

KANTAR

Understand the perceived roles of gender and gender based violence in Mauritius

Report

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Objectives and methodology

This study has been set to have a better understanding of the Mauritian population with regard to gender equality and gender based violence. The key findings may support in advocacy to establish equity, to design and implement policies, laws and services that will benefit the society.

Objectives

This document will shed light on the following dimensions:

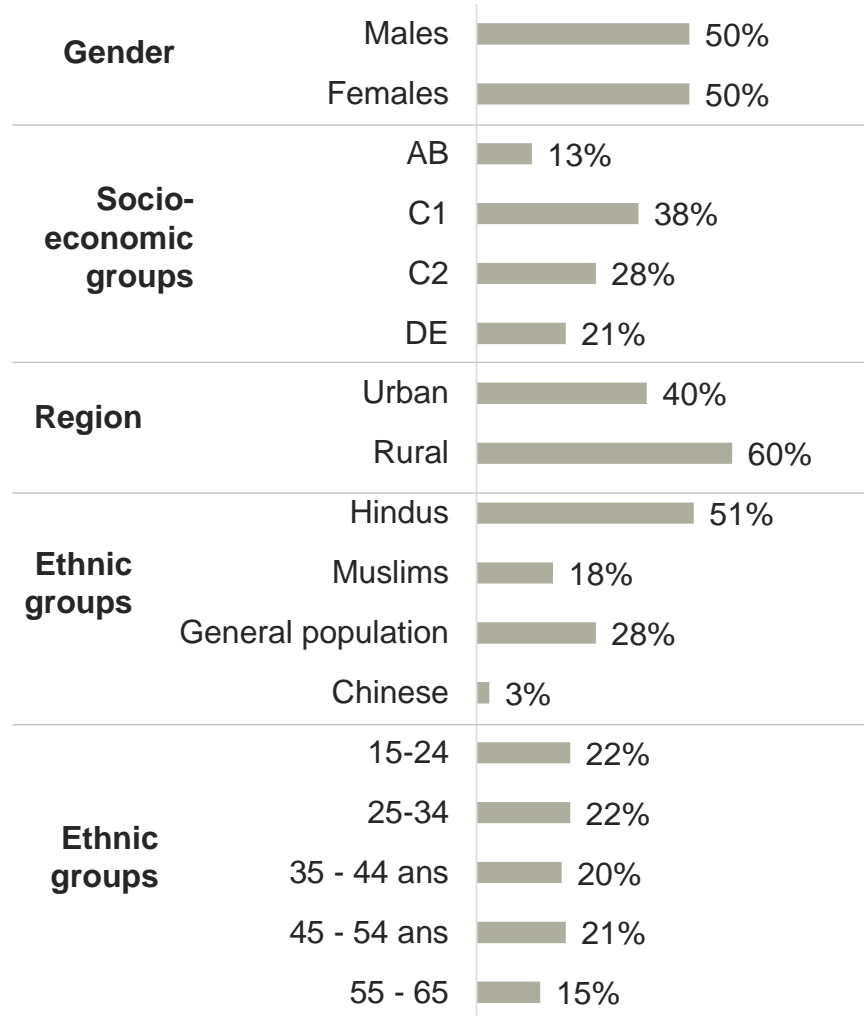
1. **Perception of gender roles**
2. **Perception of gender equality in Mauritius**
3. **Perception of gender based violence**
4. **Perception of gender identity and sexuality**
5. **Attitudes towards Gpersons**

Methodology

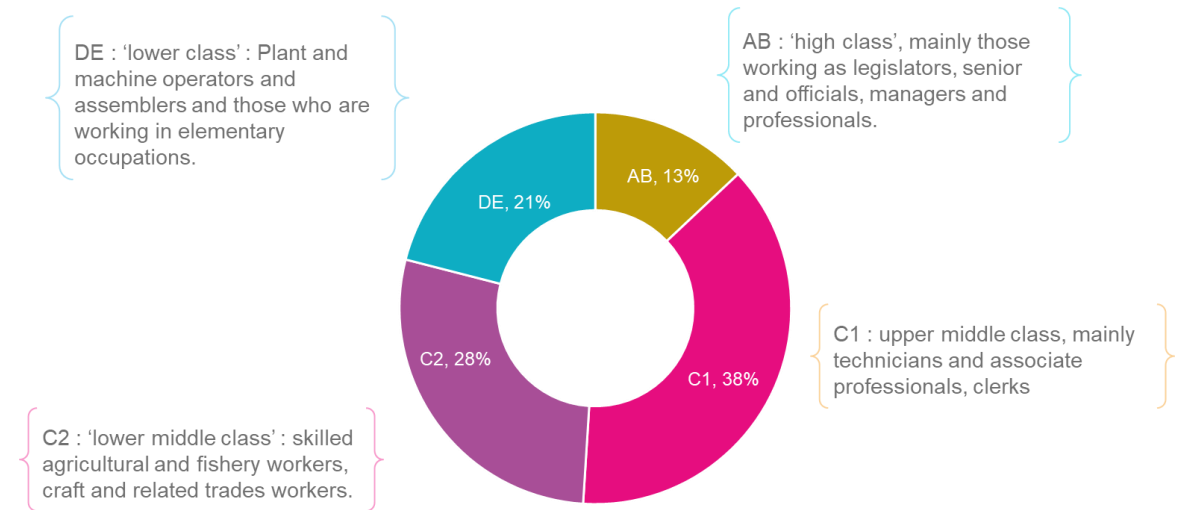
- A mixed methodology was used; qualitative and quantitative research
- The qualitative research consisted of 10 in depth interviews: equally split between males and females
- For the quantitative surveys, 750 respondents participated in the study through the KANTAR Panel and CATI (telephone). The questionnaire was split into 2 : 375 respondents respectively responded to each section. Only one person per household participated in the survey
- Fieldwork was carried out from 3rd February to 15th March 2022
- The sample was nationally representative in terms of ethnic group, socio-economic category, region and age group
- Quality control was carried out for 20% of surveys done

Key socio-demographics

Nationally representative sample



The sample has been reweighted to ensure that results are nationally representative.



Executive summary

Break the bias: It seems that parents are trying to break down stereotypes and preconceptions for their children by challenging the conventional ways of doing. Women are seen to be involved in important decision-making while men are observed to be engaged in conducting domestic duties.

Family setting has an important impact on gender role development

Both parents are perceived to model and pass on their own gender attitudes to their children, hence the family setting is seen to have the biggest influence on gender role development. Taking care of the house is more considered as a life skill rather than a gender role. However, some tasks have been found to be better accomplished by women rather than men, and vice versa is also true.

Household duties are shared by both men and women but not with the same level of engagement

Both men and women are observed to participate in domestic duties in the majority of households: On average in 84% of households, men participate in household activities vs 91% of households where women participate in these activities. Results are noted to be significantly on par at an interval of confidence of 95 % (margin of error +/- 5%).

However, women are seen to conduct the majority of domestic duties **more often** than men.

Household decisions are equally shared by both genders

In nearly 80% of the Mauritian household, decisions are taken by both men and women. The participation of both gender are noted to be higher in AB households for mostly all decision-making while the participation of both men and women are noted to be rather low in DE households (relatively lower than all other socio economic profiles).

Equal rights for all not yet a reality: Gender equality is deemed as important and as a powerful driver to reduce poverty and domestic violence. However, opinions differ when it comes to its implementation: men are seen to be given more opportunities and chances than women in some fields.

Despite being in favor of gender equality, discriminatory stereotypes still exist

86% believe that gender equality is important while 71% are of the opinion that gender equality will contribute in reducing poverty. Moreover 65% claim that gender equality may help in the elimination of domestic violence.

However, there is no consensus when it comes to take care of the home and cook for the family. **47% tend to disagree while 41% agree that it is the responsibility of women to carry such tasks.**

31% of men believe that taking care of children is the responsibility of mothers.

Glass ceiling is perceived to be highly present in Mauritius

45% tend to believe that men and women have equal rights in Mauritius while 38% disagree.

Gender equality is seen to be respected across both public and private sectors across all levels except when it comes to the higher management – men are seen to be given more opportunities than women to be leaders (mentioned by 13% of the respondents).

28% believe that there are some situations where women do not have equal rights to men.

Readiness for quota implementation to promote gender equality

On average **50%** of respondents are **For** the implementation of a quota system to ensure gender equality at different levels (vs 20% respondents being Against and 30% who cannot take a stand).

73% are **For** implementation of laws to promote equal salaries.

Men aged 45+ are noted to be more pronounced among those who are against the implementation of quota systems.

Cognitive dissonance: even though the population seems to be knowledgeable about the different forms of violence and is against gender based violence, some of them still believes in the superiority of men.

High awareness of different forms of violence

Physical and emotional violence are the most common forms of violence known by the population – mentioned by 89% of respondents.

It is interesting to note that the awareness of other forms of violence are rather high: on average 3 out of 4 Mauritians are aware of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying (physical abuse and emotional) and moral harassment.

Female respondents are more sensitive about gender based violence than men

Harassing women, video recording of intimate situations without consent and having sexual relationship without approval are perceived to be 'most violent'.

However, on average **10% think that the following acts are not violent: prevent someone to dress as he/she wants and male partner refusing to wear condoms during sex.**

All forms of gender violence are rated as more violent by female respondents than by male counterparts.

Some forms of gender based violence seem to be accepted

All forms of gender based violence are perceived as unacceptable by 72% of respondents.

However, 19% of respondents tend to agree that a woman needs permission from her husband before going out, woman is responsible to get pregnant and that a woman needs to have sex with her partner whenever he wants.

35% believe that couples who are victims of physical violence must not report to authorities and 28% think that it's a woman's duty to obey her husband.

Acceptance or Tolerance : Attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community is observed to be changing, in a positive way. It is believed that exposure and media representation are contributing a lot to this change. People are more tolerant and show acceptance to the society but its more difficult when it comes to their closed circle. At the end, most of them accept as they don't want to lose their closed ones.

No consensus about definition of gender identity

51% are of the opinion that gender identity can only be determined by the biological sex attributed at birth by medical bodies.

But at the same time 50% believe that a person must be able to choose his or her gender identity.

The majority of the population is perceived to be heterosexual. On average 15% of the population is noted to belong to the LGBTIQ+ community.

LGBTIQ+ persons are accepted but not necessarily their way of living

The society seems to be more tolerant towards LGBTIQ+ persons. There is the belief that these persons must have equal rights and have their place in the society as any other human being.

But 45% of the respondents believe that couples should be composed of a man and a woman.

27% are of the opinion that being in a relationship with someone of the same sex is illegal.

Violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons is unacceptable

All forms of physical and emotional abuse towards an LGBTIQ+ person are perceived as unacceptable.

22% of respondents believe that the cause of violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons is triggered when the latter openly express their feelings.

Perception of gender roles at home

Gender roles are perceived to be evolving: it starts at home

It has been observed that the family setting has the greatest impact on gender role development since parents model and pass on their own gender attitudes to their children.

Some stereotypes still prevail where children are taught at a very young age about some gender norms: girls are more emotional, lipstick or dresses are for girls only, boys need to build a strong character.

However, as compared to past generations, nowadays, both girls and boys are encouraged by their parents to be more versatile when it comes to sports, career orientations and life skills (household duties).

The Covid-19 pandemic has largely contributed in changing gender norms.

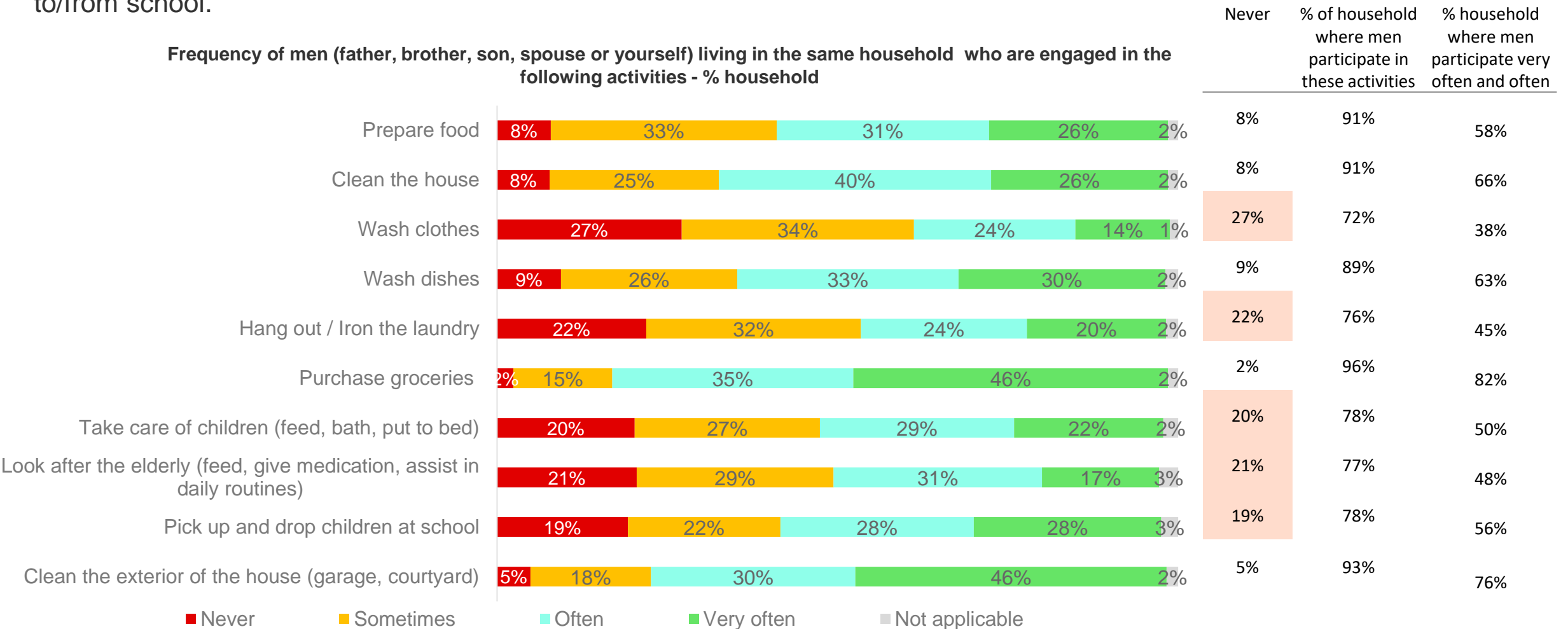
Both spouses are seen to have experienced the balance between home and work duties. They have both worked out a flexible arrangement allowing them to participate in different tasks which used to be defined as more appropriate to a specific gender: like looking after children, preparing meals, doing house chores among others.

Children are thus exposed to a more disruptive gender stereotype at home.



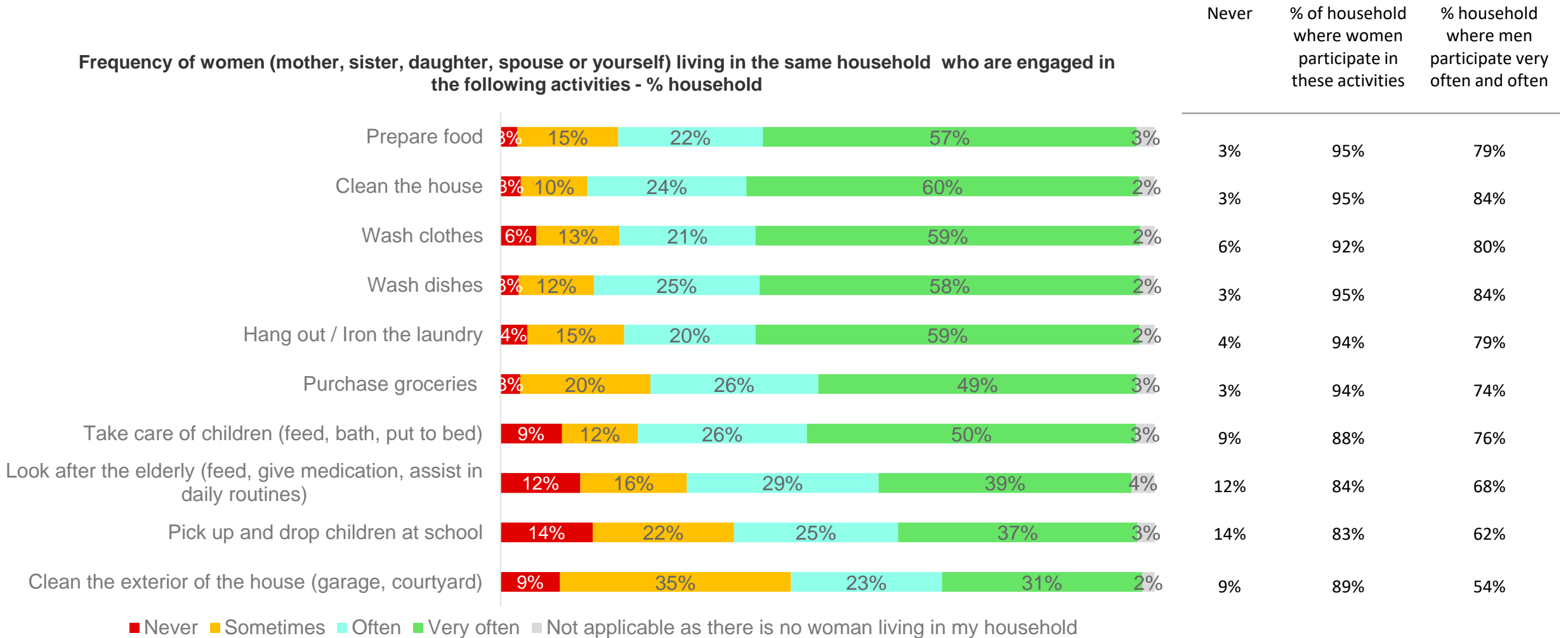
In the majority of households, men are seen to participate in domestic duties – on average in 84% of households, men do participate in these activities. However, in nearly 1 out of 4 households, the following activities have never been undertaken by men: doing the laundry (washing, drying and ironing), taking care of children, looking after the elderly and dropping/fetching kids to/from school.

Frequency of men (father, brother, son, spouse or yourself) living in the same household who are engaged in the following activities - % household



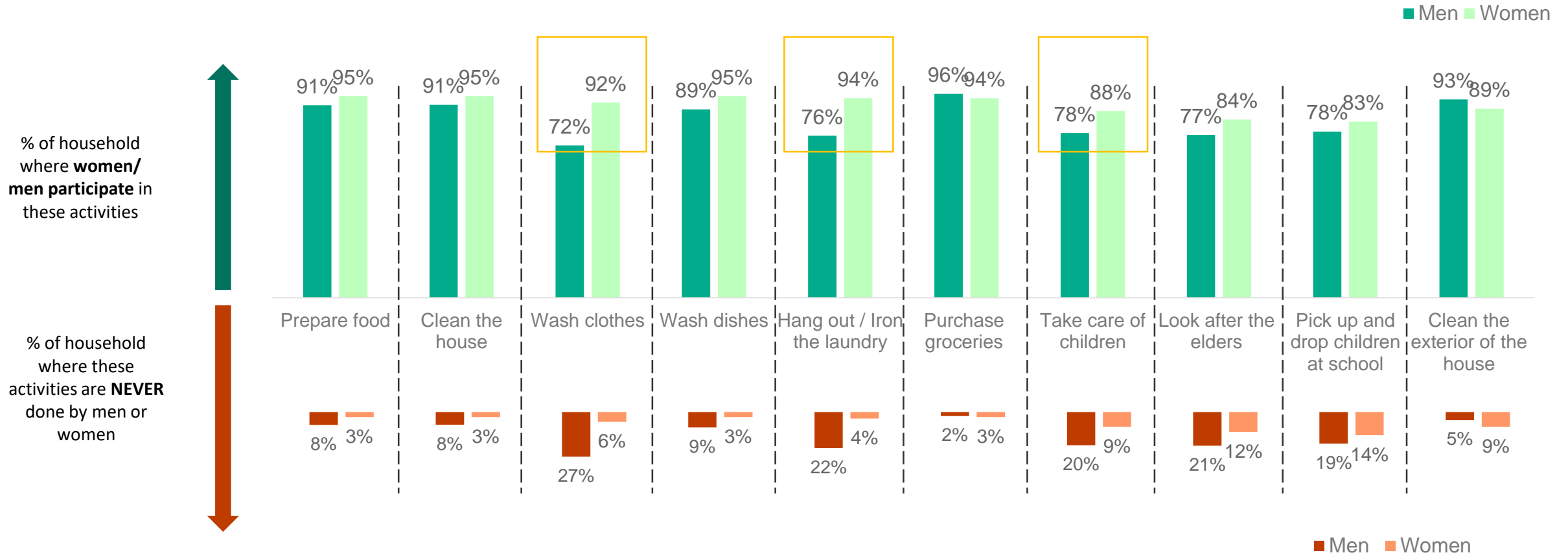
On average in 91% of Mauritian households, domestic duties are conducted by women/girls (statistically on par with men/boys).

Frequency of women (mother, sister, daughter, spouse or yourself) living in the same household who are engaged in the following activities - % household



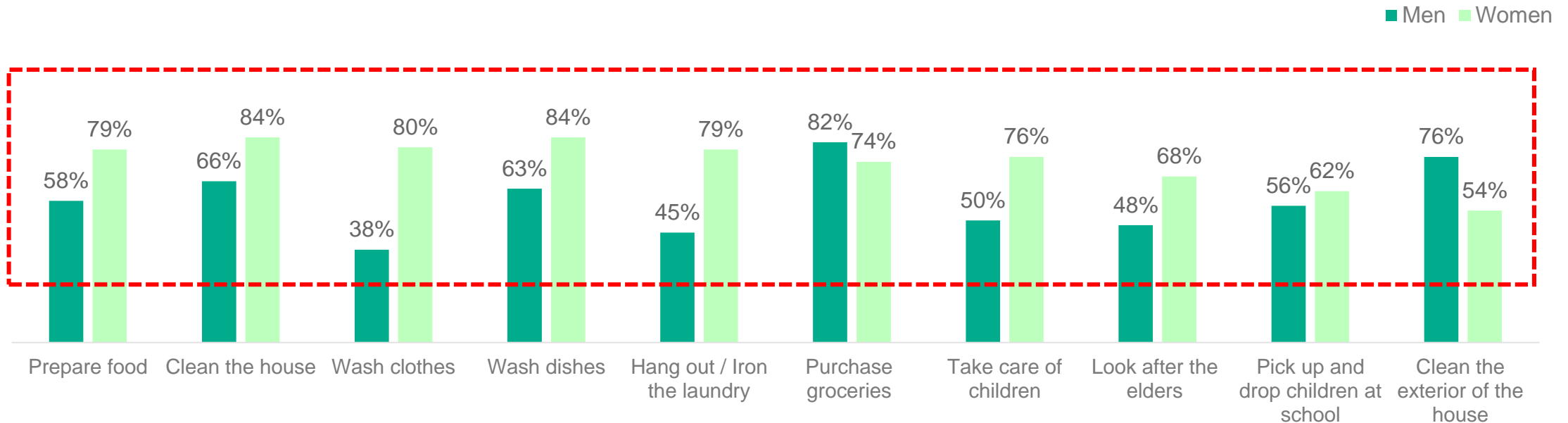
However when it comes to laundry(washing, ironing, drying) and taking care of children, it seems that the participation of women is higher than that of men.

Comparison of activities done in households by men and women



On another note when comparison of engagement of tasks in terms of frequency is conducted, significant gaps are observed between level of engagement of women and men. Women are seen to conduct the majority of domestic duties more often than men. Men are observed to be more engaged in purchasing groceries and cleaning the exterior of the house.

Comparison of activities done 'very often' and 'often' by men and women



Taking care of the house is not about gender, it is a life skill. However, it has been observed that some tasks are better performed by women rather than men and vice versa.

There is a consensus that taking care of the house is a life skill which concerns everyone irrespective of gender.

It has been observed in ABC1 households, where both spouses are working, chores are equally shared by both men and women. In cases where women are housewives, even though most tasks are undertaken by the latter, men do also participate in domestic duties (during week-ends or after office hours).

However, there are some women who feel that they are responsible for all household tasks as it used to form part of their cultural background (from one generation to another, these tasks were performed mainly by women).

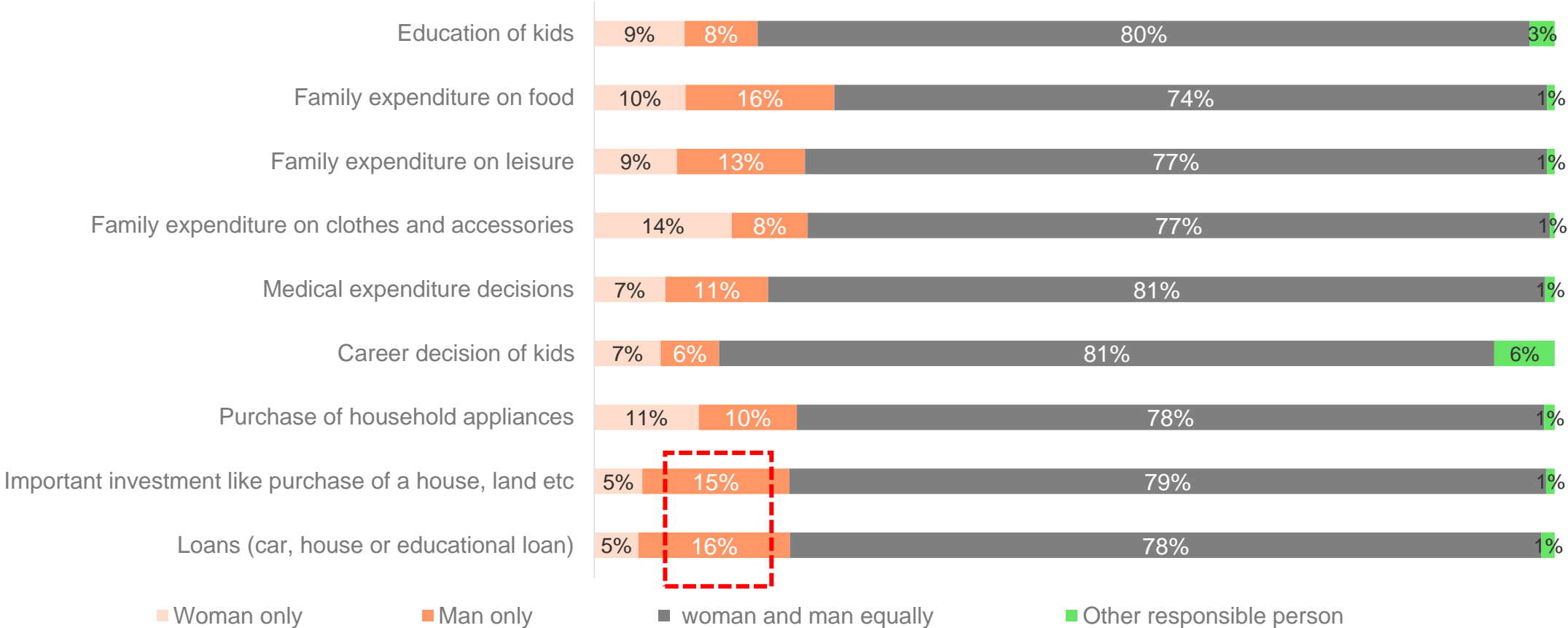
Similarly, some men willingly take the responsibility of tasks which require more physical efforts. Men are perceived to be physically stronger than women.



On the other hand, as women are believed to be more emotional and affectionate, the latter think that they are obliged to look after the elderly and to take care of the children.

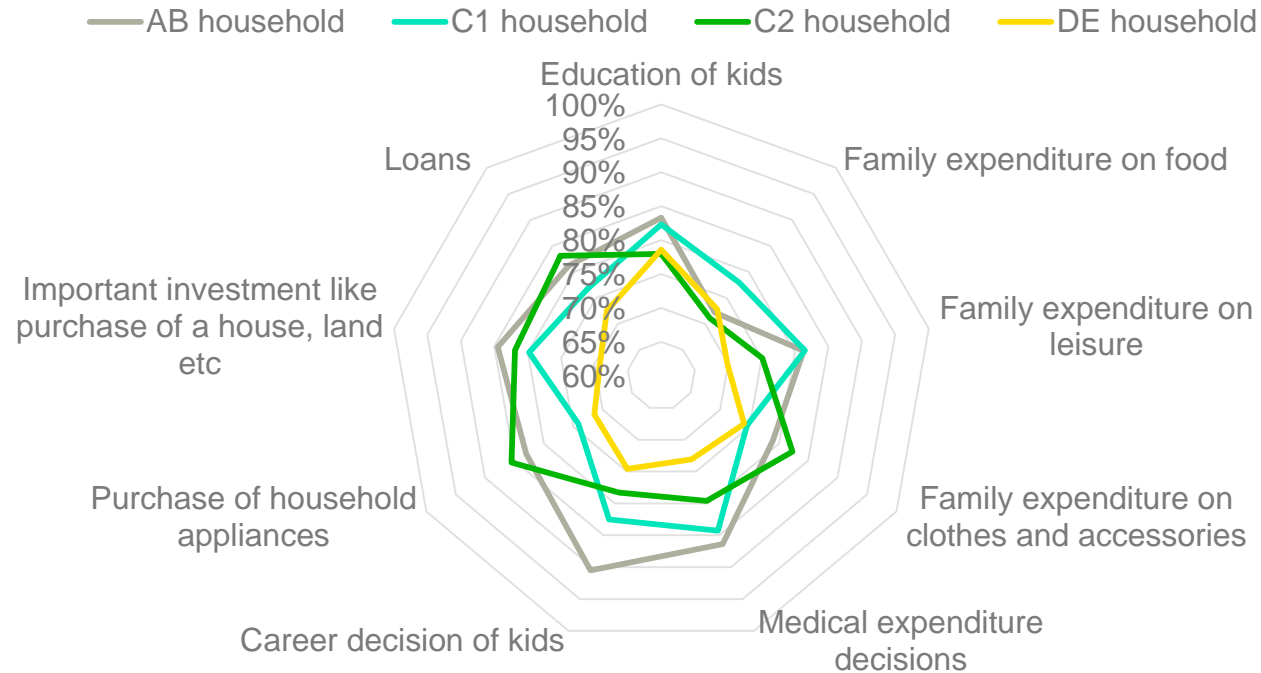
In most households, both men and women participate in decision-making. However, in households where only men or women take decisions, significant gaps have been noted when it comes to important decision about investment and loans. These decisions are observed to be taken by a larger proportion of men than women.

% household where men, women or both have the final word about the following decisions



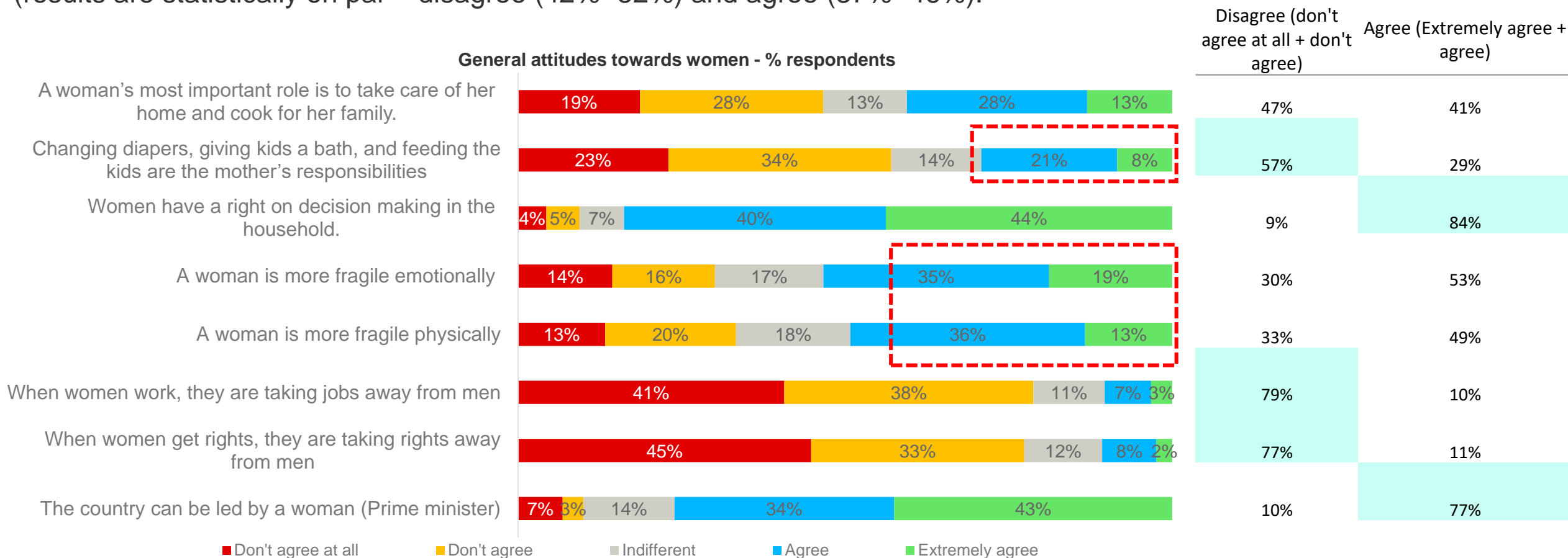
Significant differences are noted when the participation of both genders in decision-making and socio demographic profile are cross analyzed . The participation of both genders are noted to be higher in AB households for mostly all decisions except loans, purchase of household appliances and expenditure on clothes where results are on par with C2 households. **The participation of both men and women are noted to be rather low in DE households (relatively lower than all other socio economic profiles).**

Final decisions taken by both men and women across socio economic profiles



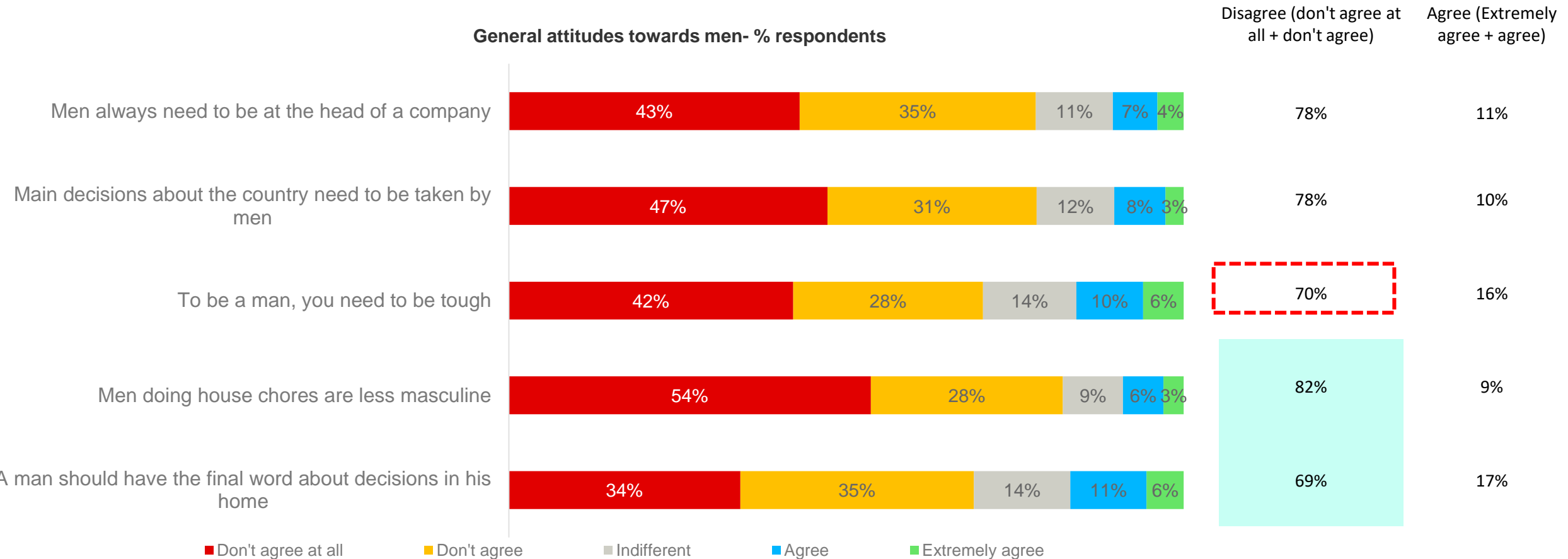
Perception of gender equality in Mauritius

Overall, the interviewed sample shares positive attitudes towards women – the majority believes that women have the right to take decisions for the household, have the right to work (as they are not taking jobs away from men) and that women do not take rights away from men. However, there is no consensus when it comes to take care of the home and cook for the family. 47% tend to disagree while 41% tend to agree that it's the responsibility of women to carry such tasks (results are statistically on par – disagree (42%- 52%) and agree (37%- 46%).



Q4 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

As there are no past data, a shift in mindset cannot be derived from the results below. However, it seems that the population is not in favor of the traditional patriarchal attitudes, be it at home, at the head of the company or a country. But when it comes to the personality and character of a man, there are still expectations by the majority that a man needs to be tough – less emotional, more rude.



Q4 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

There are few differences between the perceptions of men and women regarding the general attitudes towards gender roles. But, nearly one out of three women feels that taking care of children is the responsibility of a woman.

General attitudes analyzed across gender- % respondents

| | Among male | | | Among female | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all |
| A woman's most important role is to take care of her home and cook for her family | 40% | 16% | 43% | 41% | 9% | 50% |
| Changing diapers, giving kids a bath, and feeding the kids are the mother's responsibilities | 31% | 17% | 52% | 28% | 11% | 62% |
| Men doing house chores are less masculine | 12% | 14% | 74% | 6% | 3% | 90% |
| A man should have the final word about decisions in his home | 20% | 22% | 58% | 13% | 7% | 80% |
| Women have a right on decision making in the household | 76% | 11% | 13% | 91% | 3% | 6% |
| To be a man, you need to be tough | 20% | 21% | 60% | 12% | 7% | 81% |
| A woman is more fragile emotionally | 56% | 21% | 24% | 51% | 13% | 36% |
| A woman is more fragile physically | 50% | 21% | 29% | 48% | 14% | 38% |
| When women work, they are taking jobs away from men | 13% | 15% | 72% | 7% | 7% | 86% |
| when women get rights, they are taking rights away from men | 14% | 19% | 68% | 8% | 5% | 87% |
| Men always need to be at the head of a company | 13% | 18% | 68% | 8% | 4% | 88% |
| Main decisions about the country need to be taken by men | 14% | 17% | 69% | 6% | 6% | 88% |
| The country can be led by a woman (Prime minister) | 63% | 21% | 16% | 89% | 7% | 4% |

Q4 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

Even though efforts are being done to close the gap of gender inequalities, equal opportunities are not yet a reality.

Efforts in establishing gender equality at different levels are perceived to be made in both public and private sectors.

It has been observed that women are more and more accepted in fields which used to be occupied by men only like the construction, engineering and logistic and transport sectors.



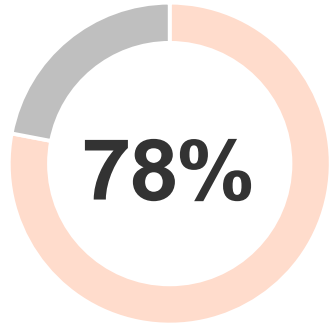
However, there are still some challenges, social norms and discriminatory perceptions which need to be addressed.

The most significant one is inequality of chances. Glass ceiling is still perceived as being present in Mauritius where men are favoured over women.

Even though there is a strong perception that women may have better leadership skills, the domination of men is observed to be very high in both public and private sectors.

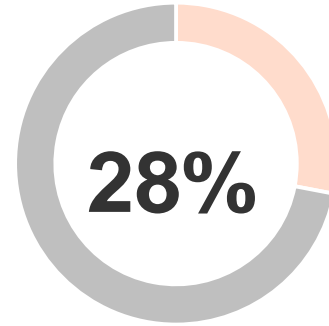
On another note, women are perceived to have the capacity to lead the country but unfortunately the latter are not given the opportunity as the leaders of political parties are mostly men.

It has been highlighted that gender bias exists when it comes to the recruitment of some jobs: for receptionist or salesperson in shops, the job advert will stress that they are looking for female candidates. Similarly, for posts regarding the transportation of goods, men are favoured.



Of the interviewed sample has ever heard of gender equality. A higher proportion of lower middle class (C2) and those aged between 15-24 years are noted to have **never** heard of gender equality before.

Q5 Have you ever heard about gender equality?



Of the interviewed sample believes that there are some situations when women do not have equal rights to men. This perception is seen to be higher among females and the upper class segment (AB).

Q7 Are there any situations where you think that man and woman don't have equal rights?

Some situations where women's right are perceived to be unequal to men

At work where men are mostly the leaders: 13%

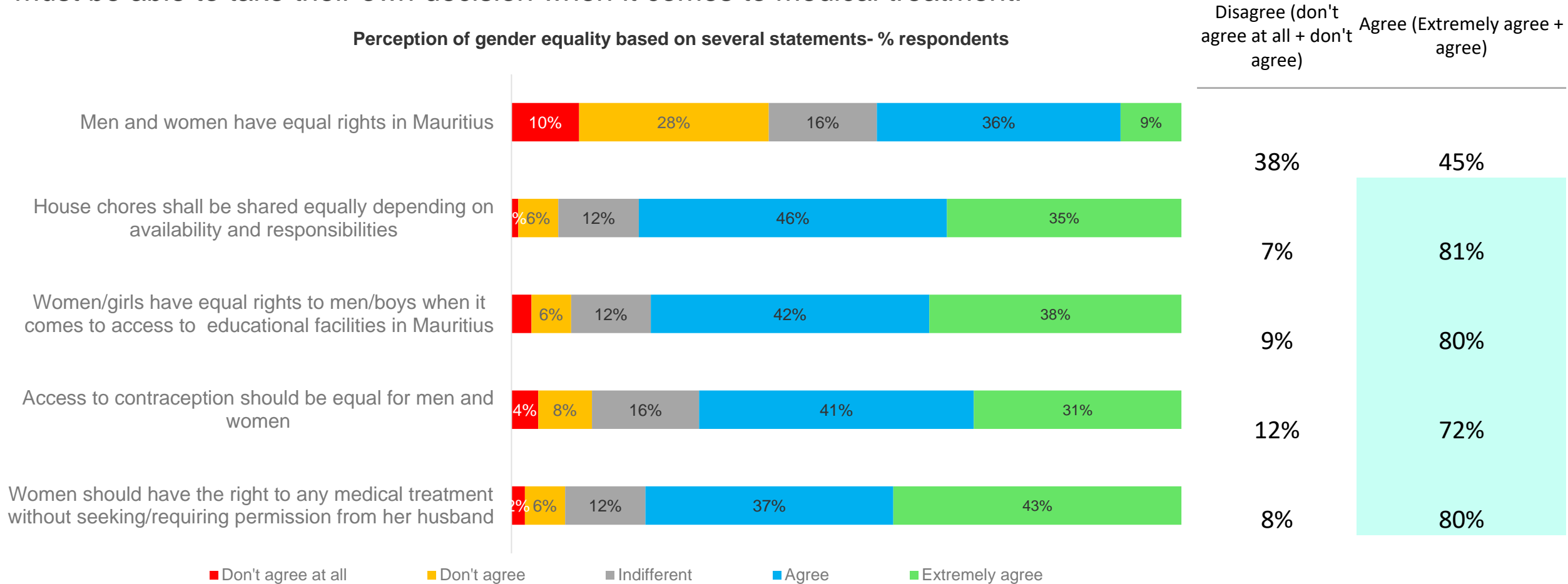
Religious bodies – women don't participate in important meetings and decisions. Men are mostly head of these organizations: 6%

Inequalities of wages for the same post – women earn less than men: 4%

Women are less encouraged to voice out by the society – still highly patriarchal: 4%

There is no consensus about equal rights of men and women in Mauritius: 38% disagree while 45% tend to agree. But both genders are seen to have equal rights when it comes to education. Moreover the majority is in favor of equal responsibilities pertaining to house chores and access to contraception. 80% are of the opinion that women must be able to take their own decision when it comes to medical treatment.

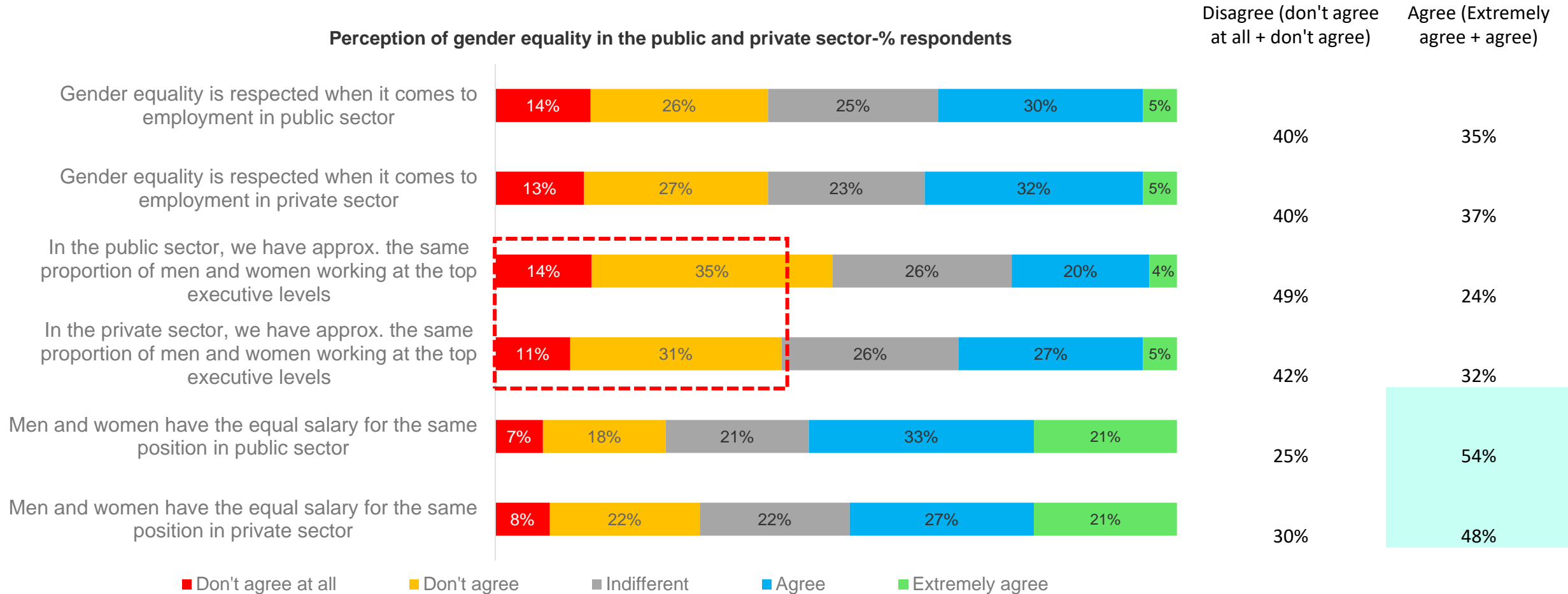
Perception of gender equality based on several statements- % respondents



Q4 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

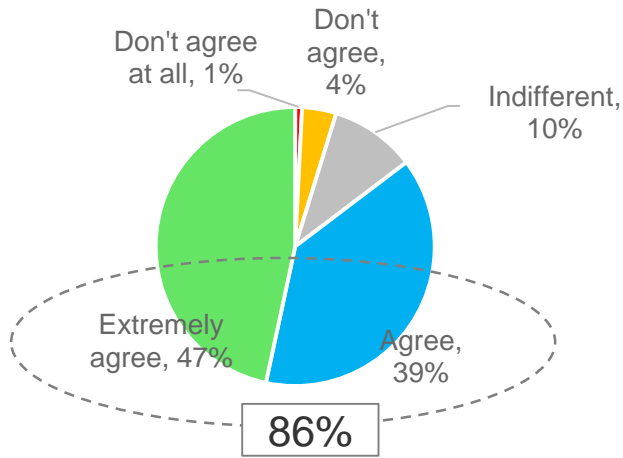
Gender equality is seen to be respected across both public and private sectors across nearly all levels except when it comes to the executive levels. Based on a recent report published by the CSO, it seems that the proportion of men is higher than that of women at the top executives levels.

Perception of gender equality in the public and private sector-% respondents



Q4 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

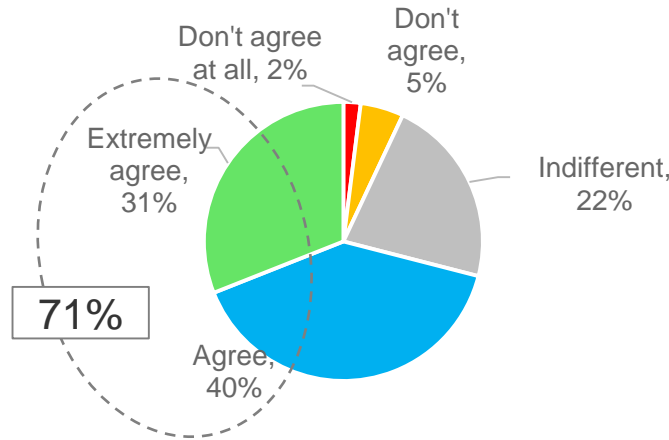
Perception of gender equality as being important - % respondents



Gender equality is perceived as being important by the majority. There is consensus among both male and female regarding the importance of gender equality.

Q9 To what extent do you agree that gender equality is important?

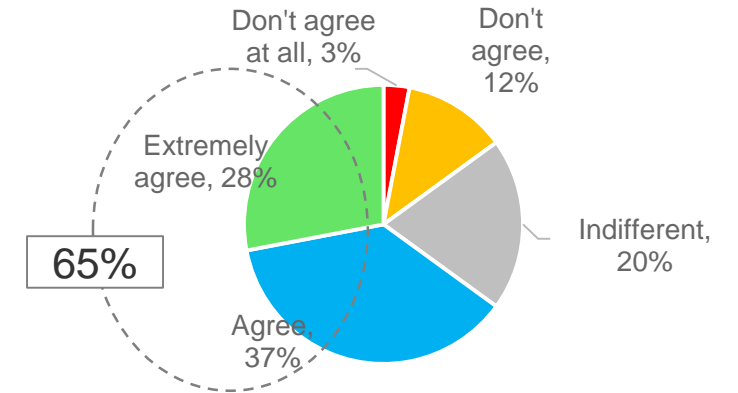
Perception that gender equality is essential to reduce poverty- % respondents



Similarly, nearly 3 out of 4 respondents believe that gender equality can highly contribute in the reduction of poverty.

Q9 To what extent do you agree that gender equality is essential to reduce poverty

Perception of gender equality will lead to the elimination of domestic violence- % respondents

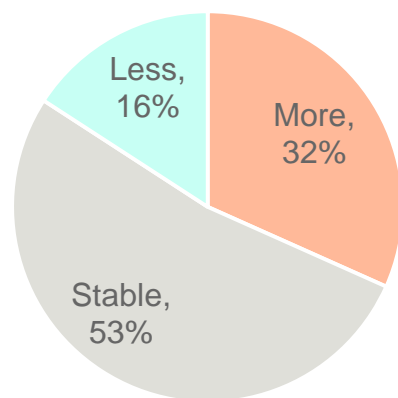


2 out of 3 respondents are of the opinion that gender equality may lead to the elimination of domestic violence. Female respondents tend to favor this idea more than males: 71% of females agree (extremely agree + agree) vs 60% for males.

Q9 To what extent do you agree that gender equality will lead to the elimination of domestic violence?

3 out of 10 respondents are of the opinion that there is more gender equality nowadays as compared to 10 years ago while 1 out of 2 respondents thinks that the situation is the same as before (no evolution). AB and people aged between 45-54 are more pronounced among those who think that the situation has improved. On the other hand, the proportion of C2 (lower middle class) is observed to be higher among those who think that the situation has decayed.

Perception of having more or less gender equality in Mauritius- % respondents



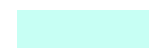
Q10 Compared to 10 years ago, do you think that there is more or less gender equality in Mauritius?

Analysis across profile- % respondents

| | More | Stable | Less | Sample - National distribution |
|---------|------|--------|------|--------------------------------|
| Male | 56% | 46% | 49% | 50% |
| Female | 44% | 54% | 51% | 50% |
| AB | 18% | 11% | 9% | 13% |
| C1 | 40% | 41% | 25% | 38% |
| C2 | 29% | 24% | 40% | 28% |
| DE | 13% | 24% | 26% | 21% |
| 15-24 | 21% | 21% | 25% | 22% |
| 25 - 34 | 19% | 24% | 21% | 22% |
| 35 - 44 | 21% | 21% | 16% | 20% |
| 45 - 54 | 28% | 18% | 17% | 21% |
| 55 - 65 | 11% | 16% | 21% | 15% |
| Urban | 37% | 41% | 44% | 40% |
| Rural | 63% | 59% | 56% | 60% |



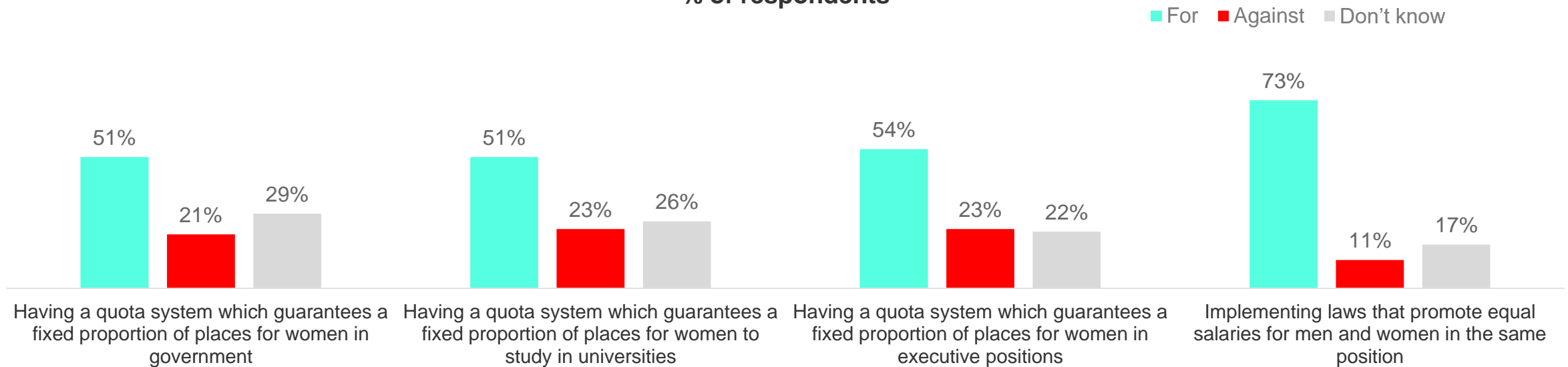
Significant but not in favor of gender equality



Significant and in favor of gender equality

On average one out of two respondents is **For** the implementation of a quota system to ensure gender equality at different levels (vs one out of five respondents who is **Against**). **73%** are **For** implementation laws to promote equal salaries.

**Opinions of respondents regarding implementation of quota systems and laws to ensure gender equality -
% of respondents**

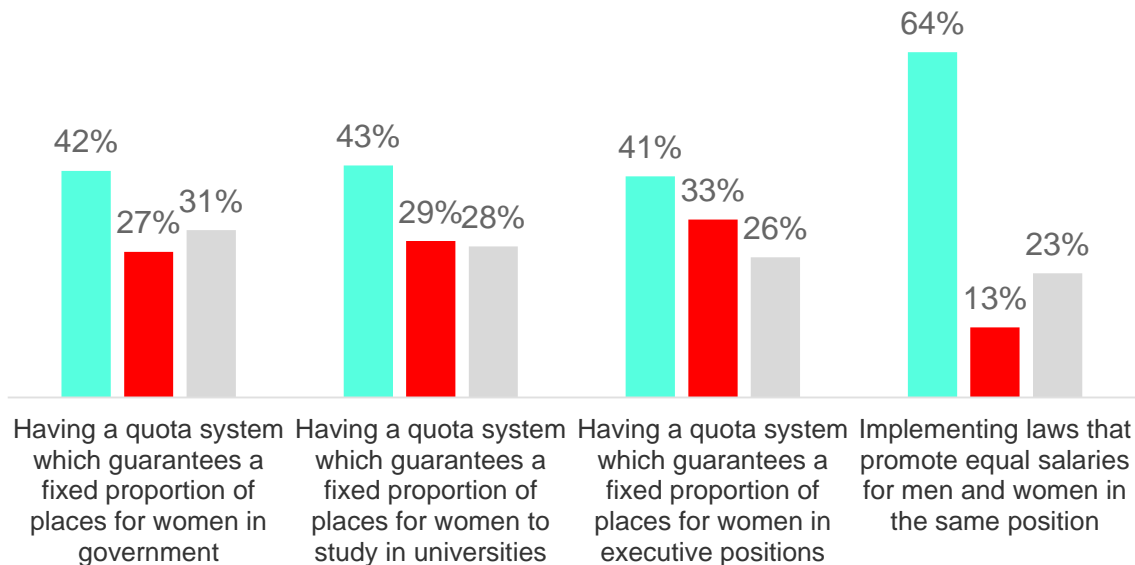


Q12. In order to amend gender inequalities in education and the workplace, it has been suggested in some countries that a fixed proportion or quota of university places and jobs as well as representation in government should be reserved for women in areas where women are in the minority. Quota system shall be practiced for some time (mandatory for 5-10 years for example in scarcity areas (until equality is reached). Then meritocracy should be more taken into account for education and employment. Are you for or against...?

Women are observed to be more in favor of a quota system and having new laws to ensure gender equality than men. On average, **men aged 45+ are noted to be more pronounced among those who are against quota systems.**

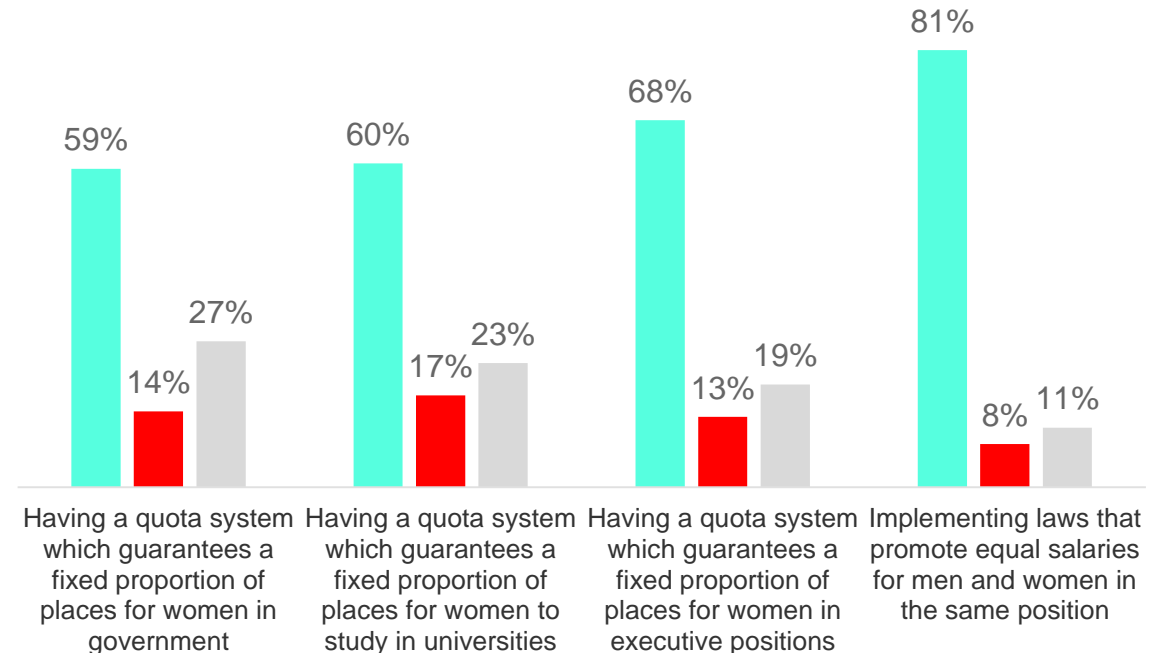
Opinions of respondents regarding implementation of quota systems and laws to ensure gender equality **AMONG male respondents**

■ For ■ Against ■ Don't know



Opinions of respondents regarding implementation of quota systems and laws to ensure gender equality **AMONG female respondents**

■ For ■ Against ■ Don't know



More pronounced among men aged >45

Perception of types of violence

Even though physical violence is being tackled, emotional violence still prevails.



Men

Men agree that they have difficulties to show their emotions. They will not express themselves, especially in public despite observing that society shows acceptance.

Nevertheless, they explain that the fact that they cannot express themselves sometimes weighs on their mental health.

There is the perception among a few men that they need to provide for their family. The pressure which is entailed, to have a good job and earn well further impacts on their mental well-being.



Women

There is the belief that the most prevalent form of emotional violence in women pertains to domestic violence or remarks they hear at home. There are still households where women are criticised for their dressing habits or behaviours.



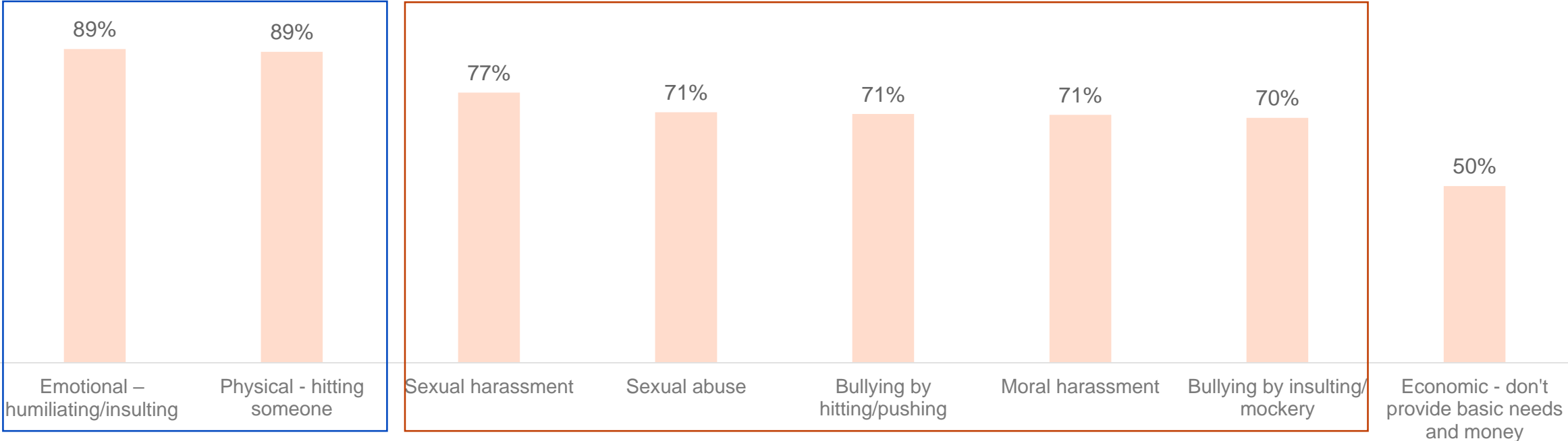
LGBTIQA+

Among all groups, there is the perception that people from the LGBTIQA+ community are more prone to violence because they are not accepted by the majority of people. They affirm that only a long gaze or disapproving eye contact from others can make them feel judged and decrease their confidence level.

Many among them are of the opinion that to preserve their mental health, they have learned to tolerate the society and forces themselves to avoid gazes.

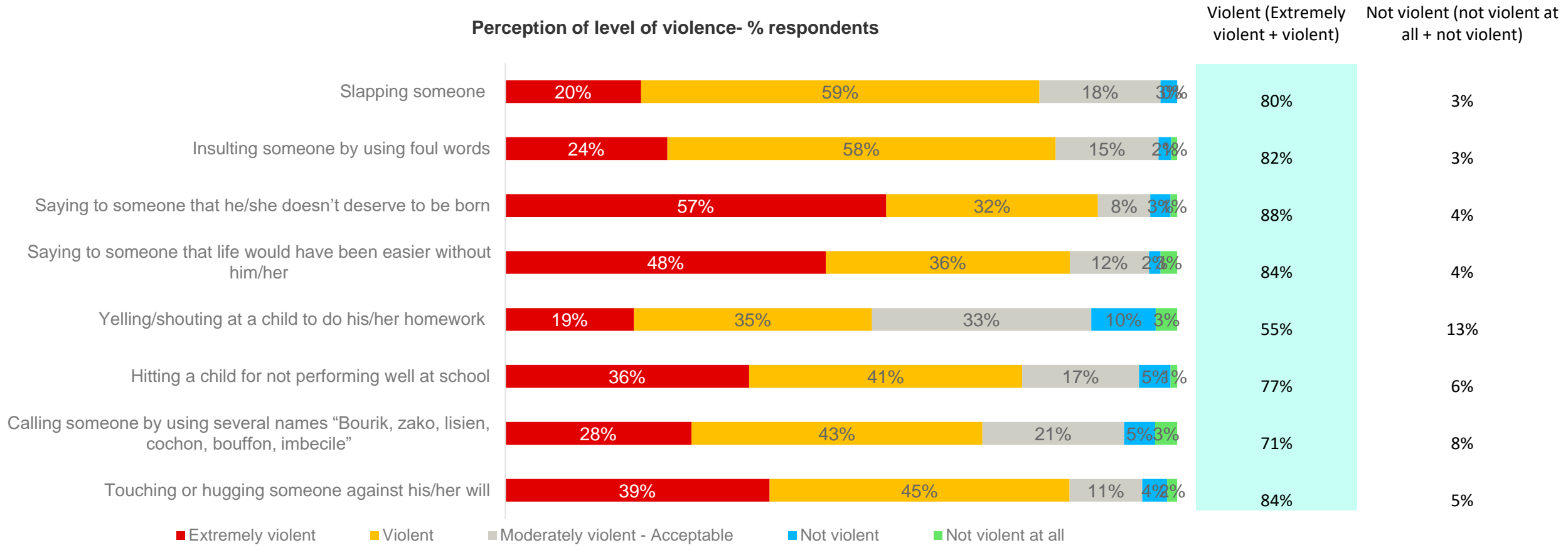
Physical and emotional violence are the most common forms of violence known by the population. It is interesting to note that the awareness of other forms of violence are also rather high: on average 3 out of 4 Mauritians are aware of sexual harassment, sexual abuse, bullying (physical abuse and emotional) and moral harassment.

Awareness of forms of violence in Mauritius - 2022



Sample : 375 respondents
For an interval of confidence of 95%, the margin of error is +/- 5%

Overall, all types of insults, corporal abuse and unwilling fondling are perceived to be violent. Saying someone that he/she does not deserve to be born or life would have been easier without him/her, slapping someone, insulting (by using foul words), and fondling without consent are noted to be more violent than others.

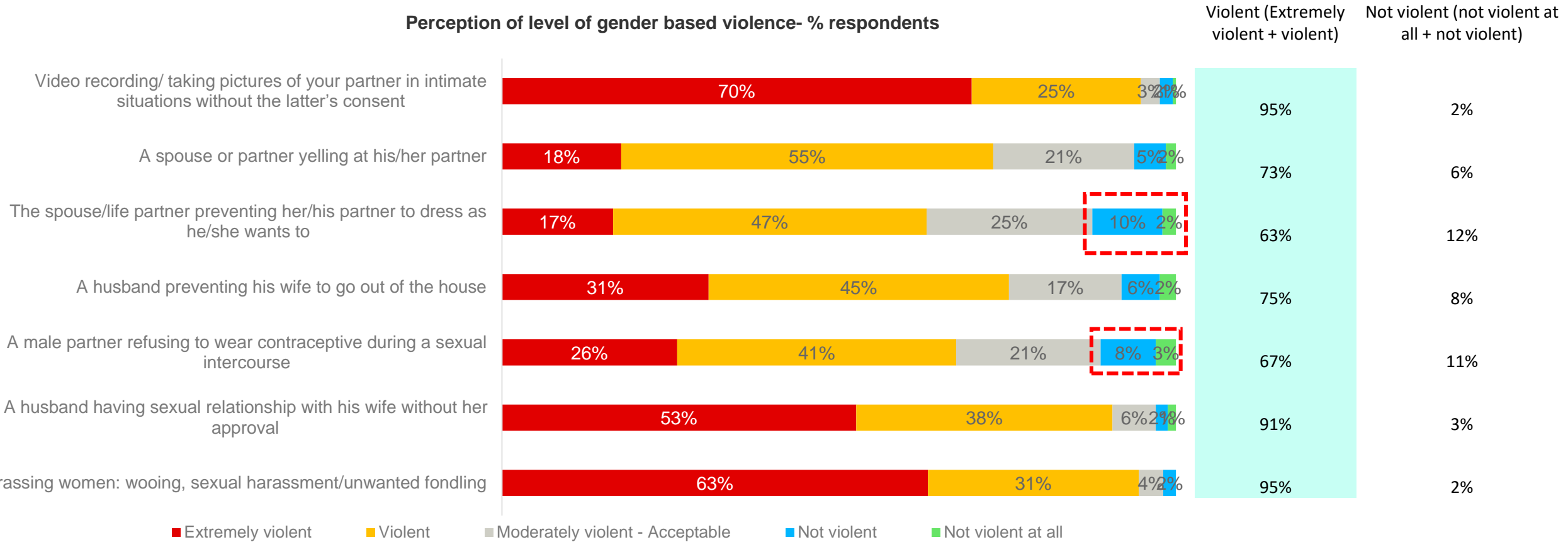


Q20 Can you rate the level of violence based on a score of 1 to 5 where 1= Extremely violent; 2= Violent; 3= Moderately violent-Acceptable; 4= Not violent; 5= Not violent at all

Perception of gender based violence

Harassing women, video recording of intimate situations without consent and having sexual relationship without approval are perceived to be 'most violent'. However, on average one out of ten thinks that the following acts are not violent: prevent someone to dress as he/she wants and male partner refusing to wear condoms during sex.

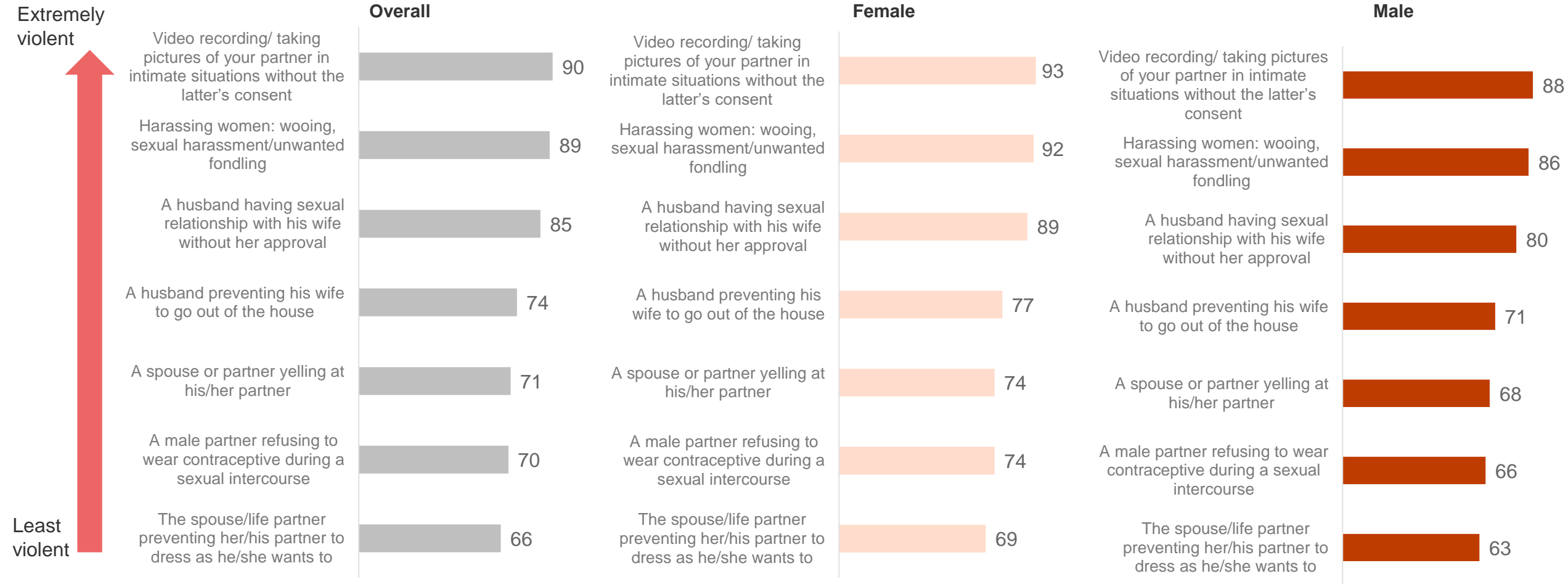
Perception of level of gender based violence- % respondents



Q20 Can you rate the level of violence based on a score of 1 to 5 where 1= Extremely violent; 2= Violent; 3= Moderately violent-Acceptable; 4= Not violent; 5= Not violent at all

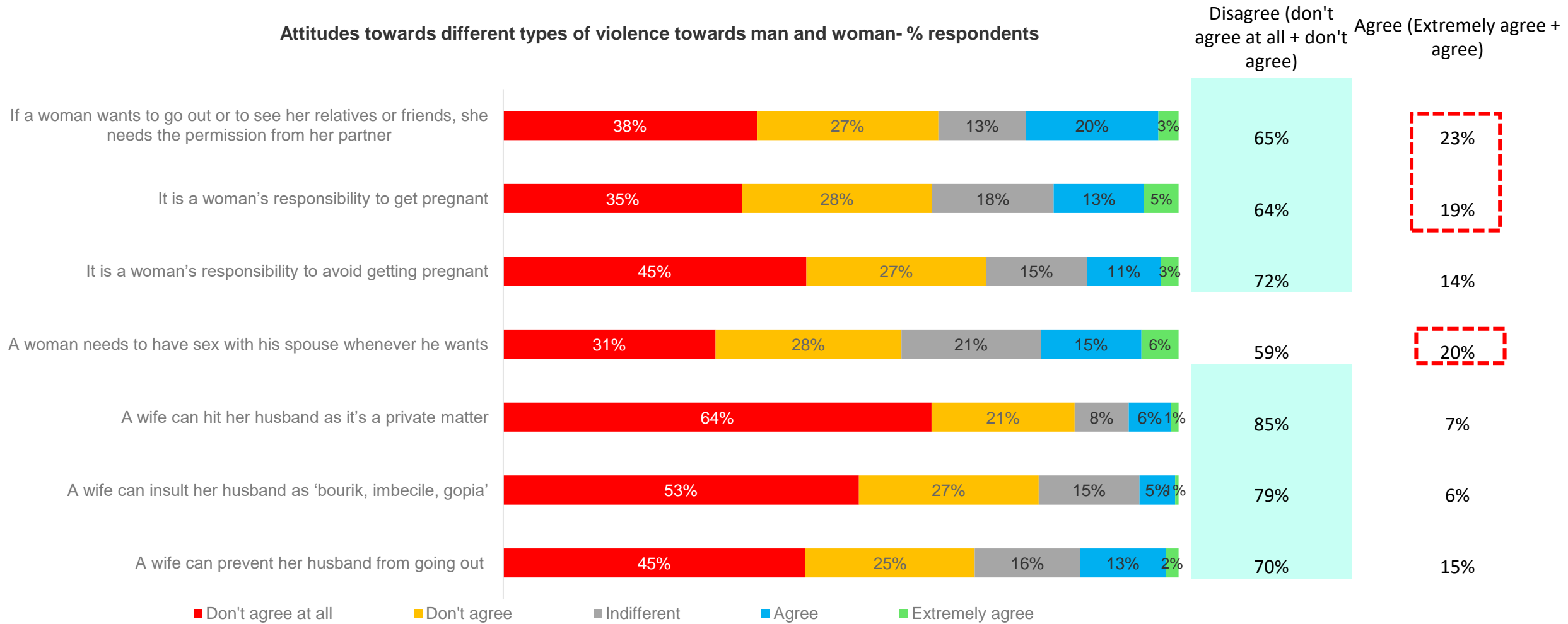
It is interesting to note that all forms of gender violence are rated as more violent by female respondents than male counterparts.

Perception of level of gender based violence- % respondents



All forms of gender based violence are perceived as unacceptable by nearly 3 out of 4 respondents. However, 1 of 5 respondents tends to agree that a woman always needs permission from her husband before going out, a woman is responsible to get pregnant and that a woman needs to have sex with her partner whenever he wants.

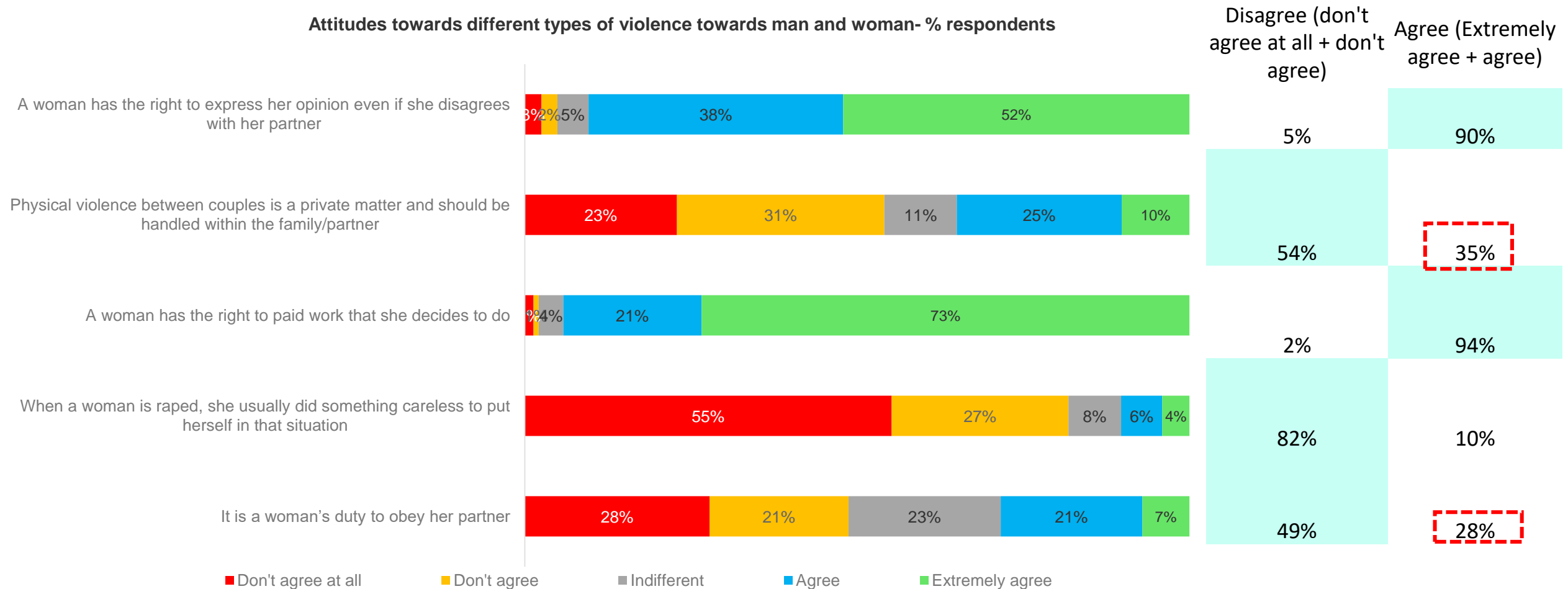
Attitudes towards different types of violence towards man and woman- % respondents



Q21 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

On average one out of three respondents believes that couples who are **victims of physical violence must not report to authorities** and it is a woman's duty to **obey** her husband.

Attitudes towards different types of violence towards man and woman- % respondents



Q21 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

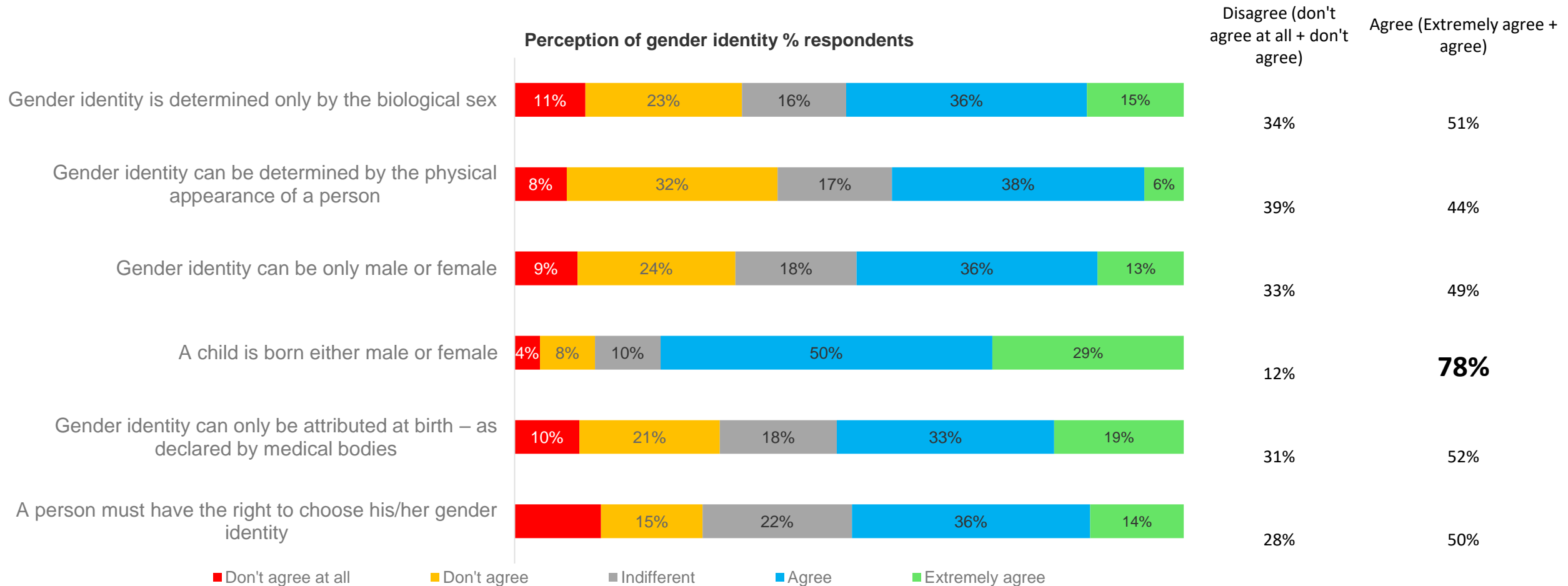
On average one out of three men believes that physical violence is a private matter (shall not be reported), a woman needs to obey and ask permission before going out and that a woman needs to have sex with her husband whenever the latter is willing.

Perception of gender based violence across male and female respondents- % respondents

| | Among male | | | Among female | | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all |
| A woman has the right to express her opinion even if she disagrees with her partner | 84% | 8% | 8% | 97% | 2% | 2% |
| Physical violence between couples is a private matter and should be handled within the family/partner | 44% | 13% | 44% | 26% | 9% | 64% |
| A woman has the right to paid work that she decides to do | 93% | 6% | 1% | 96% | 2% | 3% |
| When a woman is raped, she usually did something careless to put herself in that situation | 13% | 10% | 78% | 8% | 6% | 86% |
| It is a woman's duty to obey her partner | 34% | 30% | 36% | 23% | 16% | 61% |
| If a woman wants to go out or to see her relatives or friends, she needs the permission from her partner | 30% | 17% | 53% | 15% | 9% | 76% |
| It is a woman's responsibility to get pregnant | 23% | 23% | 55% | 14% | 14% | 72% |
| It is a woman's responsibility to avoid getting pregnant | 14% | 19% | 68% | 14% | 11% | 76% |
| A woman needs to have sex with his spouse whenever he wants | 26% | 27% | 47% | 15% | 14% | 71% |
| A wife can hit her husband as it's a private matter | 11% | 11% | 78% | 4% | 5% | 92% |
| A wife can insult her husband as 'bourik, imbecile, gopia' | 9% | 18% | 73% | 2% | 12% | 86% |
| A wife can prevent her husband from going out | 18% | 18% | 64% | 11% | 13% | 76% |

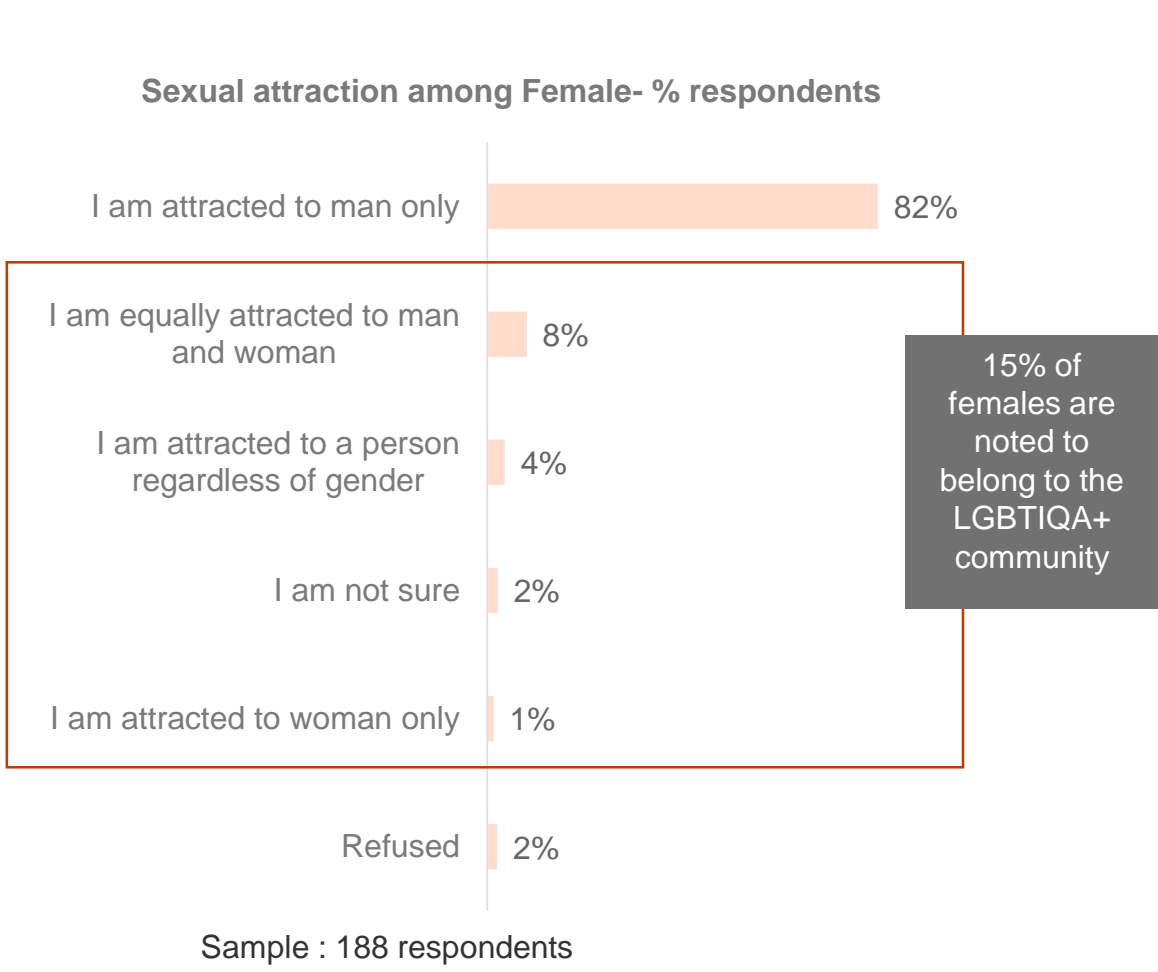
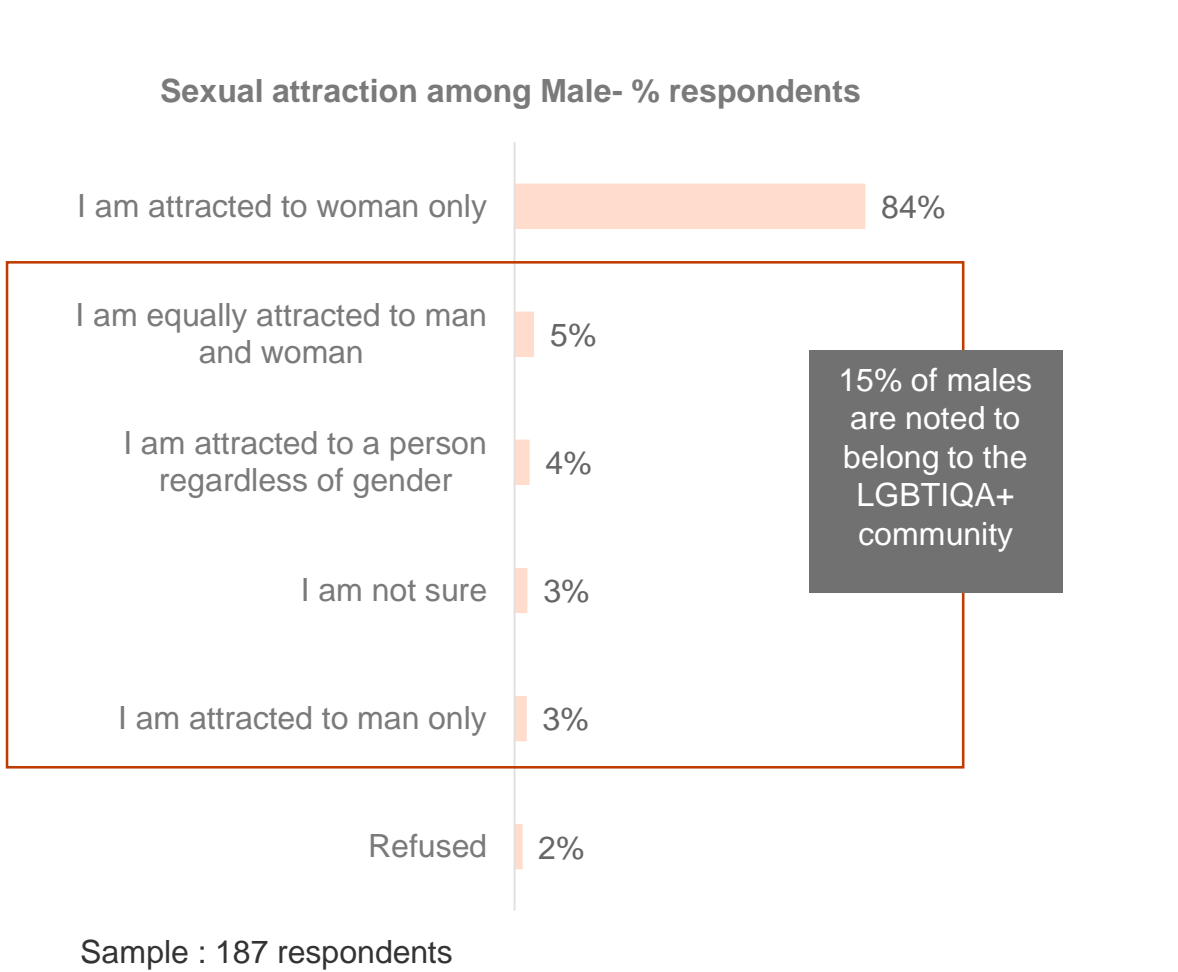
Perception of gender identity and sexuality

Opinions differ when it comes to gender identity. 51% are of the opinion that gender identity can only be determined by the biological sex attributed at birth by medical bodies but at the same time 50% believe that a person must be able to choose his or her gender identity.



Q21 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

The majority of the population is perceived to be heterosexual. On average 15% of the population is noted to belong to the LGBTIQ+ community.



Attitudes towards LGBTIQ+ persons

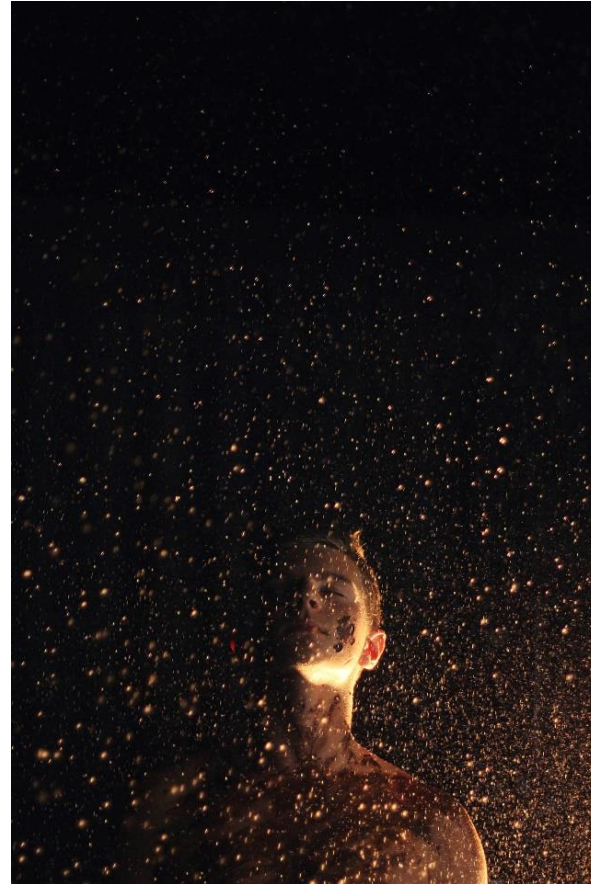
People are more tolerant and show acceptance to the society but they struggle to adjust when it comes to their closed circle.

Even though, there are still people who believe that a child is either born as a male or a female, sexual orientation is more and more being described as a personal choice.

Attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+ community is observed to be changing, in a positive way. It is believed that exposure and media representation are contributing to this change. People have two main attitudes towards the LGBTIQ+: **acceptance** or **tolerance**. While some wholeheartedly accept the

person as he/she is, others might not share the same ideologies or views, but they will respect the person. The latter group go by the “live and let live motto”.

Young parents also teach their children to be more respectful and tolerant in that regard. Observably, the dialogue barrier between parents and children are being lifted and sexual orientations are freely being discussed at home. It is today affirmed and taught that everyone should have their place in the society.



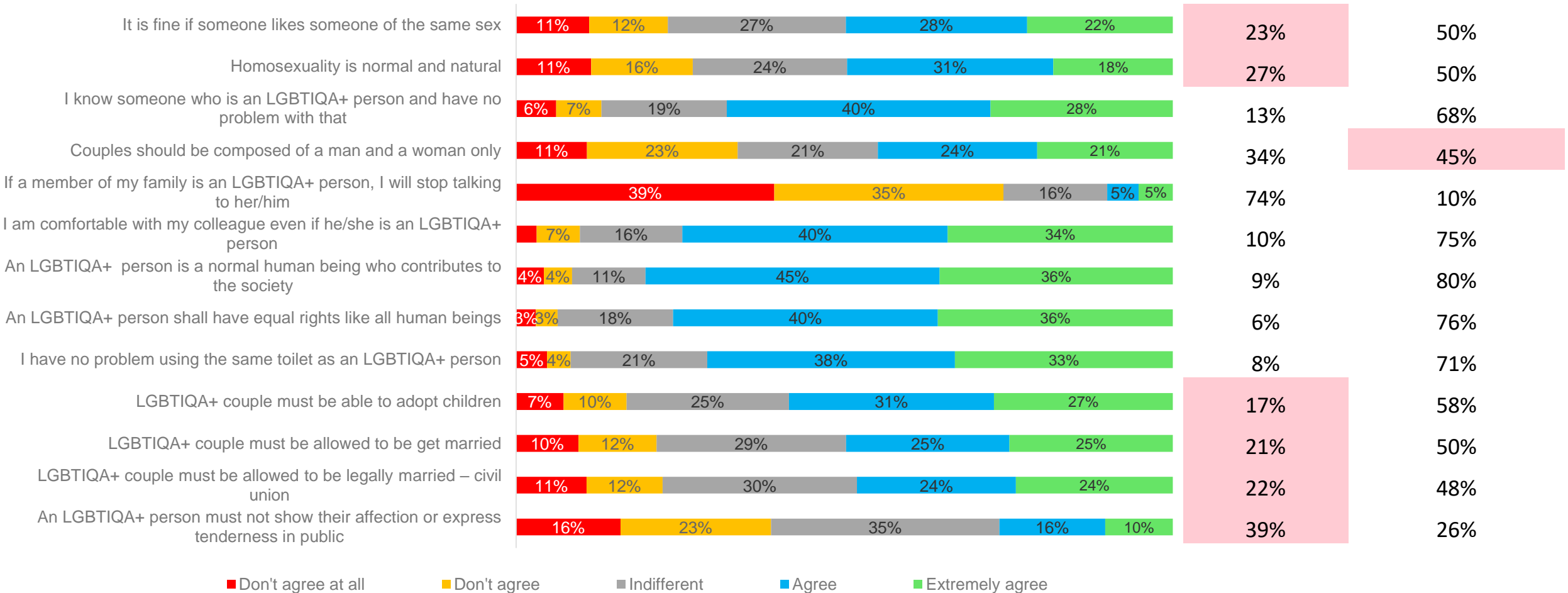
However, acceptance and tolerance are mostly when the person is a colleague, friend or an acquaintance. With regard to closed circle or family members, people have more difficulties to accept. Parents will try to talk their child out but eventually, if they do not succeed, they will accept their decision.

In this fear of rejection, there are some person from the LGBTIQ+ community who choose to hide their sexual orientation, especially at home. There are also some, who despite affirming their orientation, will live according to the norms of the society.

The majority believes that an LGBTIQ+ person must have equal human rights and has no qualms in befriending and co-living together. But at the same time, nearly one out of two respondents believes that couples should be composed of a man and a woman only.

Attitudes towards LGBTIQ+ persons -% respondents

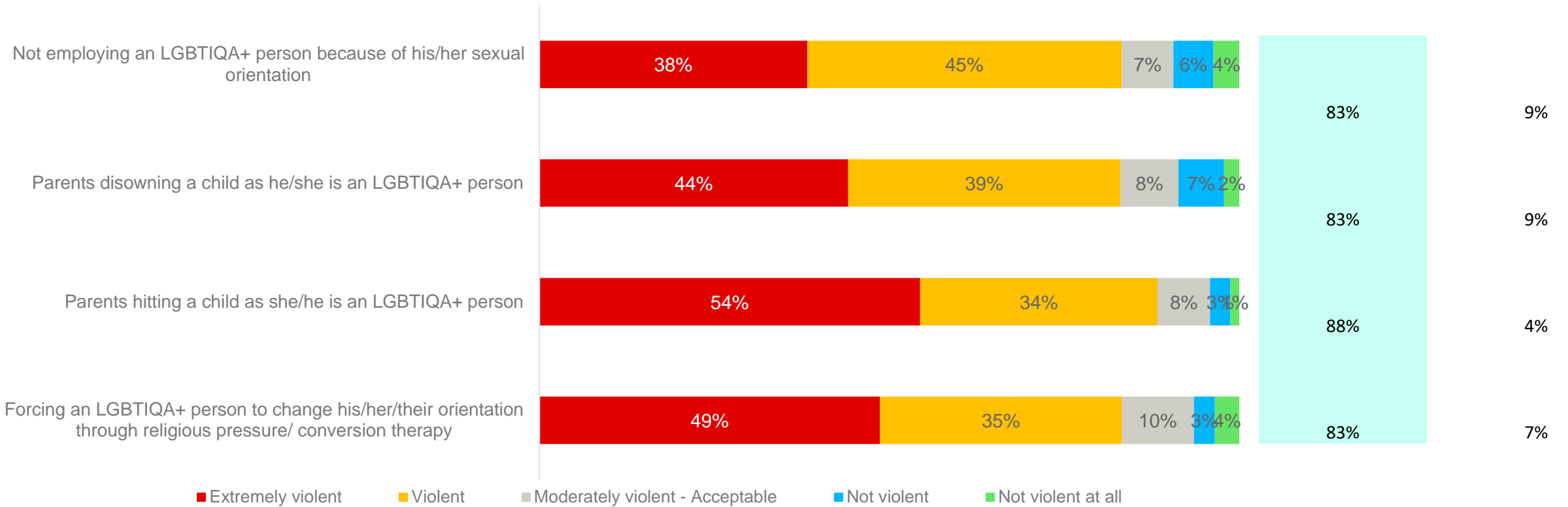
Disagree (don't agree at all + don't agree) Agree (Extremely agree + agree)



The majority tends to agree that not employing, disowning a child, hitting and forcing to change the sexual orientation of an LGBTIQ+ person are violent.

Perception of level of violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons- % respondents

Violent (Extremely violent + violent) Not violent (not violent at all + not violent)

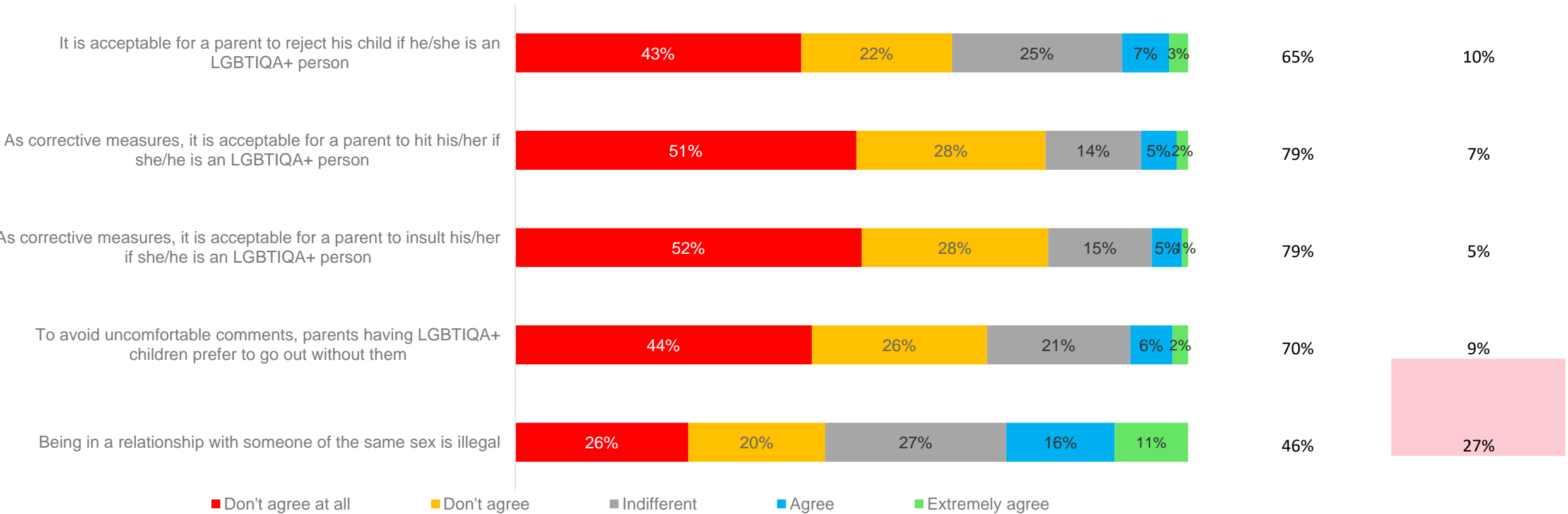


Q20 Can you rate the level of violence based on a score of 1 to 5 where 1= Extremely violent; 2= Violent; 3= Moderately violent- Acceptable; 4= Not violent; 5= Not violent at all

All forms of physical and emotional abuse towards an LGBTIQ+ person are perceived as not acceptable.
Nearly one third believes that being in relationship with someone of the same sex is illegal.

Attitudes towards different types of violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons -% respondents

Disagree (don't agree at all + don't agree) Agree (Extremely agree + agree)

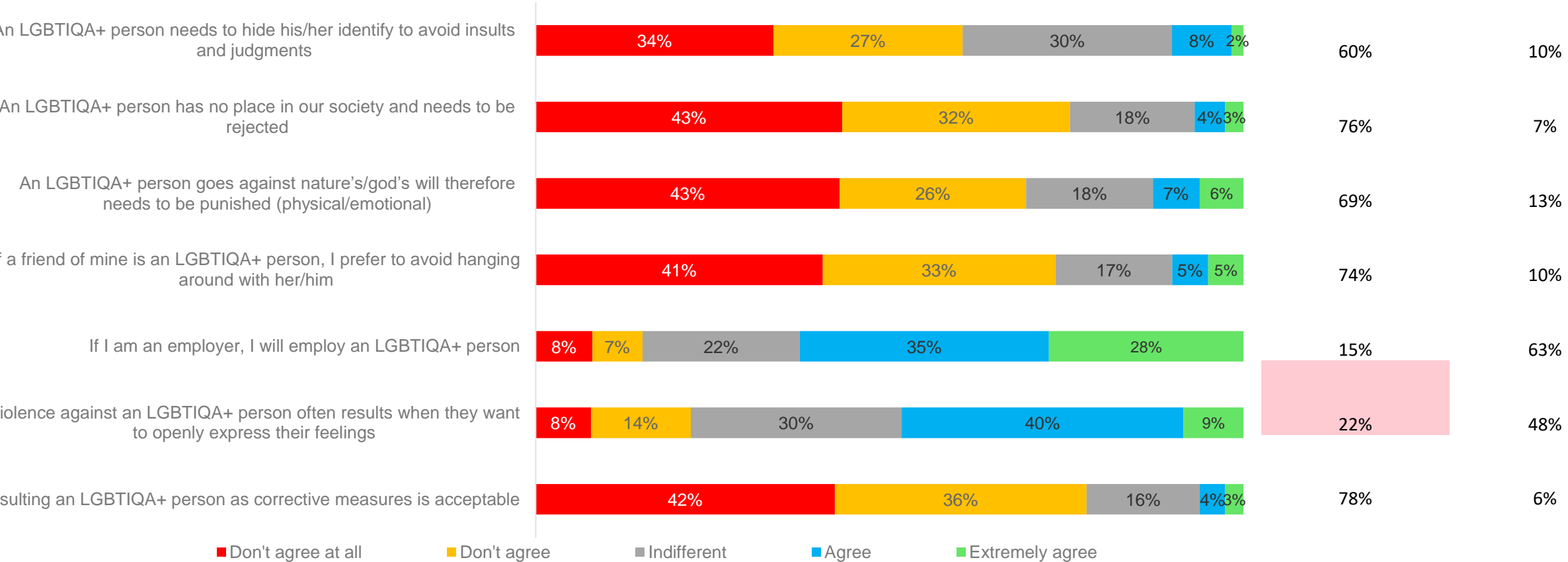


Q22 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

The society seems to be more tolerant towards LGBTIQ+ persons. They believe that these persons must have equal rights and have their place in the society as any other human beings. One out of five respondents believes that the cause of violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons is triggered when the latter openly express their feelings.

Attitudes towards different types of violence towards LGBTIQ+ persons -% respondents

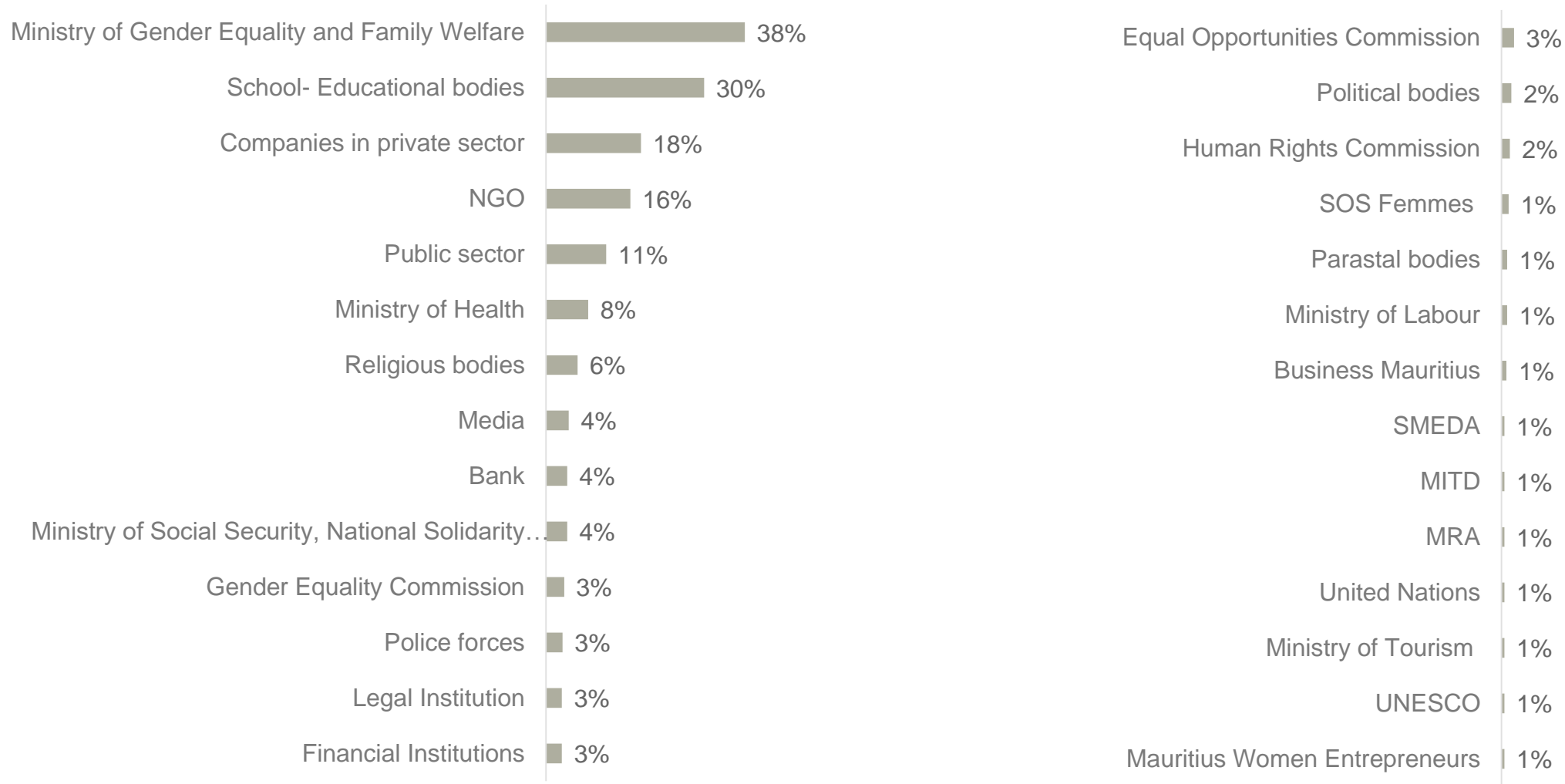
Disagree (don't agree at all + don't agree) Agree (Extremely agree + agree)



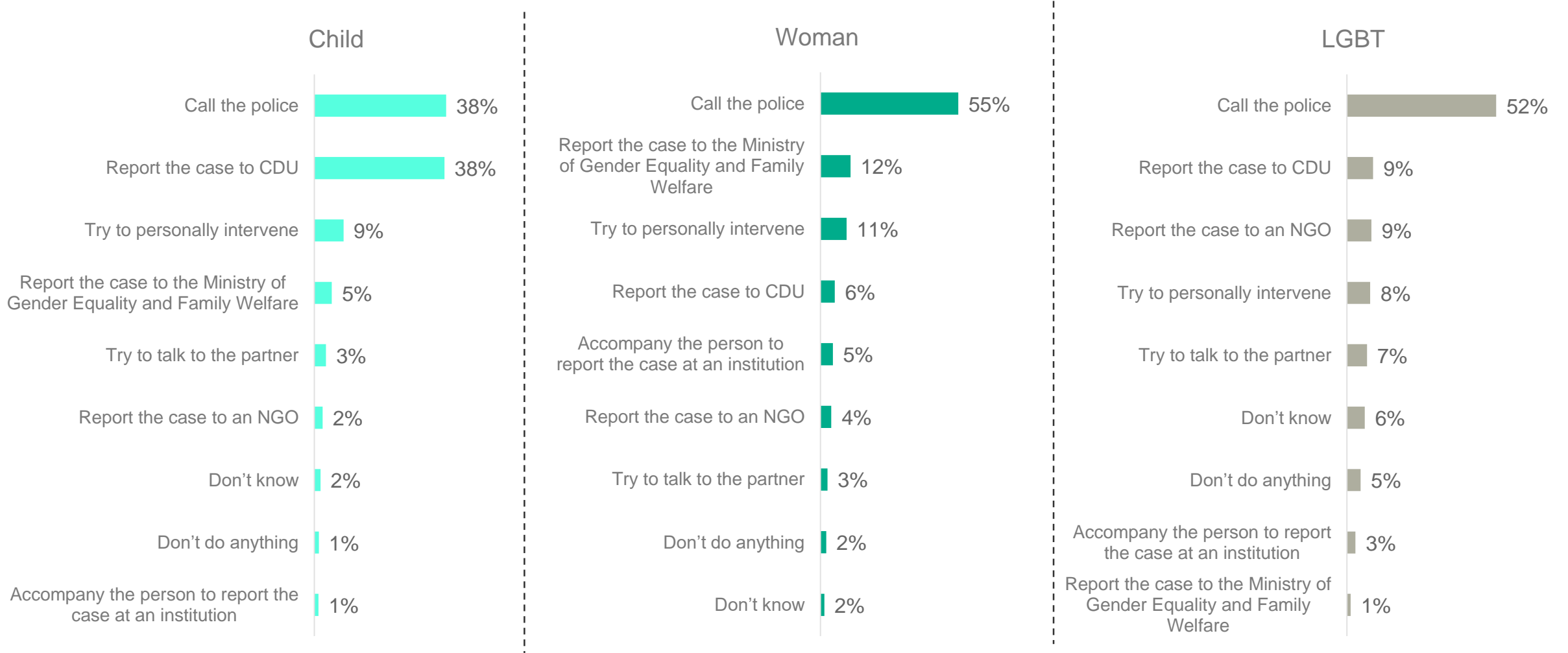
Q22 : Hereunder is a list of statements, to what extent would you say that you agree or disagree with the following...

Suggestions proposed by respondents

Institutions which are expected to support gender equality



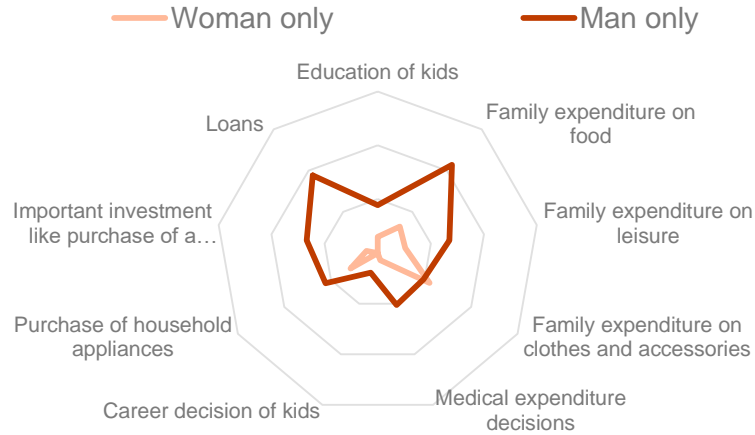
Q: If you are aware that a close relative who could be a is victim of violence, what will you do?



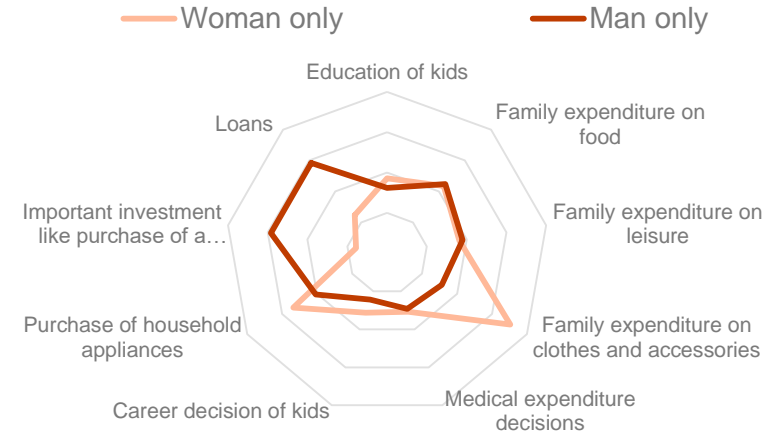
Appendix

Final decisions taken by only man or only woman across socio economic profiles

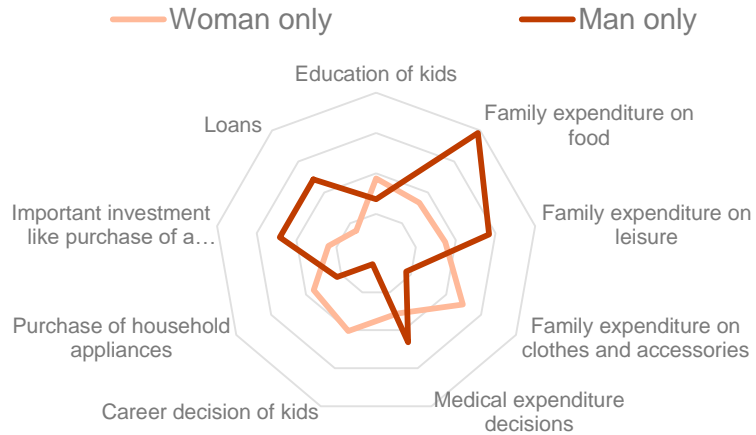
AB households



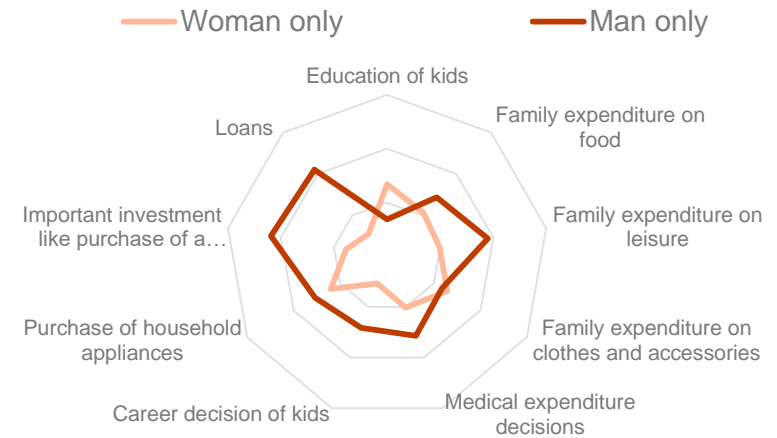
C1 households



C2 households



DE households



% household where man, woman or both have the final word about the following decisions across socio economic group

| AB household | Woman only | Man only | Both man and woman |
|---|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Education of kids | 3% | 9% | 83% |
| Family expenditure on food | 6% | 21% | 72% |
| Family expenditure on leisure | 5% | 14% | 81% |
| Family expenditure on clothes and accessories | 11% | 10% | 79% |
| Medical expenditure decisions | 1% | 10% | 86% |
| Career decision of kids | 0% | 4% | 91% |
| Purchase of household appliances | 6% | 11% | 83% |
| Important investment like purchase of a house, land etc | 2% | 13% | 85% |
| Loans | 0% | 19% | 81% |

| C1 household | Woman only | Man only | Both man and woman |
|---|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Education of kids | 3% | 9% | 83% |
| Family expenditure on food | 6% | 21% | 72% |
| Family expenditure on leisure | 5% | 14% | 81% |
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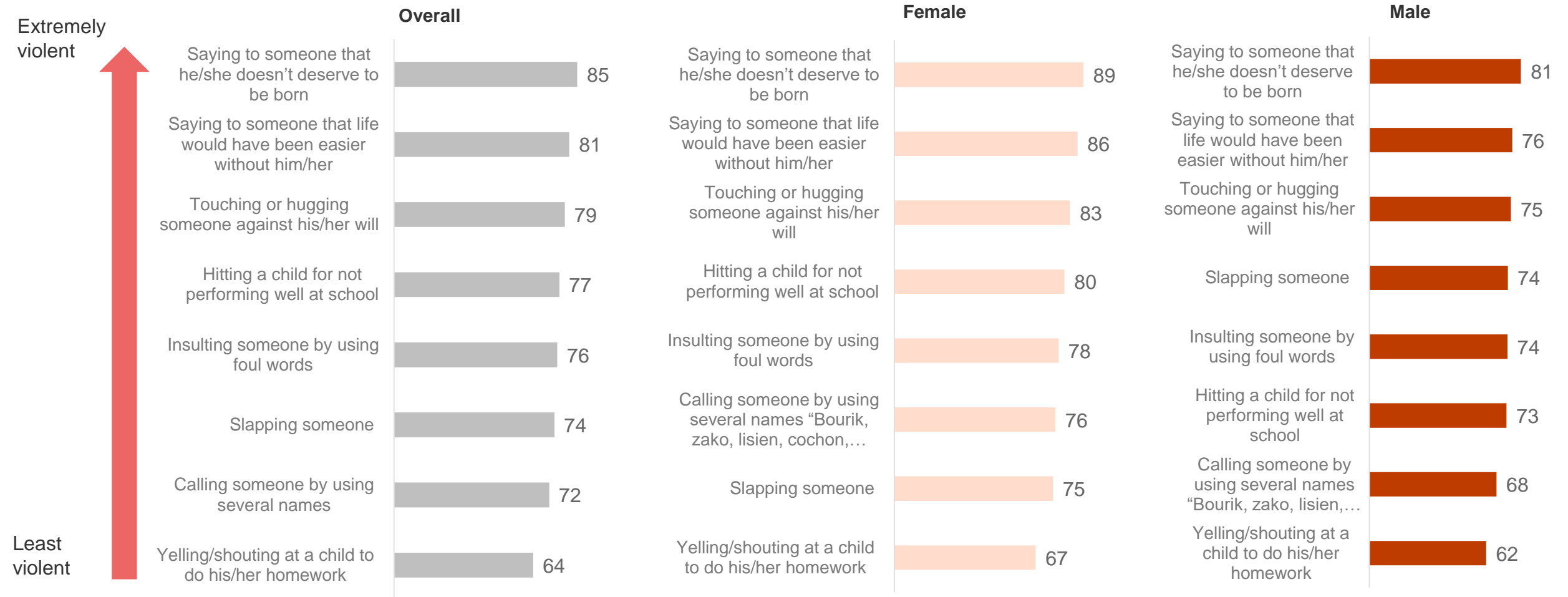
| C2 household | Woman only | Man only | Both man and woman |
|---|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Education of kids | 3% | 9% | 83% |
| Family expenditure on food | 6% | 21% | 72% |
| Family expenditure on leisure | 5% | 14% | 81% |
| Family expenditure on clothes and accessories | 11% | 10% | 79% |
| Medical expenditure decisions | 1% | 10% | 86% |
| Career decision of kids | 0% | 4% | 91% |
| Purchase of household appliances | 6% | 11% | 83% |
| Important investment like purchase of a house, land etc | 2% | 13% | 85% |
| Loans | 0% | 19% | 81% |

| DE household | Woman only | Man only | Both man and woman |
|---|------------|----------|--------------------|
| Education of kids | 3% | 9% | 83% |
| Family expenditure on food | 6% | 21% | 72% |
| Family expenditure on leisure | 5% | 14% | 81% |
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| Loans | 0% | 19% | 81% |

Perception of gender equality based on several statements across genders - % respondents

| | Among male | | | Among female | | |
|---|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all | Agree + Extremely agree | Indifferent | Don't agree+ don't agree at all |
| Men and women have equal rights in Mauritius | 49% | 15% | 35% | 41% | 18% | 42% |
| Gender equality is respected when it comes to employment in public sector | 39% | 25% | 36% | 31% | 25% | 44% |
| Gender equality is respected when it comes to employment in private sector | 40% | 25% | 36% | 35% | 21% | 44% |
| In the public sector, we have approx. the same proportion of man and woman working at the top executive levels | 28% | 25% | 47% | 22% | 28% | 51% |
| In the private sector, we have approx. the same proportion of man and woman working at the top executive levels | 36% | 24% | 40% | 27% | 27% | 45% |
| House chores shall be shared equally depending on availability and responsibilities | 72% | 17% | 11% | 88% | 7% | 5% |
| Women/girls have equal rights to men/boys when it comes to access to educational facilities in Mauritius | 78% | 13% | 9% | 82% | 10% | 8% |
| Access to contraception should be equal for men and women; including minors (female condom...) | 67% | 21% | 13% | 77% | 11% | 11% |
| Women should have the right to any medical treatment without seeking/requiring permission from husband | 75% | 16% | 8% | 84% | 8% | 8% |
| Men and women have the equal salary for the same position in public sector | 55% | 23% | 23% | 53% | 19% | 28% |
| Men and women have the equal salary for the same position in private sector | 50% | 24% | 25% | 45% | 20% | 35% |

Perception of level of violence- % respondents



Thank you

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