHOLDS

Reference Month	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Geographical District	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
PSU-RDI	<input type="text"/>	Rotation Group	<input type="text"/>
PSU Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Year of listing	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
Enumeration Area	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Sample Number	<input type="text"/>
Household Number	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> m m y y	Interview round	<input type="text"/>
Previous interview	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	Household selected-1 or replacement-2	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religion of head	<input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		

Name of Interviewer

Response details

Ref. No. of Hhld	Visit No.	d	d	m	m	y	y	Status *

Ref. No. of Hhld	Visit No.	d	d	m	m	y	y	Status *

* 1-Completed 2-Refusal 3-Non-contact 4-Change in household size 5-Moved away 6- Partly completed 7-Respondent not available

Duration of interview minutes

Name of Supervisor.....
d d m m y y

First visit

Reinterview

Name of Senior Supervisor.....
d d m m y y

Reinterview

Other fieldcheck

For office use

Edited and coded by

Checked by.....

Input by.....

Verified by.....

MODULE 1

1

DEMOGRAPHIC AND EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

Enter the first name and demographic characteristics of every member of the household. Do not forget to include married children forming part of this household and their families, and members of the household temporarily absent including those abroad.

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11	1.12	
Serial number	Name of household member (First name only)	Reason for presence of household member / absence of member formerly present	National Identity Card	Relationship to head	Age Last birthday (years)	Sex 1 Male 2 Female	Marital status 1 Married/ in a union 2 Widowed 3 Divorced 4 Separated 5 Single	Preprimary, Primary and Secondary			Other educational qualifications	
								School attendance 1 Now 2 Past-WR * 3 Past- None * 4 Never-WR * 5 Never-None * 6 Child not yet at school	Level of education If past, insert highest level completed. Specify whether passed or not passed if left school at Std VI, Form V & Upper VI. If now, insert level being attended	When Studied 1 Now-full time 2 Now-Part time 3 Now-Abroad 4 Past 5 Never	Qualification/Course Insert highest qualification obtained and field of study. If now, specify course being attended	
01						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5		
02						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5		
03						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5		
04						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5		
05						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5		

*...-WR : If person can, with understanding, both read and write a simple sentence in his everyday life

*...-None: If person cannot, with understanding, both read and write a simple sentence in his everyday life

MODULE III

Section 1. SAFETY & SECURITY

3

Household members aged 16 years and over

First name of household member											
Serial number of household member as per pages 2 & 3											
3.1 Did you have any official face to face contact(s) with police officers on duty in the last 12 months?	If No, go to 3.3	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
3.2 Please indicate where you had those contacts and your level of satisfaction with the attitude (e.g courtesy) of the police officers. 1. Police station /Post 2. Community policing forums (e.g sensitisation campaigns) 3. Scene of incident/accident 4. Road side/traffic centres (on patrol in car or on foot) 5. Other, specify.....	Circle appropriate code	1-Satisfied 1 2 3 4		2-Not satisfied 1 2 3 4		3-Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied 1 2 3 4		4-Not Applicable 1 2 3 4			
3.3 During the last 12 months, have you ever requested police assistance on any of the following situation(s)? If yes, indicate your level of satisfaction with respect to the time taken by the police to take actions. 1. Report Emergency/life threatening incidents (e.g serious assaults,violent thefts, serious accidents, etc) 2. Report non emergency incidents (e.g minor theft or assaults, disturbances, road obstructions, etc) 3. Seek information only (e.g ask for directions, seek guidance, etc) 4. Fomalities (e.g Passport, Morality certificate, driving licence test, etc) 5. Other, specify.....	Circle appropriate code	Yes 1 2 3 4		Yes 1 2 3 4		Yes 1 2 3 4		Yes 1 2 3 4		Yes 1 2 3 4	
3.4 During the last 12 months, have you ever phoned the police on the Emergency lines 999 or 2080034 or 2080035?	If No, go to 3.6	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
3.5 Referring to your last phone call to the Emergency Line , how would you rate the time taken by the police to answer the phone? Very Rapid (less than 15 seconds)..... 1 Reasonably rapid (15 to less than 30 seconds)..... 2 A bit long (30 seconds to 1 minute)..... 3 Too long (more than 1 minute)..... 4		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2

Since 2008, the Mauritius Police Force has 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. Questions 3.6 to 3.10 relate to these strategies.

First name of household member		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serial number of household member as per pages 2 & 3		...	...	...	...	...
3.6 Are you aware of the Community Policing Forums organised by the police? If yes, have you ever attended any of these forums(talks)?						
Yes, aware & attended..... 1	If Not aware (3), go to 3.8	1	1	1	1	1
Yes, aware but never attended..... 2		2	2	2	2	2
Not aware..... 3		3	3	3	3	3
3.7 Are you satisfied with the outcome of the Community Policing Forums?						
Satisfied..... 1		1	1	1	1	1
Not satisfied..... 2		2	2	2	2	2
Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied..... 3		3	3	3	3	3
3.8 What do you think of the performance of the Police Force with respect to.....?	Circle appropriate code					
1. Outcome oriented service (e.g identify accused, recovery of stolen properties, etc)	1-Improved	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2. Speed of service delivery	2-Remained the same	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
3. Visibility/accessibility	3-Worsened	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
4. Attitude towards the public (e.g courtesy)		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
3.9 What do you think of the crime level in?	Circle appropriate code					
1. your neighbourhood	1-Gone up	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2. in the country in general	2-Remained the same	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
	3-Gone down	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
3.10 What do you think of police brutality in Mauritius?						
Serious..... 1	Circle appropriate code	1	1	1	1	1
Not so serious..... 2		2	2	2	2	2
Not a problem at all..... 3		3	3	3	3	3

**4 Theft/attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories
Head of household**

3.11 During the last 12 months, did you or any other member of your household own any vehicle(s) (e.g car/van/motorcycle/bicycle) for household use (solely or partly)?

Yes	No	If 'No', go to 3.17
1	2	

3.12 Have you or any other member of your household been victim of :
(a) theft/attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories

Yes	No	If 'No', go to 3.17
1	2	

(b) damage to vehicles

Yes	No
1	2

3.13 Referring to the last incident, state the type of vehicle that was stolen/damaged. **(Circle appropriate code)**

Car/Van (including 4x4, 2x4)	1
Motorcycle/Autocycle	2
Bicycle (including electric)	3
Other, specify.....	4

3.14 Was the incident reported to the police?

Yes	No	If 'No', go to 3.16
1	2	

3.15 Were you satisfied with the performance of the police with respect to ...? **(Read out)**

	Yes	No	Record answer and go to 3.17
1. Time taken to react	1	2	
2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation	1	2	
3. Support given	1	2	
4. Outcome of police intervention	1	2	
5. Other, specify.....	1	2	

3.16 Why did you not report the incident? **Do not read out**

	Yes	No
Too trivial	1	2
Stolen goods will not be recovered	1	2
No trust in the police	1	2
Fear of reprisal	1	2
Other, specify.....	1	2

**5 Burglary/attempted burglary (dwelling)
Head of Household**

During the last 12 months,		Household burglary		Attempted household burglary	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
3.17 Has your household been victim of?	If both 'No', go to 3.21	1	2	1	2
3.18 Was the incident reported to the police?	If 'No', go to 3.20	1	2	1	2
3.19 Were you satisfied with the performance of the police with respect to ...? 1. Time taken to react to the situation 2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation 3. Support given 4. Outcome of police intervention 5. Other, specify	Read out	1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
3.20 Why did you not report the incident? 1. Too trivial 2. Stolen goods will not be recovered 3. No trust on the police 4. Fear of reprisal 5. Other, specify	Do not read out	1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2
		1	2	1	2

6 Personal theft

Head of household

3.21 During the last 12 months, have you or any other member of your household been victim of personal theft or attempted personal theft (e.g chain or purse snatching, mobile phone or credit card theft, etc) other than at dwellings (e.g at work, school, roadside, etc.)?

Yes	No
1	2

If yes, fill in 3.22 to 3.24 for household members who have been victim of theft or attempted theft, otherwise end of section

7 Household members who have been victim of theft or attempted theft

First name of household member		.....	.....	.....	.....
Serial No. as per pages 2 & 3		...	...	...	...
During the last 12 months					
3.22 Was the incident reported to the police?	If No, go to 3.24	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
3.23 Were you satisfied with the performance of the police with respect to ...? 1. Time taken to react to the situation 2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation 3. Support given 4. Outcome of police intervention 5. Other, specify	Read out	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
	End of section	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
3.24 Why did you not report the incident? 1. Too trivial 2. Stolen goods will not be recovered 3. No trust on the police 4. Fear of reprisal 5. Other, specify	Do not read out More than one answer possible	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
	End of section	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
		Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2

Go to 4.1

Section 2. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

4.1 What was your total household expenditure for the **last month**?

Rs.....

4.2 What was your household expenditure on the following items **last month**?

Amount (Rs)

1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages		
2. Medical care		
3. Rent (if any)		
4. Gas		
5. Educational expenses		
6. Travelling and transport		
7. Clothing and footwear		
8. Water bill and waste water bill		
9. Electricity bill (including MBC TV licence)		
10. Telephone bill (excluding internet bill)		
11. Internet/e-mail		
12. Mobile phone		
13. Restaurants and hotels bills		
14. Recreation and culture		
15. Household appliances and furniture		
16. Routine house maintenance		
17. Life insurance and pension contributions		
of which (i) National Pension Fund or other fund		
(ii) Civil Service Family Pension Scheme		
(iii) Pension contribution (PRB 2008)		
18. Debt repayment: Land/house		
Vehicle		
Credit purchase		
Educational loan		
Other, specify		
Total		

4.3 For the calendar **year 2012**, what was the total amount paid for the following items?

Amount (Rs)

1. Income tax	
2. Municipal tax	

4.4 **Applicable if no rent at question 4.2(3) has been declared, i.e, for owned and free accomodation only**

What would be the monthly rent payable for your housing unit,
if rented unfurnished ?

Rs

9 4.5 Income from work last month

Source	Serial number of household member as per pages 2 & 3											
		
Paid employment (including bonus, overtime, etc.)												
Income from self-employment (trade, business, plantation, etc.)												
Income from backyard-produced goods (vegetables, fruits, eggs, fish, etc.)												
Total												
Total 4.5												

10 4.6 Income from property last month

Source	Serial number of household member as per pages 2 & 3											
		
Rent from land and buildings/machinery/equipment, etc												
Dividends/Interests												
Other, specify.....												
Total												
Total 4.6												

11 4.7 Transfer Income

	If "Yes", please state amount received last month											
	Serial number of household member as per pages 2 & 3											
		
Pension from former employer												
NPF retirement/old age pension												
Widow's and children pension												
Other social security benefits												
Maintenance allowance/alimony												
Regular allowance from parents/relatives												
Regular allowance from social/religious organisations												
Other regular income, specify.....												
Total												

Total 4.7

Total (4.5+ 4.6+ 4.7)