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Population and Vital Statistics

Year 2025

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POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS
REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS, YEAR 2025

1. Introduction

This issue of Economic and Social Indicators presents population estimates as at 31 December 2025 and vital statistics including rates for the year 2025.

Statistics Mauritius compiles vital statistics from data obtained from the computerised system in place at the Civil Status Division.

Definitions of terms used are given at Annex.

2. Key points

- The population of the Republic of Mauritius was estimated at 1,241,856 as at 31 December 2025, with a net decrease of 2,621 from previous year's figure.
- As at end 2025, the female population was higher than the male population by 14,162.
- The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years declined from 16.0% as at mid-2024 to 15.9%, one year later. The proportion aged 15-64 years declined from 69.8% to 69.3%, while for those aged 65 years and above, the proportion increased from 14.2% to 14.8% for the same period.
- The dependency ratio (the child population under 15 years of age and the elderly population aged 65 years and above per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years) was 431.7 for 2024 and 441.4 for 2025.
- The number of live births registered during year 2025 was 13,250, representing an increase of 3.1% over the figure for 2024.
- The number of deaths registered in 2025 was 12,685, that is, 1.4% higher than in 2024.
- The number of infant deaths decreased by 16.3%, from 184 in 2024 to 154 in 2025.
- The number of still births increased by 11.7%, from 94 in 2024 to 105 in 2025.
- The number of marriages registered in 2025 was 7,715, that is, 6.1% lower than in 2024.
- Over time, the population age structure depicted by a population pyramid has shifted from wide base to shrinking base and thickening body, showing an ageing of the population.
- Total fertility rate is decreasing over time.

3. Estimated resident population

Table 3.1 - Estimated resident population by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 31 December 2025[1]

Island	Both sexes	Male	Female	Sex ratio	Density per km²
Island of Mauritius	**1,196,729**	**591,809**	**604,920**	97.8	641
Island of Rodrigues	**44,797**	**21,871**	**22,926**	95.4	407
Agalega and St. Brandon	**330**	**167**	**163**	102.5	11
Republic of Mauritius	**1,241,856**	**613,847**	**628,009**	**97.7**	**619**

[1] Provisional

The estimated resident population of the Republic of Mauritius was 1,241,856 as at 31 December 2025. The female population was 628,009, compared to a male population of 613,847. There were 97.7 males for every 100 females.

The population was estimated at 1,196,729 and 44,797 respectively for the Island of Mauritius and the Island of Rodrigues. In both islands, females outnumbered males. However, Agalega and St Brandon, with an estimated population of 330, had slightly more males (167) than females (163).

The Republic of Mauritius, with a total land area of 2,007 km^2, had a population density of 619 persons per km^2 as at end 2025. Among its constituent islands, the Island of Mauritius had the highest density (641), compared to 407 for the Island of Rodrigues.

4. Population growth

Table 4.1 - Population change, Republic of Mauritius, 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025[1]

Island	Population		Change	
	31 December 2024	31 December 2025	Number	%
Island of Mauritius	1,199,834	1,196,729	-3,105	-0.26
Island of Rodrigues	44,313	44,797	484	1.09
Agalega and St. Brandon	330	330	-	-
Republic of Mauritius	**1,244,477**	**1,241,856**	**-2,621**	**-0.21**

[1] Provisional

The population of the Republic of Mauritius decreased by 2,621 from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2025, representing a decrease of 0.21%.

Table 4.2 - Components of population growth, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Components of population growth	2024	2025
Resident population as at beginning of year	1,246,987	1,244,147
Live Births	12,852	13,250
Deaths	12,506	12,685
Natural increase	346	565
Net international migration	-3,186	-3,186
Resident population as at end of year	**1,244,147**	**1,241,526**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

Population growth has two components: natural increase (the number of births minus the number of deaths) and net international migration (net international movement of residents).

During the year 2025, there was a natural increase of 565 persons, with births adding 13,250 babies and deaths removing 12,685 persons from the population. For the same period, net international migration of residents was estimated at -3,186 persons.

5. Age distribution of population

Table 5.1 - Estimated resident population[1] by broad age group and sex, Republic of Mauritius[2], 1 July 2024 and 1 July 2025

Age group (Years)	1 July 2024			1 July 2025		
	Male	Female	Both sexes	Male	Female	Both sexes
0	6,367	6,107	**12,474**	6,802	6,694	**13,496**
1 - 4	25,518	24,886	**50,404**	25,420	24,594	**50,014**
5 - 9	32,966	31,571	**64,537**	32,773	31,554	**64,327**
10 - 14	36,165	35,189	**71,354**	35,181	34,112	**69,293**
15 - 19	40,991	40,737	**81,728**	39,921	39,451	**79,372**
20 - 29	91,322	89,366	**180,688**	89,436	88,423	**177,859**
30 - 39	97,624	89,358	**186,982**	98,435	90,050	**188,485**
40 - 49	91,683	89,853	**181,536**	91,005	88,687	**179,692**
50 - 59	78,182	80,002	**158,184**	77,104	79,104	**156,208**
60-64	38,774	42,030	**80,804**	38,849	42,181	**81,030**
65+	76,887	99,871	**176,758**	80,036	103,599	**183,635**
All ages	**616,479**	**628,970**	**1,245,449**	**614,962**	**628,449**	**1,243,411**

[1] based on 2022 Population Census data adjusted for underenumeration of children

[2] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

The proportion of the population aged 0-14 years declined slightly from 16.0% as at mid-2024 to 15.9%, one year later. The proportion aged 15-64 years decreased to 69.3% in 2025 from 69.8% in 2024. As for the population aged 65 years and above, the proportion increased from 14.2% in 2024

to 14.8% in 2025. The dependency ratio (the child population under 15 years of age and the elderly population aged 65 years and above per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years) was 431.7 in 2024 and 441.4 in 2025.

6. Vital statistics and rates

6.1 Live births and crude birth rate

Table 6.1 - Live births registered and crude birth rate, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Island	Number of live births registered		Crude birth rate	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Island of Mauritius	12,088	12,321	10.1	10.3
Island of Rodrigues	764	929	18.6 [3]	20.8
Republic of Mauritius	**12,852**	**13,250**	**10.3**	**10.7**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

[3] Because of the small number of events, the rate for 2024 has been calculated by taking an average of events for three years (2023, 2024 and 2025) in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data

For the year 2025, there were 13,250 live births registered in the Republic of Mauritius, representing an increase of 3.1% over the 2024 figure of 12,852. The crude birth rate, i.e., the number of live births in a year per 1,000 mid-year population, increased from 10.3 in 2024 to 10.7 in 2025.

For the Island of Mauritius, the number of registered live births increased from 12,088 in 2024 to 12,321 in 2025, consequently bringing a rise in the crude birth rate from 10.1 to 10.3. For the Island of Rodrigues, the number of live births increased from 764 in 2024 to 929 in 2025, with the crude birth rate increasing from 18.6 to 20.8 during the same period.

6.2 Deaths and crude death rate

Table 6.2 - Deaths and crude death rate, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Island	Number of deaths registered		Crude death rate	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Island of Mauritius	12,164	12,400	10.1	10.3
Island of Rodrigues	342	285	6.9 [3]	6.4
Republic of Mauritius	**12,506**	**12,685**	**10.0**	**10.2**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

[3] Because of the small number of events, the rate for 2024 has been calculated by taking an average of events for three years (2023, 2024 and 2025) in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data.

The number of deaths registered in the Republic of Mauritius in 2025 was 12,685, representing an increase of 1.4% over the figure of 12,506 for 2024. The crude death rate, i.e., the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population rose from 10.0 in 2024 to 10.2 in 2025.

The Island of Mauritius registered an increase in the number of deaths from 12,164 in 2024 to 12,400 in 2025, resulting in a rise in the crude death rate from 10.1 to 10.3 during the same period. For the Island of Rodrigues, the number of deaths decreased from 342 to 285, with the crude death rate decreasing from 6.9 in 2024 to 6.4 in 2025.

6.3 Infant deaths and Infant mortality rate

Table 6.3 - Infant deaths and infant mortality rate, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Island	Number of infant deaths registered		Infant mortality rate	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Island of Mauritius	173	147	14.3	11.9
Island of Rodrigues	11	7	11.8 [3]	7.5
Republic of Mauritius	**184**	**154**	**14.3**	**11.6**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

[3] Because of the small number of events, the rate for 2024 has been calculated by taking an average of events for three years (2023, 2024 and 2025) in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data

For the year 2025, some 154 infant deaths (deaths to children aged under one year) were registered in the Republic of Mauritius against 184 in 2024, representing a decrease of 16.3%. The infant mortality rate, defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births decreased from 14.3 in 2024 to 11.6 in 2025.

The number of infant deaths in the Island of Mauritius was 173 for 2024 and 147 for 2025, with infant mortality rates of 14.3 and 11.9 respectively. For the Island of Rodrigues, the number of infant deaths were 11 for 2024 and 7 for 2025, with the infant mortality rate decreasing from 11.8 to 7.5 during the same period.

6.4 Still births and still birth rate

Table 6.4 - Still births and still birth rate, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Island	Number of still births registered		Still birth rate	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Island of Mauritius	87	101	7.1	8.1
Island of Rodrigues	7	4	6.4 [3]	4.3
Republic of Mauritius	**94**	**105**	**7.3**	**7.9**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

[3] Because of the small number of events, the rate for 2024 has been calculated by taking an average of events for three years (2023, 2024 and 2025) in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data

In 2025, some 105 still births were registered in the Republic of Mauritius, which is 11.7% higher than the 2024 figure of 94. The still birth rate which is the number of still births in a year per 1,000 total births was 7.9 for 2025, compared to 7.3 for 2024.

The Island of Mauritius registered 101 still births in 2025 against 87 in 2024, with the still birth rate increasing from 7.1 in 2024 to 8.1 in 2025. For the Island of Rodrigues, there were 7 still births registered in 2024 and 4 in 2025, and the still birth rate decreased from 6.4 to 4.3 during the same period.

6.5 Marriages and crude marriage rate

Table 6.5 - Marriages and crude marriage rate, Republic of Mauritius[1], 2024 and 2025[2]

Island	Number of marriages registered		Marriage rate	
	2024	2025	2024	2025
Island of Mauritius	8,036	7,516	13.4	12.5
Island of Rodrigues	184	199	8.5 [3]	8.9
Republic of Mauritius	**8,220**	**7,715**	**13.2**	**12.4**

[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

[2] Provisional

[3] Because of the small number of events, the rate for 2024 has been calculated by taking an average of events for three years (2023, 2024 and 2025) in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data

The number of marriages registered in the Republic of Mauritius decreased by 6.1%, from 8,220 in 2024 to 7,715 in 2025. The crude marriage rate, i.e., the number of persons married in a year per 1,000 mid-year population, decreased from 13.2 to 12.4 for the same period.

For the Island of Mauritius, the number of marriages decreased from 8,036 in 2024 to 7,516 in 2025, resulting in a fall in the marriage rate from 13.4 to 12.5. For the Island of Rodrigues, the number of marriages registered was 184 in 2024 and 199 in 2025, showing an increase in the marriage rate from 8.5 to 8.9.

7. International Comparison

Population and demographic estimates for many countries of the world are published in the United Nations Demographic Yearbook. A negative population growth of 0.1 was registered for the Republic of Mauritius during the period 2022 to 2024. Almost all the other countries shown in Table 7.1 had a positive population growth for the period 2020 to 2024 namely South Africa (1.2%), Canada (2.1%), France (0.4%) and Australia (1.5%).

Table 7.1 – Demographic indicators for selected countries, 2024

	Mid year Estimates (in thousands)	Average annual rate of population change (2020-2024)	Population Density (km^2)	Crude Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
World	**8,162,000**	n/a	**63**	**16.0**	**8.0**	n/a
Mauritius [1]	**1,245**	**-0.1**	**629**	**10.3**	**10.0**	**14.3**
Reunion [2]	894	0.8	356	*14.8*	*6.2*	*5.6*
South Africa [2]	63,016	1.2	52	*13.6*	n/a	n/a
Canada [2]	41,289	2.1	4	*8.8*	*8.1*	*4.6*
China [2]	1,408,975	0.0	147	*6.4*	*7.9*	n/a
Republic of Korea [2]	51,751	0.0	515	*4.5*	*6.9*	*2.5*
Singapore	6,037	1.5	8,207	8.1	6.3	2.3
Germany	83,456	0.1	233	8.1	12.1	3.3
France	66,193	0.4	120	9.5	9.5	3.8
Australia [2]	27,194	1.5	4	*10.8*	*6.9*	*3.2*

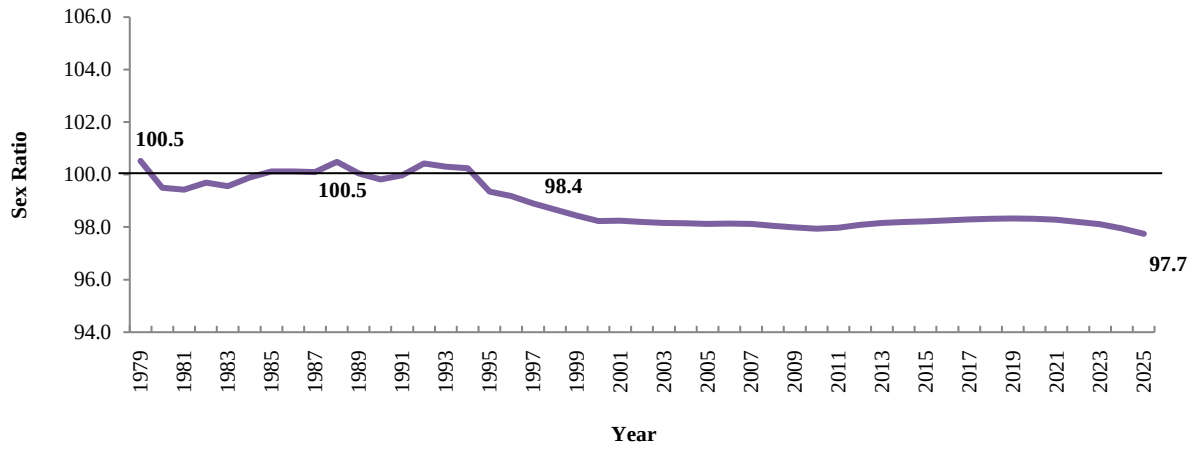
Source: UN Demographic Yearbook, 2024 (except for the Republic of Mauritius)

[1] Average annual rate of population change refers to years 2022 to 2024
[2] Figures in italics refer to year 2023

8. Demographic trends

8.1 Sex ratio

Figure 8.1 – Sex ratio of resident population, Republic of Mauritius[1], 1979 – 2025

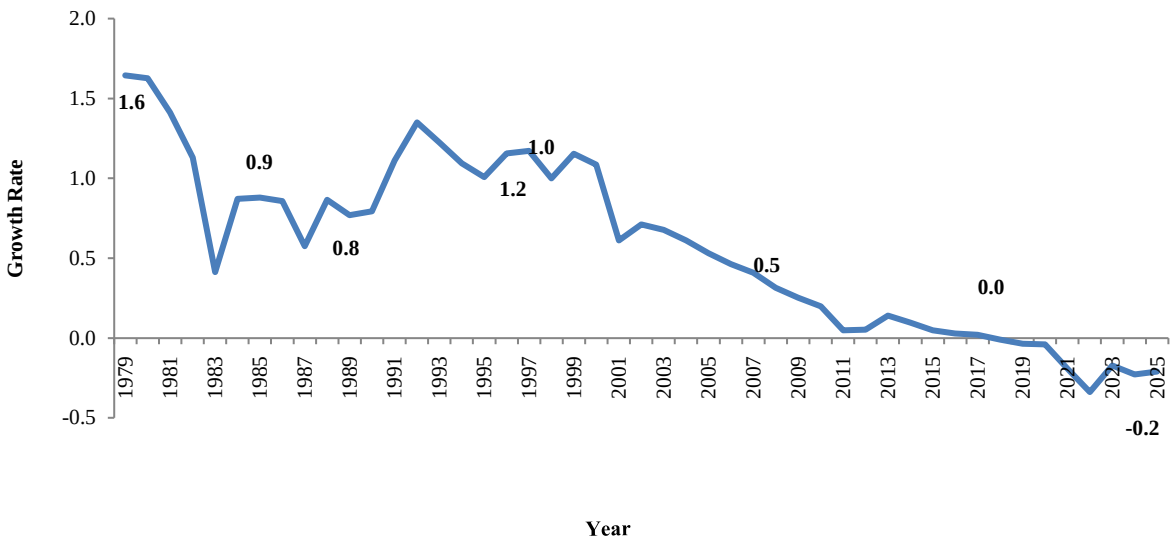


[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

Figure 8.1 depicts the evolution of sex ratio (i.e., the number of males per 100 females) for the past forty-six years. Before 1995, the sex ratio hovered around 100, sometimes above (1979 - 100.5) and sometimes below (1990 - 99.8) and from 1995, the trend went consistently below 100 whereby females outnumbered males in the population (e.g., 97.7 males per 100 females in 2025). This shift was mainly due to ageing of the population given that females live longer than males.

8.2 Population growth rate

Figure 8.2 – Growth rate of resident population, Republic of Mauritius[1], 1979 – 2025



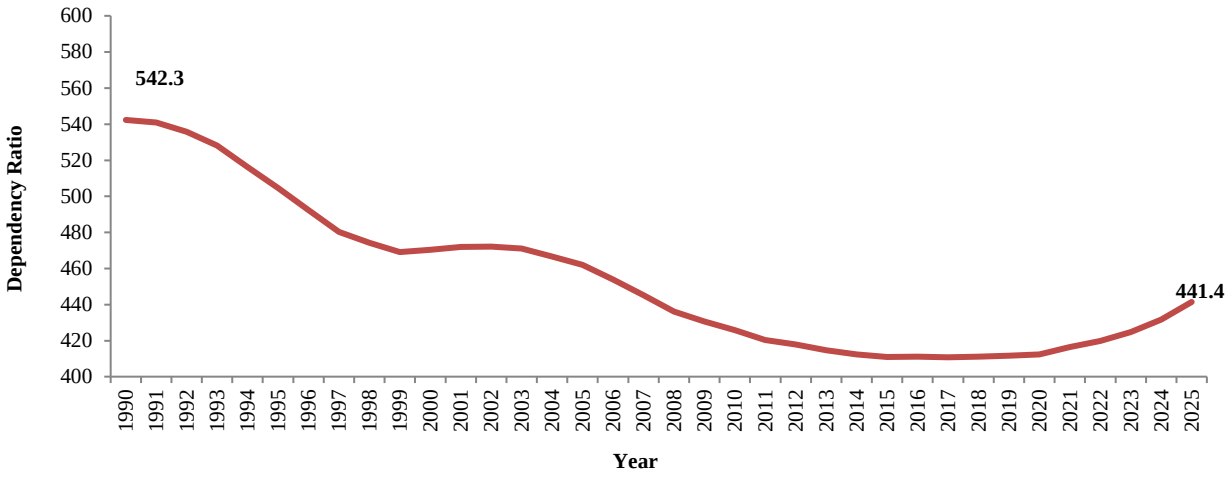
[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

Figure 8.2 shows the evolution of the growth rate of the resident population from 1979 to 2025. The population growth rate reached its peak in the late seventies and then declined in the eighties. There was a catch up in the nineties after which it continued to drop. The declining fertility rate, resulting

in a drop in number of live births together with an increase in the number of deaths, caused the population growth rate to decline, attaining zero growth rate or lower as from 2019 onwards.

8.3 Dependency Ratio

Figure 8.3 - Dependency Ratio, Republic of Mauritius[1], 1990 - 2025



[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

Dependency ratio is defined as the combined child population (under 15 years) and population aged 65 years and over per 1,000 population of intermediated age (15-64 years) in a particular year.

There has been a general decrease in the dependency ratio from 542.3 in 1990 to 441.4 in 2025 (Figure 8.3). The fall in dependency ratio observed is mainly the result of a decline in child population over the years. However, the dependency ratio is picking up in recent years as a result of ageing.

8.4 Population age structure

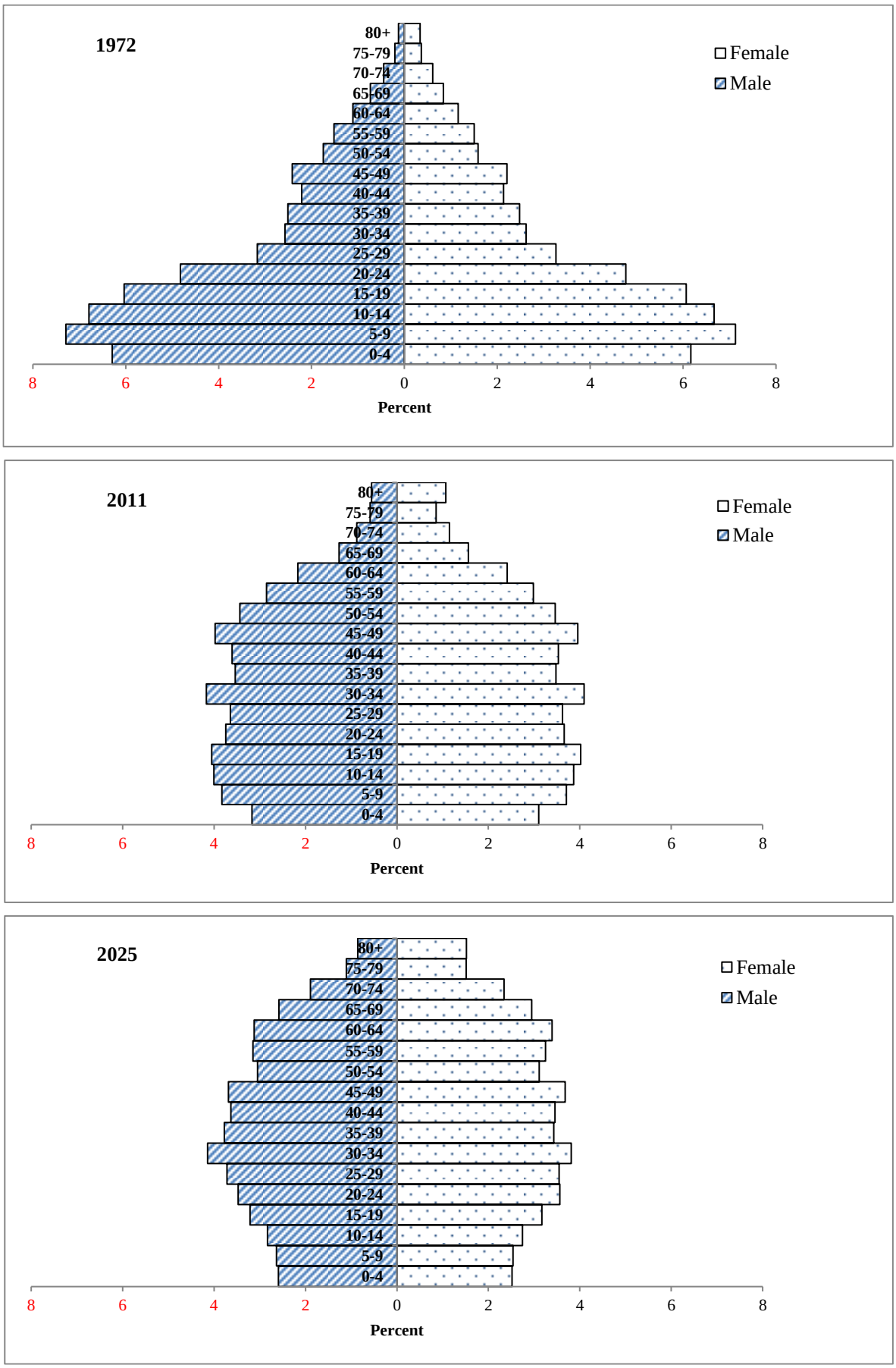
The structure of the pyramids in Figure 6.1 are determined by the patterns of births, deaths and migration which took place prior to the reference period of the pyramid. The pyramids compare the age structure of the population for years 1972, 2011 and 2025 and show some important trends in the demographics of Mauritius.

The main changes observed over time are:

- the shrinking of the base of the pyramid over time due to falling fertility;
- the thickening of the upper body of the pyramid indicating an increase in expectation of life;
- the relatively longer bars on the female side of the pyramid around its apex indicating the predominance of females among the elderly.

The pyramid for 1972 shows a typical young population with a wide base indicating a high birth rate, and a narrow top showing a relatively small proportion in the oldest ages. For 2011 and 2025, there is a ‘fill up’ of the pyramids above the base mainly due to the progression of the birth cohorts of the high fertility periods up the pyramid. The upper body of the 2025 pyramid is thicker than the one of 2011 due to improved life expectancy: the people born today are expected to live longer than previous generations. Women tend to live longer than men as indicated by the population above 60 years in all the pyramids.

Figure 8.4 - Population pyramids, Republic of Mauritius[1], 1972, 2011 & 2025



[1] excluding Agalega and St Brandon

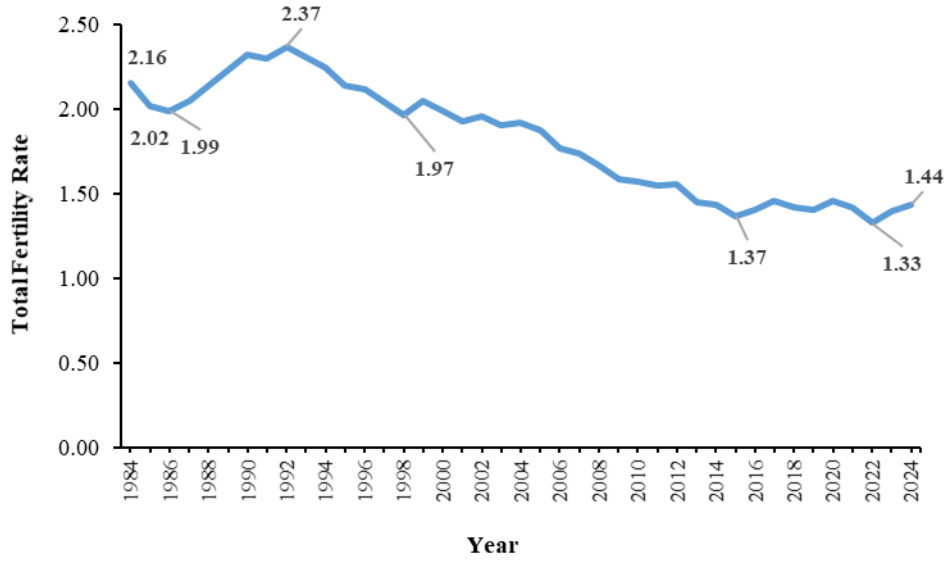
9. Fertility and Births

9.1 Total Fertility Rate

Fertility refers to the number of live births women have, and is one of the main factors influencing population growth besides mortality and migration. Fertility indicators measure the frequency of child bearing in a given population. Such measures provide indication on the future growth of a population if the observed fertility pattern remains unchanged.

Replacement level fertility is the total fertility rate at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next assuming there is no migration. Total Fertility Rate is the average number of children born to an average woman assuming that she survives to the end of her child-bearing age and is subjected to a fixed schedule of age-specific fertility rates. The Republic of Mauritius first reached below-replacement level fertility that is, women were having fewer than two children over their lifetime, in 1985. In 1997, fertility which was 2.04 fell continuously to reach 1.44 in 2024.

Figure 9.1 – Total Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 1984 – 2024



9.2 International Comparison of Total Fertility Rate

Countries such as Japan (1.22), Italy (1.21), Singapore (0.95) and China (1.01) have very low fertility and have been below replacement level for several decades. Similarly, Mauritius (1.44), which reached below replacement fertility in 1985, now follows a pattern comparable to developed countries, characterised by sustained low fertility and population ageing. In contrast, for countries such as South Africa (2.20) and Kenya (3.17), fertility remains above replacement level, although projections indicate that they are expected to reach below 2.1 in the coming decades (Table 9.2). Overall, Mauritius exhibits a demographic pattern more aligned with developed nations than with high-fertility African countries, with implications for population ageing and future labour force dynamics.

Table 9.2 – Comparison of Total Fertility Rates and Timing of Below-Replacement Fertility for Selected Countries, 2024

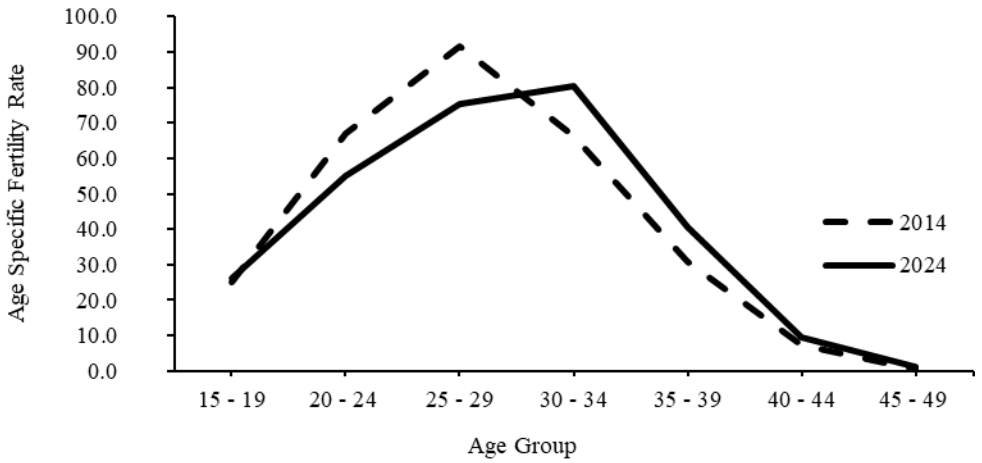
	Total Fertility Rate 2024	Year having reached or expected to reach TFR less than 2.1
Singapore	0.95	1975
China	1.01	1991
Italy	1.21	1976
Japan	1.22	1957
Canada	1.34	1972
Mauritius	1.44	1985
United Kingdom	1.55	1973
Australia	1.64	1976
France	1.64	1975
India	1.96	2020
Seychelles	2.11	1998
South Africa	2.20	2031
Kenya	3.17	2066

Source: United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) - World Fertility 2024(except for the Republic of Mauritius)

9.3 Age Specific Fertility Rate

Age Specific Fertility Rate refers to the number of live births to women of a specified age-group per 1,000 women in that age-group. Compared to 2014, fertility rates in 2024 were lower among women aged 20–29 years but higher among those aged 30 years and above. This shift reflects a postponement of childbearing over time. In 2014, fertility was highest among women aged 25–29 years, whereas in 2024 the highest fertility was observed among those aged 30–34 years.

Figure 9.3 – Age Specific Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2014 & 2024



9.4 Live births by nationality of mothers

Among the 12,852 births that were registered in 2024, some 127 were from Asian mothers, 171 were from African mothers (excluding Mauritius), 84 were from European mothers, 3 were from American mothers and 1 was from Oceanian mothers. There has been a general decrease in the number of births across all nationalities except for Malagasy, Morocco, South Africa, Pakistan and China (Table 9.4).

Table 9.4 – Live births registered by nationality of mothers, Republic of Mauritius - 2014 & 2024

Nationality of mothers	2014	2024
European	**90**	**84**
of whom: French	52	52
African	**13,038**	**12,596**
of whom : Malagasy	45	55
Morrocan	17	21
South African	16	23
Comorian	31	15
Mauritian	12,911	12,425
Asian	**181**	**127**
of whom: Indian	125	73
Pakistani	10	18
Bangladeshi	10	10
Chinese	5	8
American	**11**	**3**
of whom: American	6	-
Oceanian	**6**	**1**
of whom: Australian	6	1
Not Stated	**89**	**41**
Total	**13,415**	**12,852**

9.5 Live births by employment status of mothers

In 2024, 55.9% of registered births were from employed mothers, 19.0% were from unemployed mothers, 23.7% were from housewives and 0.8% were from students (Table 9.5). The number of registered births among housewives decreased from 42.3% in 2014 to 23.7% in 2024 while a slight increase was observed among the other categories.

Table 9.5 – Live births registered by employment status of mothers, Republic of Mauritius - 2014 & 2024

Employment Status of mother	2014	2024
Employed	5,660	7,187
Unemployed	1,930	2,446
Student	73	106
Housespouse	5,675	3,044
Not Stated	77	69
Total	**13,415**	**12,852**

9.6 Plurality

In 2024, out of 12,852 births registered, multiple births were also registered with 1 quadruplet, 2 triplets and 169 twins while in 2014, there were 121 twins and 2 triplets only.

Table 9.6 – Plurality of Live births registered, Republic of Mauritius – 2014 & 2024

Plurality	2014			2024		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes	Male	Female	Both Sexes
Singleton	6,648	6,507	**13,155**	6,308	6,184	**12,492**
First Born Twin	66	57	**123**	82	90	**172**
Second Born Twin	59	64	**123**	69	103	**172**
Third Born Twin	-	2	**2**	1	2	**3**
Fourth Born Twin	-	-	-	1	-	**1**
Not stated	8	4	**12**	6	6	**12**
Total	**6,781**	**6,634**	**13,415**	**6,467**	**6,385**	**12,852**

Statistics Mauritius
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11 March 2026

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Annex

1. Vital Statistics:	The statistics pertaining to vital events which include live births, deaths, still births, marriages and divorces
2. Population density:	The number of persons per square kilometre
3. Dependency ratio:	The child population under 15 years of age and the elderly population aged 65 years and above per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years.
4. Child Dependency ratio	The child population under 15 years of age per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years.
5. Old age Dependency ratio	The elderly population aged 65 years and above per 1,000 population aged 15 to 64 years.
6. Median age	The age which divides the population into two equal size groups, one of which is younger and the other older than the median.
7. Sex ratio:	The number of males to every 100 females.
8. Natural increase:	The excess of live births over deaths.
9. Crude birth rate:	The number of live births in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.
10. Crude death rate:	The number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.
11. Infant mortality rate:	The number of deaths in a year of infants aged under one year per 1,000 live births during the year.
12. Still birth rate:	The number of still births in a year per 1,000 total births (live births and still births) during the year.
13. Marriage rate:	The number of persons married in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Note: The vital rates for Rodrigues are usually calculated as an average for three years in order to remove wide fluctuations in the yearly data. The rates for year 2025 are however calculated on the basis of data for the year only.

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