



Economic and Social Indicators

Issue No 1941

Gender Statistics

Year 2025

Released online : Tuesday 21 July 2026



<https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>



Statistics Mauritius
Ministry of Finance
Port Louis

Note: Readers are invited to make the distinction between official data which are published in the Economic and Social indicators and the analysis presented for the benefit of general readers. Differences of opinion may arise regarding the analytical part but these do not in any way, undermine the quality of the data. The Editors welcome constructive critical comments.

Gender Statistics - 2025

1. Introduction

This is the seventeenth issue of Economic and Social Indicators (ESI) on gender statistics. It presents a portrait of women and men in the Republic of Mauritius and includes their demographic profile, health, family status, educational attainment and labour force characteristics.

The ESI is based on latest available sex disaggregated data from administrative sources, household surveys and censuses. Some of the statistics presented therefore refer to years earlier than 2025.

2. Highlights

- (i) In 2025, the population comprised 628,449 women compared to 614,962 men. Women outnumbered men by 13,487 as they lived on average 7.3 years longer than men.
- (ii) Women continue to give birth to fewer children than in the past.
- (iii) Both men and women are getting married at an older age and the age difference between them is narrowing over time.
- (iv) More women than men were enrolled in tertiary institutions.
- (v) Only 11.1% of working women were heads of business compared to 24.2% among men.
- (vi) Unemployed women were more qualified than their male counterparts: 23.2% women possessed tertiary qualifications compared to 18.4% men.
- (vii) Women are largely under-represented in decision making at higher sphere of society: the number of female ministers was only 2 out of 24 and there was only 1 female mayor out of 5.
- (viii) The proportion of women in the most senior positions in government services (Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate) was 37.2%.
- (ix) Among victims of domestic violence, 85.7% were women and 14.3% were men.
- (x) Men and women were equally likely to be victims of homicides and assaults, but women faced a higher risk of sexual violence and exploitation (700 women against 100 men).
- (xi) Women participated less than men in sports as high level athletes (33.0% women against 67.0% men).
- (xii) According to the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum, Mauritius was ranked 111 out of 148 countries worldwide. The GGI measures gender equality across four key areas, namely: (a) economic participation and opportunity, (b) educational attainment, (c) health and survival and (d) political empowerment.

3. Population

Prior to 1950 women were fewer than men in number. However, the female population has been growing at a faster rate such that in the 50's there were almost equal numbers of men and women. This balance in the population has been maintained for some 40 years. As from 1990, women have been increasingly outnumbering men over the years.

In 2025, there were 13,487 more women than men. Out of a total population of 1,243,411 there were 628,449 women against 614,962 men, i.e., 98 men for every 100 women (Table 1).

Though women were more numerous in the total population, this was not the case in all age groups. At the younger ages (under 50 years), men were more numerous, mainly due to more births of baby boys than girls. In 2025, there were 101 male births for every 100 female births.

At ages 50 years and above, women outnumbered men and their proportion increased at higher ages. The male-female ratio stood at around 103 for those aged between 40 to 49 years compared to around 56 among those aged 80 years and over; there were around 2 women for every man in this age group. The main reason for this imbalance is that women live longer than men.

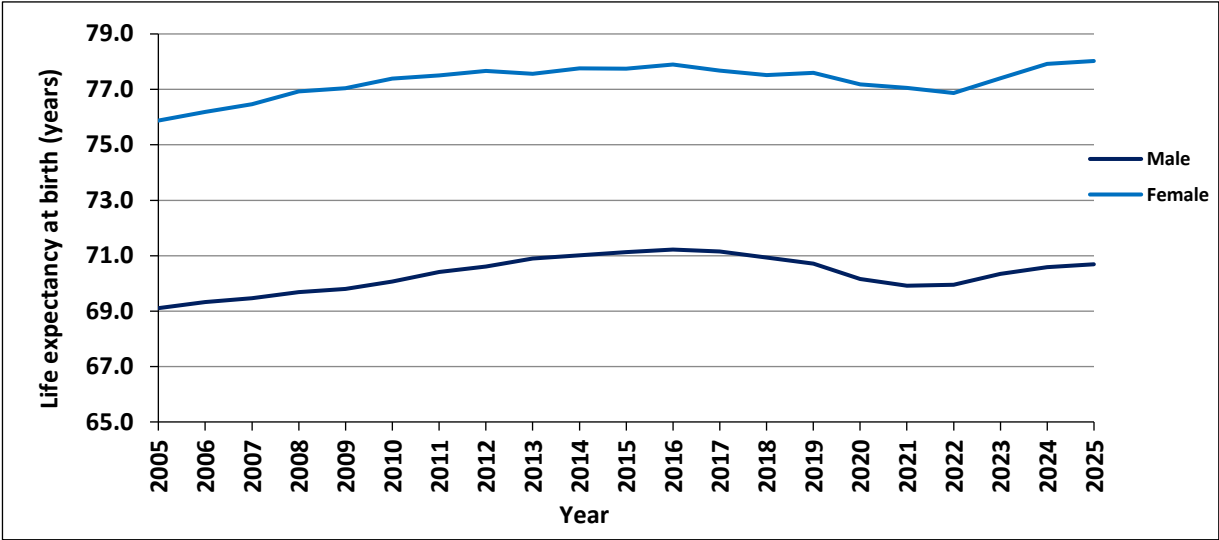
Table 1 – Population by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1st July 2025

Age Group (years)	Male	Female	Both sexes	Sex ratio (males per 100 females)
Under 10	64,995	62,842	127,837	103.4
10 - 19	75,102	73,563	148,665	102.1
20 - 29	89,436	88,423	177,859	101.1
30 - 39	98,435	90,050	188,485	109.3
40 - 49	91,005	88,687	179,692	102.6
50 - 59	77,104	79,104	156,208	97.5
60 - 79	108,247	126,851	235,098	85.3
80+	10,638	18,929	29,567	56.2
Total	614,962	628,449	1,243,411	97.9

Source: Statistics Mauritius

Women have a higher life expectancy than men. In fact, women live some 7.3 years longer than men. In 2025, life expectancy at birth for women was 78.0 years compared to 70.7 years for men. Life expectancy at birth has improved over the years for both men and women. However, the gap between them increased from 6.8 years in 2005 to 7.3 years in 2025 (Chart 1).

Chart 1 - Life Expectancy at birth, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025

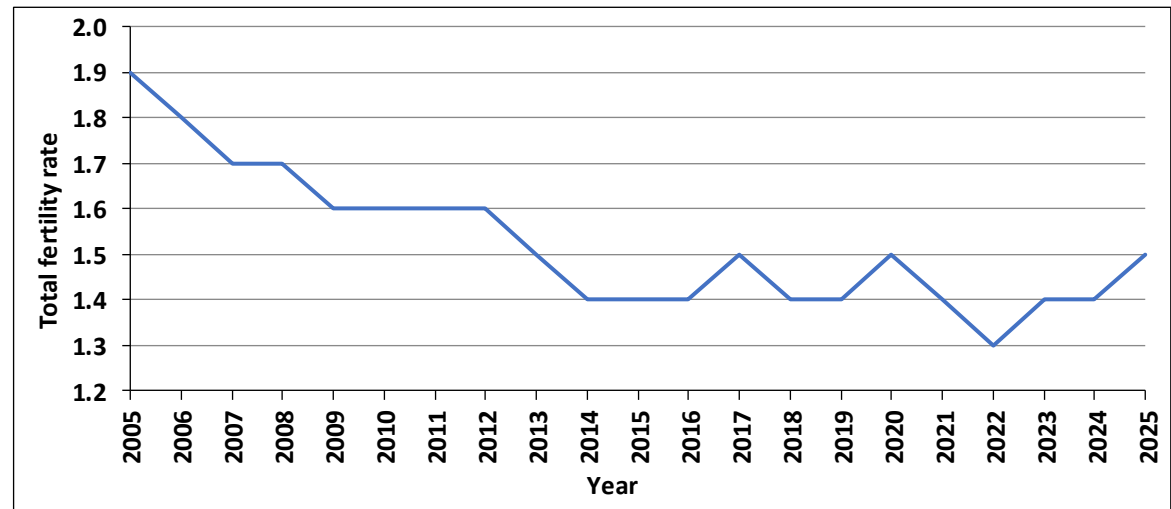


Source: Statistics Mauritius

4. Fertility and Contraceptive Use

Women continued to give birth to fewer children than in the past. The total fertility rate, which is an indication of the average number of babies born to a woman during her childbearing period, has maintained a general decreasing trend from 1.9 in 2005 to 1.5 in 2025. From 2015 onward, the total fertility rate fluctuates between 1.3 and 1.5 (Chart 2).

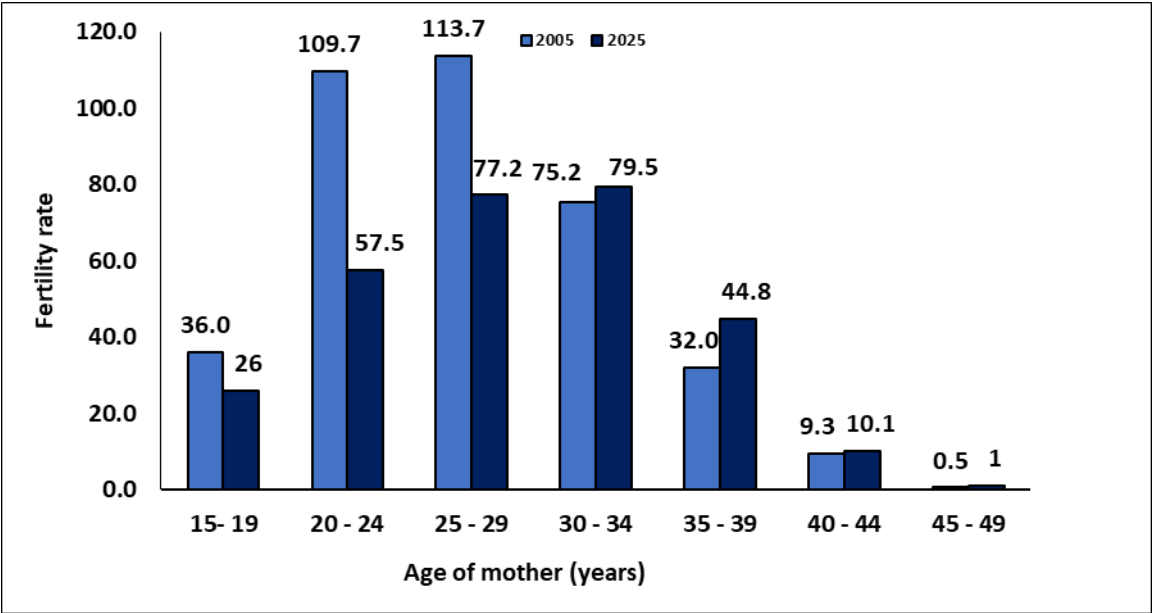
Chart 2 - Total Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

In 2005, women in the age bracket 25-29 years had the highest fertility with 114 births per 1,000 women of those age groups (Chart 3). In 2025, the peak fertility rate is observed in the age bracket 30-34 years with 80 births per 1,000 women in that age group. One of the reasons explaining this shift is that women are getting married at an older age.

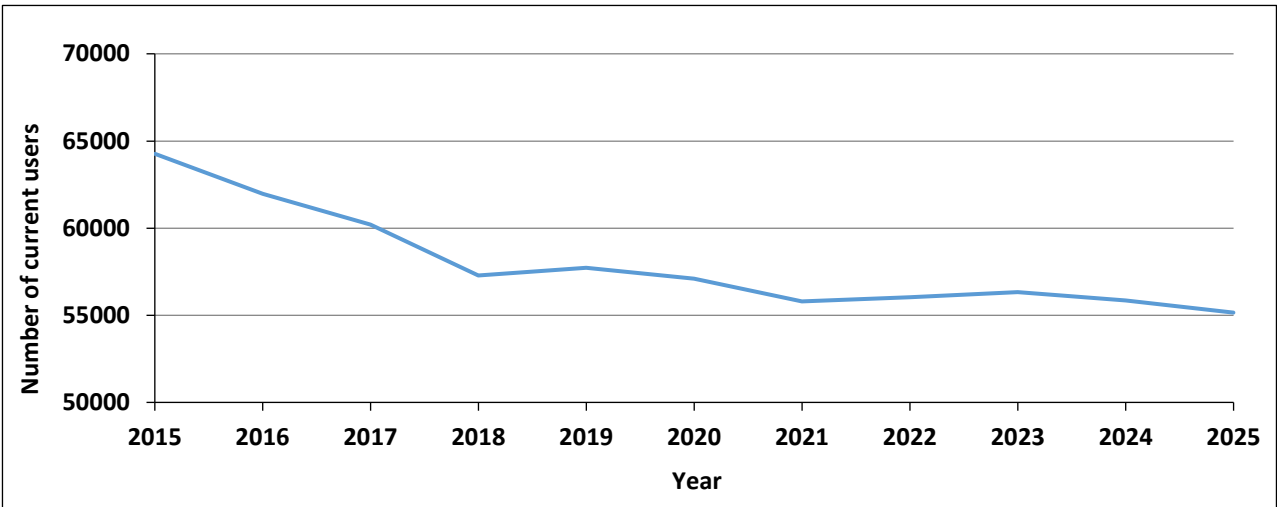
Chart 3 – Fertility Rate by age of mother, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 and 2025



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

In 2025, Government Family Planning Clinics, Mauritius Family Planning & Welfare Association and “Action Familiale” registered a total of some 55,143 current users of contraceptive methods in the Island of Mauritius, a decrease of 698 compared to 55,841 in 2024 (Chart 4).

Chart 4 – Number of current users of contraceptives, Island of Mauritius, 2015 - 2025



Source: Ministry of Health & Wellness

New acceptors of contraceptive methods registered in 2025 numbered 2,831, of whom 465 had sympto-thermal. A declining trend was observed in the number of new acceptors from 4,570 in 2015. Among the new acceptors in 2025, 3-month injectable (27.5%), tubal ligation (22.3%) and sympto-thermal (16.4%) were the three most preferred methods of contraception while for current users sympto-thermal (49.8%) was the preferred method (Table 2).

Table 2 – Method of family planning, Island of Mauritius, 2025

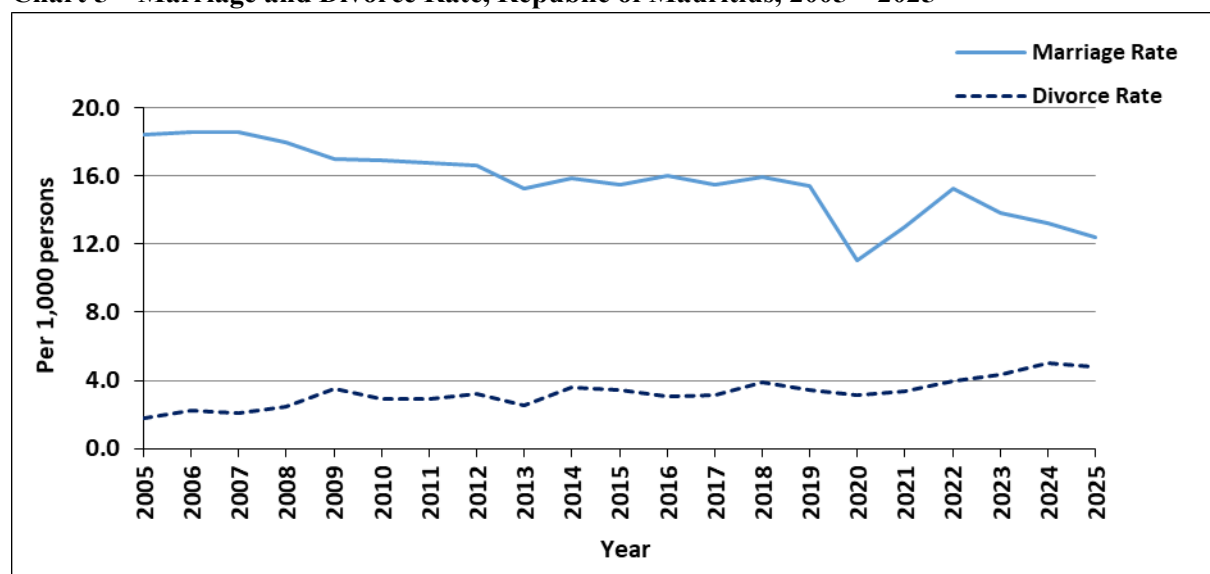
Methods	New Acceptors (%)	Current Users (%)
Oral pill	14.5	4.1
Condom	14.6	10.3
IUD	1.0	2.3
3-month injectable	27.5	5.0
1-month injectable	2.3	0.6
Implant	1.4	1.5
Tubal Ligation*	22.3	26.4
Sympto thermal	16.4	49.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

5. Family Status

While marriage rate is declining, divorce rate is on the rise. The marriage rate, i.e., the number of persons married per 1,000 mid-year population, fell from 18.4 in 2005 to 12.4 in 2025. The number of divorced persons per 1,000 mid-year population increased from 1.8 in 2005 to 4.8 in 2025 (Chart 5).

Chart 5 – Marriage and Divorce Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025

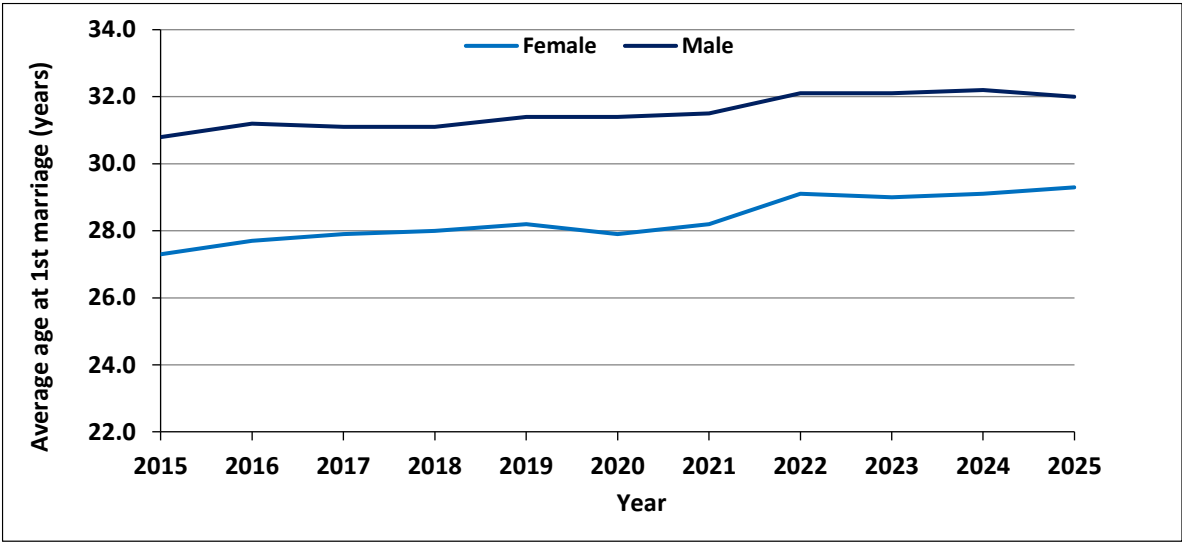


Source: Statistics Mauritius

Generally, women tend to marry men who are older than them. However, over the past 10 years the age difference between husband and wife narrowed from 3.5 years in 2015 to 2.7 years in 2025 (Chart 6).

The average age at first marriage has been gradually increasing over the years for both women and men. The average age at first marriage for women increased from 27.3 years in 2015 to reach 29.3 years in 2025, while that for men increased from 30.8 to 32.0 during the same period.

Chart 6 – Average age at first marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 – 2025



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Of the 2,987 divorces granted by the Supreme Court in 2025, women were the petitioners in 32.6% of the cases (Table 3).

Table 3 – Divorce by petitioner, Republic of Mauritius, 2024 & 2025

Petitioner	2024	%	2025	%
Husband	745	23.9	696	23.3
Wife	1,008	32.3	974	32.6
Joint petitioner (both husband & wife)	1,367	43.8	1,317	44.1
Total divorces	3,120	100.0	2,987	100.0

Source: The Judiciary

An analysis of the divorce statistics by duration of marriage indicate that couples had the highest tendency to divorce within the 5-10 years duration of marriage (Table 4).

Table 4 – Number of divorces by duration of union, Republic of Mauritius, 2025

Duration of union (years)	Number	%
< 1 year	31	1.0
1 and <3	262	8.8
3 and <5	353	11.8
5 and <10	768	25.7
10 and <15	561	18.8
15 and <25	657	22.0
25 or more	355	11.9
Total divorces	2,987	100.0

Source: The Judiciary

Some 34.9% of couples who divorced in 2025 did not have any children, while 55.7% of them had 1 to 2 children. There were 61 couples with 4 or more children (Table 5).

Table 5 – Number of dependent children ¹, Republic of Mauritius, 2025

Number of children	Number	%
0	1,041	34.9
1	893	29.9
2	771	25.8
3	221	7.4
4	52	1.7
5 or more	9	0.3
Total	2,987	100.0

¹ dependent children are the living children who are dependent on either of the divorcees at the time the divorce petition is filed

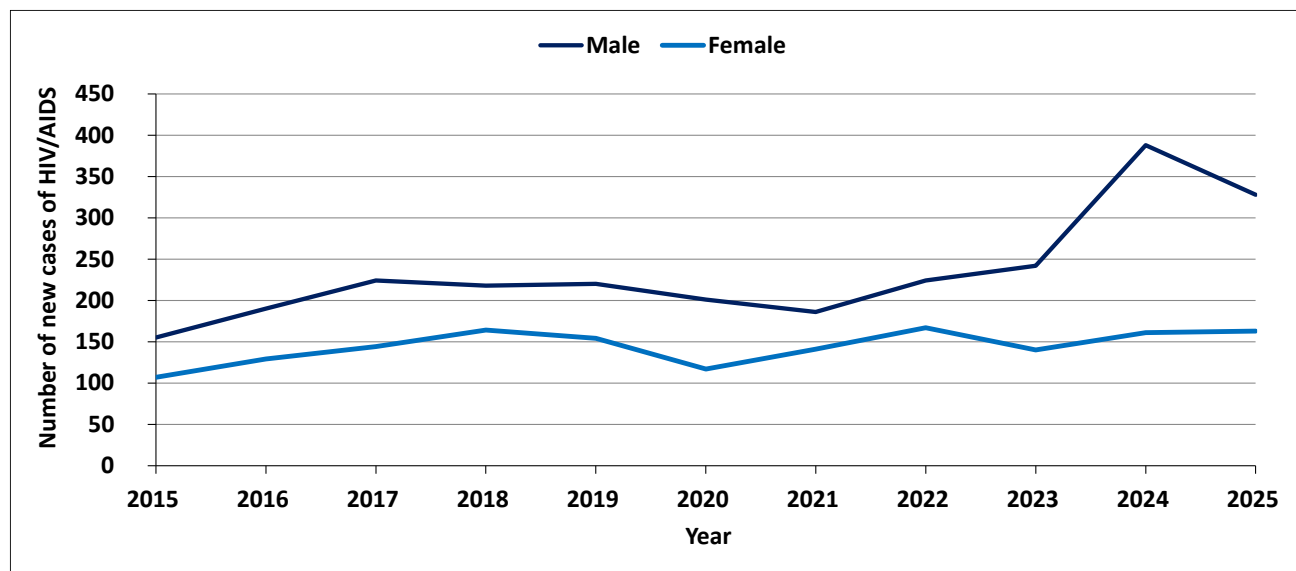
Source: The Judiciary

6. Health

Since the first cases of HIV/AIDS were registered in October 1987, the number has been increasing to reach 10,747 in December 2025, of whom 29.0% were women.

During 2025, 491 new cases of HIV/AIDS were registered among Mauritians and the proportion of women among the new cases was 163 (33.2%) compared to 107 (40.8%) in 2015.

Chart 7 – New HIV/AIDS cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

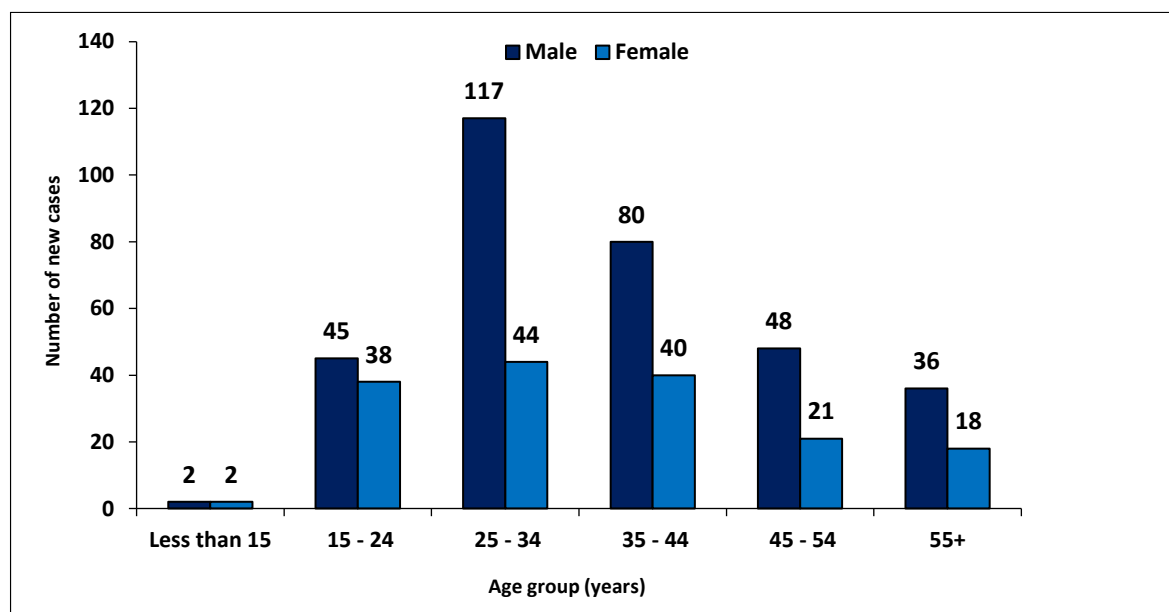
Table 6 - Distribution (%) of new HIV Cases by mode of transmission, 2025

Mode of transmission	Male	Female	Total
Heterosexual	39.6	82.2	53.8
Hetero/IDU	3.1	1.2	2.4
Homosexual	3.7	0.0	2.4
Injecting Drug Users	50.0	11.1	37.1
Mother to Child Transmission	0.6	1.2	0.8
Other	3.0	4.3	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

In 2025, among the 163 new cases HIV/AIDS cases detected in females, the predominant mode of transmission was heterosexual (82.2%) followed by drug injection (11.1%). For males, out of 328 new cases, the main mode of transmission was drug injection (50.0%) and heterosexual (39.6%) (Table 6).

Chart 8 –Number of HIV /AIDS cases by sex and age, 2025



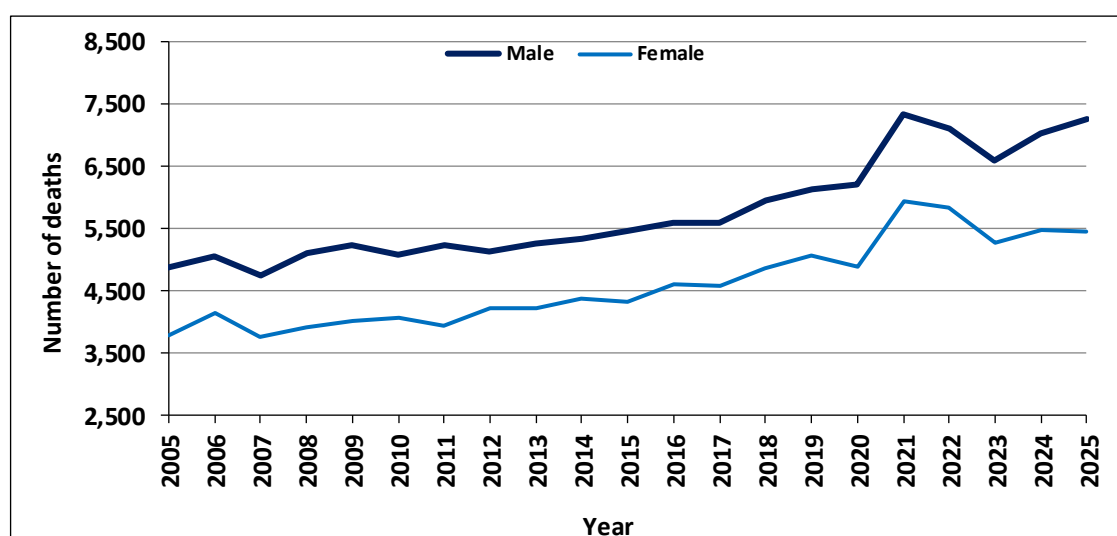
Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Among the newly detected cases in 2025, around 50% were in the age-group of 15-34 years. Both men and women were predominant in the age-group 25-34 years with 117 (35.7%) and 44 (27.0%) cases respectively (Chart 8).

7. Mortality

Though women are more numerous than men in the population, there are fewer deaths among women than among men. In 2025, 7,237 men compared to 5,448 women died (Chart 9). The crude death rate for 2025 was 11.8 for man and 8.7 for woman.

Chart 9 – Number of deaths by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025



Source: Civil Status Division

In 2024, heart disease and diabetes mellitus were the leading causes of deaths among women and men. Diabetes mellitus and heart disease were respectively responsible for 23.9% and 19.5% of deaths among women and 20.9% and 19.4% of deaths among men. Cancer and diseases of the respiratory system were responsible for 11.2% and 8.4% of deaths among men. Causes of death specific to women, such as breast and uterus cancer, were responsible for 15.2% deaths while maternal deaths accounted for another 0.1%. Compared to men, women were more likely to die of hypertensive diseases and neoplasms but less likely to die of diseases of the liver, and to commit suicide (Table 7).

Table 7 – Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2024

Causes of death	Male	Female
Diabetes mellitus	20.9	23.9
Heart disease	19.4	19.5
Hypertensive Disease	3.9	5.1
Cerebrovascular disease	8.3	9.1
Neoplasm:	11.2	15.2
<i>of which: Breast cancer (malignant)</i>	<i>0.0</i>	<i>26.4</i>
<i>Uterus cancer (malignant)</i>	<i>Napp</i>	<i>12.1</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system	8.4	7.6
<i>of which: Pneumonia</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.5</i>
<i>Asthma and Bronchitis</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.9</i>
Diseases of the Liver (Including Cirrhosis of liver)	2.9	1.5
Maternal death	0.0	0.1
Injury, poisoning, accident and other external causes	6.8	1.9
<i>of which: Accident¹</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>0.6</i>
<i>Suicide</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>0.3</i>
Other	18.2	16.2
Total	100.0	100.0

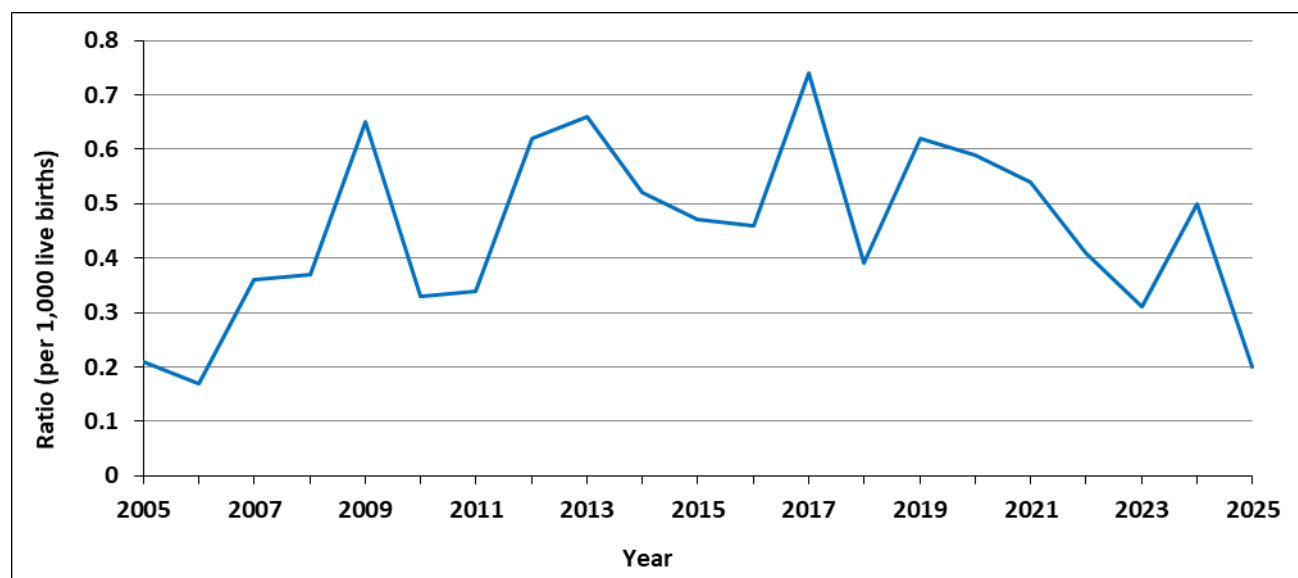
Napp: Not Applicable

¹ *including Road Traffic Accident, Accidental drowning and submersion and accidents caused by fire and flames*

Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Between 2005 and 2015, Mauritius witnessed both progress and setbacks in maternal mortality ratio. Despite a peak of 0.74 in 2017, the overall trajectory showed improvements, particularly after 2018. A significant fall in maternal mortality ratio from 0.5 in 2024 to 0.2 in 2025 is to be noted.

Chart 10 – Maternal Mortality Ratio, Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

8. Education

Boys and girls are equally likely to go to pre-primary and primary schools. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) which measures the relative educational participation of boys and girls was 1.0 for pre-primary and primary indicating no disparity (Table 8).

Table 8 – Gross Enrolment Rate (%) by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2025

Educational level	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Pre-Primary (4 - 5 years)	103	103	103	1.0
Primary (6 - 11 years)	106	107	106	1.0
Secondary (12 - 19 years)	73	79	76	1.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Human Resource

At the end of primary, girls generally perform better than boys at the Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC) examinations. In 2025, the pass rate for girls was 82.9% against 76.2% for boys.

At secondary level, girls are more likely to be enrolled than boys. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) in secondary enrolment, which measures the relative access to secondary education of boys and girls was 1.1 in 2025 showing a disparity in favour of girls.

Girls generally perform better than boys at Higher School Certificate (HSC) examinations (Table 9).

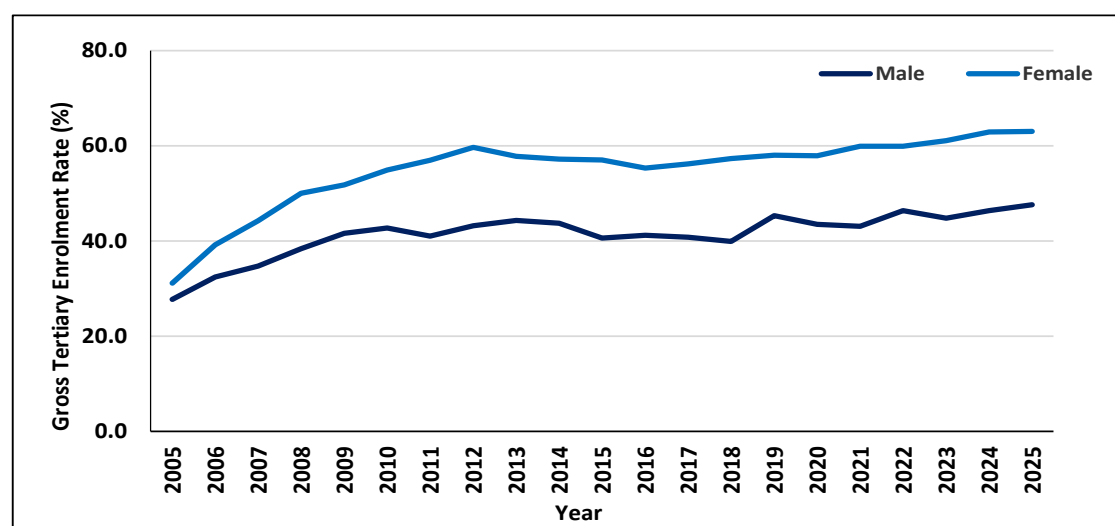
Table 9 – Pass Rate (%) at HSC, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 – 2025

Year	Male	Female
2015	72.0	77.8
2016	70.9	78.2
2017	69.5	77.9
2018	70.6	78.0
2019	70.8	77.8
2020/2021	87.3	92.0
2022	89.1	94.6
2023	81.5	86.4
2024	75.3	81.5
2025	76.2	81.1

Source: Ministry of Education and Human Resource

Consequently, more women than men are enrolled in tertiary institutions. Tertiary enrolment for both girls and boys increased over time but with a widening gap in favour of girls. Tertiary enrolment, as measured by Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (GTER), rose from 31.1% in 2005 to 63.0% in 2025 for women, and from 27.7% to 47.6% for men during the same period (Chart 11). In 2025, women enrolled in public, private and overseas tertiary institutions numbered 30,009 representing 57.4% of the student population which stood at 52,300.

Chart 11 – Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (GTER), Republic of Mauritius, 2005 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Education and Human Resource

Both men and women were mostly enrolled in Bachelor Degree (Table 10). There were fewer women than men at PhD, MPhil and DBA² levels, 409 women against 441 men in 2025.

Table 10 – No. of student enrolled¹ in tertiary institutions by level of study, 2025

Level of study	Male	Female	Total
PhD	212	183	395
MPhil/PhD	122	141	263
MPhil	4	5	9
DBA ²	103	80	183
Masters Degree	2,244	3,176	5,420
Post Graduate Diploma	106	161	267
Post Graduate Certificate	83	172	255
Professional	887	1,341	2,228
Bachelor Degree	10,775	16,139	26,914
Diploma	765	1,307	2,072
Certificate	53	84	137
Total	15,354	22,789	38,143

¹Enrolment in public and private institutions, including students studying through Distance Education mode but excluding overseas students

² Doctor of Business Administration

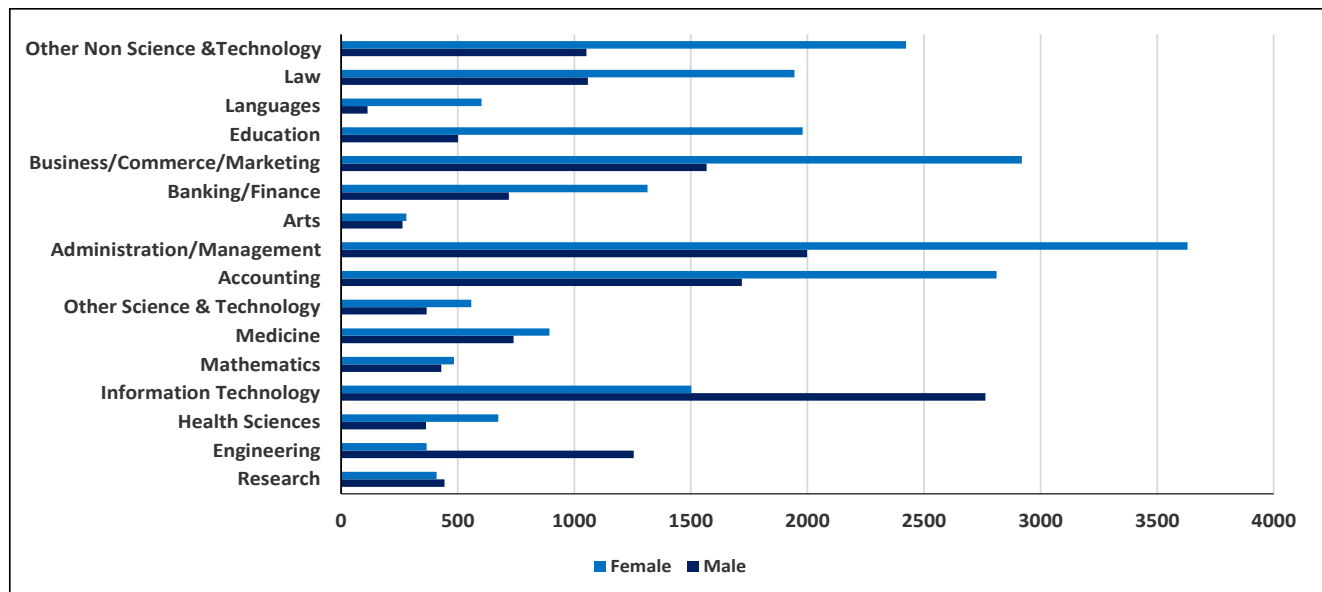
Source: Higher Education Commission

The most popular field of study for men was Information Technology (2,800) followed by Administration/Management (2,000) and Accounting (1,700).

On the other hand, the most popular field of study for women was Administration/Management (3,600) followed by Business/Commerce/Marketing (2,900) and Accounting (2,800).

Women were under-represented in science-related field such as Engineering (400 against 1,300 men) and Information technology (1,500 against 2,800 men) whereas men were under-represented in Education (500 against 2,000 women) and Languages (100 against 600 women) (Chart 12).

Chart 12 – Number of students enrolled ¹ in tertiary institutions by field of study, 2025



¹Enrolment in local public and private institutions, excluding overseas students

Source: Higher Education Commission

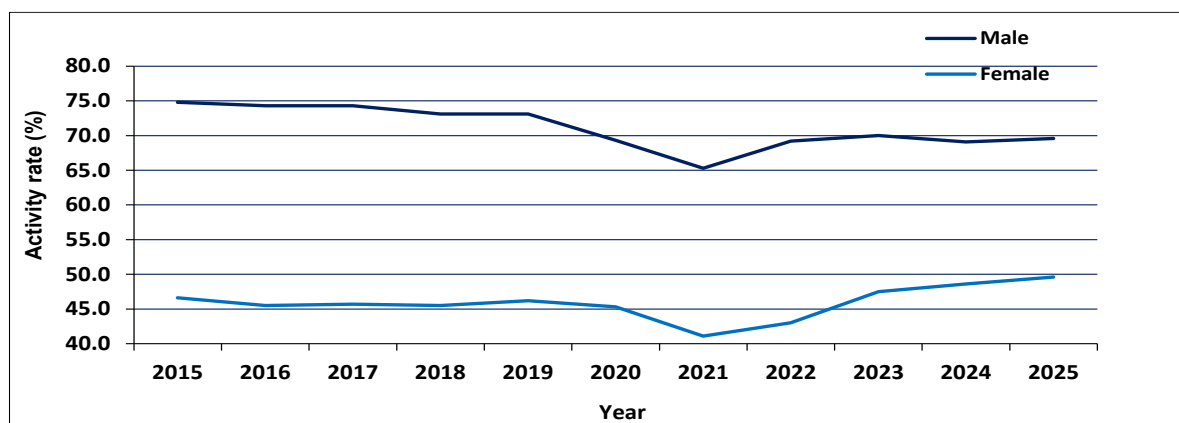
9. Economic Characteristics

In 2025, the active Mauritian population (aged 16 years and above) stood at 587,200 with 331,400 men and 255,800 women. Some 43.6% of women of working age were in the labour force compared to 56.4% of men.

The number of persons aged 16 years and over not forming part of the labour force (population outside the labour force) stood at 405,300 (144,900 males and 260,400 females).

During the period 2015 to 2025, male activity rate was consistently higher than female activity rate. However, the gap has been narrowing over time as the activity rate for men has been decreasing over the years from 74.8% in 2015 to 69.6% in 2025, and that of females ranged from 46.6% to 49.6% during the same period (Chart 13).

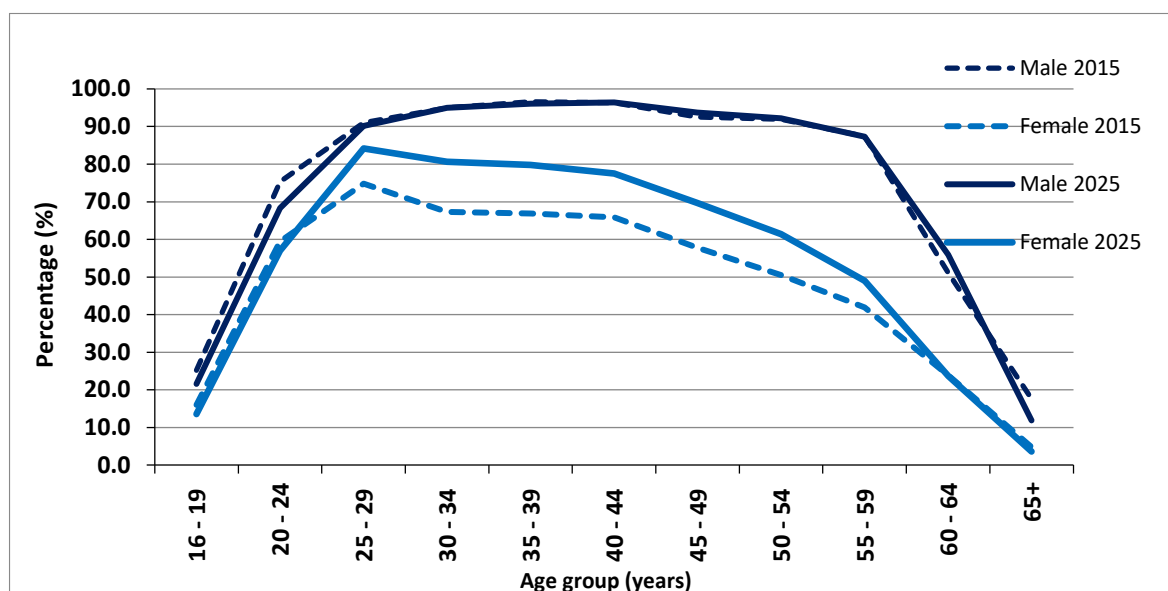
Chart 13 – Activity rate (%) by sex, 2015 – 2025



Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius

Men and women have a similar age pattern of economic activity, i.e., less active at the younger and older age-groups (Chart 14). Over the years, the shape of the curve for female activity rate by age has been tending towards that of the male.

Chart 14 – Activity rate (%) by age-group and sex, 2015 and 2025



Source: *Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius*

Table 11 – Employed persons by industrial sector and sex, 2025

Industrial sector	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	20,800	6.6	6,000	2.5
Secondary	86,700	27.3	25,000	10.6
Tertiary	209,800	66.1	205,400	86.9
All sectors	317,300	100.0	236,400	100.0

Source: *Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius*

Both women and men had a high proportion of their working population in the tertiary sector (covering trade, accommodation service, transportation, health, education and other service industries), 66.1% for men and 86.9% for women. The secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity & water and construction) accounted for 27.3% of the working men and 10.6% of the working women. The primary sector (comprising agriculture and mining & quarrying) employed 6.6% and 2.5% of the working men and women respectively (Table 11).

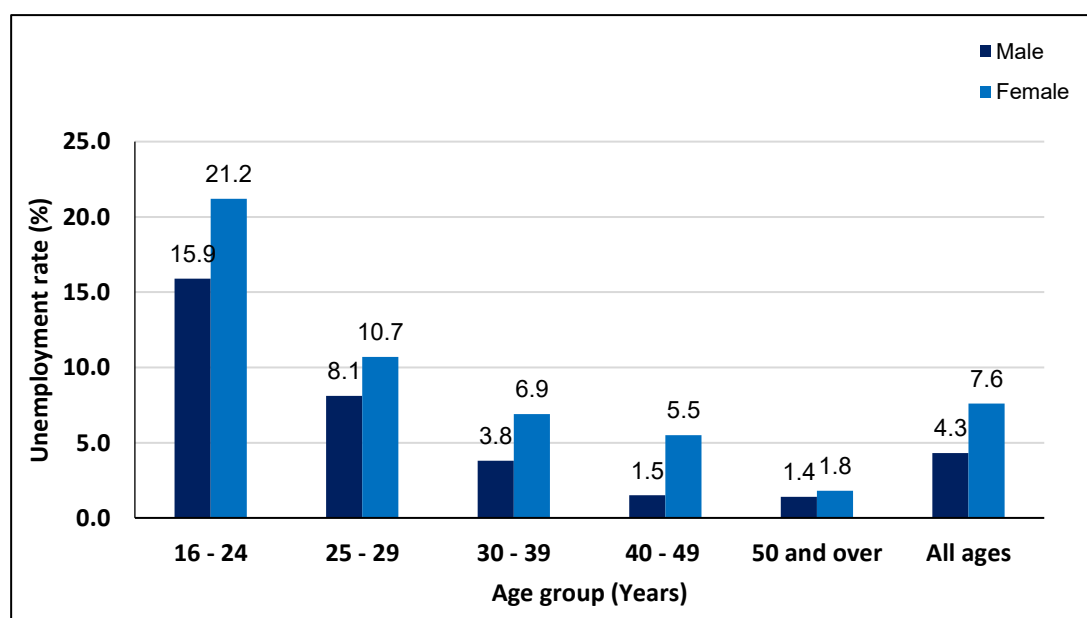
Table 12 – Distribution (%) of employed population by employment status and sex, 2025

Employment status	Male (%)	Female (%)
Employer	6.0	1.5
Own Account Worker	18.2	9.6
Employee	75.2	86.4
Contributing Family Worker	0.6	2.5
All status	100.0	100.0

Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius

Women were more likely than men to be employees, with 86.4% of the female workforce in that employment status as compared to 75.2% for the male workforce. Women were also less likely than men to work for themselves. Some 24.2% of working men were employers or own account workers compared to 11.1% for women (Table 12).

In spite of being fewer in the labour force (representing only 43.6%), women were over-represented among the unemployed; they made up 57.9% of the total unemployed. Unemployed women numbered 19,400 in 2025 compared to 14,100 men. Female unemployment rate stood at 7.6%, much higher than the rate of 4.3% for male. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was highest in the lower age-groups; the difference was nearly 5.3 percentage points among the unemployed below 25 years and around 0.4 percentage point among those aged 50 years and above (Chart 15).

Chart 15 – Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex, 2025

Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius

Unemployed women were generally more qualified than their male counterparts; 6,400 (33.0%) of them possessed the School Certificate (SC) or Higher School Certificate (HSC) against 4,100 males (29.1%). At tertiary level also, there were 4,500 (23.2%) unemployed women compared to 2,600 (18.4%) unemployed men (Table 13).

Table 13 – Unemployed persons by educational attainment, 2025

Educational attainment	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	1,900	13.5	2,100	10.8
Secondary	9,600	68.1	12,800	66.0
<i>Grade 7-11 but not passed SC</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>33.0</i>
<i>Passed SC</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>23.2</i>
<i>Passed HSC</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>9.8</i>
Tertiary	2,600	18.4	4,500	23.2
Total	14,100	100.0	19,400	100.0

Source: Continuous Multi-Purpose Household Survey (CMPHS), Statistics Mauritius

10. Poverty

Poor households are households found below the relative poverty line estimated from the Household Budget Survey (HBS). The poverty lines for 2017 and 2023 were estimated at Rs 7,509 and Rs 12,378 respectively (Table 14).

Women are more likely than men to live in poverty. In 2023, 8.6% of the female population was living below poverty line compared to 8.1% for the males. Out of 101,200 persons in relative poverty, 52,400 were females and 48,800 were males.

The 2023 HBS showed that poverty was more likely to be among female headed households than male headed households (9.9% compared to 6.4%).

Table 14 – Number of persons in relative poverty, 2017 and 2023

	2017	2023
Relative poverty line (Rs)	7,509	12,378
Persons in relative poverty		
Total	127,200	101,200
Male	58,700	48,800
Female	68,500	52,400

Note:

1. Relative Poverty Line (RPL) is determined based on equivalised household income, adjusted for household size and composition using Banks & Jonhson equivalence scale. Household income comprises disposable income and imputed rent.
2. Revised population estimates based on population figures adjusted according to 2022 Housing and population Census data.

Source: Household Budget Survey, Statistics Mauritius

11. Social benefits and inmates of infirmaries

As at June 2025, out of 279,559 Basic Retirement pensioners, 55.0% were women (Table 14). During that period, the number of women receiving Basic Retirement Pension outnumbered their male counterparts by 27,721 and this number is expected to be around 18,300 by 2065. Both male and female pensioners were concentrated in the age-group 60 to 69 years. It is to be noted that 71.1 % of the pensioners in the age group 90 to 99 were women. For every male centenary pensioner, there were 6 female centenary pensioners.

There were 16,707 recipients of Basic Widows Pension as at June 2025, a decrease of 2.5% compared to 17,133 in 2024.

Invalid's pensioners numbered 29,077 as at June 2025, with a higher proportion of men (55.1%) compared to women (44.9%).

As at June 2025, some 420 children received Basic Orphans Pension, amongst whom 56.7% were girls.

Table 15 – Number of beneficiaries of selected benefits, 2024 and 2025

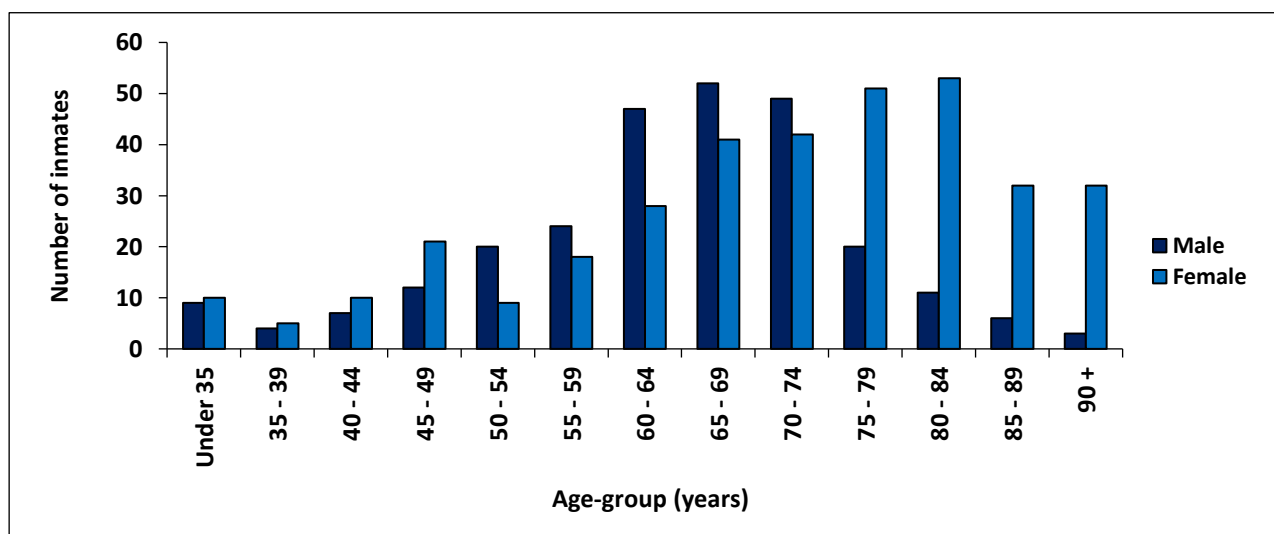
Pension type	June 2024			June 2025		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Basic Retirement Pension	121,505	148,382	269,887	125,919	153,640	279,559
<i>of whom 90 years and above</i>	<i>1,320</i>	<i>3,327</i>	<i>4,647</i>	<i>1,420</i>	<i>3,489</i>	<i>4,909</i>
Basic Widow's Pension	Napp	17,133	17,133	Napp	16,707	16,707
Basic Invalid's Pension	15,771	13,198	28,969	16,031	13,046	29,077
Basic Orphan's Pension	163	214	377	182	238	420

Napp: Not applicable

Source: Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity

In 2025, some 57.1% of the 616 inmates living in infirmaries and orphanages registered at the Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity (Social Security Division), were women. The women residents were older than men with 59.7% aged 70 years and over compared to 33.7% for men (Chart 16).

Chart 16 – Number of Inmates in infirmaries and orphanages by age group and sex, 2025



Source: Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity

Both women and men inmates were prone to mental disease (39.6% and 47.2%) while more men inmates than women suffered from partial paralysis (13.8% compared to 7.2% among women) (Table 16).

Table 16 – Distribution (%) of inmates in infirmaries and orphanages by disability/diseases, 2025

Disability/Diseases	Male	Female
Loss of sight	2.4	1.2
Partial paralysis	13.8	7.2
Total Paralysis	1.6	2.8
Mental diseases	47.2	39.6
Heart diseases	3.9	5.3
Diabetes	13.8	11.8
Other (including those suffering from multiple disabilities)	16.1	23.1
Inmates with no disabilities	1.2	9.0
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Social Integration, Social Security and National Solidarity

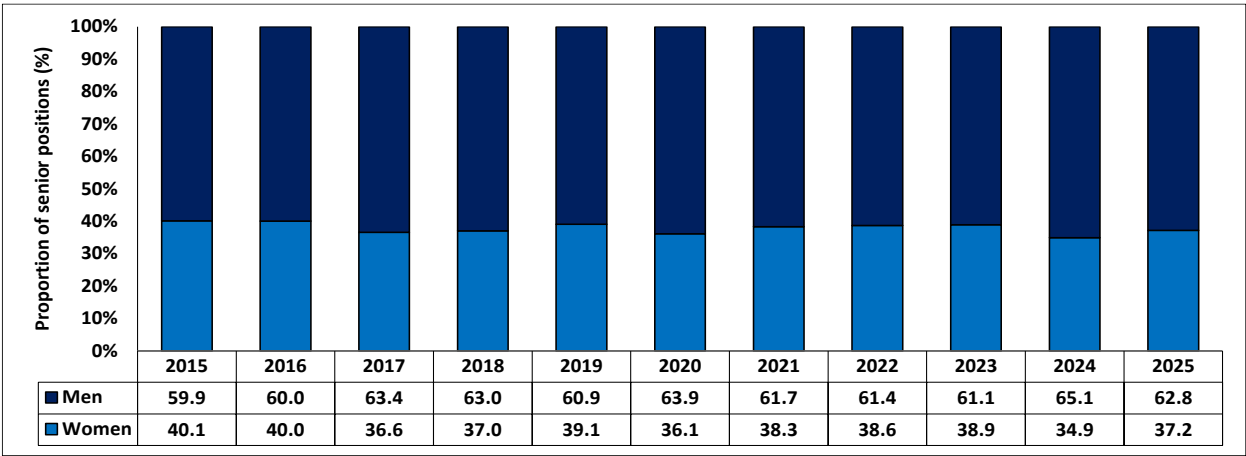
12. Women in decision making

Women continue to be underrepresented in decision-making position in Government cabinet. The share of women among cabinet ministers was 8.3% in 2025 (2 out of 24 Ministers).

Even though the proportion of women elected at Municipal Council elections has increased over the years, the number of female mayors remained low. In 2025, there was only one female mayor in the five municipalities.

Women’s representation in senior positions in government services remained below parity, the proportion of women has increased from 34.9% in 2024 to 37.2% in 2025 (Chart 17).

Chart 17 – Senior positions¹ in Government Services, 2015– 2025



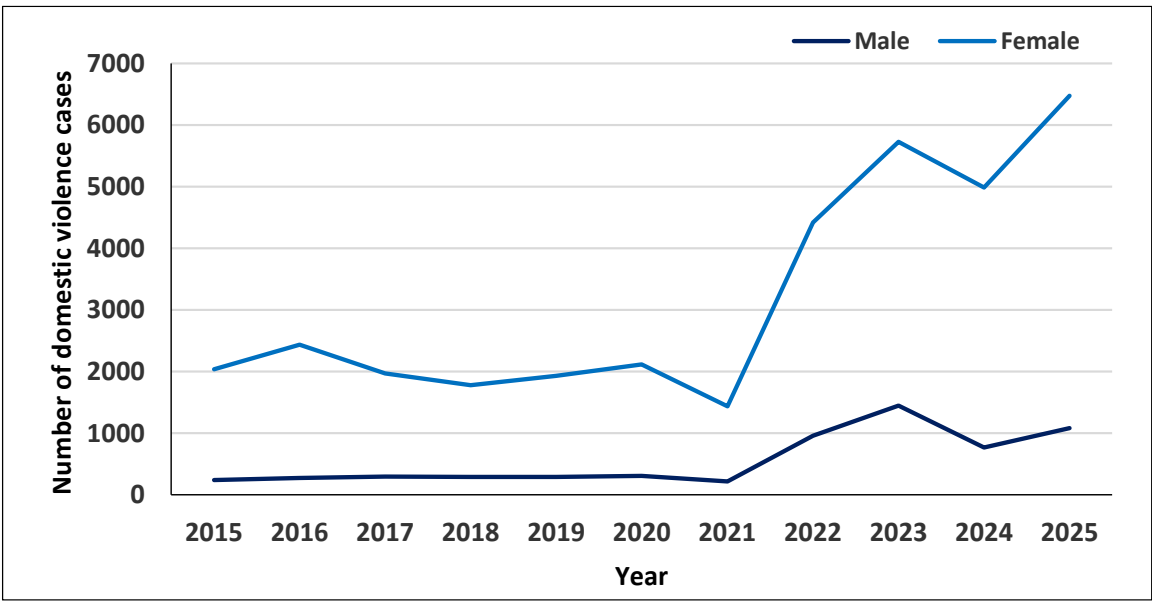
¹ Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate

Source; Administrative data from CISC & Survey of Employment in Government Services, Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

13. Domestic violence

Women are more likely to be victims of domestic violence. The number of cases of domestic violence, reported at the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare, increased from 5,758 in 2024 to 7,562 in 2025. The total number of domestic violence against women increased from 4,988 to 6,478 and against men from 770 to 1,084 respectively (Chart 18).

Chart 18 – Number of reported cases of domestic violence, 2015 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

In 2025, verbal abuse and physical violence were the main types of violence reported by both men and women (Table 17).

Table 17 – Reported cases of domestic Violence by types and sex, 2025

Types of violence	Male	Female	Total
Emotional Violence	7.7	3.7	4.3
Physical Violence	35.4	43.7	42.5
Psychological Violence	1.2	1.0	1.1
Economic Violence	1.2	1.0	1.0
Sexual Violence	0.0	1.5	1.3
Verbal Abuse	54.5	49.1	49.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

14. Child Abuse

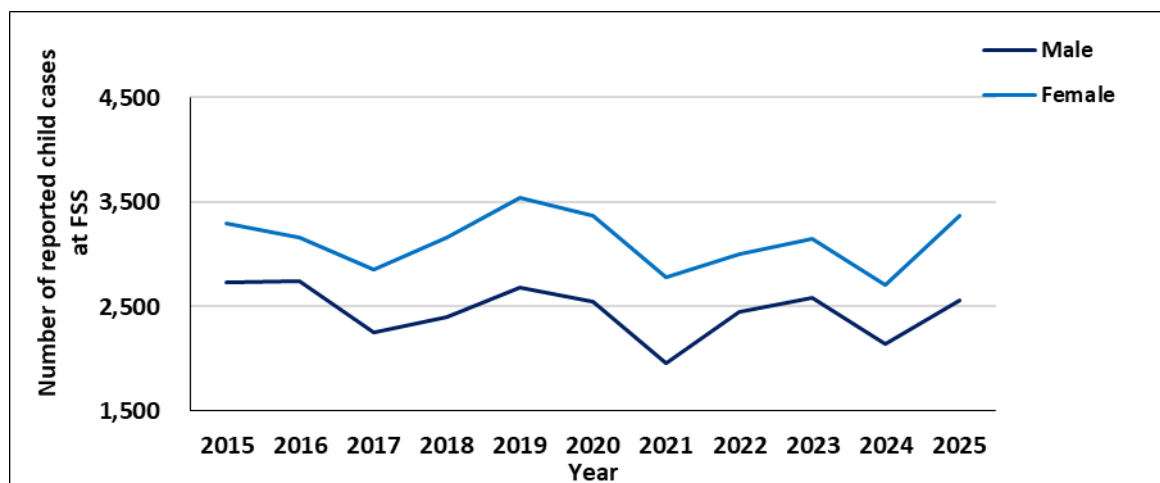
The total number of cases reported at the Child Development Unit went up to 5,929 in 2025 from 4,854 in 2024 (Table 18).

Table 18 – All child cases reported at Family Support Services (FSS) by nature of problem and sex, 2024 & 2025

Nature of problem	2024			2025		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Child protection Concern	1,002	1,506	2,508	1,301	1,802	3,103
Welfare	814	866	1,680	1,258	1,549	2,807
Developmental	333	333	666	6	13	19
Total	2,149	2,705	4,854	2,565	3,364	5,929

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

Chart 19 – Number of reported child cases at the Family Support Services (FSS), 2015 – 2025



Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

Out of the 3,103 reported cases of child abuse in 2025, some 58.1% of the victims were females (Table 19). The most common nature of abuse for girls was neglect cases (31.3%) followed by sexual abuse (27.7%) and physical abuse (19.4%), and for boys also neglect cases (41.4%) were the most common nature of abuse followed by physical abuse (29.1%) and emotional abuse (7.4%).

Table 19 – Reported cases of child abuse at Family Support Services (FSS) by nature of problem, 2025

Nature of Problem	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Neglect cases	539	41.4	564	31.3
Physical abuse	378	29.1	349	19.4
Emotional	96	7.4	149	8.3
Sexual abuse	89	6.8	500	27.7
Child at risk	33	2.5	46	2.6
Bullying	105	8.1	112	6.2
Other problems	61	4.7	82	4.6
Total	1,301	100.0	1,802	100.0

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

15. Offences

Men are more likely to be victims of homicides, while women are more prone to sexual violence and sexual exploitation. In 2025, some 60.6% of the intentional homicides were committed against men. Some 87.8% of victims of sexual violence and sexual exploitation were women (Table 20).

Table 20 –Victims ¹ of selected offences ² reported at the Police, Republic of Mauritius, 2025

Offences	Male	Female	Both sexes
Homicides	49	24	73
<i>of which Intentional homicides</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>33</i>
Assaults	5,135	5,170	10,305
Sexual violence and sexual exploitation	100	720	820
<i>of which Rape</i>	<i>Napp</i>	<i>57</i>	<i>57</i>

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

² Based on latest Classification of Crime for Statistical Purposes (ICCS) Version 1.0, developed by United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Source: Mauritius Police Force

In 2025, boys were more likely to engage in delinquent behaviour compared to girls with 6.7% of the juvenile offences. The female juvenile delinquency rate stood at 1.1 per 1,000 compared to 10.2 per 1,000 for male (Table 21).

Table 21 – Number of Juvenile ¹ offenders reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2025

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Crimes	146	5	151
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>22</i>
Misdemeanours	170	29	199
<i>of which drug offences</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>21</i>
Contraventions ²	155	0	155
Total	471	34	505
Juvenile Delinquency Rate ³	10.2	1.1	5.7

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

² Exclude contraventions established by camera

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

Source: Mauritius Police Force

16. Sports

During the period 2023 to 2025, participation in high level sports was consistently lower among female athletes than male athletes. In 2025, participation among female athletes was 33% against 67% among male athletes (Table 22).

Table 22 – Participation of high-level athletes in sports, 2023 – 2025

	2023		2024		2025	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	87	62.6	77	65.3	69	67.0
Female	52	37.4	41	34.7	34	33.0
Total	139	100.0	118	100.0	103	100.0

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports

The most common sporting disciplines in which women participated in 2025 were “athletics” (23.5%), followed by “handisports” (14.7%), “Weight Lifting” (14.7%) and “Badminton” (11.8%). For men, the most common sporting disciplines were athletics (21.7%), handisports (13.0%) followed by kick boxing (11.6%) and boxing (10.1%) (Table 23).

Table 23 – Participation of high-level athletes in sports, as at December 2025

Sports discipline	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Athletics	15	21.7	8	23.5
Swimming	5	7.2	2	5.9
Boxing	7	10.1	-	0.0
Table Tennis	1	1.4	1	2.9
Cycling	6	8.7	3	8.8
Judo	5	7.2	3	8.8
Weightlifting	3	4.3	5	14.7
Badminton	4	5.8	4	11.8
Handisports	9	13.0	5	14.7
French Boxing	3	4.3	0	0.0
Jujitsu	3	4.3	1	2.9
Kick Boxing	8	11.6	2	5.9
Total	69	100.0	34	100.0

Source: Ministry of Youth and Sports

17. Global Gender Gap Indices

Since 2006, through the Global Gender Gap Report series, the World Economic Forum has been quantifying the magnitude of gender-based disparities and tracking their progress over time. By providing a comprehensive framework for benchmarking global gender gaps, the report identified countries that are role models in dividing their resources equitably between women and men, regardless of the overall resource level.

The Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) seeks to measure one important aspect of gender equality; their relative gaps between women and men across a large set of countries and across four key areas, namely: (a) economic participation and opportunity, (b) educational attainment, (c) health and survival and (d) political empowerment. The equality benchmark is considered to be one with no gap between men and women.

In 2025, Mauritius was ranked 111 out of 148 countries worldwide (Table 24). Mauritius has closed both its education attainment, and health and survival gender gaps with indices nearing 1 (Table 25).

Table 24 – Global Gender Gap Index by selected countries, 2023 – 2025

Country	2023		2024		2025	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
Iceland	1	0.912	1	0.935	1	0.926
Finland	3	0.863	2	0.875	2	0.879
Norway	2	0.879	3	0.875	3	0.863
United Kingdom	15	0.792	14	0.789	4	0.838
South Africa	20	0.787	18	0.785	33	0.767
France	40	0.756	22	0.781	35	0.765
Australia	26	0.778	24	0.78	13	0.792
Canada	30	0.770	36	0.761	32	0.767
United States	43	0.748	43	0.747	42	0.756
Singapore	49	0.739	48	0.744	47	0.748
Madagascar	51	0.737	66	0.72	58	0.734
Brazil	57	0.726	70	0.716	72	0.72
China	107	0.678	106	0.684	103	0.686
Mauritius	98	0.689	107	0.683	111	0.677
India	127	0.643	129	0.641	131	0.644
Sudan	-	-	146	0.568	147	0.570
Pakistan	142	0.575	145	0.57	148	0.567
Afghanistan	146	0.406	-	-	-	-

Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2025, World Economic Forum

Table 25 – Global Gender Gap Index for overall and four key areas, Republic of Mauritius, 2015 -2024

Year	Overall	Economic participation	Educational attainment	Health and survival	Political empowerment
2015	0.646	0.534	0.991	0.980	0.078
2016	0.652	0.550	0.991	0.980	0.087
2017	0.664	0.595	0.992	0.980	0.090
2018	0.663	0.585	0.991	0.980	0.097
2019	0.665	0.596	0.992	0.980	0.094
2020	0.665	0.596	0.992	0.980	0.094
2021	0.679	0.600	0.992	0.980	0.144
2022	0.679	0.601	0.991	0.980	0.144
2023	0.689	0.637	0.993	0.980	0.148
2024	0.683	0.603	0.993	0.980	0.159
2025	0.677	0.618	0.992	0.980	0.119

Source: Global Gender Gap Report 2025, World Economic Forum

Statistics Mauritius

Ministry of Finance

Port Louis

21 July 2026

Contact persons:

(1) Ms N. Ramjan (Statistician/Senior Statistician)

Email: nramjan@govmu.org

(2) Ms S. Sham-Jacmohun (Principal Statistical Officer)

Email : ssham-jacmohun@govmu.org

Statistics Mauritius

LIC Centre, Port Louis

Tel: (230) 4053300 Ext 3124

Fax: (230) 2082041

Appendix: Glossary

Activity rate: The ratio (%) of the economically active population (employed and unemployed) to population aged 16 years and above.

Age specific fertility rate: the number of live births to women of a specified age-group per 1,000 women in that age-group.

Assault: Assault is defined as intentional or reckless application of physical force inflicted upon the body of a person.

Athletics: Athletics is a collection of sporting events that involve competitive running, jumping, throwing and walking, such as sprints (100 m, 200 m), relays (4×100 m, 4×400 m), running (800 m, 1500 m), long jump, triple jump, high jump, hammer throw, javelin throw, race walking, etc

Contraventions: Contraventions are defined as offences that are punishable by: (a) imprisonment for a term not exceeding 10 days; (b) fine not exceeding 5,000 rupees.

Contributing family worker: A contributing family worker is a person who works without pay in an enterprise operated by a family worker.

Crimes: Offences that are punishable by: (a) penal servitude (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.

Crude death rate: the number of deaths in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Current user of contraceptive method: A new acceptor who continues with the same or different method of contraception and pays regular return visits to the family planning service point to receive services and supplies.

Divorce rate: the number of persons divorced in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Employee: An employee is a person who works for pay for someone else, even in a temporary capacity.

Employer: An employer is a person who operates his/her own business or trade and hires one or more employees.

Employment: Employed population consists of Mauritians aged 16 years and above who have worked for pay, profit or family gain for at least one hour during reference week of a month. It includes those who are temporarily absent from work for reason such as leave with pay, leave without pay and temporary disorganisation of work (bad weather, breakdown of equipment, lack of order, etc).

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER): Number of pupils enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the relevant age-group

- 4 - 5 years for pre-primary
- 6 – 11 years for primary
- 12 – 19 years for secondary

Gender Parity Index (GPI): Ratio of the GER for female to the GER for male. It measures the relative education participation of boys and girls. A GPI of 1 reflects equal enrolment rate for boys and girls, whereas a GPI greater than 1 shows disparity in favour of girls.

HIV/AIDS: AIDS (Acquired immune deficiency syndrome or acquired immunodeficiency syndrome) is a disease caused by a virus called HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus).

Household income: It comprises income from work (both paid and self-employment), transfer income (mainly government pensions, regular allowances from relatives and organisations), property income, and income from owned produced goods and it also includes imputed rent – a rental value for non-renting households.

Intentional homicide: Intentional homicide is defined as unlawful death inflicted upon a person with the intent to cause death.

Juvenile: a person aged below 18 years.

Juvenile delinquency rate: the number of juvenile offenders involved in offences (excluding contraventions) per 1,000 juvenile population.

Life expectancy at birth: the number of years a new born infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Marriage rate: the number of persons married in a year per 1,000 mid-year population.

Maternal mortality rate: number of deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium per 10,000 live births during that year.

Misdemeanours: Offences that are punishable by: (a) imprisonment for a term exceeding 10 days; (b) fine exceeding 5,000 rupees.

New acceptor of contraceptive methods: Someone who accepts a contraceptive method for the first time from a provider of a family planning programme.

Own Account Worker: An own account worker is a person who operates his/her own business or trade but does not hire employees. He/She may be working alone or with the help of contributing family workers.

Primary sector: Primary Sector comprises activities related to 'Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing' and 'Mining'.

Relative poverty line (RPL): It is a threshold below which a household/ person is deemed poor and is set as the 'half median monthly household income per adult equivalent'.

Secondary sector: Secondary Sector comprises activities related to 'Manufacturing, 'Electricity, gas and water supply' and 'Construction'.

Sex ratio: The sex ratio is defined as the number of males per 100 females.

Sexual violence: Sexual violence is defined as unwanted sexual act, attempt to obtain a sexual act, or contact or communication with unwanted sexual attention without valid consent or with consent as a result of intimidation, force, fraud, coercion, threat, deception, use of drugs or alcohol, or abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability.

Sexual exploitation: Sexual exploitation is defined as acts of abuse of a position of vulnerability, power or trust, or use of force or threat of force, for profiting financially, physically, socially or politically from the prostitution or sexual acts of a person.

Total fertility rate: 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.

Unemployment rate: Unemployment rate is the ratio (%) of unemployment to economically active population (employed and unemployed).

Unemployment: Unemployed population comprises all Mauritians aged 16 years and over who are not working but who are looking for work and are available for work during the reference week.

Statistics Mauritius
LIC Centre,
John Kennedy Street,
Port Louis, MAURITIUS
T: +230 650 1800
F: +230 211 4150
W: <https://statsmauritius.govmu.org>
E: statsmauritius@govmu.org

