

## Crime, Justice and Security Statistics, 2014 (Police, Judiciary, Prisons and Probation)

### 1. Introduction

This is the eighth issue of the Economic and Social Indicator (ESI) on crime, justice and security (CJS) statistics. It is based on administrative data for 2014 from the Mauritius Police Force (MPF), the Judiciary, the Mauritius Prison Services (MPS) and the Probation and After-care Service.

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

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

### 2. Key points

#### Crime, justice and security statistics, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Key figures	2013	2014
Overall offence rate (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 population	33.3	33.3
Intentional homicide rate per 100,000 population (committed)	3.3	2.4
<i>of which murder</i>	2.7	1.5
Property offence rate per 1,000 population	12.0	11.7
Drug rate per 1,000 population	2.6	2.9
Road traffic contravention rate per 1,000 population	168.1	178.3
Juvenile delinquency rate per 1,000 population	5.5	5.8
Conviction rate <sup>1</sup> pronounced in court per 1,000 population (excluding contraveners)	22.0	20.8
Imprisonment rate per 100,000 population	200.0	183.2
Average prison occupancy level (%)	110.1	76.9

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

- (a) The general level of crime and misdemeanour as measured by police-reported offences, excluding contraventions, increased marginally by 0.4% from 2013 to 2014. Drug offences and sexual offences increased respectively by 13% and 8%. On the other hand, decreases were noted in homicide (-15%), assault and related offences (-3%) and property offences (-2%) which include theft, embezzlement and fraud & dishonesty.
- (b) Road traffic contraventions rose by 6% to 224,855 from 211,546.
- (c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2014 was about Rs 237 Million.

- (d) In 2014, victims of sexual offences were mostly (91%) females and of whom 51% were students aged below 16 years.
- (e) Between 2013 and 2014, the number of persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in the course of criminal investigations declined by 2% to 19,796. On the other hand, the number of persons prosecuted increased by 3% to 14,912.
- (f) Out of all convicts (2,678) admitted to prisons in 2014,
- (i) 36% had been imprisoned more than once in the past, regardless of any observation period;
  - (ii) 46% 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 700 was spent daily to maintain a detainee in 2014.

### **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, which are not connected to any offence.

Cases reported to the police increased by 4% to 345,056 in 2014 from 331,178 in 2013 (Table 1.1).

- (a) Around 15% of the overall offences reported in 2014 were linked to crimes (2%) and misdemeanours (13%). The remaining 85% were contraventions mainly related to road traffic offences.

**Table 1.1 - Cases reported by type, Island of Mauritius, Island of Rodrigues & Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Cases	2013			2014		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes	4,623	264	4,887	4,586	263	4,849
<i>of which drug offences</i>	589	66	655	580	123	703
Misdemeanours	35,911	1,059	36,970	36,263	922	37,185
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2,563	9	2,572	2,894	34	2,928
Contraventions	220,527	5,661	226,188	235,456	4,522	239,978
<i>of which road traffic contraventions</i>	206,390	5,156	211,546	220,719	4,136	224,855
<b>Total offences</b>	<b>261,061</b>	<b>6,984</b>	<b>268,045</b>	<b>276,305</b>	<b>5,707</b>	<b>282,012</b>
<b>Total offences (excl. contraventions)</b>	<b>40,534</b>	<b>1,323</b>	<b>41,857</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>42,034</b>
Other occurrences	61,709	1,424	63,133	61,830	1,214	63,044
<i>of which suicide</i>	82	1	83	96	5	101
<i>attempted suicide</i>	409	3	412	443	5	448
<b>Total cases</b>	<b>322,770</b>	<b>8,408</b>	<b>331,178</b>	<b>338,135</b>	<b>6,921</b>	<b>345,056</b>

***General level of crime increases from 2013 to 2014***

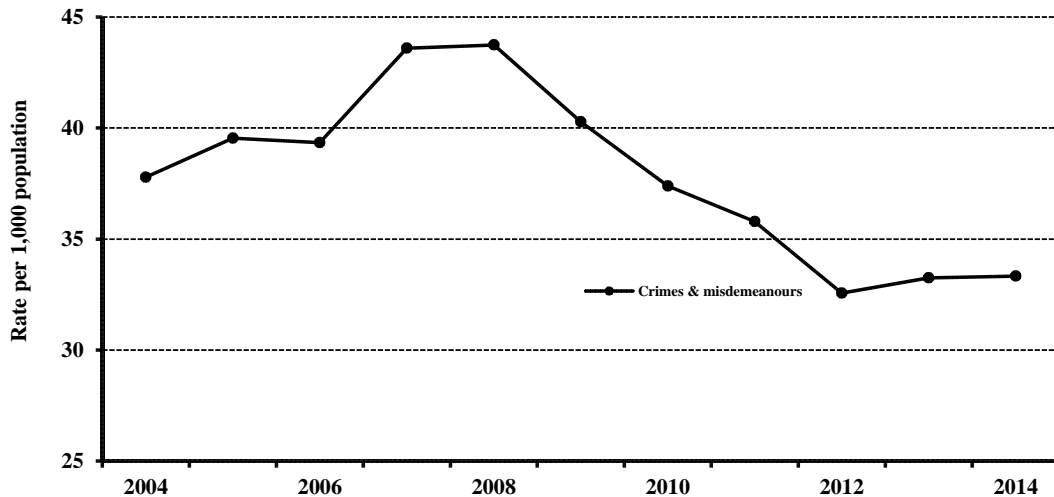
**Table 1.2 - Offence rate per 1,000 population by type, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	2013			2014		
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius
Crimes <sup>1</sup>	3.8	6.4	3.9	3.8	6.3	3.8
Misdemeanours <sup>1</sup>	29.5	25.6	29.4	29.7	22.1	29.5
<b>Offence rate (excl. contraventions)</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>33.3</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>33.3</b>
<i>of which drug offences</i>	2.6	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.8	2.9
Contraventions	181.2	137.0	179.7	193.1	108.5	190.3

<sup>1</sup> Crime and misdemeanour rates include drug offences

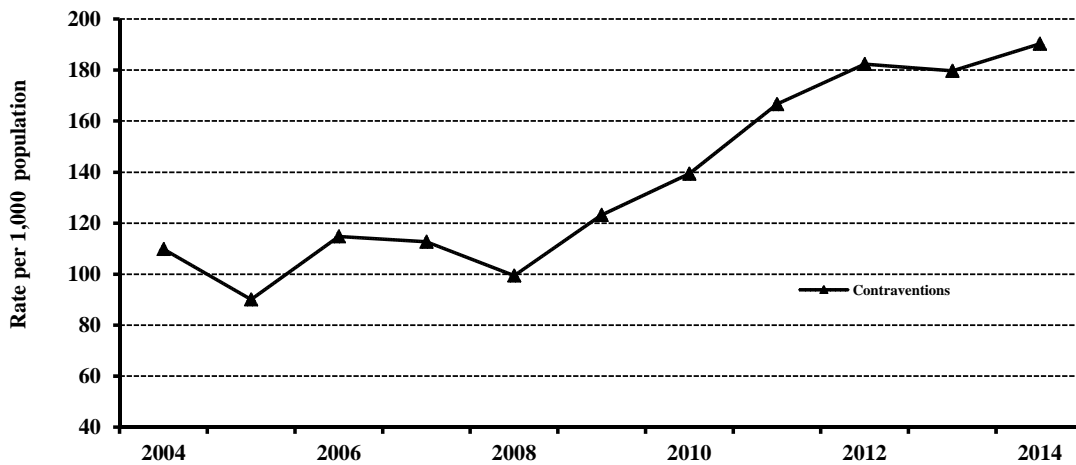
- (b) Compared to 2000, the general level of crime and misdemeanor was on a rising trend to reach a peak in 2008 when the offence rate (excluding contraventions) was 44 per 1,000 population. It then declined gradually to stabilize at 33 during the period 2012 to 2014. Between 2013 and 2014, the general level of crime as measured by total offences (crimes and misdemeanours) increased marginally by 0.4% due to rises in drug offences (+13%) and sexual offences (+8%) (Table 1.1).

Figure 1.1 - Total offence rate, (crimes and misdemeanours) - Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014



- (c) Between 2013 and 2014, contraventions, mainly related to road traffic offences increased by 6% (Table 1.1). As from 2008, the contravention rate per 1,000 population was continuously on the rise from 99 to reach 182 in 2012. It then declined to 180 in 2013 to increase again to 190 in 2014.

Figure 1.2 - Contravention rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014



### 3.1.2 Other cases reported

Out of the 345,056 cases reported to the police in 2014, some 63,044 cases were not classified as offences. These “non-offence” cases comprised execution of warrants (21%), road accidents (11%), transfer cases (3%), missing cases (1%) and other miscellaneous occurrences (61%). It is noted that suicide cases and attempted ones increased by 22% and 9% to reach 101 and 448 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 nearly half of all reported offences in 2014.

**Table 1.3 - Summary of reported offences according to UN classification, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	Number		Rate per 100,000 population	
	2013	2014	2013	2014
Homicide	117	100	9.3	7.9
<i>of which intentional (committed)</i>	41	30	3.3	2.4
Assault	12,761	12,414	1,014	985
Sexual offences	588	634	47	50
Property offences	15,094	14,765	1,199	1,171
Drug offences	3,227	3,631	256	288
Road traffic offences	211,546	224,855	16,807	17,832
Other offences	24,712	25,613	1,963	2,031
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,045</b>	<b>282,012</b>	<b>21,296</b>	<b>22,365</b>

### 3.2.2 Homicide

- (a) The homicide offences decreased by 15% to 100 in 2014 from 117 in 2013. Out of the 100 cases, 30 were intentional homicides committed, 12 were attempted intentional homicides and 58 were non-intentional homicides.

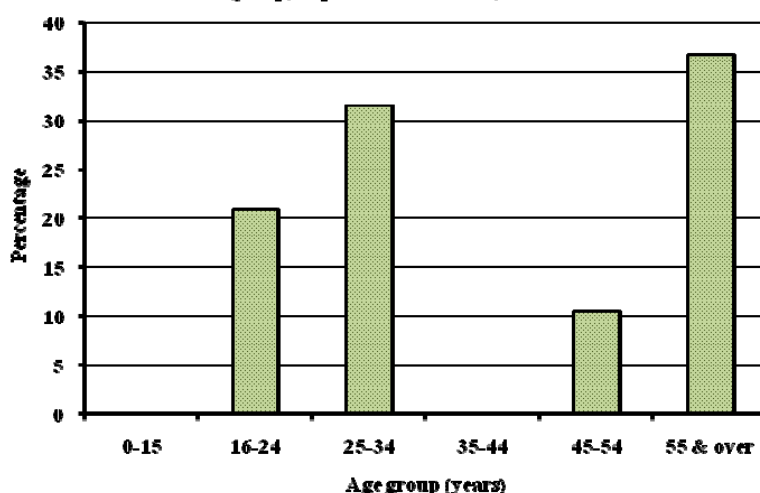
**Figure 1.3 - Intentional homicide rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014**



- (b) From 2013 to 2014, intentional homicide committed decreased by 27% from 41 to 30. Consequently, the rate per 100,000 population went down from 3.3 to 2.4.

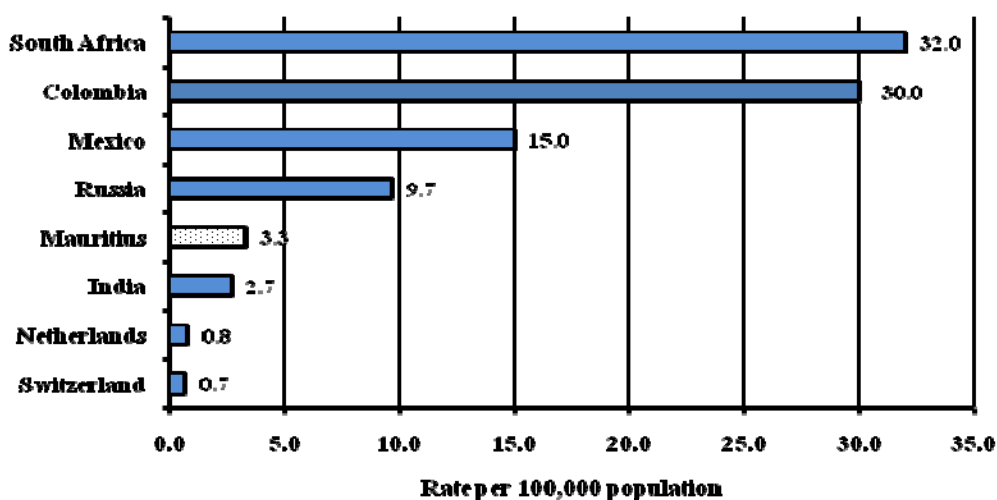
- (c) In 2014, the number of victims of intentional homicides committed (excluding abortion) was 19 (Table 6.4 at Annex I), of whom:
- (i) 58% were males;
  - (ii) 47% were aged 45 years & over and another 32% aged between 25 and 44 years;
  - (iii) 7 victims were related to their offenders;
  - (iv) 37% were killed in private households, 26% in public places (e.g. public road, commercial area, etc) and the remaining 37% in other places (e.g. abandoned land or building, etc.);
  - (v) 21% 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, 2014**



- (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 2013 among the different countries ranging from 0.7 to 32.0 per 100,000 population. The rate for Mauritius was 3.3.

**Figure 1.5 - Intentional homicide rates for selected countries, 2013**



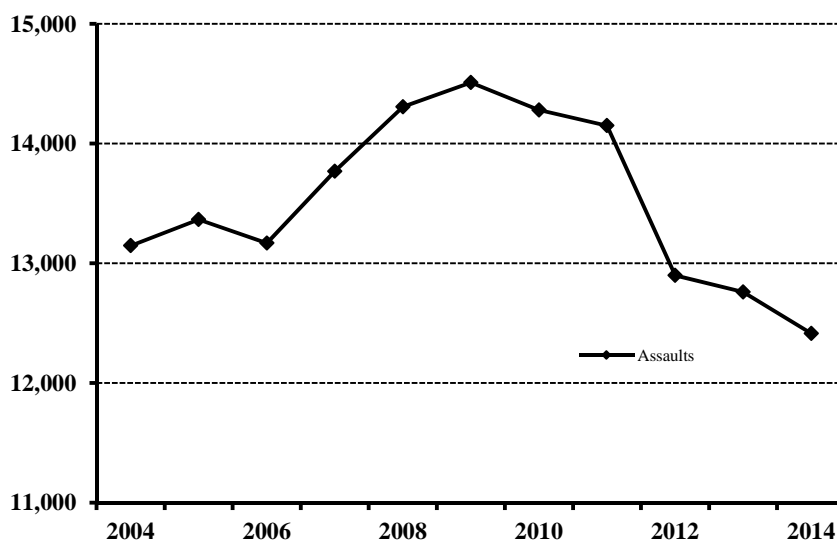
(Source: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime)

### 3.2.3 Assaults

(a) In 2014, some 12,414 assaults were reported, representing a decrease of 3% over the figure of 12,761 in 2013. Most of them (98%) were simple assaults. The rate per 100,000 population dropped to 985 in 2014 from 1,014 in 2013.

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

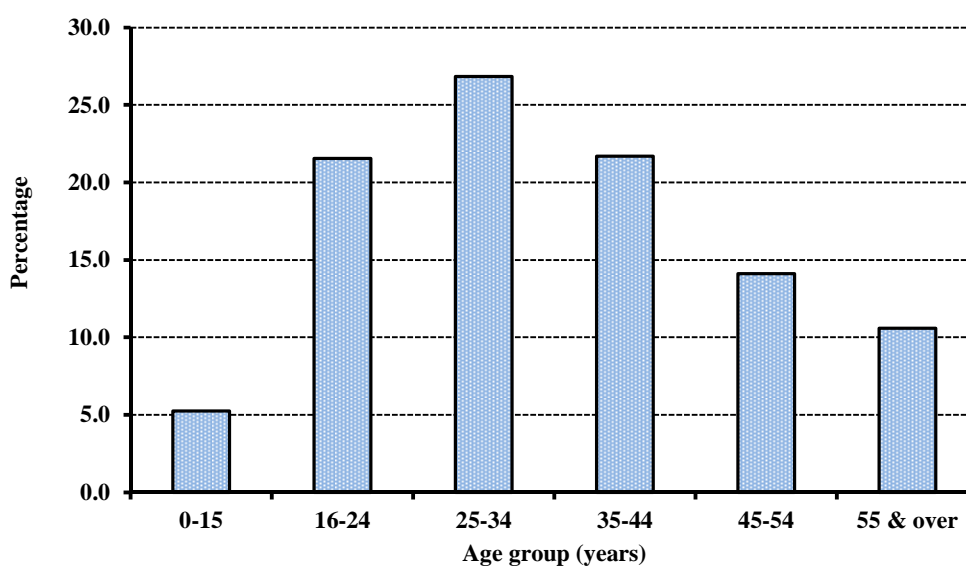
Figure 1.6 - Total Assaults, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014



(c) Out of the 12,486 victims of assaults registered in 2014,

- (i) 56% were males;
- (ii) 45% were related to their offenders;
- (iii) 50% were assaulted in private households, 33% in public places (e.g. road, beaches, commercial area, hotel, bungalow, etc) and the remaining 17%, in educational institutions and other places such as workplace, hospital, airport, concert, etc;

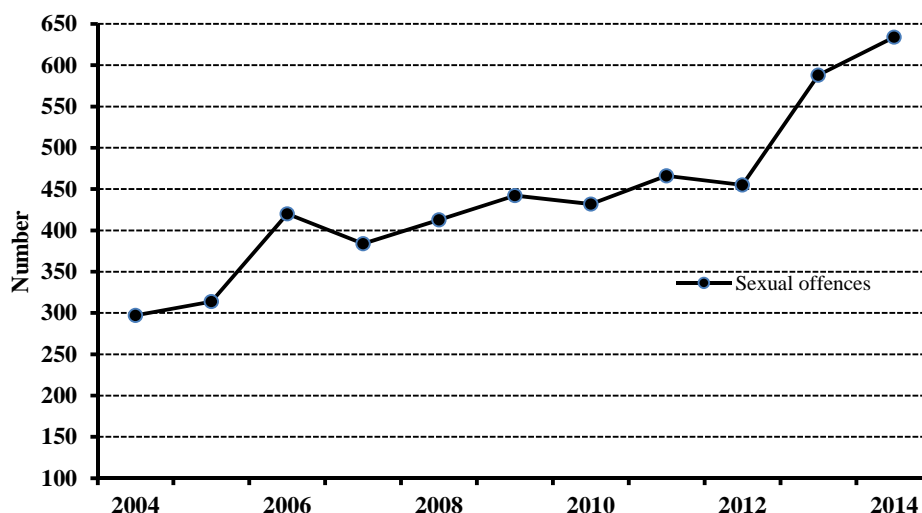
Figure 1.7 - Victims of Assaults by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2014



### 3.2.4 Sexual offences

- (a) Sexual offences were on a rising trend since 2004. Between 2013 and 2014, the number of reported sexual offences increased by 8% to 634 from 588.

Figure 1.8 - Total sexual offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014



- (b) The high increase in sexual offences was driven by increases of 41% among sexual offences under the Child Protection Act (CPA)<sup>1</sup>, 27% in sexual intercourse with minor under 16 and 11% in rape.
- (c) The rate of sexual offences per 100,000 population was 50 in 2014 compared to 47 in 2013.

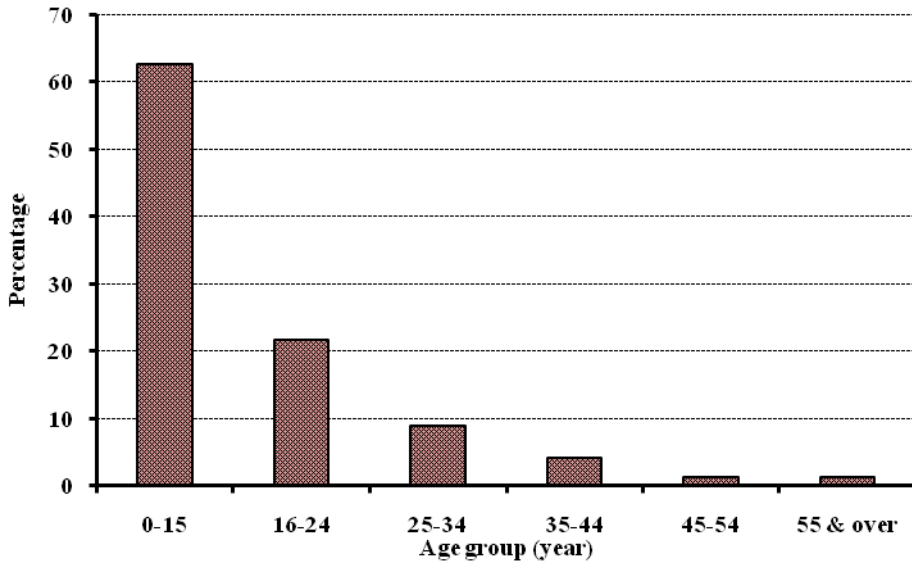
#### *A higher proportion of victims of sexual assaults were young females*

- (d) The female victimisation rate for sexual offences rose from 81 per 100,000 female population in 2013 to 89 in 2014.
- (e) The sexual offences resulted in 625 victims, of whom:
- 91% were females;
  - 63% were aged below 16 years;
  - 64% were students;
  - 65% occurred in private households;
  - 23% of the victims had family relationship with their offenders.

<sup>1</sup> 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, 2014**



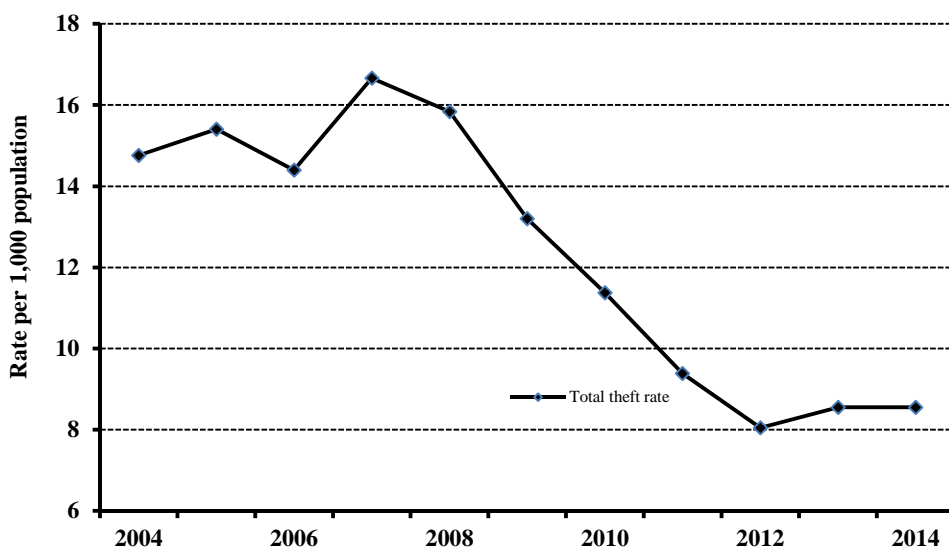
### 3.2.5 Property offences

- (a) There were 14,765 property offences in 2014. These consisted of mainly thefts (73%), followed by damage to property (15%), fraud & dishonesty (7%) and embezzlement (4%). The remaining 1% was offences due to 'receiving and possession of stolen property'.

#### *Property offences went down from 2013 to 2014*

- (b) From 2013 to 2014, property offences decreased by 2% mainly due to a fall of 17% in fraud & dishonesty and 8% in burglary. The decrease in fraud & dishonesty was mainly explained by falls in 'swindling' (-41%), 'swearing false affidavit' (-40%) and 'demanding money or property by threat of false accusation' (-36%). The fall in burglary was due mainly to a decrease in 'larceny (day) breaking' (-13%). On the other hand, a marginal rise of 0.1% from 10,768 to 10,783 was noted in theft (Table 6.1 at Annex I).

**Figure 1.10 - Total theft rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014**



- (c) Thefts have been rising since 2002 to reach a maximum rate of 17 per 1,000 population in 2007. Thereafter, the trend reversed with a drastic fall of 50% from 2008 to 2012 resulting in a drop in the theft rate from 16 to 8 per 1,000 population. It rose to 9 in 2013 and maintained the same rate in 2014.

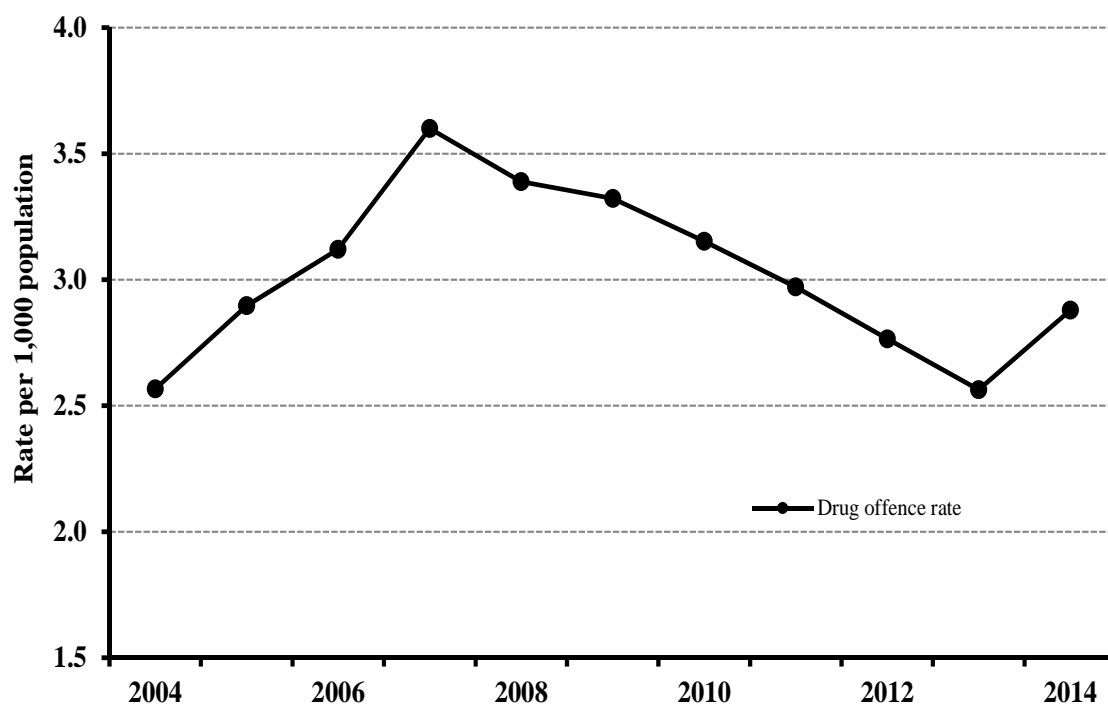
### 3.2.6 Drug offences

#### All drugs

#### *Drug offence moved up after declining for the past six years*

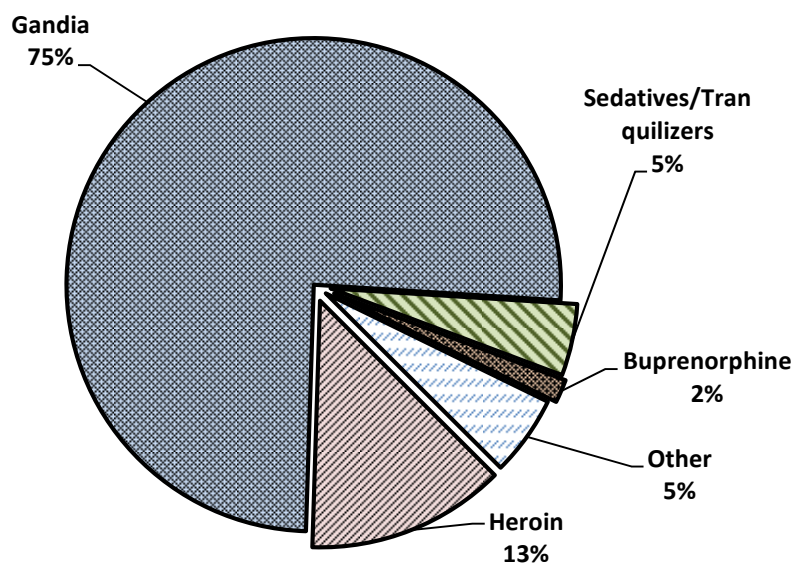
- (a) The drug offence rate per 1,000 population, which was 2.8 in 2003, decreased to 2.6 in 2004 and peaked up to 3.6 in 2007. Thereafter, it declined continuously to 2.6 in 2013 before rising again to 2.9 in 2014. The overall number of drug offences registered, increased by 13% to 3,631 in 2014 from 3,227 in 2013.

Figure 1.11 - Drug offence rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014



- (b) In 2014, out of the 3,631 drug offences reported, 75% were ganja related offences, 13% heroin related offences, 5% for sedatives/tranquilizers and the remaining 7% for buprenorphine and other type of drugs.

Figure 1.12 - Drug offences by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2014



(c) The estimated market value of all drugs seized in 2014 was about Rs 237 Million.

(d) From 2013 to 2014, among the quantity of drugs seized in kilograms, an increase of 13% was noted for gandia. On the other hand, the quantity of heroin seized declined by 15%. It is also noted that quantity of drugs seized in terms of pills/tablets for buprenorphine dropped by 80% and that of sedatives /tranquilizers by 37%.

Table 1.4 - Quantity of drugs seized by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Drug	Units	Quantity	
		2013	2014
Heroin	Kgs	14.1	12.0
Gandia including plants	Kgs	104.8	118.2
Other drugs	Kgs	1.7	0.6
Buprenorphine	Pills/ Tablets	5,831	1,168
Sedatives/Tranquilizers	Pills/ Tablets	4,610	2,899

### Importation of drugs

(e) 34 cases for importation of drugs were detected in 2014 compared to 41 in 2013, down by 17% (Table 1.5).

(f) From 2013 to 2014, cases for importation of heroin and gandia decreased by 40% to 9 and by 17% to 10 cases respectively. Three cases concerning sedatives/tranquilizers were detected in 2014 compared to no case in 2013. There were two cases for buprenorphine in 2014 against one in 2013 (Table 1.5).

## Dealing of drugs

- (g) An important decrease of 70% was noted in cases related to drug dealing dropping from 183 in 2013 to 54 in 2014 (Table 1.5).
- (h) From 2013 to 2014, cases for dealing in heroin dropped from 9 to 5. During the same period, cases for dealing in buprenorphine and in sedatives/tranquilizers decreased respectively from 8 to 2 and from 138 to 7. On the other hand, dealing for gandia increased from 26 to 38 (Table 1.5).
- (i) Some 102,000 plants of gandia were uprooted by ADSU in 2014 against 55,000 in 2013.

Table 1.5 - Drug offences reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Offences	2013						2014					
	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total	Heroin	Gandia	Sedatives/ Tranquilizers	Buprenorphine	Other	Total
Importation	15	12	-	1	13	41	9	10	3	2	10	34
Possession	255	1,102	99	26	39	1,521	410	1,293	154	40	70	1,967
Consumption	45	306	13	16	-	380	39	278	3	4	-	324
Dealing	9	26	138	8	2	183	5	38	7	2	2	54
Cultivation	-	1,011	-	-	-	1,011	-	1,104	-	-	-	1,104
Other	8	19	7	20	37	91	9	19	4	7	109	148
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>2,742</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>3,631</b>

## Possession/consumption of drugs

- (j) In 2014, cases related to possession/consumption of drugs were as follows: Gandia (1,571), heroin (449), sedatives/tranquilizers (157) and buprenorphine (44) (Table 1.5).
- (k) From 2013 to 2014, the number of cases linked to possession of heroin and gandia increased respectively by 61% to 410 and by 17% to 1,293. During the same period, the number of cases regarding possession of sedatives/tranquilizers went up from 99 to 154 and of buprenorphine from 26 to 40 (Table 1.5).

### 3.2.7 Road traffic offences

#### Contraventions

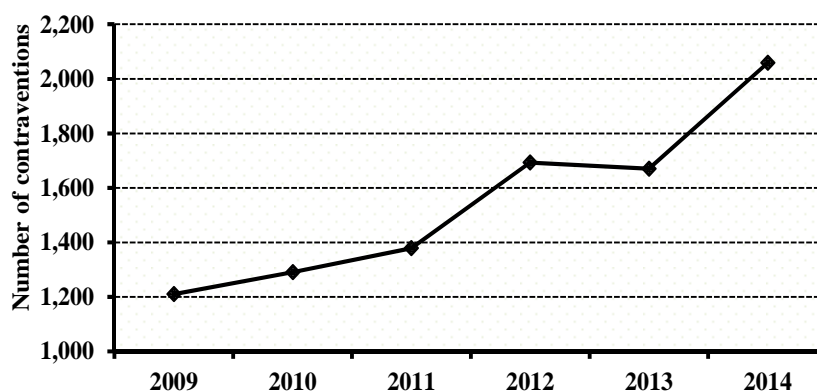
- (a) The number of road traffic contraventions registered increased by 6% from 211,546 in 2013 to 224,855 in 2014 (Table 6.2 at Annex I).

#### *Rise in the number of contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' and 'driving under influence of liquor'*

- (b) Road traffic contraventions for 'exceeding speed limit' rose considerably by 46% from 66,461 in 2013 to 96,872 in 2014 (Table 6.2 at Annex I).

- (c) The number of contravention for driving under the influence of liquor, which was rising continuously since 2009, decreased slightly in 2013 to rise again by 23% from 1,670 in 2013 to 2,059 in 2014. Other offences which increased were: Inefficient silencer (+42%) from 1,646 to 2,345 and failing to stop when signaled by a police officer (+15%) from 1,554 to 1,780 (Table 6.2 at Annex I).

**Figure 1.13 - Driving under influence of liquor, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**



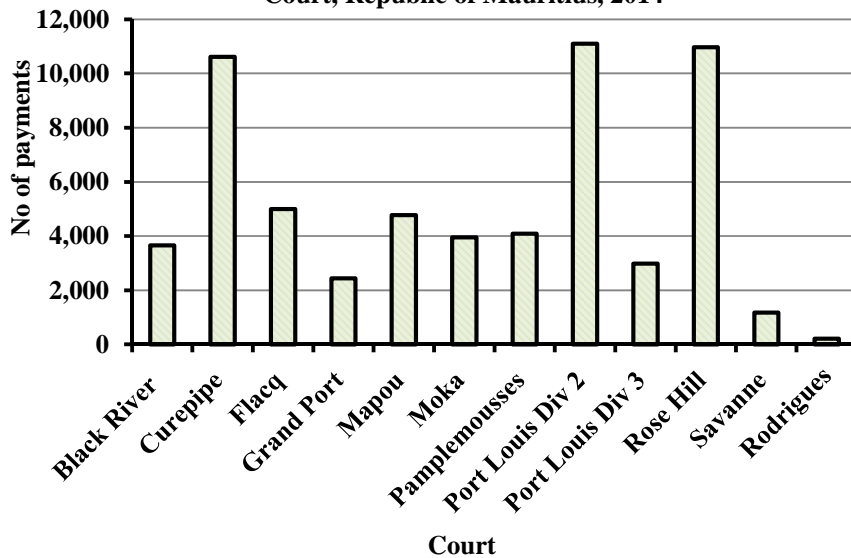
- (d) Conversely, the following offences for contravention decreased from 2013 to 2014: Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving (-47%), making use of cellular phone whilst driving (-45%) and driving without due care and attention (-18%) (Table 6.2 at Annex I).

## Penalty Points System

The Penalty Points Management System (PPMS) has been implemented as from 10 May 2013. The aim of PPMS is to stimulate the driver's self-responsibility in order to reduce fatality rate, encourage safe driving and re-educate drivers by assigning penalty points for a selected number of road traffic offences. Penalty points are allocated by the Court, in addition to other sanctions such as monetary fines, and used especially to tackle the most dangerous safety related road traffic offences committed by drivers. The range of penalty points varies from 2 to 10 in relation to the severity of the offence. The penalty points are endorsed on the Driving License Counterpart (DLC) and also captured in the PPMS. The permitted maximum number of penalty points for licensed holders is 15 and 10 for holders of provisional driving license. Penalty Points allocated for an offence remains effective for 36 months unless it is counted to bring a disqualification of driving license. Reaching the threshold for the first time leads to a disqualification for at least 6 months. On a second disqualification, the driving license is cancelled.

- (a) In 2014, some 60,946 payments were effected under the Penalty Point Management System by holders of Mauritian Driving License in the Republic of Mauritius. Almost eight out of every 10 fines paid were due to exceeding speed limit, of which most (99%) were due to exceeding speed limit by less than 25 kilometres per hour. Failing to wear seat belt when driving a motor vehicle accounted to 6% followed by the use of a hand held or telephone handset, 5%.

**Figure 1.14 - Number of payments effected under PPMS by Court, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**



- (b) The highest payments effected at the District Courts were at the Rose Hill District Court and Division 2 of Port Louis District Court which accounted for 18% each. The least payments were registered at the Court of Rodrigues (<1%) followed by the Savanne District Court (2%).
- (c) In 2014, some 47,738 Mauritian driving license holders were sanctioned by the PPMS. Some 44,701 drivers (94%) had attained at most 4 points, of whom, 81% had already 2 points (Table 1.6). It is noted that 7 holders of competent driving license and 2 holders of provisional driving license were disqualified under the PPMS as at 31 December 2014. Out of the 9 persons, one has been disqualified twice and his driving license has been cancelled.

**Table 1.6 - Effective penalty points awarded to Mauritian driving license holders, 2014**

Sum of Maximum Points	No. of drivers	%
2	36,376	76.2
3	812	1.7
4	7,513	15.7
5 - 9	2,802	5.9
10 and above	235	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>47,738</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 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.

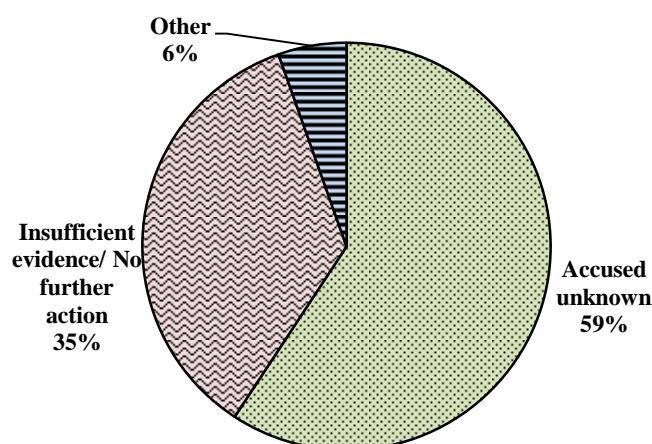
#### 3.3.1 Status of offences

**Table 1.7 - Reported offences (excluding contraventions) by status, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 - 2014**

Year	Brought forward from previous year	Reported during the year	Total	After investigation		Pending investigation
				Not taken to Court	Taken to Court	
2012	28,488	40,901	69,389	16,828	23,269	29,292
2013	29,292	41,857	71,149	17,966	27,117	26,066
2014	26,066	42,034	68,100	16,474	24,888	26,738

In 2014, some 41,362 offences were investigated by the police, of which 24,888 (60%) were taken to court for prosecution (Table 1.7). The remaining 16,474 offences investigated were not taken to court mainly because in 59% of these offences, the accused were unknown and in another 35%, there were insufficient evidence.

**Figure 1.15 - Offences not taken to Court after investigation, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**



### 3.3.2 Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned

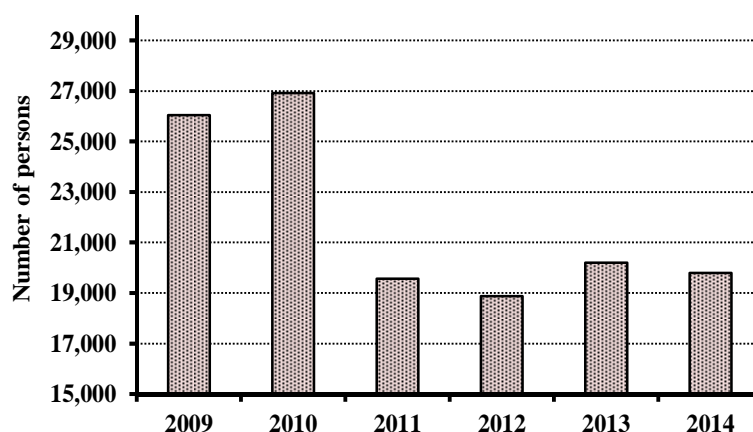
**Table 1.8 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	2013			2014			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	4,079	159	4,238	4,084	142	4,226	-0.3
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>505</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>522</i>	<i>560</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>569</i>	9.0
Misdemeanours	15,759	198	15,957	15,211	359	15,570	-2.4
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>1,019</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1,041</i>	<i>1,231</i>	<i>206</i>	<i>1,437</i>	38.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,838</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>20,195</b>	<b>19,295</b>	<b>501</b>	<b>19,796</b>	<b>-2.0</b>
<i>Total drug offences</i>	<i>1,524</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>1,563</i>	<i>1,791</i>	<i>215</i>	<i>2,006</i>	<i>28.3</i>

Note: Figures exclude contraventions

- (a) The number of persons suspected, arrested or cautioned in 2014 decreased by 2% to 19,796 from 20,195 in 2013 (Table 1.8).

**Figure 1.16 - Persons suspected, arrested or cautioned, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**



- (b) In 2014, of the 19,796 persons whom police arrested in the course of criminal investigations, 37% were arrested for property offences<sup>1</sup>, 30% 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 wound & blows, computer misuse and cybercrime Act, etc.

### 3.3.3 Persons prosecuted

- (a) The number of persons prosecuted increased slightly by 3% to 14,912 in 2014 from 14,547 in 2013 with rises among both adults and juveniles (Table 1.9).

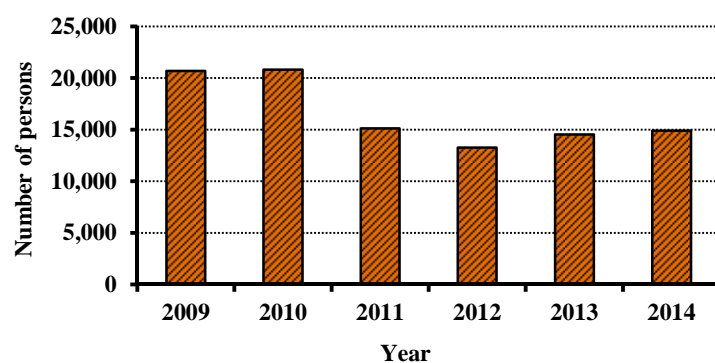
<sup>1</sup> Include fraud & dishonesty, embezzlement and theft (larceny aggravating circumstance, larceny of cellular phones, larceny from motor vehicles, etc).



**Table 1.9 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	2013			2014			% change
	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Adults	Juveniles	Total	Total
Crimes	3,164	48	3,212	2,797	129	2,926	-8.9
<i>of which drug offences</i>	593	9	602	520	8	528	-12.3
Misdemeanours	11,268	67	11,335	11,864	122	11,986	5.7
<i>of which drug offences</i>	1,124	9	1,133	1,250	11	1,261	11.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,432</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>14,661</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>14,912</b>	<b>2.5</b>
<i>Total drug offences</i>	<i>1,717</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>1,735</i>	<i>1,770</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>1,789</i>	<i>3.1</i>

Note: Figures exclude contraventions

**Figure 1.17 - Persons prosecuted, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**

(b)

**Table 1.10 - Persons (excluding contraveners) prosecuted according to UN classifications of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences <sup>1</sup>	Number		%
	2013	2014	change
Homicide and related offences	195	45	-76.9
<i>of which intentional homicide (committed)</i>	26	17	
Assault and related offences	5,014	4,558	-9.1
<i>of which simple assault</i>	4,835	4,380	
Sexual Offences	365	147	-59.7
<i>of which rape</i>	24	11	
Property offences	4,518	4,694	3.9
<i>of which theft</i>	3,393	3,633	
Drug offences	1,735	1,789	3.1
Other offences	2,720	3,679	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,547</b>	<b>14,912</b>	<b>2.5</b>

<sup>1</sup> Exclude contraventions

(c) In 2014, out of the 14,912 persons prosecuted; 29% were for simple assaults; 24% for thefts; 12% for drug offences; and 1% for sexual offences. From 2013 to 2014, important

decreases were noted for the number of persons prosecuted for homicide and related offences from 195 to 45 and sexual offences from 365 to 147 (Table 1.10).

### 3.4 Police stations and Police Force

#### *Ratio of Police to Population was 9.9 to 1,000*

- (a) The total number of police stations and posts totaled 111 in 2014.
- (b) The police force for 2014 comprised 12,456 Officers (11,408 males and 1,048 females) compared to 11,729 Officers (10,836 males and 893 females) in 2013 and the police to population ratio rose to 9.9 per 1,000 mid-year population in 2014 from 9.3 in 2013.

### 3.5 Expenditure of the Police Department

#### *6% of the Government expenditure went to the Police Department*

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Police Department was around Rs 6,926 Million for the year 2014, and its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 6%, same as in 2013.

## 4. Judiciary statistics

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

### 4.1 Criminal cases lodged and disposed of

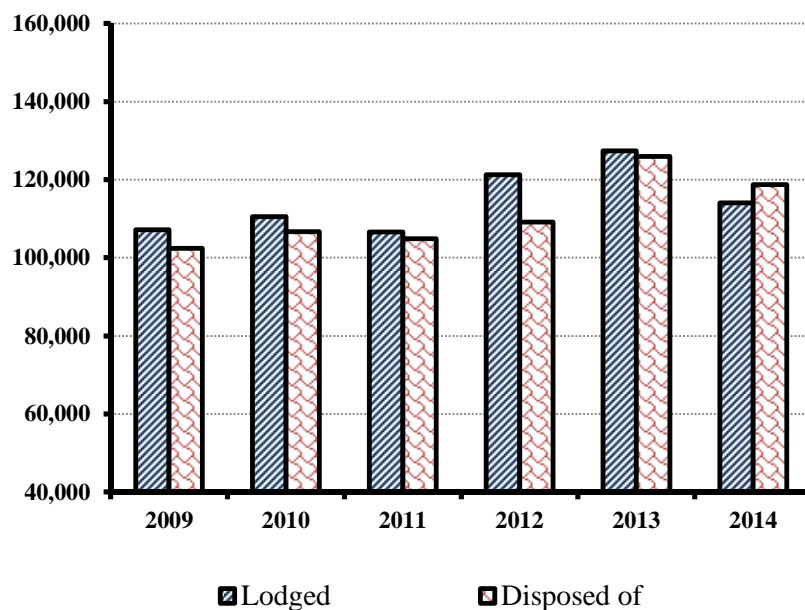
Table 2.1 - Criminal cases in court, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Courts	2013				2014			Number
	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	
<b>Republic of Mauritius</b>	<b>31,953</b>	<b>127,438</b>	<b>125,921</b>	<b>33,470</b>	<b>35,842</b>	<b>114,032</b>	<b>118,695</b>	<b>31,179</b>
<b>Island of Mauritius</b>	<b>31,437</b>	<b>123,702</b>	<b>121,920</b>	<b>33,219</b>	<b>35,591</b>	<b>109,367</b>	<b>114,251</b>	<b>30,707</b>
Supreme Court	431	190	302	319	319	188	266	241
Intermediate Court	1,733	1,945	1,538	2,140	2,140	1,290	1,220	2,210
Industrial Court	304	244	249	299	299	263	347	215
District Courts <sup>1</sup>	28,969	121,323	119,831	30,461	32,833	107,626	112,418	28,041
<b>Court of Rodrigues</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>4,001</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>251</b>	<b>4,665</b>	<b>4,444</b>	<b>472</b>

<sup>1</sup>Cases pending at the beginning of year 2014 revised in light of physical count carried out at the end of the year 2014

- (a) From 2013 to 2014, the total number of criminal cases lodged in court decreased by 11% to 114,032. Around 94% of them were lodged in District Courts (Table 2.1).
- (b) Similarly, the number of cases disposed of decreased by 6% to 118,695, of which 95% were in District Courts (Table 2.1).

**Figure 2.1 - Criminal cases lodged and disposed of at courts, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**



#### *Outstanding cases at courts lower in 2014*

- (c) Outstanding cases were lower at the end of 2014 by 7% from 33,470 in 2013 to reach 31,179. Most of these cases (90%) were at District Courts.

## **4.2 Convictions**

### **All offences**

- (a) Some 138,120 criminal offences were disposed of after Court action in 2014. The prosecuted persons were proven guilty in 84% of these offences, of which more than 99% involved adults. The remaining 16% were acquitted or non-adjudicated. A summary of the criminal offences disposed of is at Annex I.

**Table 2.2 - Convicted offences involving adults and juveniles by outcome of judgment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Outcome of judgment	Number					
	2013			2014		
	Adult	Juvenile	Total	Adult	Juvenile	Total
Imprisonment	3,717	..	3,717	3,097	..	3,097
Detention at RYC <sup>1</sup>	..	27	27	..	122	122
Detention at CYC <sup>2</sup>	..	35	35	..	39	39
Fine	122,119	185	122,304	109,225	199	109,424
Other <sup>3</sup>	2,569	15	2,584	2,625	89	2,714
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,405</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>128,667</b>	<b>114,947</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>115,396</b>
<i>of which contravention</i>	<i>105,303</i>	<i>77</i>	<i>105,380</i>	<i>93,205</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>93,257</i>
<b>Conviction rate<sup>4</sup> (excluding contravention)</b>	<b>24.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rehabilitation Youth Centre

<sup>2</sup> Correctional Youth Centre

<sup>3</sup> Includes Probation Orders, Community Service Orders, conditional and absolute discharges.

<sup>4</sup> Number of offences that led to convictions (as opposed to the number of persons convicted) per 1,000 population

.. Not applicable

- (b) From 2013 to 2014, the conviction rate per 1,000 population fell by 1.2 points from 22.0 to 20.8 (Table 2.2).
- (c) Some 76% of the convictions were due to road traffic offences; 5% for property offences; 3% assaults and 2% drug offences (Table 2.3).

### Homicide offences

- (d) The convictions for homicide offences increased by 5% from 104 in 2013 to 109 in 2014 mainly due to an increase in non-intentional homicide from 84 to 93. On the other hand, a decline of 17% was noted in the convictions for intentional homicide (committed) from 18 to 15 mainly due to a decrease in manslaughter. One conviction for attempted intentional homicide was recorded in 2014 against 2 in 2013 (Table 2.3).

### Assaults

- (e) Some 3,061 convictions for assault were pronounced in 2014, representing a drop of 23% over the figure of 3,954 in 2013. Most of them (90%) were simple assaults (Table 2.3).

## Sexual offences

- (f) From 2013 to 2014, sexual offence convictions decreased by 35% from 220 to 144 mainly due to drops in rape from 18 to 9, sodomy from 16 to 13, 'sexual intercourse with minor under 16' from 93 to 61 and 'solicits/importunes person for immoral purpose' from 26 to 9. There were 35 convictions for 'attempt upon chastity' against 34 in 2013.

## Property offences

- (g) In 2014, convictions for property offences were 5,385. Some 61% of them were on theft, 14% on fraud & dishonesty, 11% on possession of stolen property, 10% on damage to property and 4% on embezzlement.

**Table 2.3 - Convictions at the Judiciary according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

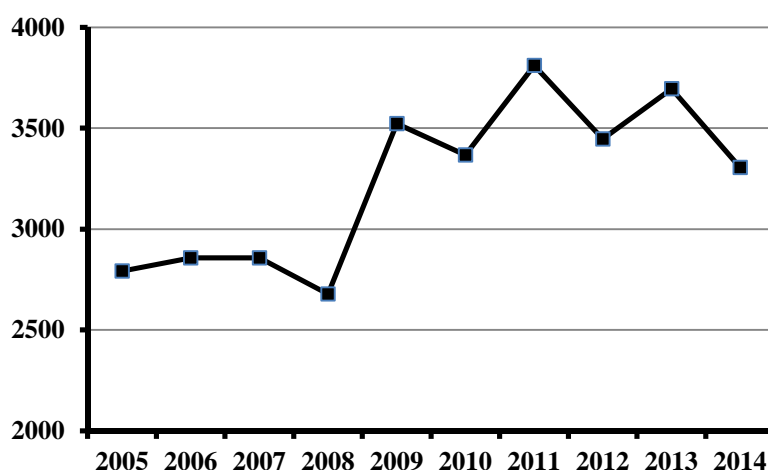
Offences	Number		% Change
	2013 <sup>1</sup>	2014	
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>4.8</b>
Intentional homicide (committed)	18	15	
<i>of which murder</i>	1	6	
<i>manslaughter</i>	12	8	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	2	1	
Non-intentional homicide	84	93	
<b>Assault &amp; related offences</b>	<b>3,954</b>	<b>3,061</b>	<b>-22.6</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>-34.5</b>
<i>of which rape</i>	18	9	
<i>sodomy</i>	16	13	
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	34	35	
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	93	61	
<i>solicits/importunes person for immoral purpose</i>	26	9	
<b>Property offences</b>	<b>5,795</b>	<b>5,385</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	690	731	
<i>Embezzlement</i>	147	198	
<i>Theft (excluding automobile theft)</i>	3,696	3,306	
<i>Other property offences</i>	1,262	1,150	
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>2,266</b>	<b>-6.4</b>
<b>Road traffic contraventions<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>101,004</b>	<b>87,726</b>	<b>-13.1</b>
<b>Other contraventions</b>	<b>4,376</b>	<b>5,531</b>	<b>26.4</b>
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>10,792</b>	<b>11,174</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,667</b>	<b>115,396</b>	<b>-10.3</b>

<sup>1</sup> Reclassification of 'usurping public function' from 'other offences' to 'fraud & dishonesty'

<sup>2</sup> Figures on fixed penalty notice not included

- (h) Compared to 2013, convictions for property offences in 2014 dropped by 7%. This was driven mainly by a decrease of 11% in the number of convictions for theft from 3,696 in 2013 to 3,306 in 2014.

**Figure 2.2 - Convictions for theft,  
Republic of Mauritius, 2005 - 2014**



### 4.3 Sentence imposed

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

- (a) Out of the 115,396 offences for which sentences have been imposed in 2014, the accused persons were either sentenced to pay fines (95%) or imprisoned (3%). The remaining 2% were either committed to community service works or issued with probation orders, or discharged either conditionally or absolutely.
- (b) From 2013 to 2014, the number of fines imposed decreased by 11% from 122,304 to 109,424. Similarly, imprisonment dropped by 17% from 3,717 to 3,097.

### 4.4 Court rooms and staff

- (a) The number of court rooms decreased from 53 in 2013 to 51 in 2014.
- (b) From 2013 to 2014, the staff of the Judiciary, excluding administrative and supporting staff, increased from 389 (214 males and 175 females) to 393 (206 males and 187 females). Among them, there were 69 Judges/Senior Magistrates/Magistrates including one Chief Justice and one Senior Puisne Judge.

### 4.5 Expenditure of the Judiciary

The actual (recurrent and capital) expenditure of the Judiciary was around Rs 486 Million for the year 2014. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was around 0.5%.

## 5. Prison and detention statistics

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

### 5.1 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 3.1 - Daily average number of detainees<sup>1</sup>, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

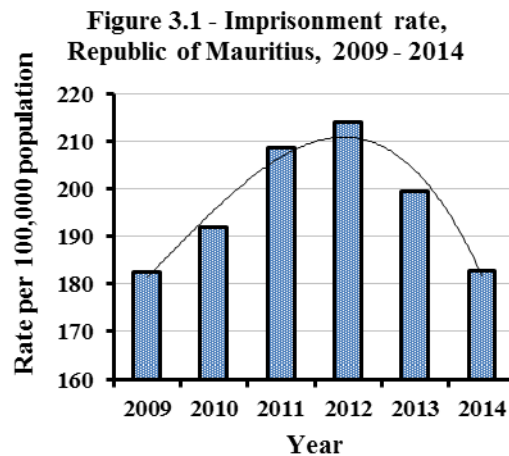
Detainee	2013				2014				% Change
	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Adult male	Adult female	Juvenile male	Total	Total
Convicts	1,550	82	5	1,637	1,393	91	8	1,492	-9
Remand and trial	799	54	24	877	756	44	18	818	-7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,349</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>2,149</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2,310</b>	<b>-8</b>

<sup>1</sup> No prison for female juvenile

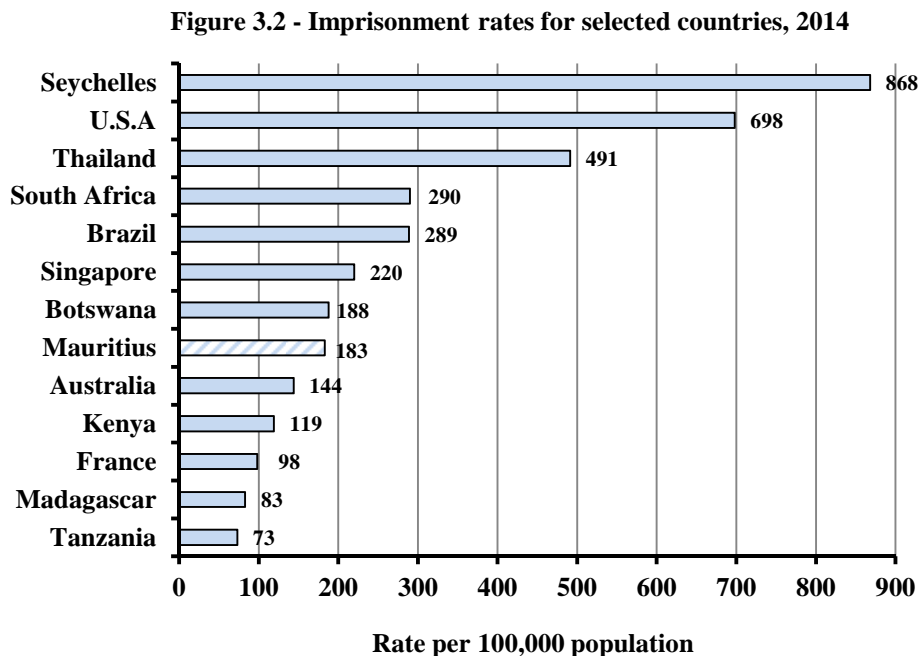
- (a) In 2014, the daily average prison population was 2,310 detainees.
- (b) Out of every 100 detainees in prison:
- (i) 65 were convicts and 35 were on remand and awaiting trial;
  - (ii) 93 were male adults, 6 were female adults and the rest were male juveniles.
- (c) The daily average remand and trial population decreased by 7% to 818 in 2014 from 877 in 2013.

#### *A decreasing imprisonment rate in 2014*

- (d) The imprisonment rate per 100,000 mid-year population rose continuously from 170 in 2008 to reach 214 in 2012 and then, declined gradually to 183 in 2014.



(e) Latest available statistics from World Prison Brief shows that there was considerable variation in imprisonment rates among countries from different continents in 2014. 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.



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

## 5.2 Prison occupancy level

### *Prisons occupancy varies from 67% to 81%*

(a) In 2014, the eleven prisons of the country had a total capacity of 3,030 detainees but were occupied by an average of 2,296 detainees daily, representing an average prison occupancy level of 76%. The highest occupancy level reached was 81% and the lowest, 67%. 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 2014, countries like Kenya (202%), Madagascar (181%), Brazil (161%), Indonesia (153%), Botswana (100%), Australia (96%) and Singapore (79%) had higher rates than Mauritius (77%). A few countries such as Japan had a lower rate (70%). It is noted that the occupancy rate of Mauritius has considerably improved to 77% in 2014 from 110% in 2013.

### 5.3 Admission of convicts

#### 5.3.1 Overview on admissions

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

(a) The number of convicts admitted decreased by 10% to 2,678 in 2014 from 2,990 in 2013.

(b) Admission rate per 100,000 population was 261 in 2014. It was 511 for males and 18 for females.

(c) Out of every 100 convicts admitted to prison in 2014:

- (i) 96 were males and 4 were females;
- (ii) 37 were in the age-group 26-35 years.

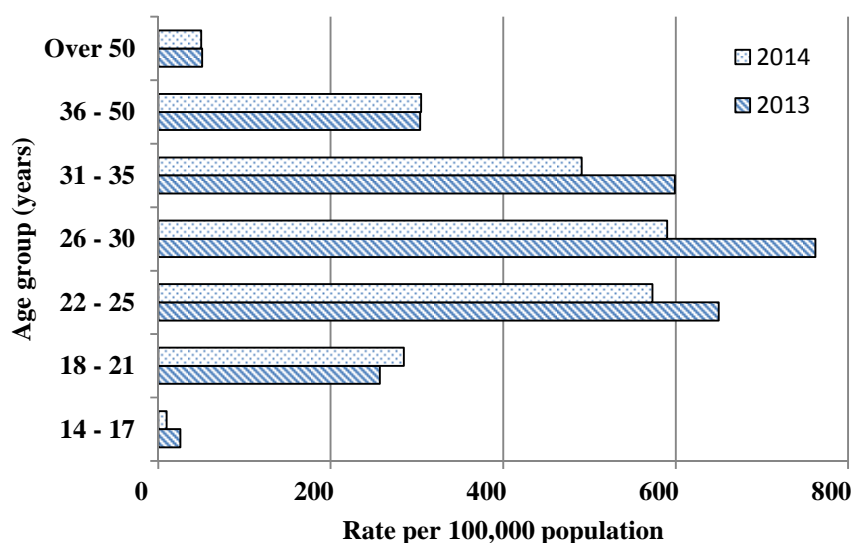
(d) In 2014, the admission rate peaked at age-group 26-30 years, same as in 2013.

**Table 3.2 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Age group (years)	2013		2014	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
14 - 17	20	26	8	10
18 - 21	209	257	228	285
22 - 25	489	650	444	573
26 - 30	662	762	507	590
31 - 35	618	599	495	491
36 - 50	830	304	832	305
Over 50	162	51	164	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>261</b>

<sup>1</sup> Rate per 100,000 population

**Figure 3.3 - Convicts admission rate by age group, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**



### 5.3.2 Convicts admitted by type of offences

- (a) From 2013 to 2014, admissions went down mainly for offences such as non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder (-86%), drug offences (-20%), sexual offences (-18%), assaults (-7%) and property (-6%) but increased by 20% for homicide.
- (b) Out of the 2,678 convicts admitted in 2014, the main offences committed were theft (43%), fraud & dishonesty (31%), drug offences (11%), assaults (7%) and sexual offences (2%).

**Table 3.3 - Convicts admitted to prison according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	2013	2014	% Change
Homicide and related offences	35	42	20.0
Assault and related offences	193	179	-7.0
Sexual offences	51	42	-18.0
<i>of which rape</i>	5	2	
Property offences	2,124	2,000	-6.0
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	936	839	
<i>Theft</i>	1,186	1,150	
<i>Other property offences</i>	2	11	
Drug offences	364	291	-20.0
Other offences	223	124	-44.0
<i>of which non-payment of fine for drunkenness and disorder</i>	72	10	
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>-10.0</b>

### 5.3.3 Convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonments

- (a) From 2013 to 2014, the adult convicts, who were readmitted to prison, decreased by 25% from 2,100 to 1,569 with a sharp drop of 40% in those who were admitted more than once. An adult is a person aged 18 years and above.

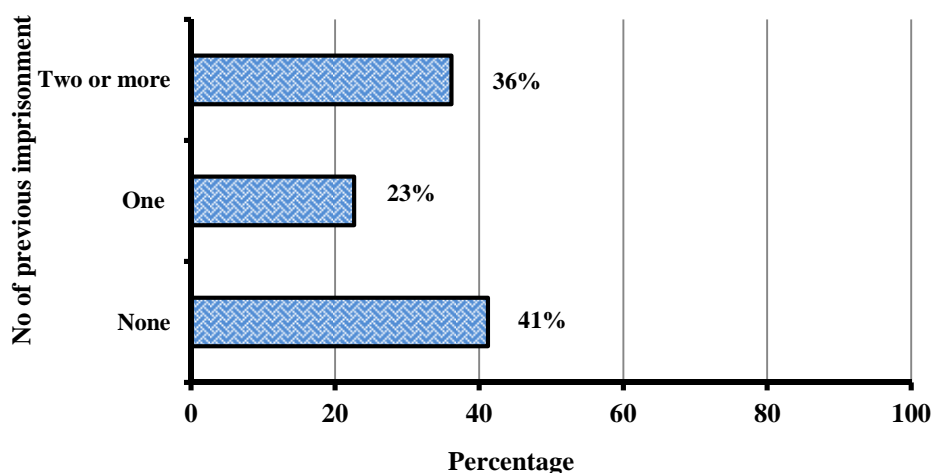
**Table 3.4 - Adult convicts admitted to prison by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Number of previous imprisonment	2013			2014			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
None	796	74	870	1,056	45	1,101	27
One	463	22	485	586	18	604	25
Two or more	1,575	40	1,615	932	33	965	-40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>2,574</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>2,670</b>	<b>-10</b>

(b) Regardless of any observation period, out of every 100 adult convicts admitted to prison in 2014:

- (i) 59 were re-offenders who had been imprisoned in the past.
- (ii) 36 were imprisoned more than once in the past.

**Figure 3.4 - Adult convicts admitted by number of previous imprisonment, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**



### 5.3.4 Convicts admitted by length of sentence

(a) In 2014, among convicts admitted to prison, 29% were admitted for non-payment of fines and another 19% were sentenced for less than one month.

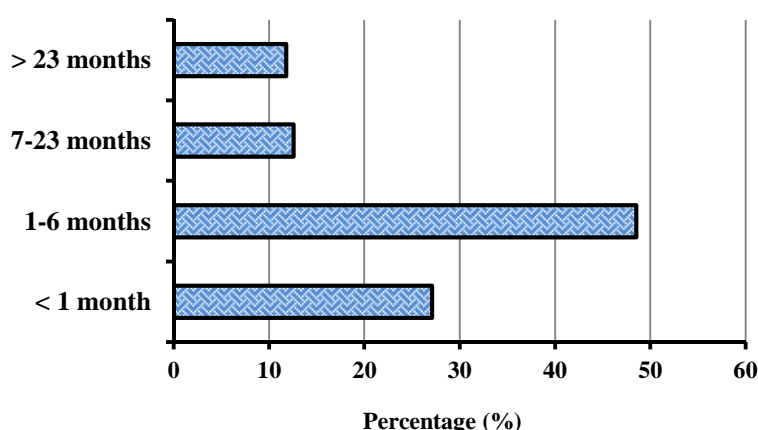
(b) Compared to 2013, the number of convicts with short sentences of less than one month decreased by 42% in 2014. On the other hand, those sentenced for 1-3 months increased by 56%.

**Table 3.5 - Convicts admitted to prison by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Length of sentence	2013		2014		% Change
	Number	%	Number	%	
< 1 month	876	29	512	19	-42
1 - 3 months	420	14	654	24	56
4 - 6 months	313	10	264	10	-16
7 - 18 months	258	9	184	7	-29
7 - 12 months	191		124		
13 - 18 months	67		60		
19 months to less than 2 years	98	3	54	2	-45
Two years and over	243	8	223	8	-8
Life sentence	-	-	-	-	
Undefined (fine defaulters)	782	26	787	29	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,990</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,678</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-10</b>

(c) None of the convicts was sentenced to life imprisonment in 2013 and 2014.

**Figure 3.5 - Convicts (excluding fine defaulters) admitted by length of sentence, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**



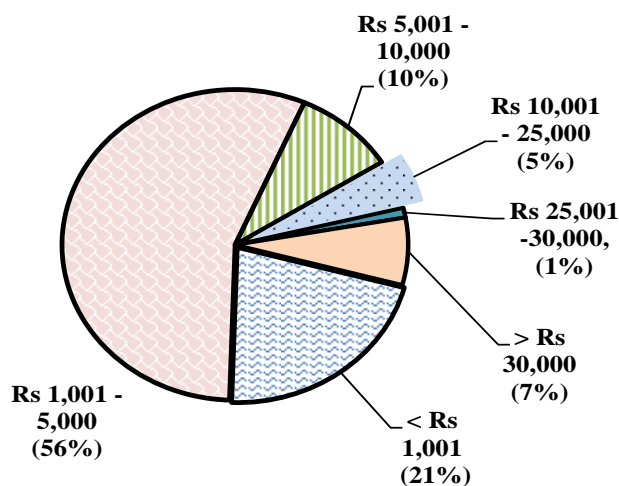
### 5.3.5 Fine defaulters

- (a) 93% of fine defaulters admitted to prisons in 2014 were due to non-payment of fines up to Rs 30,000 or less, of which 83% were due to non-payment of fine up to Rs 5,000 or less.
- (b) The main offences committed by the fine defaulters were, road traffic contraventions (22%), drug offences (21%), property offences (17%) and assaults (11%).
- (c) From 2013 to 2014, the number of fine defaulters admitted to prison increased slightly by 1% to 787 from 782.
- (d) The admissions due to non-payment of fines of Rs 30,000 or less rose slightly by 1% to 732 in 2014 from 725 in 2013.

**Table 3.6 - Fine defaulters admitted to prison by amount of fine due, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Amount of fine (Rs)	2013	2014	% Change
< 1,001	126	168	33
1,001 - 5,000	430	441	3
5,001 - 10,000	107	75	-30
10,001 - 20,000	37	30	-19
20,001 - 25,000	17	10	-41
25,001 - 30,000	8	8	-
30001 - 60000	28	29	4
60,001 & over	29	26	-10
<b>Total</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>1</b>

**Figure 3.6 - Fine defaulters by amount due, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**



## **5.4 Number of escapes from prison custody**

There were 3 escapes from prison in 2014 compared to no escape in 2013.

## **5.5 Detention institutions and staff**

### **5.5.1 Prisons and Staff**

- (a) There were 11 prisons in 2014, including one in the Island of Rodrigues. The 10 prisons in the Island of Mauritius comprised two women prisons, one juvenile prison (CYC) and 7 male adult prisons.
- (b) The prison staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 1,193 officers (1,099 males and 94 females) for a daily average of 2,310 detainees (2,175 males and 135 females) in 2014.

### **5.5.2 Rehabilitation Youth Centre and staff**

- (a) There were two Rehabilitation Youth Centres in 2014, one for male and one for female.
- (b) The RYC staff, excluding administrative and supporting staff, comprised 40 officers (23 males and 17 females) for a daily average of 50 detainees in 2014.

## **5.6 Expenditure**

### **5.6.1 Expenditure of the Prison Services**

*Government spends around Rs 700 daily to maintain a detainee*

- (a) The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Prison Services was around Rs 857 million for the year 2014. Its share as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.8%.
- (b) An average amount of Rs 700 was spent daily on each detainee in 2014 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.

### **5.6.2 Expenditure of the RYC**

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the RYC was around Rs 25 Million for the year 2014.

## 6. Probation statistics

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

### 6.1 Probation orders

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

- (a) 282 persons (216 males and 66 females) were issued with probation orders in 2014, representing a drop of 1% compared to 285 in 2013.

**Table 4.1 - Offenders sentenced with probation orders, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offenders	2013			2014			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
Adult	204	38	242	180	62	242	-
Juvenile	34	9	43	36	4	40	-7.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>-1.1</b>

- (b) From 2013 to 2014, the number of adult offenders stayed at 242 whilst juvenile dropped by 7% to 40.
- (c) In 2014, males made up the majority (77%) of the offenders.

### 6.2 Community service orders

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

**Table 4.2 - Offenders subjected to community service work, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offenders	2013	2014	% change
Male	472	477	1.1
Female	40	30	-25.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>-1.0</b>

- (a) The offenders subjected to community service orders decreased by 1% to 507 in 2014 from 512 in 2013.
- (b) In 2014, the majority (94%) of the offenders were males.

### 6.3 Probation offices, institutions and staff

- (a) There were 11 probation offices in 2014.
- (b) The workforce of the Probation and After-care Service in 2014 was 74 (27 males and 47 females), excluding administrative and supporting staff.

### 6.4 Expenditure of the Probation Service

The total (recurrent and capital) actual expenditure of the Probation service was around Rs 56 Million for the year 2014. Its share expressed as a percentage of the total government expenditure was 0.05%.

## 7. Juvenile statistics

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

### 7.1 Juvenile Offenders

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

#### *Rise in the number of juvenile delinquents*

- (a) From 2013 to 2014, the juvenile offenders (excluding contraveners) involved in crime and misdemeanours increased by 5% from 652 to 686 due to a rise of 6% in theft and 3% in assault. Some 1,001 juveniles were contravened against 841 in 2013, representing an increase of 19%. Out of the 1,001 juvenile offenders in 2014, 89% were road traffic contraveners (Table 5.1).

**Table 5.1 - Juvenile offences reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

	Number	
	2013	2014
Juvenile offences	1,432	1,558
Juvenile offenders	1,493	1,687
<i>Contraveners</i>	841	1,001
<i>Other<sup>1</sup></i>	652	686
Juvenile delinquency rate <sup>2</sup>	5.5	5.8

<sup>1</sup> Crime and misdemeanours

<sup>2</sup> Juvenile delinquency rate excludes contraventions

- (b) In 2014, the juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions) rose to 5.8 per 1,000 juvenile population from 5.5 in 2013 (Table 5.1).

- (c) As for the past years, in 2014, the rate for boys (10.2) was much higher than for girls (1.3).

Figure 4.1 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions),  
Republic of Mauritius, 2004 - 2014

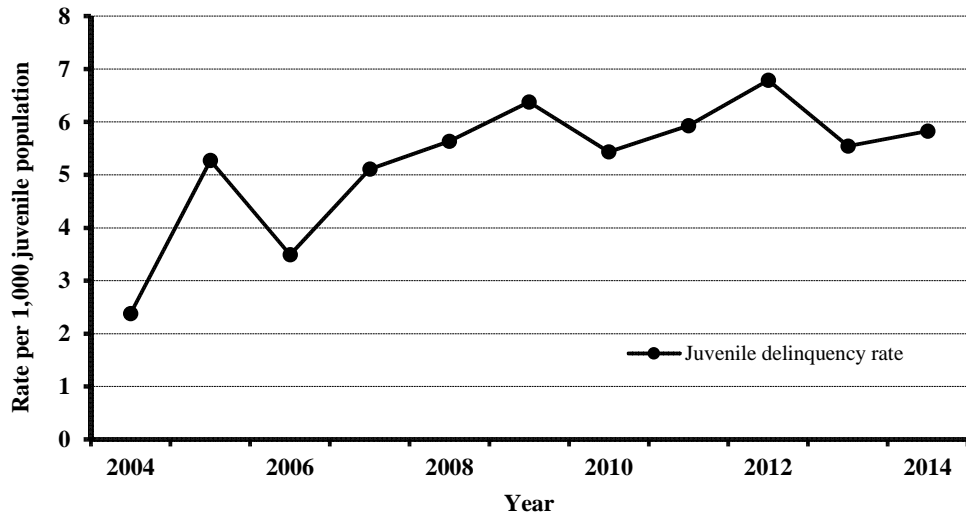
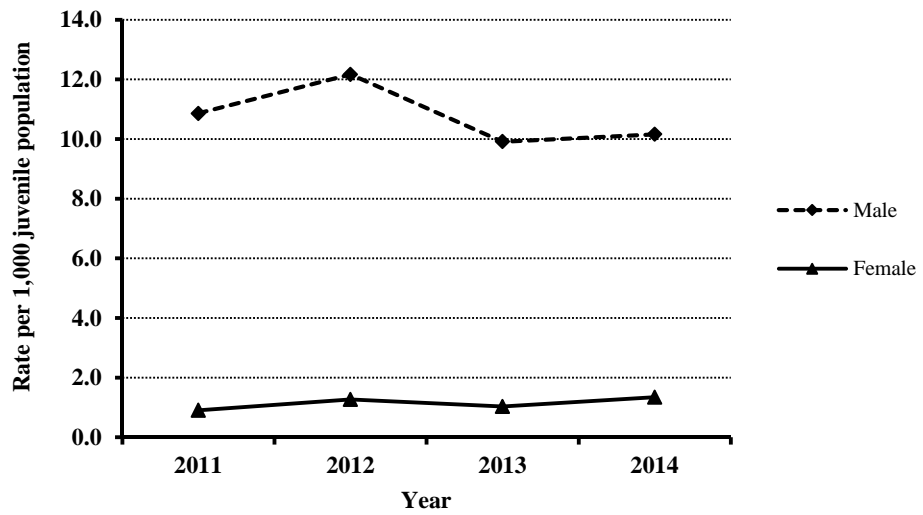


Figure 4.2 - Juvenile delinquency rate (excluding contraventions)  
by sex, 2011 - 2014





## 7.2 Juvenile victims of offences against person

**Table 5.2 - Juvenile victims of selected offences<sup>1</sup>, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
<b>Homicides</b>	1	4	5	-	1	1
<i>Intentional homicide (attempted murder)</i>	-	2	2	-	1	1
<i>Non-intentional homicide (involuntary homicide)</i>	1	2	3	-	-	-
<b>Assault and related offences</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>403</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,029</b>
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>381</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>477</b>
<i>of which rape</i>	-	15	15	-	20	20
<i>sodomy</i>	14	14	28	20	15	35
<i>causing child to be sexually abused; accessing to a brothel; and engaging in prostitution</i>	6	78	84	12	108	120
<i>sexual intercourse with minor under 16</i>	-	142	142	-	189	189
<i>attempt upon chastity</i>	17	125	142	15	92	107
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>116</b>
<i>of which abducting child</i>	2	13	15	1	11	12
<i>abandonment of child</i>	9	5	14	9	6	15
<i>child ill-treatment</i>	14	17	31	18	15	33
<i>involuntary wounds and blows</i>	29	13	42	15	8	23
<i>exposing a child to harm</i>	5	8	13	8	7	15

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

- (a) No victim of intentional homicide committed was reported in 2013 and in 2014. Victim of attempted intentional homicides decreased to 1 in 2014 from 2 in 2013. No victim of involuntary homicide was reported in 2014 compared to 3 in 2014.
- (b) Juveniles were most likely to be victims of simple assaults. 61% of victims of simple assaults were boys.

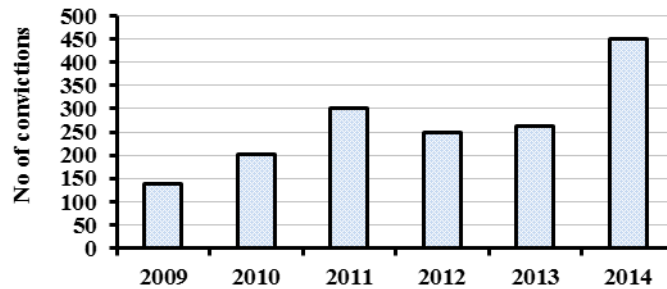
### Sexual offences

- (c) Victims of sexual offences increased by 14% from 418 in 2013 to 477 in 2014, mainly due to a rise in ‘causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’ (+43%), sexual intercourse with minor under 16 (+33%), rape (+33%) and sodomy (25%).
- (d) 90% of the victims of sexual offences were juvenile females.
- (e) In 2014, among the juvenile victims of sexual offences:
- (i) 20 were victims of rape;
  - (ii) 35 (20 males and 15 females) were victims of sodomy;
  - (iii) 120 (12 males and 108 females) were victims reported under ‘causing child to be sexually abused, accessing to a brothel and engaging in prostitution’;
  - (iv) 189 juveniles, who were all females, were victims of sexual intercourse with minor under 16; and
  - (v) 107 (15 males and 92 females) were victims of ‘attempt upon chastity’.

### 7.3 Juvenile convictions in court

- (a) In 2014, the number of convictions, which involved juveniles, stood at 449. 44% of the sentences were fines.
- (b) Contrary to the decrease of the adult conviction rate from 2013 to 2014, the juvenile conviction rate per 1,000 population doubled to 3.4 in 2014 from 1.6 in 2013.

**Figure 4.3 - Convictions involving juveniles, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**



### 7.4 Juvenile detainees

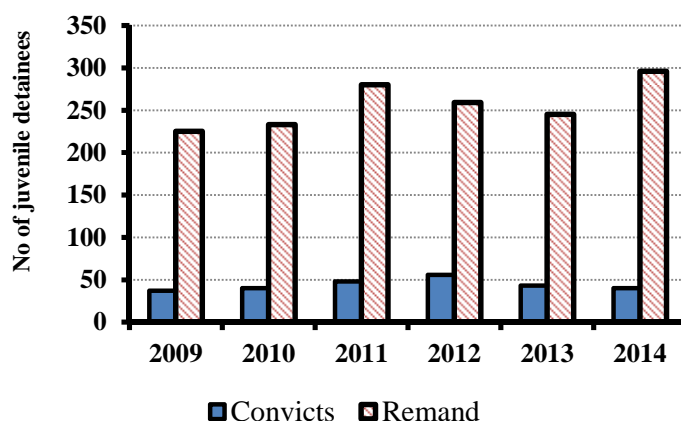
#### 7.4.1 Overview of juvenile detention

##### *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/juvenile beyond control is also sent to probation institution.

The conviction rate (CYC & RYC) per 100,000 juveniles was 51 in 2014 compared to 55 in 2013.

**Figure 4.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted in CYC and RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2009 - 2014**



#### 7.4.2 Correctional Youth Centre (CYC)

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

- (a) In 2014, the daily average population of detainees in CYC was 8 convicts and 18 remands.

**Table 5.3 - Juvenile detainees admitted to CYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Detainees	2013	2014	% change
<b>Convicts</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-60</b>
Assault and related offences	-	-	
Sexual offences	2	-	
Theft	15	8	
Other offences	3	-	
<b>Remand</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5</b>

- (b) All the 8 juvenile convicts admitted to CYC in 2014 had committed theft.
- (c) From 2013 to 2014, the number of juvenile detainees admitted increased by 5% to 152.
- (d) Compared to 2013, the number of convicts admitted in 2014 fell by 60% from 20 to 8 while those on remand increased by 15% from 125 to 144.

#### 7.4.3 Rehabilitational Youth Centre (RYC)

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

**Table 5.4 - Juvenile detainees admitted to RYC, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Cases	2013			2014			% change
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Total
<b>Convicts</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>39</b>
Theft	2	-	2	2	1	3	
Child/juvenile beyond control	5	14	19	11	14	25	
Other cases	2	-	2	4	-	4	
<b>Remand</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>184</b>	<b>29</b>

- (a) In 2014, the number of juveniles admitted to RYC was 184 (107 boys and 77 girls), up by 29% from 143 in 2013.
- (b) The daily average population of RYC in 2014 was 32 convicts (17 boys and 15 girls) and 152 remands (90 boys and 62 girls).
- (c) 83% of the juvenile detainees admitted in 2014 were on remand.
- (d) Out of the 32 convicts admitted, 25 (78%) concerned cases of child/juvenile beyond control.

#### **7.4.4 Probation home/hostel**

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

- (a) In 2014, a daily average of 8 juveniles/children (3 boys and 5 girls) stayed in probation home/hostel compared to 7 in 2013.
- (b) The number of juveniles admitted in probation institutions increased from 4 in 2013 to 13 in 2014.

#### **7.5 Other juvenile sentencing**

- (a) Some 40 juveniles (down from 43 in 2013) were sentenced with probation orders in 2014, of whom 36 were boys.
- (b) The number of juveniles committed to community service work was 3 in 2014 compared to 10 in 2013.

### **8. Notes to Users**

#### **8.1 Release of data on Crime, Justice and Security Statistics**

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

## 8.2 Caution to users

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

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

## 8.3 Enquiries

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 Email: [cbandinah@govmu.org](mailto:cbandinah@govmu.org) ; [sm-cjs@govmu.org](mailto: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**  
**August 2015**

Table 6.1 - Reported offences according to UN classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 &amp; 2014

Offences	Number		% change
	2013	2014	
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>-14.5</b>
Intentional homicide (committed)	41	30	
<i>of which murder (including infanticide)</i>	34	19	
Intentional homicide (attempted)	15	12	
Non-intentional homicide	61	58	
<b>Assault and related offences</b>	<b>12,761</b>	<b>12,414</b>	<b>-2.7</b>
<i>of which simple assault</i>	12,504	12,121	
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>588</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>7.8</b>
<i>of which rape</i>	56	62	
<i>sodomy</i>	57	55	
<b>Property offences</b>	<b>15,094</b>	<b>14,765</b>	<b>-2.2</b>
<b><i>Fraud and dishonesty</i></b>	<b>1,171</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>-16.6</b>
<i>of which bribery by public official</i>	4	4	
<i>bribery of public official</i>	2	6	
<b><i>Embezzlement</i></b>	<b>660</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b><i>Theft</i></b>	<b>10,768</b>	<b>10,783</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Automobile theft	493	565	
Robbery	631	716	
Burglary	1,252	1,147	
Other theft (excluding automobile theft)	8,392	8,355	
<i>of which simple larceny</i>	6,385	6,346	
<b><i>Other property offences</i></b>	<b>2,495</b>	<b>2,338</b>	<b>-6.3</b>
<i>of which damages to property including arson</i>	2,291	2,196	
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>3,227</b>	<b>3,631</b>	<b>12.5</b>
<b>Road traffic offences</b>	<b>211,546</b>	<b>224,855</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>24,712</b>	<b>25,613</b>	<b>3.6</b>
<i>of which Information and Communication Technology Act</i>	1,237	1,216	
<b>Total</b>	<b>268,045</b>	<b>282,012</b>	<b>5.2</b>

**Table 6.2 - Road traffic contraventions, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	Number		% change
	2013	2014	
Exceeding speed limit	66,461	96,872	45.8
Driving under influence of liquor	1,670	2,059	23.3
Driving without due care and attention	1,630	1,334	-18.2
Dangerous driving	168	125	-25.6
Bicycle contraventions	230	216	-6.1
Failing to comply with traffic sign	4,665	3,463	-25.8
Failing to stop when signaled by a police officer	1,554	1,780	14.5
Overtaking on uninterrupted white line	2,571	1,019	-60.4
Failing to wear seat belt whilst driving	9,201	4,842	-47.4
Protective helmet improperly secured	2,144	1,484	-30.8
Making use of cellular phone whilst driving	7,302	3,989	-45.4
Breach of conditions attached to provisional licence	11,620	10,751	-7.5
Breach of condition attached to carriers licence	846	777	-8.2
Driving without licence	1,113	1,216	9.3
Failing to produce driving licence on demand	22,196	22,050	-0.7
Failing to produce driving licence/Certificate of insurance within delay	1,104	1,221	10.6
Motor vehicle licence not affixed	6,357	6,637	4.4
Inoperative insurance policy	1,318	536	-59.3
Worn out tyre	3,796	2,805	-26.1
Allowing oil to drop	600	414	-31.0
Parking on double yellow line	3,317	2,124	-36.0
Parking on prohibited area	2,588	1,702	-34.2
Parking on footpath/pavement	1,836	1,507	-17.9
Fittings out of order	1,766	1,624	-8.0
No tail light	1,176	756	-35.7
Inefficient silencer	1,646	2,345	42.4
Other	52,671	51,207	-2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,546</b>	<b>224,855</b>	<b>6.3</b>

**Table 6.3 - Reported number of victims<sup>1</sup> by district and type of selected offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**

Offences											Number
	Port Louis	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Flacq	Grand Port	Savanne	Plaines Wilhems	Moka	Black River	Rodrigues	Total
<b>Homicides</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>90</b>
Intentional homicide (committed) <sup>2</sup>	4	1	1	2	1	3	1	3	1	2	19
Intentional homicide (attempted)	1	3	2	2	1	-	4	-	1	-	14
Non intentional homicide	8	10	2	9	5	6	8	1	2	6	57
<b>Assaults</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>1,134</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>1,693</b>	<b>1,358</b>	<b>1,164</b>	<b>2,254</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>627</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>12,486</b>
<i>of which</i>											
Simple Assaults	1,729	1,113	1,401	1,658	1,323	1,147	2,165	737	618	278	12,169
<b>Sexual offences</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>625</b>
<i>of which</i>											
Rape	11	1	5	5	5	2	23	1	7	5	65
Sodomy	7	2	3	5	5	6	14	2	9	5	58
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16; with mentally handicapped person; with specified person	45	18	7	12	11	19	49	5	23	9	198
<b>Other offences</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>758</b>
<i>of which</i>											
Involuntary wounds and blows	101	65	84	102	20	34	79	44	24	17	570

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

<sup>2</sup>Excluding abortion



Table 6.4 - Victims of selected offences by socio-demographic and other characteristics, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014

Characteristics of victim	2013					2014					Number
	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	Homicides			Assaults	Sexual offences	
	Intentional homicides		Non-int. <sup>2</sup>			Intentional homicides		Non-int. <sup>2</sup>			
	Committed <sup>1</sup>	Attempted		Committed <sup>1</sup>	Attempted						
<b>Sex</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>12,867</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>12,486</b>	<b>625</b>	
Male	24	12	38	7,260	67	11	10	49	7,014	56	
Female	11	3	10	5,607	515	8	4	8	5,472	569	
<b>Age group (years)</b>											
0-15	-	2	2	681	343	-	1	-	656	392	
16-24	4	4	5	2,841	133	4	2	5	2,691	135	
25-34	6	-	8	3,491	59	6	-	10	3,350	56	
35-44	6	4	7	2,676	32	-	7	8	2,707	26	
45-54	8	3	5	1,801	8	2	3	8	1,761	8	
55 & over	11	2	20	1,375	7	7	1	26	1,321	8	
Not available	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Activity Status</b>											
Employed	19	7	19	7,501	89	5	11	25	7,034	76	
Student	-	2	3	1,080	344	-	1	1	1,011	397	
Housewife	-	-	-	257	4	-	-	-	207	4	
Retired	7	2	16	725	6	3	1	16	655	4	
Disabled	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	
Other	7	4	9	3,302	138	11	1	13	3,579	142	
Not available	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	
<b>Relationship to offender</b>											
Spouse	5	-	-	2,628	23	4	2	1	2,596	21	
Father/mother	2	1	-	495	-	1	-	-	432	-	
Child	-	-	1	254	34	-	2	-	277	34	
Other relative	2	2	-	2,415	75	2	2	-	2,375	86	
Not related	26	12	47	7,075	450	12	8	56	6,806	484	
<b>Location of incident</b>											
Private-household	21	2	-	6,166	323	7	6	1	6,210	409	
Educational-institution	-	-	-	181	18	-	-	-	145	11	
Commercial-area	1	1	-	435	14	-	-	-	309	7	
Hotel/Bungalow	-	-	-	61	18	-	-	-	33	14	
Public road	4	8	44	3,909	66	5	5	55	3,682	44	
Public beach	1	-	-	102	14	-	1	-	67	17	
Other Places	8	4	4	2,013	129	7	2	1	2,040	123	
<b>Area type</b>											
Urban	15	6	14	4,393	214	5	5	16	4,035	268	
Rural	20	7	34	8,109	321	12	9	35	8,159	331	
Rodrigues	-	2	-	365	47	2	-	6	292	26	

<sup>1</sup> Excluding abortion

<sup>2</sup> Non-intentional homicides

**Table 6.5 - Juvenile offenders according to United Nations classification of offences, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

Offences	Number		% Change
	2013	2014	
<b>Homicide and related offences</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-33.3</b>
<i>Intentional homicide(committed)</i>	5	2	
<i>Intentional homicide(attempted)</i>	1	-	
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	-	2	
<b>Assault and related offences</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<i>of which simple assault</i>	205	209	
<b>Sexual Offences</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>-35.1</b>
<i>of which rape</i>	2	1	
<b>Property offences<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>200</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>-1.0</b>
<i>Fraud and dishonesty<sup>1</sup></i>	7	7	
<i>Theft</i>	168	178	
<i>Other property offences</i>	25	13	
<b>Drug offences</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-4.4</b>
<b>Road traffic offences</b>	<b>795</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>12.0</b>
<b>Other offences<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>141</b>	<b>274</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,687</b>	<b>13.0</b>

<sup>1</sup> Figures for 2013 have been revised due to reclassification of the offence *Demanding money or property by threat of false accusation* from 'Other offences' to 'Fraud and dishonesty'

**Table 6.6 - Offences involving juveniles reported by type, Republic of Mauritius, 2013 & 2014**

	2013					2014				
	Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius			Island of Mauritius	Island of Rodrigues	Republic of Mauritius		
			Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total
<b>General crime involving Juveniles</b>	<b>563</b>	<b>16</b>	-	-	<b>579</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>14</b>	-	-	<b>554</b>
Crimes <sup>1</sup>	156	9	-	-	165	136	4	-	-	140
<i>of which drug offences</i>	17	1	-	-	18	8	0	-	-	8
Misdemeanours <sup>1</sup>	407	7	-	-	414	404	10	-	-	414
<i>of which drug offences</i>	26	0	-	-	26	33	2	-	-	35
<b>Contraventions involving Juveniles<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>838</b>	<b>15</b>	-	-	<b>853</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>22</b>	-	-	<b>1,004</b>
<b>Juvenile offenders</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>652</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>608</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>686</b>
Crimes <sup>1</sup>	202	10	200	12	212	166	5	154	17	171
<i>of which drug offences</i>	17	1	18	0	18	8	0	8	0	8
Misdemeanours <sup>1</sup>	433	7	392	48	440	505	10	454	61	515
<i>of which drug offences</i>	27	0	26	1	27	33	2	34	1	35
<b>Juvenile contraveners<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>826</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>841</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>1,001</b>
<b>Juvenile delinquency rate<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>

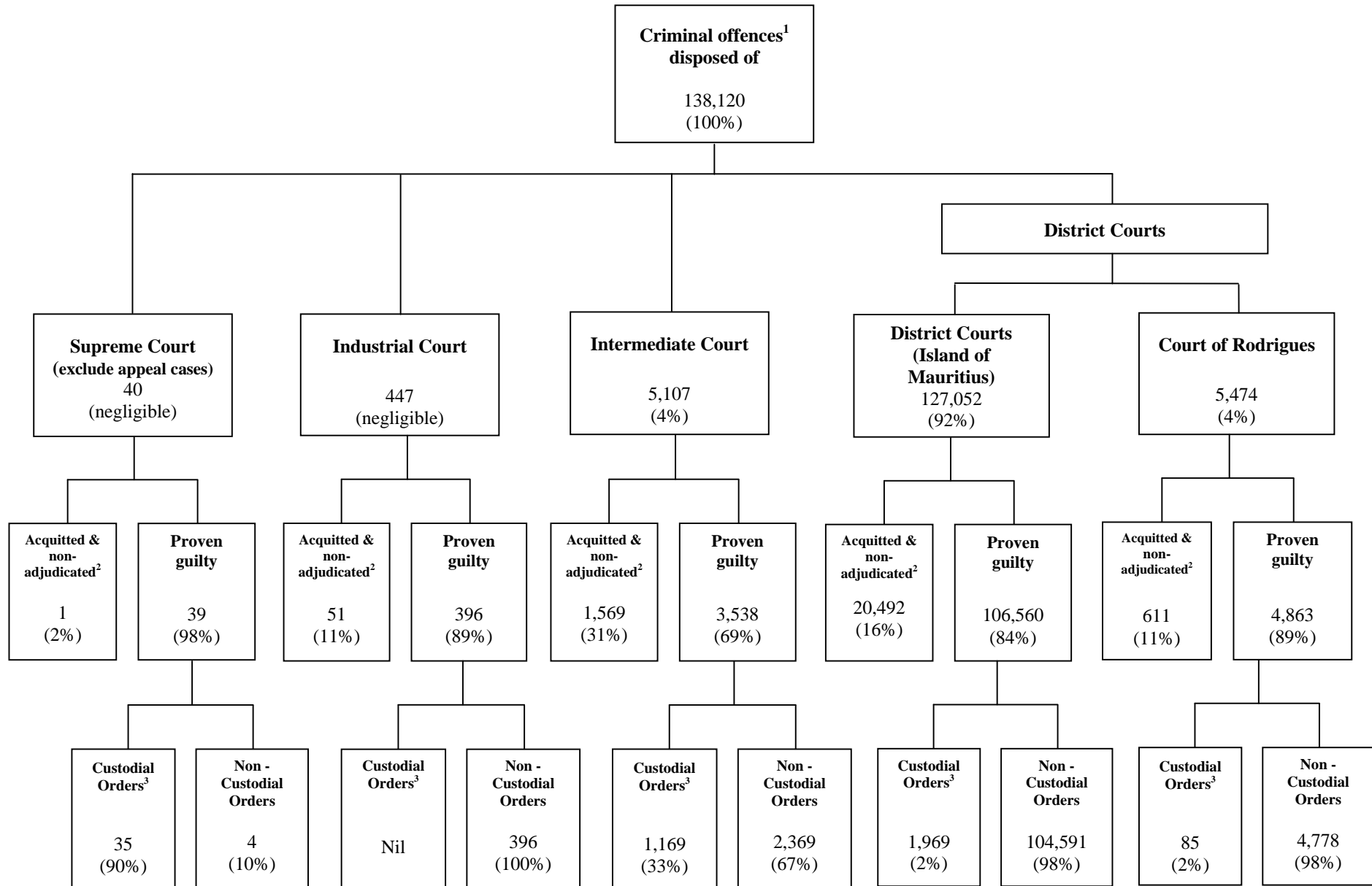
<sup>1</sup> Crimes and misdemeanours include drug offences

<sup>2</sup> Excludes contraventions established by camera

<sup>3</sup> Rate per 1,000 mid year juvenile population and exclude contraveners

- Not applicable

**Summary of criminal offences disposed of, Republic of Mauritius, 2014**

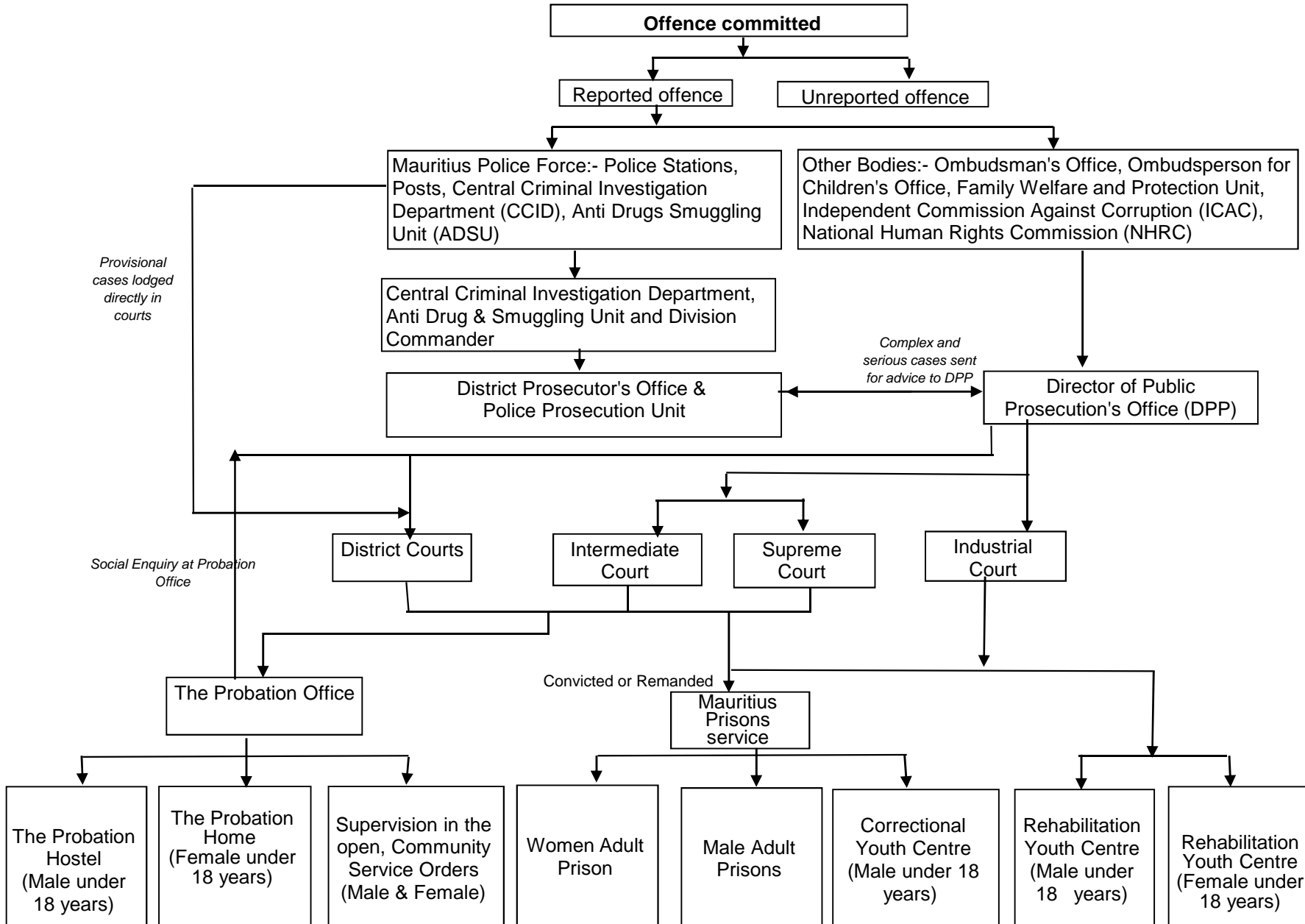


<sup>1</sup> An offence may involve one or more persons

<sup>2</sup> Acquitted means dismissed and non-adjudicated means struck out & Nolle Prosequi

<sup>3</sup> 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.