

REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS

Ministry of Health and Wellness

Statistics on HIV/AIDS as at end of December 2025

1. New cases among Mauritians

During the year 2025, a total of 491 newly detected HIV/AIDS cases among the Mauritian population was detected by the Central Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health and Wellness. This represents a decrease of 10.6% compared to 549 cases in 2024.

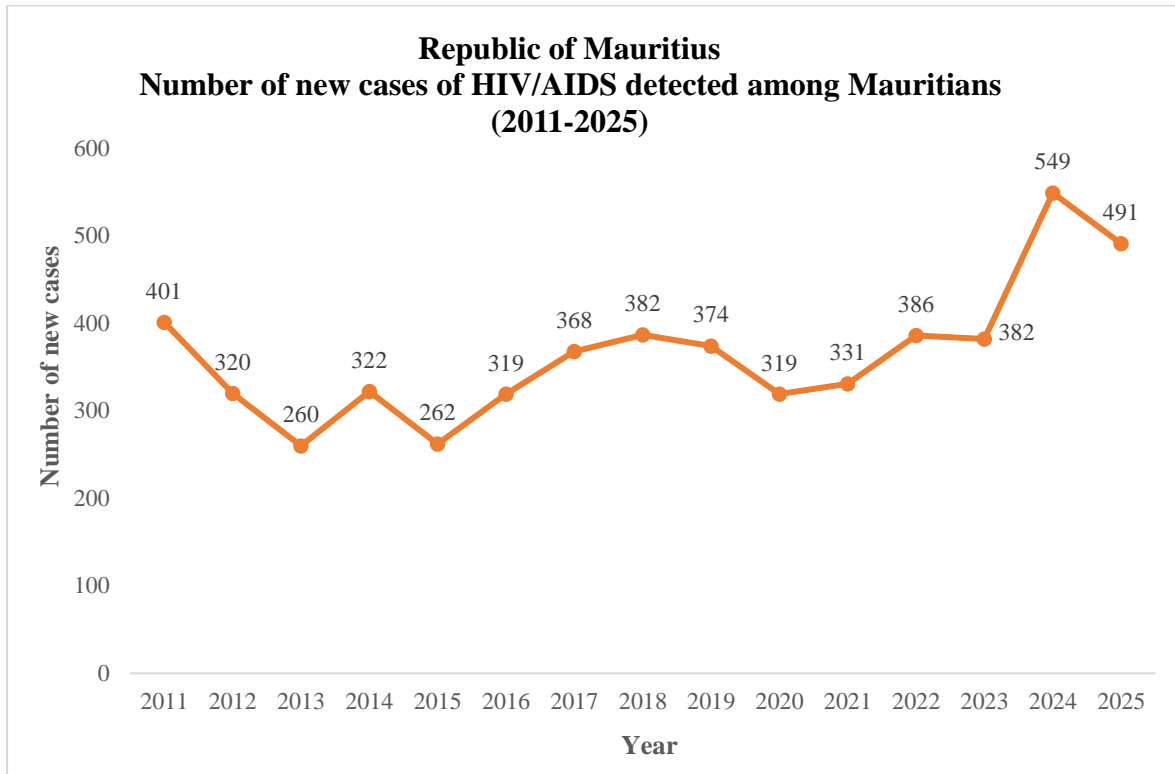


Figure 1: Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among Mauritians (2011-2025)

2. Trend in newly detected HIV/AIDS cases

Over the period 2011 to 2013, newly detected cases declined steadily from 401 cases in 2011 to 260 cases in 2013, representing a reduction of 141 cases (–35.2%). This was followed by a period of fluctuation between 2014 and 2023, during which annual totals generally remained below 400 cases, ranging between 262 and 386 cases. While moderate year-to-year variations were observed, no sustained upward trend was evident during that decade.

The sharp increase recorded in 2024 represented a clear departure from the relatively stable pattern observed between 2014 and 2023. Although the number of cases declined in 2025, the total of 491 cases remains substantially higher than the levels recorded in most of the preceding years and stands as the second highest annual figure over the 2011–2025 period.

Overall, while a reduction was noted in 2025 compared to the peak in 2024, the level of newly detected HIV cases among non-Mauritians remains elevated relative to historical trends over the past 15 years.

3. New cases among non-Mauritians

In 2025, a total of 42 newly detected HIV cases were recorded among non-Mauritians, representing a decrease of 16.0% compared to 50 cases in 2024, which was the highest annual figure observed during the 2011–2025 period.

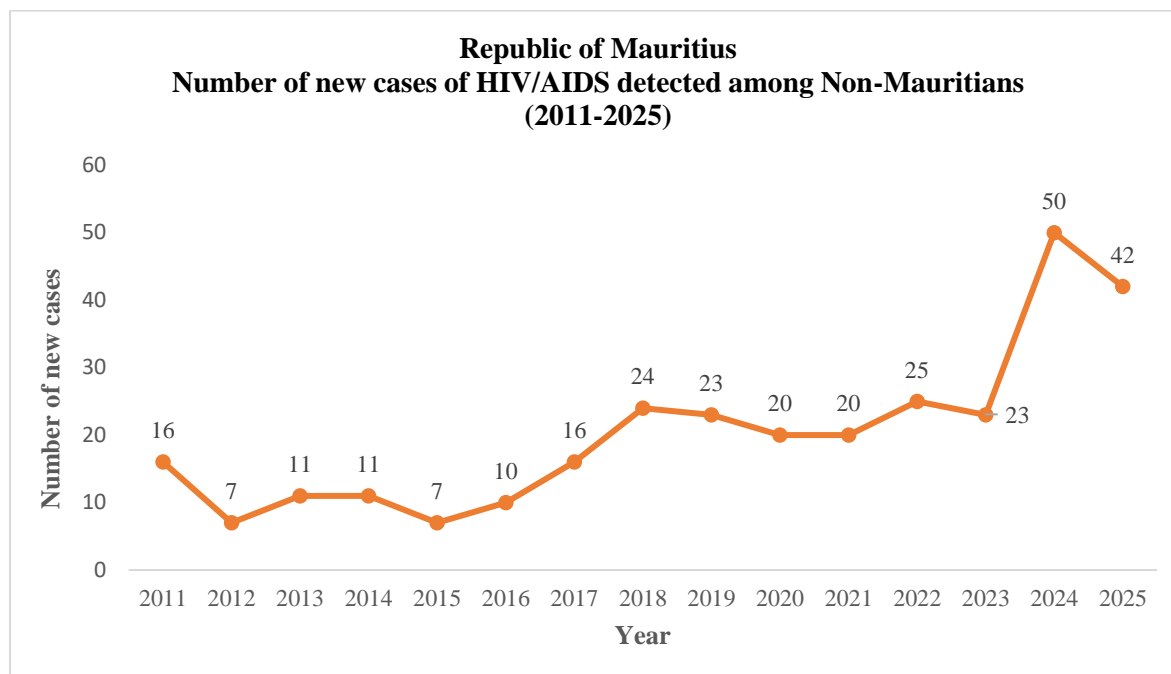


Figure 2: Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among non-Mauritians (2011-2025)

4. Trend in newly detected HIV/AIDS Cases among non-Mauritians (2011–2025)

Over the period 2011 to 2016, the number of newly detected cases among non-Mauritians remained relatively low and fluctuated between 7 and 16 cases per year, with no clear upward trend. From 2017 onwards, the figures showed a gradual increase, reaching 24 cases in 2018 and remaining above 20 cases annually from 2018 to 2023, with moderate year-to-year variations.

A marked rise was observed in 2024, when cases increased sharply to 50, more than double the levels recorded in most preceding years. Although the number declined in 2025 to 42 cases, it remains substantially higher than the annual totals registered between 2011 and 2025 and stands as the second highest figure recorded over the fifteen-year period.

5. Distribution of newly detected HIV/AIDS cases by gender (2011–2025)

Throughout the period 2011–2025, newly detected HIV cases were consistently higher among males than females. The male proportion declined from 74.3% in 2011 to around 57%–60% between 2013 and 2018, during which the gender gap narrowed. Females accounted for 43.8% of total cases in 2021, the highest share recorded over the period 2011-2021.

From 2022 onwards, the male proportion increased again, reaching 70.7% in 2024 before decreasing slightly to 66.8% in 2025. Despite this moderation, males continued to account for approximately two-thirds of newly detected cases in 2025.

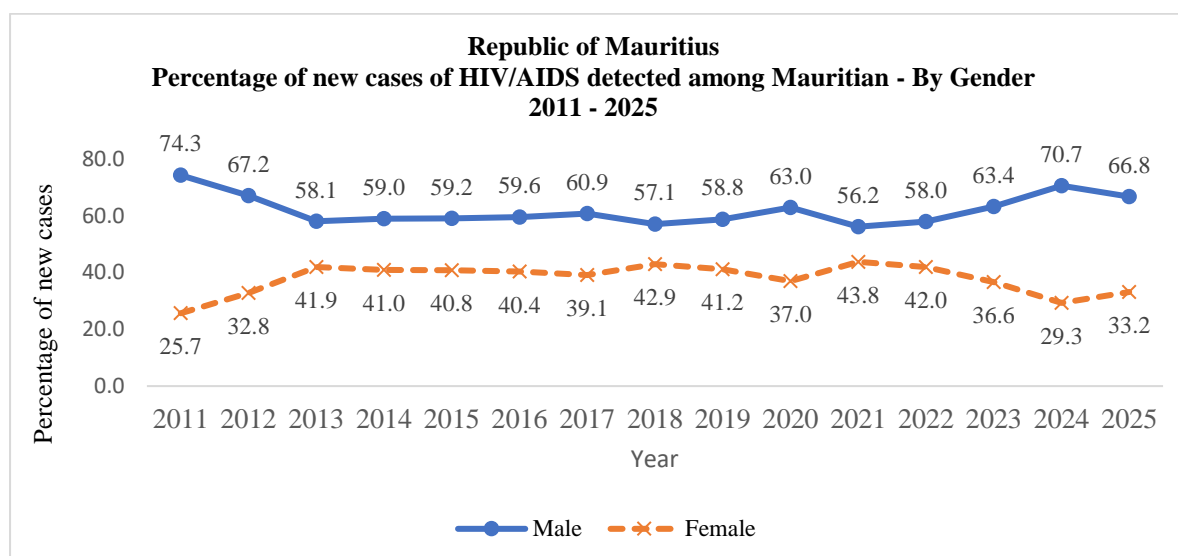


Figure 3: Percent distribution of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among Mauritians by gender (2011-2025)

6. Distribution of newly detected HIV/AIDS cases among non-Mauritians by gender (2011–2025)

Over the period 2011–2025, newly detected HIV cases among non-Mauritians were predominantly male, although greater year-to-year variability was observed compared to the overall population. The male proportion was particularly high in 2012 (85.7%) and remained above 60% in most years. A notable exception occurred in 2019, when females accounted for 52.2% of cases, representing the only year during the period in which the female share exceeded that of males.

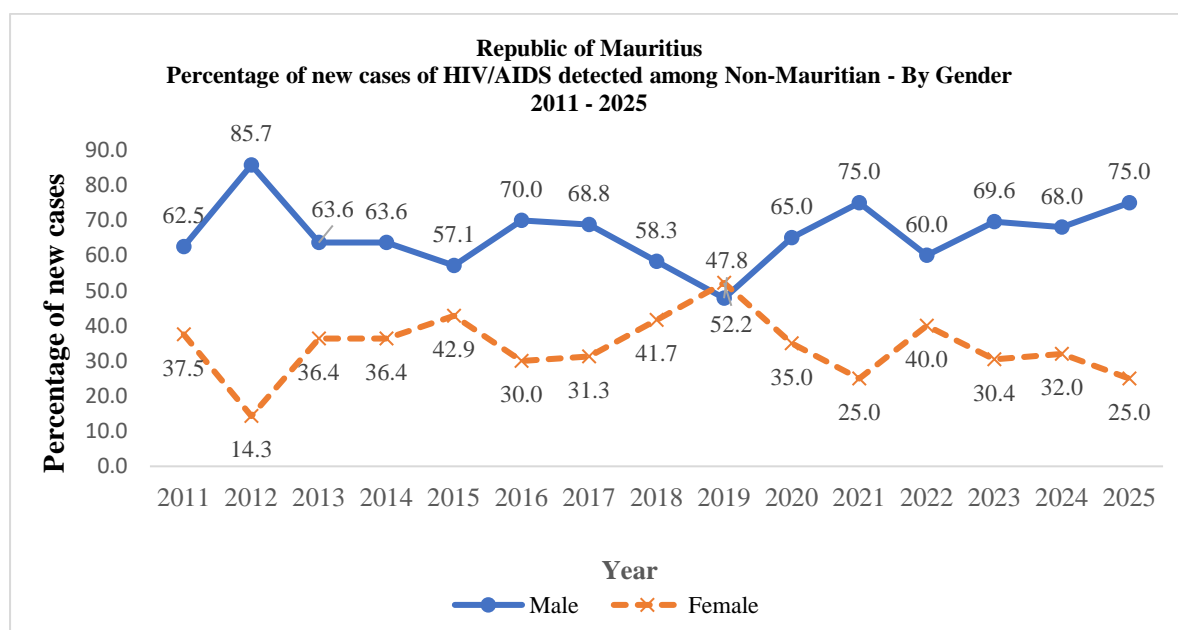


Figure 4: Percent distribution of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among non-Mauritians by gender (2011-2025)

Between 2020 and 2025, males consistently represented the majority of cases, accounting for 65.0% to 75.0 % of newly detected infections. In 2025, males comprised 75.0 % of cases among non-Mauritians, while females accounted for 25.0%, indicating a widening gender gap compared to several earlier years in the series.

7. New cases by age-group

From 2016 to 2026, new HIV/AIDS cases were consistently highest in the 25–34 age group, peaking at 38.3% in 2024 and remaining elevated at 32.8% in 2025, followed by those aged 35–44 years, who accounted for roughly one quarter of new cases.

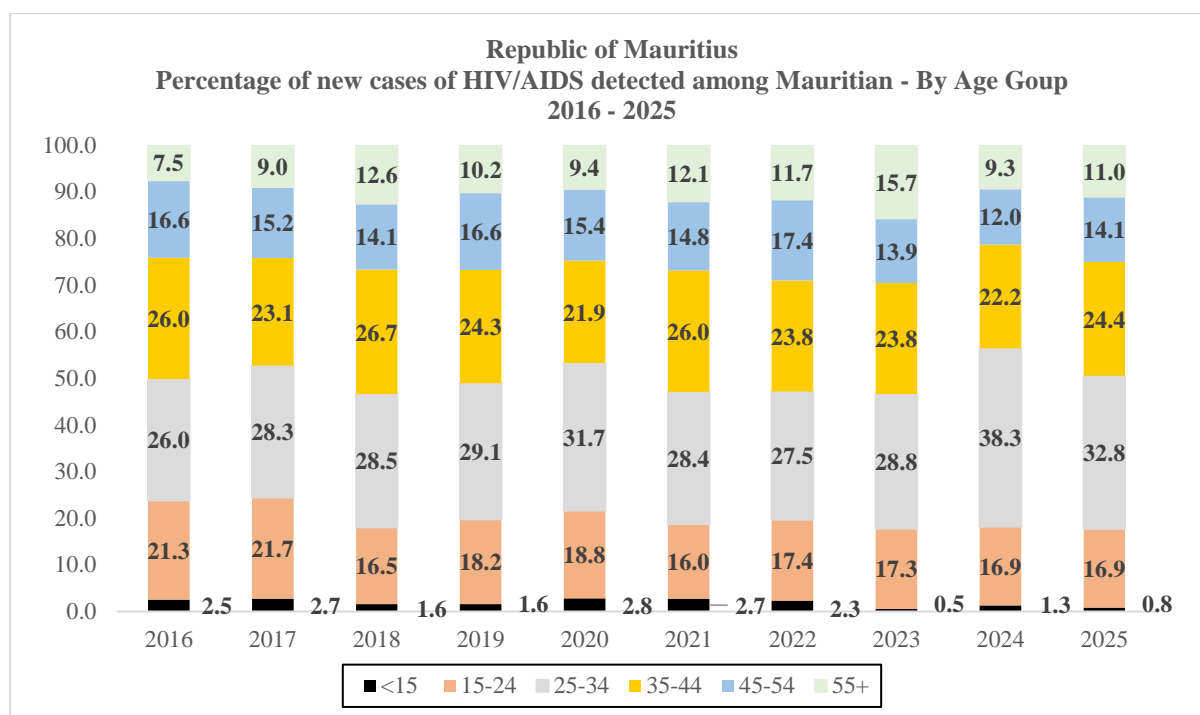


Figure 5: Percent distribution of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among Mauritians by age-group (2016-2025)

The 45–54 group fluctuated between 12–17% while cases among 15–24-year-old show a gradual decline since 2023. The <15 group consistently accounted for the smallest proportion (below 3%), with a general downward trend after 2020. The 55+ group increased notably up to 2023 before declining again by 2026. Overall, the most significant trend is the growing concentration of new cases among adults aged 25–44 years who altogether accounted for over 50% of new cases every year.

8. Distribution of cases by category

During the period 2016-2025, HIV infections were mostly driven by two modes of transmission—heterosexual contact and intravenous drug use (IDU)—which together consistently accounted for around 86–92% of total cases each year.

Heterosexual transmission remains the leading contributor throughout most of the period, rising from 58.6% in 2016 to a peak of 66.6% in 2022, before declining notably to 45.4% in 2024 and increasing to 53.8% in 2025.

In contrast, IDU shows an overall decline from 38.6% in 2017 to 19.9% in 2022, followed by a sharp resurgence to 44.3% in 2024 and 37.1% in 2025.

Mode of Infection / Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Heterosexuals	58.6%	52.4%	61.0%	61.5%	64.6%	65.0%	66.6%	61.3%	45.4%	53.8%
Intravenous Drug User	32.6%	38.6%	31.2%	29.9%	21.9%	21.5%	19.9%	28.5%	44.3%	37.1%
Subtotal	91.2%	91.0%	92.2%	91.4%	86.5%	86.5%	86.5%	89.8%	89.7%	90.9%
Other:	8.8%	9.0%	7.8%	8.6%	13.5%	13.5%	13.5%	10.2%	10.3%	9.1%
<i>Heterosexual/Intravenous Drug User</i>	2.8%	3.8%	3.1%	1.9%	2.8%	2.1%	1.8%	3.7%	2.7%	2.4%
<i>Bisexual/Homosexual</i>	3.1%	1.4%	1.6%	4.5%	2.2%	2.1%	1.8%	0.5%	1.8%	2.4%
<i>Mother to Child Transmission</i>	1.3%	2.7%	1.8%	1.3%	2.5%	2.7%	1.8%	0.5%	0.9%	0.8%
<i>Transgender</i>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%
<i>Undetermined</i>	1.6%	1.1%	1.3%	0.8%	6.0%	6.6%	6.2%	5.2%	4.6%	3.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Table 1: Percent distribution of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected by mode of transmission (2016-2025)

Other transmission categories, as shown in Table 1, remained relatively low over the period 2016-2025, fluctuating between 7.8% to 13.5%.

9. Number of tests

The number of HIV tests carried out by the Central Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health and Wellness and the Virology Department of the Queen Elizabeth Hospital¹ since 2016 to 2025 together with the positivity rate is detailed in Table 2 below:

Year	No. of tests	Number of new positive HIV cases detected including foreigners	HIV Positivity Rate (%)
2016	80,648	329	0.41
2017	82,715	384	0.46
2018	90,268	406	0.45
2019	96,713	397	0.41
2020	80,370	339	0.42
2021	78,667	351	0.45
2022	94,897	411	0.43
2023	98,049	405	0.41
2024	102,375	599	0.59
2025	100,017	533	0.53

Table 2. Number of laboratory tests performed and positivity rates (2016-2025)

It is to be noted that out of the 100,017 tests done in 2025, 4,420 were done on immigrant workers including foreign students.

¹ Samples of positive cases detected at the virology department of Queen Elizabeth Hospital in Rodrigues are sent to the Central Health Laboratory of the Ministry of Health and Wellness for confirmation.

10. Cumulative number of cases

The cumulative number of cases of HIV/AIDS in the Republic of Mauritius from 1987 to end of December 2025 stood at 10,747. During the period 1987-2015, 6,593 new cases were registered with 6,352 cases among Mauritians. The yearly number of cases recorded since 1987 upto December 2025 stood at 10,253 among the Mauritian population. (Table 3).

NEW CASES OF HIV / AIDS NOTIFIED									
PERIOD	MAURITIAN			NON-MAURITIAN			TOTAL		
	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES
1987-2015	4,871	1,481	6,352	177	64	241	5,048	1,545	6,593
2016	190	129	319	7	3	10	197	132	329
2017	224	144	368	11	5	16	235	149	384
2018	218	164	382	14	10	24	232	174	406
2019	220	154	374	11	12	23	231	166	397
2020	201	118	319	13	7	20	214	125	339
2021	186	145	331	15	5	20	201	150	351
2022	224	162	386	15	10	25	239	172	411
2023	242	140	382	16	7	23	258	147	405
2024	388	161	549	34	16	50	422	177	599
2025	328	163	491	30	12	42	358	175	533
Total	7,292	2,961	10,253	343	151	494	7,635	3,112	10,747

Table 3: Cumulative number of HIV/AIDS cases detected (1987-2025)

The number of new cases among Mauritians disaggregated by age group is given in Table 4.

Period	<15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	Total
1987-2015	59	1126	2421	1705	845	196	6352
2016	8	68	83	83	53	24	319
2017	10	80	104	85	56	33	368
2018	6	63	109	102	54	48	382
2019	6	68	109	91	62	38	374
2020	9	60	101	70	49	30	319
2021	9	53	94	86	49	40	331
2022	9	67	106	92	67	45	386
2023	2	66	110	91	53	60	382
2024	7	93	210	122	66	51	549
2025	4	83	161	120	69	54	491
Total	129	1827	3608	2647	1423	619	10,253

Table 4: Number of new cases of HIV/AIDS detected among Mauritians by age group. (1987-2025)