

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2012 (Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)

1. Introduction

This is the sixth issue of the Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2012 from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS) and the Probation and After-care Service.

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

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

2. Key points

Crime, justice and security statistics, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Key figures	2011	2012
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	34.8	31.7
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population	3.5	3.8
<i>of which murder (including infanticide)</i>	2.6	2.3
Property offence rate per 1,000 population	12.6	11.1
Drug rate per 1,000 population	2.9	2.7
Road traffic contravention rate per 1,000 population	152.4	165.5
Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 population	5.8	6.7
Conviction rate ¹ pronounced in court per 1,000 population (excluding contraveners)	19.0	19.5
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population	203.0	208.3
Average prison occupancy level (%)	117.0	119.0

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

- (a) The general level of crime as measured by police-reported offences, excluding contraventions, has been gradually declining from 2008 to 2012 mainly due to regular drops in reported thefts. While overall offences (excluding contraventions) decreased in number from 44,818 in 2011 to 40,901 in 2012, thefts went down by 14% from 11,759 to 10,106.
- (b) (i) The number of reported offences went down for ICT related offences, drug offences, sexual offences, property offences including theft and assaults but went up for homicide & related offences and road traffic offences.

- (ii) Road traffic contraventions, which depend mainly on police activities, were on the increase (+9%) from 195,960 to 213,686.
- (c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2012 was about Rs 300 Million.
- (d) In 2012, victims of sexual offences were mostly (86%) females, made up of a high proportion of students aged below 16 years (52%).
- (e) Between 2011 and 2012, the number of persons arrested in the course of criminal investigations dropped by 3% to 18,883. The number of persons prosecuted decreased by 12%.
- (f) Out of all convicts admitted (3,114) to prisons in 2012,
- (i) 77% had been imprisoned more than once in the past;
 - (ii) 43% were fine defaulters who did not pay fines of Rs 25,000 or less and convicts sentenced to less than one month imprisonment.
- (g) An average amount of Rs 500 was spent daily to maintain a detainee in 2012.

3. Police Statistics

3.1 Reported cases according to police classification

3.1.1 Offences

Cases reported at the police are:

- either offences punishable by law such as crimes (which are punishable by penal servitude and a fine exceeding Rs 5000), misdemeanours (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days and a fine exceeding Rs 5000) and contraventions (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days and a fine not exceeding Rs 10,000),
 - or relate to other occurrences such as accidental deaths, accidental fires, suicides or attempted suicides and street accidents, which are not connected to any offence.
- (a) Around 15% of the overall offences reported in 2012 were linked to crimes (2%) and misdemeanours (13%). The remaining 85% were contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences.

Table 1.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Cases	2011			2012		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes	4,563	228	4,791	4,231	242	4,473
<i>of which drug offences</i>	673	64	737	630	103	733
Misdemeanours	39,093	934	40,027	35,474	954	36,428
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,974	10	2,984	2,732	7	2,739
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	43,656	1,162	44,818	39,705	1,196	40,901
Contraventions	205,719	2,902	208,621	225,064	3,917	228,981
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	193,577	2,383	195,960	210,424	3,262	213,686
Other occurrences	65,304	1,379	66,683	61,719	1,239	62,958
Total cases	314,679	5,443	320,122	326,488	6,352	332,840

General level of crime goes down

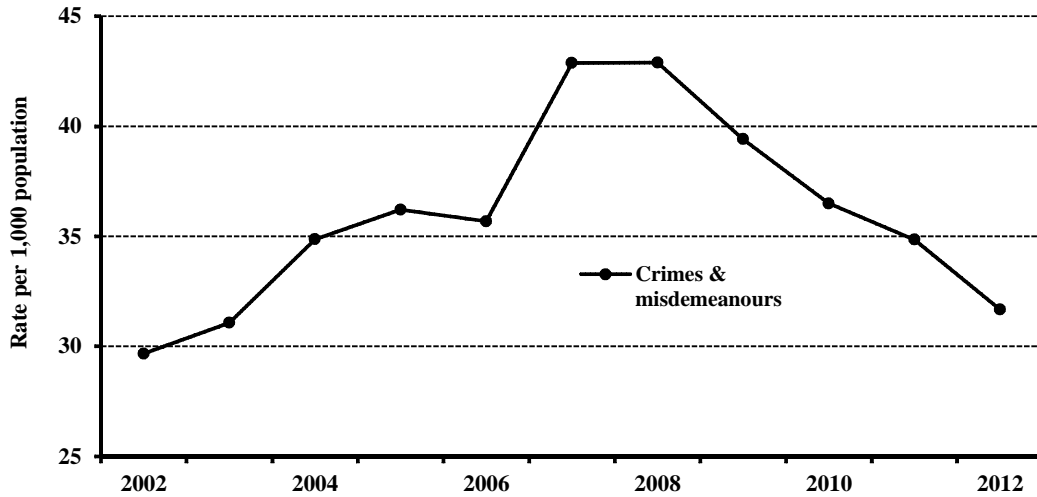
Table 1.2 - Offence rate per 1,000 population by type, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011			2012		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	3.7	6.0	3.7	3.4	6.3	3.5
Misdemeanours ¹	31.3	24.6	31.1	28.3	25.0	28.2
Offence rate (excl. contraventions)	35.0	30.6	34.8	31.7	31.3	31.7
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2.9	2.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7
Contraventions	164.8	76.5	162.2	179.6	102.6	177.3

¹ Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

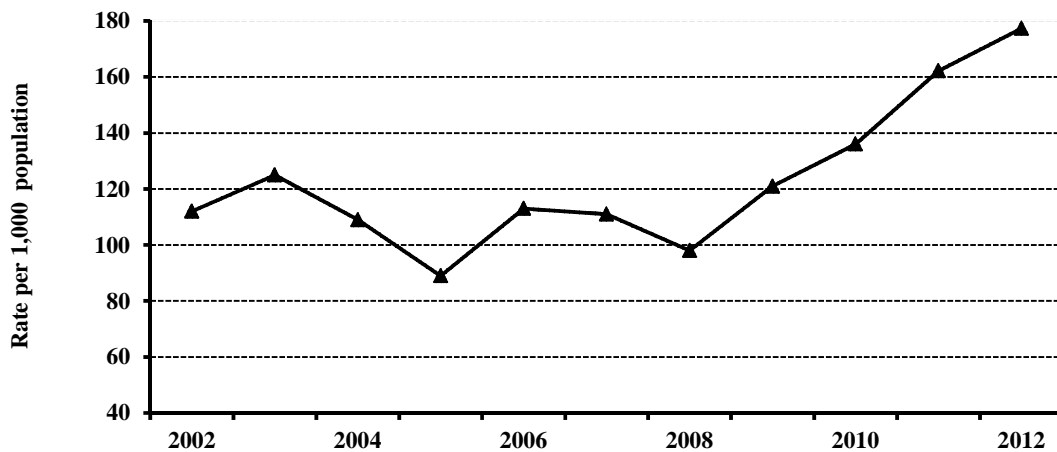
- (b) Between 2011 and 2012, the general level of crime as measured by total offences decreased by 9% mainly due to a considerable drop in theft (-14%). Compared to 2000, the general level of crime was on a rising trend to reach a peak in 2008 when the offence rate (excluding contraventions) was 43 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to 32 per 1,000 population in 2012.

Figure 1.1 - Total offence rate, (crimes and misdemeanours) - Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



(c) Between 2011 and 2012, contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences rose by 9.8%. As from 2008, the contravention rate was continuously on the rise from 98 to 177 per 1,000 population.

Figure 1.2 - Contravention rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



3.1.2 Other cases reported

Out of the 332,840 cases reported to the police in 2012, some 62,958 cases were not connected to any offence. These “non-offence” cases included 89 suicide and 415 attempted suicide cases.

3.2 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications

3.2.1 Overview of crime situation

Excluding road traffic offences, property offences and assaults made up nearly half of all reported offences in 2012.

Table 1.3 - Summary of reported offences according to UN classification, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

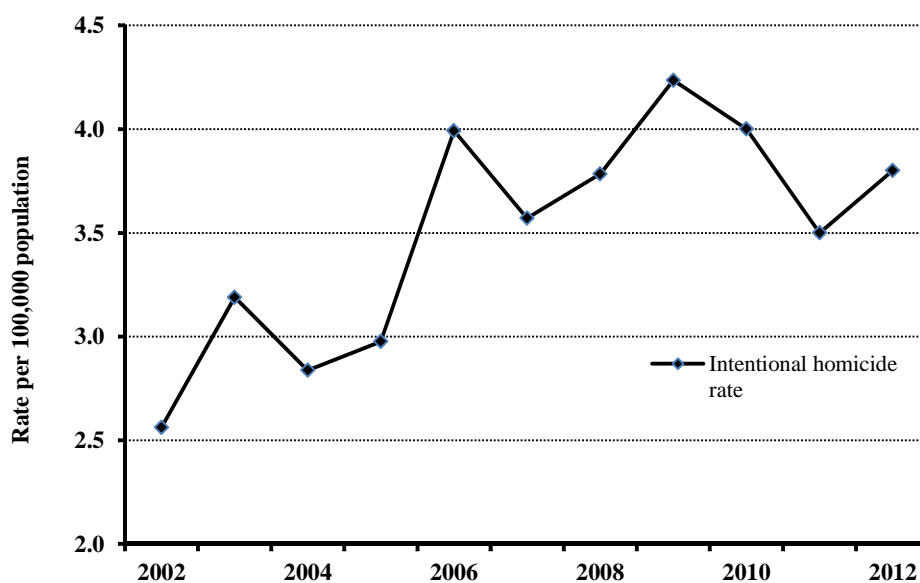
Offences	Number		Rate per 100,000 population	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
Homicide	108	128	8.4	9.9
<i>of which intentional (committed)</i>	45	49	3.5	3.8
Assault	14,149	12,900	1,100	999
Sexual offences	466	455	36	35
Property offences	16,168	14,323	1,257	1,109
Drug offences	3,721	3,472	289	269
Road traffic offences	195,960	213,686	15,237	16,550
Other offences	22,867	24,918	1,778 ¹	1,930
Total	253,439	269,882	19,707	20,902

¹ Revised

3.2.2 Homicide

- (a) The homicide offences increased by 18.5% from 108 in 2011 to 128 in 2012. Out of the 128 cases, 49 were intentional homicides committed, 13 were attempted intentional homicides and 66 were non-intentional homicides.

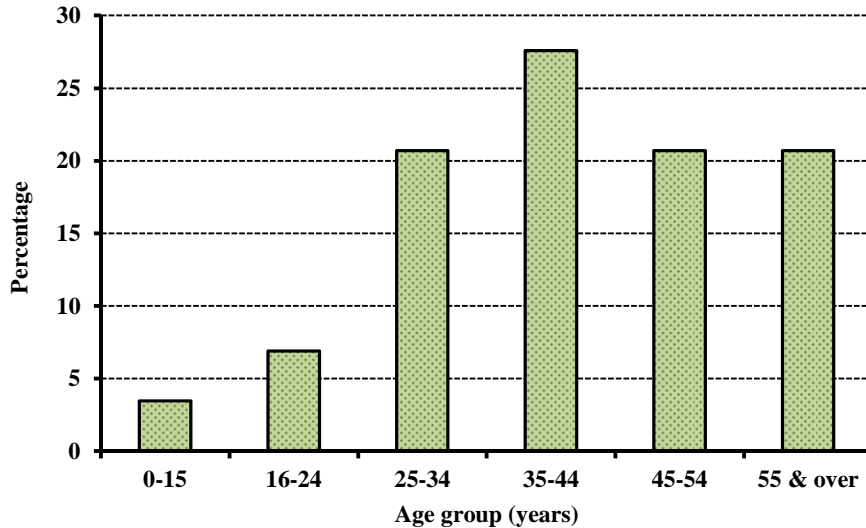
Figure 1.3 - Intentional homicide rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



- (b) From 2011 to 2012, intentional homicide committed increased from 45 to 49. Consequently, the rate per 100,000 population went up from 3.5 to 3.8.
- (c) In 2012, the number of victims of intentional homicides committed in the Island of Mauritius was 29, of whom:
- (i) 66% were males;
 - (ii) 48% were aged between 25 and 44 years;
 - (h) 10 victims were related to their offenders;

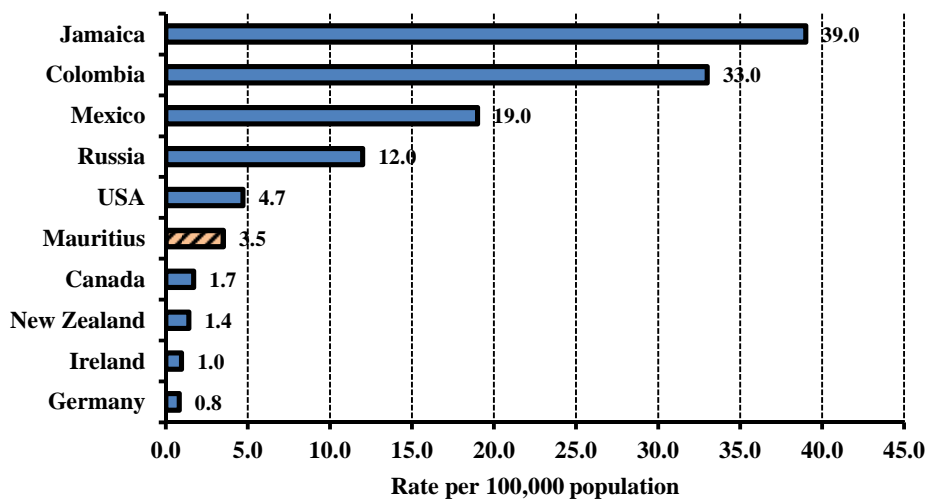
- (i) 59% were killed in private households, 14% were killed in public places (e.g. public road, commercial area, etc) and the remaining ones in other places (e.g. abandoned land or building, etc);
- (v) 53% of those killed in private households were related to their offenders.

Figure 1.4 -Victims of intentional homicide (committed) by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2012



(d) Latest available statistics from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) show that there was considerable variation in the intentional homicide rates for 2011 among the different countries presented below ranging from 0.8 to 39.0 per 100,000 population. It is worth noting that intentional homicide rate is an important indicator of the level of social stability.

Figure 1.5 - Intentional homicide rates for selected countries, 2011

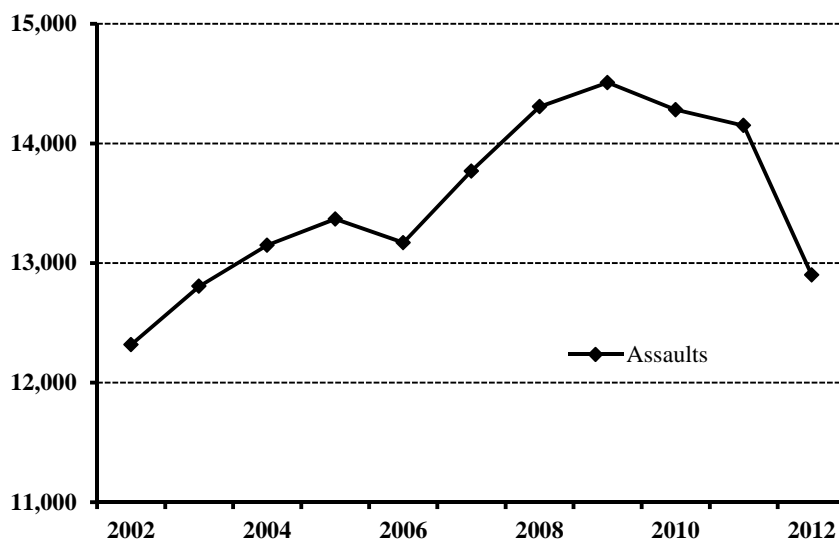


(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

3.2.3 Assaults

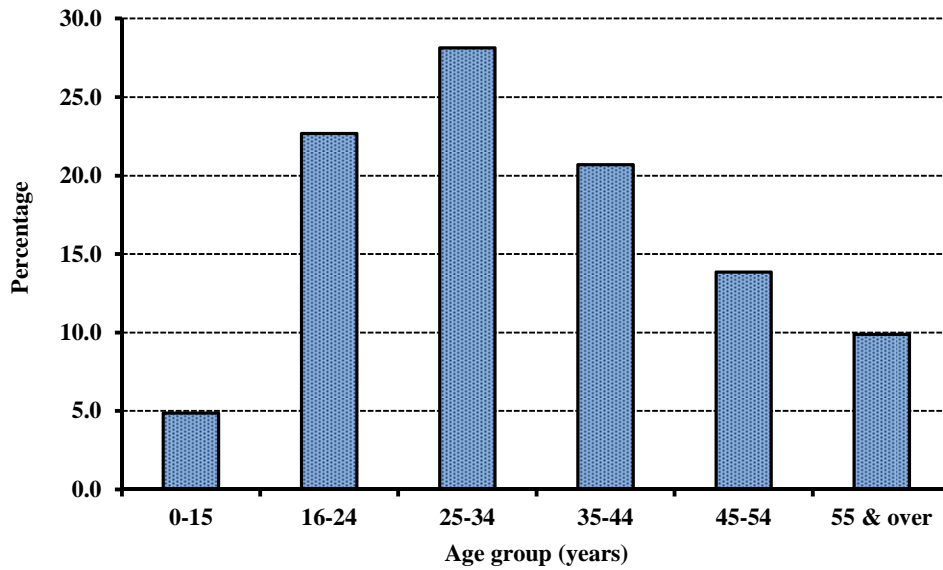
- (a) In 2012, 12,900 assaults were reported, representing a decrease of 9% over the figure of 14,149 in 2011. Most of them (98%) were simple assaults whilst the rest (2%) were serious ones. The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 999 in 2012 from 1,100 in 2011.
- (b) The number of reported assaults is on a declining trend as from 2009.

Figure 1.6 - Total Assaults, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



- (c) Out of the 12,606 victims of assaults registered in 2012 for the Island of Mauritius:
 - (i) 57% were males;
 - (ii) 71% were aged between 16 to 44 years, 14% between 45 to 54 years and 10% were aged 55 years and over;
 - (iii) 45% were related to their offenders;
 - (iv) 48% were assaulted in private households; 35% in public places (e.g. road, beaches, commercial area, hotel, bungalow, etc);
 - (v) 167 victims were assaulted in educational institutions.

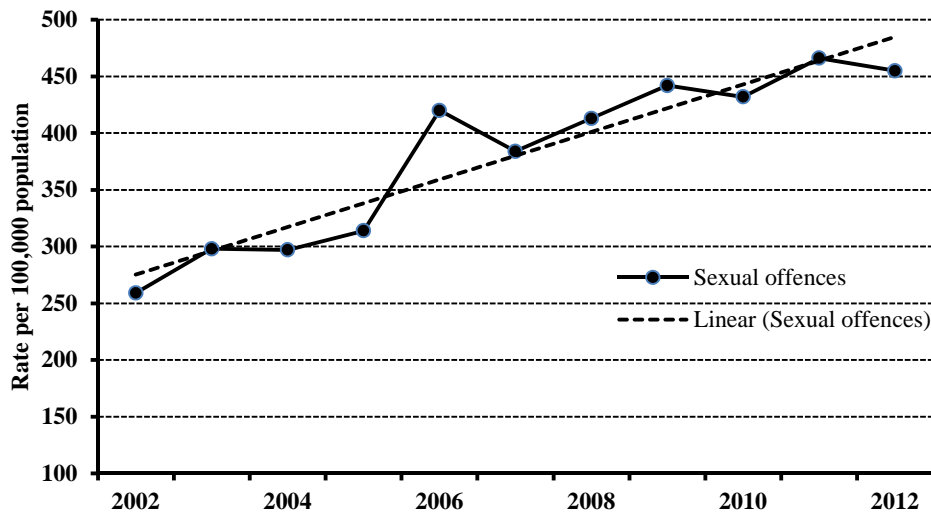
Figure 1.7 - Victims of Assaults by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2012



3.2.4 Sexual offences

- (a) Between 2011 and 2012, there was a decrease of 2% in the number of reported sexual offences from 466 to 455. In fact, sexual offences were on a rising trend since 2002.

Figure 1.8 - Total sexual offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



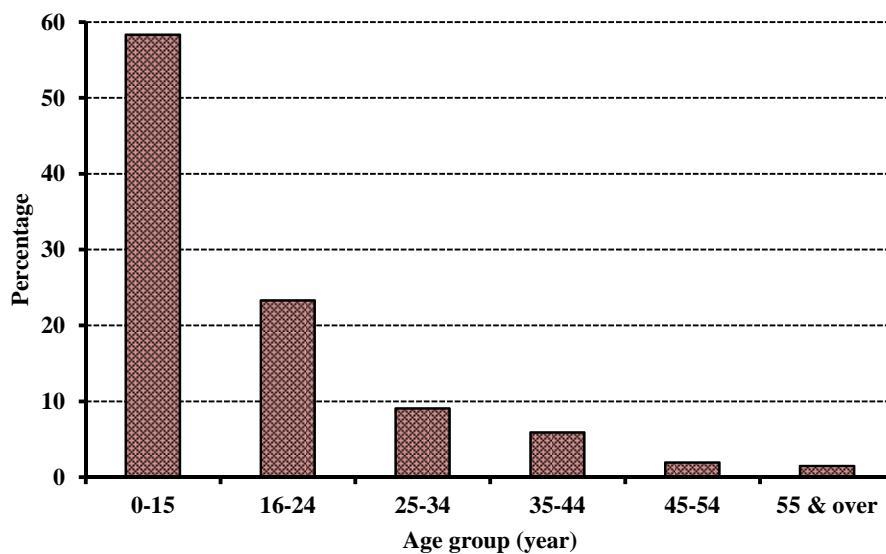
- (b) Although, in 2012, there was a drop in rape (-12.1%), an increase was noted in sodomy (+5.5%) and among sexual offences under the Child Protection Act (CPA)¹.
- (c) The rate per 100,000 population was 35 in 2012.

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

A higher proportion of victims of sexual assaults were young female students.

- (d) Compared to 2011, the female victimisation rate for sexual offences for the Island of Mauritius rose from 55 to 57 per 100,000 female population.
- (e) These sexual offences resulted in 418 victims, of whom:
 - (i) 86% were females;
 - (ii) 57% were aged below 16 years;
 - (iii) 60% were students;
 - (iv) 54% occurred in private households;
 - (v) 27% of the victims had family relationship with their offenders.

Figure 1.9 - Victims of sexual offences by age group, Island of Mauritius, 2012



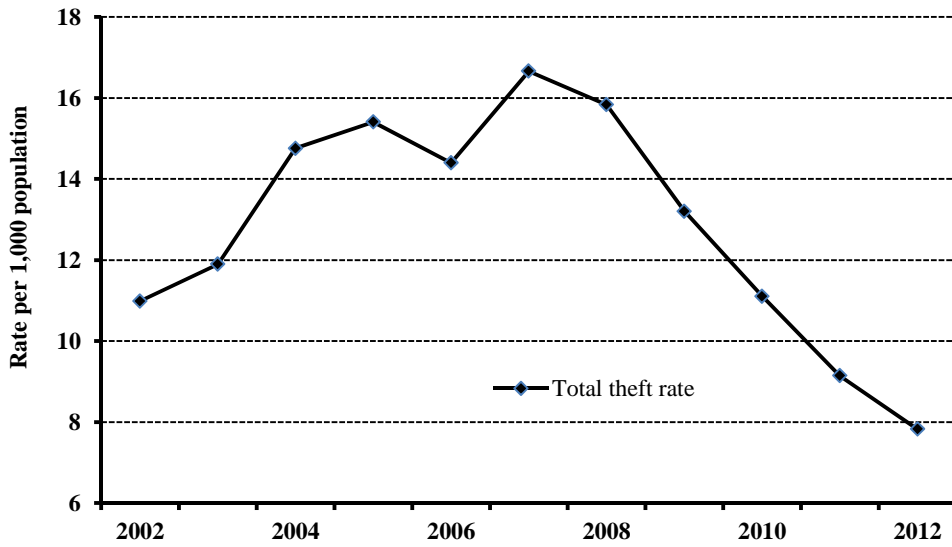
3.2.5 Property offences

- (a) There were 14,323 property offences in 2012. These consisted of mainly thefts (71%), followed by damage to property (16%), fraud & dishonesty (7%) and embezzlement (5%).

Theft goes down since 2008

- (b) From 2011 to 2012, property offences decreased by 11% mainly due to a drop of 14% in theft. This decrease in theft was due to a fall of 16% each in robbery and burglary, 11% in automobile theft and 14% in other thefts.
- (c) A longer time series indicate that thefts have been rising since 2002 to reach a maximum (rate of 17 per 1,000 population) in 2007. A drastic fall of 50% from 2008 to 2012 result in a drop in the theft rate from 16 to 8 per 1,000 population.

Figure 1.10 - Total theft rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012

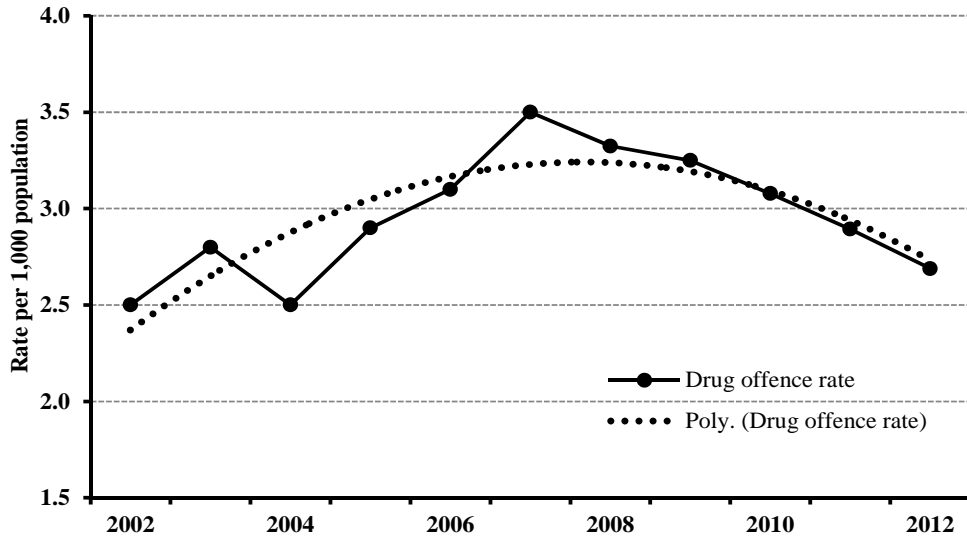


3.2.6 Drug offences

All drugs

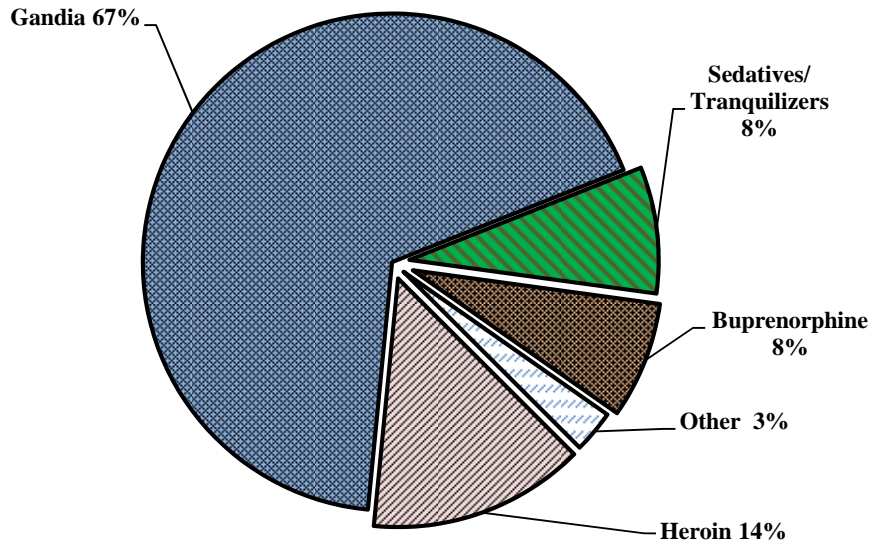
- (a) The drug offence rate per 1,000 population, which was 2.5 in 2002, peaked up to 3.5 in 2007. Thereafter, it declined continuously to 2.7 in 2012. The overall number of drug offences reported declined by 7% from 3,721 in 2011 to 3,472 in 2012.

Figure 1.11 - Drug offence rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012



- (b) In 2012, out of the 3,472 drug offences reported, 67% were ganja related offences, 14% heroin related offences, 8% for sedatives/tranquilizers and another 8% for buprenorphine.

Figure 1.12 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2012



(c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2012 was about Rs 300 Million.

(d) From 2011 to 2012, among the quantity of drugs seized in kilograms, a decrease of 33% was noted for gandia while quantity of heroin seized rose by five times. On the other hand, there was a major drop in the quantity of drugs seized in terms of pills/tablets for buprenorphine (-71%) whilst a slight increase regarding sedatives /tranquilizers (+3.7%).

Table 1.4 - Quantity of drugs seized by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Drug	Units	Quantity	
		2011	2012
Heroin	Kgs	3.6	18.3
Gandia plants & seeds	Kgs	102.9	69.1
Other drugs	Kgs	-	0.7
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	32,559	9,564
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	3,235	3,354

Importation of drugs

(e) 19 offences of importation of drugs were detected in 2012 compared to 14 in 2011.

(f) Although there was no case of importation of gandia in 2011, 6 were detected in 2012; cases for heroin rose to 8 in 2012 from 6 in 2011; those concerning sedatives/tranquilizers remained at 1 and cases regarding buprenorphine dropped from 7 in 2011 to 1 in 2012.

Dealing of drugs

(g) Compared to 2011, cases related to drug dealing decreased very slightly from 191 to 190 in 2012.

(h) From 2011 to 2012, cases in dealing in gandia and heroin dropped by 63% and 8% respectively. On the other hand, cases in dealings in buprenorphine increased from 4 to 26 while those in sedatives/tranquilizers rose by 11%.

(i) Some 67,000 plants were uprooted by ADSU in 2012 against 60,000 in 2011.

Table 1.5 - Drug offences reported by type , Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011						2012					
	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total
Importation	6	-	1	7	-	14	8	6	1	1	3	19
Possession	327	982	565	33	42	1,949	317	1,037	181	117	38	1,690
Consumption	46	243	125	7	2	423	76	330	15	40	12	473
Dealing	76	41	70	4	-	191	70	15	78	26	1	190
Cultivation	-	893	-	-	-	893	-	940	-	-	-	940
Other	7	16	8	198	22	251	17	12	10	79	42	160
Total	462	2,175	769	249	66	3,721	488	2,340	285	263	96	3,472

Possession/consumption of drugs

(j) Some 1,367 cases related to gandia possession/consumption were detected in 2012; 393 related to heroin; 196 to sedatives/tranquilizers and 157 to buprenorphine.

(k) The number of cases linked to possession of heroin dropped by 3% from 2011 to 2012 while those concerning gandia rose by 6%. During the same period, the number of cases regarding possession of sedatives/tranquilizers went down from 565 to 181 against those concerning buprenorphine which went up from 33 to 117.

(l) Illegal possession and consumption of methadone dropped from 38 in 2011 to 24 in 2012.

3.2.7 Road traffic offences

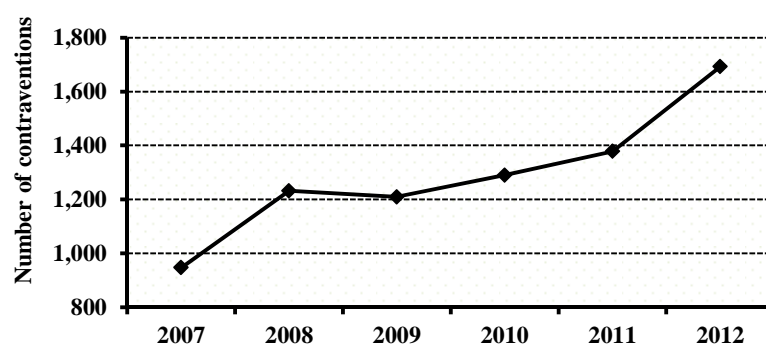
(a) The number of road traffic contraventions registered increased by 9% from 195,960 in 2011 to 213,686 in 2012.

(b) On the contrary, road traffic contraventions due to speeding dropped by 17% from 67,648 in 2011 to 56,263 in 2012.

Rising trend in the number of contraventions for driving under influence of liquor

(c) Police detected 23% more offences related to driving under the influence of liquor in 2012 (1,692) as compared to 2011 (1,378). Also, contraventions for failing to wear seat belts rose by 21% from 11,400 to 13,835 and making use of cellular phone whilst driving went up by 28% from 6,687 to 8,572.

Figure 1.13 - Driving under influence of liquor, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



(d) Conversely, the number of detections for driving without due care decreased by 11% from 1,607 to 1,433.

3.3. Investigation and prosecution

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

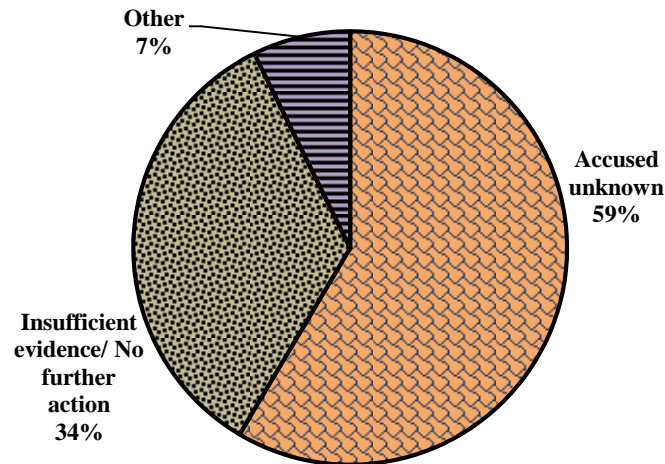
3.3.1 Status of offences

Table 1.6 - Reported offences (excluding contravention) by status, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2012

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	After investigation		Pending investigation
				Not taken to court	Taken to court	
2010	24,113	46,743	70,856	24,892	25,943	20,021
2011	20,021	44,818	64,839	17,095	19,256	28,488
2012	28,488	40,901	69,389	16,828	23,269	29,292

In 2012, 40,097 offences were investigated by the police, of which 23,269 (58%) were taken to court for prosecution. The remaining 16,828 offences investigated were not taken to court mainly because in 59% of these offences, the accused were unknown and in another 34%, there were insufficient evidence.

Figure 1.14 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Republic of Mauritius, 2012



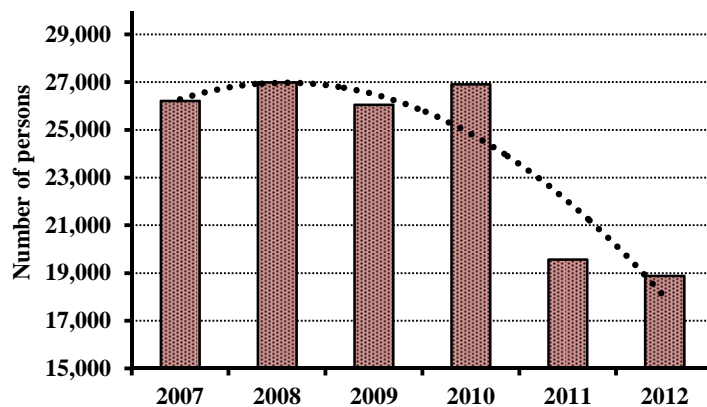
3.3.2 Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned

Table 1.7 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011			2012		
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total
Crimes	3,094	154	3,248	3,491	300	3,791
Misdemeanours	13,939	357	14,296	13,014	358	13,372
Drugs	1,991	32	2,023	1,687	33	1,720
Total	19,024	543	19,567	18,192	691	18,883

- (a) The number of persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in 2012 decreased by 3% to 18,883 from 19,567 in 2011.

Figure 1.15 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



- (b) In 2012, of all the 18,883 persons whom police arrested in the course of criminal investigations, 20% were arrested for very serious offences such as murder, rape or larceny aggravating circumstances (violence); 71% for less serious offences such as simple assault, larceny of cellular phones, larceny from motor vehicles, etc; and 9% for drug related offences.

3.3.3 Persons prosecuted

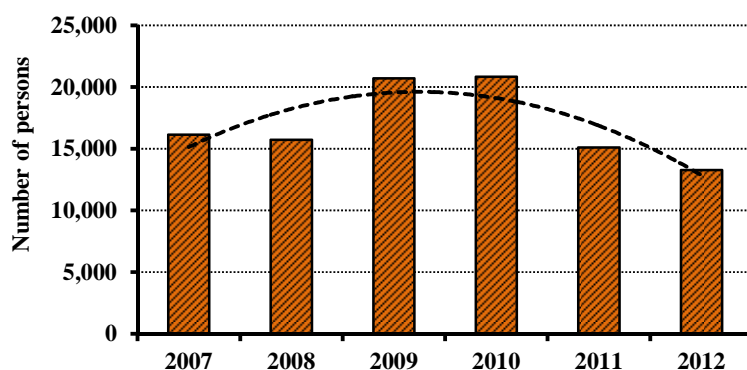
Upon successful completion of investigation and with sufficient evidence, the Police Prosecutors refer cases for prosecution with the approval of the Director of Public Prosecution.

Table 1.8 - Persons prosecuted according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences ¹	2011	2012
Homicide and related offences	121	160
<i>of which intentional homicide(committed)</i>	33	34
Assault and related offences	4,862	4,204
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,733	4,054
Sexual Offences	266	252
<i>of which rape</i>	21	21
Property offences	4,650	3,793
<i>of which theft</i>	3,584	2,712
Drug offences	1,770	1,404
Other offences	3,446	3,463
Total	15,115	13,276

¹ Exclude contraventions

Figure 1.16 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



- (a) The number of persons prosecuted went down by 12% from 15,115 in 2011 to 13,276 in 2012.
- (b) In 2012, 13,276 persons were prosecuted; of whom 32% for assaults; 20% for thefts; 11% for drug offences; and 2% for sexual offences.

3.4 Police stations and Police force

Ratio of Police to Population was 8.8 to 1,000.

- (a) The total number of police stations and posts totalled 113 in 2012.
- (b) The police force for 2012 comprised 11,367 Officers (10,455 males and 912 females) compared to 10,706 Officers (9,997 males and 709 females) in 2011 and the police to population ratio rose to 8.8 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2012 from 8.3 in 2011.

3.5 Expenditure of the Police Department

6% of the Government expenditure went to the Police Department

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was around Rs 5,084 Million for the fiscal year 2012, and its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 6%.

4. Judiciary statistics

The Supreme Court, the Intermediate Court and the District Courts try both civil and criminal cases. Cases are lodged in the different courts according to their seriousness and region of occurrence. If the parties involved are not satisfied with the verdict of the lower courts, they may make appeal to the Supreme Court. The Industrial Court tries matters relating to industrial disputes.

4.1 Criminal cases lodged and disposed

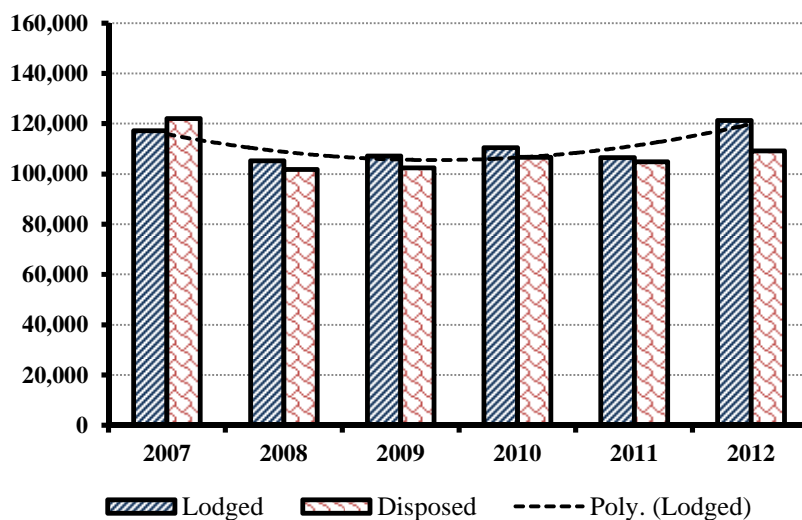
Table 2.1 - Criminal cases in court, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Courts	Number							
	2011				2012			
	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed	Cases outstanding as at 31st December	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed	Cases outstanding as at 31st December
Republic of Mauritius	24,771	106,601	104,922	24,699	24,699	121,263	109,157	31,953
Island of Mauritius	24,565	104,710	102,697	24,535	24,535	116,252	104,498	31,437
Supreme Court	466	217	206	435	435	220	224	431
Industrial Court	159	307	274	194	194	259	199	304
Intermediate Court	1,804	1,743	1,628	1,385	1,385	1,757	1,409	1,733
District Courts	22,136	102,443	100,589	22,521	22,521	114,016	102,666	28,969
Court of Rodrigues	206	1,891	2,225	164	164	5,011	4,659	516

- (a) The total number of criminal cases lodged in court increased by 14% in 2012 to 121,263 due to a rise in the number of cases lodged at all courts except at the Industrial Court.

- (b) Similarly, the number of cases disposed increased by 4% to 109,157 despite a fall in the cases disposed at Industrial and Intermediate Courts. It should be noted that in 2012, the cases disposed at the Court of Rodrigues are more than twice as those disposed in 2011.

Figure 2.1 - Criminal cases lodged and disposed at courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



Outstanding cases at courts higher in 2012

- (c) Outstanding cases were higher at the end of 2012 by 29% from 24,699 to reach 31,953. Most of these cases (91%) were at District Courts.

4.2 Convictions

All offences

- (a) Some 131,927 criminal offences were disposed in 2012. The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 86% of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. Some 14% were acquitted or non-adjudicated. A summary of the criminal offences disposed is at Annex I.

Table 2.2 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgement, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Outcome of judgement	Number					
	2011			2012		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,407	-	3,407	3,066	-	3,066
Detention at RYC & CYC ¹	-	54	54	-	62	62
Fine	91,872	217	92,089	108,100	179	108,279
Other ²	2,200	28	2,228	2,282	6	2,288
Total	97,479	299	97,778	113,448	247	113,695
<i>Of which contravention</i>	<i>24,210</i>	<i>183</i>	<i>24,393</i>	<i>25,006</i>	<i>169</i>	<i>25,175</i>
Conviction rate³ (excluding contravention)	20.8	1.5	19.0	21.3	1.4	19.5

¹Rehabilitation and Correctional Youth Centres

²Includes Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, conditional and absolute discharges

³Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population
- Not applicable

(b) From 2011 to 2012, the conviction rate per 1,000 population rose by 0.5 point from 19.0 to 19.5.

Table 2.3 - Convictions at the Judiciary according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

(c) About three quarters of the convictions was due to road traffic offences; 5% property offences; 3% assaults and 2% drug offences.

Homicide offences

(d) The convictions for homicide offences increased by 4% to 82 in 2012 mainly due to a rise in manslaughter. Four convictions for manslaughter were pronounced in 2012 compared to no conviction in 2011. Those for intentional homicide (committed) stood at 6 for 2011 & 2012.

Assaults

(e) 3,760 convictions for assault were pronounced in 2012; most of them (93%) were simple assaults.

Offences	Number	
	2011	2012
Homicide and related offences	79	82
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>manslaughter</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>4</i>
Assault	3,755	3,760
Sexual offences	155	190
<i>of which Attempt upon chastity</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>38</i>
<i>Sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	<i>59</i>	<i>96</i>
Property offences	6,033	5,552
Fraud and dishonesty	894	813
Embezzlement	167	162
Theft (excluding automobile theft)	3,811	3,447
Other property offences	1,161	1,130
Drug offences	2,656	2,394
Road traffic contraventions	73,073	88,217
Other contraventions	312	303
Other offences	11,715	13,197
Total	97,778	113,695

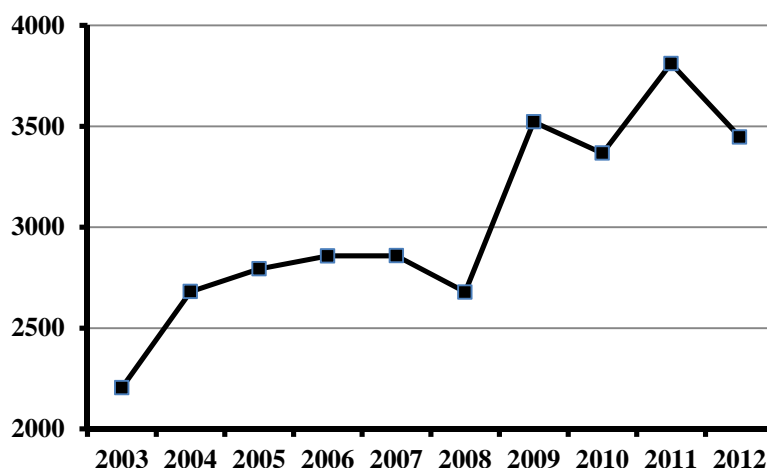
Sexual offences

- (f) Sexual offence convictions rose by 23% from 155 in 2011 to 190 in 2012 mainly due to increase in ‘attempt upon chastity’ (+73%) and ‘sexual intercourse with minor under 16’ (+63%). It is to be noted that in 2012, among sexual offences convicted, sodomy stood at 10 and rape, 2.

Property offences

- (g) In 2012, offenders were involved in 5,552 property offences. Around 63% of them were proven guilty of theft and the rest had committed any one of these offences: fraud & dishonesty, embezzlement, damage to property, possession of stolen property, arson.
- (h) Compared to 2011, convictions for property offences in 2012 showed a decrease of 8%. This was driven by a drop in the number of convictions for theft from 3,811 in 2011 to 3,447 in 2012.

**Figure 2.2 - Convictions for theft,
Republic of Mauritius, 2003 - 2012**



4.3 Sentence imposed

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

- (a) In the majority (97%) of the 113,695 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2012, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines, committed to community service works, issued with probation orders, or discharged. In the remaining 3% (3,128) of the offences, the accused persons were sentenced to custodial orders.
- (b) From 2011 to 2012, the number of fines imposed involving adults and juveniles rose by 18% to reach 108,279 while imprisonment declined by 10% to 3,066.

4.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of court rooms increased from 50 in 2011 to 52 in 2012.

- (b) The staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased by one to 363 (217 males and 146 females) in 2012 from 362 (218 males and 144 females) in 2011. Among them, there were 73 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge in 2012.

4.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

The actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 346 Million for the fiscal year 2012. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.4%.

5. Prison and detention statistics

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

5.1 Imprisonment

Imprisonment is an indicator of the performance of the criminal justice system of a country. A high imprisonment 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 thus decreasing reoffending rate, cost to Government and ensuring better prisons management.

Table 3.1 - Daily average number of detainees, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

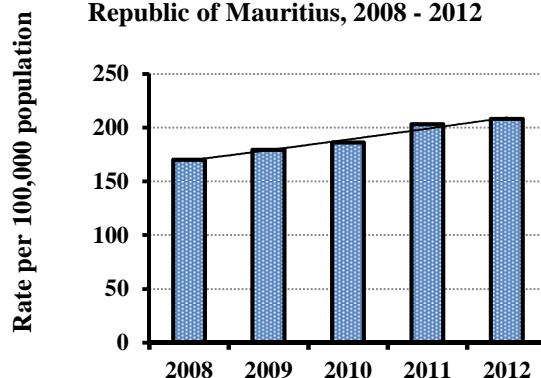
Detainee	2011				2012				Number
	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	
Convicts	1,570	90	5	1,665	1,623	76	6	1,705	
Remand and trial	870	60	20	950	906	56	23	985	
Total	2,440	150	25	2,615	2,529	132	29	2,690	

- (a) In 2012, the daily average prison population was 2,690 detainees.
- (b) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
- (i) 63 convicts and 37 were on remand and awaiting trial;
 - (ii) 94 were male adults, 5 were female adults and the rest were male juveniles.
- (c) The daily average remand and trial population increased by 4% from 950 to 985 in 2012.

Rising trend in imprisonment rate

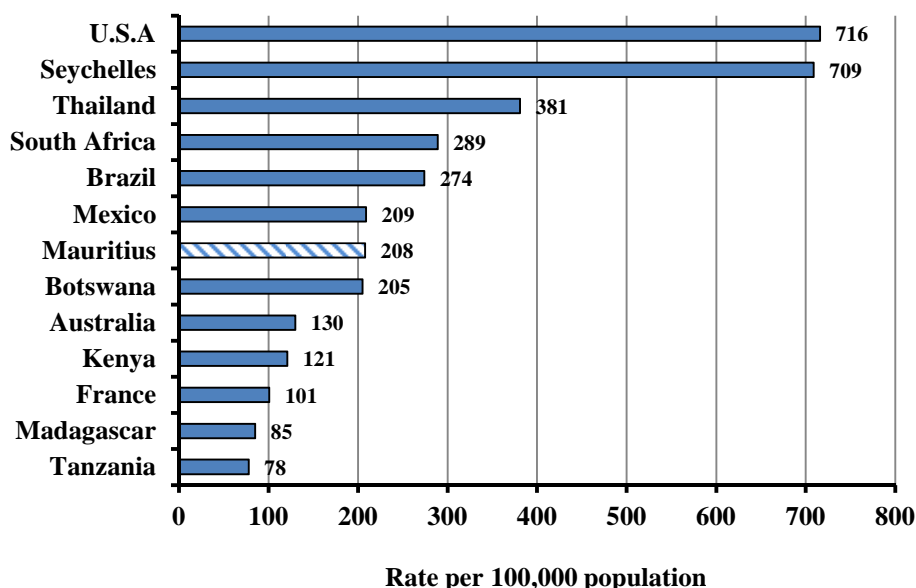
- (d) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose continuously since 2008. The imprisonment rate for 2012 was 208 compared to 203 in 2011.

Figure 3.1 - Imprisonment rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2008 - 2012



(e) Latest available statistics from World Prison Brief shows that there was considerable variation in imprisonment rates among countries from different continents in 2012. Countries in the region with higher imprisonment rates than Mauritius include Seychelles, Thailand and South Africa; and countries with lower imprisonment rates include Kenya, Tanzania and Madagascar.

Figure 3.2 - Imprisonment rates for selected countries, 2012



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

5.2 Prison occupancy level

Prisons overcrowded up to a daily average of 119% and a maximum of 126%

(a) In 2012, the ten prisons of the country had a total capacity of 2,230 detainees in 2012 but were occupied by an average of 2,650 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 119%. The highest occupancy level reached was 126% and the lowest was 103%. The high imprisonment rate resulted in a continuous overcrowding of prisons for the past years.

(b) According to international occupancy rates in 2012, countries like Kenya (208%), Madagascar (179%), Brazil (172%), Indonesia (148%), South Africa (132%) and Tanzania (124%) had much higher rates than Mauritius (119%). Whilst those with lower

rates included USA (106%), Botswana (98%) and Singapore (77%).

5.3 Admission of convicts

5.3.1 Overview on admissions

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

(a) The number of convicts admitted decreased by 12% to 3,114 in 2012 from 3,527 in 2011.

(b) Admission rate per 100,000 population was 298 (584 for males and 24 for females) in 2012.

(c) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2012 :

- (i) 96 were males and 4 were females;
- (ii) 42 were in the age-group 26-35 years.

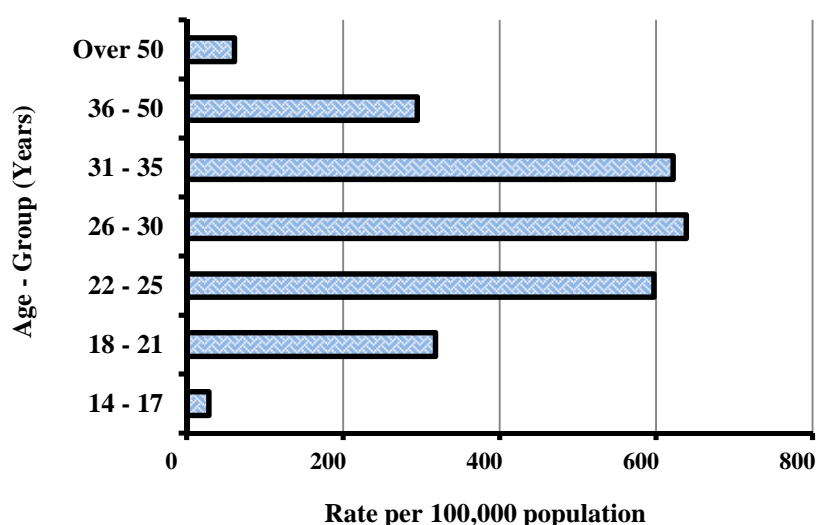
(d) From 2011 to 2012, the admission rate increased at lower age-groups 14-25 years, decreased at age-groups 26-50 years and then increased at higher age-groups (over 50).

Table 3.2 - Convicts admission rate by age - group , Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Age - group (years)	2011		2012	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
14 - 17	18	22	23	29
18 - 21	216	247	278	318
22 - 25	257	339	471	597
26 - 30	1,068	1,060	614	638
31 - 35	787	721	695	622
36 - 50	1,055	368	847	295
Over 50	126	43	186	61
Total	3,527	341	3,114	298

¹Rate per 100,000 mid-year population

Figure 3.3 - Convicts admissions - Republic of Mauritius, 2012



5.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences

- (a) From 2011 to 2012, admissions went down mainly for offences such as non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder (-30%), drug offences (-12%), assaults (-7%) and property offences (-1%).
- (b) Out of the 3,114 convicts admitted in 2012, the main offences committed were property offences (66%), drug offences (17%), assaults (7%) and sexual offences (2%).

Table 3.3 - Convicts admitted to prison according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	Number	
	2011	2012
Homicide and related offences	21	22
Assault and related offences	224	208
Sexual offences	50	50
<i>of which rape</i>	6	2
Property offences	2,067	2,050
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	733	705
<i>Theft</i>	1,291	1,292
<i>Other property offences</i>	43	53
Drug offences	581	514
Other offences	584	270
<i>of which non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder</i>	232	163
Total	3,527	3,114

5.3.3 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments

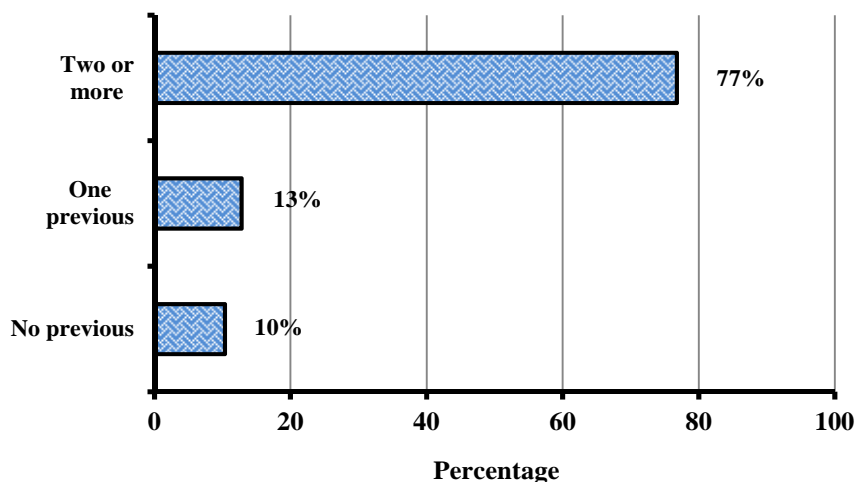
- (a) In 2012, the majority (90%) of the adult convicts are re-offenders. An adult is a person aged 18 years and above.

Table 3.4 - Adult convicts admitted to prison by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Number	2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
No previous	208	67	275	262	59	321
One	249	20	269	377	19	396
Two or more	2,926	39	2,965	2,325	49	2,374
Total	3,383	126	3,509	2,964	127	3,091

- (b) Out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2012:
- (i) 90 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past.
- (ii) 77 were imprisoned more than once in the past.

Figure 3.4 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2012



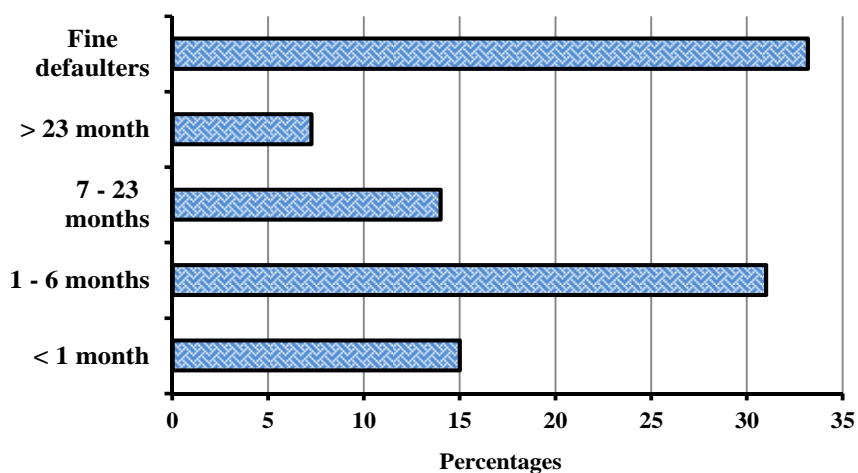
5.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

Table 3.5 - Convicts admitted to prison by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Length of sentence	2011		2012	
	Number	%	Number	%
< 1 month	931	26	461	15
1 - 3 months	391	11	666	21
4 - 6 months	328	9	317	10
7 - 18 months	311	9	307	10
19 months to less than 2 years	93	3	117	4
Two years and over	255	7	224	7
Life sentence	-	-	-	-
Undefined (fine defaulters)	1,218	35	1,022	33
Total	3,527	100	3,114	100

- (a) In 2012, among convicts admitted to prison, 33% were admitted for non-payment of fines.
- (b) Compared to 2011, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month decreased by nearly half in 2012 against a 70% increase of those sentenced for 1-3 months.
- (c) None of the convicts was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2011 and 2012.

Figure 3.5 - Convicts admitted by length of sentence - Republic of Mauritius, 2012



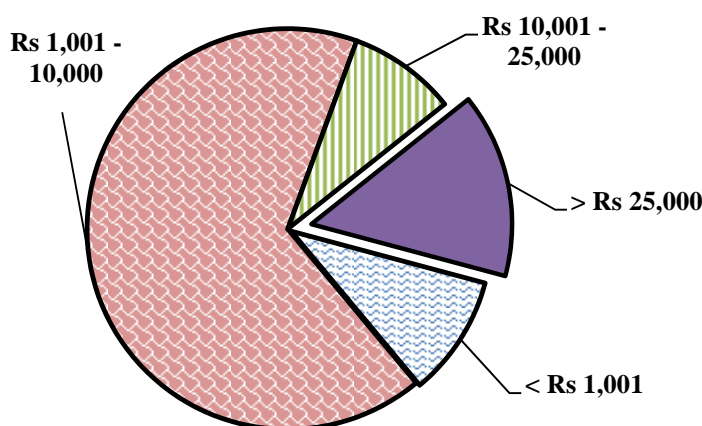
5.3.5 Fine defaulters

- (a) 85% of those admitted to prisons in 2012 were due to non-payment of fines of Rs 25,000 or less.
- (b) More than 60% of them had committed minor offences, e.g simple assaults, attempt at larceny, drunkenness and disorder, etc.
- (c) From 2011 to 2012, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison went down by 16% from 1,218 to 1,022.
- (d) Compared to 2011, the number of those admitted in 2012 due to non-payment of fines of Rs 25,000 or less decreased by 18% from 1,066 to 870.

Table 3.6 - Fine defaulters admitted to prison by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Amount of fine (Rs)	Number	
	2011	2012
< 1,001	143	100
1,001 - 5,000	614	509
5,001 -10,000	203	172
10,001 - 20,000	92	65
20,001 - 25,000	14	24
25,001 - 60,000	74	82
60,001 & over	78	70
Total	1,218	1,022

Figure 3.6 - Fine defaulters by amount due, Republic of Mauritius, 2012



5.4 Number of escapes from prison custody

Contrary to the 1 case of escape from prison custody in 2011, no case has been reported in 2012.

5.5 Detention institutions and staff

5.5.1 Prisons and Staff

- (a) There were 10 prisons in 2012, including one in the Island of Rodrigues. The 9 prisons in the Island of Mauritius comprised two women prisons, one juvenile prison (CYC) and 6 male adult prisons.
- (b) In the Island of Mauritius, the prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,024 Officers (942 males and 82 females) for a daily average of 2,690 detainees (2,530 males and 130 females) in 2012.

5.5.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff

- (a) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2012, one for male and one for female.
- (b) In the Island of Mauritius, the RYC staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 44 officers (25 males and 19 females) for a daily average of 40 detainees in 2011.

5.6 Expenditure

5.6.1 Expenditure of the Prison Services

Government spends around Rs 500 daily to maintain a detainee

- (a) The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Services in the Island of Mauritius was around Rs 1.1 billion for the fiscal year 2012. Its share as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 1.2%. Due to the construction of a new prison at Melrose, capital expenses were still high in 2012.
- (b) An average amount of Rs 500 was spent daily on each detainee in 2012. The calculations are based on the recurrent expenditure of the prisons, the social aid granted to the detainees' ward and the value of labour contribution of detainees to the prisons' workshops.

5.6.2 Expenditure of the RYC

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the RYC in the Island of Mauritius was around Rs 20 Million for the fiscal year 2012.

6. Probation statistics

The Probation and After-care Service offers alternative sanctions to imprisonment mainly based on rehabilitating offenders in the open community under the supervision of Probation Officers. They supervise persons committed to Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, those released on parole, and give 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.

6.1 Probation orders

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

(a) 262 persons (201 males and 61 females) were issued with probation orders in 2012, representing a drop of 22% compared to 338 in 2011.

(b) From 2011 to 2012, both the adult and juvenile offenders decreased respectively by 26% and 6%.

(c) In 2012, males made up the majority (77%) of the offenders.

Table 4.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offenders	Number					
	2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Adult	254	31	285	155	57	212
Juvenile	52	1	53	46	4	50
Total	306	32	338	201	61	262

6.2 Community service orders

The offenders work for the community (e.g. at hospitals, etc) for a prescribed period of time according to their time of convenience. They can thus keep their own job and serve their sentence at the same time.

(a) The offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 33% to 487 in 2012 from 367 in 2011.

(b) In 2012, the majority (92%) of the offenders were males.

Table 4.2 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offenders	Number	
	2011	2012
Male	331	449
Female	36	38
Total	367	487

6.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

(a) There were 11 probation offices located in District Court premises in 2012.

(b) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2012 was 68 (24 males and 44 females), excluding administrative and supporting staff.

6.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation service in the Island of Mauritius was around Rs 49 Million for the fiscal year 2012. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.07% in 2012.

7. Juvenile statistics

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

7.1 Juvenile Offenders

For many young people today, traditional patterns guiding the relationships and transitions

between family, school and work are being challenged. These have an impact on their social behavior. In Mauritius, the ‘Brigade pour la protection des mineurs’ is a unit at the MPF specialized in the detection and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

Ongoing rise in the number of juvenile delinquents

(a) From 2011 to 2012, the juvenile offenders (excluding contraveners) involved in crime and misdemeanours increased by 14% from 701 to 799, of whom 252 in assaults and 76 in sexual offences. 812 juveniles were contravened for road traffic offences.

(b) The juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) was 6.7 per 1,000 juvenile population in 2012 compared to 5.8 in 2011.

(c) As for the past years, in 2012, the rate for boys (12.0) was much higher than for girls (1.3).

Table 5.1 - Juvenile offences reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

	Number	
	2011	2012
Juvenile offences	1,518	1,660
Juvenile offenders	1,572	1,741
<i>Contraveners</i>	871	942
<i>Other¹</i>	701	799
Juvenile delinquency rate ²	5.8	6.7

¹ Crime and misdemeanours

² Juvenile delinquency rate excludes contraventions

Figure 4.1 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions), Republic of Mauritius, 2002 - 2012

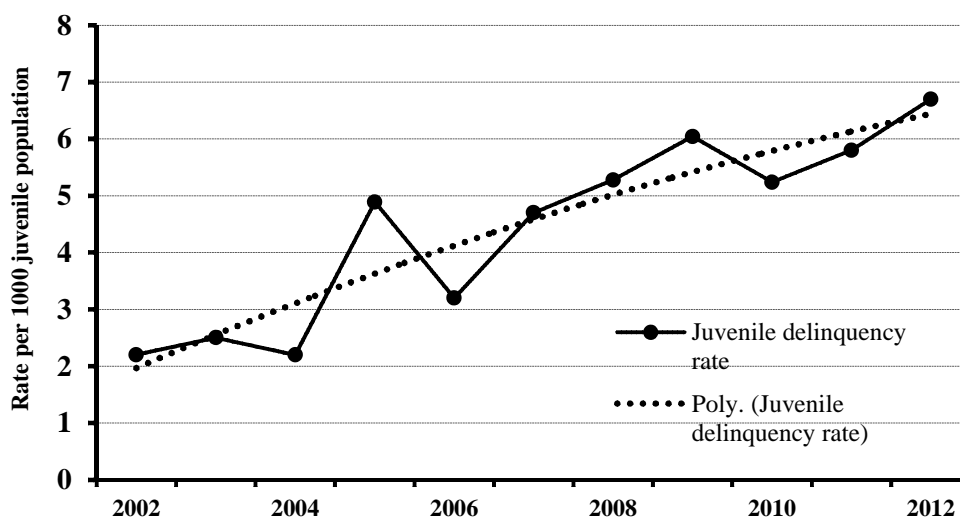
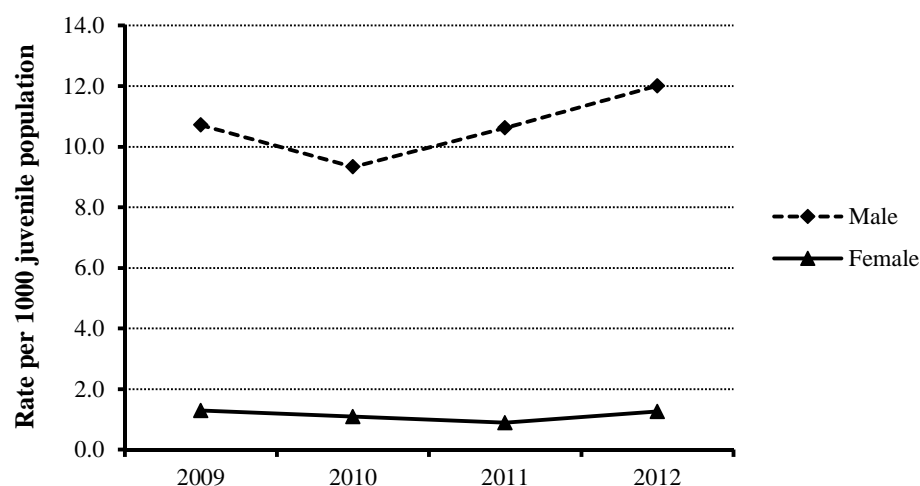


Figure 4.2 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions)
by sex, 2009 - 2012



7.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person

Table 5.2 - Juvenile victims of selected offences¹, Island of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homicides	8	5	13	-	2	2
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	-	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>of which murder</i>	-	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	-	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted)</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	-	-	-
<i>of which attempt at murder</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	-	-	-
Assault and related offences	744	457	1,201	633	370	1,003
Sexual Offences	29	260	289	38	240	278
<i>of which rape</i>	-	<i>16</i>	<i>16</i>	-	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>sodomy</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>29</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>24</i>
<i>causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	-	<i>103</i>	<i>103</i>	-	<i>95</i>	<i>95</i>
Other offences	60	59	119	27	43	70
<i>of which abducting Child</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>abandonment of Child</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>child ill-treatment</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>exposing a child to harm</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	-	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>involuntary wounds and blows</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>11</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>19</i>
<i>sequestration</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>14</i>	-	<i>7</i>	<i>7</i>

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

- (a) From 2011 to 2012, in the Island of Mauritius, juvenile victims of intentional homicides (committed) decreased from 3 to 1. No attempted intentional homicide was reported in 2012 as compared to 4 in 2011.
- (b) Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. Boys made up 63% of victims of simple assaults.

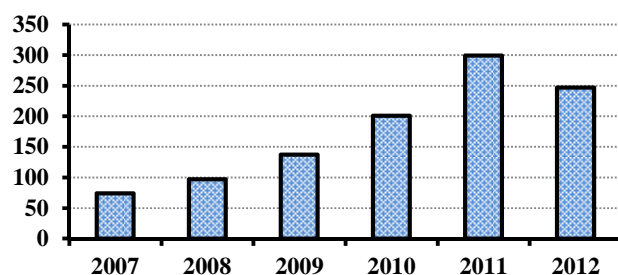
Sexual offences

- (c) Victims of sexual offences decreased by 4% from 289 in 2011 to 278 in 2012. This decrease is mainly due to a decline in rape (38%), sodomy (17%) and sexual intercourse with minor under 16 (8%).
- (d) Juvenile females (86%) were more likely to be victims of sexual offences than boys.
- (e) In 2012, among the juvenile victims of sexual offences:
 - (i) 10 were victims of rape;
 - (ii) 24 (17 males and 7 females) were victims of sodomy; and
 - (iii) 55 (9 males and 46 females) were reported to be engaged in prostitution and/or access to a brothel; and
 - (iv) 95 juveniles, who were all females, were victims of sexual intercourse with minor under 16.

7.3 Juvenile convictions in court

- (a) Contrary to the increase of the adult contravention rate from 2011 to 2012, the juvenile contravention rate dropped marginally by 0.1 point to 1.4 from 1.5 in 2011.
- (b) Some 247 convictions involved juveniles in 2012. Almost three quarters of the sentences were fines, same as in 2011. From 2011 to 2012, juvenile convictions dropped by 17% from 299 to 247.

Figure 4.3 - Convictions involving juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



7.4 Juvenile detainees

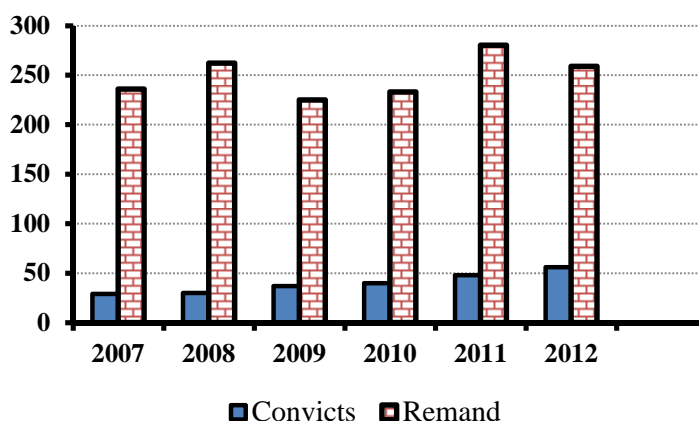
7.4.1 Overview of juvenile detention

Low but rising number of juveniles being sent on remand

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

The conviction rate (CYC & RYC) per 100,000 juveniles was 70 in 2012 compared to 59 in 2011.

Figure 4.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted in CYC and RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2007 - 2012



7.4.2 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

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

(a) In 2012, the daily average population of detainees in CYC was 6 convicts and 23 remands.

(b) 78% of the 23 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2012 had committed theft.

(c) From 2011 to 2012, the number of juvenile detainees admitted decreased by 5%.

(d) Compared to 2011, the number of convicts admitted in 2012 increased from 18 to 23 while those on remand decreased by 9% from 149 to 136.

Table 5.3 - Juvenile detainees admitted to CYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Detainees	Number	
	2011	2012
Convicts	18	23
Assault and related offences	1	1
Sexual offences	1	1
Theft	14	18
Other offences	2	3
Remand	149	136
Total	167	159

7.4.3 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

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

(a) In 2012, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 156 (73 boys and 83 girls), down by 3% from 161 in 2011.

(b) The daily average population of RYC in 2012 comprised 33 convicts (12 boys and 21 girls) and 123 remands (61 boys and 62 girls).

(c) 79% of the juvenile detainees admitted in 2012 were on remand.

Table 5.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted to RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Cases	Number					
	2011			2012		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Convicts	9	21	30	12	21	33
Sexual offences	1	-	1	-	-	-
Theft	1	1	2	-	-	-
Child/juvenile beyond control	3	16	19	8	5	13
Other cases	4	4	8	4	16	20
Remand	71	60	131	61	62	123
Total	80	81	161	73	83	156

(d) Out of the 33 convicts admitted, 13 (39%) were cases of child/juvenile beyond control.

7.4.4 Probation homes/hostels

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

- (a) In 2012, a daily average of 8 juveniles/children stayed (3 boys and 5 girls) in probation homes/ hostels.
- (b) The number of juveniles admitted in probation homes dropped by 33% from 15 in 2011 to 10 in 2012.

7.5 Other juvenile sentencing

- (a) Some 50 juveniles (down from 53 in 2011) were sentenced with probation orders in 2012, of whom 46 were boys.
- (b) The number of juveniles committed to community service work was 12 in 2012 compared to 3 in 2011.

8. Notes to Users

8.1 Release of data on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics

This indicator is released on a yearly basis according to an advance release calendar posted on the website of Statistics Mauritius (<http://statsmauritius.gov.mu>). The next issue is scheduled in August 2014.

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

- Judiciary can be accessed at <http://supremecourt.gov.mu>
- Prisons can be accessed at

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

8.2 Caution to users

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

- (a) When comparing figures it should be realised that police and judiciary figures are based on offences but prison and probation figures are based on offenders, and that an offender can be sentenced for more than one offence.
- (b) Offences can sometimes be reclassified, usually as less serious, as they proceed from police investigation through prosecution to final court sentence. This is usually due to evidence not being as robust as at first thought or more evidence coming to light following the initial report.
- (c) The trends in offences like drug offences and road traffic contraventions should be interpreted with caution since it may be affected by the activities and priorities of the police.
- (d) Police statistics are often better indicators of prevalence of law and willingness to report offences than actual prevalence.
- (e) Therefore, surveys on the experience of victimization from the public together with the data from the reported cases can give a more comprehensive picture on the actual number of victims.

8.3 Inquiries

For further information, contact:
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 : (230) 464-3364 (Prison)

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
August 2013

Table 6.1 - Reported offences according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011	2012	2011 to 2012
	Number		% change
Homicide and related offences	108	128	18.5
Intentional homicide (committed)	45	49	
<i>of which murder (including infanticide)</i>	34	30	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	15	13	
Non-intentional homicide	48	66	
Assault and related offences	14,149	12,900	-8.8
<i>of which simple assault</i>	13,919	12,655	
Sexual offences	466	455	-2.4
<i>of which rape</i>	58	51	
<i>sodomy</i>	55	58	
Property offences	16,168	14,323	-11.4
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	997	964	-3.3
<i>of which bribery by public official</i>	1	-	
<i>bribery of public official</i>	5	4	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	671	662	-1.3
<i>Theft</i>	11,759	10,106	-14.1
Automobile theft	504	449	
Robbery	814	681	
Burglary	1,295	1,085	
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	9,146	7,891	
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	6,647	5,889	
<i>Other property offences</i>	2,741	2,591	-5.5
<i>of which damages to property</i>	2,417	2,264	
Drug offences	3,721	3,472	-6.7
Road traffic offences	195,960	213,686	9.0
Other offences	22,867	24,918	9.0
<i>of which offences under:</i>			
<i>Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	1,295	1,186	
Total	253,439	269,882	6.5

Table 6.2 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	Number	
	2011	2012
Exceeding speed limit	67,648	56,263
Driving under influence of liquor	1,378	1,692
Driving without due care and attention	1,607	1,433
Dangerous driving	154	178
Bicycle contraventions	323	258
Failing to comply with traffic sign	4,679	5,384
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	1,295	1,522
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	1,763	2,742
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	11,400	13,835
Protective helmet improperly secured	1,803	2,342
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	6,687	8,572
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	8,713	11,455
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	987	1,219
Driving without licence	934	1,164
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	21,213	23,518
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,124	1,114
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	5,133	5,982
Inoperative insurance policy	1,820	1,755
Worn out tyre	3,545	4,414
Allowing oil to drop	859	876
Parking on double yellow line	3,775	4,768
Parking on prohibited area	2,067	2,512
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,861	2,003
Fittings out of order	1,117	1,808
Inefficient silencer	1,823	2,015
Other	42,252	54,862
Total	195,960	213,686

Table 6.3 - Reported number of victims¹ by district and type of selected offences , Island of Mauritius, 2012

Offences										Number
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhelms	Moka	Black River	Total
Homicides	14	15	8	6	12	12	25	4	8	104
Intentional homicide (committed)	3	3	-	4	4	1	11	2	1	29
Intentional homicide (attempted)	6	3	-	-	1	1	1	-	3	15
Non-intentional homicide	5	9	8	2	7	10	13	2	4	60
Assault	1,880	1,170	1,431	1,468	1,478	1,233	2,610	657	679	12,606
<i>of which</i>										
Simple assault	1,830	1,156	1,414	1,439	1,451	1,213	2,554	649	666	12,372
Sexual offences	83	27	52	46	37	27	89	20	37	418
<i>of which</i>										
Rape	5	2	4	5	2	3	15	4	8	48
Sodomy	10	2	7	9	2	4	10	2	7	53
Other offences	140	64	93	70	50	31	146	46	29	669
<i>of which</i>										
Involuntary wounds and blows	113	54	80	64	31	29	113	39	25	548

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

Table 6.4 - Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Island of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Victims	2011					2012					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ¹			
	Committed	Attempted		Committed	Attempted						
Sex											
Total	34	25	51	13,825	408	29	15	60	12,606	418	
Male	26	16	40	7,675	59	19	10	53	7,165	57	
Female	8	9	11	6,150	349	10	5	7	5,441	361	
Age group (years)											
0-15	2	2	5	746	240	1	-	1	606	238	
16-24	1	7	2	3,118	89	2	4	7	2,845	95	
25-34	8	11	9	3,945	38	6	6	12	3,531	37	
35-44	9	3	6	2,712	16	8	2	8	2,596	24	
45-54	7	1	11	1,892	16	6	3	15	1,736	8	
55 & over	7	1	16	1,384	5	6	-	15	1,239	6	
Not available	-	-	2	28	4	-	-	2	53	10	
Activity Status											
Employed	16	10	24	7,831	58	15	12	33	7,632	70	
Student	1	3	5	1,133	223	-	1	3	970	250	
Housewife	-	-	-	512	3	1	1	-	328	3	
Retired	4	1	13	768	4	3	-	11	646	2	
Disabled	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6	2	
Other	13	11	6	3,538	111	9	1	10	2,986	88	
Not available	-	-	3	38	8	1	-	3	38	3	
Relationship to offender											
Spouse	-	3	-	2,831	17	4	2	-	2,584	29	
Father/mother	1	-	-	474	-	1	-	-	456	2	
Child	4	-	2	314	32	-	-	-	249	16	
Other relative	6	4	2	2,763	54	5	2	1	2,429	65	
Not related	23	18	47	7,428	303	19	9	59	6,874	303	
Not available	-	-	-	15	2	-	2	-	14	3	
Location of incident											
Private-household	12	6	1	6,675	241	17	3	1	6,017	224	
Educational-institution	-	-	-	189	16	-	-	-	167	11	
Commercial area	2	-	-	289	6	-	-	-	289	5	
Hotel/bungalow	1	-	-	51	9	-	-	-	66	8	
Public road	11	19	48	4,573	27	4	9	56	3,996	33	
Public beach	-	-	-	146	16	-	-	1	94	13	
Other places	6	-	2	1,882	93	8	3	2	1,974	121	
Not available	2	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	3	3	
Area type											
Urban	20	8	15	4,951	142	14	7	18	4,490	172	
Rural	14	17	36	8,874	266	15	8	42	8,116	246	

¹ Non-intentional homicides

Table 6.5 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

Offences	2011	2012
Homicide and related offences	3	6
<i>Intentional homicide(committed)</i>	2	5
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	1	1
Assault and related offences	293	252
<i>of which simple assault</i>	286	247
Sexual Offences	60	76
<i>of which rape</i>	1	3
Property offences	165	294
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	1	4
<i>Theft</i>	134	248
<i>Other property offences</i>	30	42
Drug offences	33	34
Road traffic offences	808	812
Other offences	210	267
Total	1,572	1,741

Table 6.6 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 & 2012

	2011					2012				
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
General crime involving Juveniles	661	4	-	-	665	698	20	-	-	718
Crimes ¹	145	3	-	-	148	212	11	-	-	223
<i>of which drug offences</i>	12	0	-	-	12	14	1	-	-	15
Misdemeanours ¹	516	1	-	-	517	486	9	-	-	495
<i>of which drug offences</i>	21	0	-	-	21	18	0	-	-	18
Contraventions involving Juveniles²	828	25	-	-	853	927	15	-	-	942
Juvenile offenders	697	4	648	53	701	776	23	725	74	799
Crimes ¹	169	3	159	13	172	248	14	251	11	262
<i>of which drug offences</i>	12	0	12	0	12	14	2	15	1	16
Misdemeanours ¹	528	1	489	40	529	528	9	474	63	537
<i>of which drug offences</i>	21	0	21	0	21	18	0	18	0	18
Juvenile contraveners²	846	25	868	3	871	927	15	930	12	942
Juvenile delinquency rate³	6.0	0.9	10.6	0.9	5.8	6.7	5.4	12.0	1.3	6.7

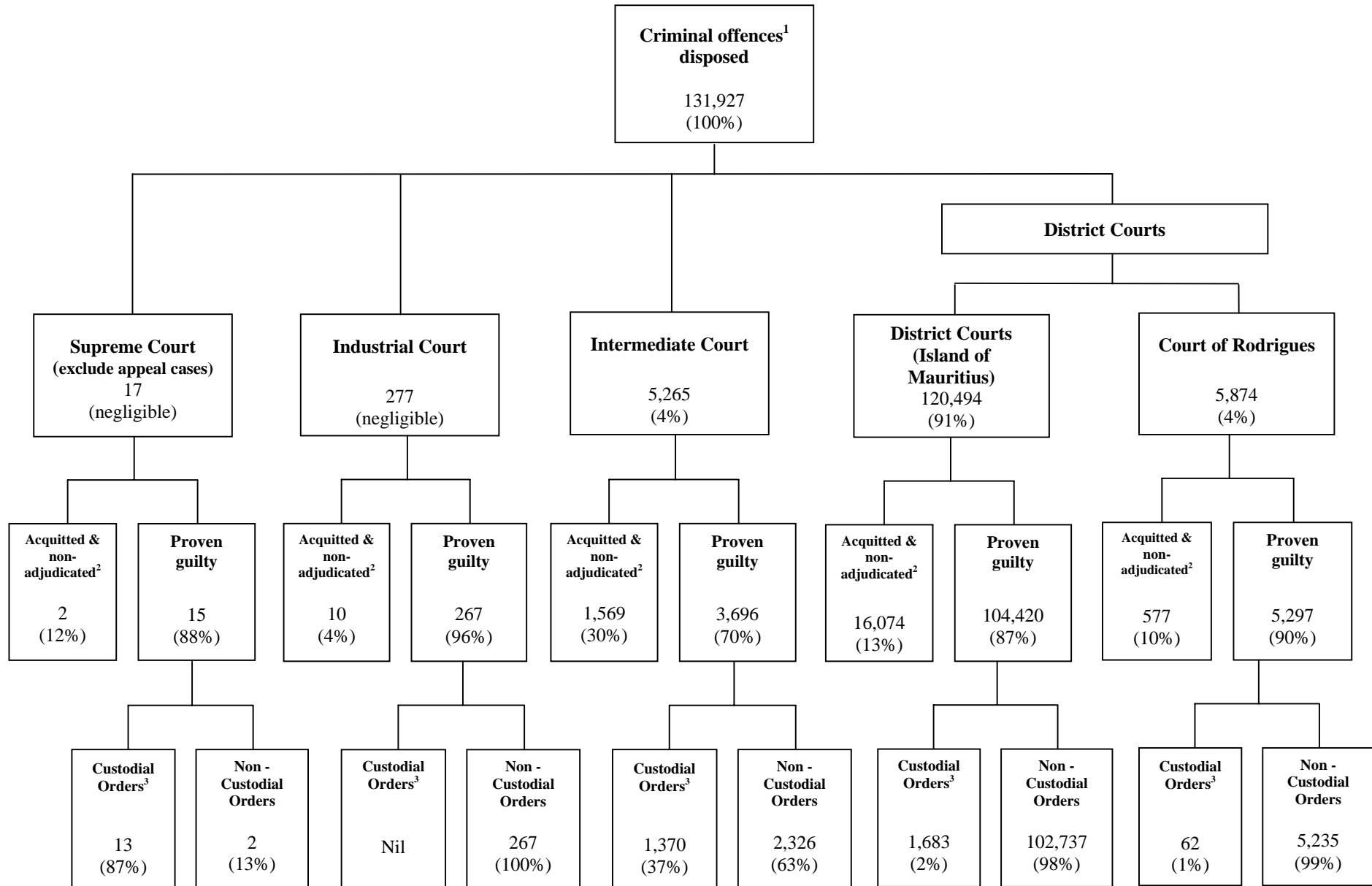
¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

² Excludes contraventions established by camera

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

- Not applicable

Summary of criminal offences disposed, Republic of Mauritius, 2012

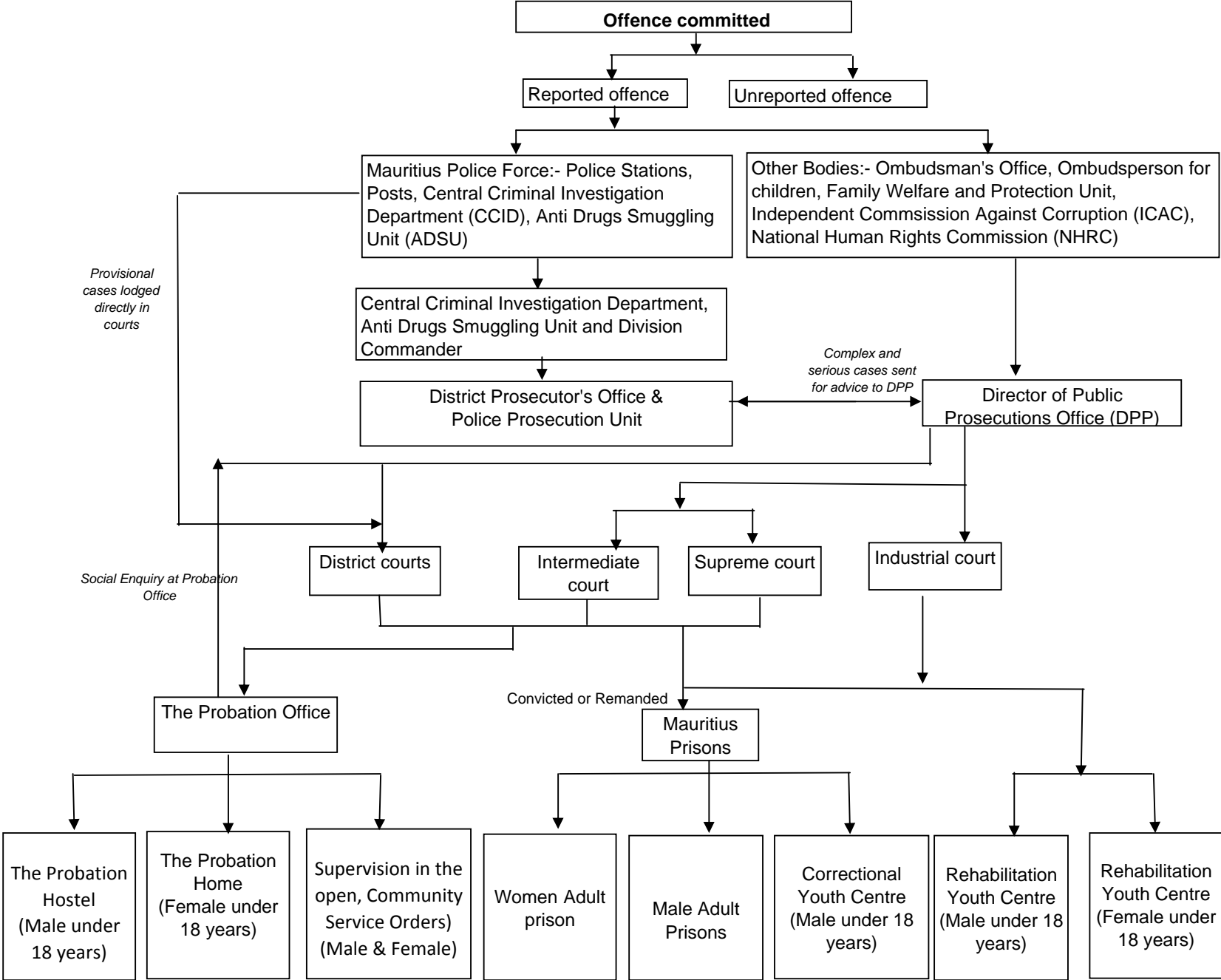


¹ Offences by number of person

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

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

The National Criminal Chart, Republic of Mauritius



GLOSSARY

1. **Absolute discharge** is complete and unconditional release.
2. **Admission rate** is defined as the number of people admitted to prison in a given year per 100,000 mid-year population.
3. **Assault** is defined as physical attack against the body of another person.
4. **Acquitted** means dismissed.
5. **Burglary** is defined as unlawful entry into someone else's premises with the intention to commit a theft.
6. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid community work.
7. **Conditional discharge** is a sentence whereby an offender is released under certain conditions, e.g., regular reporting to police stations for a specified period of time.
8. **Contraventions (least serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees.
9. **Crimes (most serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) penal servitude;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
10. **Criminal case** is a case dealing with an offender indicted for a public offence.
11. **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.
12. **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.
13. **Embezzlement** is defined as the wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
14. **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.
15. **Fraud** is defined as the acquisition of another person's property by deception.

16. **Intentional homicide** is defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide and abortion.
17. **Juvenile** is defined as person aged below 18 years.
18. **Juvenile delinquency rate** is defined as the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile population.
19. **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.
20. **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.
21. **Property offence** includes theft, fraud, embezzlement, damage to property, and illegal possession of property and stolen goods.
22. **Prison occupancy level** is defined as the prison population divided by the prison capacity (number of beds).
23. **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.
24. **Robbery** is defined as the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
25. **Sexual offence** is defined as sexual intercourse or assault without valid consent.
26. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.
27. **Victim** is referred to as a person who has been affected by an unlawful offence committed by another person.