

Vol. 9

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

STATISTICS MAURITIUS

**DIGEST
OF
CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY
STATISTICS - 2016**

September 2017

(Price: Rs 150.00)

**DIGEST
OF
CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY
STATISTICS - 2016**

DIGEST OF CRIME, JUSTICE AND SECURITY STATISTICS, 2016

FOREWORD

This is the ninth issue of a digest of Statistics Mauritius on crime, justice and security statistics. It covers statistics from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prison Service (MPS), and the Probation and After-care Service for 2016 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 2016.

This digest has been prepared with the contribution of the Mauritius Police Force, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prison Service, and the Probation and After-care Services. Their support is gratefully acknowledged.

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Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2016

Introduction

This issue of the “Digest of Crime, Justice and Security statistics, 2016” covers statistics from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Judiciary Department, the Mauritius Prison Service (MPS), and the Probation and After-care Service for 2016. 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 2016.

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 2016 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 are the methodology of the collection of data on public perception at the CMPHS 2016 and an extract of the questionnaire used.

Statistical notes

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

- (a) When comparing figures it should be realised that police and judiciary figures are based on offences but prison and probation figures are based on offenders, and that an offender can be sentenced for more than one offence.
- (b) Offences can sometimes be reclassified, usually as less serious, as they proceed from police investigation through prosecution to final court sentence. This is usually due to evidence not being as robust as at first thought or more evidence coming to light following the initial report.
- (c) The trends in offences like drug offences and road traffic contraventions should be interpreted with caution since they may be subject to fluctuations as a result of sensitisation/awareness campaigns and intelligence-led operations.
- (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 of the situation.
- (e) Care should be taken while comparing statistics on the number of cases lodged and disposed of over time. Cases lodged in Court are more directly comparable. However, cases disposed of are not comparable, given that these cases might have been lodged during the reference year or any year before.

An overview

1. Public perception on crime and victimisation

The data on public perception on crime and victimisation were collected at the Continuous Multipurpose Household Survey (CMPHS) in 2016. The methodology used is at Annex IV. The main findings are below:

1.1 Contact with Police

- (i) The survey results showed that, in 2016, some 25% of respondents aged 16 years and over had an official face to face contact with police officers on duty during the last 12 months prior to their interview against 28% of respondents in 2013.
- (ii) Out of every 100 respondents who had contact(s) with the police, 77 were satisfied with the attitude of the police officers against 80 in 2013, 11 were not satisfied in 2016, same as in 2013 and 11 were neither satisfied nor dissatisfied in 2016 against 9 in 2013 (Table 1.1).
- (iii) Among the public who sought police assistance, 72% were satisfied with respect to the time taken by the police to take actions in 2016 compared to 75% in 2013. The services offered that scored the highest level of satisfaction for both years were assistance for formalities such as passport, certificate of morality and driving licence test. (Table 1.2).
- (iv) In both 2013 and 2016, 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. The percentage who reported that the police was rapid (less than 30 seconds) in answering the emergency lines increased from 59% in 2013 to 65% in 2016, whereas those who stated that they took too long (more than one minute) decreased from 26% in 2013 to 20% in 2016 (Table 1.3).

1.2 Strategies of Mauritius Police Force

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.

1.2.1 Awareness of Community Policing Forums/talks

Of all the respondents interviewed in 2016, 45% were aware of the Community Policing Forums/talks organised by the Police against 42% in 2013. From 2013 to 2016, the proportion of males who attended the forums/talks remained at 11% whilst that of females increased from 7% to 8% (Table 1.4).

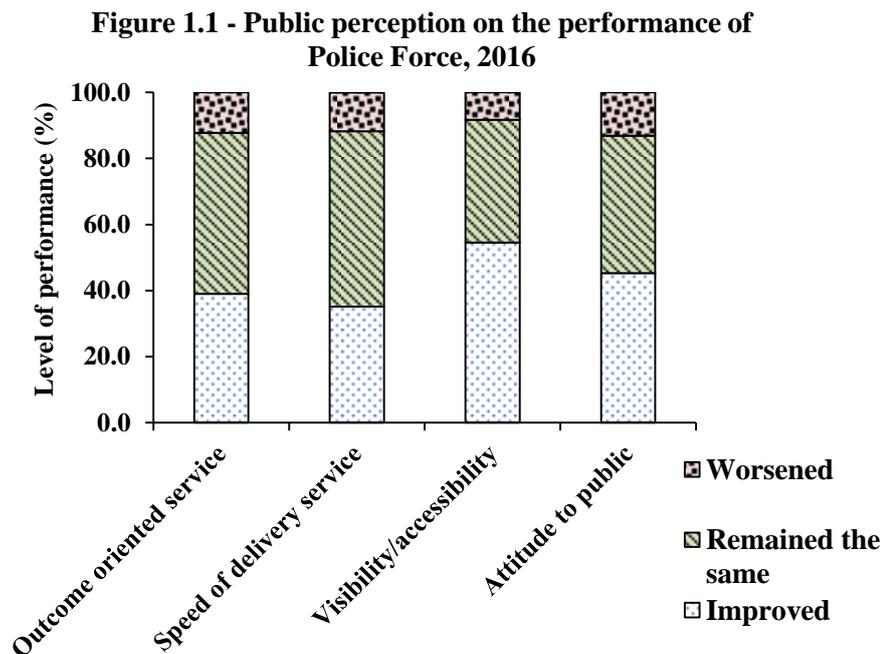
In 2016, some 42% of those persons aware of these forums were satisfied with them; of which, 44% with the frequency at which these forums were carried out, 14% with the way Police were conducting them and 42% with the promptness in addressing policing issues raised. It is to be noted that 10% were not satisfied with these forums.

1.2.2 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, 44 perceived an improvement in the performance of the Police Force in 2016 against 46 in 2013 whilst those perceiving a worsening of the performance remained at 11% during both periods (Table 1.6 & Figure 1.1).

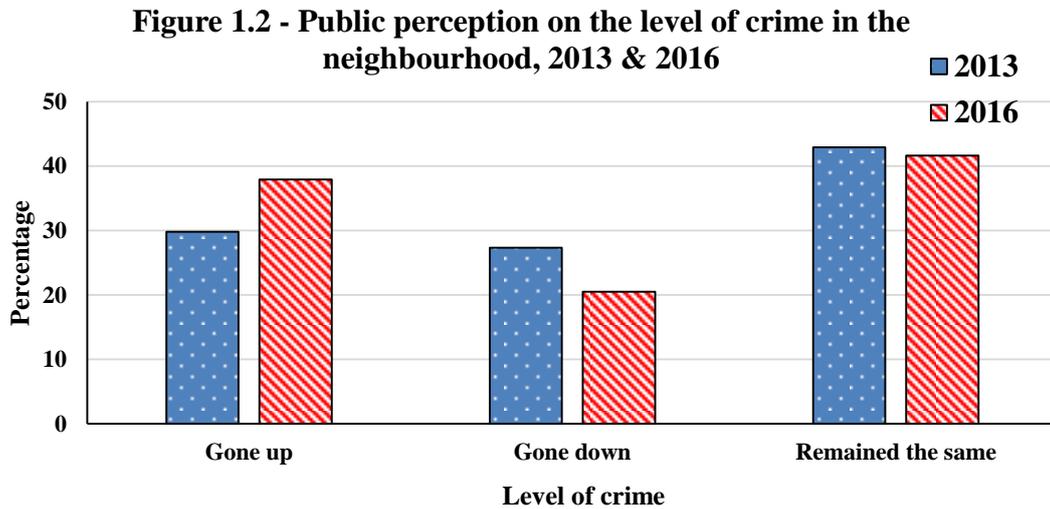
Detailed analysis indicates an increase in the percentage of respondents who perceived an improvement in the 'visibility/accessibility' of the police from 51% in 2013 to 55% in 2016; the proportion of respondents perceiving an improvement in the 'attitude of police towards the public' stayed at 45% during both periods whereas decreases were noted in the proportion of respondents perceiving an improvement in the 'outcome oriented service' from 46% to 39% and in the 'speed of service delivery' from 40% to 35% from 2013 to 2016.



1.2.3 Level of crime in the neighbourhood and in the country

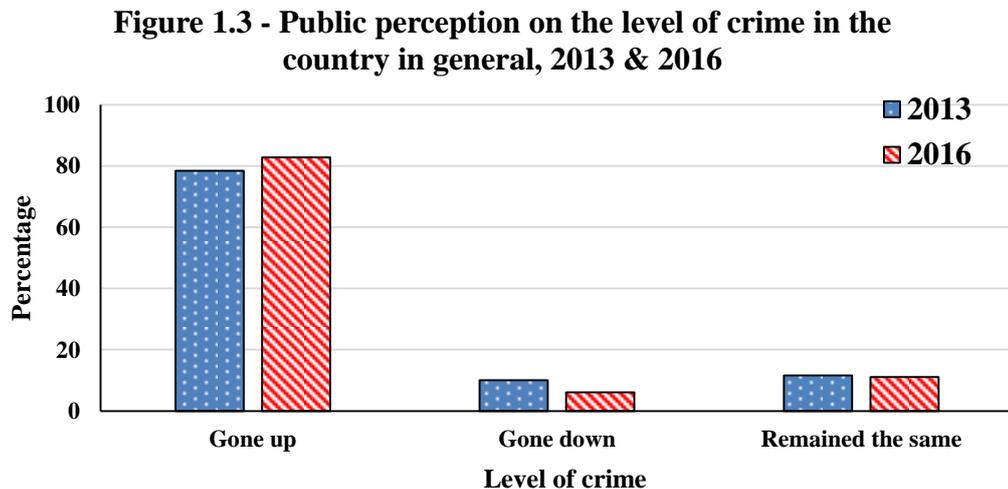
(i) In the neighbourhood

In 2016, 38% of respondents believed that crime level has gone up in their neighbourhood compared to 30% in 2013. In contrast, 20% felt that crime level has gone down in 2016 compared to 27% in 2013 while 43% of respondents believed that crime level has remained the same in both 2013 and 2016 (Table 1.7 & Figure 1.2).



(ii) In the country in general

In 2016, some 83% of the respondents believed that the crime level in the country in general has gone up against 78% in 2013. The crime level for the country has gone down for 6% of the respondents in 2016 against 10% in 2013. The proportion of those who pronounced that the crime level in the country had remained the same decreased from 12% in 2013 to 11% in 2016 (Table 1.7 & Figure 1.3).



(iii) Comparing perception in the neighbourhood with perception for the country

When comparing public perceptions on the level of crime in their neighbourhood and in the country (Table 1.7), it is observed that the perception of crime going up was more pronounced for the country in general than in the neighbourhood. Among the persons perceiving an increase in crime level for the country in general (82%), 31% believed that crime was at the same level in the neighbourhood and another 15% believed that crime level has gone down in the neighbourhood in 2016.

1.3 Victimisation

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

- (i) In 2013 and 2016, of all the households owning a domestic vehicle (car/van, motorcycle/auto cycle or bicycle), 4% were victim of theft or attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts or accessories and 3% were victim of damage to vehicles.
- (ii) Out of every 100 vehicle theft and related offences¹ registered in the survey in 2016, 54 were car/van against 68 in 2013, 25 were motorcycle/autocycle against 19 in 2013 and 20 were bicycle against 10 in 2013.
- (iii) The percentage of the vehicle thefts and related offences¹ reported to the police decreased from 43% in 2013 to 41% in 2016.
- (iv) Among the persons who reported the incident to the police, they were requested to indicate their level of satisfaction on the performance of the police. In 2016, the proportion of respondents who were satisfied with the performance of the police with regards the 'attitude towards you and/or the situation' was 66% followed by 'support given' and 'time taken to react', with each 57% (Table 1.8). The respondents were mostly not satisfied with the 'outcome of police intervention' (41%) and 'time taken to react' (35%).
- (v) The most common reason stated by households for not reporting vehicle theft and related offences to the police in 2013 and 2016 was that 'it was too trivial' (54% in 2016 and 59% in 2013) followed by 'stolen goods will not be recovered' (40% in 2016 and 23% in 2013) (Table 1.9).

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

1.3.2 Household burglary or attempted household burglary

- (i) There were about 376,300 households in the Republic of Mauritius in 2016. During the last 12 months prior to the interview, about 11,200 households (3%) were victims of household burglary (committed) and about 4,300 (1%) were victims of attempted break-ins. Around 900 households were victims of both household burglaries committed and attempted.
- (ii) Out of every 100 households in 2013 and 2016, three were victims of burglary and one of attempted burglary.
- (iii) The percentage of household burglaries and attempted burglaries that occurred in the least advantaged regions of the Republic of Mauritius remained at 30% in 2013 and 2016 whereas a decrease from 17% in 2013 to 11% in 2016 was noted in the most advantaged regions (see glossary for definition of Regional Development Index).
- (iv) About 61% of household burglaries (committed and attempted) were reported to the police in 2016 against 55% in 2013. It was noted that 33% of household burglaries (committed) in 2016 against 37% in 2013 and 57% of attempted ones in 2016 against 58% in 2013 went unreported.
- (v) In 2016, some 63% of the heads of households were satisfied with the attitude of the police dealing with their reported household burglaries and some 54% of their reported attempted ones (Table 1.8). However, around 60% of them were not satisfied with the outcome of the police intervention for their reported household burglaries and some 54% with the time taken to react as regards to their reported attempted household burglaries.
- (vi) The most common reason stated by the heads of households for not reporting household burglaries was that 'stolen goods will not be recovered' (59%) in 2016 against 'it was too trivial' (64%) in 2013. However, for attempted household burglaries, the popular reported reason was that 'it was too trivial' (66% in 2016 and 77% in 2013) (Table 1.9).
- (vii) About 4% of the households surveyed in 2016 had their house equipped with a security alarm system. Some 7% of them has been victim of at least one theft/attempted theft since the installation of the security alarm system.

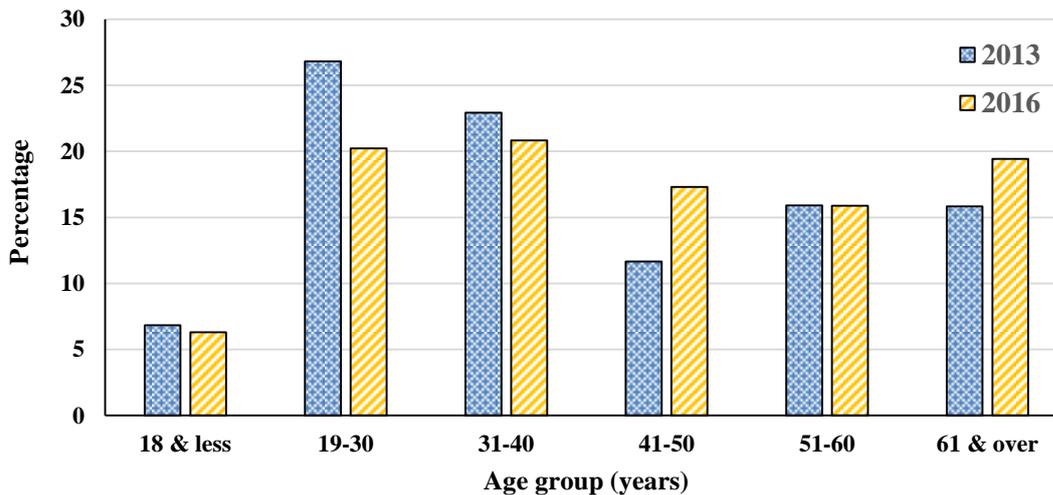
1.3.3 Personal theft

- (i) 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 in both 2013 and 2016.
- (ii) In 2016, out of an estimated 1.1 million persons aged 10 years and over, some 7,600

(0.7%) were victims of robbery during the last 12 months prior to the interview.

- (iii) In 2016, out of the 7,600 victims of personal theft, 45% were males and 55% were females. More females were victims in 2016 (55%) than in 2013 (49%). For both 2013 & 2016, victims were more likely to be in the age group '19 - 40' years. The number of victims in the age group '61 & over' has increased from 16% in 2013 to 19% in 2016 (Table 1.10 & Figure 1.4).

Figure 1.4 - Victims of personal theft by age group, 2013 & 2016



- (iv) Some 56% of the victims of personal theft had reported the incidents to the police in 2016 against 51% in 2013.
- (v) In 2016, the rating of victims regarding the performance of the police was as follows: 65% of victims were satisfied by the 'attitude of the police' and 62% by 'time taken to react'. Some 44% of the victims were not satisfied with the 'outcome of police intervention' (Table 1.8).
- (vi) In both 2013 and 2016, the main reasons put forward by the victims who did not report the incidents to the police were: the stolen goods will not be recovered (61% of victims in 2013 against 51% in 2016) followed by the goods stolen were 'too trivial' (37% in 2013 against 42% in 2016) (Table 1.9).

2. Police statistics

2.1 Offences reported to the police

The offence rate (excluding contraventions) increased from 35 in 2015 to 36 in 2016

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, cases reported to the police (which include overall offences and other occurrences) increased by 9%, from 326,420 to 356,182 (Table 2.1). In 2016, some 63,629 cases were not classified as offences against 61,354 in 2015, up by 4% .
- (ii) Around 16% of the overall offences reported in 2016 were linked to crimes (2%) and misdemeanours (14%). The remaining 84% were contraventions, the majority of which were related to road traffic offences (Table 2.1).
- (iii) Between 2015 and 2016, the general level of crime and misdemeanour, as measured by police-reported offences, excluding contraventions, increased by 3%, mainly due to a rise in theft (8%).
- (iv) Contraventions, mainly related to road traffic offences, increased by 12%, to 246,752 in 2016 from 220,568 in 2015.
- (v) The offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population increased from 35 in 2015 to 36 in 2016. Similarly, contravention rate per 1,000 population increased from 175 to 195 for the same period (Table 2.3).

2.2 Other occurrences

In 2016, the 63,629 ‘non-offence’ cases comprised execution of warrants (18%), road accidents excluding fatal (12%), transfer cases (2%), missing cases (1%) and other miscellaneous occurrences (67%).

2.3 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications (Tables 2.5 & 2.8)

An overview of crime situation

Excluding road traffic offences, property offences and assaults made up 51% of all reported offences in 2016.

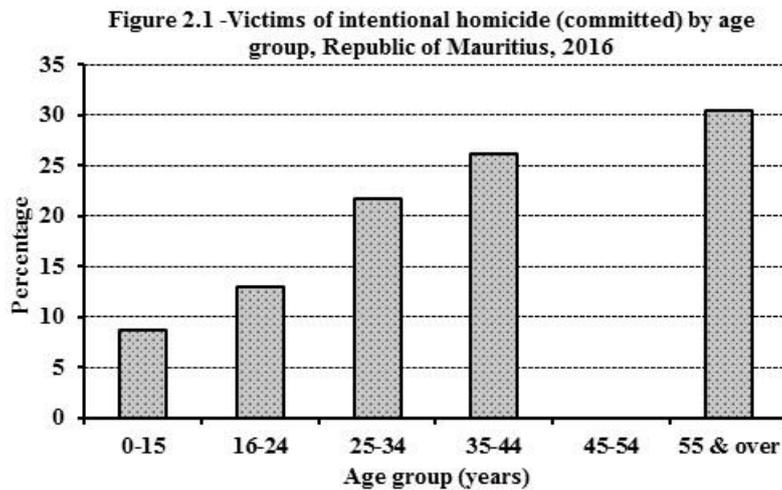
2.3.1 Homicide

More than half of intentional homicides were committed in private households

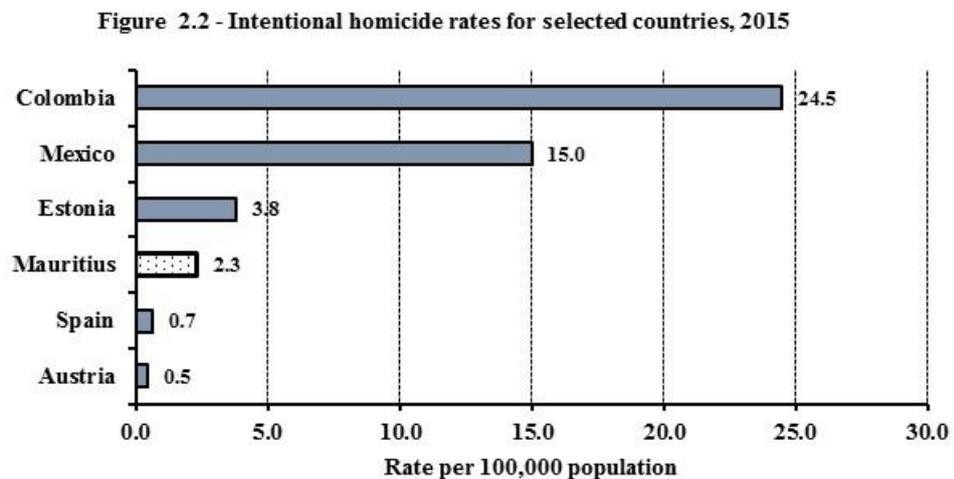
- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the number of homicide and related offences decreased by 6% from 85 to 80, mainly due to a fall in attempted intentional homicide from 12 to 9 and non-intentional homicide from 44 to 38. In contrast, the number of committed

intentional homicide increased from 29 to 33 during the same period and its rate per 100,000 population rose from 2.3 to 2.6.

- (ii) In 2016, about 57% of the victims of intentional homicides committed (excluding abortion) were males (Table 2.8). 30% of the victims were aged 45 years & over and another 48% between 25 and 44 years (Figure 2.1). It is to be noted that some 61% were killed in private households and of which 26% were related to their offenders. Some 22% were killed in public places (e.g. public road, commercial area, etc.) and 17% in other places (e.g. abandoned land or building, etc.).



- (iii) Latest available statistics from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) show that there was considerable variation in the intentional homicide rates for 2015 among the different countries ranging from 0.5 to 24.5 per 100,000 population. The rate for Mauritius was 2.3 (Figure 2.2).



2.3.2 Assaults

Around half of victims were related to their offenders in 2016

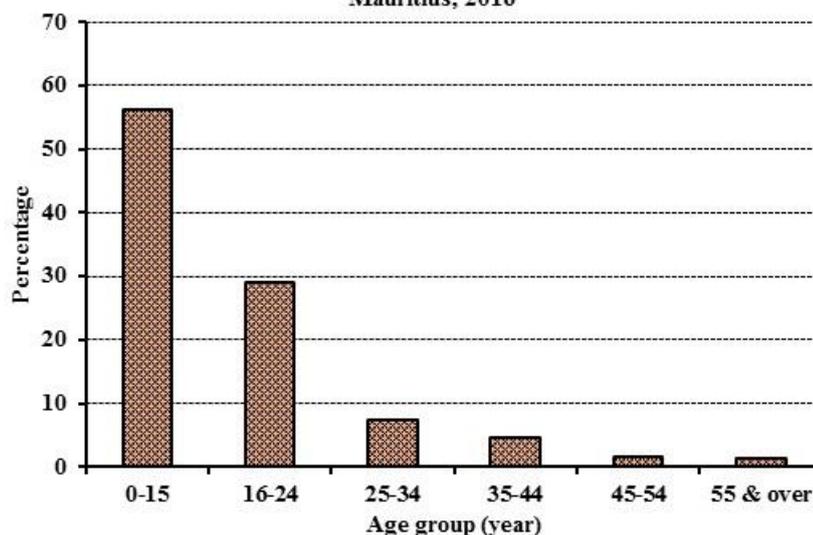
- (i) In 2016, some 11,741 assaults and related offences were reported, representing a decrease of 4% over the figure of 12,173 in 2015. The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 929 in 2016, from 964 in 2015 (Table 2.5).
- (ii) About 53% of the 11,773 victims of assaults registered in 2016 were males and 48% were related to their offenders. Some 53% were assaulted in private households, 30% in public places and the remaining 17% in educational institutions and other places such as workplace, hospital, airport, concert, etc (Table 2.8).

2.3.3 Sexual offences

The majority of victims of sexual assaults were young females

- (i) Between 2015 and 2016, the number of reported sexual offences decreased by 1%, from 686 to 678 and the rate per 100,000 population remained at around 54 (Table 2.5).
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, the decrease in reported offences for sexual offences was mostly due to falls in reported offences for ‘attempt upon chastity’ from 199 to 154 and for sodomy from 49 to 40.
- (iii) From 2015 to 2016, the female victimisation rate for sexual offences fell from 99 to 94 per 100,000 female population. Among the 670 victims of sexual offences, some 89% were females, 56% were aged below 16 years (Figure 2.3), 60% were students, 20% had family relationship with their offenders and 60% occurred in private households (Table 2.8).

Figure 2.3 - Victims of sexual offences by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



2.3.4 Property offences

Property offences went up between 2015 and 2016

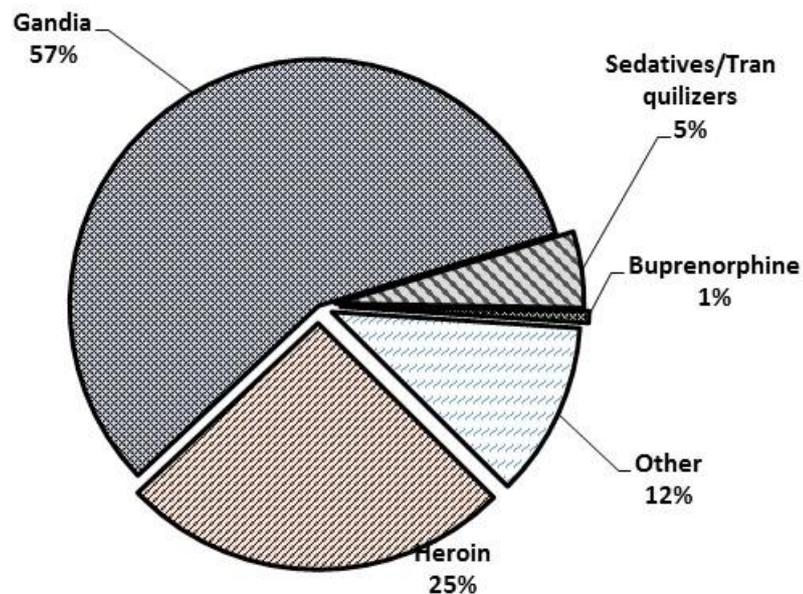
From 2015 to 2016, property offences increased by 6%, from 17,737 to 18,885, mainly due to a rise of 8% in theft (Table 2.5). Consequently, the theft rate per 1,000 population increased from 11 to 12.

2.3.5 Drug offences

Drug offences declined between 2015 and 2016

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the number of drug offences registered decreased by 3% from 3,468 to 3,370, resulting in a stabilization in the drug offence rate per 1,000 population at 2.7 (Table 2.5).
- (ii) In 2016, out of the 3,370 drug offences reported, 57% were gandia related offences, 25% heroin related offences, 5% for sedatives/tranquilizers and 1% for buprenorphine. The remaining 12% represented other type of drugs which included mainly synthetic cannabinoid, methadone and hashish (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



- (iii) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2016 was about Rs 328 Million.
- (iv) From 2015 to 2016, an increase of 31% was noted in the amount of heroin seized in kilograms. The quantity of gandia seized also increased by 4% from 80.3 kg in

2015 to 83.6 in 2016. Similarly, an important increase was noted in the quantity of drugs seized in terms of pills/tablets for sedatives/tranquilizers which rose by almost 6 times from 1,084 in 2015 to 6,215 in 2016. On the other hand, a sharp decline was noted in the quantity of buprenorphine seized, which fell from 391 in 2015 to 7 in 2016 (Table 2.10).

Importation of drugs

- (v) 51 cases for importation of drugs were detected in 2016 compared to 33 in 2015, up by 55% (Table 2.9).
- (vi) Cases for importation of heroin increased from 10 in 2015 to 27 in 2016 whilst cases for importation of gandia fell from 13 in 2015 to 10 in 2016. One case concerning sedatives/tranquilizers was detected and no cases for buprenorphine was detected in both 2015 and 2016 (Table 2.9).

Dealing of drugs

- (vii) Cases related to drug dealing declined from 174 in 2015 to 127 in 2016 (Table 2.9).
- (viii) This decline was driven by decreases in cases for dealing in gandia from 158 to 110 and in heroin from 10 to 5. During the same period, cases for dealing in sedatives/tranquilizers went up from 2 to 8. No case for buprenorphine was detected in 2016 against 2 in 2015 (Table 2.9).
- (ix) Some 72,100 plants of gandia were uprooted by ADSU in 2016 against 72,300 in 2015.

Possession/consumption of drugs

- (x) In 2016, cases related to possession/consumption of drugs were as follows: gandia (999), heroin (810), sedatives/tranquilizers (154) and buprenorphine (26) (Table 2.9).
- (xi) From 2015 to 2016, the number of cases linked to possession of heroin, sedatives/tranquilizers and buprenorphine increased respectively by 17% to 769, by 12% to 143 and by 4% to 26. Conversely, possession of gandia fell by 16%, to 804 during the same period (Table 2.9).

2.3.6 Road traffic offences

2.3.6.1 Contraventions (Table 2.13)

Road traffic contraventions increased significantly

- (i) The number of road traffic contraventions registered increased by 13%, from 206,839 in 2015 to 232,862 in 2016.
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, road traffic contraventions for ‘exceeding speed limit’

increased from 58,473 to 86,951. It is to be noted that the figure for 2016 is strictly not comparable to that of 2015 mainly due to the fact that fixed speed cameras were inactive from 1 January 2015 to 5 September 2015.

- (iii) Following the same trend, the number of contraventions for ‘making use of cellular phone whilst driving’ and ‘failing to wear seat belt whilst driving’ rose respectively by 48% from 4,164 to 6,146 and by 27% from 6,702 to 8,539.
- (iv) The number of contravention for ‘driving motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit’ also rose by 3%, from 1,919 in 2015 to 1,977 in 2016.
- (v) Conversely, the following offences for contravention decreased from 2015 to 2016: protective helmet improperly secured (-13%) and driving without licence (-8%).

2.3.6.2 Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) (Tables 2.14 - 2.17)

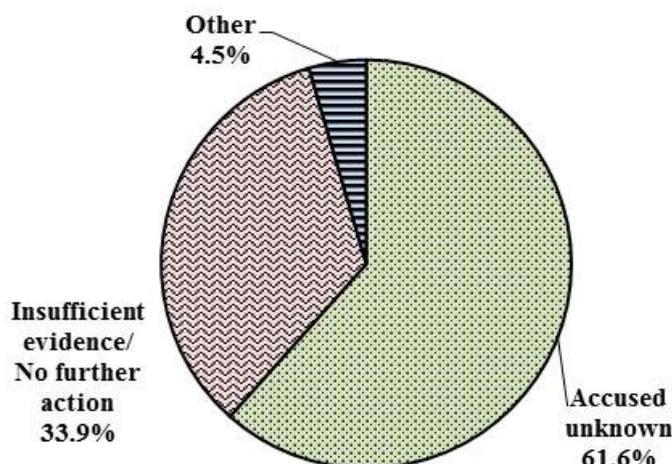
- (i) From January to December 2016, some 25,809 payments were effected under CRTO. Some 56% of fines paid were due to exceeding speed limit, of which 82% were due to ‘exceeding speed limit by more than 15 but not more than 25 kilometres per hour’. ‘Using a hand held microphone or telephone handset whilst driving’ accounted to 18% of the payments.
- (ii) From January to December 2016, some 20,247 persons were sanctioned for the CRTO. Some 4,320 drivers (21%) had been convicted for more than one offence, of whom, 258 (6%) had already been convicted for four offences and above.
- (iii) A competent driver has been disqualified for the CRTO from January to December 2016.

2.4 Investigation and prosecution

2.4.1 Status of offences (Tables 2.21-2.22)

In 2016, some 42,128 offences were investigated by the police, of which 25,316 (60%) were taken to court for prosecution. The remaining 16,812 offences investigated were not taken to court mainly because in 62% of these offences, the accused were unknown and in another 34%, there were insufficient evidence (Figure 2.5).

Figure 2.5 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



2.4.2 Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned (Table 2.23)

- (i) The number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned decreased by 1% in 2016 to 21,389, from 21,648 in 2015. During that period, a fall in the number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned for property offences (-19%) was noted. Conversely, rises were noted in the number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned for sexual offences (+13%), drug offences (+8%) and assault & related offences (+7%).
- (ii) In 2016, the offences for which these persons being suspected, arrested and/or cautioned were mainly in property and assault, 31% each and drug (11%).

2.4.3 Persons prosecuted (Table 2.24)

- (i) The number of persons prosecuted declined by 12% to 15,634 in 2016, from 17,667 in 2015, with falls noted among both adults and juveniles.
- (ii) A comparison of persons prosecuted by type of offence between 2015 and 2016 indicated decreases in assault & related offences (-40%), property offences (-26%), and sexual offences (-15%) and homicide & related offences (-11%). On the other hand, a rise of 24% was noted for drug offences.

2.5 Police stations and Police Force

Ratio of Police to Population was 10 to 1,000

- (i) The total number of police stations and posts was 112 in 2016 (Table 2.25).
- (ii) The police force includes staff of the Special Mobile Force, National Coast Guard, National Security Service and Police Band. It increased to 12,660 Officers (11,648

males and 1,012 females) in 2016 from 12,179 Officers (11,158 males and 1,021 females) in 2015 (Table 2.26). The police to population ratio increased to 10 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2016 from 9.6 in 2015.

2.6 Expenditure of the Police Department

6.8% of the Government expenditure went to the Police Department

From July 2015 to June 2016, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was around Rs 7,656 Million and its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 6.8% (Table 2.27).

3. Prosecutions - Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)

3.1 Cases received at the ODPP

In 2016, the total number of cases referred by the Police for advice to ODPP amounted to 11,994 (Table 3.1). Among which, 6,014 were cases referred to ODPP for initial advice, after enquiry, based on their seriousness, complexity and special nature, i.e., parties involved including civil servants and minors, government property involved, etc.

3.2 Cases referred to Court by ODPP

- (i) The number of cases referred by ODPP to the Intermediate and Supreme Courts dropped by 4% to 1,419 in 2016, from 1,477 in 2015 (Table 3.2).
- (ii) In 2016, 46 cases were lodged by the ODPP before the Assizes. 215 criminal appeals were conducted by the ODPP before the Supreme Court.

3.3 Staff of ODPP

From 2015 to 2016, the staff of the ODPP, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased from 63 (27 males and 36 females) to 68 (27 males and 41 females) (Table 3.3).

3.4 Expenditure of ODPP

From July 2015 to June 2016, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the ODPP was around Rs 104 Million (Table 3.4). Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.1%.

4. Judiciary statistics

4.1 Civil and Criminal cases (Table 4.1)

There has been a rise in divorce cases lodged

4.1.1 Lodged

Between 2015 and 2016, the number of civil cases lodged in Court increased by 11%, from 18,304 to 20,392, with rises of 29% in ‘cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act’ from 1,770 to 2,288 and of 5% in divorce cases from 2,556 to 2,681. For the same period, the number of criminal cases lodged in Court decreased by 6%, from 122,860 to 115,287. Around 95% of the criminal cases were lodged in District Courts.

4.1.2 Disposed of

The number of civil cases disposed of increased from 18,815 in 2015 to 18,849 in 2016. During the same period, a fall of 12% in divorce cases, a rise of 21% in ‘cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act’ and a rise of 2% in the number of criminal cases disposed of were noted.

4.1.3 Outstanding

From 2015 to 2016, outstanding cases increased by 4% for civil cases but decreased by 18% for criminal cases.

4.2 Convictions

All offences

There has been a marginal fall in conviction rate from 2015 to 2016

- (i) Some 145,143 criminal offences were disposed of after Court action in 2016 (Annex 1). The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 77% (112,453) of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. The remaining 23% (32,690) were acquitted or non-adjudicated.
- (ii) In 2016, 75% of the convicted offences were due to the convictions for road traffic offences, 6% due to the convictions for property offences and 2% each due to the convictions for assaults and drug offences.
- (iii) From 2015 to 2016, the conviction rate per 1,000 population declined marginally, from 22.8 to 22.7 (Table 4.6).
- (iv) From 2015 to 2016, the overall convicted offences decreased by 5% from 118,007 to 112,453, mainly due to decreases in the convictions for road traffic contraventions from 89,917 to 84,449 and for assault and related offences from 2,955 to 2,665 (Table 4.2).

Convicted offences according to United Nations classification (Table 4.2)

(i) *Homicide*

From 2015 to 2016, the convictions for homicide offences decreased from 86 to 78, mainly due to a decrease in the convictions for intentional homicide committed from 18 to 12.

(ii) *Assaults*

Some 2,665 convictions for assault were pronounced in 2016, representing a drop of 10% over the figure of 2,955 in 2015.

(iii) *Sexual offences*

From 2015 to 2016, sexual offence convictions increased by 29% from 164 to 212, mainly due to rises in the convictions for ‘solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose’ from 17 to 44, ‘attempt upon chastity’ from 30 to 48, sodomy from 11 to 17 and rape from 2 to 5.

(iv) *Property offences*

Compared to 2015, convictions for property offences in 2016 rose by 15%, from 5,682 to 6,511 mainly due to a rise in the convictions for theft (+29%), from 3,451 to 4,442.

4.3 Sentence imposed (Table 4.6)

- (i) Out of the 112,453 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2016, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines (93%) or imprisoned (4%). The remaining 3% were either committed to community service works or issued with probation orders, or discharged either conditionally or absolutely.
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, the number of fines imposed decreased by 6%, from 111,493 to 105,022. However, imprisonment rose by 20%, from 3,447 to 4,134.

4.4 Court rooms and staff

- (i) The number of Court rooms remained at 58 in 2015 and 2016 (Table 4.7).
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, the staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, decreased from 398 (214 males and 184 females) to 391 (207 males and 184 females). Among them, there were 67 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge (Table 4.8).

4.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

From July 2015 to June 2016, the actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 564 Million (Table 4.9). Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.5%.

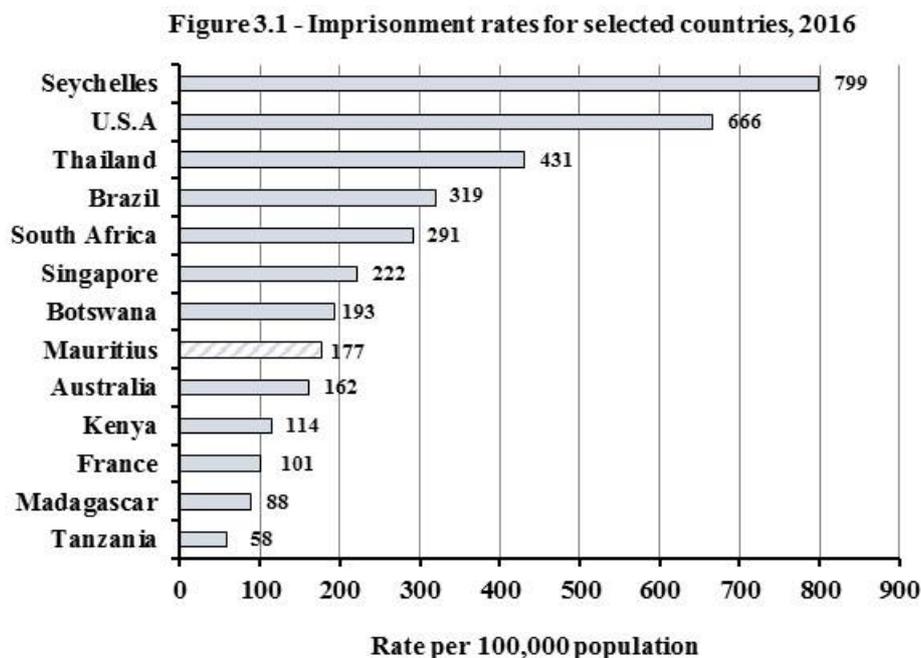
5. Prison and detention statistics

5.1 Imprisonment

- (i) In 2016, the daily average prison population was 2,232 detainees with an increase of 5% over the 2015 figure of 2,128 (Table 5.1).
- (ii) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
 - (a) 61 were convicts and 39 were on remand and awaiting trial;
 - (b) 95 were male adults, 4 were female adults and the rest were male and female juveniles.
- (iii) The daily average remand and trial population increased by 11%, to 872 in 2016 from 787 in 2015.

An increasing imprisonment rate in 2016

- (iv) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose to 177 in 2016 from 169 in 2015.
- (v) Latest available statistics (2016) from World Prison Brief showed considerable variation in imprisonment rates among countries from different continents. Countries in the region with higher imprisonment rates than Mauritius include Seychelles, South Africa and Botswana; and countries with lower imprisonment rates include Kenya, Madagascar and Tanzania (Figure 3.1).



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

5.2 Prison occupancy level

Prisons occupancy varies from 66% to 75% with an average of 71%

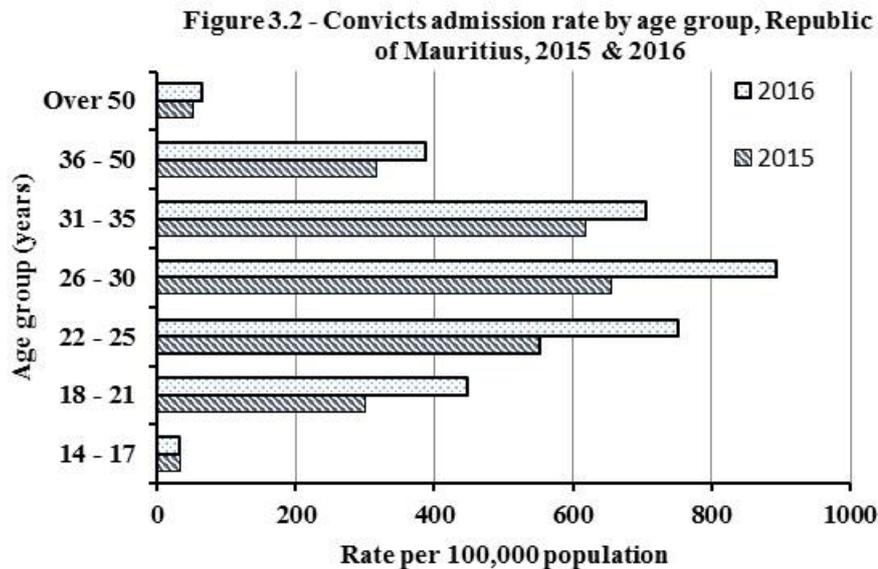
- (i) In 2016, the average prison occupancy level was 71%, with the highest occupancy level being 75% and the lowest, 66% (Table 5.2). From 2015 to 2016, the occupancy rate of Mauritius has increased from 69% to 71%.
- (ii) According to international occupancy rates in 2016 countries like Kenya (202%), Madagascar (193%), Brazil (164%), Botswana (91%), Australia (96%) and Singapore (79%) had higher rates than Mauritius (71%).

5.3 Admission of convicts

5.3.1 Overview of admissions

- (i) The number of convicts admitted increased by 27%, to 3,698 in 2016 from 2,907 in 2015 (Table 5.3).
- (ii) The admission rate per 100,000 population was 355 in 2016 with 699 for males and 22 for females.
- (iii) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2016 :
 - (i) 97 were males and 3 were females;
 - (ii) 39 were in the age group 26-35 years.

- (iv) In 2016, the admission rate peaked at the age group 26-30, same as in 2015 (Figure 3.2).



5.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences (Table 5.4)

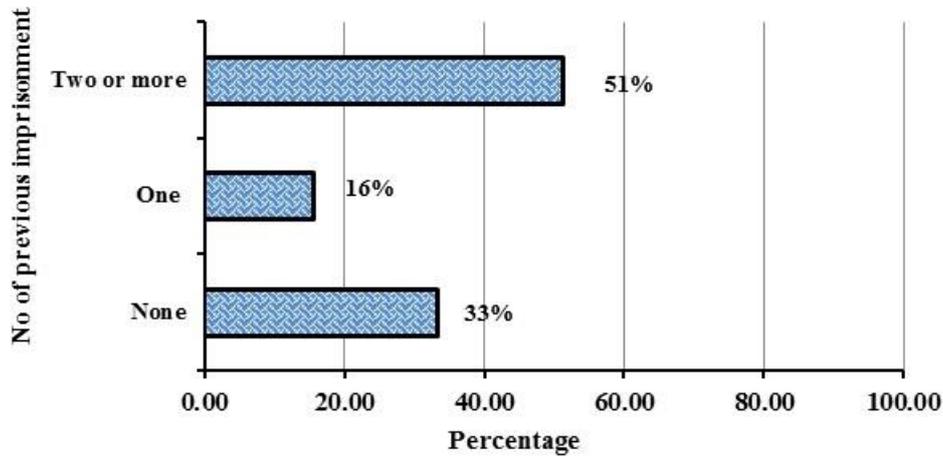
- (i) Out of the 3,698 convicts admitted in 2016, the offences committed were theft (46%), drug offences (9%), assaults (5%), sexual offences and fraud & dishonesty, each 2%.
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, the increase in the number of admissions were mainly due to rises in admissions for property offences (from 1,415 to 1,841) and drug offences (from 252 to 334).

5.3.3 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments (Table 5.6)

The majority of adult convicts admitted were re-offenders

- (i) The adult convicts, who were readmitted to prison, increased by 26%, from 1,952 in 2015 to 2,452 in 2016.
- (ii) Regardless of any observation period, out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2016 (Figure 3.3):
 - (i) 67 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past;
 - (ii) 51 were imprisoned more than once in the past.

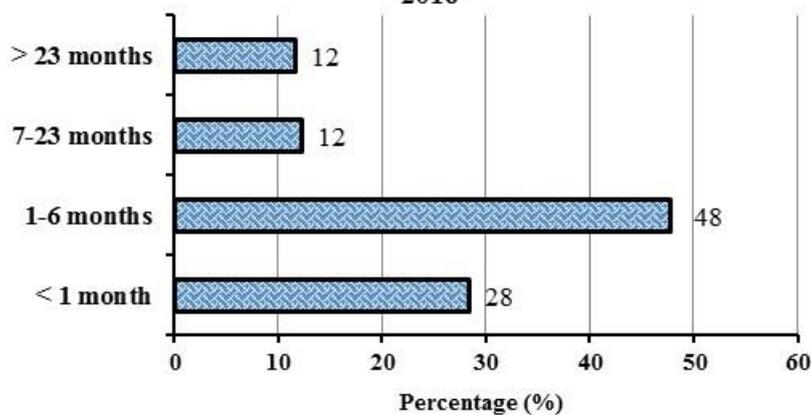
Figure 3.3 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



5.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence (Table 5.7)

- (i) Compared to 2015, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month rose by 17% in 2016 and similarly, those sentenced for 1-3 months increased by 16%.
- (ii) A convict was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2016 compared to none in 2015.
- (iii) In 2016, among the convicts admitted to prison but excluding fine defaulters, 28% were sentenced for less than one month (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 - Convicts (excluding fine defaulters) admitted by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

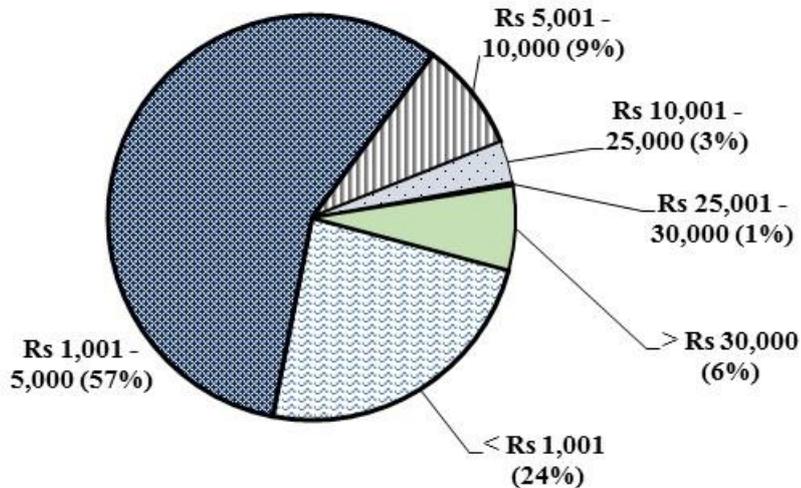


5.3.5 Fine defaulters

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison increased by 59%, from 685 to 1,091 (Table 5.8). The admissions due to non-payment of fines of Rs 30,000 or less also rose by 61% to 1,018 in 2016 from 633 in 2015.

- (ii) The main offences committed by fine defaulters were road traffic contraventions (22%), property offences (18%), drug offences (17%), and assaults (10%) (Table 5.9).

Figure 3.5 - Fine defaulters by amount due, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



5.4 Number of escapes from prison custody

There was no escape from prison in 2016 compared to two in 2015.

5.4 Detention institutions and staff

5.4.1 Prisons and Staff

- (i) There were 12 prisons in 2016, including one in the Island of Rodrigues. The 11 prisons in the Island of Mauritius comprised three women prisons, one juvenile prison (CYC) and 7 male adult prisons.
- (ii) The prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,202 officers (1,089 males and 113 females) for a daily average of 2,232 detainees (2,143 males and 89 females) in 2016 (Table 5.14).

5.4.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff

- (i) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2016, one for boys and one for girls.
- (ii) The RYC staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 45 officers (25 males and 20 females) (Table 5.15).

5.5 Expenditure of the Prison Service

Government spends around Rs 775 daily to maintain a detainee

- (a) From July 2015 to June 2016, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Service was around Rs 841 Million (Table 5.16). Its share as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.8%.
- (b) An average amount of Rs 775 was spent daily on each detainee in 2016 for the Island of Mauritius. The calculations are based on the recurrent expenditure of the prisons, the social aid granted to the detainees' ward(s) and the value of labour contribution of detainees to the prisons' workshops.

6. Probation statistics

6.1 Probation orders

- (i) In 2016, 365 probation orders were issued (292 for males and 73 for females) representing a rise of 6% compared to 345 (270 for males and 75 for females) in 2015.
- (ii) The number of offenders decreased by 6% from 345 (295 adults and 50 juveniles) in 2015 to 326 (283 adults and 43 juveniles) in 2016 (Table 6.1).

6.2 Community service orders

Offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 15%

- (i) The offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 15%, to 558 in 2016 from 487 in 2015 (Table 6.3).
- (ii) In 2016, the majority (92%) of the offenders were males.

6.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

- (i) There were 11 probation offices in 2016.
- (ii) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2016 was 81 (26 males and 55 females) excluding administrative and supporting staff (Table 6.5).

6.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

From July 2015 to June 2016, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation Service was around Rs 86 Million (Table 6.6). Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.08%.

7. Juvenile statistics

7.1 Juvenile offenders

The number of juvenile offenders for crimes and misdemeanours increased by 4%

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the juvenile offenders (excluding contraventions) involved in crimes and misdemeanours increased by 4%, from 717 to 743, mainly due to rises in property offences from 147 to 226 and in drug offences from 52 to 76. For the same period, a 13% decrease in the number of juveniles contravened were noted from 1,155 to 1,010. Out of the 1,010 juvenile offenders for contraventions in 2016, some 90% were road traffic contraveners (Table 2.18).
- (ii) In 2016, the juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) rose to 6.4 per 1,000 juvenile population from 6.1 in 2015 (Table 2.18).
- (iii) As for the past years, in 2016, the rate for boys (11.2) was much higher than for girls (1.3).

7.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person (Table 2.20)

7.2.1 Homicide

Two juveniles were victims of intentional homicide committed for murder in 2016 compared to one in 2015, whereas there was no victim of attempted intentional homicide for attempted murder in 2015 and 2016. Two juveniles were victims of non-intentional homicide in 2016 compared to four in 2015.

7.2.2 Assault and related offences

The number of victims for assault and related offences stood at 1,043 in 2016 compared to 1,045 in 2015. Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. 61% of victims for simple assaults were boys.

7.2.3 Sexual offences

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, victims of sexual offences decreased by 7%, from 526 to 491, mainly due to falls in sexual intercourse with specified person (-33%), attempt upon chastity (-25%), rape (-23%) and no case of sodomy in 2016 compared to 7 in 2015.
- (ii) 94% of the juvenile victims of sexual offences were females.

7.3 Juvenile convictions in Court

There has been a marginal rise in juvenile conviction rate

- (i) In 2016, the number of convictions, which involved juveniles, stood at 263 compared to

245 in 2015. Around 37% of the sentences were fines while another 30% were detained in 'RYC and other institutions' and 'CYC' (Table 4.6).

- (ii) The juvenile conviction rate per 1,000 population rose marginally to 2.0 in 2016 from 1.9 in 2015.

7.4 Juvenile detainees

More than 8 out of 10 juveniles admitted to CYC had committed theft

From 2015 to 2016, the conviction rate (CYC & RYC) per 100,000 juveniles dropped from 81 to 74.

7.4.1 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

From 2015 to 2016, the number of juveniles admitted increased by 35% from 114 to 154 (Table 5.10). About 85% of the 26 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2016 had committed theft (Table 5.11).

7.4.2 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

The number of juveniles admitted to RYC declined by 12% from 213 in 2015 to 188 in 2016 (Table 5.12). About 83% of the juveniles admitted in 2016 were on remand. Out of the 32 convicts admitted, 28 (88%) were cases of child beyond control (Table 5.13).

7.4.3 Probation home/hostel

The number of juveniles admitted in probation institutions decreased from 11 in 2015 to 7 in 2016.

7.5 Other juvenile sentencing

- (i) Some 43 juveniles (down from 50 in 2015) were under probation orders in 2016, of whom 39 were boys.
- (ii) The number of juveniles ordered to perform community service work was 2 in 2016 compared to 1 in 2015.

8. Longer time series

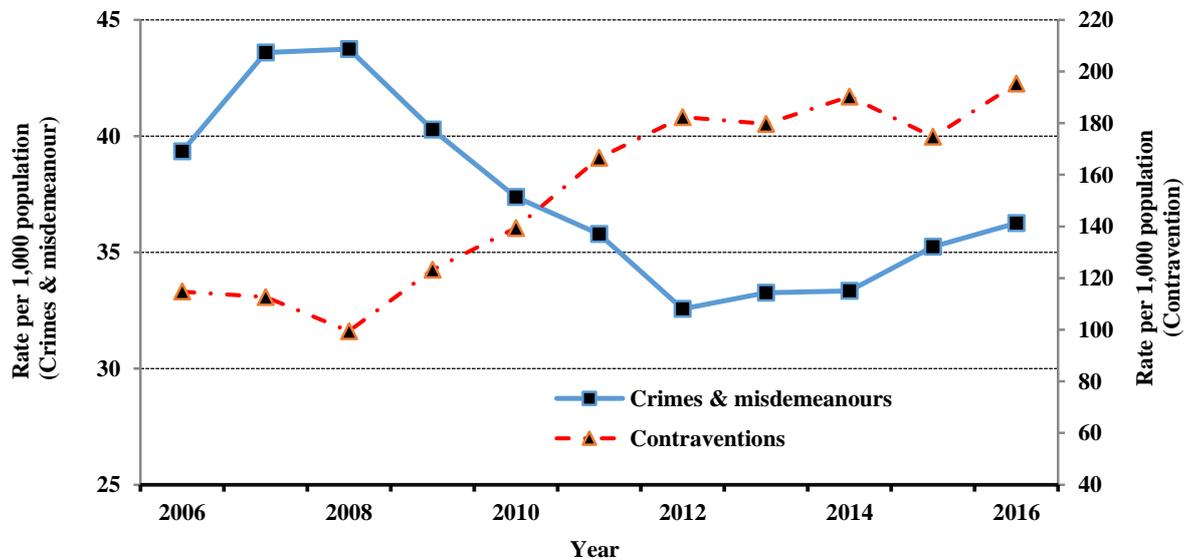
8.1 Reported offences

(i) General level of crimes, misdemeanors & contraventions

From 2006, the general level of crime and misdemeanour (offence rate) was on a rising trend and peaked in 2008 at the rate of 44 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to stabilize at 33 from 2012 to 2014 and increased to 36 in 2016 (Figure 4.1).

On the other hand, as from 2008, contravention rate per 1,000 population was on the rise from 99 to reach 182 in 2012. Thereafter, it oscillated around that level and finally reached 195 in 2016. It should be noted that the number of contraventions for ‘exceeding speed limit- fixed speed camera’ was 45,366 in 2016 compared to 19,078 in 2015.

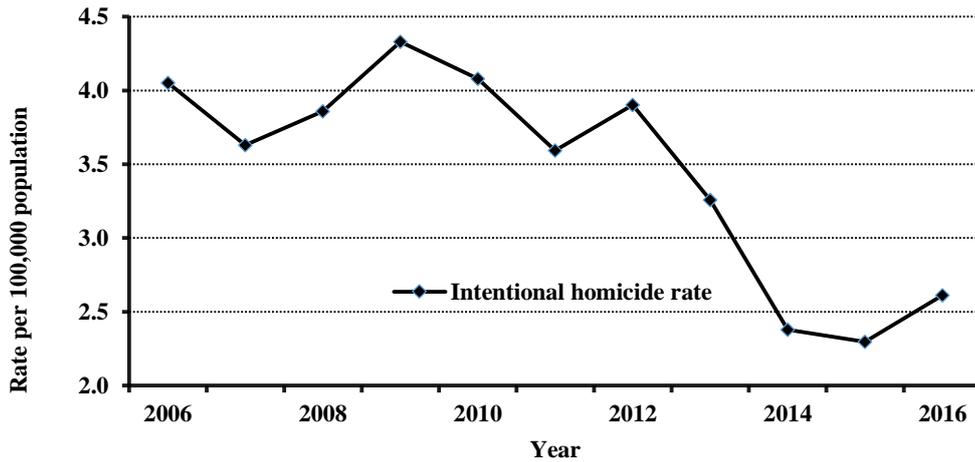
Figure 4.1 - Total offence rate (crimes and misdemeanours) & contravention rate - Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2016



(ii) Intentional homicide (committed) rate

From 2006 to 2012, the intentional homicide (committed) rate per 100,000 population oscillated between 3.6 and 4.3 (Figure 4.2). Then, it declined to its lowest point at 2.3 in 2015. In 2016, it rose to 2.6.

Figure 4.2 - Intentional homicide rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2016



(iii) *Offence rate for selected reported offences*

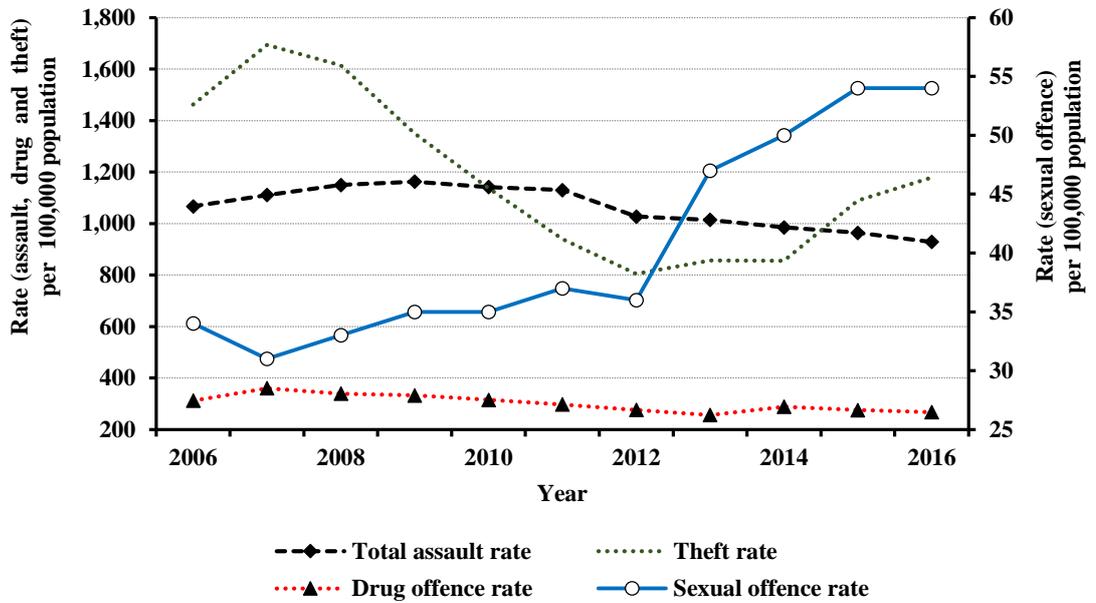
The total assault rate per 100,000 population peaked at 1,163 in 2009 and thereafter moved on a declining trend to reach 929 in 2016 (Figure 4.3).

The rate of sexual offences per 100,000 population was at its lowest rate of 31 in 2007 and kept increasing up to 2015 (sharp increases noted between 2012 and 2015) and stabilised at around 54 in 2016.

From 2006 to 2008, theft rate was relatively high and reached its maximum of 1,694 per 100,000 population in 2007. It declined afterwards to its lowest value at 805 in 2012 and moved again on an increasing trend at 1,179 in 2016.

The drug offence rate per 100,000 population reached its maximum at 360 in 2007 and then, was on a general declining trend reaching 267 in 2016.

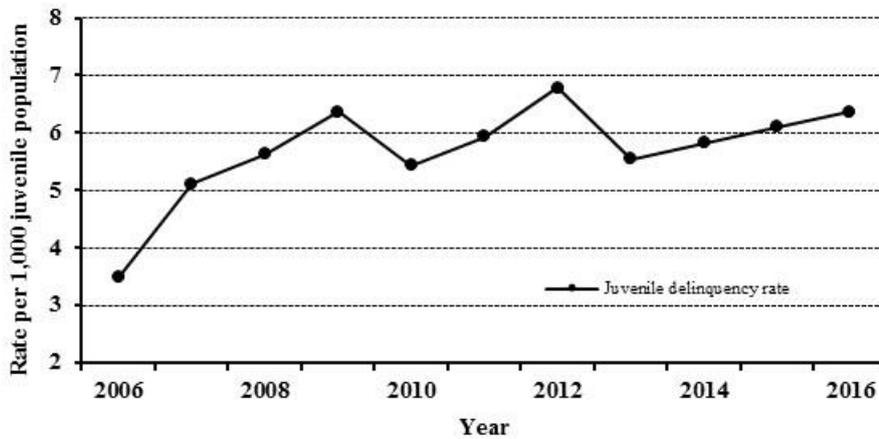
Figure 4.3 - Offence rate for selected reported offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2016



(iv) Juvenile delinquency rate

The juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) reached its maximum in 2012 at 6.8 per 1,000 juvenile population and then declined to 5.5 the following year. From 2013 to 2016, it was on an increasing trend to attain 6.4 in 2016 (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions), Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2016

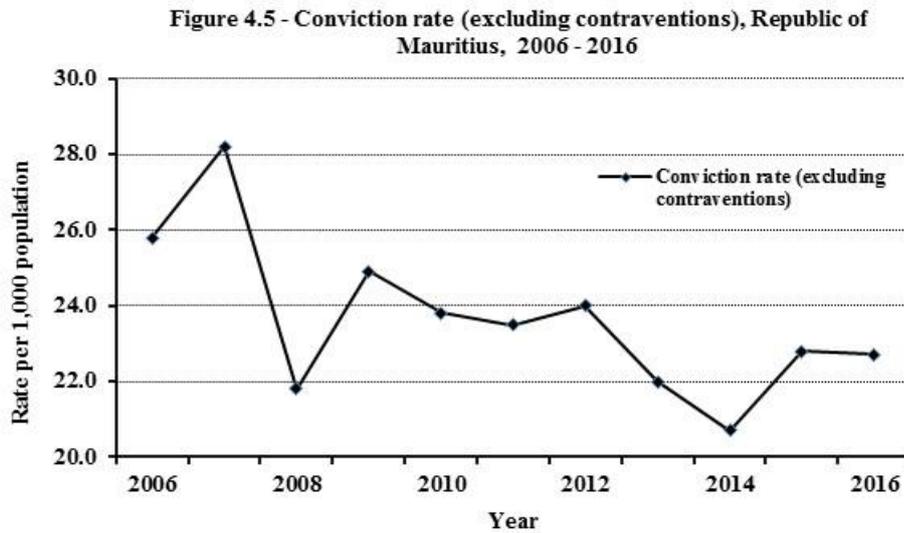


8.2 Convictions in Court

(i) Conviction rate (excluding contraventions)

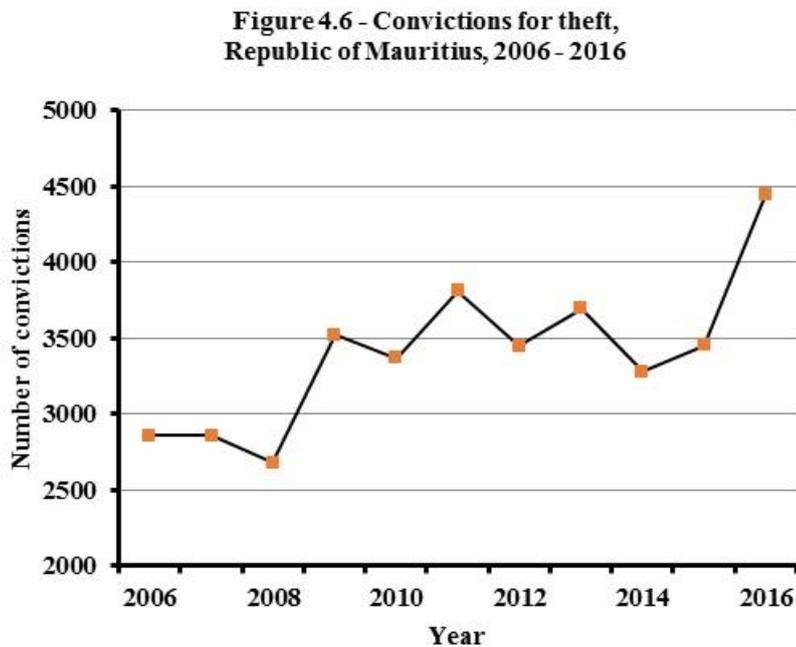
From 2006, the conviction rate per 1,000 population was on a rising trend to reach a peak at 28 in 2007 (Figure 4.5). It then declined sharply to 22 in 2008, gradually

increased in 2009 and fluctuated thereafter to reach its lowest rate at 21 in 2014. It then stabilised at 23 in 2015 and 2016.



(ii) *Convictions for theft*

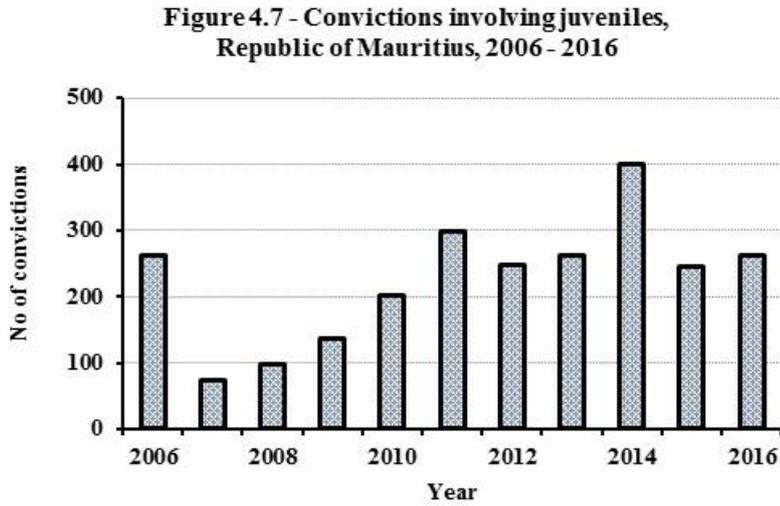
The number of convictions for theft reached a minimum of 2,678 in 2009 and thereafter, oscillated around 3,500 until 2015 (Figure 4.6). It, then, increased abruptly to 4,442 in 2016.



(iii) *Convictions involving juveniles*

The number of convictions involving juveniles attained a minimum value of 74 in 2007. Thereafter, there was a general increasing trend with peaks noted in 2011 (299) and

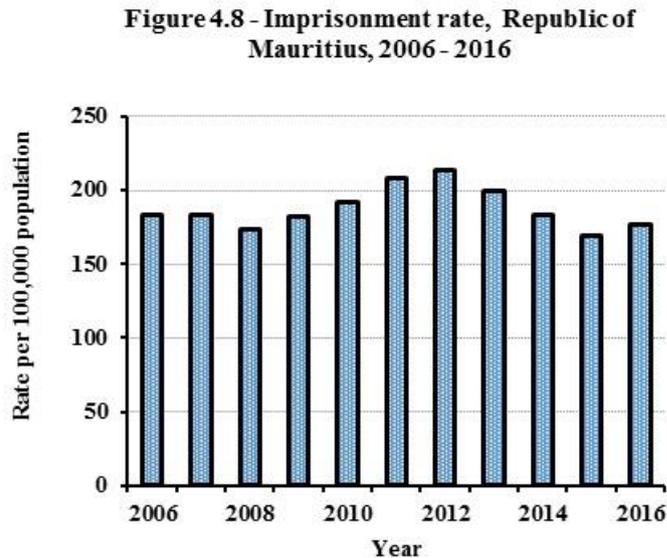
2014 (401) (Figure 4.7).



8.3 Detainees

(i) Imprisonment rate

From 2008, the imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population generally rose to reach 214 in 2012 (Figure 4.8). It then declined gradually to 169 in 2015 and then, increased to 177 in 2016.

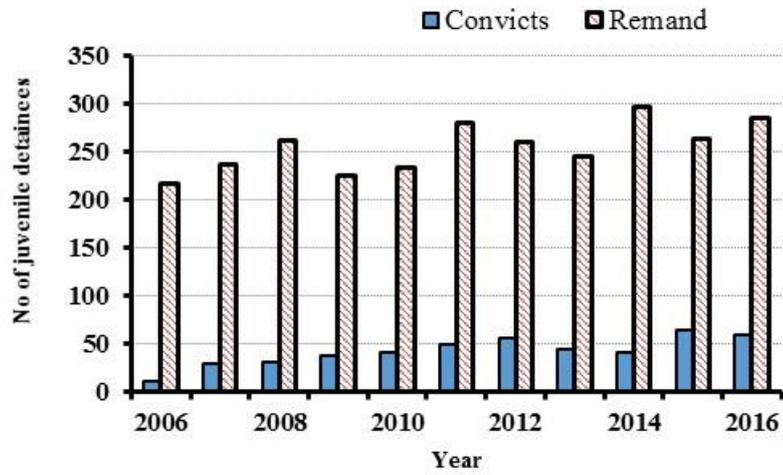


(ii) Juveniles admitted to CYC and RYC

From 2006 to 2016, the juveniles on remand oscillated around an average of 41 whereas those convicted varied around an average of 254. A general increasing trend over time

was, however, noted among both juveniles convicted and juveniles on remand (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 - Juveniles admitted to CYC and RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2006- 2016



SECTION 1

**PUBLIC PERCEPTION ON CRIME
AND VICTIMISATION**

CMPHS 2016

Table 1.4 - Awareness of the Community Policing Forums/talks organised by the police, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2016

	Percentage					
	2013			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Aware & attended	10.7	6.5	8.6	11.1	7.5	9.2
Aware but never attended	36.5	30.5	33.4	41.1	31.5	36.2
Not aware	52.8	63.0	58.0	47.8	61.0	54.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 1.5 - Public satisfaction with the Community Policing Forums, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

	Percentage		
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
Frequency at which forums are carried out	44.2	43.7	38.6
The way Police are conducting the Forums	13.7	7.8	9.1
The promptness in addressing policing issues	42.1	48.6	52.3
Average	42.1	10.2	47.7

Table 1.6 - Public perception on the performance of the Police Force, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2016

	Percentage					
	2013			2016		
	Improved	Remained the same	Worsened	Improved	Remained the same	Worsened
Outcome oriented service	46.0	43.5	10.5	39.0	48.8	12.2
Speed of service delivery	39.9	49.5	10.6	35.2	53.1	11.7
Visibility/accessibility	51.4	40.3	8.3	54.5	37.2	8.3
Attitude towards the public	45.1	40.8	14.1	45.3	41.6	13.1
Average	45.6	43.5	10.9	43.5	45.2	11.3

Table 1.7 - Perception on level of crime in neighbourhood as compared to the country in general, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2016

Perception on crime level in the neighbourhood	Percentage							
	Perception on crime level in the country in general							
	2013				2016			
	Gone up	Gone down	Remained the same	Total	Gone up	Gone down	Remained the same	Total
Gone up	28.3	0.4	1.1	29.8	36.8	0.3	0.9	37.9
Gone down	18.3	6.6	2.4	27.3	14.8	3.8	1.8	20.5
Remained the same	31.8	3.0	8.1	42.9	31.2	2.0	8.4	41.6
Total	78.4	10.0	11.6	100.0	82.8	6.1	11.1	100.0

Table 1.8 - Level of satisfaction of the performance of the police with respect to the following, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

	Percentage											
	Vehicle related theft			Household burglary			Attempted household burglary			Personal theft		
	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied
Time taken to react	57.4	35.3	7.3	56.4	39.9	3.7	38.9	53.7	7.4	62.1	25.1	12.9
Attitude towards you and/or the situation	66.2	25.0	8.8	63.3	28.0	8.7	53.7	38.9	7.4	64.5	26.0	9.5
Support given	57.4	27.9	14.7	50.0	37.6	12.4	46.3	38.9	14.8	54.2	21.6	24.2
Outcome of police intervention	32.4	41.1	26.5	24.3	59.6	16.0	38.9	42.6	18.5	41.9	44.1	14.0

Table 1.9 - Reasons for not reporting to the police, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2016

Reasons	Percentage							
	Vehicle related theft		Household burglary		Attempted household burglary		Personal theft	
	2013	2016	2013	2016	2013	2016	2013	2016
Too trivial	58.6	53.5	64.0	29.4	76.9	66.1	36.9	42.3
Stolen goods will not be recovered	22.7	40.4	35.5	59.3	11.6	9.9	60.9	50.6
No trust in the police	14.2	11.1	13.0	12.3	11.9	19.8	9.0	17.2
Fear of reprisal	3.8	3.0	10.0	23.5	5.3	2.8	13.7	13.4
Other reason	21.8	6.1	10.2	13.2	16.3	18.4	13.1	12.2

Table 1.10 - Profile of victims of personal theft or attempted theft, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2016

Profile of victim	Percentage	
	2013	2016
Sex		
Male	51.3	45.2
Female	48.7	54.8
	100.0	100.0
Age group (years)		
18 & less	6.8	6.3
19 - 30	26.8	20.2
31 - 40	22.9	20.8
41 - 50	11.7	17.3
51 - 60	16.0	16.0
61 & over	15.8	19.4
	100.0	100.0
Educational background		
No education	4.4	5.8
Up to primary level	33.5	19.6
Up to secondary level	49.4	59.6
Up to tertiary level	12.7	15.0
	100.0	100.0

SECTION 2

POLICE STATISTICS

Table 2.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Cases	Number											
	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	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	4,623	264	4,887	4,586	263	4,849	5,700	207	5,907	5,942	150	6,092
<i>of which drug offences</i>	589	66	655	580	123	703	585	90	675	581	54	635
Misdemeanours ¹	35,911	1,059	36,970	36,263	922	37,185	37,658	933	38,591	38,836	873	39,709
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,563	9	2,572	2,894	34	2,928	2,746	47	2,793	2,710	25	2,735
Contraventions	220,527	5,661	226,188	235,456	4,522	239,978	215,577	4,991	220,568	241,734	5,018	246,752
<i>of which road traffic contraventions²</i>	206,390	5,156	211,546	220,719	4,136	224,855	202,170	4,669	206,839	228,189	4,673	232,862
Total offences	261,061	6,984	268,045	276,305	5,707	282,012	258,935	6,131	265,066	286,512	6,041	292,553
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	40,534	1,323	41,857	40,849	1,185	42,034	43,358	1,140	44,498	44,778	1,023	45,801
Other occurrences	61,709	1,424	63,133	61,830	1,214	63,044	59,968	1,386	61,354	62,084	1,545	63,629
<i>of which suicide</i>	82	1	83	96	5	101	80	2	82	66	11	77
<i> attempted suicide</i>	409	3	412	443	5	448	420	1	421	356	-	356
Total cases	322,770	8,408	331,178	338,135	6,921	345,056	318,903	7,517	326,420	348,596	7,586	356,182

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include the corresponding drug offences

² Figure 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, 2014 - 2016

Police Divisions/units	Number														
	2014					2015					2016				
	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)	605	4,739	15	26,779	32,138	1,003	5,280	24	43,347	49,654	1,131	5,817	43	36,300	43,291
Metro North (P/Louis North)	406	2,671	26	16,863	19,966	597	3,169	28	14,868	18,662	660	3,570	31	12,971	17,232
Metro South (P/Louis South)	370	2,398	20	11,943	14,731	535	2,751	27	16,390	19,703	453	2,466	43	17,131	20,093
Northern (Pamplemouses and R/Rempart)	724	7,475	19	31,180	39,398	818	7,714	80	43,081	51,693	963	8,140	102	34,819	44,024
Central (Upper P/Wilhems)	471	3,462	23	17,663	21,619	560	3,651	9	17,110	21,330	525	3,577	33	34,051	38,186
Southern (G/Port and Savanne)	539	5,491	32	17,425	23,487	586	5,434	22	21,008	27,050	631	5,286	38	27,769	33,724
Eastern:															
Flacq	322	3,992	18	18,231	22,563	398	3,950	28	23,258	27,634	481	4,395	30	17,373	22,279
Moka	162	2,044	12	10,650	12,868	182	1,978	6	15,277	17,443	132	1,743	7	13,462	15,344
Anti-Drugs Smuggling Unit	12	386	3,302	181	3,881	24	190	3,103	96	3,413	17	224	2,950	88	3,279
Photographic Enforcement Unit (<i>camera</i>)	-	-	-	81,599	81,599	-	-	-	19,078	19,078	-	-	-	45,366	45,366
Other units	395	711	7	2,942	4,055	412	795	4	2,064	3,275	368	908	14	2,404	3,694
Island of Mauritius	4,006	33,369	3,474	235,456	276,305	5,115	34,912	3,331	215,577	258,935	5,361	36,126	3,291	241,734	286,512
Island of Rodrigues	140	888	157	4,522	5,707	117	886	137	4,991	6,131	96	848	79	5,018	6,041
Republic of Mauritius	4,146	34,257	3,631	239,978	282,012	5,232	35,798	3,468	220,568	265,066	5,457	36,974	3,370	246,752	292,553

Note: Crime and misdemeanour exclude drug offences

Table 2.3 - Offence rate by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Rate per 1,000 population											
	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	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	3.8	6.4	3.9	3.8	6.3	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	3.5	4.8
Misdemeanours ¹	29.5	25.6	29.4	29.7	22.1	29.5	30.9	22.2	30.6	31.8	20.7	31.4
Offence rate (excl. contraventions)	33.3	32.0	33.3	33.5	28.4	33.3	35.5	27.2	35.2	36.7	24.2	36.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Contraventions	181.2	137.0	179.7	193.1	108.5	190.3	176.6	119.0	174.7	197.9	118.7	195.3

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

Table 2.4 - Crimes reported by category, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Crimes	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crime against persons	335	377	470	469
Crime against property	2,201	2,209	3,203	3,412
Crime against morality	466	496	479	424
Crime against Lawful Authorities	76	57	58	60
Fraud and dishonesty	694	554	565	647
Drug offences	655	703	675	635
Crime not otherwise classified	460	453	457	445
Total	4,887	4,849	5,907	6,092

Table 2.5 - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	117	100	85	80
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	<i>41</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>33</i>
Murder	34	19	19	19
Abortion	7	11	10	14
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>9</i>
Attempted murder	15	12	12	9
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>38</i>
Wounds & blows causing death without intention to kill	1	2	1	2
Involuntary homicide	60	56	43	36
Assault and related offences	12,761	12,414	12,173	11,741
Assaults causing loss of eye and limbs	-	-	1	-
Assault causing effusion of blood (Public functionary)	31	29	21	27
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	13	13	15	11
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority	116	145	146	154
Assault with corrosive substance	9	6	9	10
Assault with premeditation	87	100	115	102
Torture by public official	1	-	1	-
Simple assaults	12,504	12,121	11,865	11,437
Sexual Offences	588	634	686	678
Rape	56	62	40	52
Sodomy	57	55	49	40
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with mentally handicapped person; with specified person	158	201	191	178
Attempt upon chastity	195	178	199	154
Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	21	6	13	37
Dealing in obscene matters	9	8	4	11
Offences under Sex Discrimination Act				
Sexual harrassment	9	7	8	9
Child Protection Act (CPA)				
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel;and engaging in prostitution	83	117	182	197

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Property offences	15,094	14,765	17,737	18,885
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	<i>1,171</i>	<i>977</i>	<i>984</i>	<i>953</i>
Forgery	149	169	120	201
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	1	4	4	-
Making use of forged document	35	39	27	39
Counterfeiting bank notes	18	27	13	18
Possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	14	2	3	11
Issuing cheque without provision	406	384	371	277
Swindling	443	261	354	313
Extortion	4	7	3	7
Impersonation	2	8	-	1
Swearing false affidavit	43	26	35	33
Giving false evidence	1	2	-	1
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	45	29	37	35
Usurping public function	3	6	3	-
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>				
Bribery by Public Official	4	4	2	2
Bribery of Public Official	2	6	6	10
Other offences under POCA	1	3	6	5
<i>Embezzlement</i>	<i>660</i>	<i>667</i>	<i>663</i>	<i>658</i>
Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages	24	36	31	41
Embezzlement (simple)	636	631	632	617
<i>Theft</i>	<i>10,768</i>	<i>10,783</i>	<i>13,767</i>	<i>14,899</i>
<i>Automobile theft</i>	<i>493</i>	<i>565</i>	<i>666</i>	<i>538</i>
Larceny of Auto/Motorcycles	386	464	526	433
Larceny of Car/Van	94	95	124	89
Larceny of heavy motor vehicles	13	6	16	16
<i>Robbery</i>	<i>631</i>	<i>716</i>	<i>1,198</i>	<i>1,240</i>
Larceny with violence by night breaking	7	10	8	12
Larceny with wounding	14	12	14	12
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	71	67	96	147
Larceny aggravating circumstances (violence)	306	328	473	394
Larceny with aggravating circumstances upon minors/handicapped persons	-	3	2	1
Larceny using mask	4	9	3	10
Larceny having in possession a firearm or mock firearm	1	1	-	-
Larceny by two or more individuals	85	89	106	136
Larceny on public road	116	175	457	487

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Robbery (cont'd)</i>				
Larceny in dwelling house with menace & bodily fear	4	1	6	3
Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances	23	21	33	38
Burglary	1,252	1,147	1,634	1,779
Larceny by night breaking	640	599	744	894
Larceny (day) breaking	550	480	767	765
Larceny false key	6	7	5	7
Larceny scaling	56	61	118	113
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	8,392	8,355	10,269	11,342
Larceny from motor vehicles	438	513	826	986
Larceny of cellular phones	431	418	526	616
Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	184	199	195	208
Praedial larceny	231	229	316	368
Bicycle larceny	283	259	222	272
Other simple larcenies	6,385	6,346	7,630	8,374
Attempt at larceny	440	391	554	518
Other property offences	2,495	2,338	2,323	2,375
Arson	53	54	58	52
Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle	45	58	87	100
Damaging property by band	36	35	31	33
Damaging goods and chattel	1,210	1,152	1,084	1,058
Damaging motor vehicles	947	897	963	1,022
Receiving and possession of stolen property	204	142	100	110
Drug offences	3,227	3,631	3,468	3,370
Road traffic contraventions¹	211,546	224,855	206,839	232,862
Other contraventions	14,642	15,123	13,729	13,890
<i>of which</i>				
Illegal littering	1,627	663	537	929
Discarding/placing/throwing any litter or other article in any canal, drain or public place	26	17	17	9
Smoking in prohibited area	1,734	1,855	1,848	1,952
Disturbance	411	363	274	246
Playing music causing nuisance	105	77	92	74
Drinking in a public place	1,237	1,395	845	552
Insult verbally	2,051	2,331	2,469	2,500
Trading without licence	745	528	546	535
Allowing dog to stray	175	181	158	168

Table 2.5 (cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Other offences	10,070	10,490	10,349	11,047
Breach of HCs regulations	69	87	79	90
Sequestration	21	40	40	43
Conspiracy	60	24	38	24
Criminal intimidation	25	23	20	42
Indecent act in public	77	48	67	51
Debauching youth	-	1	-	-
Procuring, enticing and exploiting prostitutes	-	-	1	-
Outrage against public functionary	208	215	209	209
Molesting Public Officers	164	159	182	168
Bearing Offensive Weapon	165	163	123	131
Threatening (in writing or verbally)	686	820	739	782
Involuntary wounds & blows	678	568	513	496
Found in a place of amusement during prohibited hours	104	338	191	102
Failing to pay alimony	251	239	278	242
Rogue and vagabond	542	513	525	564
<i>Computer misuse and Cybercrime Act</i>	210	234	207	211
<i>Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	1,237	1,216	1,115	1,191
<i>Breach of Copyright Act</i>	153	67	31	28
<i>Child Protection Act (CPA)</i>				
Child ill-treatment	27	30	49	52
Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirits to a child	4	1	1	3
Allowing a child to have access to licensed premises for liquor, etc.	1	2	-	3
Mendicity	1	1	-	1
Abandonment of Child	10	8	8	11
Abducting Child	13	12	20	21
Child trafficking	3	5	5	4
<i>Revenue offences</i>				
Offences under Companies Act	5	2	9	10
Possession/Importation of prohibited/restricted goods	21	10	23	21
Other offences under Customs Act	11	7	5	13
<i>Offences under Excise Act</i>				
Selling liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	35	15	12	4
Obtain, consume, take away any liquor, rum or compounded spirit during prohibited hours	124	155	69	45
Allowing licensed premises to remain open during prohibited hours	163	179	116	99
Remaining in licensed premises outside opening time	73	98	17	40

Table 2.5 (Cont'd) - Reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Trading without sign board	118	87	70	43
Selling liquor, rum and compounded spirits on eve of day of election and counting of votes (Representation of People's Act)	-	-	2	-
<i>Offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act</i>				
Operating casino/Gaming house without licence	-	1	1	1
Carrying out business of a Bookmaker without Licence	8	-	-	-
Other offences under Gambling Regulatory Authority Act	138	61	47	59
<i>Offences under Bail Act</i>				
Fail to surrender to Custody/Court	1	12	1	4
Interferes with witnesses	3	2	1	1
Breach of other conditions	773	1,461	2,303	2,719
<i>Offences under Civil Status Act</i>				
Concealment of birth	2	1	-	-
<i>Offences against Environment</i>				
Carrying an activity without an EIA licence or PER	1	3	-	3
Obstructing an authorised officer	10	8	7	13
Illegal dumping	35	29	27	33
Deposit/dispose any waste into the marine environment	-	1	3	2
<i>Offences under Firearm Act</i>				
Possession of firearm without licence	8	16	13	5
Possession of ammunition without licence	7	2	10	7
Possession of firearm with intent to endanger life	14	7	6	7
<i>Offences under Sex Discrimination Act</i>				
Other offences under Sex Discrimination Act	1	1	3	-
<i>Offences under The Food Act</i>				
	13	4	2	13
<i>Illegal slaughtering and other offences under The Meat Act</i>				
	1	1	-	2
<i>Offences under Explosive Act</i>				
	1	-	-	1
<i>Offences under The Wild Life and National Parks Act</i>				
	3	4	6	2
<i>Offences under Forest and Reserve Act</i>				
	4	2	1	-
<i>Offences not otherwise classified</i>	3,788	3,507	3,154	3,431
Total	268,045	282,012	265,066	292,553

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

Table 2.6 - Offence rate for reported offences according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Rate per 100,000 population			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	9.3	7.9	6.7	6.3
Intentional homicide (committed)	3.3	2.4	2.3	2.6
<i>of which murder including infanticide</i>	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Intentional homicide (attempted)	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.7
Non intentional homicide	4.8	4.6	3.5	3.0
Assault and related offences	1,014	985	964	929
<i>of which simple assaults</i>	993	961	940	905
Sexual Offences	47	50	54	54
<i>of which rape</i>	4.4	4.9	3.2	4.1
<i>sodomy</i>	4.5	4.4	3.9	3.2
Property offences	1,199	1,171	1,405	1,495
Fraud and dishonesty	93	77	78	75
Embezzlement	52	53	53	52
Theft	856	855	1,090	1,179
Other property offences	198	185	184	188
Drug offences	256	288	275	267
Road traffic contraventions¹	16,807	17,832	16,382	18,430
Other offences	1,963	2,031	1,907	1,974
Overall offence rate	21,296	22,365	20,994	23,155
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions)	3,326	3,334	3,524	3,625

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

Table 2.7 - Reported number of victims¹ by district and type of selected offences², Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Offences											Number	
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total	Rate ³
Homicides	10	14	8	13	4	7	10	3	6	-	75	5.9
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>23</i>	
Murder	2	1	2	4	-	3	5	3	1	-	21	
Arson causing death	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>10</i>	
Attempt at murder	1	2	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	10	
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>42</i>	
<i>Wounds & blows causing death without intention to kill</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	
<i>Involuntary homicide</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>38</i>	
Assaults	1,712	1,142	1,298	1,454	1,140	1,026	2,282	718	700	301	11,773	931.8
Assault causing effusion of blood (Public functionary)	4	2	3	1	6	-	8	1	-	2	27	
Assault with premeditation	17	13	4	14	5	5	28	3	7	8	104	
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority	27	16	11	21	19	8	35	13	2	4	156	
Assault with corrosive substance	2	-	1	-	1	-	5	-	1	-	10	
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	6	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	11	
Simple Assaults	1,656	1,111	1,279	1,417	1,109	1,013	2,204	701	689	286	11,465	
Sexual offences	123	49	60	82	60	28	143	24	78	23	670	53.0
Rape	9	2	5	5	4	2	10	4	5	6	52	
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	49	7	6	5	17	8	24	4	44	5	169	
Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	

Table 2.7 (cont'd) - Reported number of victims¹ by district and type of selected offences², Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Offences	Number											Rate ³
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhelms	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total	
Sexual intercourse with specified person	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	5	
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	12	24	24	53	27	5	33	7	7	7	199	
Sexual harrasment	3	-	1	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	9	
Attempt upon chastity	33	16	12	16	10	10	31	8	15	3	154	
Sodomy	6	-	7	3	1	3	12	1	5	2	40	
Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	9	-	5	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	38	
Other offences	119	77	81	138	57	11	180	61	40	13	777	61.5
Abducting Child	2	8	6	1	2	-	5	-	-	-	24	
Abandonment of Child	4	-	-	2	4	-	5	-	5	1	21	
Child Trafficking	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	5	
Child ill-treatment	10	1	7	11	8	1	14	3	2	5	62	
Exposing a child to harm	2	2	4	2	2	-	4	-	-	-	16	
Administering noxious substance	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Involuntary wounds and blows	61	58	58	107	24	10	120	53	29	6	526	
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	14	-	1	4	8	-	8	-	-	-	35	
Sequestration	6	5	1	9	4	-	14	4	-	-	43	
Criminal intimidation	19	2	1	1	5	-	9	1	3	1	42	
Child labour	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	

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

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

³Rate of victimisation per 100,000 population

Table 2.8 - Victims of selected offences¹ by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Characteristics of victim	2015					2016					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ³			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ³			
	Committed ²	Attempted		Committed ²	Attempted						
Total	21	12	46	12,291	690	23	10	42	11,773	670	
Male	15	9	37	6,765	59	13	8	36	6,228	73	
0-15	-	-	1	444	34	1	-	-	442	23	
16-24	1	1	4	1,290	11	-	3	8	1,165	22	
25-34	4	1	6	1,572	4	3	3	5	1,443	17	
35-44	4	3	8	1,474	6	4	1	9	1,340	9	
45-54	4	3	3	1,154	3	-	1	5	997	1	
55 & over	2	-	15	830	1	5	-	9	841	1	
Not available	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female	6	3	9	5,526	631	10	2	6	5,545	597	
0-15	1	-	1	276	398	1	-	-	245	354	
16-24	-	-	-	1,206	146	3	1	2	1,232	172	
25-34	1	1	-	1,619	38	2	1	-	1,633	32	
35-44	-	-	2	1,200	24	2	-	-	1,223	22	
45-54	-	-	-	635	11	-	-	1	661	9	
55 & over	4	1	6	590	7	2	-	3	551	8	
Not available	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Activity Status											
Employed	7	9	20	7,053	69	11	8	20	6,721	89	
Student	1	-	2	1,042	446	2	1	3	987	404	
Housewife	-	-	-	154	1	1	-	-	158	3	
Retired	5	1	17	714	5	3	-	10	725	4	
Disabled	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	
Other	8	1	7	3,328	162	6	1	9	3,178	169	
Not available	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Relationship to offender											
Spouse	3	2	-	2,546	23	9	-	1	2,702	17	
Father/mother	2	-	2	498	2	-	-	-	501	-	
Child	-	-	-	293	37	-	-	1	286	40	
Other relative	4	1	-	2,388	89	-	1	1	2,190	74	
Not related	12	9	44	6,566	539	14	9	39	6,094	539	
Type											
Tourist	-	-	1	9	5	-	-	1	12	11	
Non Tourist	21	12	45	12,282	685	23	10	41	11,761	659	
<i>Foreign resident</i>	-	1	-	24	2	-	-	-	20	3	
<i>Mauritian</i>	21	11	45	12,258	683	23	10	41	11,741	656	
Location of incident											
Private-household	11	5	4	6,092	424	14	1	2	6,255	405	
Educational-institution	-	-	-	141	12	-	-	-	169	5	
Commercial-area	-	-	-	267	4	1	-	-	279	9	
Hotel/Bungalow	-	-	-	44	16	-	-	1	45	20	
Public road	5	5	39	3,434	63	4	7	39	3,152	57	
Public beach	-	-	-	97	16	-	-	-	74	20	
Other Places	5	2	3	2,216	155	4	2	-	1,799	154	
Area type											
Urban	7	3	12	4,005	288	9	3	8	3,994	266	
Rural	14	9	32	7,980	360	14	7	34	7,478	381	
Rodrigues	-	-	2	306	42	-	-	-	301	23	

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

² Excluding abortion

³ Non intentional homicides

Table 2.9 - Drug offences reported by type of drugs, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Drug offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroin	332	472	746	857
Importation	15	9	10	27
Dealing	9	5	10	5
Possession (heroin & articles)	255	410	657	769
Consumption	45	39	62	41
Other	8	9	7	15
Gandia	2,476	2,742	2,297	1,933
Importation	12	10	13	10
Cultivation	1,011	1,104	957	807
Dealing	26	38	158	110
Possession (gandia & articles)	1,102	1,293	954	804
Consumption	306	278	207	195
Other	19	19	8	7
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	257	171	141	168
Importation	-	3	1	1
Dealing	138	7	2	8
Possession (drug & articles)	99	154	128	143
Consumption	13	3	7	11
Other	7	4	3	5
Buprenorphine	71	55	38	26
Importation	1	2	-	-
Dealing	8	2	2	-
Possession (drug & articles)	26	40	25	26
Consumption	16	4	8	-
Other	20	7	3	-
Other drugs	91	191	246	386
Importation	13	10	9	13
Dealing	2	2	2	4
Possession(drug & articles)	39	70	151	351
Consumption	-	-	3	2
Other	37	109	81	16
Total	3,227	3,631	3,468	3,370

Table 2.10 - Quantity of drugs seized by type of drugs, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Drugs	Unit	Quantity			
		2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroin	Kgs	14.1	12.0	13.1	17.1
Gandia (including plants)	Kgs	104.8	118.2	80.3	83.6
Other drugs	Kgs	1.7	0.6	5.4	2.1
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	5,831	1,168	391	7
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	4,610	2,899	1,084	6,215
Ecstasy	Pills/ Tablets	-	-	-	89

Table 2.11 - Persons arrested by the Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit¹ by adult/juvenile and sex, Island of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Drugs	Number								
	Persons arrested								
	Adult			Juvenile			Total		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
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
2014	1,662	55	1,717	37	1	38	1,699	56	1,755
Heroin	331	15	346	2	-	2	333	15	348
Gandia	1,174	29	1,203	34	1	35	1,208	30	1,238
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	79	7	86	1	-	1	80	7	87
Buprenorphine	32	2	34	-	-	-	32	2	34
Other drug offences	46	2	48	-	-	-	46	2	48
2015	1,669	53	1,722	48	1	49	1,717	54	1,771
Heroin	544	21	565	5	-	5	549	21	570
Gandia	989	29	1,018	43	1	44	1,032	30	1,062
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	79	2	81	-	-	-	79	2	81
Buprenorphine	17	-	17	-	-	-	17	-	17
Other drug offences	40	1	41	-	-	-	40	1	41
2016	1,749	63	1,812	48	3	51	1,797	66	1,863
Heroin	653	19	672	2	-	2	655	19	674
Gandia	945	32	977	43	3	46	988	35	1,023
Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	71	5	76	1	-	1	72	5	77
Buprenorphine	14	2	16	2	-	2	16	2	18
Other drug offences	66	5	71	-	-	-	66	5	71

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

Table 2.12 - Drug reported offences at the Anti-Drug and Smuggling Unit¹ by district, Island of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

District	2013		2014		2015		2016	
	Number	Rate ²	Number	Rate^{2}	Number	Rate^{2}	Number	Rate^{2}
Port Louis	669	5.5	821	6.8	766	6.4	609	5.1
Pamplemousses	298	2.2	390	2.8	244	1.7	169	1.2
Riviere du Rempart	196	1.8	167	1.5	189	1.7	177	1.6
Flacq	212	1.5	260	1.9	241	1.7	257	1.9
Grand Port	230	2.0	310	2.7	273	2.4	304	2.7
Savanne	170	2.5	214	3.1	231	3.4	225	3.3
Plaine Wilhems	929	2.5	810	2.2	860	2.3	940	2.6
Moka	98	1.2	145	1.7	121	1.5	116	1.4
Black River	193	2.4	185	2.3	178	2.2	153	1.9
Total	2,995	2.5	3,302	2.7	3,103	2.5	2,950	2.4

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

² Rate per 1,000 population

Table 2.13 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Exceeding speed limit ¹	66,461	96,872	58,473	86,951
Driving motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit ²	1,670	2,059	1,919	1,977
Driving without due care and attention	1,630	1,334	1,442	1,369
Dangerous driving	168	125	142	163
Bicycle contraventions	230	216	127	181
Failing to comply with traffic sign	4,665	3,463	2,798	3,499
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	1,554	1,780	1,764	1,556
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	2,571	1,019	1,135	1,671
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	9,201	4,842	6,702	8,539
Protective helmet improperly secured	2,144	1,484	1,714	1,485
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	7,302	3,989	4,164	6,146
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	11,620	10,751	11,651	9,076
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	846	777	795	716
Driving without licence	1,113	1,216	1,099	1,012
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	22,196	22,050	23,224	22,793
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,104	1,221	1,599	1,115
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	6,357	6,637	8,839	8,800
Inoperative insurance policy	1,318	536	212	122
Worn out tyre	3,796	2,805	3,095	2,873
Allowing oil to drop	600	414	399	352
Parking on double yellow line	3,317	2,124	1,446	1,868
Parking on prohibited area	2,588	1,702	1,704	1,161
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,836	1,507	856	1,018
Fittings out of order	1,766	1,624	2,177	1,746
No tail light	1,176	756	748	712
Inefficient silencer	1,646	2,345	2,438	2,063
Other ¹	52,671	51,207	66,177	63,898
Total	211,546	224,855	206,839	232,862

¹ Figure for 2015 has been revised² Formerly 'Driving under the influence of liquor'

Table 2.14 - Number of payments effected under the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) System by offence and Court, 2016

Offences	Courts												Island of Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius
	Black River	Upper P/Wilhems ¹	Flacq	Grand Port	Moka	Pample-mousses	P/Louis Div 2	P/Louis Div 3	Riviere du Rempart	Lower P/Wilhems ²	Savanne	Rodrigues		
Exceeding speed limit by more than 15 but not more than 25 kilometres per hour	857	2,105	655	484	615	1,452	1,797	675	642	2,194	262	107	11,738	11,845
Exceeding speed limit by more than 25 kilometres per hour	176	462	123	111	139	321	281	210	142	491	71	19	2,527	2,546
Using a hand held microphone or telephone handset whilst driving	416	610	193	192	334	781	1	809	94	1,021	131	-	4,582	4,582
Failing to wear a seat belt whilst driving a motor vehicle	207	808	341	276	269	698	-	571	2	724	162	11	4,058	4,069
Failing to comply with traffic sign whilst driving by crossing a continuous white line on a road	84	230	62	44	153	117	-	375	10	395	29	-	1,499	1,499
Failing to wear securely a prescribed protective helmet while riding a motorcycle or an auto cycle	26	20	36	15	20	95	-	173	1	78	10	-	474	474
Failing to comply with traffic sign by not conforming to the requirements of a traffic light	10	54	29	11	11	22	10	27	1	43	8	-	226	226
Failing to allow free and uninterrupted passage to a pedestrian using a crossing	1	1	5	-	1	3	-	10	-	5	1	1	27	28
Carrying a load insecurely fastened & falling, or liable to fall, from a vehicle, or projecting from a vehicle	5	17	10	17	4	26	-	9	-	6	5	-	99	99
Overtaking or passing a vehicle which has stopped at a pedestrian crossing	-	4	3	1	-	5	-	3	-	2	-	1	18	19
Using a motor vehicle as a bus, contract bus, taxi or contract car without a public service vehicle licence	26	98	39	26	25	89	-	38	-	26	55	-	422	422
Total	1,808	4,409	1,496	1,177	1,571	3,609	2,089	2,900	892	4,985	734	139	25,670	25,809

¹ Curepipe ² Rose Hill

Table 2.15 - Number of payments effected under the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) System by offence and month, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Offences	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Exceeding speed limit by more than 15 but not more than 25 kilometres per hour	1,216	924	802	919	984	833	833	1,007	803	1,027	1,216	1,281	11,845
Exceeding speed limit by more than 25 kilometres per hour	235	209	164	172	225	219	219	268	176	200	227	232	2,546
Using a hand held microphone or telephone handset whilst driving	108	188	182	226	306	251	258	554	578	508	648	775	4,582
Failing to wear a seat belt whilst driving a motor vehicle	146	274	299	241	341	231	261	561	423	337	443	512	4,069
Failing to comply with traffic sign whilst driving by crossing a continuous white line on a road	69	65	35	49	62	54	170	257	221	146	154	217	1,499
Failing to wear securely a prescribed protective helmet while riding a motorcycle or an auto cycle	24	34	43	30	28	25	36	68	41	26	57	62	474
Failing to comply with traffic sign by not conforming to the requirements of a traffic light	11	21	22	14	21	15	15	27	23	21	19	17	226
Failing to allow free and uninterrupted passage to a pedestrian using a crossing	4	4	1	1	2	-	4	3	3	-	2	4	28
Carrying a load insecurely fastened & falling, or liable to fall, from a vehicle, or projecting from a vehicle	8	3	12	-	3	1	6	13	10	13	14	16	99
Overtaking or passing a vehicle which has stopped at a pedestrian crossing	1	2	-	1	1	1	2	2	1	4	2	2	19
Using a motor vehicle as a bus, contract bus, taxi or contract car without a public service vehicle licence	24	37	25	30	40	27	28	55	28	33	44	51	422
Total	1,846	1,761	1,585	1,683	2,013	1,657	1,832	2,815	2,307	2,315	2,826	3,169	25,809

Table 2.16 - Number of payments effected under the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) System by month and Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Month	Courts												Island of Mauritius	Republic of Mauritius
	Black River	Upper P/Wilhems ¹	Flacq	Grand Port	Moka	Pample-mousses	P/Louis Div 2	P/Louis Div 3	Riviere du Rempart	Lower P/Wilhems ²	Savanne	Rodrigues		
January	109	420	51	73	80	384	201	135	72	283	38	-	1,846	1,846
February	112	401	208	58	44	235	201	66	69	336	31	-	1,761	1,761
March	109	419	115	63	90	203	133	251	48	116	38	-	1,585	1,585
April	148	176	107	93	93	117	225	217	81	396	26	4	1,679	1,683
May	66	493	69	81	59	344	133	284	53	419	1	11	2,002	2,013
June	86	241	152	77	97	139	160	133	70	423	79	-	1,657	1,657
July	132	146	99	97	113	234	160	263	73	433	79	3	1,829	1,832
August	254	951	154	88	89	324	99	436	60	200	69	91	2,724	2,815
September	199	267	80	127	94	346	107	209	88	696	92	2	2,305	2,307
October	232	283	182	74	170	217	239	188	68	542	96	24	2,291	2,315
November	275	190	210	199	256	507	239	392	78	392	84	4	2,822	2,826
December	86	422	69	147	386	559	192	326	132	749	101	-	3,169	3,169
Total	1,808	4,409	1,496	1,177	1,571	3,609	2,089	2,900	892	4,985	734	139	25,670	25,809

¹ Curepipe

² Rose Hill

Table 2.17 - Number of persons convicted by number of Road traffic offences for the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO), Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Number of offences	Number of persons convicted	%
1	15,927	78.7
2	3,472	17.1
3	590	2.9
4	162	0.8
5	56	0.3
6 and above	40	0.2
Total	20,247	100.0

Table 2.18 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Total juvenile offences	..	..	1,432	..	..	1,558	..	..	1,846	..	..	1,703
Crimes & misdemeanours	..	..	579	..	..	554	..	..	682	..	..	691
Crimes	..	..	165	..	..	140	..	..	165	..	..	205
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	18	..	..	8	..	..	4	..	..	17
Misdemeanours	..	..	414	..	..	414	..	..	517	..	..	486
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	26	..	..	35	..	..	48	..	..	52
Contraventions¹	..	..	853	..	..	1,004	..	..	1,164	..	..	1,012
<i>of which road traffic</i>	..	..	807	..	..	892	..	..	1,037	..	..	911
Total juvenile offenders	1,430	63	1,493	1,600	87	1,687	1,747	125	1,872	1,671	82	1,753
Crimes & misdemeanours	592	60	652	608	78	686	614	103	717	668	75	743
Crimes	200	12	212	154	17	171	170	21	191	214	11	225
<i>of which drug offences</i>	18	-	18	8	-	8	4	-	4	18	-	18
Misdemeanours	392	48	440	454	61	515	444	82	526	454	64	518
<i>of which drug offences</i>	26	1	27	34	1	35	47	1	48	55	3	58
Contraventions¹	838	3	841	992	9	1,001	1,133	22	1,155	1,003	7	1,010
<i>of which road traffic</i>	793	2	795	890	-	890	1,023	7	1,030	906	3	909
Juvenile delinquency rate ²	9.9	1.0	5.5	10.2	1.3	5.8	10.3	1.8	6.1	11.2	1.3	6.4

¹ Excludes contraventions established by camera

² Rate per 1,000 juvenile population and exclude contraventions

.. Not applicable

Table 2.19 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	6	4	1	4
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	5	2	1	4
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	1	-	-	-
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	-	2	-	-
Assault and related offences	209	215	257	233
<i>of which simple assault</i>	205	209	237	227
Sexual offences	97	63	107	99
<i>of which rape</i>	2	1	1	2
Property offences	200	198	147	226
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	7	7	3	4
<i>Theft</i>	168	178	130	179
Automobile theft	2	7	6	4
Robbery	51	49	40	54
Burglary	18	25	15	26
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	97	97	69	95
<i>Other property offences</i>	25	13	14	43
Arson	-	-	-	1
Damaging public property, private enterprise or vehicle	-	-	-	10
Damaging property by band	6	4	5	2
Damaging goods and chattel	6	4	6	11
Damaging motor vehicles	4	2	1	14
Receiving and possession of stolen property	9	3	2	5
Drug offences	45	43	52	76
Road traffic contraventions	795	890	1,030	909
Other contraventions	46	111	125	101
Other offences	95	163	153	105
Total	1,493	1,687	1,872	1,753

Table 2.20 - Reported number of juvenile victims¹ by type of offences², Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Offences	Number					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homicides³	3	2	5	1	3	4
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	-	1	1	1	1	2
Murder	-	1	1	1	1	2
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	3	1	4	-	2	2
Involuntary homicide	3	1	4	-	2	2
Assault and related offences	636	409	1,045	639	404	1,043
<i>of which simple assault</i>	623	400	1,023	634	402	1,036
Sexual Offences	38	488	526	29	462	491
Rape	-	13	13	-	10	10
Sodomy	9	10	19	10	8	18
Attempt upon chastity	14	116	130	5	92	97
Sexual intercourse with minor under the age of 16	-	185	185	-	169	169
Sexual intercourse with a mentally handicapped person; with specified person	-	3	3	-	3	3
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	15	161	176	14	180	194
Other offences	84	75	159	81	90	171
Abandonment of child	7	6	13	11	10	21
Sequestration	-	3	3	2	7	9
Child ill-treatment	27	23	50	30	32	62
Child trafficking	2	6	8	-	5	5
Exposing a child to harm	13	8	21	8	8	16
Abducting child	6	12	18	7	17	24
Administering noxious substance	5	2	7	-	-	-
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	1	-	1	1	-	1
Involuntary wounds and blows	21	15	36	21	9	30
Criminal intimidation	1	-	1	-	2	2
Child labour	1	-	1	1	-	1

¹ A person may be victim of one or more offence and/or an offence may involve one or more victim² Include selected offences against persons and morality only³ No data recorded for 'Intentional homicide (attempted)' in 2015 & 2016

Table 2.21 - Reported offences (excluding contraventions) by status, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 - 2016

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	After investigation		Pending investigation
				Not taken to Court	Taken to Court	
2014	26,066	42,034	68,100	16,474	24,888	26,738
2015	26,738	44,498	71,236	17,171	24,069	29,996
2016	29,996	45,801	75,797	16,812	25,316	33,669

Table 2.22 - Cases (excluding contraventions) not taken to court after investigation by reason, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 - 2016

Reasons for cases not taken to court after investigation	2014		2015		2016	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Civil cases (Police not involved)	44	0.3	144	0.8	73	0.4
Accused unknown	9,757	59.2	10,387	60.5	10,352	61.6
Accused absconded/ Accused deceased	107	0.6	77	0.4	67	0.4
Insufficient evidence/ No further action	5,826	35.4	5,647	32.9	5,700	33.9
Other (trifling, false, no offence committed)	740	4.5	916	5.3	620	3.7
Total	16,474	100.0	17,171	100.0	16,812	100.0

Table 2.23 - Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 - 2016

Offences ¹	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	101	112	112
Intentional homicide (committed)	38	60	42
Intentional homicide (attempted)	22	13	5
Non intentional homicide	41	39	65
Assault and related offences	5,875	6,096	6,539
<i>of which simple assault</i>	5,640	5,839	6,281
Sexual offences	588	514	580
<i>of which rape</i>	58	42	43
Property offences	7,313	8,134	6,588
Fraud and dishonesty	655	479	466
Embezzlement	253	313	358
Theft	5,870	6,423	4,803
Other property offences	535	919	961
Drug offences	2,006	2,091	2,261
Importation	27	21	31
Possession	1,350	1,386	1,597
Consumption	5	18	8
Dealing	313	383	437
Cultivation	226	171	85
Other	85	112	103
Other offences	3,913	4,701	5,309
Total	19,796	21,648	21,389

¹ Exclude contraventions**Table 2.24 - Persons prosecuted according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 - 2016**

Offences ¹	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	45	94	84
Intentional homicide (committed)	17	21	10
Intentional homicide (attempted)	-	4	1
Non intentional homicide	28	69	73
Assault and related offences	4,558	5,901	3,566
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,380	5,768	3,347
Sexual offences	147	372	317
<i>of which rape</i>	11	14	6
Property offences	4,694	6,336	4,702
Fraud and dishonesty	207	264	294
Embezzlement	158	136	102
Theft	3,633	5,481	3,486
Other property offences	696	455	820
Drug offences	1,789	1,731	2,146
Other offences	3,679	3,233	4,819
Total	14,912	17,667	15,634

¹ Exclude contraventions

Table 2.25 - Police stations and police force, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Year	Police posts and stations ¹	Police force			Police force per 1,000 population
		Male	Female	Both sexes	
2013	111	10,836	893	11,729	9.3
2014	111	11,408	1,048	12,456	9.9
2015	112	11,158	1,021	12,179	9.6
2016	112	11,648	1,012	12,660	10.0

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

Table 2.26 - Staff¹ of the Mauritius Police Force, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job title	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner/Deputy commissioner of Police	7	-	7	8	-	8
Director General NSS	1	-	1	1	-	1
Deputy Director General NSS	1	-	1	-	-	-
Assistant Commissioner of Police	21	-	21	21	-	21
Superintendent of Police/Woman Police Superintendent	37	-	37	32	-	32
Asst/Deputy Asst Superintendent of Police/Woman Asst Superintendent of Police	100	1	101	96	1	97
Chief Inspector of Police/Woman Police Chief Inspector	128	11	139	129	10	139
Inspector of Police/Woman Police Inspector	240	5	245	398	17	415
Cadet Officer	4	-	4	6	-	6
Sub Inspector of Police/Woman Sub Inspector of Police	113	7	120	103	8	111
Police Cadet Inspector	-	-	-	10	1	11
Police Sergeant/Woman Police Sergeant	928	41	969	769	25	794
Police Corporal/Woman Police Corporal	1,118	24	1,142	1,208	25	1,233
Police Constable/Woman Police Constable/Trainee	8,401	932	9,333	8,809	925	9,734
Police Band	59	-	59	58	-	58
Total	11,158	1,021	12,179	11,648	1,012	12,660

¹ as at March

**Table 2.27 - Total expenditure of the Mauritius Police Force, Republic of Mauritius,
2012 - 2014 (January - December), 2015 (January - June) & July 2015 - June 2016**

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the Police Department as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Police Department	Government	
2012 (January - December)	5,084	89,101	5.71
2013 (January - December)	6,680	102,924	6.49
2014 (January - December)	6,926	106,693	6.49
2015 (January - June)	4,242	57,974	7.32
July 2015 - June 2016	7,656	112,834	6.79

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 3

PROSECUTION STATISTICS

Table 3.1 - Type of cases referred by Police to Office of Director of Public Prosecutions by divisions, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 - 2016

Divisions	Number			
	2015	2016		Total
	With PF100	With PF100	Without PF100	
Northern (Pamplemoues & R/Rempart)	1,226	1,133	1,972	3,105
Eastern (Moka & Flacq)	1,034	978	1,326	2,304
Southern (G/Port & Savanne)	1,259	603	841	1,444
Metro South (P/Louis South)	887	769	234	1,003
Central (Upper P/Wilhems)	731	577	384	961
Western (Lower P/Wilhems & B/River)	724	951	847	1,798
Metro North (P/Louis North)	845	726	376	1,102
Rodrigues	461	277		277
Total	7,167	6,014	5,980	11,994
<i>of which Anti-Drug Smuggling Unit (ADSU)</i>	<i>1,384</i>	<i>1,323</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>1,323</i>
<i>Central Criminal Investigation Department (CCID)</i>	<i>218</i>	<i>195</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>195</i>
<i>Port Police</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>53</i>
<i>Airport Police</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>..</i>	<i>21</i>

With PF100 : Where after enquiry, police seeks advice from ODPP for prosecution or otherwise

Without PF100 : Where after enquiry, cases are lodged by the police and matter is referred to the ODPP for advice as specific issues in the course of proceedings

.. Not applicable

Table 3.2 - Number of cases referred to Courts by Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Courts	Number	
	2015	2016
Intermediate Court	1,195	1,158
Supreme Court	282	261
<i>Assizes</i>	<i>35</i>	<i>46</i>
<i>Appeal</i>	<i>247</i>	<i>215</i>
Total	1,477	1,419

Table 3.3 - Staff¹ of the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job title	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Director of Public Prosecutions	1	-	1	1	-	1
Deputy Director of Public Prosecutions	-	1	1	1	-	1
Senior Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions	1	2	3	-	2	2
Assistant Director of Public Prosecutions	1	1	2	1	1	2
Principal State Counsel	2	1	3	4	2	6
Senior State Counsel	4	2	6	4	4	8
State Counsel	17	22	39	15	21	36
Deputy Chief State Attorney	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior State Attorney	-	1	1	-	1	1
State Attorney	-	1	1	-	1	1
Legal Research Officer	-	-	-	-	5	5
Senior Legal Assistant	-	2	2	-	2	2
Legal Assistant	-	2	2	-	2	2
Law Library Officer	-	1	1	-	-	-
Total	27	36	63	27	41	68

¹ No Principal State Attorney in 2015 & 2016

Table 3.4 - Total expenditure of the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 (January - December), 2015 (January - June) & July 2015 - June 2016

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the ODPP as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	ODPP	Government	
2014 (January - December)	112	106,693	0.10
2015 (January - June)	55	57,974	0.09
July 2015 - June 2016	104	112,834	0.09

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 4

JUDICIARY STATISTICS

Table 4.1 - Civil and criminal cases in Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Courts	Number															
	2013				2014				2015				2016			
	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
Civil cases¹	17,143	19,756	20,030	16,869	16,967	19,391	20,972	15,386	15,407	18,304	18,815	14,896	13,975	20,392	18,849	15,518
<i>of which</i>																
<i>divorce</i>	1,402	2,450	1,893	1,959	1,959	2,384	2,812	1,531	1,531	2,556	2,606	1,481	1,481	2,681	2,293	1,869
<i>cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act</i>	183	1,805	1,797	191	186	1,895	1,916	165	167	1,770	1,794	143	143	2,288	2,169	262
Criminal cases¹	31,953	127,438	125,921	33,470	35,842	114,032	118,695	31,179	31,619	122,860	119,105	35,374	35,374	115,287	121,711	28,950
Supreme Court	431	190	302	319	319	188	266	241	241	198	196	243	243	170	171	242
<i>Appeal cases</i>	400	158	274	284	284	149	228	205	205	163	160	208	208	150	145	213
<i>Other cases</i>	31	32	28	35	35	39	38	36	36	35	36	35	35	20	26	29
Intermediate Court	1,733	1,945	1,538	2,140	2,140	1,290	1,220	2,210	2,210	1,277	1,310	2,177	2,177	1,160	1,331	2,006
Industrial Court	304	244	249	299	299	263	347	215	215	218	244	189	189	262	210	241
District Courts	28,969	121,323	119,831	30,461	32,833	107,626	112,418	28,041	28,481	115,814	112,416	31,879	31,879	109,568	115,698	25,749
Court of Rodrigues	516	3,736	4,001	251	251	4,665	4,444	472	472	5,353	4,939	886	886	4,127	4,301	712
Total	49,096	147,194	145,951	50,339	52,809	133,423	139,667	46,565	47,026	141,164	137,920	50,270	49,349	135,679	140,560	44,468

¹ Number of civil and criminal cases outstanding at the end of the year differ from that of the beginning of year since cases pending at the beginning of the year have been revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year

Table 4.2 - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	104	109	86	78
<i>Intentional Homicide (committed)</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>12</i>
Murder	1	6	4	5
Manslaughter	12	8	13	4
Abortion	5	1	1	3
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	-	-
Attempted murder	2	1	-	-
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>93</i>	<i>68</i>	<i>66</i>
Wounds and blows causing death without intention to kill	22	32	23	18
Involuntary homicide	62	61	45	48
Assault and related offences²	3,954	3,060	2,955	2,665
Assault causing loss of eye and limbs	1	1	-	-
Simple assaults/wounds & blows ²	3,586	2,753	2,613	2,351
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour for > 20 days	57	89	51	61
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority	234	168	219	185
Assault with corrosive substance	*	2	13	12
Assault with premeditation	76	47	59	56
Sexual offences	220	141	164	212
Rape	18	9	2	5
Sodomy	16	11	11	17
Attempt upon chastity	34	35	30	48
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with handicapped person; with specified person	93	60	55	57
Solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose	26	9	17	44
Sexual offences other	33	17	13	3
<i>Child Protection Act (CPA)</i>				
Causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution	*	*	36	38
Property offences	5,795	5,354	5,682	6,511
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	<i>690</i>	<i>731</i>	<i>928</i>	<i>764</i>
Forgery	158	217	296	135
Swindling	104	106	217	156
Making use of forged document	17	27	29	72
Swearing false affidavit	5	12	3	2
Issuing cheque without provision	218	215	220	198
Impersonation	4	3	1	-
Counterfeiting/possession/uttering of counterfeit bank notes	32	10	36	23
Forgery of passport/making use of forged passport	8	14	10	23
Extortion	3	-	1	8

Table 4.2 (cont'd) - Convicted offences¹ according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Fraud and dishonesty (cont'd)</i>				
Giving false evidence	5	6	7	3
Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation	18	15	12	14
Usurping public function	1	7	3	5
Fraud and dishonesty other	99	83	89	96
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>				
Bribery by Public Official	16	14	-	10
Bribery of Public Official	2	1	4	3
Other offences under POCA	-	1	-	16
<i>Embezzlement</i>	147	198	202	201
<i>Theft</i>	3,696	3,282	3,451	4,442
<i>Automobile theft</i>	*	1	1	-
<i>Robbery</i>	1,133	1,118	1,184	1,380
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	63	43	54	40
Larceny with violence by night breaking	19	12	12	26
Larceny with aggravating circumstances/violence (including upon minors/handicapped persons, etc.)	111	142	217	275
Larceny by two or more individuals	822	833	797	892
Larceny on public road	118	88	104	147
<i>Burglary</i>	401	343	439	541
Larceny by night breaking	161	132	175	164
Larceny (day) breaking	34	32	55	93
Larceny scaling	206	179	209	284
<i>Other theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	2,162	1,820	1,827	2,521
Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	311	312	274	360
Other simple larcenies	1,686	1,367	1,417	1,960
Attempt at larceny	165	141	136	201
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,262	1,143	1,101	1,104
Damages to property	584	528	520	463
Receiving and possession of stolen property	668	604	568	632
Arson	10	11	13	9
<i>Drug offences</i>	2,422	2,264	2,363	2,222
<i>Road traffic contraventions³</i>	101,004	87,726	89,917	84,449
<i>Other contraventions</i>	4,376	5,531	3,563	3,481
<i>Other offences²</i>	10,792	11,163	13,277	12,835
<i>of which offences under:</i>				
<i>Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act</i>	385	320	255	438
<i>Environment Protection Act</i>	1,120	602	775	771
<i>Food Act & Public Health Act</i>	1,123	681	1,511	1,545
<i>Information & Communication Technology Act</i>	117	141	108	140
<i>Local Government Act</i>	645	866	1,401	1,217
<i>Protection from Domestic Violence Act</i>	355	316	355	515
Total	128,667	115,348	118,007	112,453

¹An offence may involve one or more persons

²Revised for 2015 - certain figures under 'simple assaults/wounds & blows' wrongly classified under 'Other offences' transferred to 'Assault & related offences'

³Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

*Figures not collected separately/some classified under other offences

Table 4.3 - Convicted offences¹ by outcome of judgment according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Offences	Imprisonment		RYC ² & other institutions		CYC ³		Fine		Probation Order		Community Service Order		Conditional & Absolute Discharges		Total	
	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2,016	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	41	34	-	-	-	-	32	29	-	1	11	13	2	1	86	78
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	17	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	18	12
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	24	25	-	-	-	-	32	29	-	-	10	12	2	-	68	66
Assault and related offences ⁴	96	88	-	-	-	-	2,631	2,354	69	62	42	27	117	134	2,955	2,665
Sexual offences	48	76	1	-	2	1	32	50	7	2	20	39	54	44	164	212
Property offences	1,926	2,387	8	11	25	26	1,921	2,149	164	213	366	428	1,272	1,297	5,682	6,511
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	310	201	-	-	1	-	325	314	14	6	104	143	174	100	928	764
<i>Embezzlement</i>	26	49	-	-	-	-	68	48	5	7	37	16	66	81	202	201
<i>Theft</i>	1,490	1,982	8	11	22	26	846	1,115	99	163	199	223	787	922	3,451	4,442
Robbery	586	715	1	5	14	12	153	141	25	52	75	84	330	371	1,184	1,380
Burglary	269	356	4	6	-	3	48	58	9	8	24	29	85	81	439	541
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	635	911	3	-	8	11	644	916	65	103	100	110	372	470	1,827	2,521
<i>Other property offences</i>	100	155	-	-	2	-	682	672	46	37	26	46	245	194	1,101	1,104
Drug offences	193	222	-	-	-	-	2,131	1,943	3	19	21	23	15	15	2,363	2,222
Road traffic contraventions ⁵	148	175	-	-	-	-	89,652	84,119	6	1	98	144	13	10	89,917	84,449
Other contraventions	16	29	-	-	-	-	3,453	3,372	74	64	7	5	13	11	3,563	3,481
Other offences ⁴	979	1,123	42	37	5	5	11,641	11,006	35	31	74	153	501	480	13,277	12,835
Total	3,447	4,134	51	48	32	32	111,493	105,022	358	393	639	832	1,987	1,992	118,007	112,453

¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

³ CYC stands for Correctional Youth Centre

⁵ Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

² RYC stands for Rehabilitation Youth Centre

⁴ Revised for 2015 - certain figures under 'simple assaults/wounds & blows' wrongly classified under 'Other offences' transferred to 'Assault & related offences'

Table 4.4 - Convicted juvenile offences according to United Nations classification of offences (broad categories), Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	-	-	-	1
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	-	-	-	<i>1</i>
<i>Abortion</i>	-	-	-	<i>1</i>
Assault and related offences	23	32	14	9
<i>of which wounds & blows/assault (simple)</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>9</i>
Sexual offences	4	5	11	4
<i>of which sodomy</i>	<i>2</i>	-	<i>2</i>	-
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>3</i>
Property offences	85	177	119	151
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	-	-	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>
Theft	71	157	99	133
<i>Robbery</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>94</i>	<i>44</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Burglary</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Other theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	<i>40</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>39</i>
<i>Other property offences</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>17</i>
Drug offences	3	6	10	4
Road traffic contraventions	66	30	14	22
Other contraventions	11	22	4	4
Other offences	70	129	73	68
Total	262	401	245	263

Table 4.5 - Drug offences convicted by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Drug offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroin	401	303	486	561
Importation	27	15	6	4
Dealing	12	40	15	8
Possession (heroin & articles)	256	207	407	497
Consumption	106	29	50	43
Other	*	12	8	9
Gandia	778	1,004	1,129	1,320
Importation	-	7	22	4
Cultivation	78	91	129	168
Dealing	2	25	87	33
Possession (gandia & articles)	567	678	656	873
Consumption	131	182	187	239
Other	*	21	48	3
Other drugs	1,243	957	748	341
Importation	22	7	6	1
Dealing	17	267	114	71
Possession (drugs & articles)	654	414	452	238
Consumption	178	121	68	17
Other	372	148	108	14
Total	2,422	2,264	2,363	2,222

*Not collected separately

Table 4.6 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Outcome of judgement	Number											
	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,717	..	3,717	3,097	..	3,097	3,447	..	3,447	4,134	..	4,134
Detention at RYC ¹ & other institutions ²	..	27	27	..	104	104	..	51	51	..	48	48
Detention at CYC ³	..	35	35	..	23	23	..	32	32	..	32	32
Fine ⁴	122,119	185	122,304	109,225	187	109,412	111,414	79	111,493	104,926	96	105,022
Other:	2,569	15	2,584	2,625	87	2,712	2,901	83	2,984	3,130	87	3,217
<i>Probation Order</i>	322	6	328	272	50	322	300	58	358	333	60	393
<i>Community Service Order</i>	468	9	477	484	4	488	638	1	639	826	6	832
<i>Conditional & absolute discharges</i>	*	*	1,779	1,869	33	1,902	1,963	24	1,987	1,971	21	1,992
Total	128,405	262	128,667	114,947	401	115,348	117,762	245	118,007	112,190	263	112,453
<i>of which contravention</i>	<i>105,303</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>105,380</i>	<i>93,205</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>93,257</i>	<i>93,462</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>93,480</i>	<i>87,904</i>	<i>26</i>	<i>87,930</i>
Conviction rate⁵ (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	24.6	1.6	22.0	22.9	3.0	20.7	25.4	1.9	22.8	25.2	2.0	22.7

¹Rehabilitation Youth Centre

²Other institutions comprise Probation Home/Hostel/SOS Village/Terre de Paix, etc.

³Correctional Youth Centre

⁴Excluding fine paid under fixed penalty notice

⁵Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population

.. Not applicable

*Not collected separately

Table 4.7 - Court rooms by type of court, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Courts	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Supreme Court ¹	10	10	11	11
Family Court	2	2	2	2
Commercial Court	2	2	2	2
Intermediate Court	11	10	11	11
Industrial Court	2	2	2	2
Bail & Remand Court	1	1	1	1
District Courts (Island of Mauritius)	24	23	28	28
Court of Rodrigues	1	1	1	1
Total	53	51	58	58

¹Only 9 of the 10 court rooms of the Supreme Court were operational in 2013 & 2014 and all 11 court rooms were fully operational in 2015 & 2016

Table 4.8 - Staff of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job Title	Number					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1
Senior Puisne Judge/Puisne Judge	10	9	19	10	9	19
Judge in Bankruptcy & Master and Registrar	1	-	1	-	1	1
Deputy Master and Registrar & Judge in Bankruptcy	-	1	1	1	-	1
President & Vice President, Intermediate and Industrial Courts ¹	1	5	6	-	6	6
Senior Magistrate/Magistrate	14	28	42	13	26	39
Judicial Research Officer	3	4	7	3	3	6
Secretary to Chief Justice	1	-	1	1	-	1
Chief Registrar	1	-	1	1	-	1
Deputy Chief Registrar	1	-	1	-	-	-
Senior Registrar/Regional Court Administrator	4	-	4	5	-	5
Adviser ¹	1	-	1	2	-	2
Chief Court Officer/Court Manager	22	-	22	22	-	22
Principal Court Officer	30	-	30	30	-	30
Senior Court Officer/Court Officer ²	52	109	161	46	111	157
Chief/Principal Court Usher	10	-	10	11	-	11
Senior Court Usher/Court Usher	61	8	69	60	8	68
Senior Law Librarian/Law Librarian ³	-	1	1	-	1	1
Senior Law Library/Law Library Officer/Assistant	1	9	10	1	8	9
Senior Transcriber	-	1	1	-	1	1
Transcriber	-	9	9	-	10	10
Total	214	184	398	207	184	391

¹On contract²Included Trainee Court Officers in 2015³Included acting appointment in 2016**Table 4.9 - Total expenditure of the Judiciary, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 - 2014 (January - December), 2015 (January - June) & July 2015 - June 2016**

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the Judiciary as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Judiciary	Government	
2012 (January - December)	346	89,101	0.39
2013 (January - December)	455	102,924	0.44
2014 (January - December)	486	106,693	0.46
2015 (January - June)	246	57,974	0.42
July 2015 - June 2016	564	112,834	0.50

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 5

**PRISON AND DETENTION
STATISTICS**

Table 5.1 - Daily average number of detainees¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Detainees	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Daily average	2,514	2,310	2,128	2,232
Convicts	1,637	1,492	1,341	1,360
Remand and trials	877	818	787	872
Imprisonment rate²	200	183	169	177

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

² Rate per 100,000 population

Table 5.2 - Prison occupancy level, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

Prisons	Capacity (Number of beds)	Average number of detainees	Average occupancy level (%)
Beau Bassin	1,034	702	67.9
Eastern High Security Prison (EHSP)	906	637	70.3
New Wing	282	244	86.5
Riche-Lieu open prison	166	101	60.8
Grand River North West	249	213	85.5
Phoenix	24	-	-
Petit Verger	228	177	77.6
Woman Prison, Beau Bassin	118	108	91.5
Special Prison - Woman Prison, Barkly	12	-	-
Woman open prison	20	11	55.0
Correctional Youth Centre (Boys)	43	28	65.1
Correctional Youth Centre (Girls)	14	-	-
Rodrigues prison	74	42	56.8
Total	3,170	2,263	71.4

Table 5.3 - Convicts admission rate¹ by age group and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 - 2016

Age group (years)	2014						2015						2016					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
14 - 17	8	20.1	-	-	8	10.2	26	64.9	-	-	26	33.1	26	65.1	-	-	26	33.2
18 - 21	219	547.4	9	22.6	228	285.3	233	589.2	4	10.2	237	300.9	338	859.9	11	28.4	349	447.1
22 - 25	427	1,083.6	17	44.7	444	573.3	429	1,070.6	9	23.0	438	553.2	582	1,439.3	19	48.1	601	751.9
26 - 30	493	1,140.9	14	32.8	507	590.1	540	1,240.9	25	58.5	565	654.9	758	1,714.5	24	55.5	782	893.9
31 - 35	481	944.8	14	28.0	495	490.9	588	1,197.7	15	31.0	603	618.8	635	1,361.9	18	39.2	653	706.0
36 - 50	800	581.5	32	23.7	832	305.2	832	606.0	30	22.3	862	317.2	1,019	739.4	36	26.7	1,055	387.1
Over 50	154	100.0	10	5.6	164	49.5	170	106.5	6	3.3	176	51.3	224	136.0	8	4.2	232	65.6
Total	2,582	511.4	96	18.4	2,678	260.9	2,818	553.3	89	16.9	2,907	280.9	3,582	698.2	116	21.9	3,698	354.7

¹Rate per 100,000 population

Table 5.4 - Convicts admitted to prisons according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	35	42	41	27
<i>Intentional homicide</i>	13	10	21	7
Murder	2	6	3	2
Manslaughter	11	4	18	5
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	22	32	20	20
Wounds & blows causing death without intention to kill	22	32	20	20
Assault and related offences	193	179	145	201
Wounds and blows	48	42	23	14
Assault	141	129	115	180
Assault with aggravating circumstances	-	4	-	-
Assault causing sickness	-	1	-	-
Assault an agent of civil authority	1	3	3	4
Assault a public functionary	1	-	-	-
Assault with premeditation	2	-	4	3
Sexual offences	51	42	39	57
Rape	5	2	2	7
Attempt upon chastity	9	15	14	19
Sodomy	4	3	4	4
Sexual intercourse with specified person	5	4	1	3
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	21	13	16	5
Soliciting another person for immoral purpose	4	5	1	5
<i>Child Protection Act (CPA)</i>				
Causing/allowing a child to be sexually abused;accessing to a brothel;engaging in prostitution	3	-	1	14
Property offences¹	1,220	1,194	1,415	1,841
<i>Fraud and dishonesty¹</i>	32	33	20	57
Swindling	1	2	2	26
Possession of counterfeit bank notes	4	-	-	1
False and malicious denunciaton	-	1	-	1
Issuing cheques without provision	4	-	-	5
Forgery	-	1	-	9
Embezzlement and related offences ¹	23	29	20	15

Tab 5.4 (cont'd) - Convicts admitted to prisons according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Theft</i>	1,186	1,150	1,388	1,700
<i>Robbery</i>	411	351	483	540
Larceny with violence	65	83	116	139
Larceny on public road	1	2	3	4
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	25	23	39	21
Larceny by two or more individuals	320	241	322	367
Larceny with aggravated circumstances	-	2	3	9
<i>Burglary</i>	140	113	119	239
Larceny night breaking	59	62	63	79
Larceny scaling	6	7	4	77
Larceny (day) breaking	75	44	52	83
<i>Other theft</i>	635	686	786	921
Larceny by persons on wages	1	7	4	22
Attempt at larceny	51	49	68	80
Other Simple Larcenies	511	511	576	695
Larceny & possession of stolen property	72	119	138	124
<i>Other property offences</i>	2	11	7	84
Damaging property by band	-	7	-	1
Possession of stolen property	2	-	6	79
Arson	-	4	1	2
Damaging goods and chattels				2
Drug related offences	364	291	252	334
Other offences¹	1,127	930	1,015	1,238
<i>of which non - payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder</i>	72	10	-	-
Total	2,990	2,678	2,907	3,698

¹ Revised due to a reclassification of offences under 'embezzlement & related offences' to 'other offences' from 2013 to 2015

Table 5.5 - Convicts admitted for drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Drug offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Heroin	109	64	57	119
Importation	11	1	5	10
Possession	93	59	49	83
Consumption	3	-	1	5
Dealing	2	4	2	21
Gandia	108	130	118	138
Importation	-	5	2	1
Cultivation	41	33	30	45
Possession	64	84	82	78
Consumption	1	3	2	4
Dealing	2	5	2	10
Other drugs	147	97	77	77
Importation	4	1	4	-
Possession	107	80	40	45
Dealing	36	16	33	21
Other	-	-	-	11
Total	364	291	252	334

Table 5.6 - Adults convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Number	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No previous	796	74	870	1,056	45	1,101	891	38	929	1,157	63	1,220
One	463	22	485	586	18	604	421	14	435	557	12	569
Two or more	1,575	40	1,615	932	33	965	1,480	37	1,517	1,842	41	1,883
Total	2,834	136	2,970	2,574	96	2,670	2,792	89	2,881	3,556	116	3,672

Table 5.7 - Convicts admitted to prisons by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Length of sentence	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
< 1 month	876	512	636	741
1 - 3 months	420	654	724	838
4 - 6 months	313	264	326	405
7 - 18 months ¹	276	202	258	312
<i>of which 7 - 12 months</i>	<i>191</i>	<i>124</i>	<i>172</i>	<i>230</i>
<i>13 - 18 months¹</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>86</i>	<i>82</i>
19 months to less than 2 years ¹	80	36	69	7
Two years and over	243	223	209	303
Life sentence	-	-	-	1
Undefined (fine defaulters ²)	782	787	685	1,091
Total	2,990	2,678	2,907	3,698

¹ Revised for 2013, 2014 & 2015

² 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

Table 5.8 - Fine defaulters admitted to prisons by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Amount of fine (Rs)	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
< 1,001	126	168	154	261
1,001 - 5,000	430	441	380	622
5,001 -10,000	107	75	68	96
10,001 - 20,000	37	30	22	27
20,001 - 25,000	17	10	4	9
25,001 - 60,000	36	37	25	45
25,001 - 30,000	8	8	5	3
30,001 - 60,000	28	29	20	42
60,001 & over	29	26	32	31
Total	782	787	685	1,091

Table 5.9 - Fine defaulters admitted to prisons according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Non intentional homicide	2	5	2	4
Assault and related offences	65	84	60	105
Serious assaults	9	12	8	12
Simple assault/wounds and blows	56	72	52	93
Sexual offences	5	1	2	6
Soliciting for immoral act	4	-	-	3
Attempt upon chastity	1	-	-	1
Causing a child to be sexually abused	-	1	2	2
Property offences	103	133	90	196
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	8	13	9	49
Forgery and making use of forged document/passport	4	6	2	4
Issuing cheque without provision	2	3	2	-
Swindling	1	3	2	3
Other fraud	1	1	3	42
<i>Embezzlement</i>	1	3	3	5
<i>Theft</i>	94	117	78	142
Robbery	6	15	16	30
Burglary	16	3	5	7
Other theft	72	99	57	105
Drug offences	172	162	123	188
Drug dealing	2	8	36	55
Possession of drugs	151	141	81	128
Selling dangerous drug for personal consumption	18	13	1	-
Smoking cannabis	1	-	5	5
Road traffic contraventions	175	170	203	238
Other offences	260	232	205	354
of which non payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder	20	22	-	3
Total	782	787	685	1,091

Table 5.10 - Juveniles in Correctional Youth Centre¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Detainees	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Daily average	29	26	24	27
Convicts	5	8	3	4
Remand	24	18	21	23
Admission	145	152	114	154
Convicts	20	8	26	26
Remand	125	144	88	128

¹ Opening of a female juvenile prison as from May 2016

Table 5.11 - Juveniles admitted to Correctional Youth Centre by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Sexual offences	2	-	2	1
Theft	15	8	19	22
Other	3	-	5	3
Total	20	8	26	26

Table 5.12 - Juveniles admitted to Rehabilitation Youth Centre by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Detainees	Number											
	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	9	14	23	17	15	32	18	20	38	11	21	32
Remand	59	61	120	90	62	152	82	93	175	91	65	156
Total	68	75	143	107	77	184	100	113	213	102	86	188

Table 5.13 - Juveniles admitted to Rehabilitation Youth Centre by type of offences and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number											
	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Theft	2	-	2	2	1	3	2	-	2	2	-	2
Children /juveniles beyond control	5	14	19	11	14	25	15	18	33	8	20	28
Other	2	-	2	4	-	4	1	2	3	1	1	2
Total	9	14	23	17	15	32	18	20	38	11	21	32

Table 5.14 - Staff of the Mauritius Prison Service, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job title	Number					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner of Prisons/Deputy Commissioner of Prisons	4	1	5	4	1	5
Assistant Commissioner of Prisons	6	1	7	6	1	7
Senior Superintendent /Superintendent of Prisons	17	1	18	18	1	19
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons	52	4	56	51	5	56
Principal Prisons Officer ¹	104	6	110	104	8	112
Prisons Officer ¹	891	78	969	886	94	980
Senior Officer Cadet	-	-	-	5	1	6
Chief/Senior/Principal/Prisons Welfare Officer	12	1	13	15	2	17
Total	1,086	92	1,178	1,089	113	1,202

¹Revised for 2015

Table 5.15 - Staff of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job title	Number					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Superintendent	1	-	1	-	1	1
Assistant Superintendent	-	1	1	1	-	1
Chief Officer	2	1	3	2	-	2
Principal Officer	4	2	6	5	2	7
Senior Officer	6	4	10	5	4	9
Officer	12	13	25	12	13	25
Total	25	21	46	25	20	45

**Table 5.16 - Total expenditure of the prisons, Republic of Mauritius,
2012 - 2014 (January - December), 2015 (January - June) & July 2015 - June 2016**

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the prisons as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Prisons	Government	
2012 (January - December)	1,102	89,101	1.24
2013 (January - December)	1,729	102,924	1.68
2014 (January - December)	857	106,693	0.80
2015 (January - June) ¹	361	57,974	0.62
July 2015 - June 2016	841	112,834	0.75

¹ Revised

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

SECTION 6

PROBATION STATISTICS

Table 6.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

												Number
Offenders	2013			2014			2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	Adult	204	38	242	180	62	242	224	71	295	219	64	283
Juvenile	34	9	43	36	4	40	46	4	50	39	4	43
Total	238	47	285	216	66	282	270	75	345	258	68	326

Table 6.2 - Offences for probation orders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Assault and related offences	89	86	79	57
Assault causing sickness or incapacity for personal labour >20 days	3	-	-	-
Assault with premeditation	-	4	1	1
Assault with aggravating circumstances	-	-	2	1
Assault against an agent of civil authority	-	-	1	1
Simple assaults	86	82	75	54
Sexual offences	8	4	5	3
Sodomy	-	-	2	3
Attempt upon chastity	7	4	-	-
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16	-	-	3	-
Causing child to be sexually abused	1	-	-	-
Property offences	148	165	145	184
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	7	8	8	7
Making use of forged documents	-	-	1	1
Issuing cheque without provision	6	7	5	-
Knowingly agrees to receive cheque without provision	-	-	1	-
False and malicious denunciation in writing	-	-	1	5
Swindling	1	1	-	1
<i>Embezzlement</i>	4	4	6	6
Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages	2	1	2	2
Embezzlement	2	3	4	4
<i>Theft</i>	114	134	103	164
<i>Robbery</i>	38	54	29	57
Larceny armed with offensive weapon	1	-	-	-
Larceny with violence	4	3	1	-
Larceny by two or more individuals	28	44	23	48
Larceny on public road	3	7	2	-
Other larcenies with aggravating circumstances	-	-	-	6
Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances	1	-	3	3
Attempt at larceny scaling	1	-	-	-
<i>Burglary</i>	19	12	17	18
Larceny night breaking	3	2	1	4
Larceny (day) breaking	3	-	2	11
Attempt at larceny with aggravating circumstances	-	-	1	1
Larceny scaling	13	9	13	2
Larceny with false key	-	1	-	-

Table 6.2 (cont'd) - Offences for probation orders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
<i>Other theft</i>	57	68	57	89
Larceny by servant or any person in receipt of wages	32	36	16	48
Attempt at larceny	2	5	6	7
Other simple larcenies	23	27	33	32
Larceny produce of the soil	-	-	1	-
Fowls theft	-	-	1	-
Praedial larceny	-	-	-	2
<i>Other property offences</i>	23	19	28	7
Receiving/possession of stolen property	16	13	18	-
Damaging property by band	4	-	3	-
Damaging vehicle	2	4	1	-
Arson	-	2	-	-
Damaging goods and chattels	-	-	5	5
Damaging tree	-	-	1	-
Damaging building	1	-	-	2
Road traffic contravention	2	-	3	-
Other contravention	9	4	72	65
Insult verbally	9	4	9	7
Allowing animals to stray	-	-	63	58
Drug offences¹	-	-	3	9
Other offences	28	23	38	47
Total	285	282	345	365

¹ Include possession of drugs and articles

Table 6.3 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offenders	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Male	472	477	448	513
Female	40	30	39	45
Total	512	507	487	558

Table 6.4 - Offences for Community Service Orders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2016

Offences	Number			
	2013	2014	2015	2016
Homicide and related offences	4	4	17	13
Intentional homicide	-	1	1	2
Non intentional homicide	4	3	16	11
Assault and related offences	55	29	36	28
of which simple assault	40	12	25	20
Sexual offences	34	24	26	28
of which sexual intercourse with minor under 16	13	7	4	6
causing child to be sexually abused	9	6	12	11
Property offences	246	222	225	296
Fraud and dishonesty	33	28	34	62
Embezzlement	6	15	11	14
Theft	161	147	151	191
<i>Robbery</i>	68	80	72	64
<i>Burglary</i>	19	24	14	34
<i>Automobile theft</i>	-	-	-	6
<i>Other theft</i>	74	43	65	87
Other property offences	46	32	29	29
Drug offences	12	2	15	28
Road traffic contraventions	52	56	70	92
Other contraventions	6	-	-	1
Other offences	178	302	175	167
Total	587	639	564	653

Table 6.5 - Staff of the Probation and After-care Service, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Job title	Number					
	2015			2016		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Commissioner/Deputy Commissioner of Probation	2	-	2	1	1	2
Assistant Commissioner	2	2	4	3	-	3
Principal Probation Officer	6	7	13	7	7	14
Senior Probation Officer	12	9	21	11	9	20
Probation Officer	4	37	41	4	37	41
Psychologist	-	1	1	-	1	1
Total	26	56	82	26	55	81

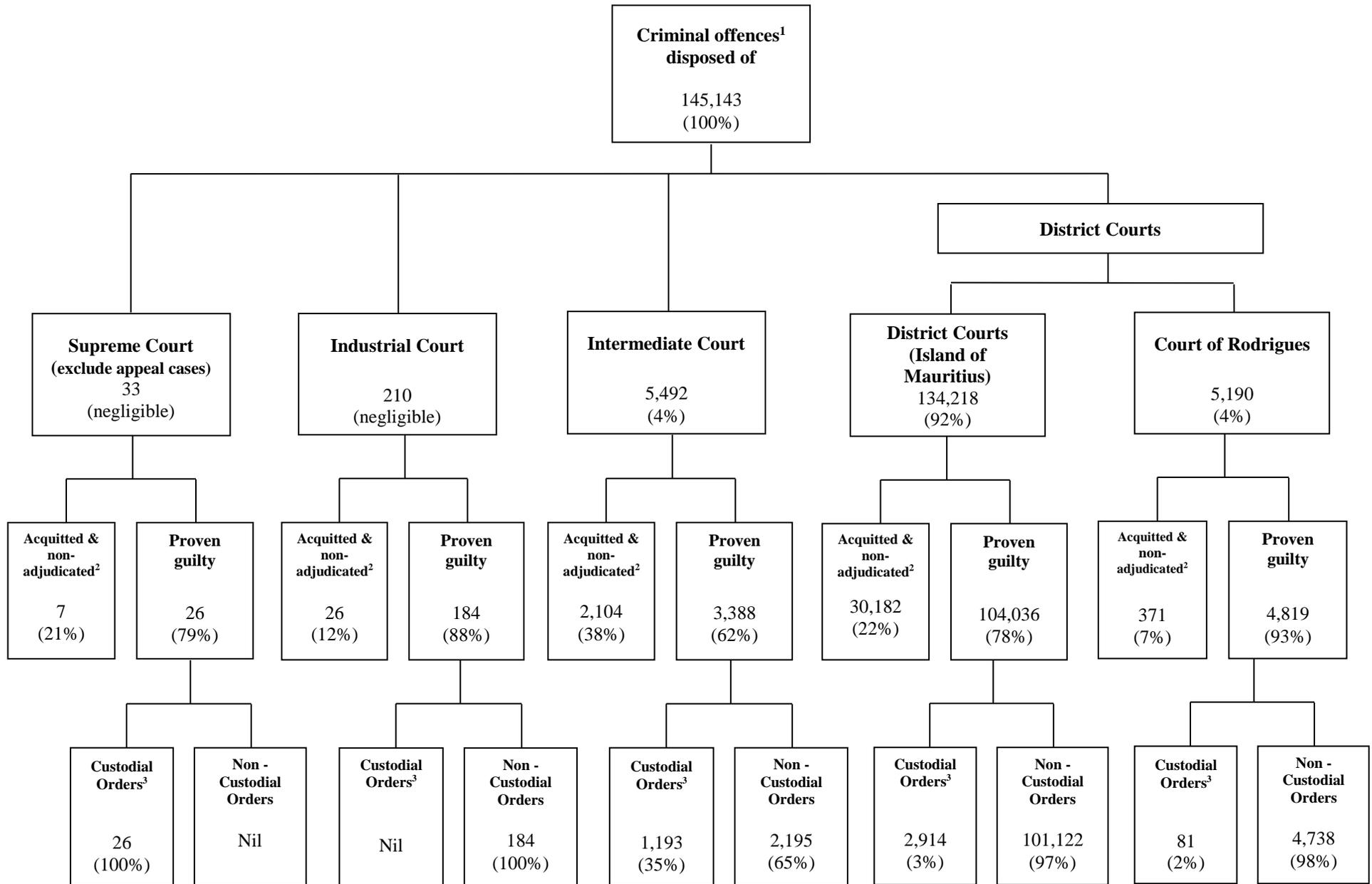
¹ Revised**Table 6.6 - Total expenditure of the Probation and After-care Service, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 - 2014 (January - December), 2015 (January - June) & July 2015 - June 2016**

Year	Total expenditure (Rs Mn)		Total expenditure of the probation as a percentage of total Government expenditure
	Probation	Government	
2012 (January - December)	50	89,101	0.06
2013 (January - December)	60	102,924	0.06
2014 (January - December)	56	106,693	0.05
2015 (January - June)	27	57,974	0.05
July 2015 - June 2016	86	112,834	0.08

Source: Annual Report of the Accountant General

ANNEX

Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2016

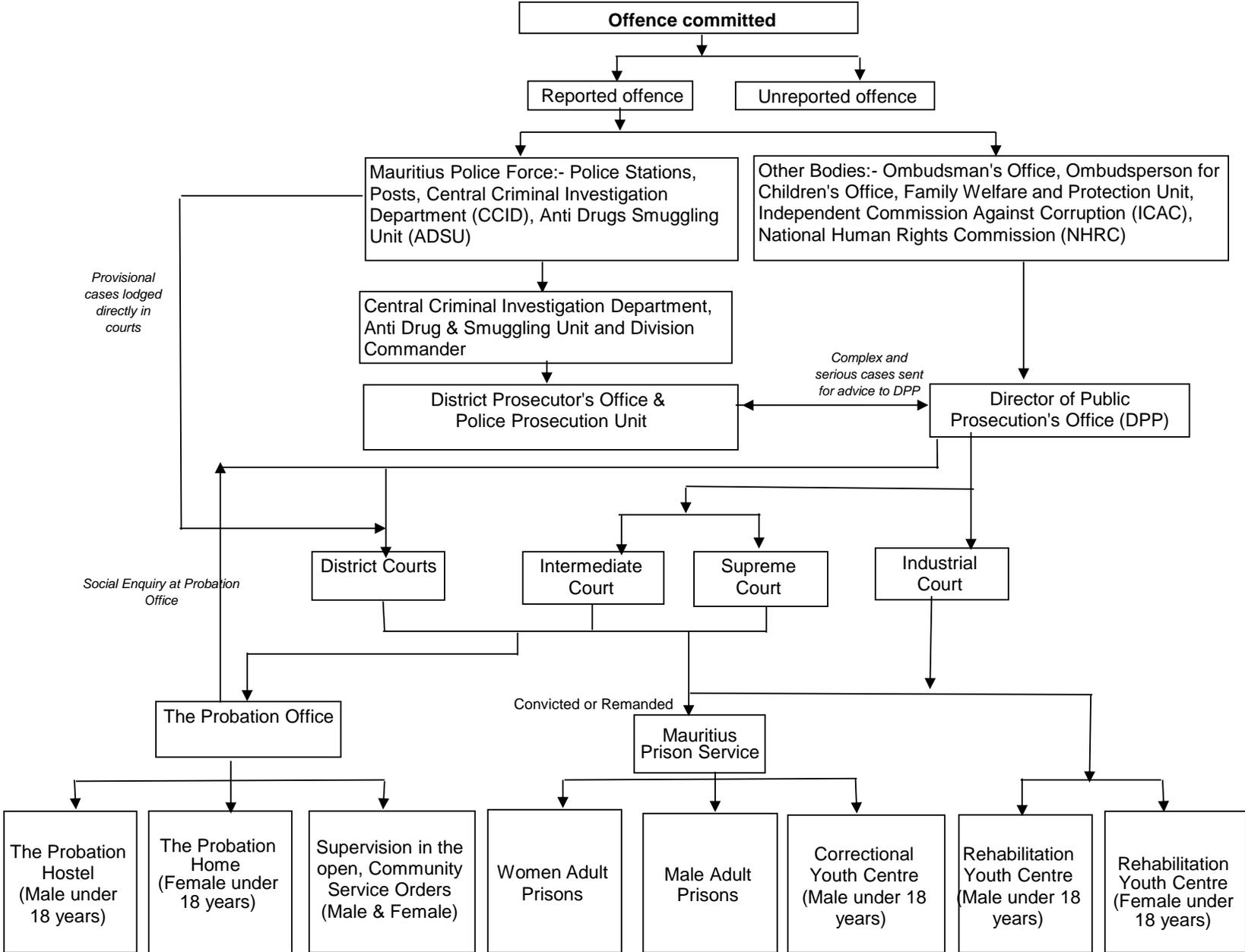


¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

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

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

The National Criminal Chart, Republic of Mauritius



**GLOSSARY
(INCLUDING EXPLANATORY NOTES)**

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. **Cases** to 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.
7. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid community work. The offenders work for the community (e.g. government departments, local authorities, charitable institutions and voluntary organisations) for a prescribed period of time as per Court Order. They can thus keep their own job and serve their sentence at the same time.
8. **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.
9. **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 5,000 rupees.
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 an offence.

12. Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO)

The Road Traffic Act was amended to replace the Penalty Point Management System (PPMS) by the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) system which became operational as from 27 July 2015. The main objectives of the CRTO system are to do away with the penalty points system; and implement a new sanctioning mechanism and a graduated scale of fines for exceeding speed limits.

A graduated scale of fines for exceeding speed limits was introduced as follows: a fine of Rs 1,000 for exceeding the speed limit by not more than 15 km per hour, a fine of Rs 1,500 for exceeding the speed limit by more than 15 but not more than 25 km per hour and a fine of Rs 2,500 for driving at a speed exceeding the authorised speed limit by more than 25 km per hour.

Under the new system if a person is convicted on a sixth occasion for one or more CRTO committed within a period of 24 months, he/she will be disqualified by Court for a period of 6 to 12 months i.e. that person will not be authorised to drive during that disqualification period; and he/she will then have to follow a Rehabilitation Course before the restoration of his/her driving licence. Furthermore, if that same person is disqualified by Court for a second time, his/her driving licence will be cancelled.

13. **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.

14. **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.

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. **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.

20. Investigation and prosecution

On completion of police enquiries/investigations, cases are taken to court for prosecution either as decided by Police or upon the advice of the Director of Public Prosecution (DPP). 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 DPP.

21. **Judiciary:** 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 has jurisdiction over industrial matters.
22. **Juvenile** is defined as person aged below 18 years. Juvenile statistics have been obtained from the Mauritius Police Force, The Judiciary, Mauritius Prison Service and the Probation & After-care Service. These comprise statistics on juvenile offences, offenders and victims, juvenile convictions in Court and juvenile detainees. Figures on probation home/hostel are also included.
23. **Juvenile delinquency rate** is defined as the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile population.
24. **Juvenile detainees:** Juvenile offenders are either admitted to Correctional Youth Centre (CYC) or Rehabilitation Youth Centre (RYC) according to the level of seriousness of the cases and age of the offenders. Those who commit serious offences are sent to CYC. Child beyond control is also sent to probation home/hostel under the aegis of the Probation and Aftercare Service.
25. **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 behaviour. In Mauritius, the 'Brigade pour la protection des mineurs' is a unit at the MPF specialised in the detection and prevention of juvenile delinquency.
26. **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.
27. **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.
28. **Primary sampling units** are the scientific (non-administrative) demarcation of regions of

the Republic of Mauritius and comprise an average of 250-300 households.

29. **Probation and Aftercare 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.

30. **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.

31. **Property offence** includes theft, fraud, embezzlement, damage to property, and illegal possession of property and stolen goods.

32. **Prison occupancy level** is defined as the prison population divided by the prison capacity (number of beds).

33. **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.

34. **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).

35. **Robbery** is defined as the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.

36. **Sexual offence** is defined as sexual intercourse or assault without valid consent. It includes sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act and dealing in obscene matters.

37. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.

38. **Victim** is referred to as a person who has been affected by an offence committed by another person.

METHODOLOGY FOR THE COLLECTION OF DATA ON PUBLIC PERCEPTION AT THE CONTINUOUS MULTIPURPOSE SURVEY (CMPHS) IN 2016

1. Objective

In 2016, 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.

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 Statistics Mauritius on a monthly basis in 2016.

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 the 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. This index is based on 12 variables encompassing housing and living conditions, literacy and education, and employment derived from the 2011 Housing and Population Census to rank PSUs. 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' in 2016.

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 2016, 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

AN EXTRACT OF CMPHS QUESTIONNAIRE ON SAFETY & SECURITY

CMPHS B2
CONFIDENTIAL



Serial Number

Quest Version

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS



CONTINUOUS MULTI-PURPOSE HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - 2016

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"/> <small>m m y y</small>	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="text"/>
Religion of head <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
Name of Interviewer	

Supervisor's Name

.....

First visit d d m m y y

Reinterview

Other fieldcheck

Senior Supervisor's Name

.....

Reinterview d d m m y y

Other fieldcheck

For office use

Edited and coded by

Checked 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 / absence of household member formerly absent / present	Identity Card No.					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			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		Qualification/Course Insert highest qualification obtained and field of study . If now , specify course being attended				
												School attendance 1 Now 2 Past-WR * 3 Past- None * 4 Never-WR * 5 Never-None * 6 Child not yet				1 Now-full time 2 Now-Part time 3 Now-Abroad 4 Past 5 Never						
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

1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11	1.12
	Name	Reason	Identity Card No.	Relationship to head	Age	Sex	Marital status	School attendance	Level of education	When studied	Qualification/course
06						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
07						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
08						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
09						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
10						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
11						1 2	1 2 3 4 5	1 2 3 4 5 6		1 2 3 4 5	
12						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

Section 2. SAFETY & SECURITY

First name of household member												
Serial number of household member as per pages 3 & 4												
4.1	Did you have any official face to face contact(s) with police officers on duty in the last 12 months?	If No, go to 4.3	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
4.2	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 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		1-Satisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		2-Not satisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		3-Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		4-Not Applicable	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
4.3	During the last 12 months, have you ever requested police assistance in any of the following situation(s)? If yes, indicate your level of satisfaction with respect to the time taken by the police to take action. 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. Formalities for application (e.g Passport, Certificate of character (morality), driving licence test, etc) 5. Other, specify.....	Circle appropriate code	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
		1-Yes, satisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		2-Yes, not satisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		3-Yes, neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
		4- No	1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4		1 2 3 4	
4.4	During the last 12 months, have you ever phoned the police on the Emergency lines 999 or 2080034 or 2080035?	If No, go to 4.6	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
4.5	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)..... Reasonably rapid (15 to less than 30 seconds)..... A bit long (30 seconds to 1 minute)..... Too long (more than 1 minute).....	Circle appropriate code	1		1		1		1		1	
			2		2		2		2		2	
			3		3		3		3		3	
			4		4		4		4		4	

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 4.6 to 4.9 relate to these strategies.

First name of household member		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Serial number of household member as per pages 3 & 4		...	...	...	...	...
4.6 Are you aware of the Community Policing Forums / talks organised by the police? If yes, have you ever attended any of these forums / talks?	If Not aware (3) , go to 4.8					
Yes, aware & attended..... 1		1	1	1	1	1
Yes, aware but never attended..... 2		2	2	2	2	2
Not aware..... 3		3	3	3	3	3
4.7 Are you satisfied with the Community Policing Forums in respect to...?	Circle appropriate code					
1. the frequency at which the forums are carried out at the level of your neighbourhood	1-Satisfied					
	2-Not satisfied	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
2. the way Police are conducting the forums	3-Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
3. the promptness of the Police in addressing policing issues raised		1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3
4.8 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
4.9 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-Remained the same					
2. in the country in general	3-Gone down	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3	1 2 3

5 Theft/attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories (Head of household)

4.10 During the last twelve 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 4.16
1	2	

4.11 Have you or any other member of your household been victim of :

	Yes	No	If 'No', go to 4.16
(a) theft/attempted theft of vehicles, vehicle parts and accessories	1	2	
(b) damage to vehicles	1	2	

4.12 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

4.13 Was the incident reported to the police?

Yes	No	If 'No', go to 4.15
1	2	

4.14 Indicate your level of satisfaction of the performance of the police with respect to the following (Read out)

	Satisfied	Not satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Record answer and go to 4.16
1. Time taken to react	1	2	3	
2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation	1	2	3	
3. Support given (counselling)	1	2	3	
4. Outcome of police intervention	1	2	3	

4.15 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

(Head of Household)

Burglary/attempted burglary (dwelling)

During the last 12 months,		Household burglary		Attempted household burglary			
		Yes	No	Yes	No		
4.16 Has your household been victim of?	If 'No', go to 4.20	1	2	1	2		
4.17 Was the incident reported to the police?	If 'No', go to 4.19	1	2	1	2		
4.18 Indicate your level of satisfaction of the performance of the police with respect to the following: (Read out)	Read out						
1. Time taken to react to the situation	1-Satisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3
2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation	2-Not satisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3
3. Support given (counselling)	3-Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3
4. Outcome of police intervention	Go to 4.20	1	2	3	1	2	3
4.19 Why did you not report the incident?	Do not read out	Yes	No	Yes	No		
1. Too trivial	More than one answer possible	1	2	1	2		
2. Stolen goods will not be recovered		1	2	1	2		
3. No trust on the police		1	2	1	2		
4. Fear of reprisal		1	2	1	2		
5. Other, specify		1	2	1	2		

4.20 Is your house equipped with a security alarm system?	Yes 1	No 2	If 'No', go to 4.23
4.21 If yes, what is the monthly expenditure on maintaining the security alarm system? Rs.....	|	|	|
4.22 Has your household been victim of theft/attempted theft since the installation of the security alarm system?	Yes, once	1	
	More than once	2	
	Never	3	

(Head of household)

Personal theft

4.23 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, purse or mobile snatching, credit card theft, etc) other than at dwellings (e.g at work, school, roadside, etc.)?

Yes	No
1	2

If yes, fill in 4.24 to 4.26 for household members who have been victim of theft or attempted theft, otherwise end of section

6

Household members who have been victim of theft or attempted theft

First name of household member									
Serial number of household member as per pages 3 & 4	...	|	|	...	|	|	...	|	|
During the last 12 months									
4.24 Was the incident reported to the police	If 'No', go to 4.26	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
4.25 Indicate your level of satisfaction of the performance of the police with respect to the following:	(Read out)								
1. Time taken to react to the situation	1-Satisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
2. Attitude towards you and/or the situation	2-Not satisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
3. Support given (counselling)	3-Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
4. Outcome of police intervention	End of section	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2
4.26 Why did you not report the incident?	Do not read out	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2	Yes 1	No 2
1. Too trivial	More than one answer possible	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
2. Stolen goods will not be recovered		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
3. No trust on the police		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
4. Fear of reprisal		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
5. Other, specify	End of section	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2