

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2015
(Police, Prosecutions, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)

1. Introduction

This is the ninth issue of the Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2015 from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Service (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, 2014 & 2015

Key figures	2014	2015
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	33.3	35.2
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population (committed)	2.4	2.3
<i>of which murder</i>	1.5	1.5
Property offence rate per 1,000 population	11.7	14.0
Drug rate per 1,000 population	2.9	2.7
Road traffic contravention rate per 1,000 population	178.3	163.8
Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 population	5.8	6.1
Conviction rate ¹ pronounced in court per 1,000 population (excluding contraventions)	20.7	22.8
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population	183.2	168.5
Average prison occupancy level ² (%)	75.8	68.2

¹ Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population and figure revised for 2014

² Revised for 2014

- (a) The general level of crime and misdemeanour as measured by police-reported offences, excluding contraventions, increased by 6% from 2014 to 2015. Rises were noted in theft and sexual offences respectively by 28% and 8%. On the other hand, drops were noted in homicide (-15%), drug offences (-4%) and assault & related offences (-2%).
- (b) Road traffic contraventions dropped by 8% to 206,839 from 224,855.

- (c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2015 was about Rs 246 Million.
- (d) In 2015, victims of sexual offences were mostly (91%) females and of whom 63% were students aged below 16 years.
- (e) Between 2014 and 2015, the number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned in the course of criminal investigations increased by 9% to 21,648. Similarly, the number of persons prosecuted increased by 18% to 17,667.
- (f) Out of all convicts (2,907) admitted to prisons in 2015,
 - (i) 68% were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past, regardless of any observation period;
 - (ii) 44% were fine defaulters who did not pay fines of Rs 30,000 or less, and convicts sentenced to less than one month imprisonment.
- (g) An average amount of Rs 750 was spent daily to maintain a detainee in 2015.

3. Police Statistics

3.1 Reported cases according to police classification

3.1.1 Offences

Cases reported 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.

Cases reported to the police decreased by 5% to 326,420 in 2015 from 345,056 in 2014 (Table 1.1).

- (a) Around 17% of the overall offences reported in 2015 were linked to crimes (2%) and misdemeanours (15%). The remaining 83% were contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences.

Table 1.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Cases	2014			2015		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes	4,586	263	4,849	5,700	207	5,907
<i>of which drug offences</i>	580	123	703	585	90	675
Misdemeanours	36,263	922	37,185	37,658	933	38,591
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,894	34	2,928	2,746	47	2,793
Contraventions	235,456	4,522	239,978	215,577	4,991	220,568
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	220,719	4,136	224,855	202,170	4,669	206,839
Total offences	276,305	5,707	282,012	258,935	6,131	265,066
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	40,849	1,185	42,034	43,358	1,140	44,498
Other occurrences	61,830	1,214	63,044	59,968	1,386	61,354
<i>of which suicide</i>	96	5	101	80	2	82
<i>attempted suicide</i>	443	5	448	420	1	421
Total cases	338,135	6,921	345,056	318,903	7,517	326,420

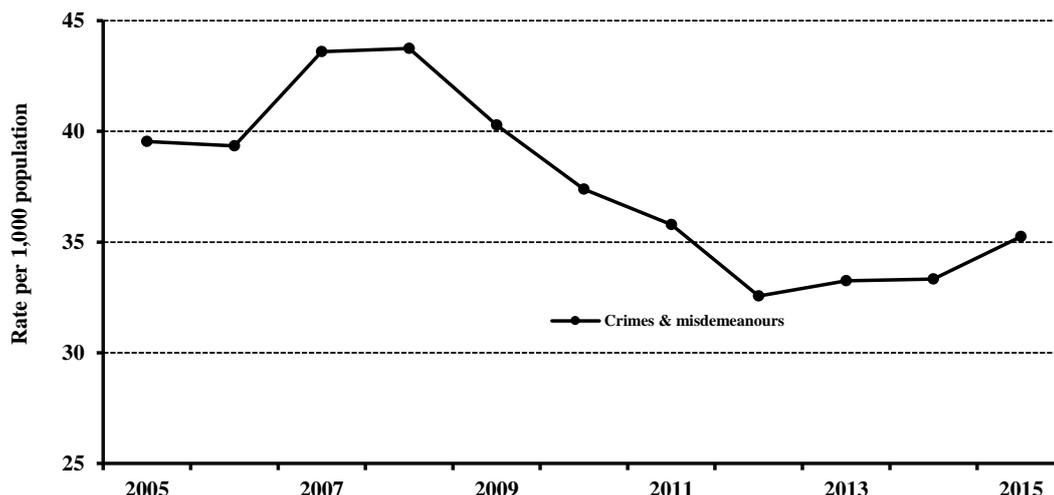
Offence rate (excluding contraventions) increases from 2014 to 2015**Table 1.2 - Offence rate per 1,000 population by type, 2014 & 2015**

Offences	2014			2015		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes ¹	3.8	6.3	3.8	4.7	4.9	4.7
Misdemeanours ¹	29.7	22.1	29.5	30.9	22.2	30.6
Offence rate (excl. contraventions)	33.5	28.4	33.3	35.5	27.2	35.2
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2.8	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.7
Contraventions	193.1	108.5	190.3	176.6	119.0	174.7

¹ Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

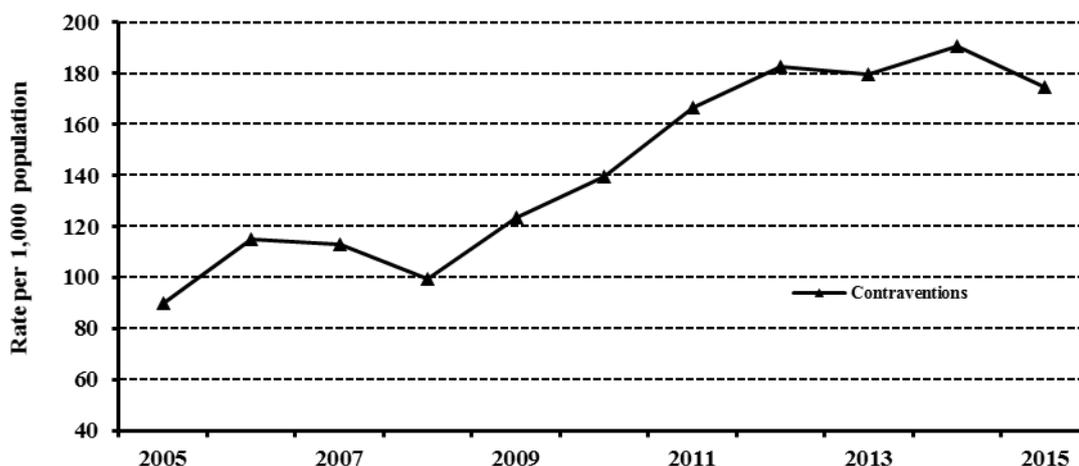
- (b) Compared to 2000, the general level of crime and misdemeanor was on a rising trend to reach a peak in 2008, when the offence rate (excluding contraventions) was 44 per 1,000 population. It declined gradually to stabilize at 33 during the period 2012 to 2014 and increased to 35 in 2015. Between 2014 and 2015, the general level of crime as measured by total offences (crimes and misdemeanours but excluding contraventions) increased by 6% (Table 1.1) due to rises in theft (28%) and sexual offences (8%).

Figure 1.1 - Total offence rate, (crimes and misdemeanours) - Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



(c) Between 2014 and 2015, contraventions, mainly related to road traffic offences declined by 8%. As from 2008, the contravention rate per 1,000 population was continuously on the rise from 99 to reach 182 in 2012. In 2013, it declined to 180, increased to 190 the following year and then decreased again to 175 in 2015 (Table 1.2). It is to be noted that the figure for 2015 is not strictly comparable to that of 2014 mainly due to the fact that fixed speed cameras were inactive from 1 January 2015 to 5 September 2015.

Figure 1.2 - Contravention rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



3.1.2 Other cases reported

Out of the 326,420 cases reported to the police in 2015, some 61,354 cases were not classified as offences. These “non-offence” cases comprised execution of warrants (18%), road accidents excluding fatal (13%), transfer cases (2%), missing cases (2%) and other miscellaneous occurrences (65%). It is noted that suicide cases and attempted ones declined by 19% and 6% to reach 82 and 421 cases respectively (Table 1.1).

3.2 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications

3.2.1 Overview of crime situation

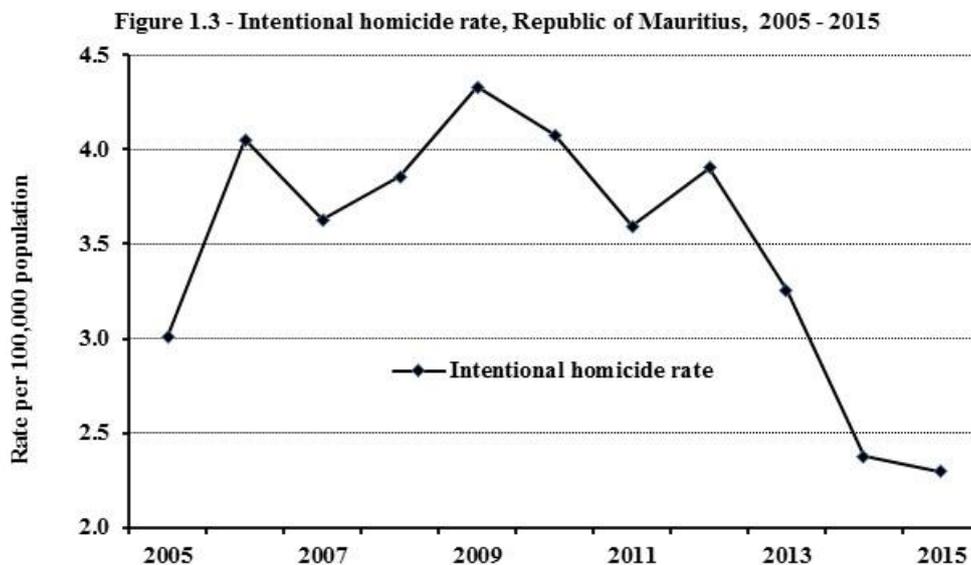
Excluding road traffic offences, property offences and assaults made up 51% of all reported offences in 2015.

Table 1.3 - Summary of reported offences according to UN classifications, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	Number		Rate per 100,000 population	
	2014	2015	2014	2015
Homicide	100	85	7.9	6.7
<i>of which intentional (committed)</i>	30	29	2.4	2.3
Assault	12,414	12,173	985	964
Sexual offences	634	686	50	54
Property offences	14,765	17,737	1,171	1,405
Drug offences	3,631	3,468	288	275
Road traffic offences	224,855	206,839	17,832	16,382
Other offences	25,613	24,078	2,031	1,907
Total	282,012	265,066	22,365	20,994

3.2.2 Homicide

- (a) The homicide offences decreased by 15% to 85 in 2015 from 100 in 2014. Out of the 85 cases, 29 were intentional homicides committed, 12 were attempted intentional homicides and 44 were non intentional homicides.

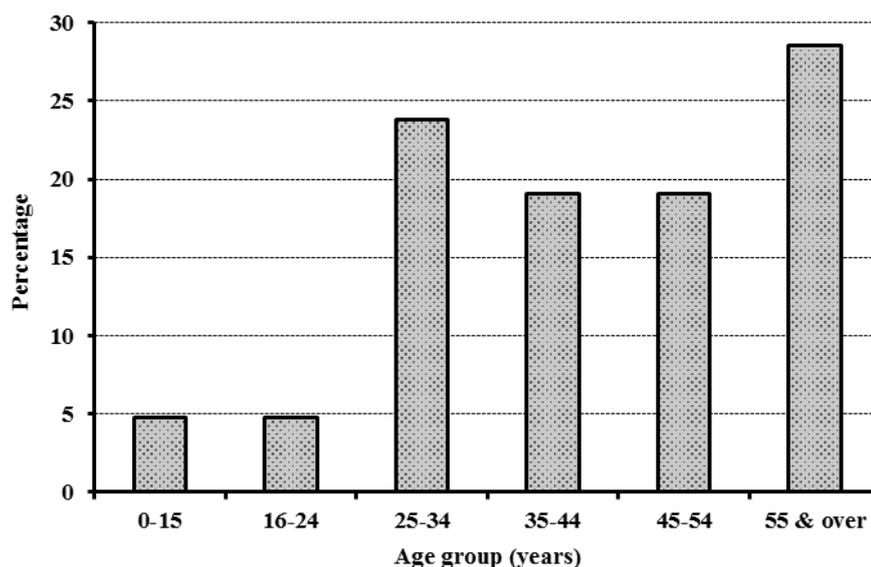


- (b) From 2014 to 2015, intentional homicide committed decreased by 3% from 30 to 29. Consequently, the rate per 100,000 population went down from 2.4 to 2.3.

(c) In 2015, the number of victims of intentional homicides committed (excluding abortion) was 21 (Table 7.4 at Annex I), of whom:

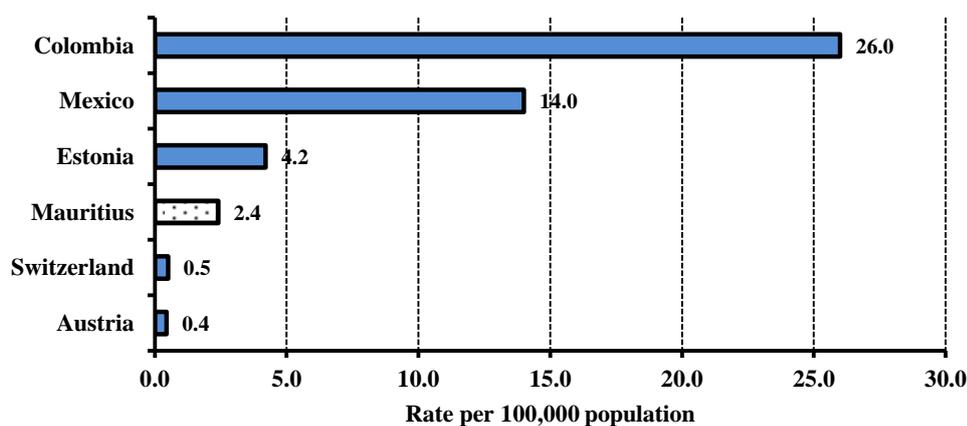
- (i) 71% were males;
- (ii) 48% were aged 45 years & over and another 43% aged between 25 and 44 years (Figure 1.4);
- (iii) 9 victims were related to their offenders;
- (iv) 52% were killed in private households; and 24% each in public places (e.g. public road, commercial area, etc.) and in other places (e.g. abandoned land or building, etc.);
- (v) 33% of those killed in private households were related to their offenders.

Figure 1.4 - Victims of intentional homicide (committed) by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



(d) Intentional homicide rate is an important indicator of the level of social stability. Latest available statistics from United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) show that there was considerable variation in the intentional homicide rates for 2014 among the different countries ranging from 0.4 to 26.0 per 100,000 population. The rate for Mauritius was 2.4.

Figure 1.5 - Intentional homicide rates for selected countries, 2014



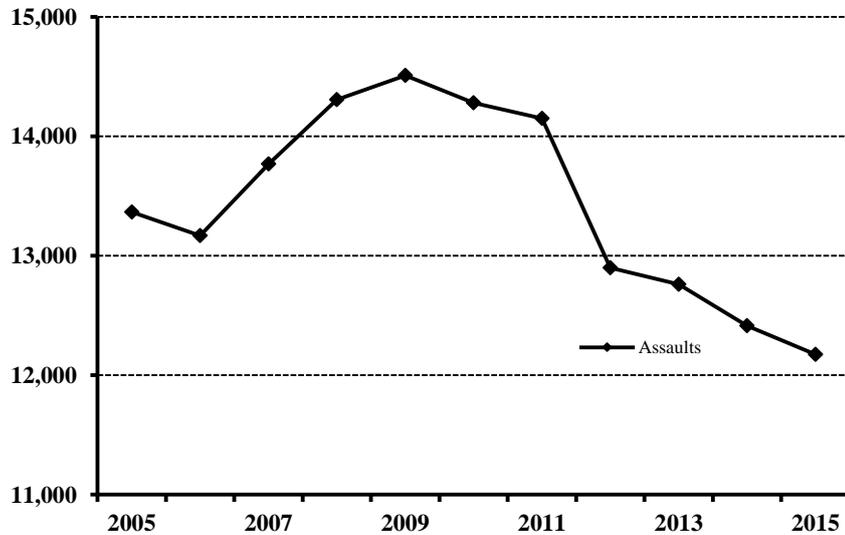
(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

3.2.3 Assaults

(a) In 2015, some 12,173 assaults were reported, representing a decrease of 2% over the figure of 12,414 in 2014. Most of them (97%) were simple assaults (Table 7.1 at Annex I). The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 964 in 2015 from 985 in 2014.

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

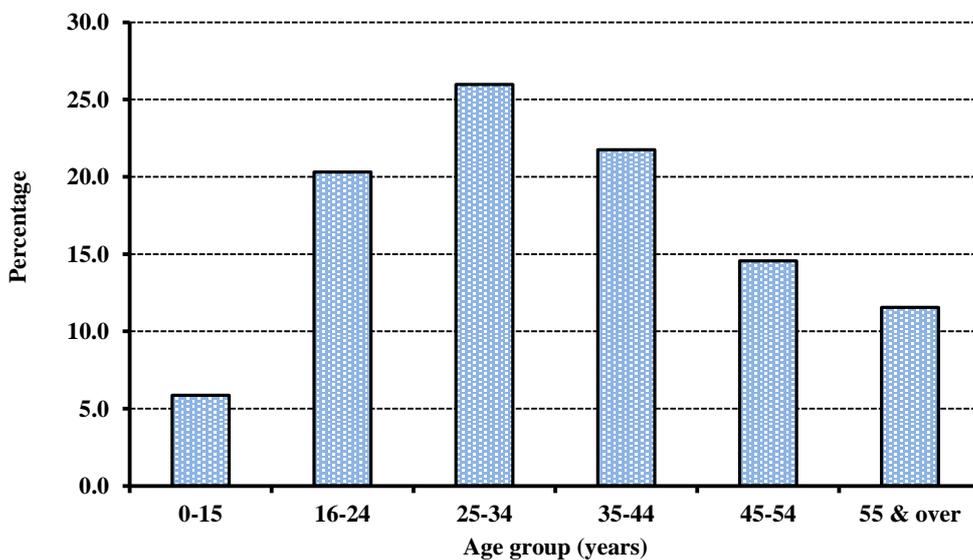
Figure 1.6 - Total Assaults, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



(c) Out of the 12,291 victims of assaults registered in 2015,

- (i) 55% were males;
- (ii) 47% were related to their offenders;
- (iii) 50% were assaulted in private households, 31% in public places (e.g. road, beaches, commercial area, hotel, bungalow, etc) and the remaining 19%, in educational institutions and other places such as workplace, hospital, airport, concert, etc.

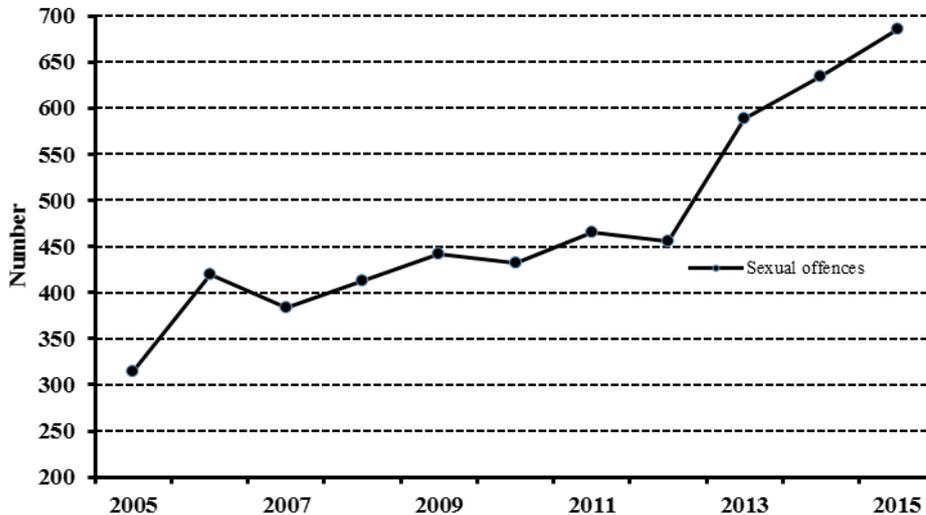
Figure 1.7 - Victims of Assaults by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



3.2.4 Sexual offences

- (a) Sexual offences were on a rising trend since 2005. Between 2014 and 2015, the number of reported sexual offences increased by 8% to 686 from 634.

Figure 1.8 - Total sexual offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



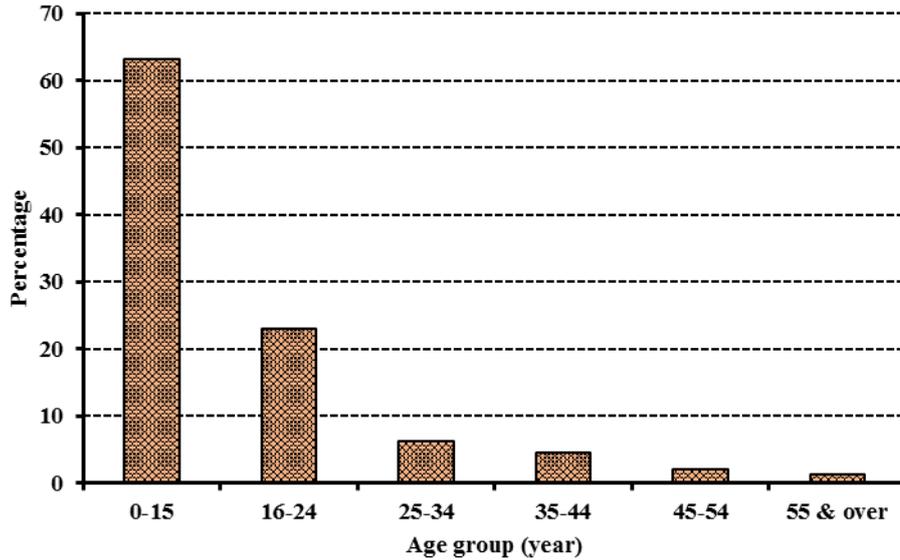
- (b) The high increase in sexual offences was driven by increases of 56% among sexual offences under the Child Protection Act (CPA)¹ and of 12% in ‘attempt upon chastity’. It should be noted that there has also been an increase in the number of offences related to ‘solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose’ from 6 in 2014 to 13 in 2015.
- (c) The rate of sexual offences per 100,000 population was 54 in 2015 compared to 50 in 2014.

A higher proportion of victims of sexual assaults were young females

- (d) From 2014 to 2015, the female victimisation rate for sexual offences rose from 89 to 99 per 100,000 female population.
- (e) The sexual offences resulted in 690 victims, of whom:
- 91% were females;
 - 63% were aged below 16 years;
 - 65% were students;
 - 61% occurred in private households;
 - 22% had family relationship with their offenders.

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

Figure 1.9 - Victims of sexual offences by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



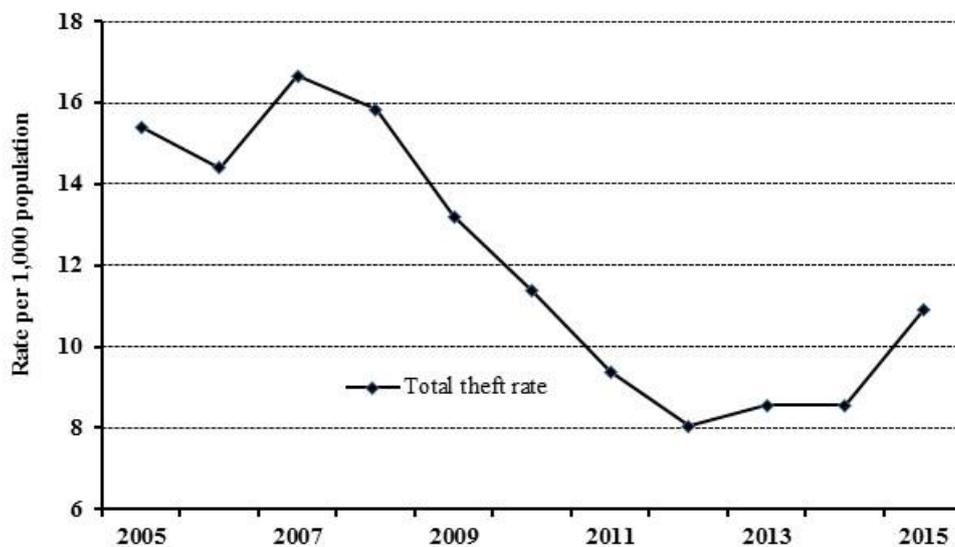
3.2.5 Property offences

(a) There were 17,737 property offences in 2015. These consisted of mainly thefts (77%), followed by damage to property (13%), fraud & dishonesty (5%) and embezzlement (4%). The remaining 1% was offences due to 'receiving and possession of stolen property'.

Property offences went up significantly from 2014 to 2015

(b) From 2014 to 2015, property offences increased by 20% mainly due to a sharp rise of 28% in theft. This was explained by a rise in robbery (+67%), burglary (+42%), automobile theft (+18%) and other theft such as larceny from motor vehicles, larceny of cellular phones, etc. (+23%) (Table 7.1 at Annex I).

Figure 1.10 - Total theft rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



(c) During the period 2005 to 2008, theft rate was relatively high and reached a maximum of 17 per 1,000 population in 2007. Thereafter, a declining trend was noted with a drastic fall of 50% from 2008 to 2012 resulting in a drop in the theft rate from 16 to 8 per 1,000 population. It stabilized at 9 in 2013 and 2014 and then rose to 11 in 2015.

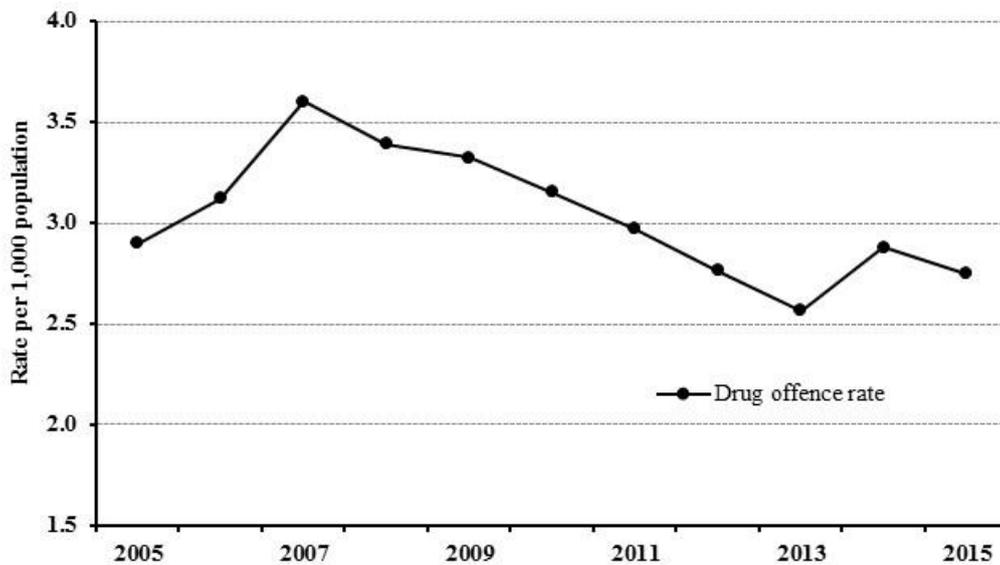
3.2.6 Drug offences

All drugs

Drug offences declined from 2014 to 2015

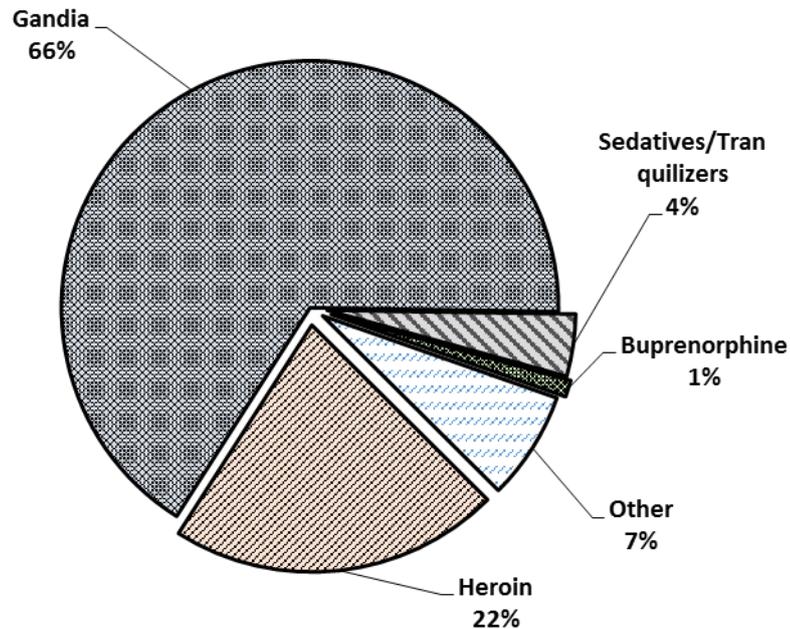
(a) The drug offence rate per 1,000 population, which was 2.9 in 2005, increased and peaked up to 3.6 in 2007. Thereafter, it declined continuously to 2.6 in 2013, rose to 2.9 in 2014 and decreased again to 2.7 in 2015. The overall number of drug offences registered, decreased by 4% to 3,468 in 2015 from 3,631 in 2014.

Figure 1.11 - Drug offence rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015



(b) In 2015, out of the 3,468 drug offences reported, 66% were gandia related offences, 22% heroin related offences, 4% for sedatives/tranquilizers and the remaining 8% for buprenorphine and other type of drugs.

Figure 1.12 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



(c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2015 was about Rs 246 Million.

(d) From 2014 to 2015, among the quantity of drugs seized in kilograms, an increase of 9% was noted for heroin. On the other hand, the quantity of gandia seized declined from 118 kgs to 80 kgs. Similarly, important decreases were also noted in the quantity of drugs seized in terms of pills/tablets for buprenorphine and that of sedatives /tranquilizers.

Table 1.4 - Quantity of drugs seized by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Drug	Units	Quantity	
		2014	2015
Heroin	Kgs	12.0	13.1
Gandia including plants	Kgs	118.2	80.3
Other drugs	Kgs	0.6	5.4
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	1,168	391
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	2,899	1,084

Note: Figures for 2015 are provisional

Importation of drugs

(e) 33 cases for importation of drugs were detected in 2015 compared to 34 in 2014, down by 3% (Table 1.5).

(f) From 2014 to 2015, cases for importation of heroin and gandia increased by 11% to 10 and by 30% to 13 respectively. One case concerning sedatives/tranquilizers was detected in 2015 compared to three cases in 2014. There was no cases for buprenorphine in 2015 against two in 2014 (Table 1.5).

Dealing of drugs

- (g) From 2014 to 2015, cases related to drug dealing more than trebled from 54 to 174. (Table 1.5).
- (h) This increase was due to rises in the cases for dealing in gandia from 38 to 158 and for heroin from 5 to 10. During the same period, cases for dealing in sedatives/tranquilizers fell from 7 to 2 whereas buprenorphine stabilised at 2 (Table 1.5).
- (i) Some 72,300 plants of gandia were uprooted by ADSU in 2015 against 102,000 in 2014.

Table 1.5 - Drug offences reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	2014						2015					
	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total
Importation	9	10	3	2	10	34	10	13	1	-	9	33
Possession	410	1,293	154	40	70	1,967	657	954	128	25	151	1,915
Consumption	39	278	3	4	-	324	62	207	7	8	3	287
Dealing	5	38	7	2	2	54	10	158	2	2	2	174
Cultivation	-	1,104	-	-	-	1,104	-	957	-	-	-	957
Other	9	19	4	7	109	148	7	8	3	3	81	102
Total	472	2,742	171	55	191	3,631	746	2,297	141	38	246	3,468

Possession/consumption of drugs

- (j) In 2015, cases related to possession/consumption of drugs were as follows: gandia (1,161), heroin (719), sedatives/tranquilizers (135) and buprenorphine (33) (Table 1.5).
- (k) From 2014 to 2015, the number of cases linked to possession of heroin increased by 60% to 657. On the contrary, that of gandia, sedatives/tranquilizers and buprenorphine fell respectively by 26% to 954, by 17% to 128 and by 38% to 25 (Table 1.5).

3.2.7 Road traffic offences

Contraventions

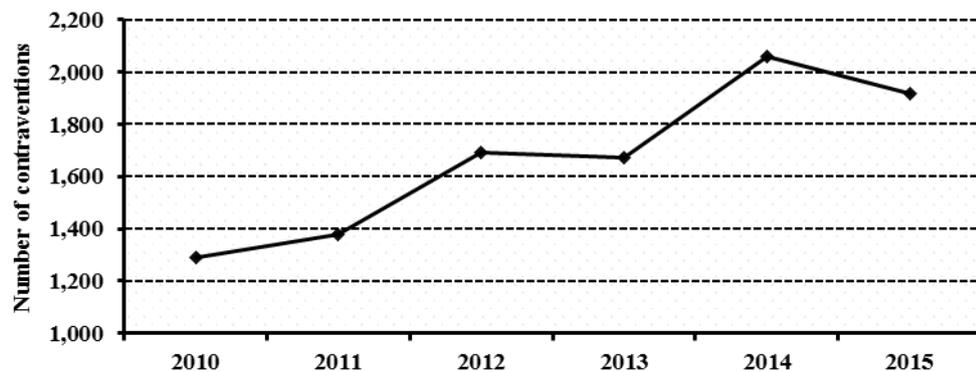
- (a) The number of road traffic contraventions registered decreased by 8% from 224,855 in 2014 to 206,839 in 2015 (Table 7.2 at Annex I).

Fall in the number of contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' and 'driving under the influence of liquor'

- (b) Road traffic contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' more than halved from 96,872 in 2014 to 39,395 in 2015 (Table 7.2 at Annex I). It is to be noted that the figure for 2015 is not strictly comparable to that of 2014 mainly due to the fact that fixed speed cameras were inactive from 1 January 2015 to 5 September 2015.

- (c) The number of contravention for driving under the influence of liquor, which was generally rising since 2010, decreased slightly in 2013. It rose again in 2014 and then fell to 1,919 in 2015. Other offences which decreased were: parking on footpath/pavement (-43%) from 1,507 to 856, parking on double line (-32%) from 2,124 to 1,446 and failing to comply with traffic sign (-19%) from 3,463 to 2,798 (Table 7.2 at Annex I).

Figure 1.13 - Driving under influence of liquor, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



- (d) Conversely, the following offences for contravention increased from 2014 to 2015: failing to wear seat belt whilst driving (+38%), fittings out of order (+34%), motor vehicle licence not affixed (+33%), protective helmet improperly secured (+15%), overtaking on uninterrupted white line (+11%) and making use of cellular phone whilst driving (+4%) (Table 7.2 at Annex I).

Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO)

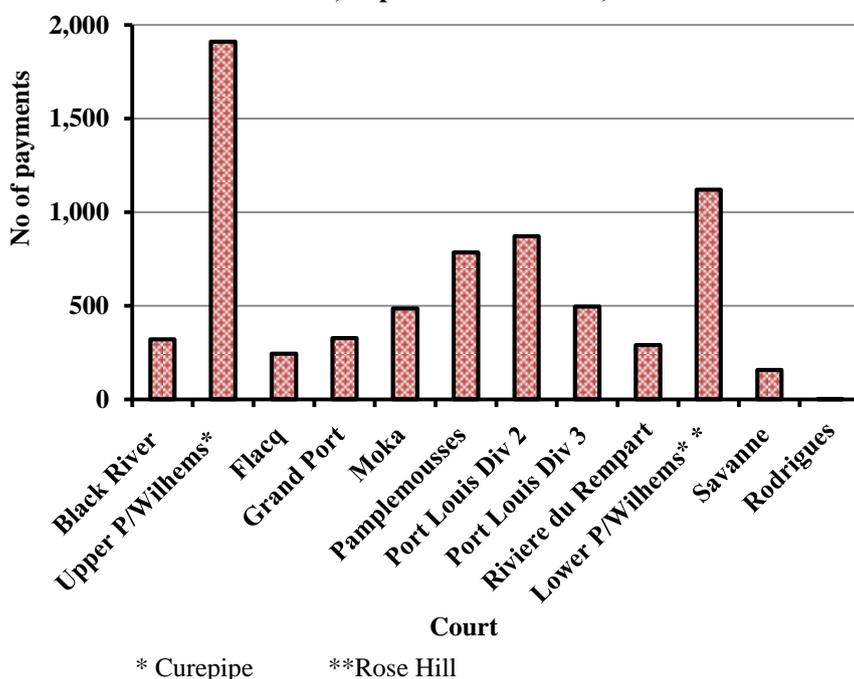
The Road Traffic Act was amended to replace the Penalty Point Management System (PPMS) by the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) system which became operational as from 27 July 2015. The main objectives of the CRTO system are to do away with the penalty points system; and implement a new sanctioning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

- (a) From July to December 2015, some 7,006 payments were effected under CRTO. Almost 3 out of every 4 fines paid were due to exceeding speed limit, of which 84% were due to exceeding speed limit by more than 15 but not more than 25 kilometres per hour. 'Failing to wear a seat belt whilst driving' accounted to 8% of the payments.
- (b) The highest payments effected were at the District Court of Upper Plaine Wilhems (27%) followed by District Court of Lower Plaine Wilhems (16%). The least payments were registered at the Savanne District Court (2%) followed by the Court of Rodrigues (<1%).

Figure 1.14 - Number of payments effected under CRTO by Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



- (c) From July to December 2015, some 6,510 persons were sanctioned for the CRTO. Some 412 drivers (6%) had been convicted for more than one offence, of whom, 14 (3%) had already been convicted for four offences and above (Table 1.6). It is to be noted that no driver has been disqualified for the CRTO as at 31 December 2015.

Table 1.6 - Number of persons convicted by number of Road traffic offences for the CRTO as at 31 December 2015

Number of offences	No. of persons convicted	%
1	6,098	93.7
2	343	5.3
3	55	0.8
4	13	0.2
5	1	-
6 and above	-	-
Total	6,510	100.0

3.3 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.

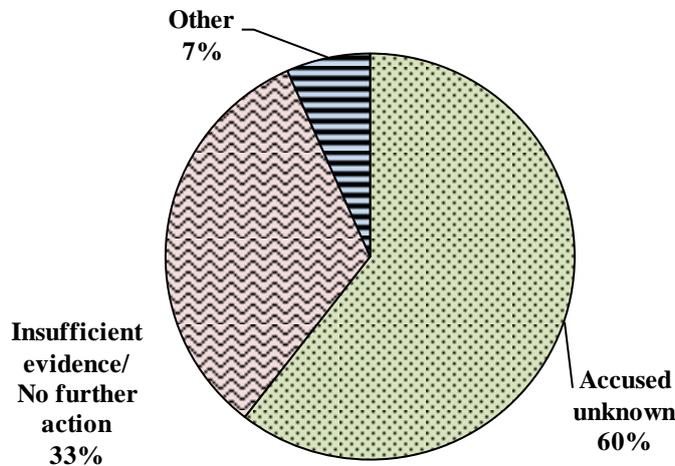
3.3.1 Status of offences

Table 1.7 - Reported offences (excluding contraventions) by status, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 - 2015

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	After investigation		Pending investigation
				Not taken to Court	Taken to Court	
2013	29,292	41,857	71,149	17,966	27,117	26,066
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

In 2015, some 41,240 offences were investigated by the police, of which 24,069 (58%) were taken to court for prosecution (Table 1.7). The remaining 17,171 offences investigated were not taken to court mainly because in 60% of these offences, the accused were unknown and in another 33%, there were insufficient evidence.

Figure 1.15 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



3.3.2 Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned

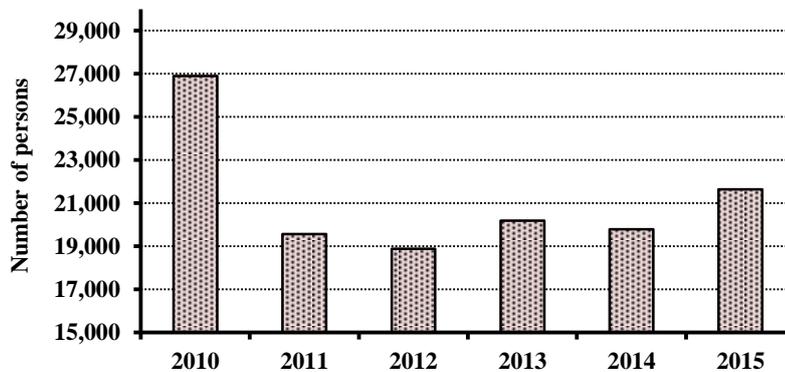
Table 1.8 - Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	2014			2015			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	4,084	142	4,226	4,390	168	4,558	7.9
<i>of which drug offences</i>	560	9	569	583	4	587	3.2
Misdemeanours	15,211	359	15,570	16,809	281	17,090	9.8
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,231	206	1,437	1,457	47	1,504	4.7
Total	19,295	501	19,796	21,199	449	21,648	9.4
<i>Total drug offences</i>	<i>1,791</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>2,040</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>2,091</i>	<i>4.2</i>

Note: Figures exclude contraventions

- (a) The number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned in 2015 increased by 9% to 21,648 from 19,796 in 2014 (Table 1.8). The main reasons were increases in property offences (+11%) and assault & related offences (+4%). It is to be noted that during that period, the number of persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned for intentional homicide committed increased from 38 to 60 (Table 1.9).

Figure 1.16 - Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



- (b) In 2015, of the 21,648 persons whom police suspected, arrested and/or cautioned in the course of criminal investigations, 38% were arrested for property offences¹, 28% for assault and related offences, 10% for drug related offences, 3% for homicide and sexual offences and the rest for offences such as threatening in writing or verbally, involuntary wounds & blows, Computer Misuse and Cybercrime Act, etc. (Table 1.9).

¹ Include fraud & dishonesty, embezzlement and theft (larceny aggravating circumstances, larceny of cellular phones, larceny from motor vehicles, etc)

Table 1.9 - Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences ¹	Number		% change
	2014	2015	
Homicide and related offences	101	112	10.9
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	38	60	
Assault and related offences	5,875	6,096	3.8
<i>of which simple assault</i>	5,640	5,839	
Sexual offences	588	514	-12.6
<i>of which rape</i>	58	42	
Property offences	7,313	8,134	11.2
<i>of which theft</i>	5,870	6,423	
Drug offences	2,006	2,091	4.2
Other offences	3,913	4,701	20.1
Total	19,796	21,648	9.4

¹ Exclude contraventions

3.3.3 Persons prosecuted

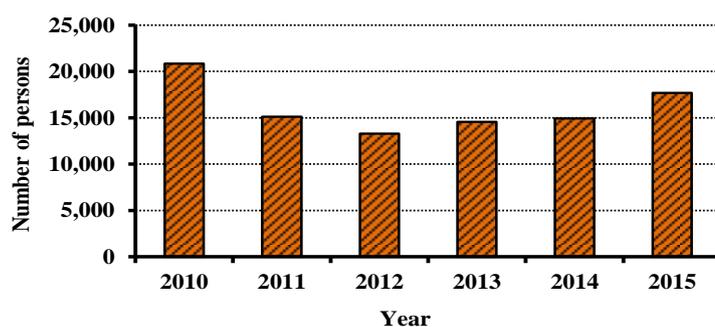
- (a) The number of persons prosecuted increased considerably by 18% to 17,667 in 2015 from 14,912 in 2014, with a rise among adults and a fall among juveniles (Table 1.10).

Table 1.10 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences ¹	2014			2015			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	2,797	129	2,926	3,547	90	3,637	24.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	520	8	528	687	2	689	30.5
Misdemeanours	11,864	122	11,986	13,965	65	14,030	17.1
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,250	11	1,261	1,033	9	1,042	-17.4
Total	14,661	251	14,912	17,512	155	17,667	18.5
Total drug offences	1,770	19	1,789	1,720	11	1,731	-3.2

¹ Exclude contraventions

Figure 1.17 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



- (b) In 2015, out of the 17,667 persons prosecuted, the figures had more than doubled for homicide & related offences from 45 to 94 and for sexual offences from 147 to 372; also, increases of 51% and 32% were noted for thefts and simple assaults respectively. On the other hand, a decrease of 3% was noted for drug offences (Table 1.11).

Table 1.11 - Persons prosecuted according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences ¹	Number		% change
	2014	2015	
Homicide and related offences	45	94	108.9
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	17	21	
Assault and related offences	4,558	5,901	29.4
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,380	5,768	
Sexual offences	147	372	153.1
<i>of which rape</i>	11	14	
Property offences	4,694	6,336	35.0
<i>of which theft</i>	3,633	5,481	
Drug offences	1,789	1,731	-3.2
Other offences	3,679	3,233	-12.1
Total	14,912	17,667	18.5

¹ Exclude contraventions

3.4 Police stations and Police Force

Ratio of Police to Population was 9.6 to 1,000

- (a) The total number of police stations and posts was 112 in 2015.
- (b) The police force includes staff of the Special Mobile Force, National Coast Guard, National Security Service and Police Band. It decreased to 12,179 Officers (11,158 males and 1,021 females) in 2015 from 12,456 Officers (11,408 males and 1,048 females) in 2014. The police to population ratio fell to 9.6 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2015 from 9.9 in 2014.

3.5 Expenditure of the Police Department

7% of the Government expenditure went to the Police Department

From January to June 2015, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was around Rs 4,242 Million and its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 7%.

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

The advice of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) is sought by the Commissioner of Police for serious and complex cases. The state counsel would advise on each case under the supervision of DPP and decide whether a person should be charged with a criminal offence and if so, what that offence should be. The evidence should be sufficient for ‘a realistic prospect of a conviction’ against each suspect on each charge, considering the defence the accused might have and how likely it is going to affect the prospect of conviction. However, a prosecution may not follow in cases where there are not enough evidence.

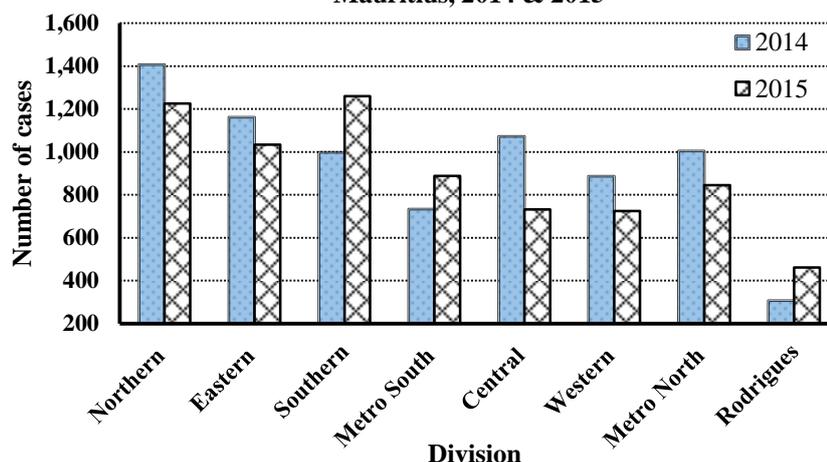
4.1 Cases received at the Office of Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP)

Table 2.1 - Cases referred by Police to Office of Director of Public Prosecutions, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Division	2014		2015		% change
	Number	%	Number	%	
Northern (Pamplemousses & R/Rempart)	1,407	19	1,226	17	-12.9
Eastern (Moka & Flacq)	1,162	15	1,034	14	-11.0
Southern (G/Port & Savanne)	998	13	1,259	18	26.2
Metro South (P/Louis South)	733	10	887	12	21.0
Central (Upper P/Wilhems)	1,072	14	731	10	-31.8
Western (Lower P/Wilhems & B/River)	886	12	724	10	-18.3
Metro North (P/Louis North)	1,004	13	845	12	-15.8
Rodrigues	306	4	461	6	50.7
Total	7,568	100	7,167	100	-5.3
<i>of which Anti-Drug Smuggling Unit (ADSU)</i>	<i>1,773</i>		<i>1,384</i>		<i>-21.9</i>
<i>Central Criminal Investigation Department (CCID)</i>	<i>197</i>		<i>218</i>		<i>10.7</i>
<i>Port Police</i>	<i>39</i>		<i>68</i>		<i>74.4</i>
<i>Airport Police</i>	<i>23</i>		<i>24</i>		<i>4.3</i>

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, the number of serious and complex cases referred by the Police to ODPP decreased by 5% from 7,568 to 7,167, mainly due to a fall of 32% for Central Division (Upper Plaine Wilhems) followed by 18% for Western (Lower Plaine Wilhems & Black River). However, an increase of 26% was noted for Southern (Grand Port & Savanne) from 998 to 1,259 (Table 2.1).
- (b) In 2015, about a quarter of the cases received at the ODPP emanated from Metro North and South, i.e., Port Louis. The highest percentage of the cases came from Southern Division (18%) followed by Northern Division (17%) (Figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1 - Number of cases referred by Police to ODPP, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015



4.2 Cases referred to Court by ODPP

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, the number of cases referred by ODPP to the Intermediate and Supreme Courts increased marginally to 1,477 from 1,468 (Table 2.2). There was a significant increase of 22% in the cases at the Supreme Court whereas a decline of 3% was noted at the Intermediate Court.

Table 2.2 - Number of cases referred to Court by ODPP, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Court	2014	2015	% change
Intermediate Court	1,237	1,195	-3.4
Supreme Court	231	282	22.1
<i>Assizes</i>	39	35	-10.3
<i>Appeal</i>	192	247	28.6
Total	1,468	1,477	0.6

- (b) In 2015, about 19% of the cases were referred by ODPP to the Supreme Court and out of which 12% went to Assizes.

4.3 Staff of ODPP

From 2014 to 2015, the staff of the ODPP, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased from 61 (29 males and 32 females) to 63 (27 males and 36 females).

4.4 Expenditure of ODPP

From January to June 2015, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the ODPP was around Rs 55 Million. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.1%.

5. Judiciary statistics

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

5.1 Criminal cases lodged and disposed of

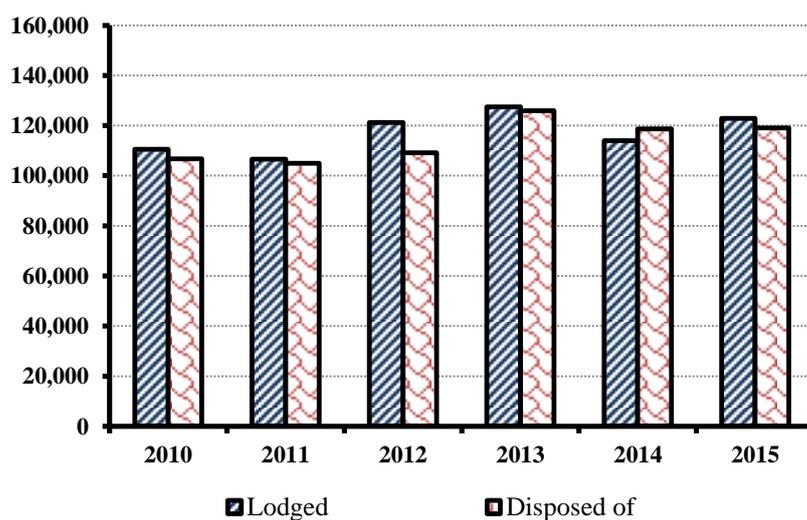
Table 3.1 - Criminal cases in Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Courts	Number							
	2014				2015			
	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
Supreme Court	319	188	266	241	241	198	196	243
Intermediate Court	2,140	1,290	1,220	2,210	2,210	1,277	1,310	2,177
Industrial Court	299	263	347	215	215	218	244	189
District Courts ¹	32,833	107,626	112,418	28,041	28,481	115,814	112,416	31,879
Court of Rodrigues	251	4,665	4,444	472	472	5,353	4,939	886
Island of Mauritius	35,591	109,367	114,251	30,707	31,147	117,507	114,166	34,488
Republic of Mauritius	35,842	114,032	118,695	31,179	31,619	122,860	119,105	35,374

¹Cases pending at the beginning of year 2015 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2015

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, the total number of criminal cases lodged in Court increased by 8% to 122,860. Around 94% of them were lodged in District Courts (Table 3.1).
- (b) Similarly, the number of cases disposed of increased marginally to 119,105, of which 94% were in District Courts (Table 3.1).

Figure 3.1 - Criminal cases lodged and disposed of at Courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



Outstanding cases at Courts higher in 2015

(c) Outstanding cases were also higher at the end of 2015 by 13%, from 31,179 in 2014 to reach 35,374 in 2015. Most of these cases (90%) were at District Courts.

5.2 Convictions

All offences

(a) Some 144,290 criminal offences were disposed of after Court action in 2015. The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 82% of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. The remaining 18% were acquitted or non-adjudicated. A summary of the criminal offences disposed of is at the last page of Annex I.

Table 3.2 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Outcome of judgment	2014			2015		
	Adult	Juvenile ¹	Total ¹	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,097	..	3,097	3,447	..	3,447
Detention at RYC ² & other institutions	..	104	104	..	51	51
Detention at CYC ³	..	23	23	..	32	32
Fine	109,225	187	109,412	111,414	79	111,493
Other ⁴	2,625	87	2,712	2,901	83	2,984
Total	114,947	401	115,348	117,762	245	118,007
<i>of which contraventions</i>	93,205	52	93,257	93,462	18	93,480
Conviction rate⁵ (excluding contraventions)	22.9	3.0	20.7	25.4	1.9	22.8

¹Revised

²Rehabilitation Youth Centre

³Correctional Youth Centre

⁴Includes Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, conditional and absolute discharges

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

.. Not applicable

- (b) From 2014 to 2015, the conviction rate per 1,000 population rose by 2.1 points, from 20.7 to 22.8 (Table 3.2).
- (c) Some 76% of the convictions were for road traffic offences; 5% for property offences; 2% each for assaults and drug offences (Table 3.3).
- (d) The overall convicted offences increased by 2% to 118,007 in 2015 from 115,348 in 2014. This rise was mainly due to increases in sexual offences (+16%), property offences (+6%), drug offences (+4%) and road traffic contraventions (+3%) (Table 3.3).

Homicide offences

- (e) The convictions for homicide offences decreased by 21%, from 109 in 2014 to 86 in 2015, mainly due to a decrease in non-intentional homicide from 93 to 68. On the other hand, a rise of 20% was noted in the convictions for intentional homicide (committed) from 15 to 18, mainly due to an increase in manslaughter. No conviction for attempted intentional homicide was recorded in 2015 against one in 2014 (Table 3.3).

Assaults

- (f) Some 2,937 convictions for assault were pronounced in 2015, representing a drop of 4% over the figure of 3,060 in 2014. Most of them (88%) were simple assaults (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3 - Convictions at the Judiciary according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	Number		% change
	2014 ¹	2015	
Homicide and related offences	109	86	-21.1
Intentional homicide (committed)	15	18	20.0
<i>of which murder</i>	6	4	-33.3
<i>manslaughter</i>	8	13	62.5
Intentional homicide (attempted)	1	-	
Non intentional homicide	93	68	-26.9
Assault & related offences²	3,060	2,937	-4.0
Sexual offences	141	164	16.3
<i>of which rape</i>	9	2	
<i>sodomy</i>	11	11	
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	35	30	
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	60	55	
<i>solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose</i>	9	17	
Property offences	5,354	5,682	6.1
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	731	928	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	198	202	
<i>Theft</i>	3,282	3,451	
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,143	1,101	
of which damages to property	528	520	
receiving and possession of stolen property	604	568	
Drug offences	2,264	2,363	4.4
Road traffic contraventions³	87,726	89,917	2.5
Other contraventions	5,531	3,563	-35.6
Other offences	11,163	13,295	19.1
Total	115,348	118,007	2.3

¹Revised

²'Assault causing effusion of blood' reclassified under 'assault against an agent of Civil Authority'

³Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

Sexual offences

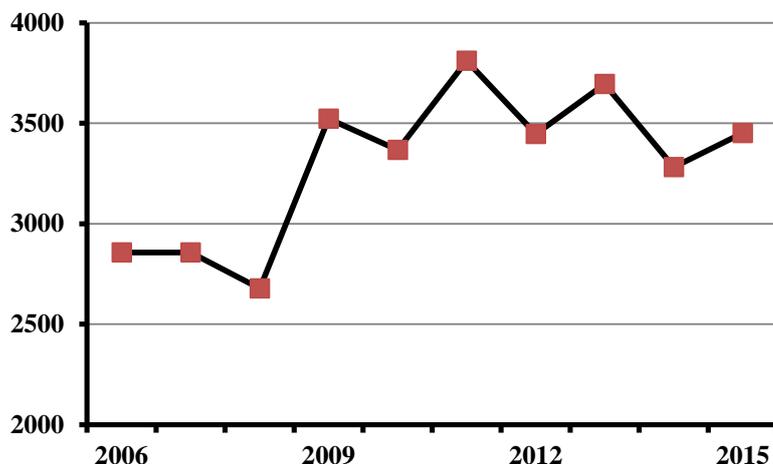
(g) From 2014 to 2015, sexual offence convictions increased by 16% from 141 to 164, mainly due a rise in 'solicits/importunes another person for immoral purpose' from 9 to 17 (Table 3.3).

Property offences

(h) In 2015, there were 5,682 convictions for property offences. Some 61% of them were due to theft, 16% due to fraud & dishonesty, 10% due to receiving & possession of stolen property, 9% due to damages to property and 4% due to embezzlement (Table 3.3).

- (i) Compared to 2014, convictions for property offences in 2015 rose by 6%. This increase was mainly due to rises in fraud and dishonesty (+27%), from 731 to 928 and theft (+5%), from 3,282 to 3,451 (Table 3.3).

Figure 3.2 - Convictions for theft, Republic of Mauritius, 2006 - 2015



5.3 Sentence imposed

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

- (a) Out of the 118,007 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2015, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines (94%) or imprisoned (3%). The remaining 3% were either committed to community service works or issued with probation orders, or discharged either conditionally or absolutely.
- (b) From 2014 to 2015, the number of fines imposed increased by 2%, from 109,412 to 111,493. Similarly, imprisonment rose by 11%, from 3,097 to 3,447 (Table 3.2).

5.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of Court rooms increased from 51 in 2014 to 58 in 2015.
- (b) From 2014 to 2015, the staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased from 393 (206 males and 187 females) to 398 (214 males and 184 females). Among them, there were 70 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge.

5.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

From January to June 2015, the actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 246 Million. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.4%.

6. Prison and detention statistics

Adult detainees are sent to Mauritius Prison Service (MPS). Juvenile detainees are either sent to Correctional Youth Centre (CYC) or to Rehabilitation Youth Centres (RYC) for boys and girls or to Probation home for girls and hostel for boys according to the gravity of the offences committed.

6.1 Imprisonment

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

Table 4.1 - Daily average number of detainees¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Detainee	2014				2015				% change
	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Total
Convicts	1,393	91	8	1,492	1,256	82	3	1,341	-10
Remand and trial	756	44	18	818	730	36	21	787	-4
Total	2,149	135	26	2,310	1,986	118	24	2,128	-8

¹ No prison for female juvenile

(a) In 2015, the daily average prison population was 2,128 detainees (Table 4.1).

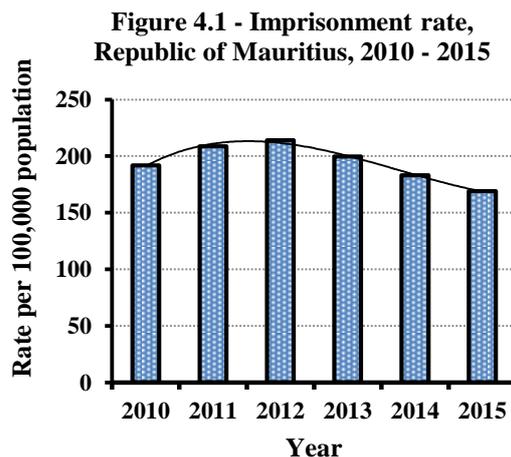
(b) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:

- (i) 63 were convicts and 37 were on remand and awaiting trial;
- (ii) 93 were male adults, 6 were female adults and the rest were male juveniles.

(c) The daily average remand and trial population decreased by 4%, to 787 in 2015 from 818 in 2014.

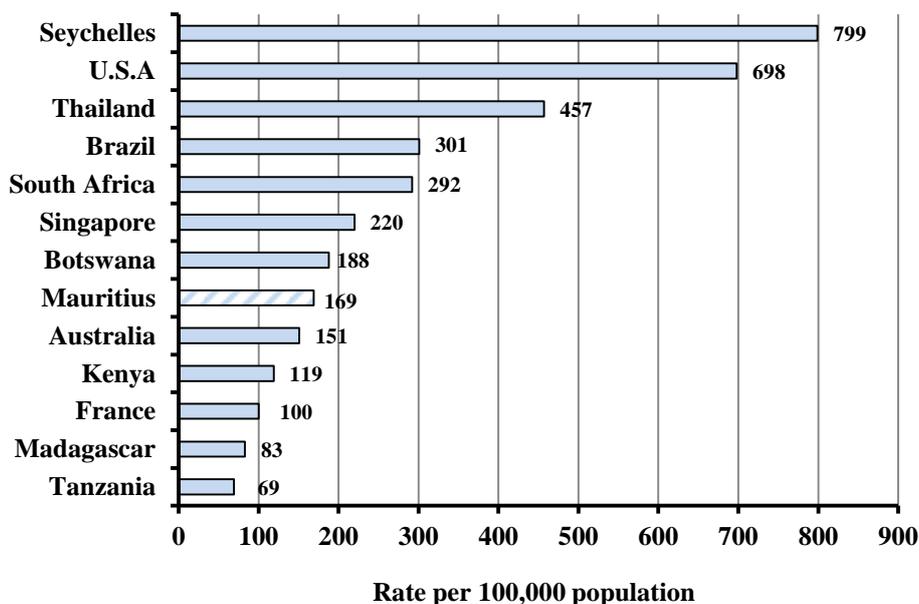
A decreasing imprisonment rate in 2015

(d) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose continuously from 192 in 2010 to reach 214 in 2012 and then, declined gradually to 169 in 2015 (Figure 4.1).



- (e) Latest available statistics (2015) 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 4.2).

Figure 4.2 - Imprisonment rates for selected countries, 2015



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

6.2 Prison occupancy level

Prisons occupancy varies from 66% to 72% with an average of 68%

- (a) In 2015, the twelve prisons of the country had a total capacity of 3,050 detainees but were occupied by an average of 2,080 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 68%. The highest occupancy level reached was 72% and the lowest, 66%. The opening of the Eastern High Security Prison (Melrose) in March 2014 has considerably reduced the continuous overcrowding of prisons during the past years.
- (b) According to international occupancy rates in 2015, countries like Kenya (202%), Madagascar (181%), Brazil (154%), Indonesia (149%), Botswana (91%), Australia (96%) and Singapore (79%) had higher rates than Mauritius (68%). Japan had the same occupancy rate as Mauritius. It is noted that the occupancy rate of Mauritius has considerably improved to 68% in 2015 from 76% in 2014.

6.3 Admission of convicts

6.3.1 Overview on admissions

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

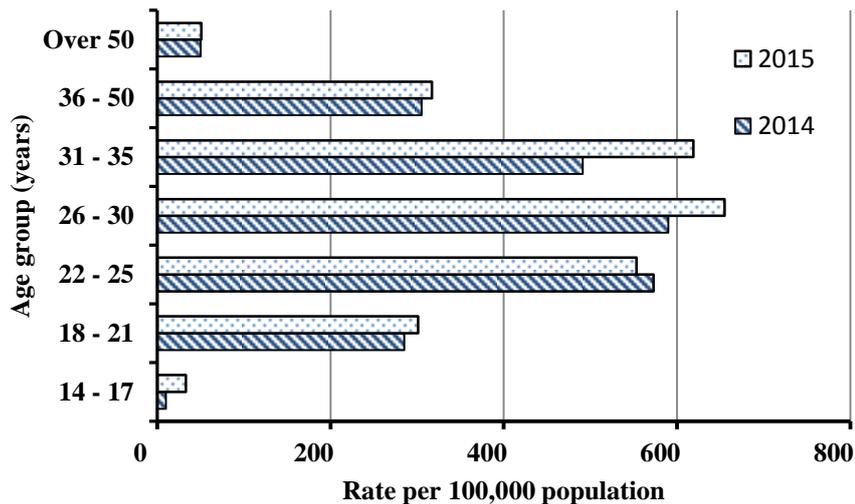
- (a) The number of convicts admitted increased by 9% to 2,907 in 2015 from 2,678 in 2014 (Table 4.2).
- (b) Admission rate per 100,000 population was 281 in 2015. It was 553 for males and 17 for females.
- (c) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2015:
- (i) 97 were males and 3 were females;
 - (ii) 40 were in the age group 26-35 years.
- (d) In 2015, the admission rate peaked at age group 26-30 years, same as in 2014.

Table 4.2 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Age group (years)	2014		2015	
	Number	Rate ¹	Number	Rate ¹
14 - 17	8	10	26	33
18 - 21	228	285	237	301
22 - 25	444	573	438	553
26 - 30	507	590	565	655
31 - 35	495	491	603	619
36 - 50	832	305	862	317
Over 50	164	50	176	51
Total	2,678	261	2,907	281

¹ Rate per 100,000 population

Figure 4.3 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015



6.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, admissions went down mainly for assaults (-19%), drug offences (-13%), sexual offences (-7%) and homicide (-2%) but increased by 16% for property offences (Table 4.3).
- (b) Out of the 2,907 convicts admitted in 2015, the main offences committed were theft (48%), fraud & dishonesty (32%), drug offences (9%), assaults (5%) and sexual offences (1%).

Table 4.3 - Convicts admitted to prison according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	2014	2015	% change
Homicide and related offences	42	41	-2.4
Assault and related offences	179	145	-19.0
Sexual offences	42	39	-7.1
<i>of which rape</i>	2	2	
Property offences	2,000	2,313	15.7
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	839	918	
<i>Theft</i>	1,150	1,388	
<i>Other property offences</i>	11	7	
Drug offences	291	252	-13.4
Other offences	124	117	-5.6
Total	2,678	2,907	8.6

6.3.3 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments

The majority of adult convicts admitted to prisons are re-offenders

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, the adult convicts, who were readmitted to prison, increased by 24% from 1,569 to 1,952, with a sharp rise of 57% in respect of those who were admitted more than once. An adult is a person aged 18 years and above.

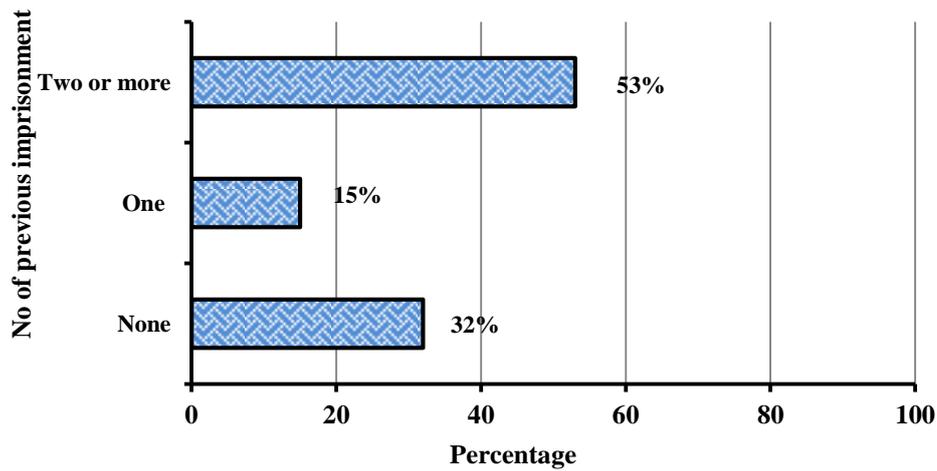
Table 4.4 - Adult convicts admitted to prison by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Number of previous imprisonment	2014			2015			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
None	1,056	45	1,101	891	38	929	-16
One	586	18	604	421	14	435	-28
Two or more	932	33	965	1,480	37	1,517	57
Total	2,574	96	2,670	2,792	89	2,881	8

- (b) Regardless of any observation period, out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2015 (Table 4.4):

- (i) 68 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past.
- (ii) 53 were imprisoned more than once in the past.

Figure 4.4 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



6.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

(a) In 2015, among convicts admitted to prison, 22% were sentenced for less than one month (Table 4.5).

(b) Compared to 2014, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month rose by 24% in 2015. Similarly, those sentenced for 1-3 months increased by 11%.

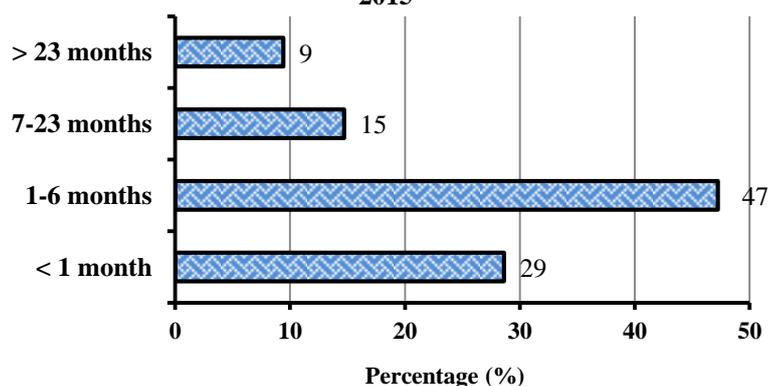
(c) None of the convicts was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2014 and 2015.

Table 4.5 - Convicts admitted to prison by length of sentence¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Length of sentence	2014		2015		% change
	Number	%	Number	%	
< 1 month	512	19	636	22	24
1 - 3 months	654	24	724	25	11
4 - 6 months	264	10	326	11	23
7 - 18 months	184	7	239	8	30
7 - 12 months	124		172		
13 - 18 months	60		67		
19 months to less than 2 years	54	2	88	3	63
Two years and over	223	8	209	7	-6
Undefined (fine defaulters)	787	30	685	24	-13
Total	2,678	100	2,907	100	9

¹ No life sentence in 2014 & 2015

Figure 4.5 - Convicts (excluding fine defaulters) admitted by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



6.3.5 Fine defaulters

(a) 92% of fine defaulters admitted to prisons in 2015 were due to non-payment of fines up to Rs 30,000 or less, out of which 84% were due to non-payment of fine up to Rs 5,000 or less (Table 4.6).

(b) The main offences committed by the fine defaulters were road traffic contraventions (30%), drug offences (18%), property offences (13%) and assaults (9%).

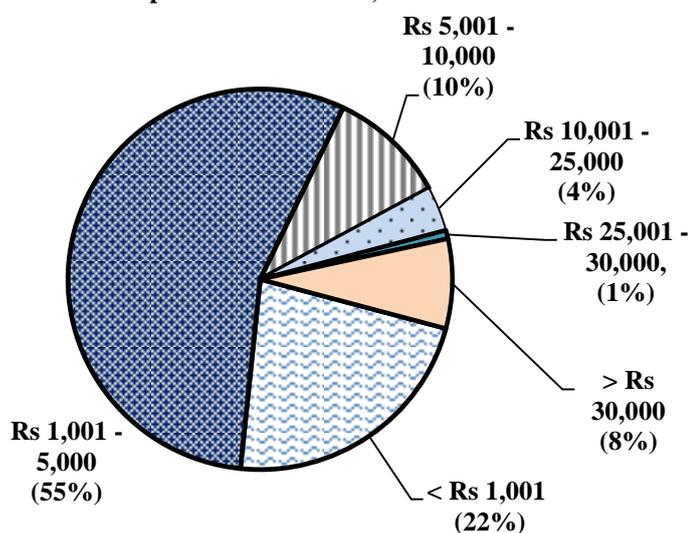
(c) From 2014 to 2015, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison decreased by 13% to 685 from 787.

(d) The admissions due to non-payment of fines of Rs 30,000 or less declined by 14% to 633 in 2015 from 732 in 2014.

Table 4.6 - Fine defaulters admitted to prison by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Amount of fine (Rs)	2014	2015	% change
	Number		
< 1,001	168	154	-8
1,001 - 5,000	441	380	-14
5,001 - 10,000	75	68	-9
10,001 - 20,000	30	22	-27
20,001 - 25,000	10	4	-60
25,001 - 30,000	8	5	-38
30,001 - 60,000	29	20	-31
60,001 & over	26	32	23
Total	787	685	-13

Figure 4.6 - Fine defaulters by amount due, Republic of Mauritius, 2015



6.4 Number of escapes from prison custody

In 2015, there were two escapes from prison compared to three in 2014.

6.5 Detention institutions and staff

6.5.1 Prisons and Staff

- (a) There were 12 prisons in 2015, 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.
- (b) The prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,139 officers (1,054 males and 85 females) for a daily average of 2,128 detainees (2,010 males and 118 females) in 2015.

6.5.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff

- (a) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2015, one for boys and one for girls.
- (b) The RYC staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 46 officers (25 males and 21 females) for a daily average of 40 inmates in 2015.

6.6 Expenditure

6.6.1 Expenditure of the Prison Service

Government spends around Rs 750 daily to maintain a detainee

- (a) From January to June 2015, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Service was around Rs 343 Million. Its share as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.6%.
- (b) An average amount of Rs 750 was spent daily on each detainee in 2015 for the Island of Mauritius. The calculations are based on the recurrent expenditure of the prisons, the social aid granted to the detainees' ward(s) and the value of labour contribution of detainees to the prisons' workshops.

6.6.2 Expenditure of the RYC

From January to June 2015, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the RYC was around Rs 13 Million.

7. Probation statistics

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

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

7.1 Probation orders

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

- (a) 345 persons (270 males and 75 females) were issued with probation orders in 2015, representing a rise of 22% compared to 282 in 2014 (Table 5.1).

Table 5.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offenders	2014			2015			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Adult	180	62	242	224	71	295	21.9
Juvenile	36	4	40	46	4	50	25.0
Total	216	66	282	270	75	345	22.3

- (b) From 2014 to 2015, both the number of adult and juvenile

offenders showed increases from 242 to 295 (22%) and from 40 to 50 (25%) respectively.

- (c) In 2015, males made up the majority (78%) of the offenders.

7.2 Community service orders

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

- (a) The offenders subjected to community service orders decreased by 4%, to 487 in 2015 from 507 in 2014 (Table 5.2).

Table 5.2 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offenders	2014	2015	% change
Male	477	448	-6.1
Female	30	39	30.0
Total	507	487	-3.9

- (b) In 2015, the majority (92%) of the offenders were males.

7.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

- (a) There were 11 probation offices in 2015.
- (b) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2015 was 82 (26 males and 56 females) excluding administrative and supporting staff.

7.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

From January to June 2015, the total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation Service was around Rs 27 Million. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.05%.

8. Juvenile statistics

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.

8.1 Juvenile Offenders

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

Rise in the number of juvenile delinquents

- (a) From 2014 to 2015, the juvenile offenders (excluding contraventions) involved in crime and misdemeanours increased by 5% from 686 to 717, due to rises in sexual offences from 63 to 107 and in assault from 215 to 257. For the same period, a 15% increase in the number of juvenile contravened were noted from 1,001 to 1,155. Out of the 1,155 juvenile offenders for contraventions in 2015, 89% were road traffic contraveners (Table 6.1).

Table 6.1 - Juvenile offences reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

	Number	
	2014	2015
Juvenile offences	1,558	1,846
Juvenile offenders	1,687	1,872
Crime and misdemeanours	686	717
Contraventions	1,001	1,155
<i>of which road traffic</i>	890	1,030
Juvenile delinquency rate ¹	5.8	6.1

¹ Juvenile delinquency rate excludes contraventions

- (b) In 2015, the juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) rose to 6.1 per 1,000 juvenile population from 5.8 in 2014 (Table 6.1).

- (c) As for the past years, in 2015, the rate for boys (10.3) was much higher than for girls (1.8).

Figure 5.1 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions),
Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2015

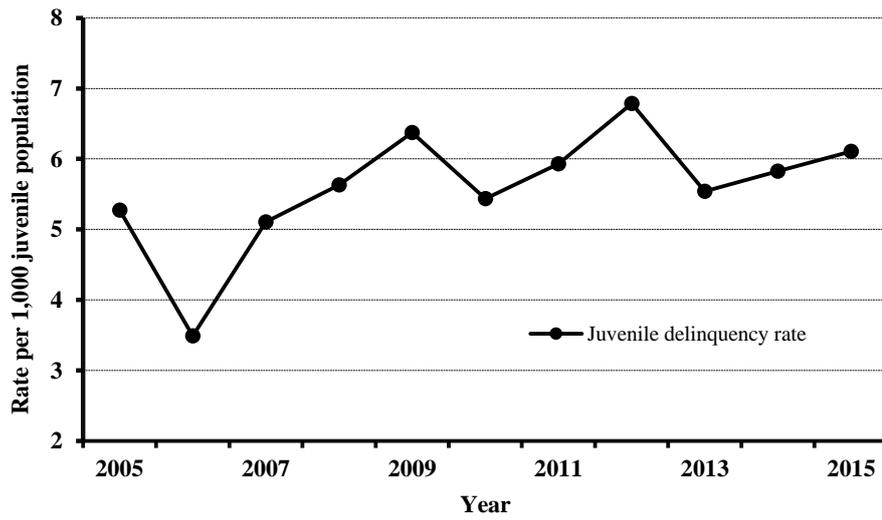
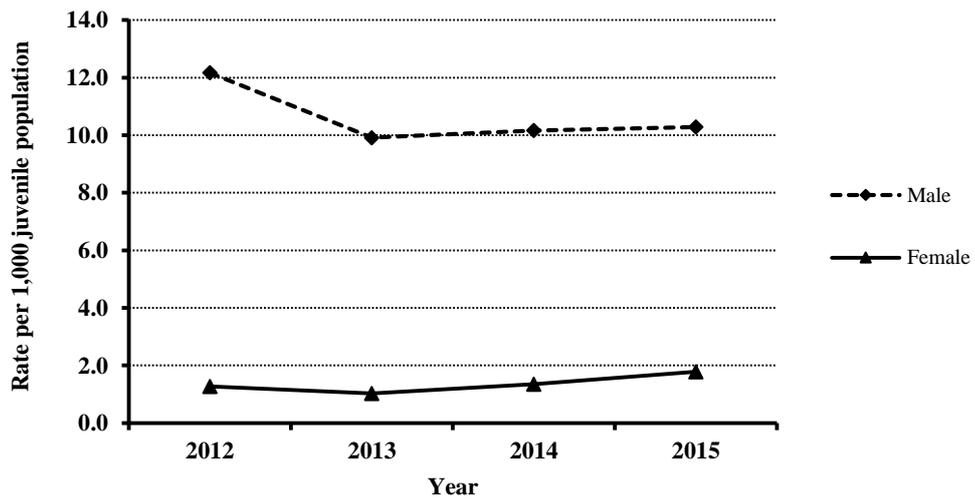


Figure 5.2 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) by sex,
2012 - 2015



8.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person

Table 6.2 - Juvenile victims of selected offences¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	2014			2015		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Homicide	-	1	1	3	2	5
<i>Intentional homicide (murder)</i>	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted murder)</i>	-	1	1	-	-	-
<i>Non intentional homicide (involuntary homicide)</i>	-	-	-	3	1	4
Assault and related offences	624	405	1,029	636	409	1,045
Sexual offences	48	429	477	38	488	526
<i>of which rape</i>	-	20	20	-	13	13
<i>sodomy</i>	20	15	35	9	10	19
<i>causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution</i>	12	108	120	15	161	176
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	-	189	189	-	185	185
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	15	92	107	14	116	130
Other offences	56	60	116	84	75	159
<i>of which abducting Child</i>	1	11	12	6	12	18
<i>abandonment of Child</i>	9	6	15	7	6	13
<i>child ill-treatment</i>	18	15	33	27	23	50
<i>involuntary wounds and blows</i>	15	8	23	21	15	36

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

Homicide

- (a) A victim of intentional homicide committed for murder was reported in 2015 compared to none in 2014, whereas there was no victim of attempted intentional homicide for attempted murder in 2015 compared to a case in 2014. Four victims of involuntary homicide were reported in 2015 compared to none in 2014 (Table 6.2).

Assault and related offences

- (b) The number of assault and related offences stood at 1,045 in 2015. Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. 61% of victims of simple assaults were boys.

Sexual offences

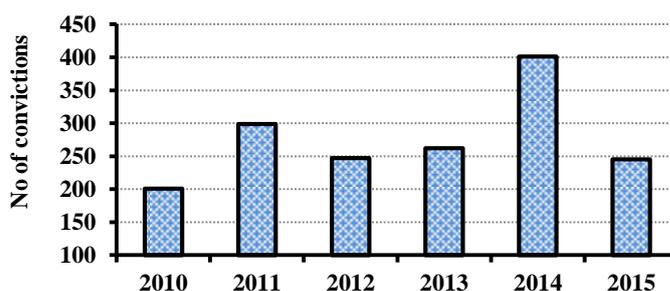
- (c) From 2014 to 2015, victims of sexual offences increased by 10% from 477 to 526, mainly due to a rise in ‘causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’ (+47%). It is to be noted that for the same period, victims of rape decreased from 20 to 13 and those for sodomy from 35 to 19 (Table 6.2).
- (d) 93% of the victims of sexual offences were juvenile females.
- (e) In 2015, among the juvenile victims of sexual offences:
- (i) 13 were victims of rape;
 - (ii) 19 (47% males and 53% females) were victims of sodomy;
 - (iii) 176 (9% males and 91% females) were victims reported under ‘causing child to be

- sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’;
- (iv) 185 juveniles, who were all females, were victims of sexual intercourse with minor under 16; and
- (v) 130 (11% males and 89% females) were victims of ‘attempt upon chastity’.

8.3 Juvenile convictions in Court

- (a) In 2015, the number of convictions, which involved juveniles, stood at 245. Some 32% of the sentences were fines (Table 3.2).
- (b) Contrary to the rise in the adult conviction rate from 2014 to 2015, the juvenile conviction rate per 1,000 population dropped to 1.9 in 2015 from 3.0 in 2014.

Figure 5.3 - Convictions involving juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



8.4 Juvenile detainees

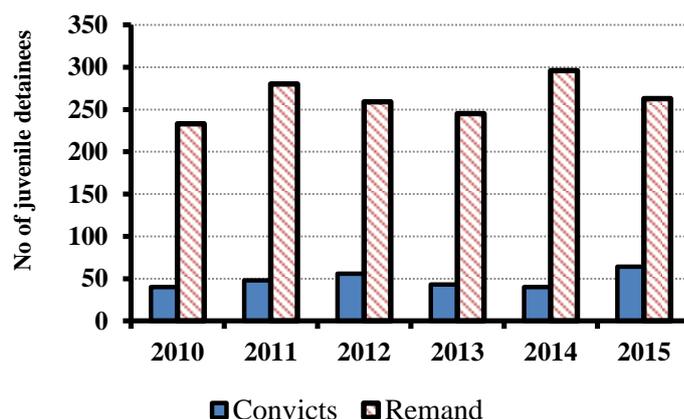
8.4.1 Overview of juvenile detention

Lower and decreasing number of juveniles being sent on remand

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

The conviction rate (CYC & RYC) per 100,000 juveniles was 81 in 2015 compared to 51 in 2014.

Figure 5.4 - Juveniles admitted to CYC and RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 - 2015



8.4.2 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

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

(a) About 73% of the 26 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2015 had committed theft.

(b) From 2014 to 2015, the number of juveniles admitted declined by 25% from 152 to 114.

(c) Compared to 2014, the number of convicts, admitted in 2015, more than trebled from 8 to 26 while those on remand decreased by 39% from 144 to 88.

(d) In 2015, the daily average population of juveniles in CYC was 3 convicts and 21 remands.

Table 6.3 - Juveniles admitted to CYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

	2014	2015	% change
	Number		
Convicts	8	26	225
Assault and related offences	-	-	
Sexual offences	-	2	
Theft	8	19	
Other offences	-	5	
Remand	144	88	-39
Total	152	114	-25

8.4.3 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

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

Table 6.4 - Juveniles admitted to RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

	2014			2015			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Convicts	17	15	32	18	20	38	19
Theft	2	1	3	2	-	2	-33
Child beyond control	11	14	25	15	18	33	32
Other cases	4	-	4	1	2	3	-25
Remand	90	62	152	82	93	175	15
Total	107	77	184	100	113	213	16

- (a) In 2015, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 213 (100 boys and 113 girls), up by 16% from 184 in 2014 (Table 6.4)
- (b) The daily average population of RYC in 2015 was 38 convicts (18 boys and 20 girls) and 175 remands (82 boys and 93 girls).
- (c) 82% of the juveniles admitted in 2015 were on remand.
- (d) Out of the 38 convicts admitted, 33 (87%) concerned cases of child beyond control.

8.4.4 Probation home/hostel

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

- (a) In 2015, a daily average of 10 children beyond control (5 boys and 5 girls) stayed in probation home/hostel compared to 8 in 2014.
- (b) The number of juveniles admitted in probation institutions decreased from 13 in 2014 to 6 in 2015.

8.5 Other juvenile sentencing

- (a) Some 50 juveniles (up from 40 in 2014) were under probation orders in 2015, of whom 46 were boys.
- (b) The number of juveniles ordered to perform community service work was 1 in 2015 compared to 3 in 2014.

9. Notes to Users

9.1 Release of data on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics

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

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.govmu.org>

- Prisons can be accessed at

<http://www.govmu.org/portal/site/prisons/menuitem.703fa58c898ac13ff4a9e75b0bb521ca/>

9.2 Caution to users

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

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

9.3 Enquiries

For further information, contact:

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: (230) 454-2061 ext 6722 (Prison)

: (230) 465-1156 (Probation)

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
August 2016

Table 7.1 - Reported offences according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	Number		% change
	2014	2015	
Homicide and related offences	100	85	-15.0
Intentional homicide (committed)	30	29	
<i>of which murder (including infanticide)</i>	19	19	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	12	12	
Non intentional homicide	58	44	
Assault and related offences	12,414	12,173	-1.9
<i>of which simple assault</i>	12,121	11,865	
Sexual offences	634	686	8.2
<i>of which rape</i>	62	40	
<i>sodomy</i>	55	49	
Property offences	14,765	17,737	20.1
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	977	984	0.7
<i>of which bribery by public official</i>	4	2	
<i>bribery of public official</i>	6	6	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	667	663	-0.6
<i>Theft</i>	10,783	13,767	27.7
Automobile theft	565	666	
Robbery	716	1,198	
Burglary	1,147	1,634	
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	8,355	10,269	
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	6,346	7,630	
<i>Other property offences</i>	2,338	2,323	-0.6
<i>of which damages to property including arson</i>	2,196	2,223	
Drug offences	3,631	3,468	-4.5
Road traffic offences	224,855	206,839	-8.0
Other offences	25,613	24,078	-6.0
<i>of which Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	1,216	1,115	-8.3
Total	282,012	265,066	-6.0

Table 7.2 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	Number		% change
	2014	2015	
Exceeding speed limit	96,872	39,395	-59.3
Driving under influence of liquor	2,059	1,919	-6.8
Driving without due care and attention	1,334	1,442	8.1
Dangerous driving	125	142	13.6
Bicycle contraventions	216	127	-41.2
Failing to comply with traffic sign	3,463	2,798	-19.2
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	1,780	1,764	-0.9
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	1,019	1,135	11.4
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	4,842	6,702	38.4
Protective helmet improperly secured	1,484	1,714	15.5
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	3,989	4,164	4.4
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	10,751	11,651	8.4
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	777	795	2.3
Driving without licence	1,216	1,099	-9.6
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	22,050	23,224	5.3
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,221	1,599	31.0
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	6,637	8,839	33.2
Inoperative insurance policy	536	212	-60.4
Worn out tyre	2,805	3,095	10.3
Allowing oil to drop	414	399	-3.6
Parking on double yellow line	2,124	1,446	-31.9
Parking on prohibited area	1,702	1,704	0.1
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,507	856	-43.2
Fittings out of order	1,624	2,177	34.1
No tail light	756	748	-1.1
Inefficient silencer	2,345	2,438	4.0
Other	51,207	85,255	66.5
Total	224,855	206,839	-8.0

Table 7.3 - Reported number of victims¹ by district and type of selected offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015

Offences											Number
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
Homicides	16	4	4	13	13	8	6	6	7	2	79
Intentional homicide (committed) ²	6	-	-	3	6	2	1	1	2	-	21
Intentional homicide (attempted)	3	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	12
Non intentional homicide	7	4	2	8	5	6	5	4	3	2	46
Assaults	1,717	1,165	1,361	1,512	1,293	1,179	2,288	735	735	306	12,291
<i>of which</i>											
Simple Assaults	1,651	1,144	1,332	1,475	1,259	1,167	2,199	714	719	288	11,948
Sexual offences	138	53	54	67	51	45	150	27	63	42	690
<i>of which</i>											
Rape	7	3	4	2	1	6	9	1	2	5	40
Sodomy	6	3	3	6	5	1	17	3	4	1	49
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with mentally handicapped person; with specified person	49	5	12	10	15	17	40	6	30	12	196
Other offences	136	89	85	115	50	43	124	70	30	17	759
<i>of which</i>											
Involuntary wounds and blows	83	74	67	88	29	34	76	52	21	12	536

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

²Excluding abortion

Table 7.4 - Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Characteristics of victim	2014					2015					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ²			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ²			
	Committed ¹	Attempted		Committed ¹	Attempted						
Sex											
Total	19	14	57	12,486	625	21	12	46	12,291	690	
Male	11	10	49	7,014	56	15	9	37	6,765	59	
Female	8	4	8	5,472	569	6	3	9	5,526	631	
Age group (years)											
0-15	-	1	-	656	392	1	-	2	720	432	
16-24	4	2	5	2,691	135	1	1	4	2,496	157	
25-34	6	-	10	3,350	56	5	2	6	3,191	42	
35-44	-	7	8	2,707	26	4	3	10	2,674	30	
45-54	2	3	8	1,761	8	4	3	3	1,789	14	
55 & over	7	1	26	1,321	8	6	1	21	1,420	8	
Not available	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	
Activity Status											
Employed	5	11	25	7,034	76	7	9	20	7,053	69	
Student	-	1	1	1,011	397	1	-	2	1,042	446	
Housewife	-	-	-	207	4	-	-	-	154	1	
Retired	3	1	16	655	4	5	1	17	714	5	
Disabled	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	
Other	11	1	13	3,579	142	8	1	7	3,328	162	
Not available	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	7	
Relationship to offender											
Spouse	4	2	1	2,596	21	3	2	-	2,546	23	
Father/mother	1	-	-	432	-	2	-	2	498	2	
Child	-	2	-	277	34	-	-	-	293	37	
Other relative	2	2	-	2,375	86	4	1	-	2,388	89	
Not related	12	8	56	6,806	484	12	9	44	6,566	539	
Location of incident											
Private household	7	6	1	6,210	409	11	5	4	6,092	424	
Educational institution	-	-	-	145	11	-	-	-	141	12	
Commercial area	-	-	-	309	7	-	-	-	267	4	
Hotel/Bungalow	-	-	-	33	14	-	-	-	44	16	
Public road	5	5	55	3,682	44	5	5	39	3,434	63	
Public beach	-	1	-	67	17	-	-	-	97	16	
Other Places	7	2	1	2,040	123	5	2	3	2,216	155	
Area type											
Urban	5	5	16	4,035	268	7	3	12	4,005	288	
Rural	12	9	35	8,159	331	14	9	32	7,980	360	
Rodrigues	2	-	6	292	26	-	-	2	306	42	

¹ Excluding abortion

² Non intentional homicides

Table 7.5 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

Offences	Number		% change
	2014	2015	
Homicide and related offences	4	1	-75.0
<i>Intentional homicide(committed)</i>	2	1	
<i>Intentional homicide(attempted)</i>	-	-	
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	2	-	
Assault and related offences	215	257	19.5
<i>of which simple assault</i>	209	237	
Sexual offences	63	107	69.8
<i>of which rape</i>	1	1	
Property offences	198	147	-25.8
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	7	3	
<i>Theft</i>	178	130	
<i>Other property offences</i>	13	14	
Drug offences	43	52	20.9
Road traffic contraventions	890	1,030	15.7
Other offences	274	278	
Total	1,687	1,872	11.0

Table 7.6 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2015

	2014					2015				
	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	540	14	-	-	554	666	16	-	-	682
Crimes ¹	136	4	-	-	140	161	4	-	-	165
<i>of which drug offences</i>	8	0	-	-	8	4	-	-	-	4
Misdemeanours ¹	404	10	-	-	414	505	12	-	-	517
<i>of which drug offences</i>	33	2	-	-	35	48	-	-	-	48
Contraventions involving Juveniles²	982	22	-	-	1,004	1,074	90	-	-	1,164
Juvenile offenders	671	15	608	78	686	703	14	614	103	717
Crimes ¹	166	5	154	17	171	187	4	170	21	191
<i>of which drug offences</i>	8	0	8	0	8	4	-	4	-	4
Misdemeanours ¹	505	10	454	61	515	516	10	444	82	526
<i>of which drug offences</i>	33	2	34	1	35	48	-	47	1	48
Contraventions²	979	22	992	9	1,001	1,071	84	1,133	22	1,155
Juvenile delinquency rate³	5.9	3.2	10.2	1.3	5.8	6.2	2.9	10.3	1.8	6.1

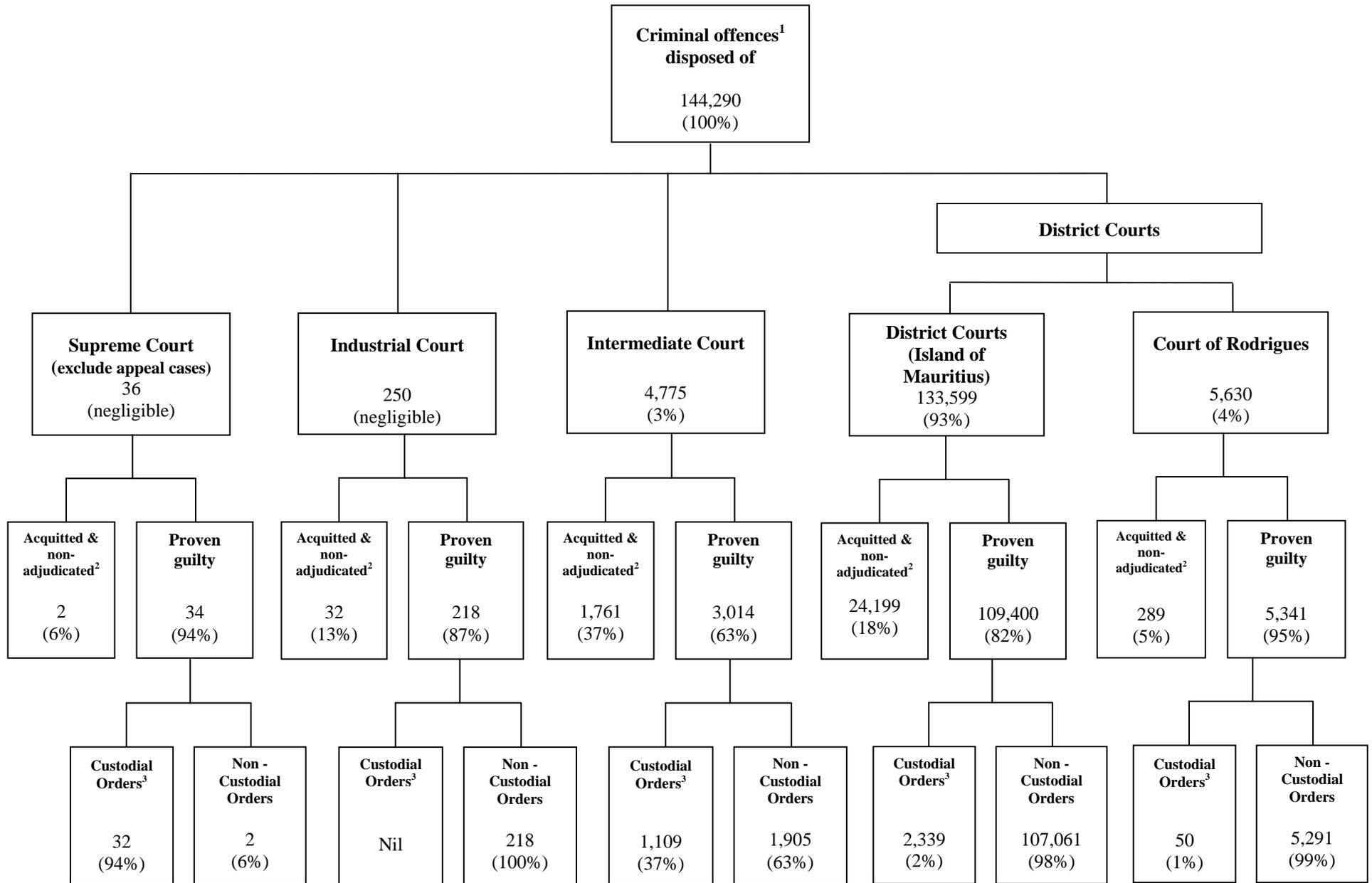
¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

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

² Excludes contraventions established by camera

- Not applicable

Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2015

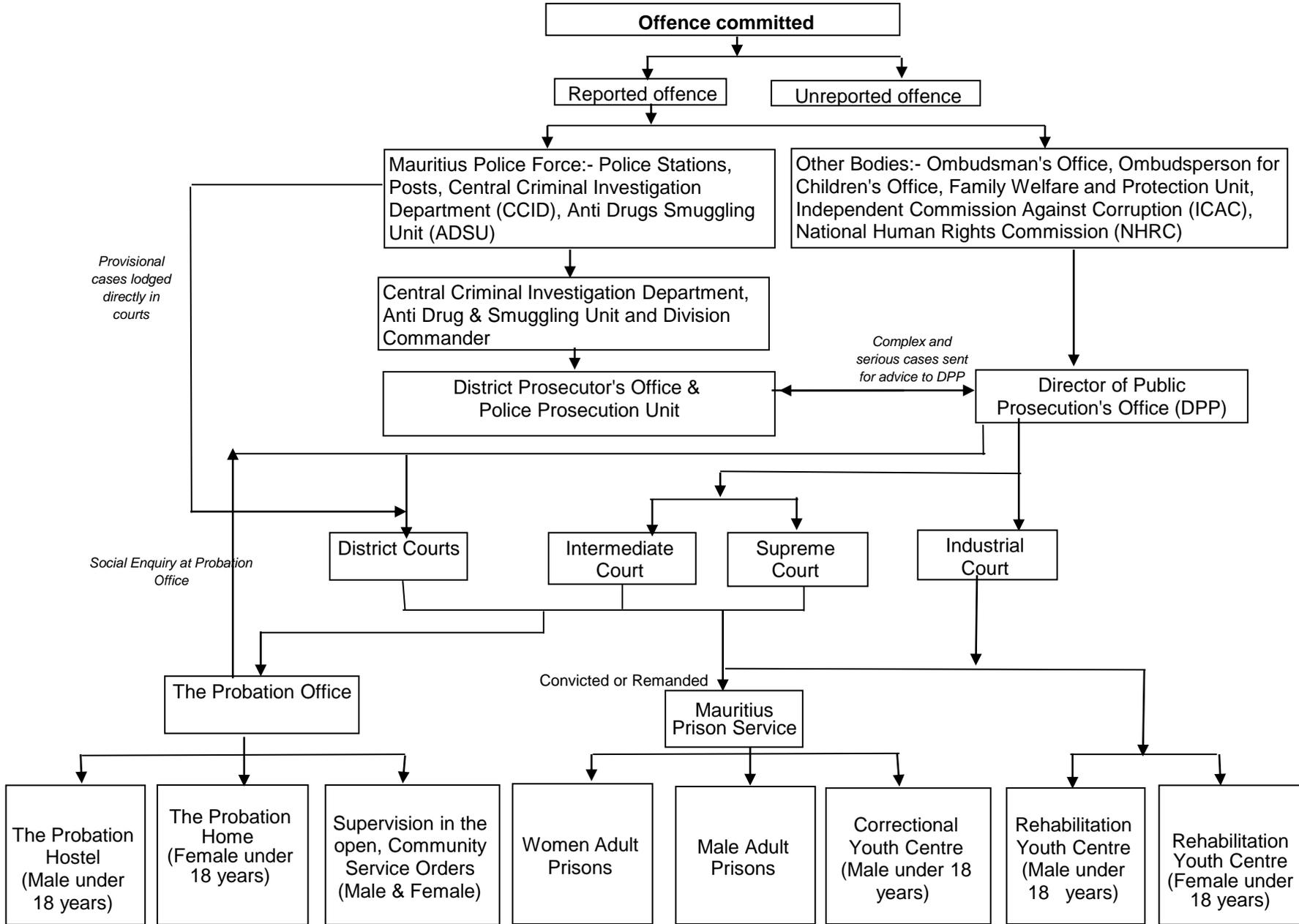


¹ An offence may involve one or more persons

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

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

The National Criminal Chart, Republic of Mauritius



GLOSSARY

1. **Absolute discharge** is complete and unconditional release.
2. **Admission rate** is defined as the number of people admitted to prison in a given year per 100,000 mid-year population.
3. **Assault** is defined as physical attack against the body of another person.
4. **Acquitted** means dismissed.
5. **Burglary** is defined as unlawful entry into someone else's premises with the intention to commit a theft.
6. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid community work.
7. **Conditional discharge** is a sentence whereby an offender is released under certain conditions, e.g., regular reporting to police stations for a specified period of time.
8. **Contraventions (least serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine not exceeding 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. It includes sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act and dealing in obscene matters.
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.