



# Economic and Social Indicators

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**Gender Statistics**

**Year 2022**

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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 - 2022

## 1. Introduction

This is the fourteenth 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 2022.

## 2. Highlights

- (i) In 2022, the population comprised 638,462 women compared to 623,787 men. Women outnumbered men by 14,675 as they lived on average 7 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 10.4% of working women were heads of business compared to 28.3% among men.
- (vi) Unemployed women were equally qualified as their male counterparts: 16.2% women possessed tertiary qualifications, same as men.
- (vii) Women are largely under-represented in decision making at higher sphere of society: the number of female ministers was only 3 out of 21.
- (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 38.6%.
- (ix) Among victims of domestic violence, 82.1% were women and 17.9% were men.
- (x) Some 4,293 men were victims of homicides and assaults compared to 4,150 women whereas 568 women were victims of sexual violence and sexual exploitation compared to 44 men.
- (xi) Women participated less than men in sports as high level athletes (64.7% men against 35.3% women).
- (xii) According to the Global Gender Gap Index (GGI) of the World Economic Forum, Mauritius was ranked 105 out of 146 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 2022, there were 14,675 more women than men. Out of a total population of 1,262,249, there were 638,462 women against 623,787 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 prior to 2022. In 2022, there were an equal number of male and female, i.e for 100 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.

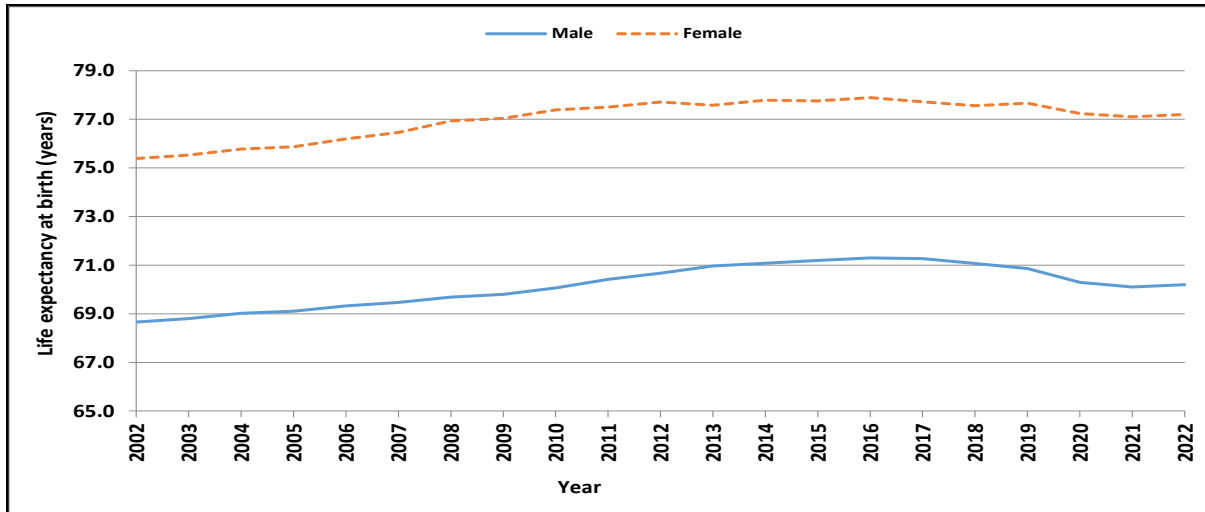
**Table 1 – Population by age and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2022**

<b>Age Group (years)</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Both sexes</b>	<b>Sex ratio (males per 100 females)</b>
Under 10	66,155	63,709	129,864	103.8
10 - 19	84,881	82,656	167,537	102.7
20 - 29	97,276	95,021	192,297	102.4
30 - 39	88,253	85,241	173,494	103.5
40 - 49	92,511	90,067	182,578	102.7
50 - 59	85,332	86,785	172,117	98.3
60 - 79	100,028	118,224	218,252	84.6
80+	9,351	16,759	26,110	55.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>623,787</b>	<b>638,462</b>	<b>1,262,249</b>	<b>97.7</b>

*Source: Statistics Mauritius*

Women have a higher life expectancy than men. In fact, women live some 7 years longer than men. In 2022, life expectancy at birth for women was 77.2 years compared to 70.2 years for men. Life expectancy at birth has improved over the years for both men and women and the gap was on a decreasing trend from 2010 to 2018. However, as from 2019 to 2022, it increased from 6.8 years to 7.0 years (Chart 1).

**Chart 1 - Life Expectancy at birth, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 – 2022**

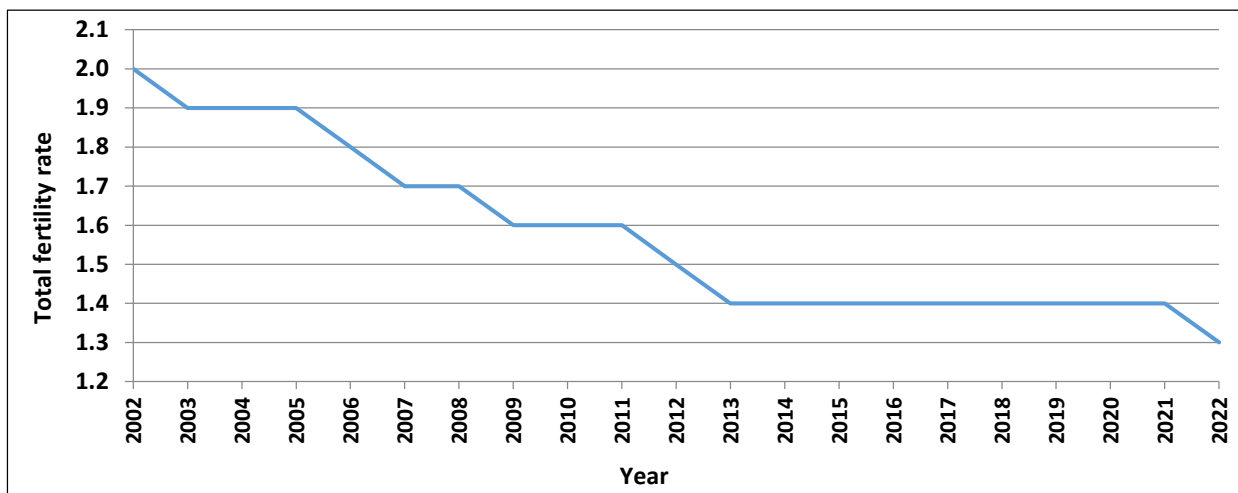


Source: Statistics Mauritius

#### 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 after 2002. Compared to 2002, the average number of children born to a woman dropped by nearly one child to oscillate at around a total fertility rate of 1.4 from 2013 to 2021 and dropped further to 1.3 in 2022 (Chart 2).

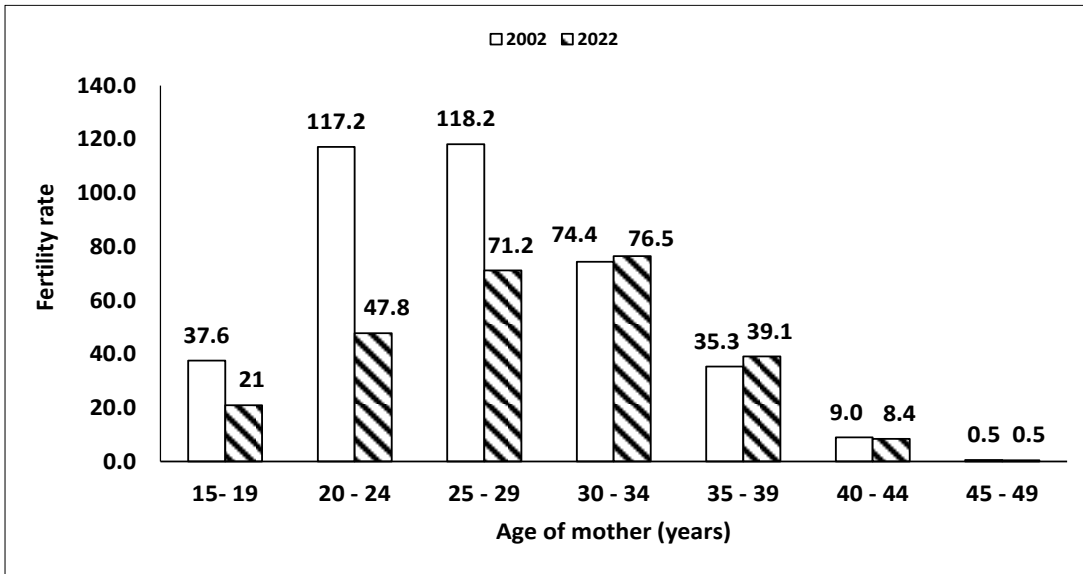
**Chart 2 - Total Fertility Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 – 2022**



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

In 2002, women in the age bracket 25-29 years had the highest fertility with 118 births per 1,000 women of that age group (Chart 3). In 2022, the peak fertility rate is observed in the age bracket 30-34 years with 77 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.

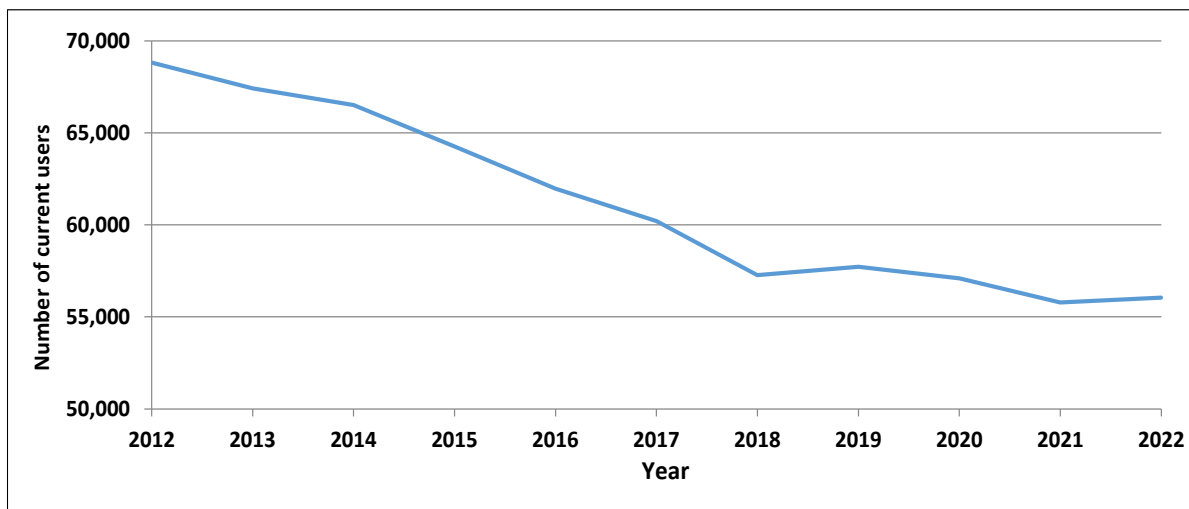
**Chart 3 – Fertility Rate by age of mother, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 and 2022**



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

In 2022, Government Family Planning Clinics, Mauritius Family Planning & Welfare Association and “Action Familiale” registered a total of some 56,040 current users of contraceptive methods in the Island of Mauritius, an increase of 248 compared to 55,792 in 2021 (Chart 4).

**Chart 4 – Number of current users of contraceptives, Island of Mauritius, 2012 and 2022**



Source: Ministry of Health & Wellness

New acceptors of contraceptive methods registered in 2022 numbered 3,063, of whom 437 had sympto-thermal. A declining trend was observed in the number of new acceptors from 6,696 in 2012. Among the new acceptors in 2022, 3-month injectable (24.2%), pill (19.1%) and condom (18.6%) were the three most preferred methods of contraception while for current users sympto-thermal (47.5%) was the preferred method (Table 2).

**Table 2 – Method of family planning, Island of Mauritius, 2022**

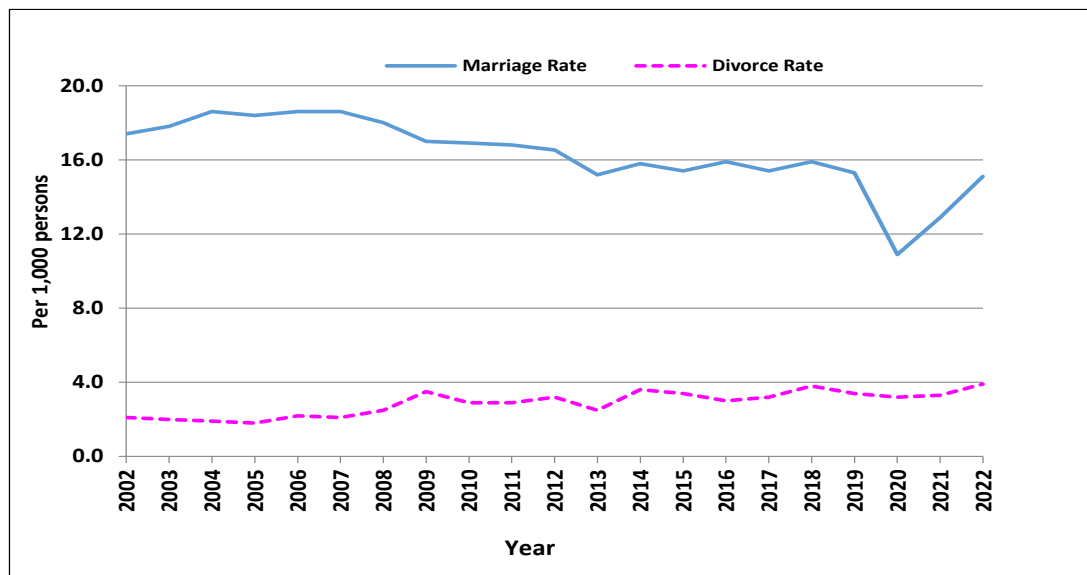
Methods	New Acceptors (%)	Current Users (%)
Pill	19.1	5.9
Tubal Ligation	16.6	25.4
Sympto-thermal	14.3	47.5
Condom	18.6	10.9
3-month injectable	24.2	4.9
Intra-Uterine Devices	1.2	2.8
1-month injectable	2.4	0.7
Implant	3.6	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 17.4 in 2002 to 15.1 in 2022. The number of divorced persons per 1,000 mid-year population increased from 2.1 in 2002 to 3.9 in 2022 (Chart 5).

**Chart 5 – Marriage and Divorce Rate, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 – 2022**

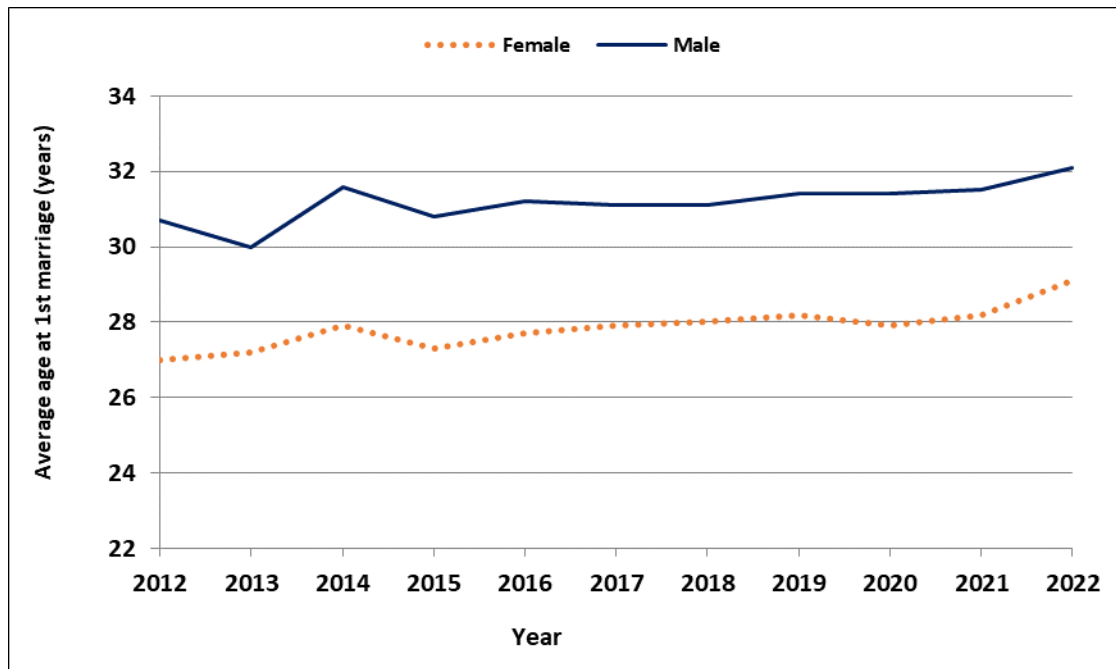


Source: Statistics Mauritius

Generally, women tend to marry men who are older than them. However, over the past 20 years the age difference between husband and wife narrowed from 4.1 years in 2002 to 3.0 years in 2022 (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 27.0 years in 2012 to reach 29.1 years in 2022, while that for men increased from 30.7 to 32.1 during the same period.

**Chart 6 – Average age at first marriage, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 – 2022**



Source: Statistics Mauritius

Of the 2,462 divorces granted by the Supreme Court in 2022, women were the petitioners in 38.4% of the cases (Table 3).

**Table 3 – Divorce by petitioner, Republic of Mauritius, 2021 & 2022**

Petitioner	2021	%	2022	%
Husband	515	24.4	628	25.5
Wife	768	36.4	946	38.4
Joint petitioner (both husband & wife)	827	39.2	888	36.1
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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, 2022**

<b>Duration of union (years)</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
< 1 year	18	0.7
1 and <3	152	6.2
3 and <5	293	11.9
5 and <10	644	26.1
10 and <15	502	20.4
15 and <25	610	24.8
25 or more	243	9.9
<b>Total divorces</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: The Judiciary*

Some 17.5% of couples who divorced in 2022 did not have any children, while 69.9% of them had 1 to 2 children. There were 46 couples with 4 or more children (Table 5).

**Table 5 – Number of dependent children <sup>1</sup>, Republic of Mauritius, 2022**

<b>Number of children</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
0	432	17.5
1	894	36.3
2	827	33.6
3	263	10.7
4	32	1.3
5 or more	14	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,462</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

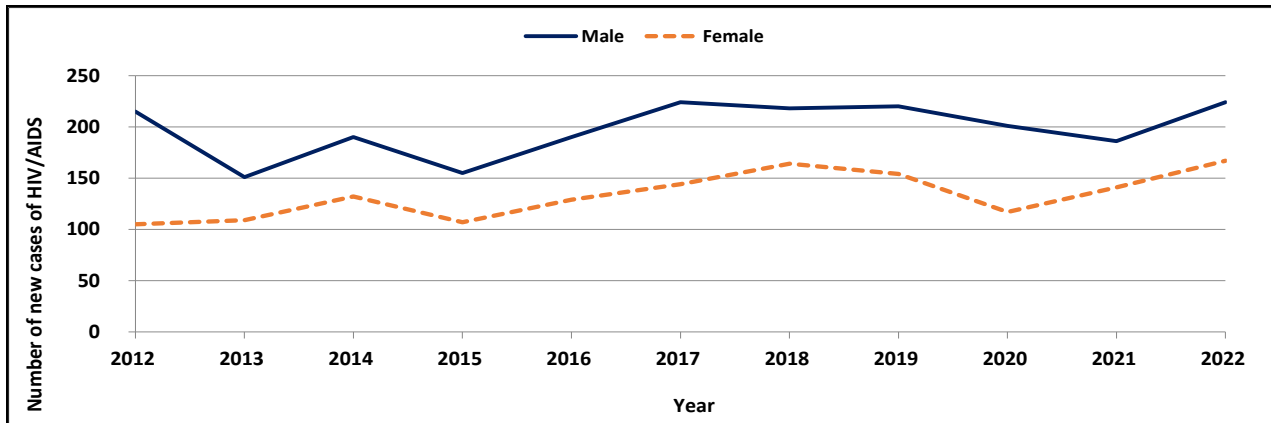
*Source: The Judiciary*

## 6. Health

Since the first cases of HIV/AIDS were registered in October 1987, the number has been increasing to reach 8,831 in December 2022, of whom 28.3% were women.

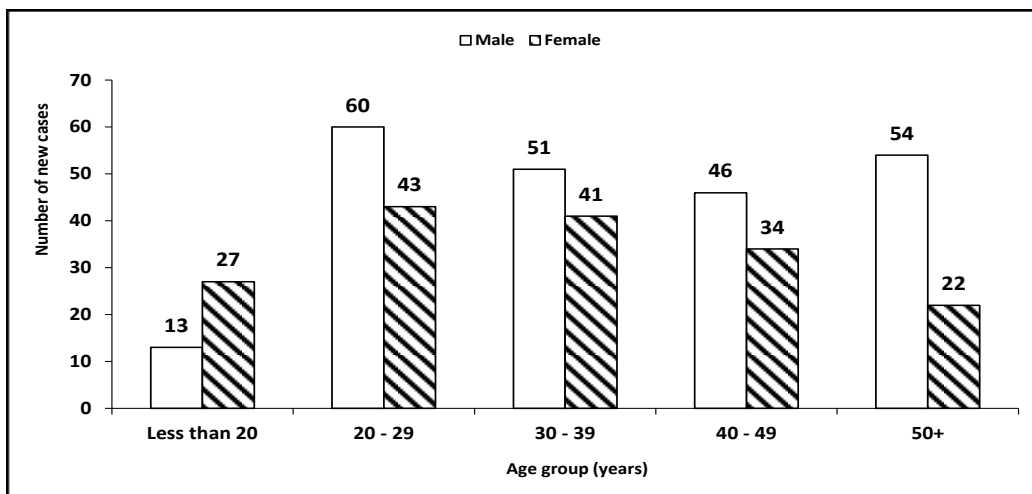
During 2022, 391 new cases of HIV/AIDS were registered among Mauritians and the proportion of women among the new cases was 42.7% compared to 32.8% in 2012.

**Chart 7 – New HIV/AIDS cases, Republic of Mauritius, 2012 – 2022**



Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

**Chart 8 - Number of new HIV/AIDS cases by sex and age, 2022**



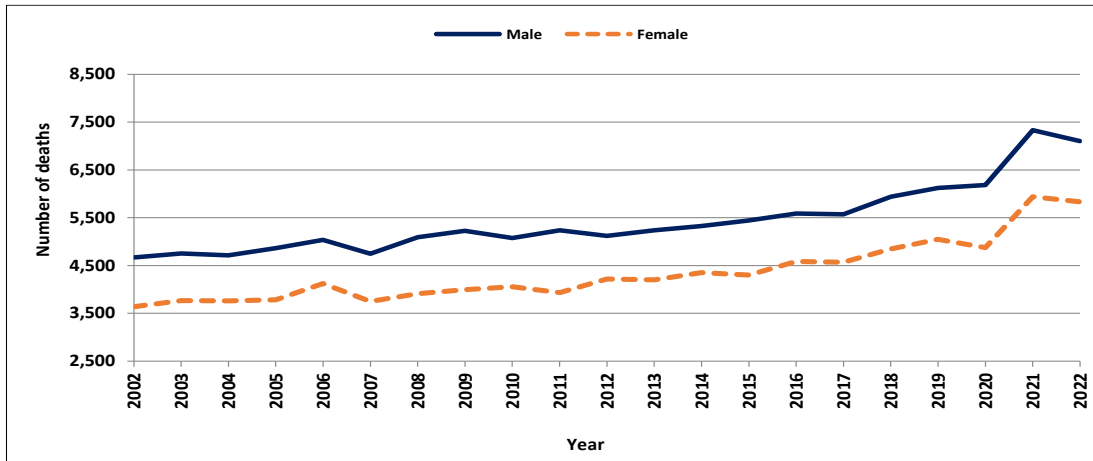
Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

Among the newly detected cases in 2022, some 49.9% were in the age-group 20-39 years. While, both men and women were predominant in the age-group of 20-29 years with 26.8% and 25.7% 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 2022, 7,105 men compared to 5,833 women died (Chart 9). The crude death rate for 2022 was 11.4 for man and 9.1 for woman.

**Chart 9 – Number of deaths by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2002 – 2022**



Source: Civil Status Division

In 2021, heart disease and diabetes mellitus were the leading causes of deaths among women and men. Diabetes mellitus and heart disease were respectively responsible for 20.7% and 21.3% of deaths among women and 19.0% and 21.4% of deaths among men. Cerebrovascular disease was responsible for 8.4% of deaths among women and 7.8% of deaths among men. Causes of death specific to women, such as breast and uterus cancer, were responsible for 5.0% of deaths among women while maternal deaths were responsible for another 0.1%. Compared to men, women were more likely to die of hypertensive disease and neoplasms but less likely to die of diseases of the liver and to commit suicide (Table 6).

**Table 6 – Deaths (%) by cause and sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2021**

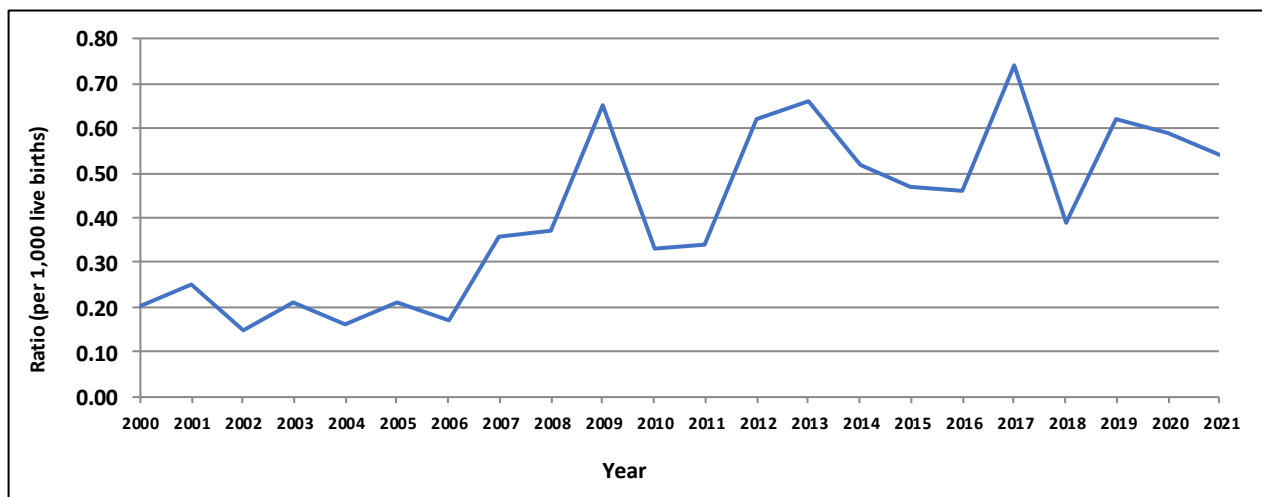
Cause of death	Male	Female
Diabetes mellitus	19.0	20.7
Heart disease	21.4	21.3
Hypertensive Disease	4.3	5.6
Neoplasm:	9.4	12.4
of which: breast cancer (malignant)	0.0	3.8
uterus cancer (malignant)	Napp	1.2
Cerebrovascular disease	7.8	8.4
Diseases of liver	2.6	1.1
Suicide	1.6	0.3
Maternal death	Napp	0.1
Other	33.9	30.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Napp: Not Applicable

Source: Ministry of Health and Wellness

The risk of a woman dying as a result of pregnancy or childbirth during her lifetime has generally been declining over the years with slightly higher level of maternal deaths in recent years. From 2000 to 2006, the maternal mortality ratio declined from 0.20 maternal death per 1,000 live births to 0.17. After 2006, the maternal mortality ratio was on a rising trend to reach 0.66 in 2013, but then decreased to reach 0.46 in 2016. The maternal mortality ratio increased again in 2017 to 0.74 and it dropped to 0.39 in 2018, then rose to 0.62 in 2019 and fell to 0.54 in 2021 (Chart 10).

**Chart 10 – Maternal Mortality Ratio, Republic of Mauritius, 2000 – 2021**



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 7).

**Table 7 – Gross Enrolment Rate (%) by sex, Republic of Mauritius, 2021/2022**

GER	Male	Female	Total	Gender Parity Index
Pre-Primary (4 - 5 years)	92	93	92	1.0
Primary (6 - 11 years)	99	101	100	1.0
Secondary (12 - 19 years)	69	74	72	1.1

Source: Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology

At the end of primary, girls generally perform better than boys at the Primary School Achievement Certificate (PSAC) examinations. In 2021/2022, the pass rate for girls was 85.2% against 75.3% 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 males and females was 1.1 in 2022 showing a disparity in favour of girls.

Girls generally perform better than boys at Higher School Certificate (HSC) examinations (Table 8).

**Table 8 – Pass Rate (%) at HSC, Republic of Mauritius, 2011 – 2022**

Year	Male	Female
2011	75.3	82.3
2012	74.8	82.2
2013	73.9	80.8
2014	70.0	79.1
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

Source: Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology

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 19.1% in 2001 to 56.9% in 2021 women, and from 16.5% to 40.0% for men during the same period (Chart 11). In 2021, women enrolled in public, private and overseas tertiary institutions numbered 28,393 representing 57.4% of the student population which stood at 49,497.

**Chart 11 – Gross Tertiary Enrolment Rate (GTER), Republic of Mauritius, 2001 – 2021**



Source: Ministry of Education, Tertiary Education, Science and Technology

Both men and women were mostly enrolled in Bachelor Degree (Table 9). There were fewer women than men at PhD, MPhil and DBA<sup>2</sup> levels, 296 women against 299 men in 2021.

**Table 9 – No. of student enrolled<sup>1</sup> in tertiary institutions by level, 2021**

Level	Male	Female	Total
PhD	156	144	300
MPhil	113	132	245
DBA <sup>2</sup>	30	20	50
Masters Degree	2,004	2,886	4,890
Post Graduate Diploma	85	111	196
Post Graduate Certificate	82	312	394
Professional	907	1,387	2,294
Bachelor Degree	10,925	16,734	27,659
Diploma	827	839	1,666
Certificate	158	170	328
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,287</b>	<b>22,735</b>	<b>38,022</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> Doctor of Business Administration

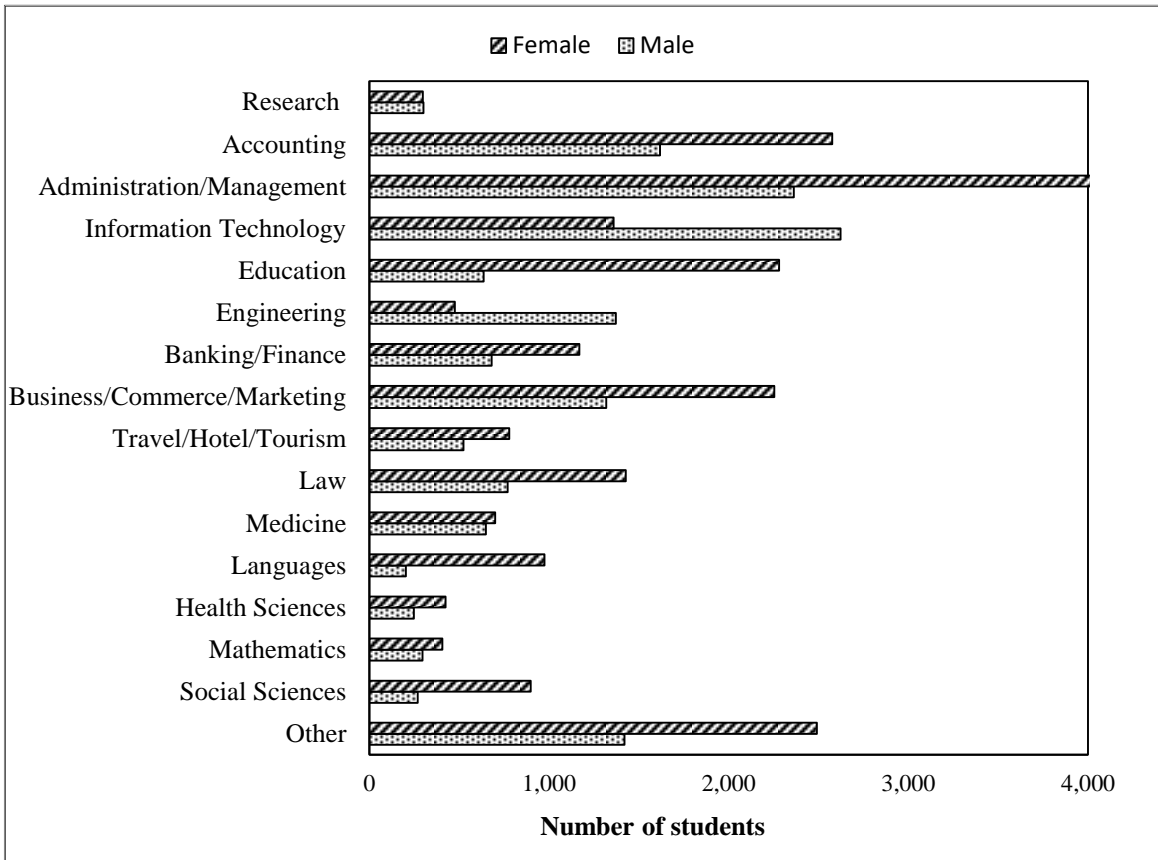
Source: Higher Education Commission

The most popular field of study for men was Information Technology (17.2%) followed by Administration/Management (15.5%) and Accounting (10.6%).

While the most popular field of study for women was Administration/Management (18.6%) followed by Accounting (11.3%) and Education (10.0%).

Women were under-represented in science-related field such as Engineering (2.1% against 9.0% for men) and Information technology (6.0% against 17.2% for men) whereas men were under-represented in Education (4.2% against 10.0% for women) and Languages (1.3% against 4.3% for women (Chart 12).

**Chart 12 – Number of students enrolled <sup>1</sup> in tertiary institutions by field of study, 2021**



<sup>1</sup>Enrolment in local public and private institutions, excluding overseas students

Source: Higher Education Commission

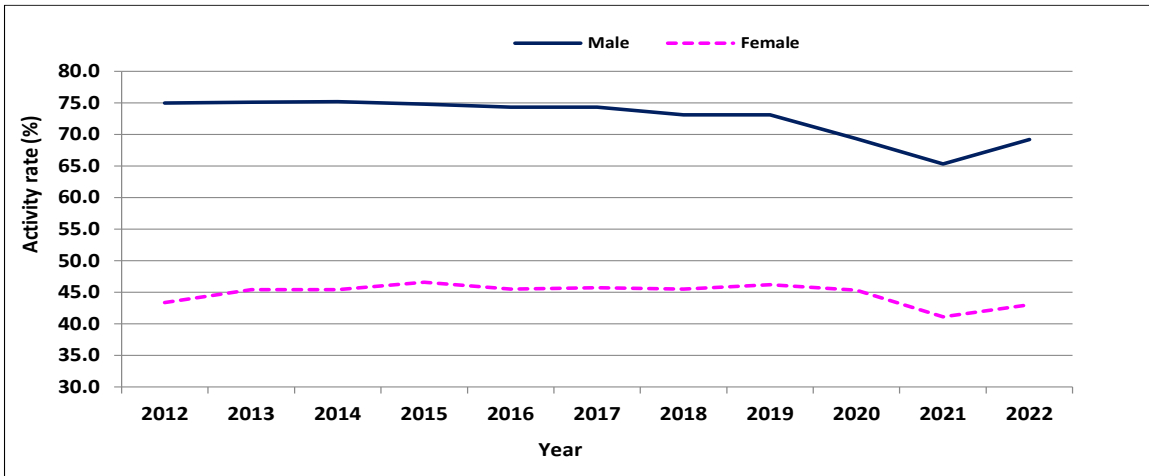
## 9. Economics Characteristics

In 2022, the active Mauritian population (aged 16 years and above) stood at 562,800 with 338,400 men and 224,400 women. Some 39.9% of women of working age were in the labour force compared to 60.1% 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 448,200 (150,800 males and 297,400 females).

During the period 2012 to 2022, 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 75.0% in 2012 to 69.2% in 2022, and that of females ranged from 43.4% to 43.0% during the same period (Chart 13).

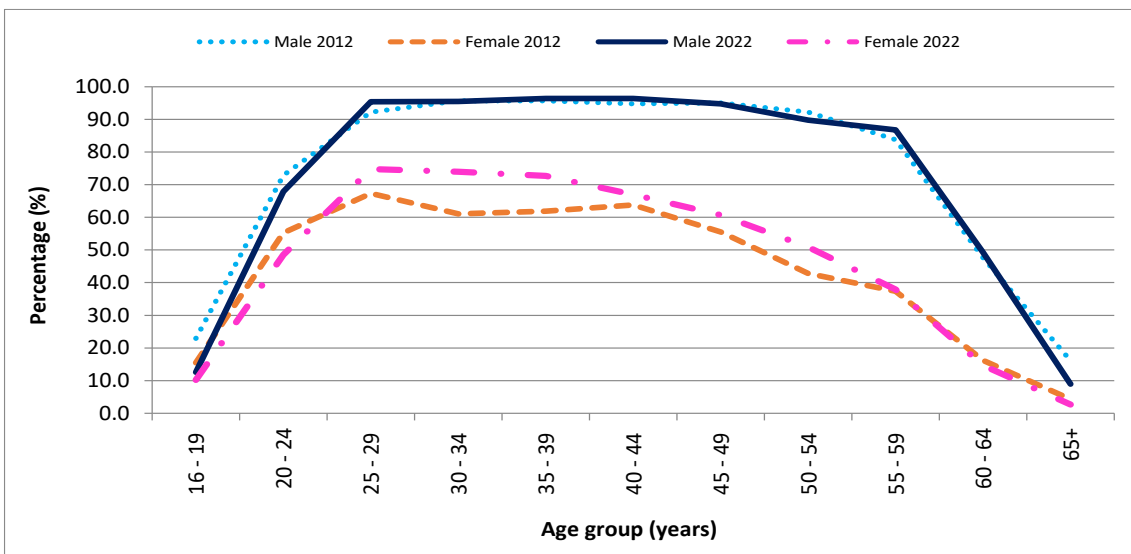
**Chart 13 – Activity rate (%) by sex, 2012 – 2022**



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, 2012 and 2022**



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



**Table 10 – Employed persons by industrial sector and sex, 2022**

Industrial sector	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Primary	21,900	6.9	6,700	3.3
Secondary	96,200	30.3	22,000	10.9
Tertiary	199,900	62.9	172,900	85.8
<b>All sectors</b>	<b>318,000</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>201,600</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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), 62.9% for men and 85.8% for women. The secondary sector (covering manufacturing, electricity & water and construction) accounted for 30.3% of the working men and 10.9% of the working women. The primary sector (comprising agriculture and mining & quarrying) employed 6.9% and 3.3% of the working men and women respectively (Table 10).

**Table 11 – Distribution (%) of employed population by employment status and sex, 2022**

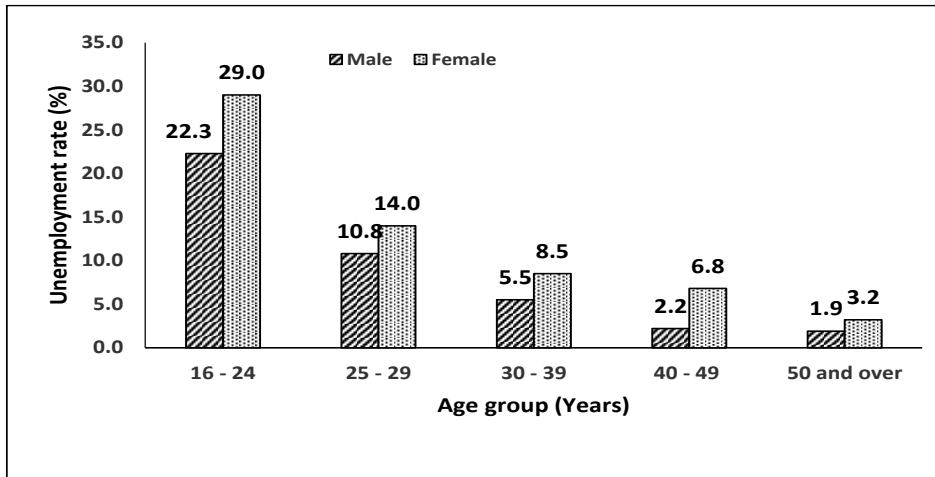
Employment status	Male (%)	Female (%)
Employer	10.1	2.5
Own Account Worker	18.2	7.9
Employee	71.3	86.2
Contributing Family Worker	0.4	3.4
<b>All status</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Women were more likely than men to be employees, with 86.2% of the female workforce in that employment status as compared to 71.3% for the male workforce. Women were also less likely than men to work for themselves. Some 28.3% of working men were employers or own account workers compared to 10.4% for women (Table 11).

In spite of being fewer in the labour force (representing only 39.9%), women were over-represented among the unemployed; they made up 52.8% of the total unemployed. Unemployed women numbered 22,800 in 2022 compared to 20,400 men. Female unemployment rate stood at 10.2%, much higher than the rate of 6.0% for male. The disparity between male and female unemployment rate was highest in the lower age-groups; the difference was nearly 7 percentage points among the unemployed below 25 years and around 1.3 percentage points among those aged 50 years and above (Chart 15).

**Chart 15 – Unemployment rate (%) by age group and sex, 2022**



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

Unemployed women were generally more qualified than their male counterparts; 7,400 (32.5%) of them possessed the School Certificate (SC) or Higher School Certificate (HSC) against 6,800 males (33.3%). However, at tertiary level, women and men were equally qualified, there were 3,700 (16.2%) unemployed women and 3,300 (16.2%) unemployed men (Table 12).

**Table 12 – Unemployed persons by educational attainment, 2022**

Educational attainment	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Primary</b>	<b>2,700</b>	13.2	<b>2,900</b>	12.7
<i>Below CPE</i>	2,100	10.3	1,900	8.3
<i>Passed CPE</i>	600	2.9	1,000	4.4
<b>Secondary</b>	<b>14,400</b>	70.6	<b>16,200</b>	71.1
<i>Form I - V but not passed SC</i>	7,600	37.3	8,800	38.6
<i>Passed SC</i>	4,200	20.6	4,400	19.3
<i>Passed HSC</i>	2,600	12.7	3,000	13.2
<b>Tertiary</b>	<b>3,300</b>	16.2	<b>3,700</b>	16.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>20,400</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,800</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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 2012 and 2017 were estimated at Rs 5,652 and Rs 7,509 respectively (Table 13).

Women are more likely than men to live in poverty. In 2017, 11.0% of the female population was living below poverty line compared to 9.6% for the males. Out of 131,300 persons in relative poverty, 70,800 were females and 60,500 were males.

The 2017 HBS showed that poverty was more likely to be among female headed households than male headed households (15.9% compared to 7.6% in 2017).

**Table 13 – Number of persons in relative poverty, 2012 and 2017**

	2012	2017
Relative poverty line (Rs)	5,652	7,509
Persons in relative poverty		
Both sexes	122,700	131,300
Male	56,000	60,500
Female	66,700	70,800

*Source: Household Budget Surveys, Statistics Mauritius*

## 11. Social benefits and inmates of infirmaries

As at June 2022, out of 250,411 Basic Retirement pensioners, 55.1% were women (Table 14). During that period, the number of women receiving Basic Retirement Pension outnumbered their male counterparts by 25,763 and this number is expected to be around 23,300 by 2061. Both male and female pensioners were concentrated in the age-group 60 to 69 years. It is to be noted that 72.9 % 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 18,034 recipients of Basic Widows Pension as at June 2022, a decrease of 15.4% compared to 21,323 in 2000. A large majority (68.0%) of widows were aged between 50 and 59 years.

Invalids pensioners numbered 32,252 as at June 2022, with a higher proportion of men (54.0%) compared to women (46.0%).

As at June 2022, some 395 children received Basic Orphans Pension, amongst whom 54.9% were girls.

**Table 14 – Number of beneficiaries of selected benefits, 2000 and 2022**

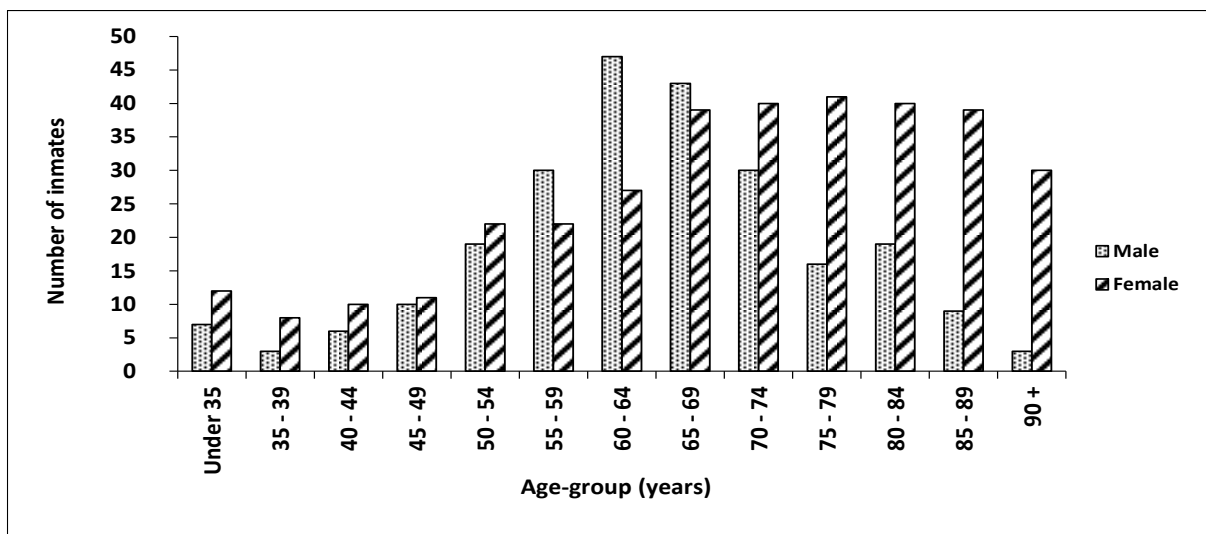
Pension type	June 2000			June 2022		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Basic Retirement Pension	48,321	63,564	<b>111,885</b>	112,324	138,087	<b>250,411</b>
<i>of whom 90 years and above</i>	<i>NA</i>	<i>NA</i>	<b>1,583</b>	<i>1,148</i>	<i>3,173</i>	<b>4,321</b>
Basic Widow's Pension	<i>Napp</i>	21,323	<b>21,323</b>	<i>Napp</i>	18,034	<b>18,034</b>
Basic Invalid's Pension	10,012	9,946	<b>19,958</b>	17,423	14,829	<b>32,252</b>
Basic Orphan's Pension	354	332	<b>686</b>	178	217	<b>395</b>

*NA: Not available; Napp: Not applicable*

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

In 2022, some 58.5% of the 583 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 32.0% aged 80 years and over compared to 12.8% for men (Chart 16).

**Chart 16 – Number of Inmates in infirmaries and orphanages by age group and sex, 2022**



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

Both women and men inmates were prone to mental disease (26.3% and 32.3%) while more men inmates than women suffered from diabetes (7.6% compared to 6.7% among women) (Table 15).

**Table 15 – Distribution (%) of inmates in infirmaries and orphanages by disability, 2022**

<b>Disability</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Loss of sight	2.7	1.0
Partial paralysis	13.9	7.3
Total Paralysis	2.7	3.5
Mental diseases	32.3	26.3
Heart diseases	3.6	3.2
Diabetes	7.6	6.7
Other (including those suffering from multiple disabilities)	32.7	46.3
Inmates with no disabilities	4.5	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

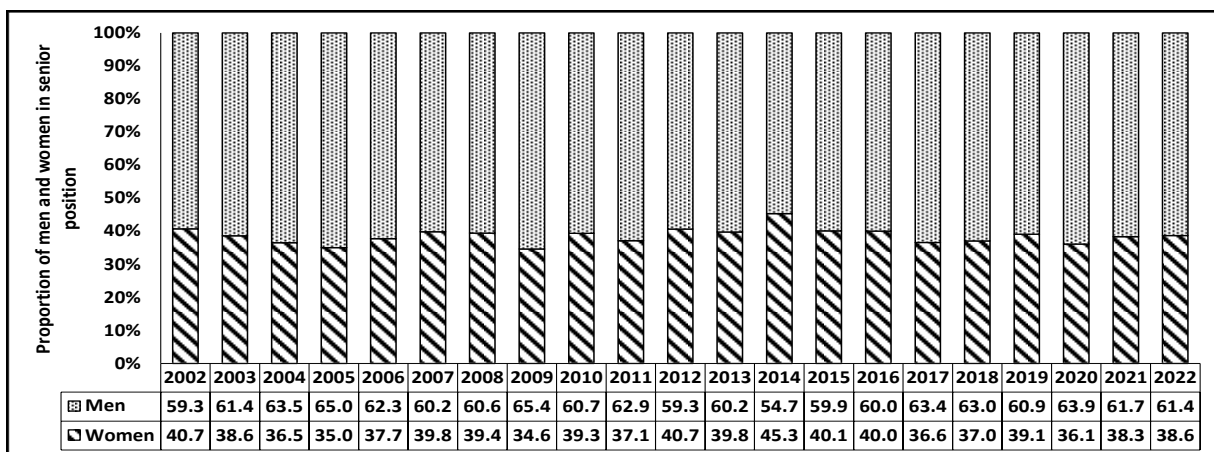
## 12. Women in decision making

Women continue to be underrepresented in decision-making position in Government cabinet. The share of women among cabinet ministers was 14.3% in 2022 (3 out of 21 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 2022, there was no female mayor in the five municipalities.

More women are holding senior positions in government services. The proportion of women in the most senior positions has increased from 38.3% in 2021 to 38.6% in 2022 (Chart 17).

**Chart 17 – Senior position<sup>1</sup> in Government Services, 2002– 2022**



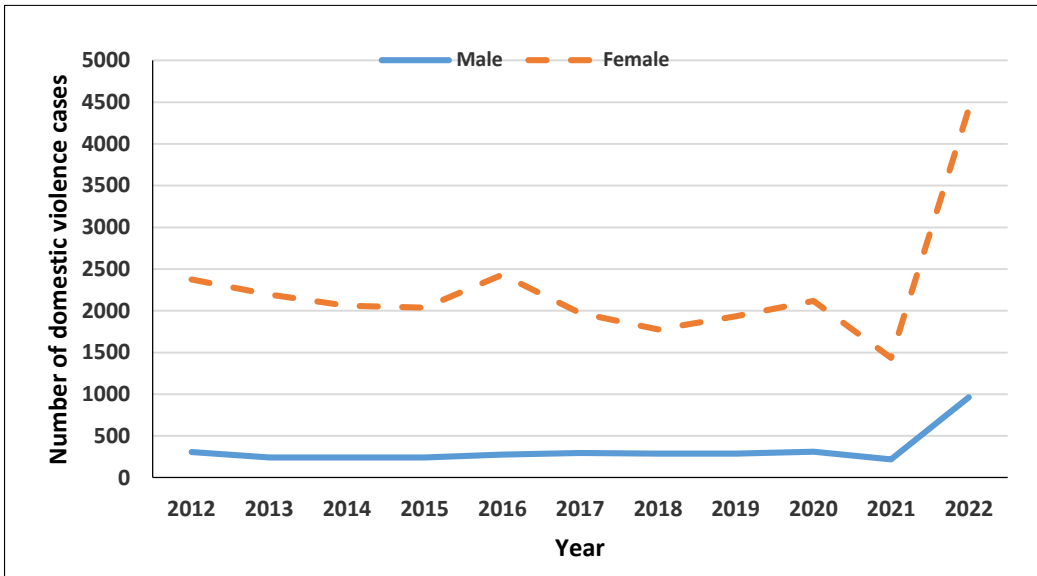
<sup>1</sup> Senior Chief Executive, Permanent Secretary, Deputy Permanent Secretary, Director, Manager, Judge and Magistrate

Source: Administrative data from CISD & 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, went up in 2022 to reach 5,381 from 1,654 in 2021. The total number of domestic violence against women increased from 1,434 in 2021 to 4,420 in 2022 and those against men rose from 220 to 961 (Chart 18).

**Chart 18 – Number of reported cases of domestic violence, 2012 – 2022**



Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

In 2022, verbal abuse and physical violence were the main types of violence reported by both men and women followed by physical violence (Table 16).

**Table 16 – Reported cases of domestic Violence by types and sex, 2022**

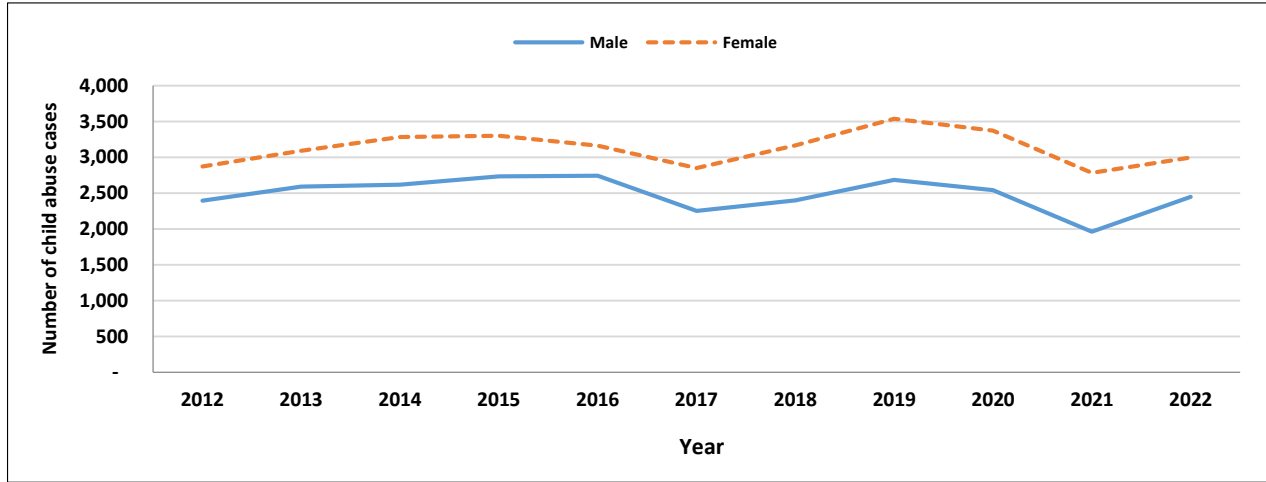
Types of Violence	Male	Female	Total
Emotional Violence	4.3	5.3	5.1
Physical Violence	33.4	36.9	36.2
Psychological Violence	3.9	3.4	3.5
Economic Violence	1.1	2.1	1.9
Sexual Violence	0.3	1.0	0.9
Verbal Abuse	57.0	51.4	52.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

## 14. Child Abuse

The total number of cases of child abuse reported at the Child Development Unit went up to 5,448 in 2022 from 4,746 in 2021 (Chart 19).

**Chart 19 – Number of reported cases of child abuse at the Child Development Unit, 2012 – 2022**



Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

Of the reported cases in 2022, some 55.0% of the victims were females (Table 17). The most common nature of abuse was for both male and female was custody of child (25.5% for male and 22.7% for female). Among the females 13.3% cases of neglect were reported followed by sexual abuse (11.4%). Whereas among the males, 18.3% neglect cases followed by physical abuse (12.5%)

**Table 17 – Reported cases of child abuse at Child Development Unit by nature of problem, 2022**

Nature of Problem	Male		Female	
	Number	%	Number	%
Abandonment	26	1.1	19	0.6
Physical abuse	307	12.5	280	9.3
Neglect cases	447	18.3	399	13.3
Worst forms of Labour	30	1.2	21	0.7
Sexual abuse	52	2.1	343	11.4
Psychological / Emotional abuse	126	5.1	149	5.0
Teenage mother	-	-	36	1.2
Teenage pregnancy	-	-	159	5.3
Custody of child	625	25.5	682	22.7
Other problems	836	34.1	911	30.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,449</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,999</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family Welfare

## 15. Offences

Men are more likely to be victims of homicides and assaults, while women are more prone to sexual violence and sexual exploitation. In 2022, some 50.6% of the assaults and 69.0% of the intentional homicides were committed against men. Some 92.8% of victims of sexual violence and sexual exploitation were women (Table 18).

**Table 18 –Victims <sup>1</sup> of selected offences <sup>2</sup> reported at the Police, Republic of Mauritius, 2022**

Offences	Male	Female	Both sexes
Homicides	61	17	78
<i>of which Intentional homicides</i>	20	9	29
Assaults	4,232	4,133	8,365
Sexual violence and sexual exploitation	44	568	612
<i>of which Rape</i>	<i>Napp</i>	53	53

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

<sup>2</sup> 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

Boys are much more likely to commit offences than girls. In 2022, only 7.4% of the juvenile offences were committed by girls. The female juvenile delinquency rate stood at 0.9, while that for male was 8.2 (Table 19).

**Table 19 – Number of Juvenile <sup>1</sup> offenders reported, Republic of Mauritius, 2022**

	Male	Female	Both sexes
Crimes	173	3	176
<i>of which drug offences</i>	23	0	23
Misdemeanours	245	41	286
<i>of which drug offences</i>	9	0	9
Contraventions <sup>2</sup>	154	2	156
<b>Total</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>618</b>
Juvenile Delinquency Rate <sup>3</sup>	8.2	0.9	4.6

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

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

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

Source: Mauritius Police Force



## 16. Sports

During the period 2020 to 2022, participation in high level sports was consistently lower among female athletes than male athletes. In 2022, participation among female athletes was 35.3% against 64.7% among male athletes (Table 20).

**Table 20 – Participation of high-level athletes in sports, 2020 – 2022**

	2020		2021		2022	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	87	65.9	85	68.0	77	64.7
Female	45	34.1	40	32.0	42	35.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sports and Recreation

The most common sporting disciplines in which women participated in 2022 were “athletics” (21.4%), “handisports” (16.7%), “Judo’ (11.9%) and cycling (9.5%) For men, the most common sporting disciplines were athletics, boxing and handisports (15.6%) followed by kick boxing (11.7%) (Table 21).

**Table 21 – Participation of high-level athletes in sports, as at December 2022**

Sports discipline	Male		Female	
	No.	%	No.	%
Athletics	12	15.6	9	21.4
Badminton	3	3.9	3	7.1
Swimming	6	7.8	3	7.1
Table Tennis	3	3.9	3	7.1
Cycling	4	5.2	4	9.5
Boxing	12	15.6	1	2.4
Judo	7	9.1	5	11.9
Weight lifting	6	7.8	3	7.1
Triathlon	1	1.3	1	2.4
Fencing	1	1.3	0	0.0
Kick boxing	9	11.7	3	7.1
Handisports	12	15.6	7	16.7
Ju Jitsu	1	1.3	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Ministry of Youth Empowerment, Sports and Recreation

## 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 2022, Mauritius was ranked 105 out of 146 countries worldwide (Table 22). Mauritius has closed both its education attainment, and health and survival gender gaps with indices nearing 1 (Table 23).

**Table 22 – Global Gender Gap Index by selected countries, 2020 – 2022**

Country	2020		2021		2022	
	Rank	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	Value
Iceland	1	0.877	1	0.892	1	0.908
Finland	3	0.832	2	0.861	2	0.860
Norway	2	0.842	3	0.849	3	0.845
France	15	0.781	16	0.784	15	0.791
South Africa	17	0.780	18	0.781	20	0.782
United Kingdom	21	0.767	23	0.775	22	0.780
Canada	19	0.772	24	0.772	25	0.772
United States	53	0.724	30	0.763	27	0.769
Australia	44	0.731	50	0.731	43	0.738
Madagascar	62	0.719	57	0.725	48	0.735
Singapore	54	0.724	54	0.727	49	0.734
Brazil	92	0.691	93	0.695	94	0.696
China	106	0.676	107	0.682	102	0.682
<b>Mauritius</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>0.665</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>0.679</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>0.679</b>
India	112	0.668	140	0.625	135	0.629
Pakistan	151	0.564	153	0.556	145	0.564
Afghanistan	-	-	158	0.444	146	0.435
Yemen	153	0.494	155	0.492	-	-

Source: *Global Gender Gap Report 2022, World Economic Forum*

**Table 23 – Global Gender Gap Index for overall and four key areas, Republic of Mauritius, 2010 -2022**

Year	Overall	Economic participation	Educational attainment	Health and survival	Political empowerment
2010	0.652	0.549	0.988	0.980	0.091
2011	0.653	0.544	0.989	0.980	0.099
2012	0.655	0.554	0.990	0.980	0.095
2013	0.660	0.574	0.991	0.980	0.096
2014	0.654	0.551	0.990	0.980	0.097
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

Source: *Global Gender Gap Report 2022, World Economic Forum*

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**20 July 2023**

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## 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.

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