

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2016
(Police, Prosecutions, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)

1. Introduction

This is the tenth issue of the Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2016 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.

To ensure its earlier release this year, the ESI has been shortened. More detailed statistics would be released in September 2017 through the “Digest of Crime, Justice & Security statistics”.

2. Summary Statistics

Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Key figures	2015	2016
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	35.2	36.3
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population (committed)	2.3	2.6
<i>of which murder</i>	1.5	1.5
Property offence rate per 1,000 population	14.0	14.9
Drug offence rate per 1,000 population	2.7	2.7
Road traffic contravention rate per 1,000 population	163.8	184.3
Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 population	6.1	6.4
Conviction rate ¹ pronounced in court per 1,000 population (excluding contraventions)	22.8	22.7
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population	168.5	176.7
Average prison occupancy level ² (%)	69.4	71.4

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

² Prison population as a percentage of the prison capacity (number of beds)

3. Police Statistics

3.1 Offences reported to the police

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

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

Offence rate per 1,000 population by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Offences	2015	2016
Crimes ¹	4.7	4.8
Misdemeanours ¹	30.6	31.4
Offence rate (excl.contraventions)	35.2	36.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2.7	2.7
Contraventions	174.7	195.3

¹ Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

3.2 Reported offences according to United Nations classifications (Annex I - Tables 2 & 6)

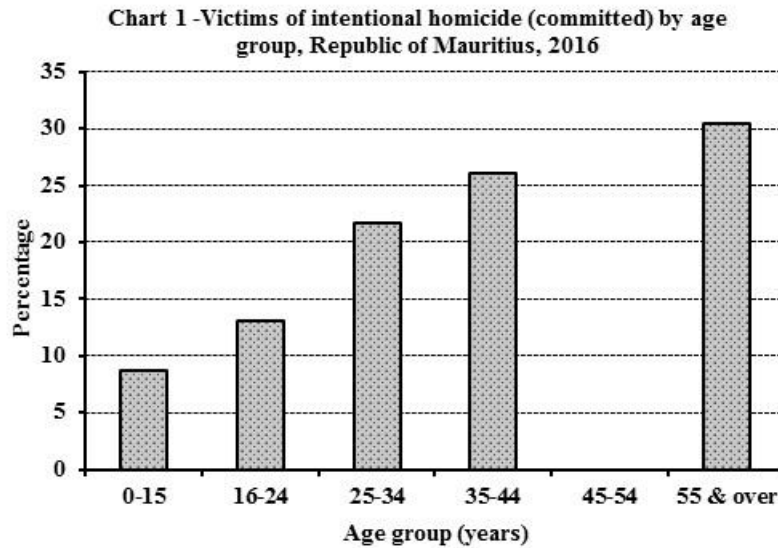
3.2.1 Homicide

More than half of intentional homicides were committed in private households

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the number of homicide and related offences decreased by 6% from 85 to 80, mainly due to a fall in attempted intentional homicide from 12 to 9 and non-intentional homicide from 44 to 38. In contrast, the number of committed intentional homicide increased from 29 to 33 during the same period and its rate per

100,000 population rose from 2.3 to 2.6.

- (ii) In 2016, about 57% of the victims of intentional homicides committed (excluding abortion) were males (Table 6). 30% of the victims were aged 45 years & over and another 48% between 25 and 44 years (Chart 1). It is to be noted that some 61% were killed in private households and of which 26% were related to their offenders.



3.2.2 Assaults

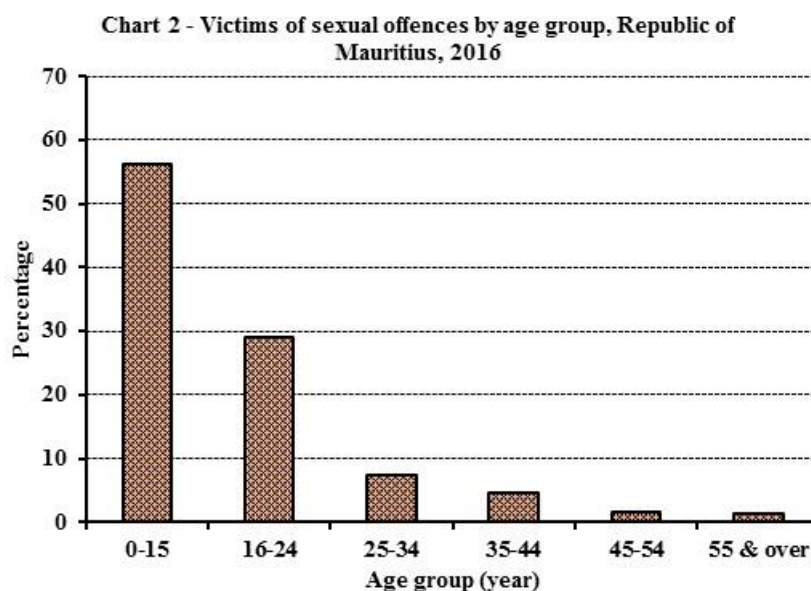
Around half of victims were related to their offenders in 2016

- (i) In 2016, some 11,741 assaults and related offences were reported, representing a decrease of 4% over the figure of 12,173 in 2015. The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 929 in 2016, from 964 in 2015 (Table 2).
- (ii) About 53% of the 11,773 victims of assaults registered in 2016 were males and 48% were related to their offenders. Some 53% were assaulted in private households, 30% in public places and the remaining 17% in educational institutions and other places such as workplace, hospital, airport, concert, etc (Table 6).

3.2.3 Sexual offences

The majority of victims of sexual assaults were young females

- (i) Between 2015 and 2016, the number of reported sexual offences decreased by 1%, from 686 to 678 and the rate per 100,000 population remained at around 54 (Table 2).
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, the female victimisation rate for sexual offences fell from 99 to 94 per 100,000 female population. Among the 670 victims of sexual offences, some 89% were females, 56% were aged below 16 years (Chart 2), 60% were students, 20% had family relationship with their offenders and 60% occurred in private households (Table 6).



3.2.4 Property offences

Property offences went up between 2015 and 2016

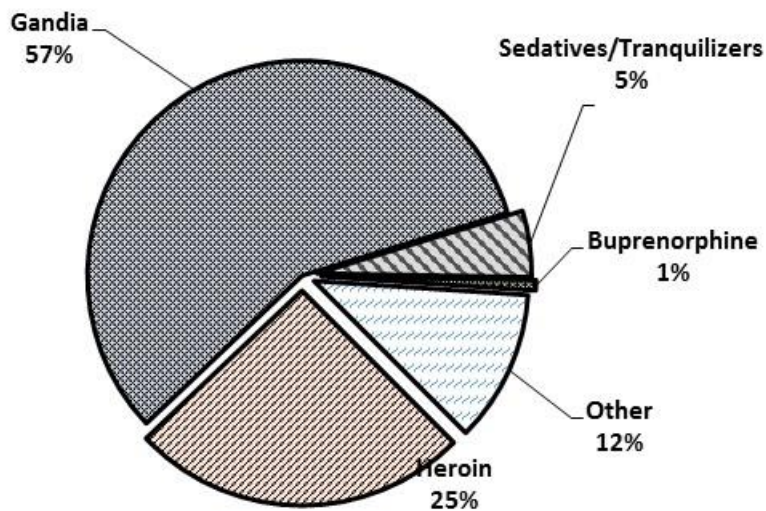
From 2015 to 2016, property offences increased by 6% from 17,737 to 18,885, mainly due to a rise of 8% in theft (Table 2). Consequently, the theft rate per 1,000 population increased from 11 to 12.

3.2.5 Drug offences

Drug offences declined between 2015 and 2016

- (i) From 2015 to 2016, the number of drug offences registered decreased by 3% from 3,468 to 3,370, resulting in a stabilization in the drug offence rate per 1,000 population at 2.7 (Table 2).
- (ii) In 2016, out of the 3,370 drug offences reported, 57% were gandia related offences, 25% heroin related offences, 5% for sedatives/tranquilizers and 1% for buprenorphine. The remaining 12% represented other type of drugs which included mainly synthetic cannabinoid, methadone and hashish.

Chart 3 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2016



(iii) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2016 was about Rs 328 Million.

(iv) Some 72,100 plants of gandia were uprooted by ADSU in 2016 against 72,300 in 2015.

3.2.6 Road traffic offences

3.2.6.1 Contraventions (Annex I - Table 2)

Road traffic contraventions increased significantly

- (i) The number of road traffic contraventions registered increased by 13%, from 206,839 in 2015 to 232,862 in 2016.
- (ii) From 2015 to 2016, road traffic contraventions for ‘exceeding speed limit’ increased from 58,473 to 86,951. It is to be noted that the figure for 2016 is strictly not comparable to that of 2015 mainly due to the fact that fixed speed cameras were inactive from 1 January 2015 to 5 September 2015.
- (iii) Following the same trend, the number of contraventions for ‘making use of cellular phone whilst driving’ and ‘failing to wear seat belt whilst driving’ rose respectively by 48% from 4,164 to 6,146 and by 27% from 6,702 to 8,539.
- (iv) The number of contravention for ‘driving motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit’ also rose by 3%, from 1,919 in 2015 to 1,977 in 2016.
- (v) Conversely, the following offences for contravention decreased from 2015 to 2016: protective helmet improperly secured (-13%) and driving without licence (-8%).

3.2.6.2 Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO)

- (i) From January to December 2016, some 56% of fines paid were due to exceeding speed limit.
- (ii) From January to December 2016, some 20,247 persons were sanctioned for the CRTO. Some 4,320 drivers (21%) had been convicted for more than one offence, of whom, 258 (6%) had already been convicted for four offences and above.
- (iii) A competent driver has been disqualified for the CRTO from January to December 2016.

3.3 Investigation and prosecution

3.3.1 Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned (Annex I - Table 3)

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

3.3.2 Persons prosecuted (Annex I - Table 4)

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

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

- (i) In 2016, the total number of cases referred by the Police for advice to ODPP amounted to 11,994. Among which, 6,014 were cases referred to ODPP for initial advice, after enquiry, based on their seriousness, complexity and special nature, i.e, parties involved including civil servants and minors, government property involved, etc.
- (ii) The number of cases referred by ODPP to the Intermediate and Supreme Courts dropped by 4% to 1,419 in 2016, from 1,477 in 2015.
- (iii) In 2016, 46 cases were lodged by the ODPP before the Assizes. 215 criminal appeals were conducted by the ODPP before the Supreme Court.

5. Judiciary statistics

5.1 Civil and Criminal cases (Annex I - Table 7)

There has been a rise in divorce cases lodged

5.1.1 Lodged

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

5.1.2 Disposed of

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

5.1.3 Outstanding

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

5.2 Convictions

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

- (i) Some 145,143 criminal offences were disposed of after Court action in 2016. The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 77% (112,453) of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. The remaining 23% (32,690) were acquitted or non-adjudicated.
- (ii) In 2016, 75% of the convicted offences were due to road traffic offences, 6% due to property offences and 2% each due to assaults and drug offences.
- (iii) From 2015 to 2016, the conviction rate per 1,000 population declined marginally, from 22.8 to 22.7 (Annex I - Table 8).
- (iv) From 2015 to 2016, the overall convicted offences decreased by 5% from 118,007 to 112,453, mainly due to decreases in road traffic contraventions from 89,917 to 84,449 and in assault and related offences from 2,955 to 2,665 (Annex I - Table 8).

5.3 Convicted offences according to United Nations classifications (Annex I - Table 8)

5.3.1 Homicide

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

5.3.2 Assaults

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

5.3.3 Sexual offences

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

5.3.4 Property offences

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

5.4 Sentence imposed (Annex I - Table 8)

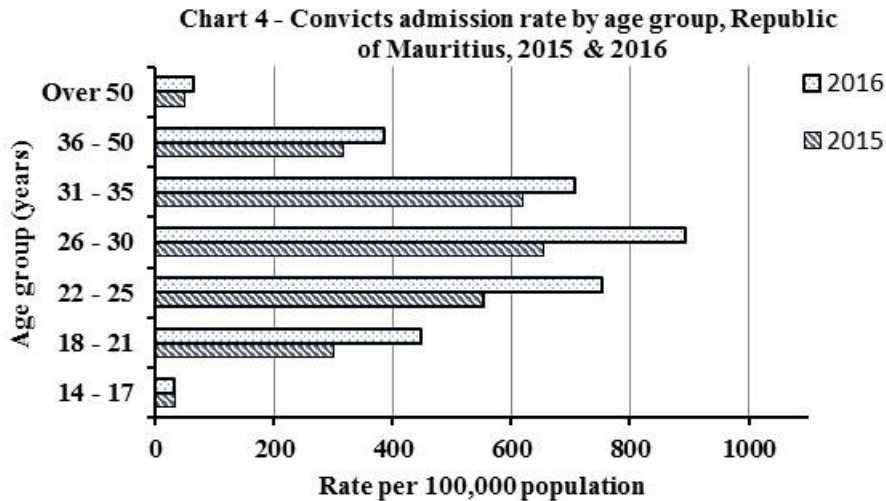
- (i) Out of the 112,453 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2016, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines (93%) or imprisoned (4%). The remaining 3% were either committed to community service works or issued with probation orders, or discharged either conditionally or absolutely.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

6. Prison and detention statistics

The majority of adult convicts admitted were re-offenders

- (i) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
 - (a) 61 were convicts and 39 were on remand and awaiting trial;
 - (b) 95 were male adults, 4 were female adults and the rest were male and female juveniles.
- (ii) The daily average remand and trial population increased by 11%, to 872 in 2016 from 787 in 2015.
- (iii) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose to 177 in 2016 from 169 in 2015.
- (iv) In 2016, the average prison occupancy level was 71%, with the highest occupancy level being 75% and the lowest, 66%. From 2015 to 2016, the occupancy rate of Mauritius has increased from 69% to 71%.
- (v) The number of convicts admitted increased by 27%, to 3,698 in 2016 from 2,907 in 2015 (Annex I - Table 10).

- (vi) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2016 (Annex I - Table 10):
 - (a) 97 were males and 3 were females;
 - (b) 39 were in the age group 26-35 years.
- (vii) In 2016, the admission rate peaked at the age group 26-30, same as in 2015 (Chart 4).



- (viii) Out of the 3,698 convicts admitted in 2016, the offences committed were theft (46%), drug offences (9%), assaults (5%), sexual offences and fraud & dishonesty, each 2%.
- (ix) From 2015 to 2016, the increase in the number of admissions were mainly due to rises in admissions for property offences (from 1,415 to 1,841) and drug offences (from 252 to 334) (Annex I - Table 11).
- (x) The adult convicts, who were readmitted to prison, increased by 26%, from 1,952 in 2015 to 2,452 in 2016 (Annex I - Table 9). Regardless of any observation period, out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2016:
 - (a) 67 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past;
 - (b) 51 were imprisoned more than once in the past.
- (xi) Compared to 2015, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month rose by 17% in 2016 and similarly, those sentenced for 1-3 months increased by 16% (Annex I - Table 11). A convict was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2016 compared to none in 2015.
- (xii) From 2015 to 2016, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison increased by 59%, from 685 to 1,091 (Annex I - Table 12). The admissions due to non-payment of fines of Rs 30,000 or less also rose by 61% to 1,018 in 2016 from 633 in 2015.
- (xiii) The main offences committed by fine defaulters were road traffic contraventions (22%), property offences (18%), drug offences (17%), and assaults (10%).
- (xiv) There was no escape from prison in 2016 compared to two in 2015.

- (xv) An average amount of Rs 775 was spent daily on each detainee in 2016 in the Island of Mauritius.

7. Probation statistics

Offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 15%

- (i) In 2016, 365 probation orders were issued (292 for males and 73 for females) representing a rise of 6% compared to 345 (270 for males and 75 for females) in 2015. The number of offenders decreased by 6% from 345 (295 adults and 50 juveniles) in 2015 to 326 (283 adults and 43 juveniles) in 2016.
- (ii) The offenders subjected to community service orders increased by 15%, to 558 in 2016 from 487 in 2015. In 2016, the majority (92%) of the offenders were males.

8. Juvenile statistics

8.1 Juvenile offenders (Annex I - Table 5)

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

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

8.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person (Annex I - Table 6)

8.2.1 Homicide

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

8.2.2 Assault and related offences

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

8.2.3 Sexual offences

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

8.3 Juvenile convictions in Court (Annex I - Table 8)

There has been a marginal rise in juvenile conviction rate

- (i) In 2016, the number of convictions, which involved juveniles, stood at 263 compared to 245 in 2015. Around 37% of the sentences were fines while another 30% were detained in 'RYC and other institutions' and 'CYC'.
- (ii) The juvenile conviction rate per 1,000 population rose marginally to 2.0 in 2016 from 1.9 in 2015.

8.4 Juvenile detainees (Annex I - Table 9)

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

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

8.4.1 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

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

8.4.2 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

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

8.4.3 Probation home/hostel

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

8.5 Other juvenile sentencing

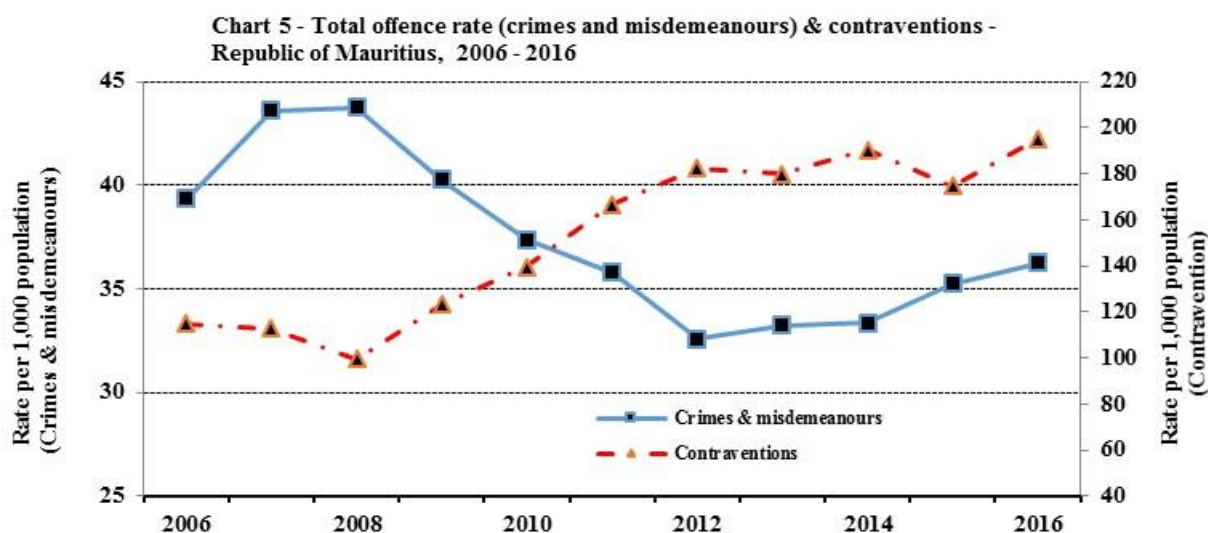
- (i) Some 43 juveniles (down from 50 in 2015) were under probation orders in 2016, of whom 39 were boys.
- (ii) The number of juveniles ordered to perform community service work was 2 in 2016 compared to 1 in 2015.

9. Longer time series

9.1 Offence rate (crimes and misdemeanours) & contraventions

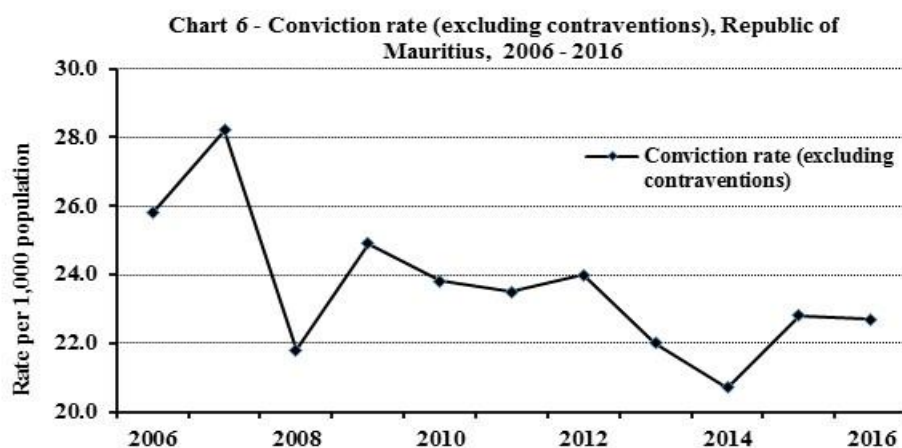
From 2006, the general level of crime and misdemeanour (offence rate) was on a rising trend and peaked at 2008 at the rate of 44 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to stabilize at 33 from 2012 to 2014 and increased to 36 in 2016 (Chart 5).

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



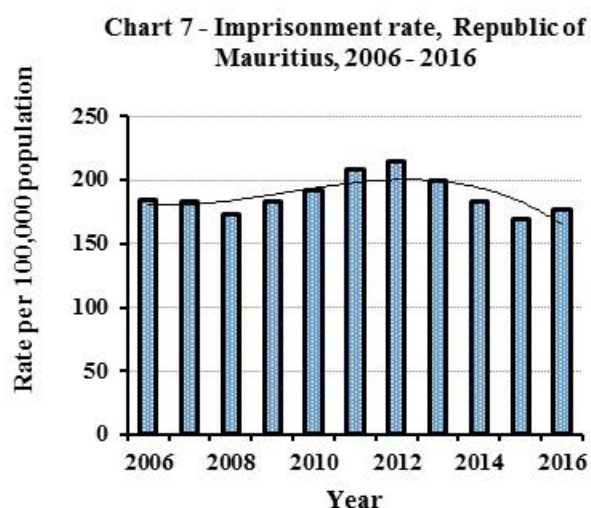
9.2 Conviction rate (excluding contraventions)

From 2006, the conviction rate per 1,000 population was on a rising trend to reach a peak at 28 in 2007 (Chart 6). It then declined sharply to 22 in 2008, gradually increased in 2009 and fluctuated thereafter to reach its lowest rate at 21 in 2014. It then stabilised at 23 in 2015 and 2016.



9.3 Imprisonment rate

From 2008, the imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population generally rose to reach 214 in 2012 (Chart 7). It then declined gradually to 169 in 2015 and then, increased to 177 in 2016.



10. Notes to Users

10.1 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 <https://supremecourt.govmu.org>
- Prisons can be accessed at

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

10.2 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 they may be subject to fluctuations as a result of sensitisation/awareness campaigns and intelligence-led operations.

- (d) Police statistics are often better indicators of prevalence of law and willingness to report offences than actual prevalence. Therefore, surveys on the experience of victimization from the public together with the data from the reported cases can give a more comprehensive picture on the actual number of victims.
- (e) Care should be taken while comparing statistics on the number of cases lodged and disposed of over time. Cases lodged in Court are more directly comparable. However, cases disposed of are not comparable, given that these cases might have been lodged during the reference year or any year before.

10.3 List of tables (Annex 1)

Table 1: Cases reported and offence rate per 1,000 population by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 2: Reported offences and rate per 100,000 population according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 3: Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 4: Persons prosecuted by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 5: Offences involving juveniles reported by type, category and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 6: Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 7: Number of civil and criminal cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 8: Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment and offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 9: Daily average and admission of detainees for adults and Juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 10: Convicts admission rate by age group and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Table 11: Admission of convicts to prisons by offences and length of sentence, 2015 & 2016

Table 12: Fine defaulters admitted to prisons by amount of fine due, 2015 & 2016

10.4 Enquiries

For further information, contact:

Ms. Chaya Bandinah, Statistician

Office address: Statistics Mauritius, L.I.C Centre, Port-Louis

Email: cbandinah@govmu.org ; sm-cjs@govmu.org

Tel : (230) 208-1212 ext 1595 (Police)

: (230) 213-3055 (Judiciary)

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

: (230) 465-1156 (Probation)

Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Port Louis
June 2017

Table 1 - Cases reported and offence rate per 1,000 population by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Cases	2015		2016	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Crimes ¹	5,907	4.7	6,092	4.8
<i>of which drug offences</i>	675		635	
Misdemeanours ¹	38,591	30.6	39,709	31.4
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,793		2,735	
Contraventions	220,568	174.7	246,752	195.3
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	206,839		232,862	
Total offences	265,066		292,553	
Total offences (excl. contraventions)	44,498	35.2	45,801	36.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	3,468	2.7	3,370	2.7
Other occurrences	61,354		63,629	
<i>of which suicide</i>	82		77	
<i>attempted suicide</i>	421		356	
Total cases	326,420		356,182	

¹ Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

Table 2 - Reported offences and rate per 100,000 population according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Offences	Number		Rate		% change
	2015	2016	2015	2016	
Homicide and related offences	85	80	6.7	6.3	-5.9
Intentional homicide (committed)	29	33	2.3	2.6	
<i>of which murder (including infanticide)</i>	19	19			
Intentional homicide (attempted)	12	9			
Non intentional homicide	44	38			-13.6
Assault and related offences	12,173	11,741	964.1	929.3	-3.5
<i>of which simple assault</i>	11,865	11,437			
Sexual offences	686	678	54.3	53.7	-1.2
<i>of which rape</i>	40	52			
<i>sodomy</i>	49	40			
Property offences	17,737	18,885	1,404.8	1,494.7	6.5
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	984	953	77.9	75.4	-3.2
<i>of which bribery by public official</i>	2	2			
<i>bribery of public official</i>	6	10			
<i>Embezzlement</i>	663	658	52.5	52.1	-0.8
<i>Theft</i>	13,767	14,899	1,090.4	1,179.2	8.2
Automobile theft	666	538			
Robbery	1,198	1,240			
Burglary	1,634	1,779			
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	10,269	11,342			
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	7,630	8,374			
<i>Other property offences</i>	2,323	2,375	184.0	188.0	2.2
<i>of which damages to property including arson</i>	2,223	2,265			
Drug offences	3,468	3,370	274.7	266.7	-2.8
Road traffic offences	206,839	232,862	16,381.9	18,430.3	12.6
<i>of which exceeding speed limit ¹</i>	58,473	86,951	4,631.1	6,881.9	48.7
<i>driving motor vehicle with alcohol concentration above prescribed limit ²</i>	1,919	1,977	152.0	156.5	3.0
<i>making use of cellular phone whilst driving</i>	4,164	6,146	329.8	486.4	47.6
<i>driving without licence</i>	1,099	1,012	87.0	80.1	-7.9
<i>failing to wear seat belt whilst driving</i>	6,702	8,539	530.8	675.8	27.4
<i>protective helmet improperly secured</i>	1,714	1,485	135.8	117.5	-13.4
Other offences	24,078	24,937	1,907.0	1,973.7	3.6
<i>of which Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	1,115	1,191	88.3	94.3	6.8
Total	265,066	292,553	20,993.6	23,154.7	10.4

¹ Figures for 2015 have been revised

² Formerly 'Driving under the influence of liquor'

Table 3 - Persons suspected, arrested and/or cautioned by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Offences ¹	2015			2016			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	4,390	168	4,558	3,158	216	3,374	-26.0
<i>of which drug offences</i>	583	4	587	563	8	571	-2.7
Misdemeanours	16,809	281	17,090	17,599	416	18,015	5.4
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,457	47	1,504	1,630	60	1,690	12.4
Total	21,199	449	21,648	20,757	632	21,389	-1.2
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	110	2	112	107	5	112	-
<i>Assault and related offences</i>	5,992	104	6,096	6,364	175	6,539	7.3
<i>Sexual offences</i>	466	48	514	487	93	580	12.8
<i>Property offences</i>	7,923	211	8,134	6,347	241	6,588	-19.0
<i>Drug offences</i>	2,040	51	2,091	2,193	68	2,261	8.1
<i>Other offences</i>	4,668	33	4,701	5,259	50	5,309	12.9

¹ Exclude contraventions**Table 4 - Persons prosecuted by type of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016**

Offences ¹	2015			2016			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	3,547	90	3,637	3,180	65	3,245	-10.8
<i>of which drug offences</i>	687	2	689	722	1	723	4.9
Misdemeanours	13,965	65	14,030	12,315	74	12,389	-11.7
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,033	9	1,042	1,405	18	1,423	36.6
Total	17,512	155	17,667	15,495	139	15,634	-11.5
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	94	-	94	83	1	84	-10.6
<i>Assault and related offences</i>	5,873	28	5,901	3,557	9	3,566	-39.6
<i>Sexual offences</i>	359	13	372	312	5	317	-14.8
<i>Property offences</i>	6,249	87	6,336	4,606	96	4,702	-25.8
<i>Drug offences</i>	1,720	11	1,731	2,127	19	2,146	24.0
<i>Other offences</i>	3,217	16	3,233	4,810	9	4,819	49.1

¹ Exclude contraventions

Table 5 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, category and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

	2015			2016			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Juvenile offences	..	..	1,846	..	..	1,703	-7.7
Crimes and misdemeanours	..	..	682	..	..	691	1.3
Crimes ¹	..	..	165	..	..	205	24.2
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	4	..	..	17	
Misdemeanours ¹	..	..	517	..	..	486	-6.0
<i>of which drug offences</i>	..	..	48	..	..	52	
Contraventions²	..	..	1,164	..	..	1,012	-13.1
<i>of which road traffic</i>	..	..	1,037	..	..	911	
Juvenile offenders	1,747	125	1,872	1,671	82	1,753	-6.4
Crimes and misdemeanours	614	103	717	668	75	743	3.6
<i>Homicide and related offences</i>	1	-	1	2	2	4	
<i>Assault and related offences</i>	189	68	257	185	48	233	
<i>Sexual offences</i>	98	9	107	99	-	99	
<i>Property offences</i>	138	9	147	215	11	226	
<i>Drug offences</i>	51	1	52	73	3	76	
<i>Other offences</i>	137	16	153	94	11	105	
Crimes ¹	170	21	191	214	11	225	17.8
<i>of which drug offences</i>	4	-	4	18	-	18	
Misdemeanours ¹	444	82	526	454	64	518	-1.5
<i>of which drug offences</i>	47	1	48	55	3	58	
Contraventions²	1,133	22	1,155	1,003	7	1,010	-12.6
<i>of which road traffic</i>	1,023	7	1,030	906	3	909	
Juvenile delinquency rate³	10.3	1.8	6.1	11.2	1.3	6.4	

¹ Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

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

² Excludes contraventions established by camera

.. Not applicable

Table 6 - Victims of selected offences¹ by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Characteristics of victim	2015					2016					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. ³			Intentional homicides		Non-int. ³			
	Committed ²	Attempted		Committed ²	Attempted						
Total											
Both sexes	21	12	46	12,291	690	23	10	42	11,773	670	
Male	15	9	37	6,765	59	13	8	36	6,228	73	
Female	6	3	9	5,526	631	10	2	6	5,545	597	
Adult											
Both sexes	20	10	42	11,245	157	21	10	40	10,730	179	
Male	15	8	34	6,128	21	12	8	36	5,589	44	
Female	5	2	8	5,117	136	9	2	4	5,141	135	
Juvenile											
Both sexes	1	-	4	1,045	526	2	-	2	1,043	491	
Male	-	-	3	636	38	1	-	-	639	29	
Female	1	-	1	409	488	1	-	2	404	462	
Age not stated											
Both sexes	-	2	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Male	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Female	-	1	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	
Activity Status											
Employed	7	9	20	7,053	69	11	8	20	6,721	89	
Student	1	-	2	1,042	446	2	1	3	987	404	
Other	13	3	24	4,196	175	10	1	19	4,065	177	
Relationship to offender											
Related	9	3	2	5,725	151	9	1	3	5,679	131	
Not related	12	9	44	6,566	539	14	9	39	6,094	539	
Location of incident											
Private-household	11	5	4	6,092	424	14	1	2	6,255	405	
Educational-institution	-	-	-	141	12	-	-	-	169	5	
Public places	5	5	39	3,842	99	5	7	40	3,550	106	
Other places	5	2	3	2,216	155	4	2	-	1,799	154	

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

² Excluding abortion

³ Non-intentional homicides

Table 7 - Number of civil and criminal cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

	2015				2016			
	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed of	Cases outstanding as at 31st December	Cases pending as at 1st January	Cases lodged	Cases disposed of	Cases outstanding as at 31st December
Civil cases¹	15,407	18,304	18,815	14,896	13,975	20,392	18,849	15,518
<i>of which</i>								
<i>divorce</i>	1,531	2,556	2,606	1,481	1,481	2,681	2,293	1,869
<i>cases under the Protection from Domestic Violence Act</i>	167	1,770	1,794	143	143	2,288	2,169	262
Criminal cases	31,619	122,860	119,105	35,374	35,374	115,287	121,711	28,950
Total	47,026	141,164	137,920	50,270	49,349	135,679	140,560	44,468

¹Civil cases pending at the beginning of year 2016 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2016

Table 8 - Convicted offences¹ involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment and offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

	2015 ²			2016			% change
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Total
Total convicted offences	117,762	245	118,007	112,190	263	112,453	-4.7
By outcome of judgment							
Imprisonment	3,447	..	3,447	4,134	..	4,134	19.9
Detention at RYC ³ & other institutions ⁴	..	51	51	..	48	48	-5.9
Detention at CYC ⁵	..	32	32	..	32	32	-
Fine ⁶	111,414	79	111,493	104,926	96	105,022	-5.8
Other ⁷	2,901	83	2,984	3,130	87	3,217	7.8
By offences (UN classification)							
Homicide and related offences	86	-	86	77	1	78	-9.3
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	18	-	18	11	1	12	
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	68	-	68	66	-	66	
Assault & related offences	2,941	14	2,955	2,656	9	2,665	-9.8
Sexual offences	153	11	164	208	4	212	29.3
Property offences	5,563	119	5,682	6,360	151	6,511	14.6
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	926	2	928	763	1	764	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	202	-	202	201	-	201	
<i>Theft</i>	3,352	99	3,451	4,309	133	4,442	
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,083	18	1,101	1,087	17	1,104	
Drug offences	2,353	10	2,363	2,218	4	2,222	-6.0
Road traffic contraventions ⁸	89,903	14	89,917	84,427	22	84,449	-6.1
Other contraventions	3,559	4	3,563	3,477	4	3,481	-2.3
Other offences	13,204	73	13,277	12,767	68	12,835	-3.3
Conviction rate	25.4	1.9	22.8	25.2	2.0	22.7	-0.4

¹An offence may involve one or more persons and is according to United Nations classification of offences

²Revised

³Rehabilitation Youth Centre

⁴Other institutions comprise Probation Home/Hostel/SOS Village/Terre de Paix, etc.

⁵Correctional Youth Centre

⁶Exclude fine paid under fixed penalty notice

⁷Other comprise Probation Order, Community Service Order and conditional and absolute discharges

⁸Exclude figures on fixed penalty notice

Table 9 - Daily average and admission of detainees for adults and juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2015

	2015			2016			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Adult and Juvenile							
<i>Daily average</i>							
Convicts	1,259	82	1,341	1,311	49	1,360	1
Remand and trials	751	36	787	832	40	872	11
Total	2,010	118	2,128	2,143	89	2,232	5
Adult							
<i>Daily average</i>							
Convicts	1,256	82	1,338	1,307	49	1,356	1
Remand and trials	730	36	766	810	39	849	11
Total	1,986	118	2,104	2,117	88	2,205	5
<i>Admission</i>							
By number of previous imprisonment							
None	891	38	929	1,157	63	1,220	31
One	421	14	435	557	12	569	31
Two or more	1,480	37	1,517	1,842	41	1,883	24
Total	2,792	89	2,881	3,556	116	3,672	27
Juvenile							
<i>Daily average</i>							
Convicts	3	..	3	4	-	4	33
Remand and trials	21	..	21	22	1	23	10
Total	24	..	24	26	1	27	13
<i>Admission</i>							
<i>Correctional Youth Centre¹</i>							
Convicts	26	..	26	26	-	26	-
<i>Sexual offences</i>	2	..	2	1	-	1	
<i>Theft</i>	19	..	19	22	-	22	
<i>Other offences</i>	5	..	5	3	-	3	
Remand	88	..	88	123	5	128	45
Total	114	..	114	149	5	154	35
<i>Rehabilitational Youth Centre</i>							
Convicts	18	20	38	11	21	32	-16
<i>Theft</i>	2	-	2	2	-	2	
<i>Child beyond control</i>	15	18	33	8	20	28	
<i>Other cases</i>	1	2	3	1	1	2	
Remand	82	93	175	91	65	156	-11
Total	100	113	213	102	86	188	-12

¹Opening of a female juvenile prison as from May 2016

.. Not applicable

Table 10 - Convicts admission rate¹ by age group and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

Age group (years)	2015						2016					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
14 - 17	26	64.9	-	-	26	33.1	26	65.1	-	-	26	33.2
18 - 21	233	589.2	4	10.2	237	300.9	338	859.9	11	28.4	349	447.1
22 - 25	429	1,070.6	9	23.0	438	553.2	582	1,439.3	19	48.1	601	751.9
26 - 30	540	1,240.9	25	58.5	565	654.9	758	1,714.5	24	55.5	782	893.9
31 - 35	588	1,197.7	15	31.0	603	618.8	635	1,361.9	18	39.2	653	706.0
36 - 50	832	606.0	30	22.3	862	317.2	1,019	739.4	36	26.7	1,055	387.1
Over 50	170	106.5	6	3.3	176	51.3	224	136.0	8	4.2	232	65.6
Total	2,818	553.3	89	16.9	2,907	280.9	3,582	698.2	116	21.9	3,698	354.7

¹Rate per 100,000 population

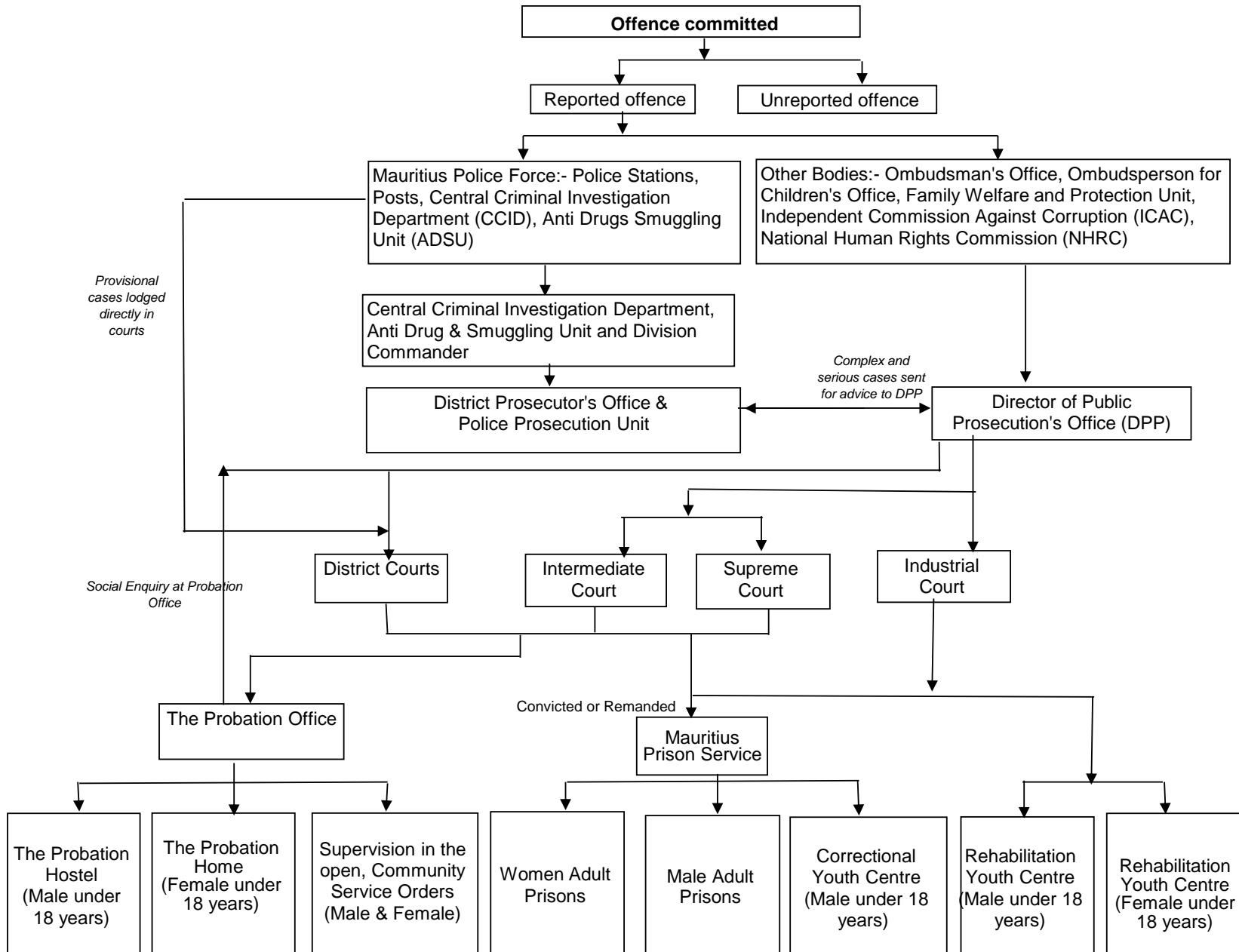
Table 11 - Admission of convicts to prisons by offences and length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016

	2015	2016	% change
By offences¹ (UN Classification)			
Homicide and related offences	41	27	-34.1
Assault and related offences	145	201	38.6
Sexual offences	39	57	46.2
<i>of which rape</i>	2	7	-
Property offences ²	1,415	1,841	30.1
<i>Fraud and dishonesty²</i>	20	57	
<i>Theft</i>	1,388	1,700	
<i>Other property offences</i>	7	84	
Drug offences	252	334	32.5
Other offences ²	1,015	1,238	22.0
Total	2,907	3,698	27.2
By length of sentence			
< 1 month	636	741	16.5
1 - 3 months	724	838	15.7
4 - 6 months	326	405	24.2
7 - 18 months ³	258	312	20.9
<i>7 - 12 months</i>	172	230	
<i>13 - 18 months³</i>	86	82	
19 months to less than 2 years ³	69	7	-89.9
Two years and over	209	303	45.0
Life sentence	-	1	
Undefined (fine defaulters)	685	1,091	59.3
Total	2,907	3,698	27.2

¹Offences are according to United Nations classification of offences³ Revised for 2015² Revised due to a reclassification of offences under embezzlement & related offences to other offences in 2015**Table 12 - Fine defaulters admitted to prisons by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 & 2016**

Amount of fine (Rs)	2015	2016	% change
< 1,001	154	261	69.5
1,001 - 5,000	380	622	63.7
5,001 -10,000	68	96	41.2
10,001 - 20,000	22	27	22.7
20,001 - 25,000	4	9	125.0
25,001 - 30,000	5	3	-40.0
30,001 - 60,000	20	42	110.0
60,001 & over	32	31	-3.1
Total	685	1,091	59.3

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. **Cases** to the police are:
 - either offences punishable by law such as crimes (which are punishable by penal servitude and/or a fine exceeding Rs 5,000), misdemeanours (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days and/or a fine exceeding Rs 5,000) and contraventions (which are punishable by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days and/or a fine not exceeding Rs 10,000),
 - or relate to other occurrences such as accidental deaths, accidental fires, suicides or attempted suicides and street accidents.
7. **Community Service Order** is a sentence requiring an offender to perform unpaid community work.
8. **Conditional discharge** is a sentence whereby an offender is released under certain conditions, e.g., regular reporting to police stations for a specified period of time.
9. **Contraventions (least serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days;
 - (b) fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees.
10. **Crimes (most serious offences)** are defined as offences that are punishable by:
 - (a) penal servitude;
 - (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.
11. **Criminal case** is a case dealing with an offender indicted for an offence.
12. **Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO)**

The Road Traffic Act was amended to replace the Penalty Point Management System (PPMS) by the Cumulative Road Traffic Offences (CRTO) system which became operational as from 27 July 2015. The main objectives of the CRTO system

are to do away with the penalty points system; and implement a new sanctioning mechanism and a graduated scale of fines for exceeding speed limits.

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

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

13. **Detainee** is referred to as any person confined to prison and is classified as follows:
 - (a) **Convict:** person sentenced to imprisonment.
 - (b) **Person on remand and trial:** person charged for an offence with a court of law and awaiting judgment.
14. **Drug offences** are as spelt out under the Dangerous Drug Act 2000. They relate mainly to drugs like ganja, heroin, hashish, opium, cocaine and other psychotropic substances.
15. **Embezzlement** is defined as the wrongful appropriation of another person's property that is already in the possession of the person doing the appropriating.
16. **Fine defaulters** are convicts sentenced to imprisonment for non-payment of fines; they either stay in prison for a specified period or are released as soon as they pay the fines.
17. **Fraud** is defined as the acquisition of another person's property by deception.
18. **Intentional homicide** is defined as death deliberately inflicted on a person by another person, including infanticide and abortion.
19. **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
20. **Juvenile** is defined as person aged below 18 years.

21. **Juvenile delinquency rate** is defined as the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile population.
22. **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.
23. **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.
24. **Property offence** includes theft, fraud, embezzlement, damage to property, and illegal possession of property and stolen goods.
25. **Prison occupancy level** is defined as the prison population divided by the prison capacity (number of beds).
26. **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.
27. **Robbery** is defined as the theft of property from a person, overcoming resistance by force or threat of force.
28. **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.
29. **Theft** is defined as the removal of property without the property owner's consent.
30. **Victim** is referred to as a person who has been affected by an offence committed by another person.