

### Mauritius

#### General

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Total population under 15	140,808	134,826	2017
Total population over 15	521,988	550,600	2017

\* ALL DATA FROM CIA, 2017

#### Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live birth	53	2015 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (male)	11.9	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (female)	8.1	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births	15	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births	12	2012	UN Statistics, 2015
Births attended by a skilled health professional	100	2014	WHO, 2016
Prevalence of HIV among adults aged 15–49	0.9	2015	WHO, 2017
Life expectancy for men	72.2	2016 est.	CIA, 2017
Life expectancy for women	79.2	2016 est.	CIA, 2017

#### Education

	MALES	FEMALES	YEAR
Youth literacy rate, ages 15-24	98.36%	99.09%	2015
Adult literacy rate, ages 15+	92.87%	88.45%	2015
Net enrolment rate in primary education	95.16%	97.17%	2012
Gross enrolment ratio in secondary education	93.56%	97.91%	2015, 2012
Gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education	31.73%	41.7%	2009

\* ALL DATA FROM UNESCO INSTITUTE OF STATISTICS, 2017

- Female graduates from tertiary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 56.4%
- Female students in engineering, construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 22.1%
- Female teachers in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 72.2%

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- Female teachers in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 59.3%
- Female teachers in tertiary education: Insufficient data

### Economic Activity

- Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 75.1%
- Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (2014) (UN Data, 2017): 46.7%
- Proportion of adults (15 years and older) with an account at a bank or other financial institution, or with a money mobile service provider (2014) (UN Statistics, 2017): 89.33%

### Decision-Making

- Proportion of seats held by women in National Parliament (2016) (World Bank, 2017): 12%

### Human Rights

- Girls married before 15 (2016) (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Females married by 18 (UNICEF, 2016): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2014): Insufficient data
- Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner in the last 12 months (UN Women, 2014): Insufficient data

## Gender and Development Trends in Mauritius

### Health

Mauritius has experienced a marked decline in maternal mortality; a 2016 WHO report noted that “coverage rates for immunization, ante and postnatal care, and attended births have reached relatively high levels as a result of implementation of comprehensive national and maternal child health programmes” (p. 1).

According to the World Economic Forum’s 2016 Gender Gap Report, Mauritius is one of only six countries in Sub-Saharan Africa to have fully closed its Health and Survival gender gap, meaning that the number of boys and girls born alive are equal, and that adult women have a similar life expectancy to men (World Economic Forum, 2016:22).

Cancer represents the third highest cause of mortality in Mauritius, responsible for 13.3% of deaths in 2015. As a result, Mauritius has implemented a National Cancer Control Programme that strongly encourages targeted mammography and PAP smears for women (“Republic of Mauritius: National Cancer Control Programme Action Plan 2010-2014”).

### Education

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At the national level, statistics reflect gender gaps in education in favour of girls, both across subjects and across age groups (Dookun-Luchoomun, 2015). As of 2011, the enrolment rate for girls/women in the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors were 49%, 52%, and 52.4% respectively.

### Economy

Mauritius' GDP grew in the 3-4% per year range in 2010-16, and the country continues to expand its trade and investment outreach around the globe (CIA Factbook, 2017). Part of this economic development may be attributed to the active participation of women, particularly in the manufacturing sector; a 2014 report found that the number of female entrepreneurs in the textile sector has more than doubled, with its share rising to 27% in 2013 (UNECA, 2014).

### Governance

Mauritian law promotes the participation of women in local government, requiring that at least one of three candidates contesting elections in each ward or village be of a different gender from the others. The law also allows women and minorities to vote, run for office, serve as electoral monitors, and otherwise participate in political life on the same basis as men or non-minority citizens (United States Department of State, 2016).

Ameenah Gurib-Fakim became the first female president of Mauritius on June 5, 2015 (The President of the Republic of Mauritius, 2017).

### Human Rights

Domestic violence, and violence against women more broadly, remains a problem in Mauritius. Though Mauritian law prohibits rape, there is no provision criminalizing spousal rape (U.S. Department of State, 2016).

## Mauritius SDG Progress Profile

- Mauritius is currently ranked 69<sup>th</sup> for overall performance under the SDGs, with a median rank of 75<sup>th</sup>.
- Mauritius has ranked 88<sup>th</sup> in the UN's 2015 Gender Inequality Index (GII) (UNDP, 2015).
- In Mauritius, a Council for Sustainable Development oversees the implementation of the SDGs in the country. The office coordinates development programs at all levels and gives advice to the government on policies relating to development (Urama, Ozor, and Acheampong, 2014).

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### **SDG 4: Achieve universal access to affordable and quality education at all levels.** (Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Expected years of schooling (years): 15.6 (SDG threshold met)
- Literacy rate of 15-24 years old (%): 98.1 (SDG threshold met)
- Net primary school enrolment rate (%): 98.1 (SDG threshold met)

### **SDG 5: Achieve gender equality, protect and empower women, the youth and persons in vulnerable situations.**

(Data retrieved from SDG indicator profiles, 2016)

- Women in National Parliaments (%): 11.6 (major challenges must be overcome)
- Female years of schooling (% male): 87.4 (significant challenges remain)
- Female labor force participation (% male): 60.1 (significant challenges remain)
- Unmet demand for contraceptives (%): 34.5 (significant challenges remain)

The number of female parliamentarians in Mauritius has decreased to 11%, compared to 19% in 2010 (YUVA Mauritius, 2016). Women's participation in decision making at the level of local government has also decreased at the last election. In 2015, women comprised nearly 34% of the elected members at the Municipal Council Election compared to some 37% at the previous election of 2012 (YUVA Mauritius, 2016).

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