INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA

SUMMARY

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008

Moçambique

MICS

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Mozambique

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2008

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INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA

MICS

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY, 2008

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SPECIFICATIONS

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Preliminary Report on the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, 2008

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Contents

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey – MICS

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was developed in the early 1990s to measure progress towards internationally agreed goals established at the 1990 World Summit for Children. Three rounds of MICS have been completed to date, in 1995, 2000 and 2005-06, with approximately 200 surveys completed in 100 countries.

The MICS allows countries to produce internationally comparable statistics and estimates of various indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV and AIDS. The results from the MICS are being used extensively as a basis for policy decisions and programme interventions, and with the objective of influencing public opinion on the situation of children and women.

The MICS instruments were developed by UNICEF after consulting various specialists from other United Nations organisations as well as inter-sectoral monitoring groups. UNICEF works closely with other household survey programmes, particularly the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS) programme, in order to harmonise the survey questions and models to guarantee a coordinated approach in undertaking the survey, provide comparability across surveys and avoid duplication of effort. The survey questionnaires are modular tools that can be adapted to the needs of the country in which they are used.

MICS surveys are typically undertaken by government bodies, with support and assistance from UNICEF and other partners. Technical assistance and training during the surveys is offered through various regional seminars, where specialists from the partner countries are trained in various aspects of MICS (questionnaire contents, sample and implementation of the survey, data processing, quality of data and analysis, report writing and dissemination).

For more information about MICS, visit www.childinfo.org or email mics@unicef.org .

1. Introduction

This report presents a summary of preliminary findings from the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2008 by the National Statistics Institute (INE), with support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The 2008 MICS Mozambique is a national level multi-purpose household survey. It provides up-to-date data for assessing the situation of women and children in Mozambique. Data from MICS also provide the information needed to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the targets of the '*World Fit for Children*', as well as other internationally-agreed targets. The MICS provides data on 17 MDG indicators, offering the largest up-to-date single source of data for MDG monitoring in the country. Furthermore, the availability of data on children and women from the MICS is expected to enhance the understanding of policy makers, analysts, programme managers and all stakeholders about pertinent issues on population and health.

At the same time, the MICS data feeds into the ongoing evaluation of the 2007-2009 National Action Plan for the Reduction of Absolute Poverty (PARPA II), allowing an analysis of progress against a number of targets in the PARPAII monitoring matrix. The MICS data will also be a key source informing the development of the next Government medium-term strategic plan.

The field data collection was carried out by 25 teams of interviewers between August and December 2008. Data entry began in October 2008 and was completed in April 2009.

The MICS collected data from nearly 14,000 households across the 11 provinces of the country. The survey was applied through three different questionnaires: a household questionnaire, a questionnaire for women 15 to 49 years of age and a questionnaire for children under five years of age. The household questionnaire gathered information from household members on education, water and sanitation, child labour, orphaned and vulnerable children, disability and salt iodisation. The questionnaire for women collected information on sexual activity, child mortality, history of births, tetanus toxoid, maternal and new-born health, contraception, attitude towards domestic violence and HIV and AIDS. Finally, the questionnaire for children under five was used to collect data on birth registration, early learning, vitamin A supplementation, breastfeeding, treatment of disease, immunisation and anthropometry.

The questionnaires for this survey were developed based on the MICS3 standard questionnaires[1], and were field-tested during a pilot survey carried out in April 2008. The questionnaires were finalised based on the results of this test.

The survey used a two-stage sample design: in the first stage, enumeration areas were selected in each province; in the second stage, households were selected in each area. The MICS sample was designed to be statistically representative at

[1] The MICS model questionnaires, together with other related documents and information, can be found on: www.childinfo.org

national and provincial level, as well as by key background characteristics of respondents, including urban and rural areas, wealth quintile and education level.

As in any sample survey, the statistical precision of the data varies from indicator to indicator, due to a range of factors. The final MICS report will include detailed statistical errors tables with confidence intervals for the various indicators. These tables will be a fundamental reference point for use of the data and, more specifically, for comparing the MICS data with that from other household surveys.

The MICS employed high quality standards and made broad use of quality control methods in the various phases of the survey. In addition to the regular supervision undertaken by central and provincial INE staff and by consultants, 11 coverage teams were employed – one in each province – during the entire duration of field work to ensure quality of the field work activities.

The MICS final report is expected to be available in the last quarter of 2009. The final report will include a narrative analysis of the conclusions as well as additional data tables which are not part of this report.

2. Summary of the preliminary results

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary analysis of the preliminary findings from the MICS 2008. The analysis is based on the MICS tables included in the appendix to the present report. In order to assess the evolution of key indicators over time, this report also uses data from the DHS[2] conducted by the INE in 1997 and 2003[3].

2.2 Household composition

A total of 13,955 households were interviewed as part of the MICS 2008. The sample of households was designed with the aim of obtaining statistical representation at national and provincial level, as well as for the main characteristics of the respondents (including urban and rural areas, wealth quintile and level of education).

The number of household members registered was 64,190. There were 33,319 women and 30,872 men. Eighteen per cent of the household members (11,573) were children under the age of five, and 54 per cent (34,413) were minors under the age of 18. Seventy one per cent of households are headed by a man, while 29 per cent are headed by a woman. More than one in every four household members (82 per cent) has at least one child among their members[4]; more than half (55 per cent) of households has at least one child under the age of five.

2.3 Child mortality

Child mortality rates have continued to fall in the last five years. However, the pace of this decrease has been slower when compared with previous years.

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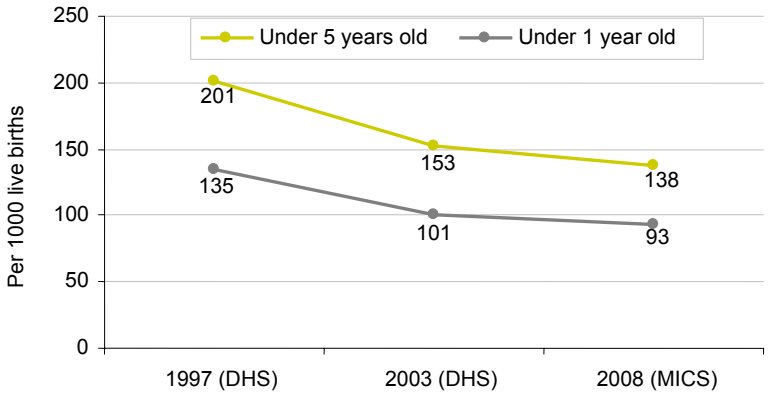
[2] Demographic and Health Survey (DHS).

[3] The comparative analysis is limited to the indicators that are common to the MICS and the DHS and for which there is consistency in the methods of data collection and of analysis used in the two surveys.

[4] According to Article 1 of the Convention on the Rights of the Childs ‘a child means every human being below the age of 18.’

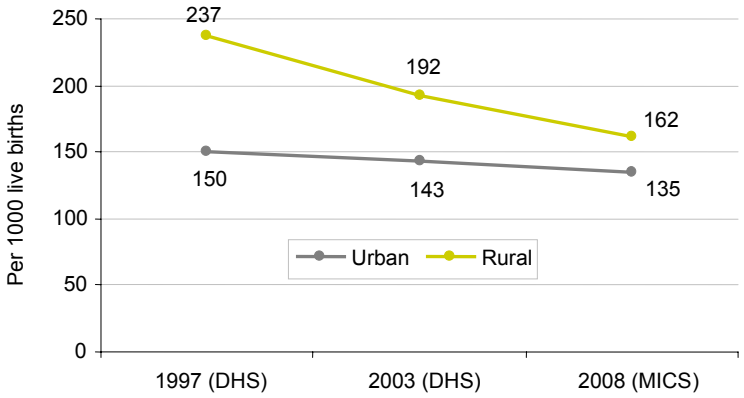
As shown in Graph 1, the MICS 2008 estimated the probability of dying within the first year of life (infant mortality rate – IMR) at 93 per 1,000 live births,[5] a reduction since the 2003 DHS that had estimated IMR at 101 per 1,000 live births. Similarly, the probability of dying before the age of five (under-five mortality rate – U5MR) was estimated at 138 per 1,000, which represents a reduction of 15 percentage points compared to 2003, when it was estimated at 153 per 1,000 live births.

Graph 1: Infant and under-five mortality rates, 1997, 2003 and 2008 (average in five years prior to the survey)



As Graphs 2 and 3 show, the observed reduction in the infant and under-five mortality rates resulted from a steeper decline in the rural areas and a slower decrease in urban areas. Data from the two DHS and from the MICS show that, over the last decade, the under-five mortality rate in urban areas has fallen by an average of 1.4 points per year (from 150 per 1,000 to 135 per 1,000), the annual average reduction in rural area was close to 7 percentage points (from 237 per 1,000 to 162 per 1,000).

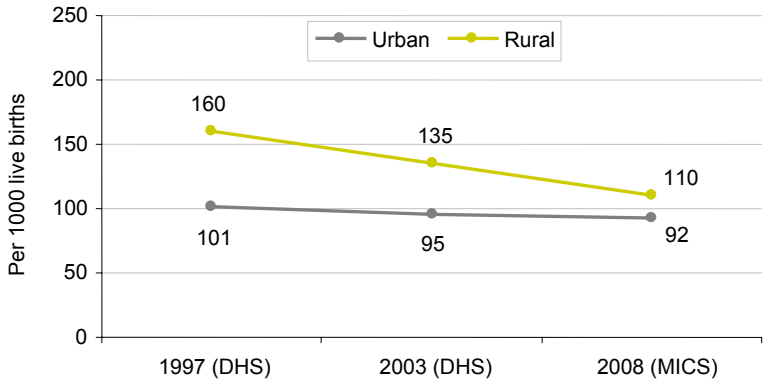
Graph 2: Under-five mortality rate by area of residence, 1997, 2003 and 2008 (average in the 10 years prior to the survey)



[5] While the estimate of national infant and under-five mortality is calculated by using for reference the five year period before the survey, disaggregated estimates (by province, sex and area of residence) refer to the average in the 10 year period before the survey. The longer reference period allows the inclusion of more cases of death in the calculation and leads to more precise estimates. The child mortality estimates were calculated using the direct method.

A similar pattern can be observed in the evolution of the infant mortality rate over the last decade, which declined substantially in rural areas and marginally in urban areas, as can be seen in Graph 3.

Graph 3: Infant mortality rate (children under one year) by area of residence, 1997, 2003 and 2008 (average in the 10 years prior to the survey)

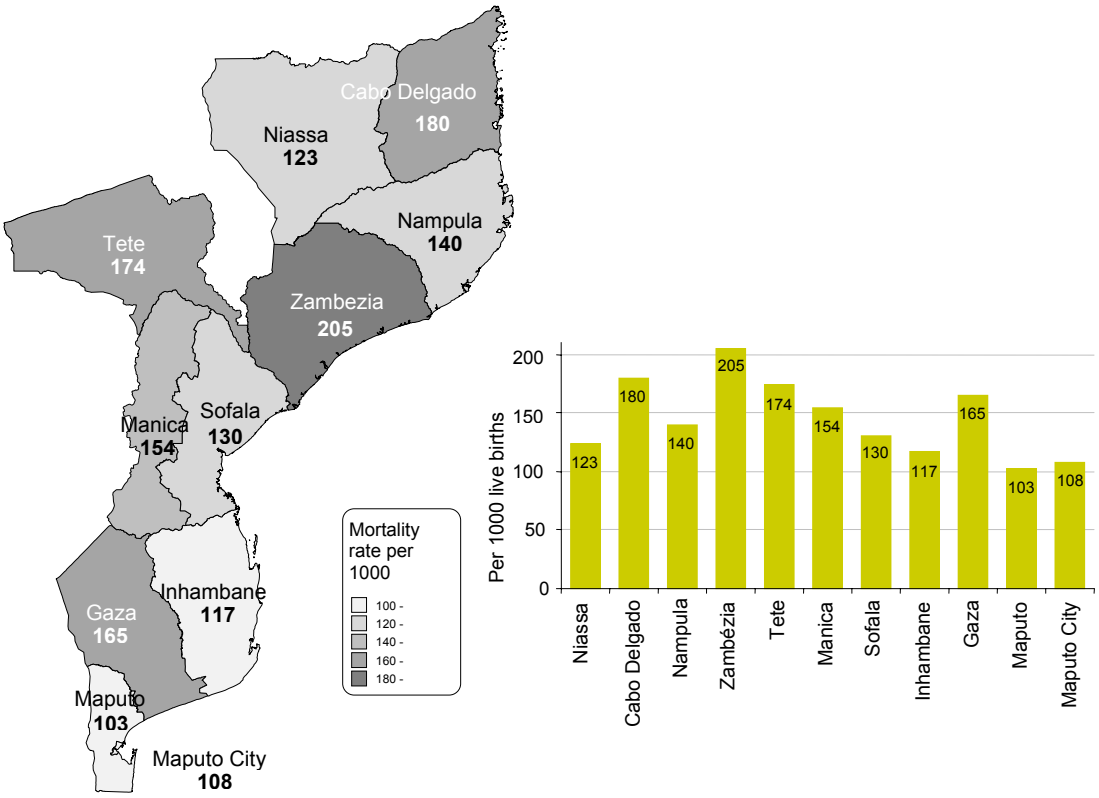


The country is potentially on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) on child mortality[6]. In order to reach the MDG targets on under-five mortality (108 per 1,000 in 2015) and infant mortality (67 per 1,000 in 2015), the annual pace of reduction until 2015 must be 4.3 percentage points and 3.7 percentage points, respectively. This is an acceleration compared with the pace of reduction recorded over the last five years – i.e. three points and 1.6 points respectively, for the under-five and the infant morality rates.

Map 1 shows the under-five mortality rate by province. There are important differences between the provinces. On average, the northern provinces have higher mortality rates, particularly Zambézia (205 per 1,000) and Cabo Delgado (180 per 1,000). Tete province has the third highest mortality rate (174 per 1,000). Maputo Province and Maputo City recorded the lowest under-five mortality rates (103 and 108 per 1,000, respectively) while the rate recorded in Gaza province (165 per 1,000) was the highest in the region.

[6] MDG 4: Reduce by two thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate. Indicators related with MDG4 are: under-five mortality rate, infant mortality rate, and percentage of children under one year vaccinated against measles.

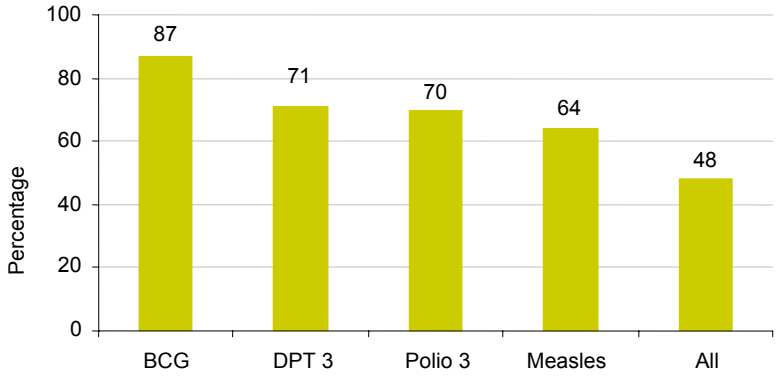
Map 1: Under-five mortality rate by province (average in 10 years prior to the survey)



2.4 Vaccination coverage

Vaccination against the main vaccine-preventable child diseases is one of the most cost-effective public health interventions to improve children's health status and increase child survival rates in the first years of life. The MICS data show some progress in vaccination coverage of children in their first year of life against the main vaccine-preventable diseases. As shown in Graph 4, 87 per cent of children under one year have received the vaccine against tuberculosis (BCG), while 71 and 70 per cent have received DPT-3 and Polio-3[7], respectively. It is important to note that 64 per cent of children received the vaccine against measles, which is in line with the average among sub-Saharan African countries.

Graph 4: Vaccination coverage of children in their first year of life, by specific vaccine, 2008

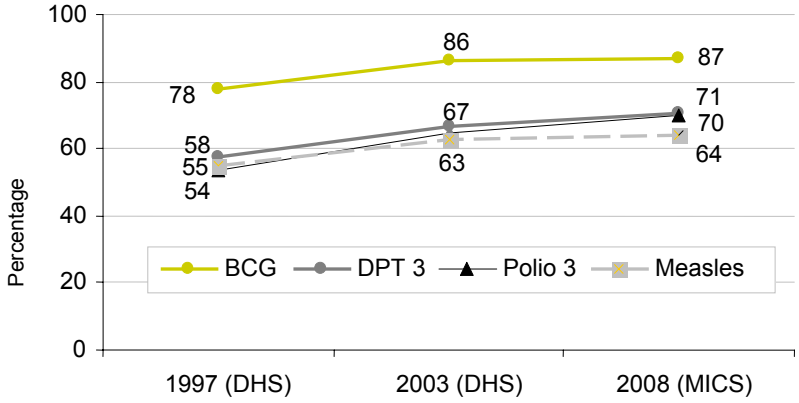


[7] DPT-3 indicates complete vaccination against Diptheria, Pertussis and Tetanus through 3 doses of vaccine. Polio-3 indicates complete vaccination against poliomyelitis through 3 doses of vaccine.

Children living in urban areas of the country are more likely to be vaccinated than those living in rural areas. Fifty-five per cent of children aged between 12 and 23 months who live in rural areas received all the vaccines, compared to 74 per cent of those living in urban areas. Eleven per cent of children in rural areas did not receive any vaccination, compared with 4 per cent in urban areas.

As Graph 5 shows, immunisation rates among children under one year of age have increased over the last decade. The immunisation coverage against polio has increased the most, rising from 54 per cent in 1997 to 70 per cent in 2008. The BCG coverage rate has shown a lesser increase, rising from 78 per cent in 1997 to 87 per cent in 2008. For all the antigens, the increase in vaccination coverage in the 1997-2003 period was larger than that recorded in the 2003-2008 period.

Graph 5: Vaccination coverage among children in their first year of life, by specific vaccine 1997, 2003 and 2008



2.5 Prevalence and treatment of the major child illnesses

Malaria, acute respiratory infections (ARI) and diarrhoea are the three main causes of death among children in Mozambique[8]. The prevalence of fever among children under five, which is used as proxy to determine the occurrence of malaria, was 24 per cent. This represents a small improvement from 2003 when it was estimated at 27 per cent. The data show that 23 per cent of children with fever received anti-malarial drugs within 24 hours after the onset of symptoms.

Mosquito nets are among the most effective methods for preventing malaria. The MICS data show progress in terms of the availability and use of mosquito nets. Sixty-five per cent of households with children under five were reported to possess at least one mosquito net, which is an increase since 2003[9]. The percentage of under-fives who slept under a mosquito net the previous night rose from 10 per cent in 2003 to 42 per cent in 2008. The percentage of children sleeping under a mosquito net rose more rapidly in rural areas (from 7 per cent in 2003 to 40 per cent in 2008) than in urban areas (from 16 per cent to 48 per cent).

According to the MICS, the percentage of children under five with symptoms of ARI fell from 10 per cent in 2003 to 5 per cent in 2008.

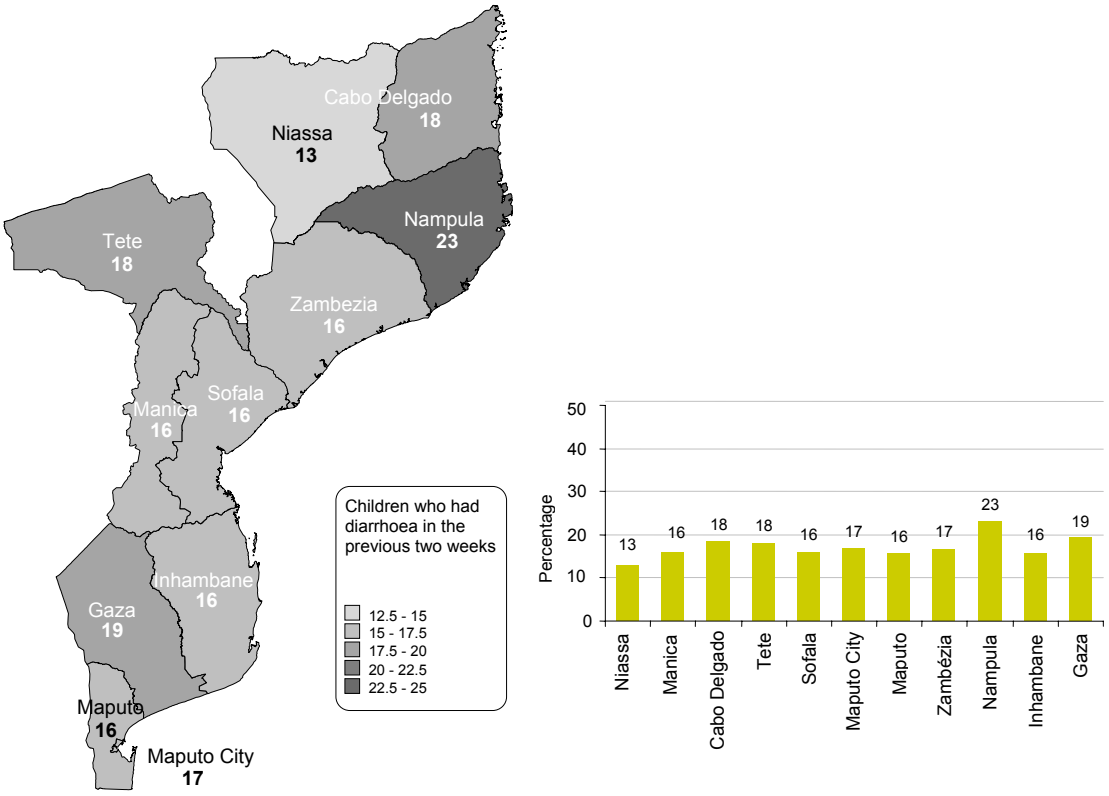
[8] Ministry of Health, National Health Institute (INS). Mozambique National Child Mortality study, 2009, Maputo, September 2009

[9] The 2003 DHS does not provide data on the percentage of *households* who owned a mosquito net; however, it reported that in 2003 only 18 per cent of households with women aged between 15 and 49 owned a mosquito net.

The data show that 65 per cent of children with ARI symptoms were taken to an appropriate health provider, with minor differences between urban (66 per cent) and rural areas (65 per cent).

The prevalence of diarrhoeal diseases among children under five was 18 per cent, higher than the 14 per cent recorded in 2003. Almost half (47 per cent) of the children who had diarrhoea received oral re-hydration therapy (ORT) and continued to feed normally. As Map 2 shows, the prevalence of diarrhoea is higher in Nampula (23 per cent), Gaza (19 per cent), Tete and Cabo Delgado (18 per cent), while in the remaining provinces it ranges between 13 and 17 per cent.

Map 2: Percentage of children under five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, 2008



2.6 Nutritional status of children

Adequate nutritional status significantly reduces the impact of diseases on children's health. It also makes a major contribution to the formation of their immune system and to their physical, motor and cognitive development.

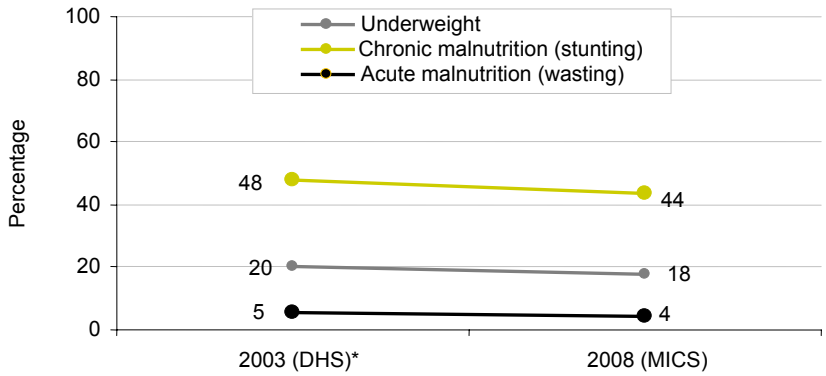
Although the MICS has shown some improvement in the nutritional status of children under five years of age, the levels of child malnutrition, particularly chronic malnutrition, remain very high according to the WHO classification[10]. As Graph 6 shows, the percentage of chronically malnourished children (stunted) is estimated at 44 per cent, compared to 48 per cent[11] in 2003.

[10] According to the WHO standard classification, rates of chronic malnutrition between 20 and 30 per cent are regarded as "medium", rates between 30 and 40 per cent are considered "high", and rates above 40 per cent are considered "very high" - World Health Organisation, Technical report series number 854 - WHO, 1995.

[11] The anthropometric estimates from the DHS 2003 were recalculated based on the 2006 WHO standard population. The estimates published in the DHS 2003 report were based on the 2002 reference population of NCHS/CDC/WHO. See *WHO Growth standards, methods and development: http://who.int/childgrowth/standards/en/*

The percentage of children under five with low weight for their age (underweight) has fallen slightly, to 18 per cent; the prevalence of acute malnutrition (wasting) has also fallen, from 5 per cent in 2003 to 4 per cent in 2008.

Graph 6: Nutritional status of children under five, 2003 and 2008

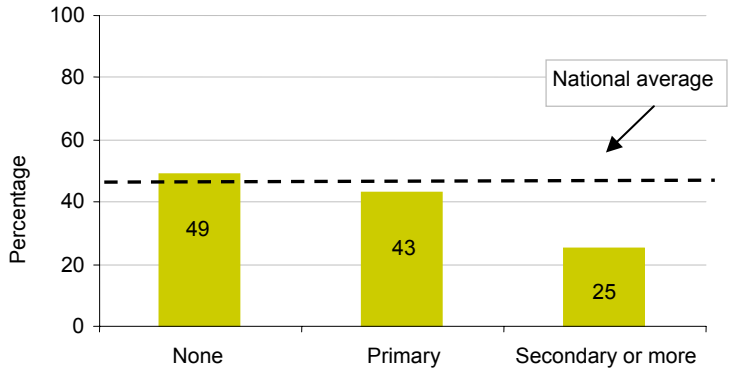


**The DHS 2003 data were recalculated based on the WHO 2006 standard population.*

The observed reduction in the rates of chronic malnutrition between 2003 and 2008 was the result of a sharper reduction noted in rural areas, and a slower decrease in urban areas. Data from DHS 2003 and MICS 2008 show that the rate of chronic malnutrition in urban areas has been falling at an average of 0.4 percentage points per year (from 37 per cent in 2003 to 35 per cent in 2008), while the average annual reduction in rural areas was one percentage point (from 52 per cent to 47 per cent).

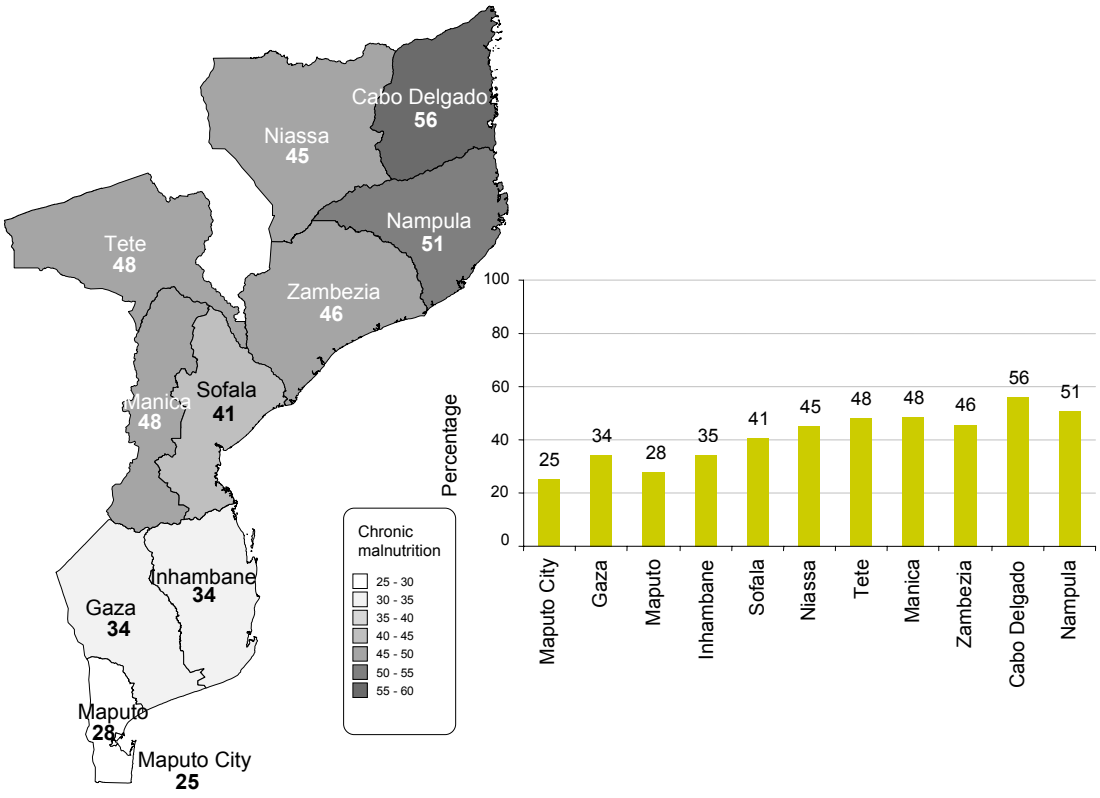
The nutritional status of children varies substantially in relation to the level of education of their mothers. Graph 7 shows that almost one in two children under five whose mothers did not go to school are affected by chronic malnutrition, compared with one in four children whose mother had at least secondary education.

Graph 7: Chronic malnutrition among children under five, by level of education of their mothers, 2008



Map 3 shows that the prevalence of chronic malnutrition is higher in the provinces of Cabo Delgado (56 per cent), Nampula (51 per cent), Tete and Manica (48 per cent). The prevalence of chronic malnutrition is 41 per cent in Sofala while in the southern provinces it varies between 34 per cent in Inhambane and Gaza and 25 per cent in Maputo City.

Map 3: Prevalence of chronic malnutrition (moderate and severe) by province, 2008



Evidence from several countries has shown that babies with low weight at birth (less than 2,500 grams) are more likely to die in infancy than heavier babies. The data from the MICS show that 58 per cent of new-borns were weighed at birth, of whom 15 per cent weighed less than 2,500 grams.

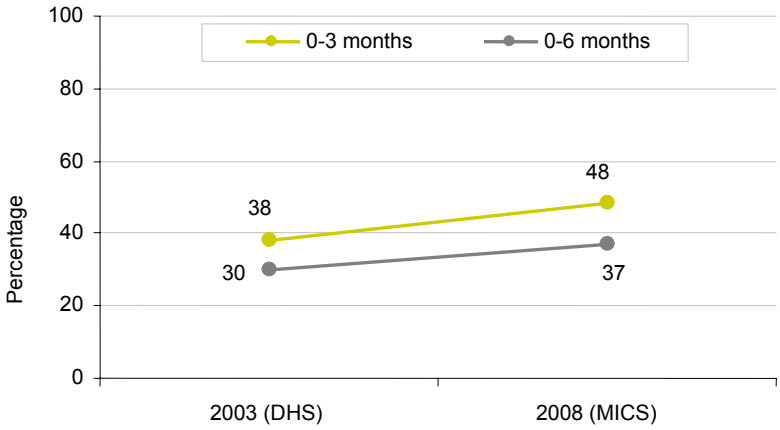
2.7 Breastfeeding

Exclusive breastfeeding is recommended for children aged 0-6 months, as breastmilk contains all the nutrients necessary for an infant of that age. Consumption of any other food or liquid before six months of age increases the chances of contracting illnesses and becoming malnourished, which in turn increases the likelihood of morbidity and mortality. As Graph 8 shows, 37 per cent of children aged 0-6 months and 48 per cent of children aged 0-3 months were exclusively breastfed. There has been an improvement since 2003, since exclusive breastfeeding in the same age groups was then 30 per cent and 38 per cent, respectively. Thirty-seven per cent is higher than the average for sub-Saharan African counties (31 per cent) and is close to the average for developing countries (39 per cent).[12]

Similar to previous surveys conducted in Mozambique, the MICS 2008 shows that almost two-thirds of new-born children are breastfed within the recommended period (an hour after birth), and about 90 per cent are breastfed in the first day of life.

[12] State of the World's Children 2009, UNICEF

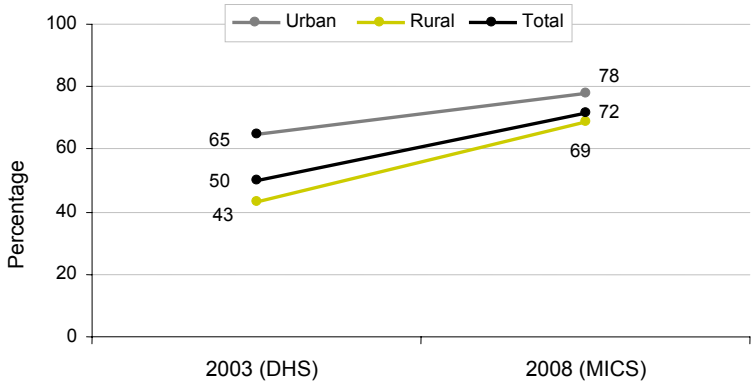
Graph 8: Exclusive breastfeeding among children aged 0-3 months and 0-6 months, 2003 and 2008.



2.8 Micronutrients

Vitamin A deficiency is the leading cause of preventable childhood blindness, and increases the risk of mortality from common diseases. As shown in Graph 9, progress has been made in vitamin A supplementation, with 72 per cent of children aged from 6 to 59 months receiving vitamin A in the six months preceding the survey, compared to 50 per cent recorded in 2003. Children who live in urban areas are more likely to receive vitamin A supplements than those living in rural areas, 78 per cent and 69 per cent, respectively. However, it is important to note that the difference between urban and rural areas has diminished substantially over the past five years, as Graph 9 shows.

Graph 9: Vitamin A supplementation coverage (at least one done) among children aged 6-59 months, 2003 and 2008



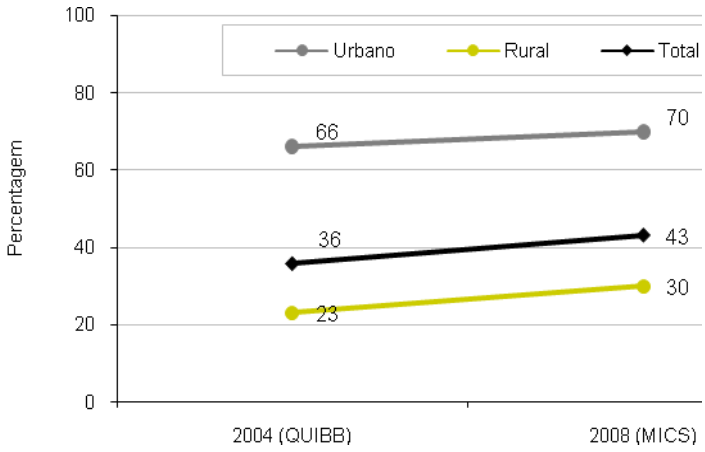
Iodine deficiency can cause mental retardation, still birth and miscarriage, and can affect learning ability. According to the MICS data, 58 per cent of households consume iodised salt; this percentage is a possible improvement on 2003, since in that year DHS data indicated that 54 per cent of households were using iodised salt. Consumption of iodised salt is higher in urban areas (69 per cent) than in rural areas (54 per cent).

The study also checked the amount of iodine present in the salt, and found that only a quarter (25 per cent) of households use salt that contains the minimum necessary amount of iodine[13]. The likelihood that the salt is not sufficiently iodised is much greater in rural areas, where only 20 per cent of households use properly iodised salt, compared with 37 per cent in the urban areas.

2.9 Access to safe drinking water and safe sanitation

The availability of safe drinking water is essential to reduce the likelihood of waterborne diseases, which are key determinants of child mortality, particularly in developing countries. Slightly more than two-fifths (43 per cent) of households have access to safe drinking water, in comparison with 36 per cent in 2004[14]. As Graph 10 shows, 30 per cent of rural households have access to safe drinking water compared with 70 per cent in the urban areas. Almost all households in Maputo City have access to clean drinking water (94 per cent), compared to less than a quarter of households in Zambézia (24 per cent), less than a third in Cabo Delgado (30 per cent) and Manica (32 per cent), and slightly more than a third in Tete (34 per cent) and Inhambane (35 per cent).

Graph 10: Households with access to safe drinking water, 2004 and 2008



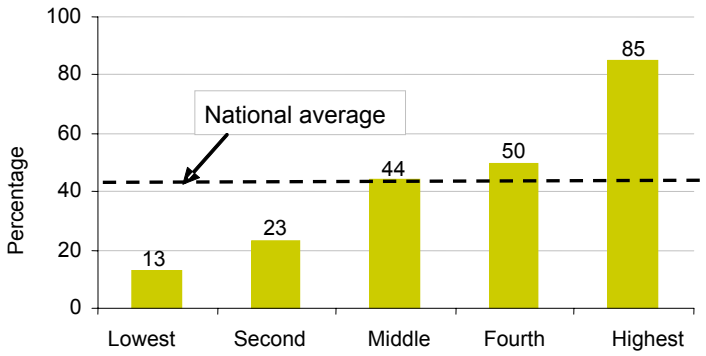
The MICS data show that in 86 per cent of households, it is the adults who regularly fetch water for domestic use, while in 9 per cent of households the task of fetching water is allocated to a child under 15 years of age, In only 6 per cent of households is the responsibility for fetching water attributed to an adult man. On average, households spend 49 minutes each time they fetch water for domestic use.

Access to clean drinking water varies significantly depending on the level of household wealth. As Graph 11 shows, 13 per cent of households in the lowest wealth quintile have access to safe drinking water, compared to 85 per cent of households in the richest quintile.

[13] Salt is considered adequately iodised when the concentration of iodine is above 15 parts per million (15 ppm).

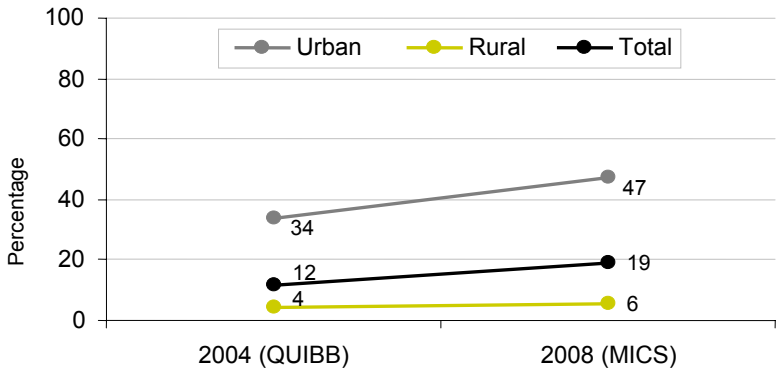
[14] Data on households with access to drinking water and safe sanitation were collected by the QUIBB survey (*Questionnaire sobre os indicadores basicos de bem estar)* carried out in 2004 by the National Statistics Institute.

Graph 11: Access to safe drinking water by wealth quintile, 2008



It is estimated that poor hygiene and lack of adequate sanitation contributes to about 90 per cent of all deaths from diarrhoeal disease in developing countries. The MICS shows that almost a fifth (19 per cent) of households in the country have access to safe sanitation, compared to 12 per cent in 2004 (QUIBB[16]). The difference between urban and rural areas is high: 47 per cent of households in urban areas have access to safe sanitation compared with only 6 per cent in rural areas, as shown in Graph 12. However improvements in terms of the 'sanitation ladder' have been observed as the percentage of people that do not have access to any means of sanitation decreased from 51 per cent in 2003 to 42 per cent in 2008.

Graph 12: Households with access to safe sanitation, 2004 and 2008

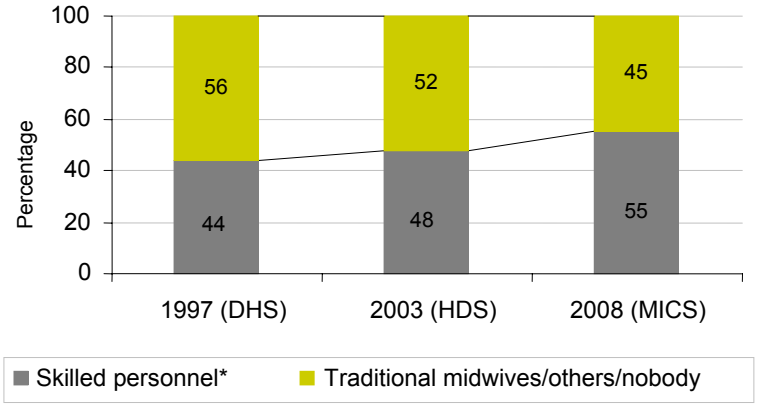


2.10 Reproductive Health

Medical assistance during pregnancy and delivery reduces the likelihood of child and maternal morbidity and mortality. The MICS data show improvements in the main reproductive health indicators. Eighty-nine per cent of women received ante-natal care provided by skilled health personnel, which is an increase on the 2003 figure (85 per cent).

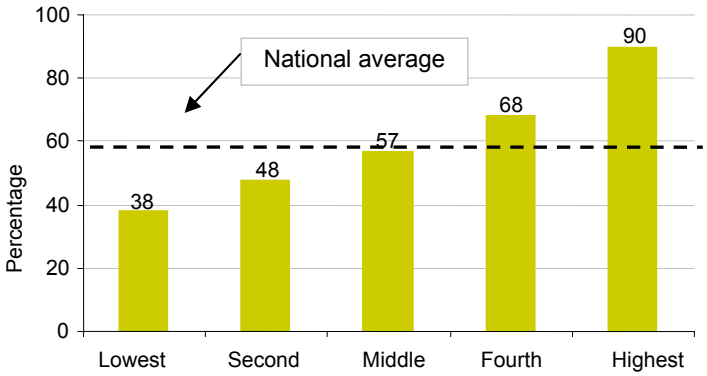
Improved national coverage results mainly from progress in the rural areas, where the percentage of pregnant women attended by skilled personnel rose from 79 per cent in 2003 to 90 per cent in 2008. Coverage in urban areas increased from 97 per cent in 2003 to 99 per cent in 2008. As Graph 13 shows, the percentage of births attended by skilled personnel has been gradually increasing over the past 10 years, rising from 44 per cent in 1997 to 48 per cent in 2003 to 55 per cent in 2008.

Graph 13: Attended deliveries, 1997, 2003 and 2008



Fifty-eight per cent of the births took place in health facilities (institutional deliveries). The percentage of institutional deliveries in rural areas was 49 per cent, a notable increase from 2003 (34 per cent) and 1997 (33 per cent). The percentage of institutional deliveries remained stable in urban areas (81 per cent). As Graph 14 shows, the probability of institutional deliveries is correlated with the level of household wealth. Thirty-eight per cent of births in the poorest quintile occurred in health facilities, compared to 90 per cent of the richest quintile.

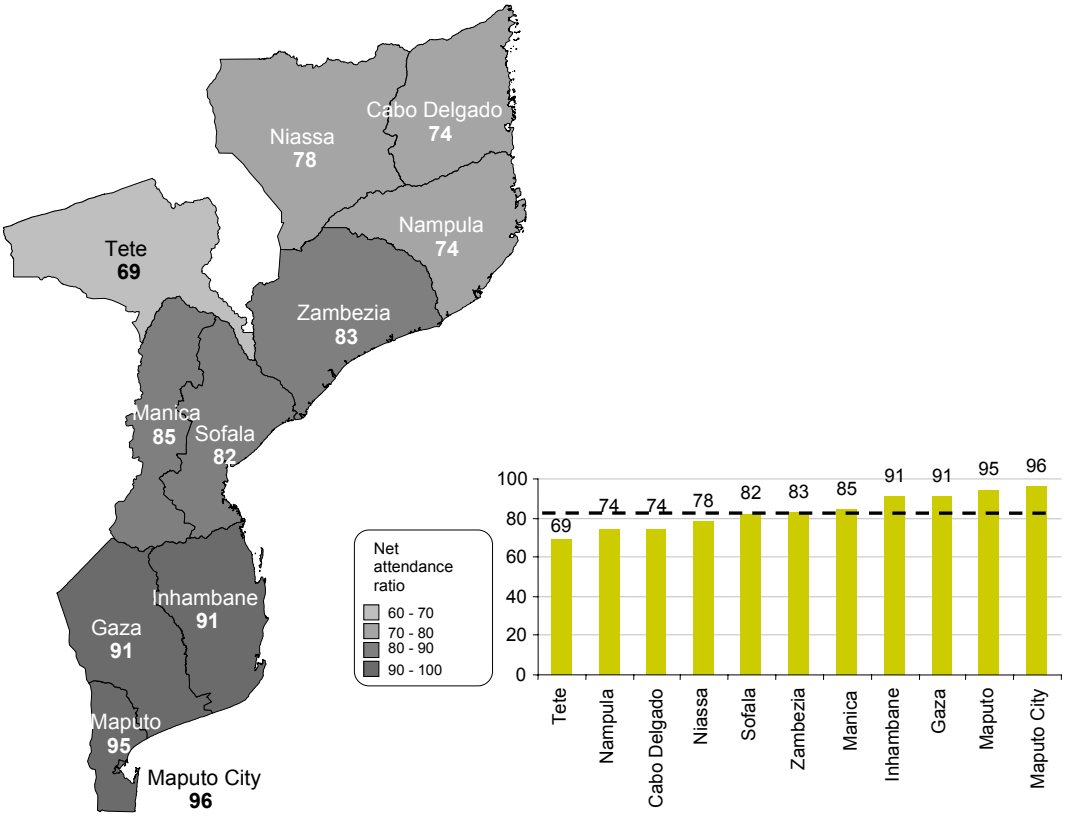
Graph 14: Institutional deliveries by wealth quintiles, 2008



2.11 Education

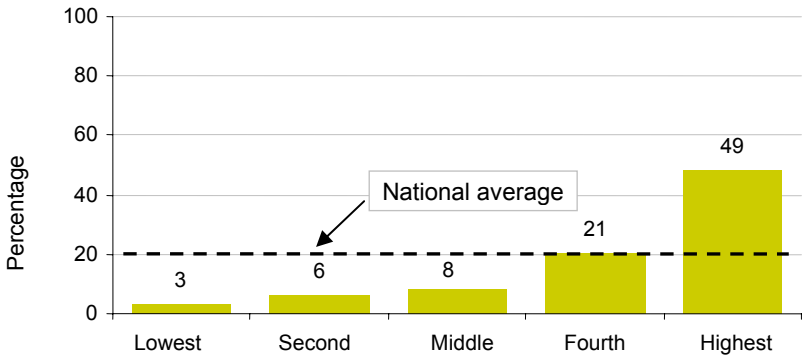
The MICS data show that 81 per cent of primary-school-age children (6-12 years) are attending school (primary net attendance ratio). The difference between gender is two percentage points, with 82 per cent for boys and 80 per cent for girls. Net attendance ratios are lower in rural areas (79 per cent) than in urban areas (89 per cent). As can be seen from Map 4, there are geographical differences in school attendance: Maputo city (96 per cent) and the provinces of Maputo (95 per cent), Gaza and Inhambane (91 per cent) show higher net attendance ratios.The lowest attendance ratios were reported in Tete (69 per cent), Nampula and Cabo Delgado (74 per cent).

Map 4: Net attendance ratio among children aged 6-12 years, by province, 2008



One in five secondary-school-age children (13-17 years) is attending this level (net secondary attendance ratio). The difference between rural areas (10 per cent) and urban areas (38 per cent) in secondary school attendance is wider than for primary education. As Graph 15 shows, the net secondary attendance ratio is strongly correlated with the level of wealth of the household where the child lives.

Graph 15: Net attendance ratio among children aged 13-17 years, by wealth quintile, 2008



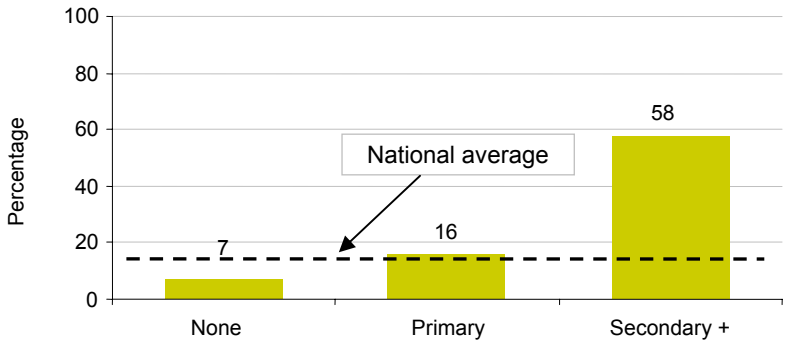
Fourty-four per cent of learners of secondary school age are attending primary school. Late entry into school, together with repetition rates, are factors contributing to the high percentage of overage learners. The MICS found that 35 per cent of children with primary school entry age were not attending school.

The non-attendance was higher in rural areas (39 per cent) than in urban areas (27 per cent), and higher among girls (38 per cent) than among boys (33 per cent)

Attendance ratio are lower among orphans. The attendance ratio among children aged between 10 and 14 whose father and mother have died is 77 per cent, lower than that of children (of the same age group) whose parents are alive and who are living with at least one parent (87 per cent). The difference between orphans and non-orphans is greater in urban areas (82 per cent against 92 per cent, respectively) than in rural areas (77 per cent against 84 per cent, respectively). Maputo City is the province with the greatest difference in attendance ratios between orphans (79 per cent) and non-orphans (98 per cent).

Only 15 per cent of learners of primary school completion age were attending the last grade[15] of primary education (net completion rate). There are substantial differences between rural areas (7 per cent) and urban areas (31 per cent). As can be seen from Graph 16, the mother's level of education plays an important role in increasing the probability of school completion. As the education of the mother increases, so does the completion rate.

Graph 16: Net primary school completion ratio by mother's educational level, 2008



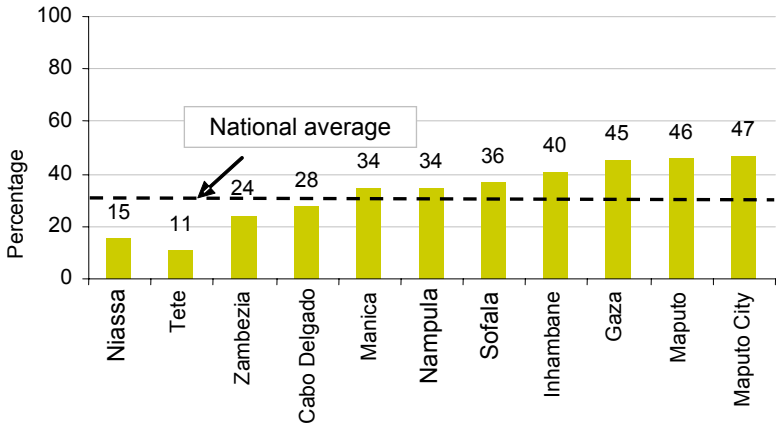
The MICS data show that 47 per cent of women aged between 15 and 24 are literate. Literacy rates are higher among women who live in urban areas (70 per cent) than those who live in rural areas (31 per cent). The literacy rate of women varies considerably among the provinces, and is higher in the southern part of the country.

2.12 Birth registration

Birth registration is a fundamental right, which gives the child a legal existence, and a direct link to a child's claim to citizenship and to the rights, benefits and obligations that accrue from that citizenship. The MICS shows that 31 per cent of children under the age of five were registered, 39 per cent in the urban areas and 28 per cent in the rural areas. As Graph 17 shows, the percentage of children whose birth was registered is higher in the southern provinces, where it varies between 40 per cent in Inhambane and 47 per cent in Maputo City. Niassa and Tete are the provinces with the lowest percentage of birth registration, at 15 and 11 per cent, respectively.

[15] This indicator should be distinguished from the gross completion ratio which includes children of any age attending the last grade of primary school.

Graph 17: Children under five, whose birth was registered, by province, 2008

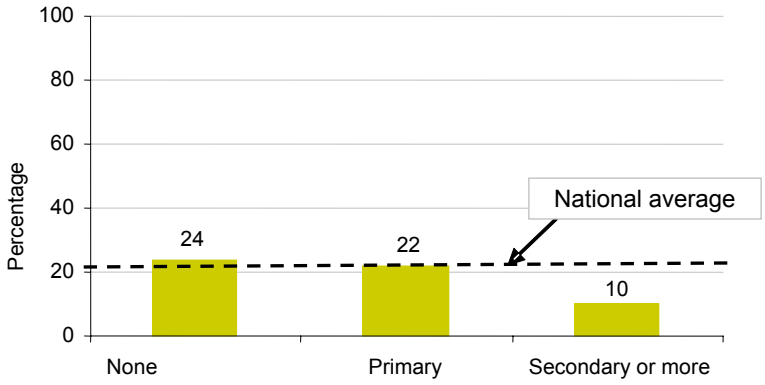


2.13 Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child says that "State Parties recognise the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

The MICS shows that 22 per cent of children aged between five and 14 are involved in child labour[16]. The percentage of children who work is higher in rural areas (25 per cent) than in urban areas (15 per cent). One in five children aged between five and 11 (21 per cent) and one in four children aged between 12 and 14 (27 per cent) are involved in child labour. The prevalence of child labour varies in relation to the mother's level of education. As Graph 18 shows, 24 per cent of children whose mothers have no schooling are involved in child labour, compared to 10 per cent of children whose mother have at least secondary education.

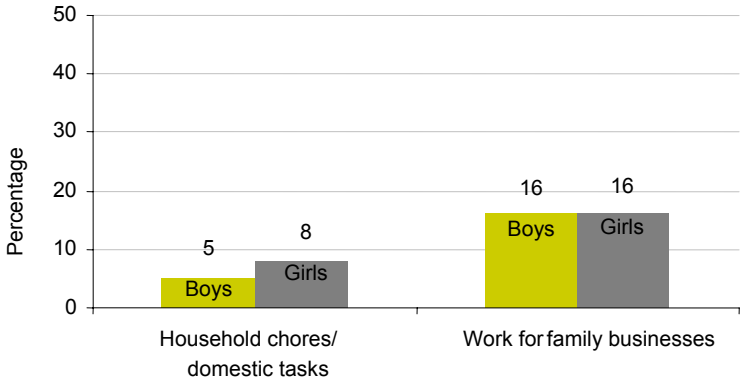
Graph 18: Prevalence of child labour by level of mother's education, 2008



The prevalence of child labour is higher among girls (24 per cent), than among boys (21 per cent). As Graph 19 shows, girls work more than boys in support of domestic tasks (8 per cent against 5 per cent, respectively). The percentage of children who work to support household businesses is the same for both sexes (16 per cent).

[16] A child is considered involved in child labour if, during the week prior to the survey, he/she was involved in: (i) at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week, if the child is between 5 and 11 years old, (ii) at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week, if the child is between 12 and 14 years old.

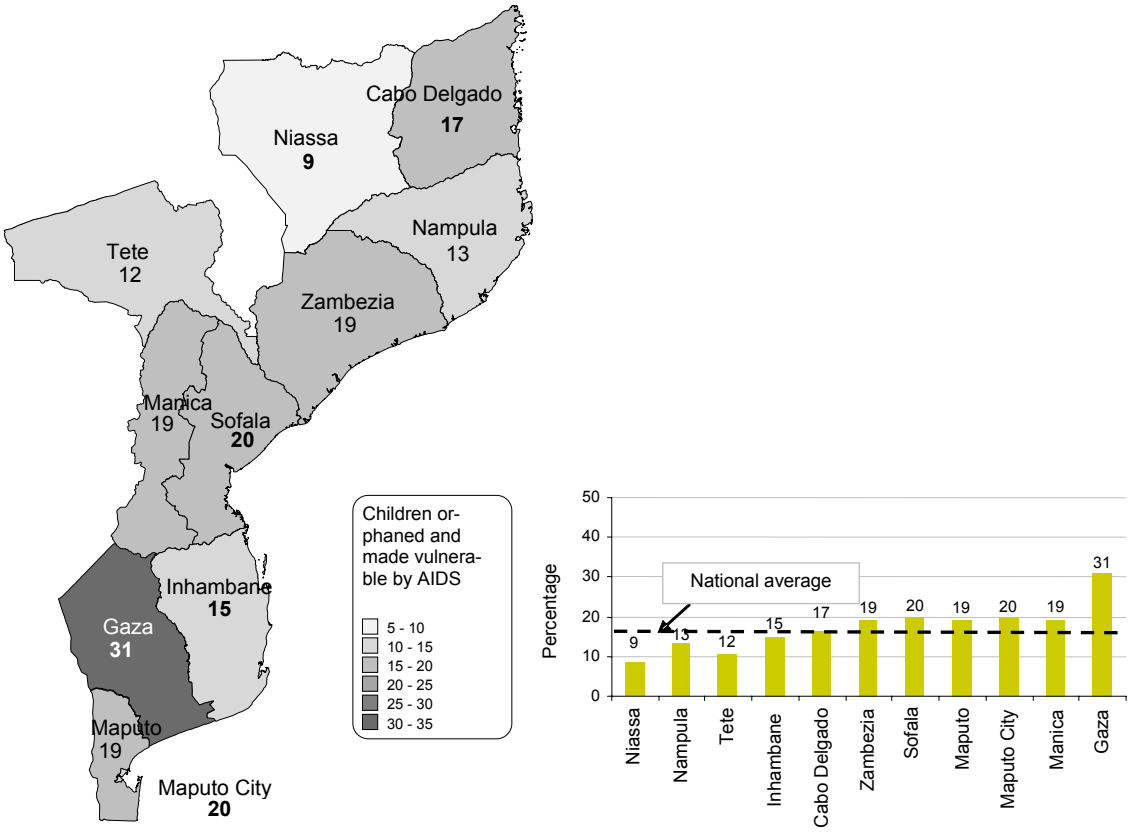
Graph 19: Child labour by sex, and by type of work, 2008



2.14 Children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS

Orphaned or vulnerable children (OVC) may be at greater risk of being neglected or exploited. The MICS shows that 12 per cent of children are orphans and 6 per cent are vulnerable due to AIDS[17]. The percentage of OVC is higher in urban areas (20 per cent) than in rural areas (16 per cent). As Map 5 shows, there are differences between the provinces. Gaza is the province with the highest percentage of OVC (31 per cent), followed by Maputo city and Sofala (20 per cent); Tete and Niassa have the lowest OVC percentages, with 12 and 9 per cent, respectively.

Map 5: Children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS, by province, 2008



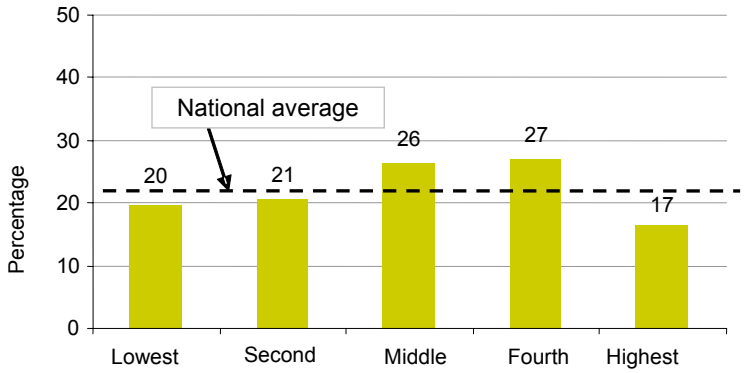
[17] The definition of OVC used specifically for MICS is more limited than the definition used in other contexts. MICS has adopted the definition developed by the UNAIDS Monitoring and Evaluation Reference Group, which considers only children orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. According to this definition, children are regarded as OVC if they have lost one of their parents, or one of their parents is chronically ill, or if an adult (18-59 years old) has died in the household (after being chronically ill) or if he/she was chronically ill during the year that preceded the survey.

The probability that a child will become an orphan or vulnerable increases with age, rising from 8 per cent among children aged zero to four, to 31 per cent among children aged 15 to 17.

The MICS data show that 22 per cent of households with OVC receive some kind of formal support[18], free of charge, to care for the child. The greatest part of the support provided was access to education (20 per cent of OVC), while 2 per cent of the OVC received material or monetary support. The number of OVC who received medical assistance was less than 1 per cent.

As Graph 17 shows, there is no clear correlation between the level of household poverty and the support received to care for a child orphaned or made vulnerable child by AIDS. Only 20 per cent of children in the poorest quintile received support, compared to 27 per cent and 17 per cent in the fourth and fifth wealth quintiles.

Graph 20: Children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS whose house received free formal support to care for the child, by wealth quintile, 2008



2.15 HIV and AIDS

The MICS shows improvements in women's knowledge[19] about HIV and AIDS, and how it is transmitted. Almost 65 per cent of women aged 15-49 know that the use of condoms is one of the ways to avoid infection by the virus. Eighty-one per cent of the women know at least one of the three main ways of preventing HIV and 13 per cent know all three of the main ways[20]. Knowledge of the three main forms of prevention is more widespread among women living in urban areas (17 per cent) than among those living in rural areas (10 per cent).

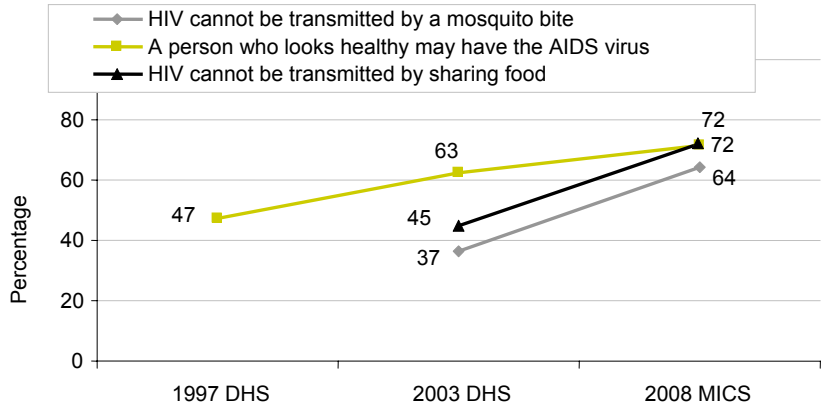
As Graph 21 shows, the percentage of women aged 15-49 years who do not accept the three main misconceptions concerning HIV and AIDS has grown in recent years. Almost three in every four women aged between 15 and 49 (72 per cent) know that HIV cannot be transmitted through sharing food, and that a person who looks healthy may be infected with the virus, while in 2003, the figures were 63 per cent and 45 per cent, respectively. Likewise the percentage of women who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by a mosquito bite rose from 37 per cent in 2003, to 64 per cent in 2008.

[18] By formal support is meant aid provided by someone working for a government programme, an organisation, a church/mosque or community.

[19] MICS collects data on HIV and AIDS through the women's questionnaire. Since MICS does not include a questionnaire for men, it does not collect data on indicators related with HIV and AIDS among men.

[20] As per the standard UNGASS indicators, the three main forms are: (i) have only one uninfected sexual partner, (ii) use condoms in all sexual intercourses, and (iii) sexual abstinence.

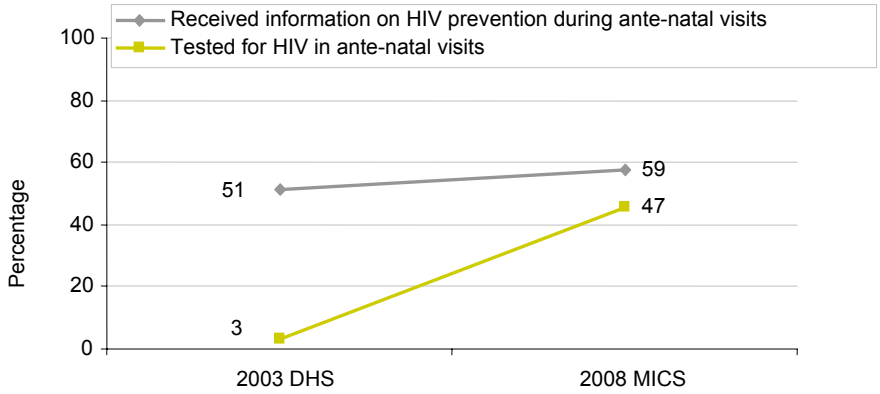
Graph 21: Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 who disagree with misconceptions about HIV and AIDS 1997, 2003 and 2008



The MICS shows that more than three out of every four women (78 per cent) know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The knowledge is higher among women in urban areas (89 per cent) than among women in rural areas (72 per cent). Seventy per cent of women are aware that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during breastfeeding, a figure which shows an increase when compared with the 2003 percentage (50 per cent).

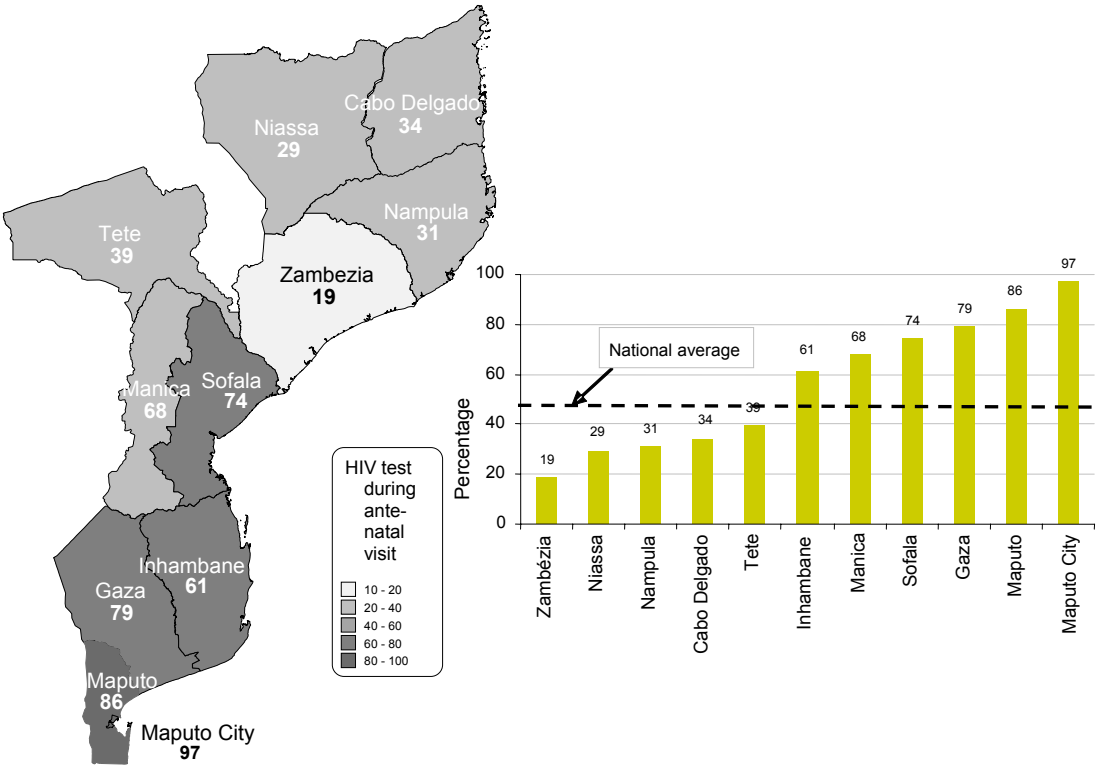
The percentage of women counselled and tested during ante-natal consultations has increased in the last five years. As Graph 22 shows, 59 per cent of women were counselled in 2008, compared with 51 per cent in 2003. The percentage of women tested during the ante-natal visits rose from 3 per cent in 2003 to 47 per cent in 2008.

Graph 22: Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49 who were tested and counselled during ante-natal consultations, 2003 and 2008



Access to counselling and HIV testing varies between the provinces. As Map 6 shows, HIV testing during ante-natal consultations is more frequent in the southern provinces than in the rest of the country. Maputo City and Maputo Province recorded the highest rates of testing and counselling (97 per cent and 86 per cent respectively) while Zambézia had the lowest provincial rate (19 per cent).

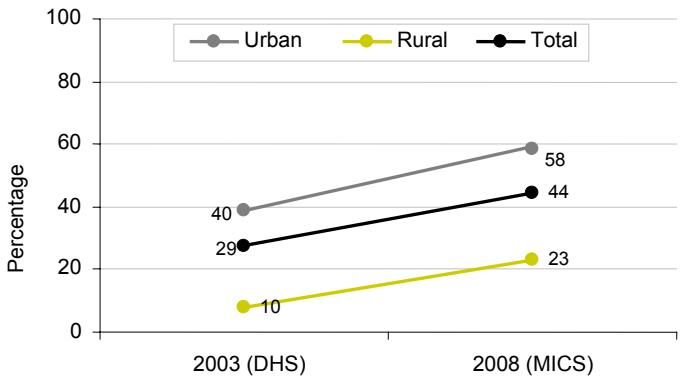
Map 6: HIV counselling and testing during ante-natal visits, by province, 2008



The MICS data show that 29 per cent of girls aged between 15 and 19 had their first sexual relationship before the age of 15. This is similar to the figure found by the DHS 2003 (28 per cent). Sexual relations among girls under 15 are more common in the rural areas (32 per cent) than in urban areas (24 per cent).

As Graph 23 shows, the percentage of women aged between 15 and 24 who used a condom in their last sexual relation with an occasional partner (regarded as high-risk sex), rose from 29 per cent in 2003 to 44 per cent in 2008. Condom use in high-risk sexual relations almost tripled in rural areas (from 10 to 23 per cent), and rose by less than two-thirds in urban areas (from 40 to 58 per cent).

Graph 23: Women aged between 15 and 24 years who used a condom in their last sexual relation with an occasional partner (high-risk sex), 2003 and 2008



3. Survey methodology

3.1 Sample

The universe defined for this survey covered all households living in private dwellings throughout the country. This excluded households living in collective dwellings (barracks, hotels, student residences, etc.), the homeless and diplomats living in embassies.

The 2008 MICS sample was obtained from preliminary data and cartography from the 2007 General Population Census. The 2008 MICS used a two-stage stratified sample design: i) selection of the primary sampling units (PSU) or enumeration areas (EA) and ii) selection of households within the sample EAs and, within these, exhaustive selection of units of analysis (women aged between 15 and 49, children under five years of age).

The MICS sample covered 715 PSUs (or EA), selected systematically with equal probabilities in each urban or rural stratum of each province. In each of the 715 PSUs, 20 households were selected, resulting in an overall sample of 14,300 households nationally, of which 6,160 are urban.

The division of the sample by each urban and rural stratum within each province is proportional to the size of the population. The unit of measurement is the number of households in each stratum within each province. The minimum number of households expected in each province was 1,200 with the exception of Nampula and Zambezia with 1,600 households each, due to the weight of these provinces in the total population of the country; and Maputo City with 1,500 households due to the greater variation in its socio-demographic characteristics.

3.2 Survey questionnaires

MICS used 3 questionnaires: 1. household questionnaire, 2. questionnaire for women aged 15 to 49 years of age, and 3. questionnaire for children under five years of age. The household questionnaire was used to gather information on all the *de jure* household members and the characteristics of the dwelling. The listing of *de jure* household members made it possible to identify the women 15-49 years of age and the children under 5 years for administration of the women and children questionnaires.

The survey questionnaires comprise the following question modules:

Household questionnaire

Household listing form

Education

Water and sanitation

Household characteristics

Security of tenure of the dwelling

Mosquito nets and spraying

Child labour

Disability

Children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS

Salt iodisation

Women's questionnaire

Women information panel

Marriage/Union and sexual behaviour

Child mortality

Tetanus toxoid

Maternal and newborn health

Contraception

Attitudes toward domestic violence

HIV and AIDS

Questionnaire on children under five

Under five child information panel

Birth registration and learning in infancy

Child development

Vitamin A

Breastfeeding

Care of illness

Malaria

Immunisation

Anthropometry

The questionnaires were developed based on a Portuguese translation of the standard MICS 3 questionnaires, developed internationally by UNICEF. The MICS quesionniares were field-tested through a pilot survey conducted in April 2008. Based on the results of the pilot survey, the questionnaires were finalised for use in the MICS Mozambique survey.

3.3 Organisation of the Field Work

Each province had two data collection teams, except for Nampula, Zambézia and Maputo City, which had three teams each. Each team consisted of:

- One controller
- Four interviewers
- One anthropometrist
- One driver

In addition to these teams, each province had a quality control team, consisting of:

- Two interviewers
- One driver

3.4 Staff training

Two regional training sessions were held involving all the staff carrying out the survey, as well as those in charge of supervision at provincial level. The first training session was held at Bilene, in Gaza province, where all the southern provinces and two of the northern provinces took part. The second was held in Chimoio city, Manica province, and involved all the central and one northern provinces. Training took place from June to August 2008, and was administered by members of the MICS Central Management. It consisted of theoretical sessions on how to conduct the interviews, simulated interviews in the classroom, and practice in the field.

3.5 Data processing

The data was processed on 20 computers, using the CSPro software. To guarantee quality control, double entry of data was used, as well as manual and automatic verification. For clearing and consistency, the Stata software was used.

The standard procedures and programmes designed by the global MICS 3 project were used, adapted to the local questionnaire. Data entry began in October 2008 and ended in April 2009. For the statistical analysis, the SPSS software was used and the model syntaxes and tabulation plan developed for this purpose.

Tables

Table HH.2.2.1: Results of the household and individual interviews

Number of households, women and children under five, by results of interviews and response rates, according to area of residence and province, Mozambique 2008

	Households in sample	Households interviewed	Response rate of households	Eligible women	Women interviewed	Response rate of women	Eligible children under five	Mothers/caretakers interviewed	Response rates of children
Total	**14269**	**13955**	**97.9**	**15081**	**14271**	**94.6**	**11821**	**11473**	**97.1**
Area of Residence									
Urban	6138	6010	98.0	7401	7007	94.7	4660	4528	97.2
Rural	8131	7945	97.8	7680	7264	94.6	7161	6945	97.0
Province									
Niassa	1198	1143	95.6	1081	1015	93.9	934	915	98.0
Cabo Delgado	1200	1191	99.2	1162	1124	96.7	943	923	97.9
Nampula	1592	1470	92.7	1325	1199	90.5	1079	1009	93.5
Zambézia	1590	1577	99.2	1376	1326	96.4	1242	1212	97.6
Tete	1200	1196	99.7	1125	1089	96.8	1072	1053	98.2
Manica	1200	1177	98.2	1250	1169	93.5	1130	1088	96.3
Sofala	1200	1200	100.0	1729	1694	98.0	1798	1791	99.6
Inhambane	1200	1165	97.1	1236	1114	90.1	896	843	94.1
Gaza	1199	1180	98.4	1404	1272	90.6	1018	966	94.9
Maputo Province	1200	1172	97.8	1389	1318	94.9	825	807	97.8
Maputo City	1490	1484	99.6	2004	1951	97.4	884	866	98.0

Table HH.2.2.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percentage distribution of the household members by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and number of children aged between 0 and 17 years, by sex, Mozambique 2008

Characteristic	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		Number	Percentage
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage		
Total	**30872**	**100.0**	**33319**	**100.0**	**64190**	**100.0**
Age						
0-4	5739	18.6	5834	17.5	11573	18.0
5-9	5320	17.2	5387	16.2	10707	16.7
10-14	4350	14.1	4428	13.3	8778	13.7
15-19	2834	9.2	2816	8.5	5650	8.8
20-24	2170	7.0	2693	8.1	4863	7.6
25-29	2104	6.8	2703	8.1	4807	7.5
30-34	1762	5.7	2085	6.3	3847	6.0
35-39	1580	5.1	1719	5.2	3300	5.1
40-44	1188	3.9	1240	3.7	2428	3.8
45-49	1054	3.4	987	3.0	2041	3.2
50-54	779	2.5	1094	3.3	1872	2.9
55-59	575	1.9	739	2.2	1313	2.0
60-64	467	1.5	554	1.7	1021	1.6
65-69	388	1.3	420	1.3	808	1.3
70+	513	1.7	593	1.8	1106	1.7
No answer/Don't know	28	.1	24	.1	52	.1
Dependency of age groups						
<15	15409	49.9	15649	47.0	31058	48.4
15-64	14512	47.0	16631	49.9	31143	48.5
65+	901	2.9	1013	3.0	1914	3.0
No answer/Don't know	28	.1	24	.1	52	.1
Age						
Children between 0 and 17	17141	55.5	17271	51.8	34413	53.6
Adults 18+/ No answer/Don't know	13730	44.5	16047	48.2	29777	46.4

Table HH.2.2.3: Household composition

Percentage distribution of households, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Weighted percentage	Weighted households	Unweighted households
Total	**100.0**	**13955**	**13955**
Area of Residence			
Urban	31.1	4339	6010
Rural	68.9	9616	7945
Province			
Niassa	6.0	831	1143
Cabo Delgado	10.8	1512	1191
Nampula	18.4	2571	1470
Zambézia	18.1	2533	1577
Tete	9.2	1281	1196
Manica	4.5	626	1177
Sofala	7.9	1109	1200
Inhambane	6.8	946	1165
Gaza	6.1	845	1180
Maputo Province	6.8	953	1172
Maputo City	5.4	750	1484
Sex of head of household			
Male	71.2	9932	9728
Female	28.7	4000	4207
No answer/Don't know	0.2	22	20
No. of members of household			
1	8.0	1111	1169
2-3	29.2	4082	3877
4-5	31.4	4377	4328
6-7	20.1	2809	2822
8-9	7.4	1034	1117
10+	3.9	542	642

Table CM.2.3.1: Child mortality

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, 12-59 months and under five mortality rates for the 5 years prior to the survey (Total). Mozambique, 2008

5 year period before the survey	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Mortality from 12 to 59 months ($_4q_1$)	Under five mortality ($_5q_0$)
0-4	37.2	55.9	93.1	50.0	138.4
5-9	46.5	72.7	119.2	60.8	172.7
10-14	50.5	85.1	135.5	88.7	212.2

Table CM.2.3.2 Child mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, 12-59 months and under five mortality rates for a period of 10 years prior to the survey, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	10 year period of analysis				
	Neonatal mortality	Post-neonatal mortality	Infant mortality ($_1q_0$)	Mortality from 12 to 59 months ($_4q_1$)	Under five mortality ($_5q_0$)
Total	**41.6**	**63.7**	**105.3**	**54.7**	**154.2**
Area of Residence					
Urban	38.5	53.9	92.5	46.6	134.7
Rural	42.8	67.5	110.2	58.0	161.8
Province					
Niassa	41.2	56.2	97.4	28.2	122.9
Cabo Delgado	51.2	80.5	131.7	55.2	179.6
Nampula	41.1	63.9	104.9	38.8	139.6
Zambézia	60.1	87.0	147.1	68.1	205.2
Tete	40.9	66.6	107.5	74.9	174.4
Manica	26.9	66.6	93.5	66.4	153.6
Sofala	29.3	46.9	76.2	58.6	130.3
Inhambane	34.6	40.5	75.1	45.2	116.9
Gaza	36.6	61.2	97.8	74.4	164.9
Maputo Province	30.7	36.7	67.3	37.7	102.5
Maputo City	26.1	40.5	66.6	44.4	108.0
Sex					
Male	44.4	64.3	108.7	54.6	157.3
Female	37.4	62.7	100.1	54.3	148.9
Education of mother					
None	42.2	64.0	106.1	52.0	152.6
Primary	41.7	66.9	108.5	59.0	161.1
Secondary +	32.0	27.4	59.3	25.6	83.5
Wealth Quintile					
Lowest	38.9	77.4	116.23	63.0	171.9
Second	49.1	66.3	115.4	60.8	169.2
Middle	45.5	73.4	118.9	57.0	169.1
Fourth	41.5	49.5	90.9	49.6	136.0
Highest	30.12	43.90	74.0	38.7	109.9

Table CH.2.4.1: Vaccination in the first year of life

Percentage of children from 12 to 23 months of age who have received specific vaccines at any time before the survey and before their first birthday, according to information provided by the vaccination card or by the mother, Mozambique 2008

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 **	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 ****	Measles ****	All *****	None	Number of children
Health card	78.1	79.2	77.3	71.2	61.8	79.1	77.4	71.3	65.8	58.8	2.7	2449
Information from mother	9.3	8.8	6.0	2.9	5.3	8.2	4.5	2.1	8.3	1.3	6.1	2449
Any	87.5	88.1	83.3	74.1	67.1	87.3	81.9	73.3	74.1	60.1	8.8	2449
Vaccination until 12 months of age	86.9	87.1	81.6	70.6	67.1	86.4	80.2	69.7	63.8	48.3	8.9	2449

*** MICS indicator 25**
**** MICS indicator 26**
***** MICS indicator 27**
****** MICS indicator 28 ; MDG indicator 15**
******* MICS indicator 31**

Table CH.2.4.2: Vaccination in first year of life by background characteristics

Percentage of children from 12 to 23 months of age who have received specific vaccines, according to information provided by the vaccination card or by the mother, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 0	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	Measles	All	None	Percentage with health card	Number of children
Total	87.5	88.1	83.3	74.1	67.1	87.3	81.9	73.3	74.1	60.1	8.8	83.8	2449
Area of Residence													
Urban	93.0	92.5	91.2	85.9	82.3	92.6	90.5	85.1	85.8	74.1	4.2	87.6	682
Rural	85.4	86.4	80.3	69.6	61.2	85.3	78.6	68.8	69.6	54.8	10.6	82.3	1767
Province													
Niassa	91.3	86.2	84.3	74.9	68.1	85.4	83.0	75.4	74.9	56.2	4.4	81.6	157
Cabo Delgado	93.2	96.4	96.5	88.2	71.7	96.8	96.7	86.9	83.8	70.5	1.1	95.3	243
Nampula	82.2	82.4	77.3	63.5	65.5	78.5	71.8	63.0	67.1	51.0	13.0	75.8	361
Zambézia	75.1	77.3	70.2	61.7	43.0	75.7	68.8	60.2	61.7	46.8	20.2	75.4	435
Tete	83.0	85.0	69.9	55.5	43.0	84.7	67.8	54.0	60.0	34.2	10.4	75.1	269
Manica	87.8	88.4	84.4	75.4	75.8	88.3	82.7	72.8	69.2	58.3	9.1	84.4	129
Sofala	93.7	94.2	90.9	81.2	75.0	94.6	91.3	81.3	82.9	72.4	4.5	89.5	313
Inhambane	98.3	96.1	92.9	90.5	88.5	98.3	95.5	91.3	86.9	79.8	1.0	95.7	159
Gaza	97.3	98.4	96.8	89.4	92.8	97.7	95.1	89.9	83.4	73.9	1.1	92.3	150
Maputo Province	90.1	89.2	89.7	87.4	86.0	89.6	89.5	87.2	87.4	81.9	8.0	89.7	148
Maputo City	97.7	96.7	96.1	89.5	95.4	96.5	92.8	86.2	93.0	81.8	2.3	89.7	86
Sex													
Male	87.7	88.0	83.7	74.4	67.7	87.4	82.8	74.5	75.1	61.0	8.3	83.7	1194
Female	87.2	88.1	83.0	73.8	66.5	87.2	81.0	72.2	73.1	59.3	9.2	83.8	1255
Education of mother													
None	85.4	84.9	79.1	66.5	58.4	84.0	77.0	65.5	66.3	53.1	11.7	79.8	747
Primary	87.6	88.9	84.1	75.8	68.8	88.3	83.0	75.6	76.4	61.4	7.9	85.1	1527
Secondary +	94.9	94.3	94.4	91.7	89.1	92.8	93.3	87.2	87.0	78.6	4.2	89.0	174
No reply/don't know	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	1
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	80.1	81.8	74.5	59.4	48.8	80.4	72.0	58.5	62.0	47.0	15.0	77.2	584
Second	83.6	84.3	77.7	67.1	56.4	83.2	75.3	66.7	66.2	50.2	11.5	80.3	543
Middle	88.6	88.1	86.1	79.1	67.3	88.7	85.6	78.3	78.1	61.8	7.2	85.7	443
Fourth	95.0	94.3	89.5	83.3	83.8	92.8	89.1	82.6	81.3	70.5	3.9	89.0	512
Highest	93.0	94.5	93.8	88.9	88.3	94.9	92.9	87.7	89.8	78.8	3.6	89.8	367

Table CH.2.5.1: Treatment of children with anti-malarial drugs

Percentage of children under five, who had fevers in the two weeks prior to the survey, and who received anti-malarial drugs, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Had a fever in the past two weeks	Number of children under five	Children with a fever in the past two weeks who were treated with:										Number of children with fevers in the past two weeks
			Fansidar/Artesunato anti-malarial drugs	Artimisinine anti-malarial drugs	Quinine anti-malarial drugs	Other anti-malarial drugs	Any adequate anti-malarial drug	Other medicines: Paracetamol	Other medicines: Aspirin	Other medicines: Others	Don't know	Any adequate anti-malarial drug within 24 hours of the onset of symptoms*	
Total	23.5	11422	33.5	1.8	2.4	1.7	36.7	42.5	4.1	17.3	2.7	22.7	2685
Area de Residence													
Urban	23.4	3246	34.7	2.4	3.7	1.5	38.4	51.4	3.3	18.0	1.0	22.8	760
Rural	23.5	8176	33.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	36.1	38.9	4.4	17.0	3.3	22.7	1925
Province													
Niassa	13.9	661	23.9	.0	.7	1.9	26.5	49.8	3.3	32.5	.0	15.5	92
Cabo Delgado	20.1	1135	42.4	7.3	2.9	.2	47.4	31.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	31.9	228
Nampula	26.7	1775	53.0	4.1	4.1	3.8	57.6	41.9	2.7	6.3	1.9	41.8	474
Zambézia	26.0	1995	11.8	.0	3.0	2.5	16.9	36.6	8.9	15.0	5.5	10.8	519
Tete	20.4	1135	30.5	1.1	.3	1.0	31.7	49.4	8.3	13.5	.0	25.8	231
Manica	17.2	585	39.1	1.1	.0	.6	39.7	60.8	.6	11.0	1.6	29.2	101
Sofala	21.2	1576	59.6	1.1	1.3	.1	60.1	25.4	1.2	6.3	.0	12.5	334
Inhambane	31.0	716	31.9	1.8	5.3	2.3	37.2	49.3	5.1	37.3	5.4	29.2	222
Gaza	33.1	738	26.1	.0	.0	.3	26.4	52.3	1.3	39.3	4.5	21.5	244
Maputo Province	21.8	655	13.0	.8	2.0	1.6	16.4	55.3	4.0	32.3	2.0	10.1	143
Maputo City	21.4	452	7.1	.2	1.6	.5	9.2	58.6	.0	33.9	.8	6.9	97
Sex													
Male	24.5	5658	33.7	2.0	2.8	1.5	37.7	42.6	3.3	17.2	2.8	24.1	1384
Female	22.6	5762	33.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	35.8	42.2	4.9	17.4	2.5	21.3	1300
Age													
0-11 months	23.5	2509	26.2	.7	1.4	1.4	28.7	43.1	4.7	22.7	3.4	19.4	588
12-23 months	29.6	2449	35.4	3.0	3.1	1.5	39.6	42.8	3.7	13.9	1.5	25.6	724
24-35 months	24.0	2207	36.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	37.7	48.3	3.7	16.6	3.8	24.7	530
36-47 months	20.8	2232	33.1	1.9	3.3	1.7	37.9	36.7	3.8	16.5	2.3	23.6	464
48-59 months	18.7	2020	37.2	1.8	2.5	2.6	41.0	39.8	5.0	17.3	2.6	18.5	378
Mother's education													
None	21.9	3724	35.5	1.4	1.8	1.5	38.0	39.2	4.8	13.8	1.6	20.9	815
Primary	25.0	6860	32.3	2.0	2.7	1.9	36.0	42.3	4.1	18.6	3.4	23.9	1712
Secondary +	19.1	826	36.6	2.0	1.2	.3	38.5	61.2	.8	21.0	.0	19.1	158
No reply/Don't know	2.4	12	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	0
Wealth quintile													
Lowest	23.6	2573	28.9	1.5	2.3	1.0	32.0	34.2	4.6	13.2	4.7	18.1	607
Second	23.0	2520	38.4	.9	2.3	2.5	41.2	34.8	3.5	11.6	3.0	25.5	581
Middle	24.2	2254	35.1	1.5	2.2	.9	37.5	43.9	6.8	16.7	1.5	23.7	546
Fourth	25.2	2270	34.7	3.8	2.7	2.7	39.7	46.5	3.0	22.0	2.5	26.4	572
Highest	21.0	1804	29.5	1.3	2.4	1.1	31.8	59.2	2.2	26.2	.9	18.9	380

Table CH.2.5.2: Availability of insecticide-treated mosquito nets

Percentage of households with children under five who possess at least one insecticide-treated mosquito net (ITN), by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of households with children under 5 with at least one mosquito net	Percentage of households with children under 5 with at least one insecticide–treated mosquito net (ITN)*	Number of households with children under five
Total	65.1	30.7	7685
Area de Residence			
Urban	71.8	31.7	2304
Rural	62.3	30.2	5381
Province			
Niassa	71.2	25.2	468
Cabo Delgado	88.6	43.4	790
Nampula	68.4	40.6	1329
Zambézia	62.5	28.9	1370
Tete	37.1	20.0	789
Manica	56.8	20.8	372
Sofala	69.8	39.3	841
Inhambane	80.4	33.3	450
Gaza	61.4	27.6	455
Maputo Province	52.5	11.4	491
Maputo City	66.3	19.5	330
Education of the head of the household			
None	54.8	24.3	1538
Primary	65.4	30.7	5038
Secondary +	79.0	39.9	1028
No reply/Don't know	71.2	29.0	81
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	54.8	27.1	1681
Second	62.6	30.4	1680
Middle	68.0	34.5	1556
Fourth	69.6	30.6	1455
Highest	73.4	31.2	1313

*** MICS Indicator 36**

Table CH.2.5.3: Children sleeping under mosquito nets

Percentage of children under five who slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net the night before the interview, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Slept under mosquito net *	Slept under an insecticide-treated mosquito net **	Slept under an untreated net	Slept under a net, but does not know whether it was treated	Does not know if slept under a mosquito net	Did not sleep under a mosquito net	Number of children under five
Total	42.1	22.8	17.3	2.0	1.0	56.9	11422
Area de Residence							
Urban	48.3	25.5	20.2	2.7	1.2	50.4	3246
Rural	39.7	21.8	16.1	1.7	.9	59.4	8176
Province							
Niassa	43.0	17.0	23.8	2.2	.3	56.6	661
Cabo Delgado	66.7	33.0	32.6	1.1	1.9	31.5	1135
Nampula	47.3	33.5	11.8	2.0	.6	52.1	1775
Zambézia	43.7	22.6	18.0	3.1	1.2	55.1	1995
Tete	22.6	14.5	8.0	.1	.8	76.6	1135
Manica	32.6	14.9	16.8	1.0	.5	66.8	585
Sofala	50.2	29.7	19.3	1.2	.3	49.5	1576
Inhambane	43.5	22.1	18.3	3.1	1.8	54.7	716
Gaza	17.2	9.9	6.0	1.3	2.3	80.4	738
Maputo Province	29.5	8.5	16.5	4.5	1.1	69.4	655
Maputo City	41.9	15.5	22.3	4.1	.7	57.4	452
Sex							
Male	41.8	22.4	17.3	2.2	.8	57.4	5658
Female	42.4	23.3	17.3	1.9	1.2	56.4	5762
Age							
0-11 months	49.1	32.6	14.6	1.9	.8	50.0	2509
12-23 months	43.5	20.9	20.8	1.7	.7	55.9	2449
24-35 months	41.9	21.0	18.5	2.4	1.5	56.6	2207
36-47 months	40.3	20.8	17.0	2.5	.8	59.0	2232
48-59 months	34.2	17.3	15.2	1.6	1.2	64.6	2020
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	36.1	20.3	13.9	1.9	.6	63.4	2573
Second	41.1	22.1	17.6	1.3	.8	58.1	2520
Middle	46.2	26.3	17.8	2.2	1.0	52.7	2254
Fourth	41.5	21.9	18.2	1.3	1.4	57.1	2270
Highest	48.0	24.3	19.8	3.9	1.3	50.7	1804

*** MICS indicator 38**
**** MICS indicator 37; MDG indicator 22**

Table CH.2.5.4: Oral rehydration treatment

Percentage of children under five with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treated with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children	Fluid of ORS packet	Recommended home-made mixture	Pre-packed ORS (acquired at a chemist)	No treatment	Rate of ORT use*	Number of children
Total	17.6	11422	37.9	18.8	15.1	46.1	53.9	2008
Area de Residence								
Urban	18.4	3246	39.1	21.3	18.3	43.7	56.3	598
Rural	17.2	8176	37.4	17.8	13.7	47.1	52.9	1410
Province								
Niassa	12.8	661	54.3	7.0	33.0	33.0	67.0	84
Cabo Delgado	18.3	1135	33.4	15.4	3.9	56.1	43.9	208
Nampula	22.9	1775	39.2	13.4	13.8	54.6	45.4	407
Zambézia	16.5	1995	24.5	17.4	13.8	52.9	47.1	330
Tete	18.0	1135	40.3	19.6	1.9	43.8	56.2	204
Manica	16.0	585	40.3	20.1	11.8	37.9	62.1	93
Sofala	15.8	1576	52.6	43.8	39.0	24.5	75.5	248
Inhambane	15.6	716	30.1	19.2	12.2	46.5	53.5	112
Gaza	19.4	738	47.9	5.2	4.9	45.2	54.8	143
Maputo Province	15.7	655	29.8	13.2	18.0	51.4	48.6	103
Maputo City	17.0	452	29.6	24.8	18.6	38.1	61.9	77
Sex								
Male	17.3	5658	38.3	19.6	14.8	44.8	55.2	981
Female	17.8	5762	37.5	18.1	15.3	47.3	52.7	1027
Age								
< 6 months	11.6	1217	27.2	7.3	4.5	66.6	33.4	141
6-11 months	32.0	1292	38.7	13.6	9.4	49.1	50.9	414
12-23 months	28.6	2449	43.1	19.4	14.0	41.9	58.1	700
24-35 months	17.5	2207	36.5	19.8	20.2	42.3	57.7	385
36-47 months	9.7	2232	32.3	25.7	18.2	47.5	52.5	217
48-59 months	7.5	2020	33.3	29.1	28.2	45.4	54.6	152
Mother's education								
None	17.2	3724	37.3	18.4	14.8	47.3	52.7	639
Primary	17.8	6860	37.7	18.9	14.6	46.3	53.7	1224
Secondary +	17.4	826	41.6	20.8	20.3	39.1	60.9	144
No reply/Don't know	18.1	12	86.9	.0	.0	13.1	86.9	2
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	18.2	2573	32.3	16.2	12.7	52.1	47.9	469
Second	16.8	2520	36.5	20.0	13.7	48.2	51.8	423
Middle	19.4	2254	38.7	19.8	15.3	45.2	54.8	438
Fourth	17.0	2270	44.1	19.4	15.6	41.2	58.8	385
Highest	16.3	1804	39.4	19.2	19.9	41.0	59.0	293

*** MICS Indicator 33**

Table CH.2.5.5: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under five with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children under five	Children with diarrhoea who				Home management of diarrhoea*	Received ORT or fluids and an increase in food**	Number of children under five with diarrhoea
			drank more	drank the same or less	ate a little less, the same, or more	ate much less or nothing at all			
Total	17.6	11422	23.4	74.8	75.3	22.8	19.6	46.9	2008
Area de Residence									
Urban	18.4	3246	27.4	71.0	79.1	19.9	24.0	51.1	598
Rural	17.2	8176	21.7	76.5	73.6	24.1	17.7	45.1	1410
Province									
Niassa	12.8	661	2.4	88.8	78.1	15.5	2.4	58.8	84
Cabo Delgado	18.3	1135	26.7	72.4	74.8	24.2	21.1	35.4	208
Nampula	22.9	1775	3.9	91.7	53.6	41.8	3.1	27.2	407
Zambézia	16.5	1995	16.4	82.8	71.8	27.2	10.6	37.9	330
Tete	18.0	1135	13.0	87.0	87.2	12.8	12.7	52.7	204
Manica	16.0	585	14.6	85.1	83.6	16.1	14.3	54.1	93
Sofala	15.8	1576	59.6	39.3	93.8	5.4	58.8	77.2	248
Inhambane	15.6	716	32.7	65.4	77.6	20.2	25.4	51.6	112
Gaza	19.4	738	35.8	64.2	78.4	21.6	24.8	51.3	143
Maputo Province	15.7	655	35.2	64.8	84.6	13.1	25.3	53.5	103
Maputo City	17.0	452	39.7	59.6	80.3	19.0	32.7	62.3	77
Sex									
Male	17.3	5658	23.1	75.1	71.1	26.4	19.8	45.7	981
Female	17.8	5762	23.7	74.5	79.3	19.4	19.4	48.1	1027
Age									
0-11 months	22.1	2509	17.3	81.7	66.4	31.1	11.8	36.1	555
12-23 months	28.6	2449	23.5	74.6	76.9	21.8	20.1	50.6	700
24-35 months	17.5	2207	24.2	73.0	77.8	19.9	21.4	52.3	385
36-47 months	9.7	2232	27.5	71.2	83.9	15.0	25.4	51.1	217
48-59 months	7.5	2020	37.1	60.5	81.6	16.0	32.9	49.8	152
Mother's education									
None	17.2	3724	23.9	73.6	77.9	20.4	21.0	47.6	639
Primary	17.8	6860	22.7	75.9	73.8	24.2	18.4	45.3	1224
Secondary +	17.4	826	27.0	70.6	77.5	21.2	23.9	57.8	144
No reply/Don't know	18.1	12	.0	100.0	.0	100.0	.0	.0	2
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	18.2	2573	17.8	79.4	74.6	22.5	15.1	41.4	469
Second	16.8	2520	21.2	77.8	74.0	25.0	20.1	45.3	423
Middle	19.4	2254	20.4	78.3	76.8	20.6	17.3	47.4	438
Fourth	17.0	2270	29.7	68.7	71.0	28.3	22.1	48.9	385
Highest	16.3	1804	31.6	66.0	81.5	16.3	26.3	54.7	293

*** MICS indicator 34**
**** MICS indicator 35**

Table CH.2.5.6: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, by consumption of liquids during the episode, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Had diarrhoea in he past two weeks	Number of children under five	Did not drink anything	Drank much less	Drank less	Drank the same amount	Drank more	Don't know	Home management of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or liquids and increase in food**	Number of children
Total	17.6	11422	6	11.2	25.3	32.4	23.4	1.2	23.4	60.4	2008
Area de Residence											
Urban	18.4	3246	5.7	10.3	21.5	33.4	27.4	1.5	27.4	63.2	598
Rural	17.2	8176	6.1	11.5	26.9	31.9	21.7	1.1	21.7	59.3	1410
Province											
Niassa	12.8	661	6.2	3.8	65.4	13.4	2.4	4.6	2.4	67.9	84
Cabo Delgado	18.3	1135	0.8	4.5	20.1	46.9	26.7	1	26.7	54.1	208
Nampula	22.9	1775	17.4	26.1	29.2	19	3.9	3.8	3.9	47.4	407
Zambezia	16.5	1995	8.9	13.3	25.2	35.4	16.4	0.8	16.4	53.5	330
Tete	18	1135	1.5	16	18.7	50.8	13	0	13	60.5	204
Manica	16	585	1.5	10	47	26.6	14.6	0	14.6	64.2	93
Sofala	15.8	1576	0.6	1.8	11.7	25.3	59.6	0.2	59.6	80.7	248
Inhambane	15.6	716	0.3	3.8	27.1	34.2	32.7	0	32.7	65.1	112
Gaza	19.4	738	2.5	2.1	20.7	38.9	35.8	0	35.8	65.8	143
Maputo Province	15.7	655	1.9	1.8	18.5	42.5	35.2	0	35.2	64.6	103
Maputo City	17	452	1.9	8.5	25	24.3	39.7	0.7	39.7	76.2	77
Sex											
Male	17.3	5658	7.6	12.8	24.7	30	23.1	0.9	23.1	61.4	981
Female	17.8	5762	4.4	9.6	25.9	34.6	23.7	1.5	23.7	59.5	1027
Age											
0-11 months	22.1	2509	8.2	12.2	27.3	34	17.3	0.5	17.3	52.3	555
12-23 months	28.6	2450	3.9	11.5	27.1	32.2	23.5	1.5	23.5	65.3	700
24-35 months	17.5	2206	7	10.9	22.8	32.3	24.2	2	24.2	65	385
36-47 months	9.7	2232	5.4	11.7	22.2	31.9	27.5	0.7	27.5	57.2	217
48-59 months	7.5	2020	5.8	6	20.6	28	37.1	1.5	37.1	60.7	152
Mother's education											
None	17.2	3724	6.2	10.9	27	29.5	23.9	2.1	23.9	59.9	639
Primary	17.8	6860	6.2	11.5	25.2	33	22.7	0.7	22.7	59.6	1224
Secondary +	17.4	826	3.5	8.1	19	40	27	2.4	27	69.6	144
No reply/Don't know	18.1	12	13.1	86.9	0	0	0	0	0	86.9	2
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	18.2	2573	6.8	12.3	26.3	34.1	17.8	1.4	17.8	53.4	469
Second	16.8	2520	8.4	11.5	27.1	30.8	21.2	0.9	21.2	57.8	423
Middle	19.4	2254	6.3	13.4	26.5	32.2	20.4	1	20.4	59	438
Fourth	17	2270	5.4	9.2	24.3	29.8	29.7	1.5	29.7	67	385
Highest	16.3	1804	1.6	8.1	20.7	35.6	31.6	1.5	31.6	68.9	293

*** MICS indicator 34**
**** MICS indicator 35**

Table CH.2.5.7: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children under five who had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey, by pattern of feeding during the diarrhoea, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Had diarrhoea in the last two weeks	Number of children under five	Did not eat anything	Ate much less	Ate less	Ate the same amount	Ate more	Don't know	Home management of diarrhoea *	Number of children
Total	17.6	11422	6.6	16.2	36.2	33.1	6	1.3	6	2008
Area de Residence										
Urban	18.4	3246	5.3	14.5	37.1	35	7	0.8	7	598
Rural	17.2	8176	7.2	16.9	35.9	32.2	5.6	1.5	5.6	1410
Province										
Niassa	12.8	661	3.9	11.6	63.5	13.6	1	2.3	1	84
Cabo Delgado	18.3	1135	5.3	18.8	29.8	39.5	5.5	1	5.5	208
Nampula	22.9	1775	15.7	26.1	26.4	25.7	1.5	4	1.5	407
Zambezia	16.5	1995	6.3	20.8	36.9	30.6	4.3	1	4.3	330
Tete	18	1135	1.5	11.3	42.8	38.1	6.3	0	6.3	204
Manica	16	585	3.5	12.6	47.1	27	9.5	0	9.5	93
Sofala	15.8	1576	1.8	3.6	19.9	56.2	17.6	0	17.6	248
Inhambane	15.6	716	9	11.2	56.9	15.7	5	0	5	112
Gaza	19.4	738	6	15.6	36.9	37.8	3.7	0	3.7	143
Maputo Province	15.7	655	3.7	9.3	52.8	27.8	3.9	0.8	3.9	103
Maputo City	17	452	1.2	17.8	41.3	29.2	9.7	0.7	9.7	77
Sex										
Male	17.3	5658	9.7	16.8	33.2	31.5	6.4	1.6	6.4	981
Female	17.8	5762	3.7	15.7	39.1	34.5	5.6	0.9	5.6	1027
Age										
0-11 months	22.1	2509	14.7	16.5	31.6	29.6	5.2	1.8	5.2	555
12-23 months	28.6	2450	4	17.8	40.4	29.8	6.7	0.8	6.7	700
24-35 months	17.5	2206	4.3	15.6	37.4	35.4	5	1.6	5	385
36-47 months	9.7	2232	2.4	12.6	36.1	41	6.8	0.5	6.8	217
48-59 months	7.5	2020	1.3	14.7	30.9	43.3	7.3	1.5	7.3	152
Mother's education										
None	17.2	3724	5.3	15.1	36.7	34.7	6.5	1.3	6.5	639
Primary	17.8	6860	7.4	16.8	36.3	31.8	5.7	1.2	5.7	1224
Secondary +	17.4	826	6	15.2	33.8	37.1	6.6	1.4	6.6	144
No reply/Don't know	18.1	12	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	2
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	18.2	2573	6.7	15.8	39.4	30.9	4.3	1.6	4.3	469
Second	16.8	2520	8.7	16.3	32.5	33.8	7.7	0.9	7.7	423
Middle	19.4	2254	5.3	15.4	34.1	37.7	5	2.3	5	438
Fourth	17	2270	8.7	19.7	36.8	28.2	6.1	0.1	6.1	385
Highest	16.3	1804	2.9	13.4	39	34.8	7.7	1.1	7.7	293

*** MICS indicator 34**
**** MICS indicator 35**

Table CH.2.5.8: Care seeking for suspected pneumonia

Percentage of children under five with suspected pneumonia in the two weeks prior to the survey, taken to a health provider, by type of provider, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Had acute respiratory infection	Number of children under five	Central Hospital	Provincial/General Hospital	Rural Hospital	Health Centre/Post	Mobile brigades	Other public	Private Hospital	Private clinic	Doctor	Nurse	Pharmacy	Other private	Informal market	Church	Friends/relatives	Traditional healer	Other source	Any adequate provider*	Number of children
Total	4.7	11422	3.0	3.3	4.5	53.3	.2	.6	.0	.6	.0	.1	.9	.3	.8	.2	3.8	2.8	2.4	65.4	538
Area de Residence																					
Urban	5.5	3246	8.8	9.7	8.0	39.6	.0	.0	.0	1.8	.0	.3	2.0	.0	.0	.5	5.2	3.4	2.0	66.1	180
Rural	4.4	8176	.0	.2	2.8	60.2	.4	.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.3	.5	1.1	.0	3.1	2.5	2.6	65.0	358
Province																					
Niassa	1.7	661	.0	9.0	3.0	56.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.9	68.6	11
Cabo Delgado	6.4	1135	.0	.0	6.3	71.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.8	4.9	1.5	78.2	72
Nampula	7.1	1775	6.6	6.9	7.5	51.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	2.6	2.3	1.9	70.8	126
Zambézia	1.9	1995	7.1	.0	3.2	51.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.5	1.7	.0	61.8	37
Tete	2.7	1135	.0	.0	4.0	41.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	5.4	.0	3.7	.0	.9	2.9	2.3	45.0	30
Manica	2.7	585	.0	3.0	4.4	67.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	74.4	16
Sofala	3.4	1576	2.2	.0	2.7	55.1	.0	.0	.0	.4	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.7	4.8	8.7	.0	59.4	53
Inhambane	8.0	716	.0	1.0	3.3	62.8	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.4	3.3	4.2	.0	7.5	4.1	9.8	70.3	57
Gaza	10.0	738	.0	.0	2.9	46.5	1.8	4.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	.0	.0	.0	3.7	.0	.0	55.7	74
Maputo Province	5.4	655	6.6	11.9	4.6	44.6	.0	.0	.0	7.1	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	6.4	.0	4.0	70.8	35
Maputo City	5.8	452	5.7	12.0	.0	25.2	.0	.0	.0	1.7	.0	1.9	4.0	.0	.0	.0	4.6	.0	4.9	46.5	26
Sex																					
Male	5.6	5658	2.9	4.5	1.6	55.5	.2	1.1	.0	.5	.0	.2	.9	.0	.6	.0	3.9	1.7	1.6	66.3	318
Female	3.8	5762	3.0	1.6	8.8	50.3	.3	.0	.0	.7	.0	.0	.8	.9	1.0	.4	3.8	4.2	3.5	64.0	220
Age																					
0-11 months	4.6	2509	2.9	2.3	4.8	61.3	.6	.0	.0	.9	.0	.0	.5	1.1	.5	.8	3.9	.9	1.5	74.0	115
12-23 months	4.7	2449	2.7	2.1	5.5	53.9	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.0	.0	.0	4.1	1.2	4.4	63.7	115
24-35 months	5.2	2207	2.8	1.0	3.1	53.4	.0	.0	.0	1.2	.0	.0	.1	.0	3.0	.0	3.1	3.4	3.8	60.4	115
36-47 months	5.0	2232	2.1	9.4	4.6	52.9	.0	.0	.0	.6	.0	.0	.5	.0	.0	.0	3.8	3.0	1.2	69.7	111
48-59 months	4.1	2020	4.7	1.6	4.7	41.8	.8	4.1	.0	.0	.0	.6	2.4	.8	.0	.0	4.4	6.3	.4	56.7	82
Mother's education																					
None	4.2	3724	.4	.8	5.1	52.1	.4	2.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.6	.4	1.1	.0	3.8	2.7	.3	61.5	155
Primary	4.7	6860	3.1	4.5	2.8	55.2	.2	.0	.0	.0	.0	.2	1.1	.4	.7	.3	4.4	3.1	3.8	65.6	325
Secondary +	6.8	826	5.8	3.9	13.0	47.6	.0	.0	.0	5.6	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.8	1.4	.0	73.3	56
No reply/Don't know	16.3	12	100.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	100.0	2
Wealth quintile																					
Lowest	2.9	2573	.0	.0	1.4	55.3	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.5	.0	4.3	3.3	.0	56.7	76
Second	5.3	2520	.0	.0	1.7	64.7	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.4	.4	.0	1.8	3.7	3.8	68.2	133
Middle	4.2	2254	.0	.5	8.6	58.3	.0	3.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	1.1	.0	.0	.0	4.3	2.3	1.6	70.9	95
Fourth	5.4	2270	4.0	1.4	8.1	45.5	.5	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	2.0	.0	1.9	.0	5.2	2.7	3.5	59.1	124
Highest	6.1	1804	10.0	14.4	2.8	42.7	.0	.0	.0	2.9	.0	.5	1.0	.0	.0	.8	4.0	1.7	1.7	70.1	110

*** MICS indicator 23**

Table NU.2.6.1: Child malnourishment

Percentage of children under five who are severely or moderately malnourished, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Weight for age: (insufficient weight)		Height for age: (chronic malnutrition)		Weight for height: (acute malnutrition)			Number of children
	% Below -2 DP	% Below -3 DP*	% Below -2 DP	% Below -3 DP**	% Below -2 DP	% Below -3 DP***	% Above +2 SD	
Total	17.5	4.3	43.7	17.5	4.2	1.4	3.7	10412
Area de Residence								
Urban	12.9	2.9	34.8	12.9	3.0	1.0	4.6	3003
Rural	19.4	4.9	47.2	19.3	4.7	1.6	3.4	7409
Province								
Niassa	18.1	3.0	45.2	18.5	5.4	1.2	7.3	573
Cabo Delgado	22.5	5.0	55.8	21.7	3.6	.9	2.6	1072
Nampula	25.8	8.5	50.9	29.4	8.9	3.8	4.5	1495
Zambézia	20.6	5.1	45.7	18.0	4.9	1.4	3.2	1786
Tete	18.5	4.4	48.0	19.3	2.6	.9	1.6	1032
Manica	19.2	3.8	48.3	15.7	3.7	1.1	2.6	506
Sofala	15.5	3.8	40.5	13.8	3.2	.8	2.2	1543
Inhambane	11.8	2.3	34.5	12.9	3.8	2.0	4.2	670
Gaza	6.8	1.6	34.1	8.8	1.4	.2	3.4	700
Maputo Province	7.4	1.3	28.0	8.3	2.3	.7	9.2	611
Maputo City	6.7	1.3	25.1	6.6	1.9	.4	5.4	425
Sex								
Male	19.9	4.9	46.9	20.2	4.9	1.4	4.1	5141
Female	15.2	3.7	40.5	14.8	3.6	1.4	3.3	5269
Age								
< 6 months	12.5	4.6	20.9	8.8	7.7	3.1	6.9	1103
6-11 months	22.1	8.0	32.2	11.7	6.8	1.4	3.3	1216
12-23 months	20.9	5.1	48.2	18.8	5.6	1.8	2.1	2251
24-35 months	19.0	5.0	53.8	22.6	3.1	1.0	4.2	2023
36-47 months	14.9	2.7	49.8	20.4	1.9	.9	4.2	2003
48-59 months	14.6	1.7	41.4	15.9	2.5	1.0	3.1	1817
Mother's education								
None	20.4	5.9	48.7	21.2	5.2	1.8	3.3	3325
Primary	17.2	4.0	43.2	16.9	4.0	1.3	3.8	6309
Secondary +	7.4	.6	25.1	6.1	2.1	.4	4.6	766
No reply/Don't know	27.9	4.4	70.8	22.4	.0	.0	.0	12
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	22.9	6.3	51.0	21.8	5.7	2.0	2.8	2258
Second	23.1	5.9	52.3	23.6	4.7	1.2	2.8	2305
Middle	19.5	5.2	46.5	19.2	4.9	1.7	4.0	2054
Fourth	12.5	2.2	37.7	12.7	3.3	1.3	4.2	2111
Highest	6.6	1.2	25.9	7.1	1.8	.7	5.3	1684

*** MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4**
**** MICS indicator 7**
***** MICS indicator 8**

Table NU.2.6.2: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of live births in the 2 years prior to the survey who weighed less than 2500 grams at birth, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of live births weighing less than 2500 grams *	Percentage of live births weighed at birth **	Number of live births
Total	15.2	58.3	5363
Area de Residence			
Urban	14.8	82.9	1540
Rural	15.3	48.4	3823
Province			
Niassa	15.0	69.2	325
Cabo Delgado	15.1	47.1	540
Nampula	16.5	64.6	937
Zambézia	15.6	38.7	950
Tete	13.4	36.2	548
Manica	14.2	58.6	269
Sofala	13.8	68.8	648
Inhambane	15.3	56.6	323
Gaza	17.5	65.8	337
Maputo Province	14.8	95.0	289
Maputo City	14.8	98.2	197
Mother's education			
None	15.4	41.9	1669
Primary	15.2	62.3	3198
Secondary +	14.3	91.9	452
No reply/Don't know	15.4	52.1	45
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	16.0	39.3	1237
Second	14.8	46.9	1181
Middle	15.2	55.0	1083
Fourth	15.8	69.7	1050
Highest	13.6	93.7	812

*** MICS Indicator 9**
**** MICS Indicator 10**

Table NU.2.7.1: Breastfeeding

Percentage distribution of children under 2 years old, by breastfeeding condition, children's age and other selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
	Exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Receiving mother's milk and solid food **	Number of children	Breastfed***	Number of children	Breastfed***	Number of children
Total	48.4	779	36.8	1217	83.6	859	91.1	903	54.0	649
Area de Residence										
Urban	41.7	248	34.1	375	83.7	237	85.6	267	36.7	190
Rural	51.5	531	38.0	841	83.6	622	93.4	636	61.1	459
Province										
Niassa	78.5	33	53.0	58	97.4	58	96.9	55	72.3	33
Cabo Delgado	24.8	77	18.2	126	87.9	107	95.9	79	58.1	59
Nampula	52.4	145	39.5	237	77.8	155	93.5	132	69.9	92
Zambézia	58.8	122	46.8	192	79.5	152	83.7	168	38.9	106
Tete	21.6	77	14.1	118	94.7	76	99.7	84	76.7	81
Manica	48.5	38	34.0	66	86.9	28	94.1	48	49.2	40
Sofala	53.8	107	43.2	155	86.5	118	89.4	126	51.9	80
Inhambane	52.9	41	41.8	62	63.9	41	97.7	59	60.8	58
Gaza	54.3	59	44.9	76	84.9	52	90.7	64	34.2	37
Maputo Province	48.3	43	37.4	70	82.7	37	85.5	55	30.3	43
Maputo City	45.9	37	32.5	56	77.4	36	77.0	32	13.0	21
Sex										
Male	49.2	423	37.9	649	83.7	448	90.5	426	51.7	320
Female	47.4	356	35.6	568	83.5	411	91.7	477	56.1	330
Mother's education										
None	47.3	234	35.0	375	85.8	269	92.2	251	70.0	198
Primary	50.7	450	38.8	707	82.2	525	92.8	579	49.5	407
Secondary +	40.0	95	31.7	135	86.2	65	74.2	72	22.9	43
No reply/Don't know	.	0	.	0	.	0	100.0	1	.	0
Wealth quintile										
Lowest	50.4	181	37.5	278	83.3	216	92.7	217	61.6	141
Second	51.8	153	40.9	248	85.0	194	94.7	186	63.6	147
Middle	47.9	150	31.3	253	82.9	185	91.6	153	59.1	121
Fourth	49.4	164	42.2	240	83.3	152	94.2	199	54.4	143
Highest	40.9	131	31.2	198	83.5	112	79.6	148	21.1	97

*** MICS indicator 15**
**** MICS indicator 17**
***** MICS indicator 16**

Table 2.7.2: Start of breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged between 15 and 49, with a live birth in the 2 years prior to the survey, who breast-fed their children within an hour or a day after the birth, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of children who were breast-fed:		Number of women who had a live birth in the two years prior to the survey
	In the first hour	In the first day	
Total	63.1	88.0	5363
Area de Residence			
Urban	59.8	85.1	1540
Rural	64.4	89.2	3823
Province			
Niassa	76.0	95.7	325
Cabo Delgado	38.8	80.0	540
Nampula	65.5	88.6	937
Zambézia	65.7	85.2	950
Tete	68.0	90.7	548
Manica	61.7	90.2	269
Sofala	93.0	95.8	648
Inhambane	35.5	87.2	323
Gaza	42.7	86.5	337
Maputo Province	60.9	83.2	289
Maputo City	57.6	83.8	197
Months since the last birth			
< 6 months	63.5	87.7	1310
6-11 months	62.6	89.3	1385
12-23 months	63.4	87.9	2657
Mother's education			
None	69.8	90.3	1669
Primary	59.8	87.4	3198
Secondary +	60.5	83.3	452
No reply/Don't know	74.1	96.3	45
Wealth quintile			
Lowest	68.6	88.8	1237
Second	66.3	90.2	1181
Middle	63.7	87.4	1083
Fourth	55.1	88.2	1050
Highest	59.5	84.5	812

Table NU.2.8.1: Children who received vitamin A supplementation

Percentage distribution of children aged 6 to 59 months who received a high dose vitamin A supplements during the 6 months prior to the survey, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Children who:			Total	
	Received vitamin A in the last 6 months*	Did not receive vitamin A in the last 6 months	Not certain if or when received vitamin A	Total	Number of children
Total	71.5	27.8	.7	100.0	10193
Area de Residence					
Urban	77.8	21.4	.8	100.0	2868
Rural	69.0	30.3	.7	100.0	7325
Province					
Niassa	73.0	25.8	1.2	100.0	603
Cabo Delgado	72.7	26.2	1.1	100.0	1008
Nampula	67.6	31.3	1.1	100.0	1536
Zambézia	62.3	37.2	.4	100.0	1803
Tete	61.0	39.0	.0	100.0	1013
Manica	84.9	15.0	.1	100.0	519
Sofala	81.3	18.4	.3	100.0	1421
Inhambane	79.5	19.8	.6	100.0	654
Gaza	70.5	28.3	1.1	100.0	656
Maputo Province	77.5	20.8	1.7	100.0	585
Maputo City	76.2	23.2	.6	100.0	396
Sex					
Male	72.5	26.9	.6	100.0	5003
Female	70.4	28.8	.8	100.0	5188
Age					
6-11 months	74.7	25.1	.2	100.0	1291
12-23 months	80.2	19.6	.2	100.0	2446
24-35 months	73.9	25.1	1.0	100.0	2207
36-47 months	64.5	34.5	1.0	100.0	2230
48-59 months	63.8	35.2	1.0	100.0	2019
Mother's education					
None	64.0	35.1	.9	100.0	3345
Primary	74.1	25.3	.6	100.0	6145
Secondary +	84.5	14.7	.8	100.0	691
No reply/Don't know	71.9	28.1	.0	100.0	12
Wealth quintile					
Lowest	61.7	37.7	.6	100.0	2296
Second	69.7	29.2	1.0	100.0	2269
Middle	73.7	25.9	.3	100.0	2000
Fourth	74.7	24.5	.8	100.0	2025
Highest	81.0	18.2	.8	100.0	1603

*** MICS indicator 42**

Table NU.2.8.2: Consumption of iodised salt

Percentage of households consuming adequately iodised salt, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Households where the salt was tested	Number of households interviewed	Percentage of households with tested salt				Total	Number of households where salt was tested or that had no salt
			Households without salt	Not iodised	0 < 15 PPM	15+ PPM*		
Total	92.6	13955	5.7	36.0	33.3	25.1	100.0	13699
Area de Residence								
Urban	94.0	4339	4.3	26.3	32.5	36.9	100.0	4263
Rural	91.9	9616	6.3	40.3	33.6	19.7	100.0	9436
Province								
Niassa	86.7	831	11.5	14.3	29.0	45.2	100.0	814
Cabo Delgado	90.7	1512	7.9	62.0	21.8	8.3	100.0	1488
Nampula	88.8	2571	6.7	63.8	24.8	4.7	100.0	2447
Zambézia	95.6	2533	4.0	54.5	32.2	9.2	100.0	2524
Tete	92.6	1281	6.7	26.0	49.0	18.3	100.0	1272
Manica	92.5	626	7.0	11.7	51.9	29.4	100.0	623
Sofala	97.8	1109	2.0	17.3	45.7	35.0	100.0	1107
Inhambane	92.6	946	4.8	6.8	52.5	35.9	100.0	920
Gaza	92.3	845	6.2	2.4	20.8	70.6	100.0	831
Maputo Province	94.3	953	3.8	19.0	29.1	48.1	100.0	934
Maputo City	96.0	750	2.8	13.1	26.5	57.6	100.0	741
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	91.3	2866	7.4	47.6	33.4	11.6	100.0	2826
Second	91.5	3028	6.6	46.0	32.4	15.1	100.0	2964
Middle	91.7	2978	6.4	38.0	35.6	19.9	100.0	2919
Fourth	93.1	2627	5.0	25.6	34.9	34.5	100.0	2573
Highest	96.0	2456	2.5	18.7	29.5	49.4	100.0	2416

***MICS indicator 41**

Table EN.2.9.1: Use of improved water sources

Percentage distribution of household population by main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Main source of drinking water											Total	Improved sources of drinking water	Number of household members
	Improved sources						Non-improved sources							
	Within the house	Outside the house/yard	Public tap/standpipe	In neighbour's house	From protected well or borehole with hand pump	Bottled/mineral water	With no hand pump	Unprotected well	Rain water	Water from river, lake	Other			
Total	**2.1**	**5.6**	**9.2**	**6.2**	**19.8**	**0.1**	**4.5**	**36.1**	**0.2**	**16.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**43.0**	**64222**
Area de residence														
Urban	6.2	16.7	19.7	17.8	9.3	0.2	6.6	20.2	0.3	2.8	0.1	100.0	69.9	20961
Rural	0.1	0.3	4.1	0.5	25.0	0.0	3.5	43.8	0.2	22.4	0.2	100.0	29.9	43260
Province														
Niassa	1.1	0.4	5.3	1.8	35.4	0.0	4.7	27.4	0.0	23.7	0.1	100.0	44.1	3752
Cabo Delgado	0.5	1.4	5.1	3.0	19.9	0.0	6.4	47.3	0.1	16.2	0.1	100.0	29.9	6475
Nampula	2.1	3.9	7.6	5.3	24.3	0.0	2.8	41.4	0.0	12.6	0.2	100.0	43.1	11532
Zambezia	0.3	0.9	5.1	2.7	14.7	0.0	2.0	49.5	0.1	24.8	0.0	100.0	23.6	10720
Tete	0.0	0.5	8.6	1.6	23.4	0.0	2.2	35.7	0.1	27.8	0.2	100.0	34.2	5636
Manica	0.8	1.4	5.4	1.8	22.7	0.0	5.0	36.8	0.0	25.4	0.7	100.0	32.1	2960
Sofala	2.7	7.3	14.0	8.1	15.9	0.0	1.5	38.5	0.0	12.0	0.0	100.0	48.0	6738
Inhambane	0.6	3.4	6.0	3.9	20.9	0.0	8.9	49.2	2.4	4.5	0.0	100.0	34.9	4222
Gaza	1.3	6.4	16.2	5.1	31.7	0.0	8.0	17.5	0.3	11.8	1.7	100.0	60.7	4260
Maputo Province	4.1	21.9	12.0	19.8	9.7	0.2	12.3	10.3	0.0	9.5	0.2	100.0	67.7	4298
Maputo City	14.5	29.1	24.4	24.2	1.0	1.2	3.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	94.3	3629
Level of education														
None	0.5	2.0	6.0	2.9	22.4	0.0	4.0	39.5	0.1	22.4	0.1	100.0	33.8	14460
Primary	1.1	4.1	9.3	5.4	20.0	0.0	4.5	39.2	0.3	15.9	0.2	100.0	40.0	40620
Secondary +	9.6	19.3	13.8	15.2	14.6	0.5	4.9	15.6	0.0	6.0	0.4	100.0	73.1	8452
No reply/Don't know	1.4	5.9	9.1	7.1	17.6	0.0	6.4	38.2	0.7	12.1	1.5	100.0	41.1	690
Wealth quintile														
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	0.0	58.8	0.0	28.6	0.0	100.0	12.6	12862
Second	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	22.3	0.0	1.4	51.5	0.0	24.3	0.1	100.0	22.8	12826
Middle	0.0	0.0	9.4	1.0	34.0	0.0	6.9	33.3	0.1	15.0	0.2	100.0	44.4	12845
Fourth	0.4	2.4	17.5	6.7	22.8	0.0	8.3	30.2	0.5	10.8	0.4	100.0	49.9	12843
Highest	9.9	25.8	18.4	23.1	7.5	0.4	5.8	6.8	0.5	1.3	0.4	100.0	85.1	12846

*** MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30**

Table EN.2.9.2: Person collecting water

Percentage distribution of households in accordance with the person collecting drinking water for the household, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008.

Selected characteristics	Person who fetches water for the household					Total	Number of households
	Adult woman	Adult man	Girl (less than 15 years old)	Boy (less than 15 years old)	Don't know		
Total	**85.8**	**6.3**	**6.6**	**1.4**	**0.0**	**100.0**	**12571**
Area of residence							
Urban	79.7	9.8	8.1	2.5	0.0	100.0	3210
Rural	87.9	5.1	6.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	9361
Province							
Niassa	89.5	7.2	2.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	782
Cabo Delgado	90.8	5.0	4.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	1446
Nampula	79.1	7.2	10.9	2.9	0.0	100.0	2393
Zambézia	86.6	4.8	7.7	1.0	0.0	100.0	2464
Tete	93.4	3.2	3.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1267
Manica	89.6	6.2	3.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	582
Sofala	90.4	4.7	4.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	958
Inhambane	88.3	6.5	4.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	844
Gaza	81.3	5.3	10.8	2.6	0.0	100.0	776
Maputo Province	73.9	14.8	8.1	3.2	0.0	100.0	659
Maputo City	77.8	14.7	6.2	1.3	0.0	100.0	399
Level of education							
None	86.6	4.5	7.5	1.5	0.0	100.0	3278
Primary	86.9	5.6	6.3	1.2	0.0	100.0	7945
Secondary +	76.9	15.7	5.4	1.9	0.0	100.0	1229
No reply/Don't know	80.6	7.4	11.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	119
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	90.1	2.8	6.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	2831
Second	89.4	4.3	5.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	2971
Middle	86.8	6.3	5.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	2906
Fourth	82.0	7.6	7.9	2.6	0.0	100.0	2430
Highest	74.3	15.1	8.4	2.2	0.0	100.0	1432

Table EN.2.9.3: Time taken to reach the source, draw water and return

Percentage distribution of households by time taken to go to and come back from drinking water source and the average time, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Time taken to go to and come back from drinking water source						Total	Average time for a return trip to the drinking water source	Number of households
	Water on the premises	Less than 15 minutes	Between 15 and 30 minutes	Between 30 minutes and an hour	An hour or more	Don't know			
Total	**9.2**	**19.4**	**19.1**	**25.1**	**26.4**	**0.8**	**100.0**	**48.7**	**13955**
Area of residence									
Urban	24.8	28.2	15.3	15.6	15.7	0.4	100.0	37.1	4339
Rural	2.2	15.5	20.8	29.4	31.1	1.0	100.0	52.7	9616
Province									
Niassa	5.2	34.2	31.1	24.8	4.4	0.1	100.0	21.9	831
Cabo Delgado	3.8	16.9	17.6	26.4	35.3	0.0	100.0	70.6	1512
Nampula	5.2	11.7	18.6	27.1	37.4	0.0	100.0	52.0	2571
Zambézia	2.5	18.0	23.7	32.0	20.6	3.3	100.0	36.0	2533
Tete	0.5	19.7	30.0	34.7	15.1	0.0	100.0	32.4	1281
Manica	6.8	18.6	17.7	27.9	29.0	0.0	100.0	54.0	626
Sofala	13.4	18.2	16.6	19.5	32.3	0.0	100.0	55.0	1109
Inhambane	10.5	18.9	11.5	22.2	36.1	0.8	100.0	65.0	946
Gaza	8.0	7.6	11.3	19.4	52.3	1.4	100.0	96.4	845
Maputo Province	29.9	33.8	11.5	14.5	9.2	1.1	100.0	28.2	953
Maputo City	45.1	37.5	9.2	5.6	2.6	0.0	100.0	15.3	750
Level of education									
None	3.5	15.9	19.4	30.3	29.5	1.2	100.0	52.4	3428
Primary	6.9	19.0	20.1	25.3	28.0	0.7	100.0	49.5	8588
Secondary +	30.7	28.2	13.8	14.2	12.7	0.4	100.0	34.6	1802
No reply/Don't know	12.8	21.4	21.5	24.7	18.5	1.1	100.0	37.0	137
Wealth quintile									
Lowest	0.7	13.8	20.2	30.4	33.9	1.1	100.0	52.3	2866
Second	1.2	14.3	21.9	31.5	29.9	1.2	100.0	52.9	3028
Middle	1.7	18.6	22.6	28.2	28.3	0.6	100.0	48.4	2978
Fourth	7.1	22.2	17.4	23.2	29.2	0.8	100.0	52.7	2627
Highest	40.4	30.5	11.9	9.3	7.6	0.3	100.0	27.1	2456

Table EN.2.9.4: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percentage distribution of household population by type of sanitation used by the household and percentage of household population using sanitation services to dispose of excrement, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Type of sanitation service used by the household									Total	Percentage of population that uses sanitation services to dispose of excrement *	Number of household members
	Improved sanitation services				Non-improved sanitation services							
	Flush toilet	Non-flush toilet	Improved latrine	Improved traditional latrine	Non-improved latrine	beach	bush / field	Other	No information			
Total	**2.4**	**2.5**	**6.8**	**7.6**	**38.3**	**1.5**	**40.3**	**0.0**	**0.6**	**100.0**	**19.3**	**64222**
Area of residence												
Urban	7.0	7.3	17.9	14.9	37.9	2.6	11.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	47.1	20961
Rural	0.2	0.2	1.4	4.0	38.5	0.9	54.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	5.8	43260
Province												
Niassa	0.6	0.1	4.5	10.3	62.6	0.1	21.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	15.4	3752
Cabo Delgado	0.1	0.4	2.6	2.6	64.7	4.3	25.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.6	6475
Nampula	2.2	1.1	4.7	7.3	38.3	5.6	40.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.2	11532
Zambézia	0.2	0.2	3.0	4.1	18.1	0.1	71.6	0.0	2.6	100.0	7.6	10720
Tete	0.1	0.0	2.3	0.9	38.5	0.0	58.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.4	5636
Manica	0.2	1.5	7.3	5.3	33.9	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	14.2	2960
Sofala	3.7	5.4	7.3	5.6	23.6	0.0	54.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	22.0	6738
Inhambane	1.2	0.3	5.3	8.7	55.9	0.2	28.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	15.5	4222
Gaza	1.3	1.9	11.9	8.7	56.2	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.8	4260
Maputo Province	5.4	6.9	10.5	24.5	38.1	0.0	14.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	47.3	4298
Maputo City	17.3	17.8	31.4	18.3	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	84.6	3629
Level of education												
None	0.4	0.4	2.4	3.9	35.7	1.6	55.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	7.0	14460
Primary	0.9	1.8	5.9	7.9	39.8	1.6	41.5	0.0	0.7	100.0	16.4	40620
Secondary +	13.3	9.6	18.1	12.5	35.2	0.8	10.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	53.2	8452
No reply/Don't know	1.7	1.6	13.6	10.9	41.6	1.4	29.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	27.7	690
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2	1.0	91.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.0	12862
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	38.6	1.4	58.8	0.0	1.1	100.0	0.1	12826
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.8	7.0	60.8	0.8	29.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	7.7	12845
Fourth	0.0	0.0	6.1	10.9	59.9	2.2	20.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	17.0	12843
Highest	11.9	12.6	27.1	20.0	25.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	71.5	12846

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

Table RH.2.10.1: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding , the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care Mozambique 2008

	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional midwife	Community health worker	Family member / friend	Other / DK	Nobody	Total	Any skilled personnel*	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
Total	1.7	49.2	38.2	.4	.1	1.1	1.7	7.7	100.0	89.1	5362
Area of residence											
Urban	4.0	64.2	28.3	.6	.0	.1	1.8	1.0	100.0	96.5	1538
Rural	.7	43.2	42.2	.4	.1	1.5	1.6	10.4	100.0	86.1	3823
Province											
Niassa	.7	36.1	56.4	.0	.0	2.6	1.2	2.9	100.0	93.3	325
Cabo Delgado	.9	17.6	77.4	.2	.3	.7	.8	2.2	100.0	95.9	540
Nampula	.9	45.8	41.9	.5	.0	.3	4.2	6.4	100.0	88.6	937
Zambézia	.7	29.3	44.3	1.9	.0	2.7	1.6	19.5	100.0	74.2	949
Tete	1.2	37.1	43.2	.0	.0	2.6	2.0	13.9	100.0	81.5	548
Manica	.0	70.1	18.7	.0	.8	.1	1.6	8.6	100.0	88.9	269
Sofala	.4	59.2	33.1	.0	.0	.1	.7	6.3	100.0	92.8	648
Inhambane	3.2	78.2	16.6	.0	.1	.4	.6	.8	100.0	98.1	323
Gaza	1.7	83.1	14.4	.0	.0	.0	.5	.3	100.0	99.2	337
Maputo Province	6.9	85.3	6.6	.0	.0	.0	.4	.8	100.0	98.8	289
Maputo City	11.0	83.7	5.1	.0	.0	.0	.3	.0	100.0	99.7	197
Age											
15-19	1.4	51.2	39.4	.2	.0	.9	.8	6.1	100.0	92.0	813
20-24	2.2	50.8	37.7	.9	.1	.8	1.0	6.5	100.0	90.8	1462
25-29	1.8	51.0	35.2	.5	.1	.5	2.5	8.4	100.0	88.0	1316
30-34	1.1	45.9	41.9	.1	.1	1.1	1.4	8.4	100.0	88.9	884
35-39	1.4	44.9	39.7	.2	.0	2.3	2.7	8.7	100.0	86.1	616
40-44	2.1	47.6	34.8	.7	.0	3.3	1.5	10.0	100.0	84.5	191
45-49	.0	44.7	36.9	.0	1.8	1.5	2.6	12.5	100.0	81.6	80
Level of education											
None	.7	44.4	37.9	.5	.2	2.2	2.1	12.0	100.0	83.0	1667
Primary	1.7	49.3	39.9	.5	.0	.7	1.4	6.5	100.0	90.9	3198
Secondary +	5.0	65.3	27.1	.0	.0	.0	2.0	.7	100.0	97.3	452
No reply/Don't know	.0	58.3	38.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	45
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	.3	38.4	43.4	.4	.0	1.4	1.6	14.6	100.0	82.0	1237
Second	.7	38.7	45.1	.5	.2	1.8	1.4	11.6	100.0	84.6	1181
Middle	.6	43.6	44.7	.9	.2	1.3	2.5	6.2	100.0	88.9	1083
Fourth	2.0	62.2	31.3	.2	.0	.6	1.3	2.5	100.0	95.4	1048
Highest	6.2	71.6	20.4	.3	.0	.0	1.4	.1	100.0	98.2	812

Table RH.2.10.2: Antenatal Care

Percentage of pregnant women aged between 15 and 49 who received ante-natal care, who gave birth in the two years prior to the survey, and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific ante-natal care as part of the care provided, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of pregnant women who received ante-natal care at least once*	Percentage of women who:				Number of women who had at least one live birth in the two years prior to the interview
		Provided a blood sample	Whose blood pressure was measured	Provided a urine sample	Were weighed	
Total	92.4	61.7	61.5	36.7	87.3	5,362
Area of residence						
Urban	99.0	85.0	79.1	53.2	95.7	1,538
Rural	89.7	52.3	54.4	30.0	83.9	3,823
Province						
Niassa	97.1	54.8	44.9	37.9	88.2	325
Cabo Delgado	97.8	56.2	63.9	24.5	95.3	540
Nampula	93.6	46.7	55.7	48.0	85.8	937
Zambézia	80.8	39.1	45.4	30.0	74.6	949
Tete	86.1	59.2	49.3	47.1	75.8	548
Manica	91.4	76.2	59.5	32.3	89.3	269
Sofala	93.7	85.6	77.2	36.4	91.1	648
Inhambane	99.2	68.3	75.2	25.5	96.7	323
Gaza	99.7	76.6	72.0	21.1	98.6	337
Maputo Province	99.2	91.6	84.9	32.2	96.9	289
Maputo City	100.0	96.9	96.8	75.8	99.1	197
Age						
15-19	93.9	63.7	62.6	38.6	88.9	813
20-24	93.5	64.2	63.9	39.1	89.9	1,462
25-29	91.6	62.7	59.6	35.0	86.3	1,316
30-34	91.8	59.1	63.4	33.7	88.5	884
35-39	91.5	57.2	57.5	35.4	81.5	616
40-44	90.0	58.3	58.5	41.4	83.9	191
45-49	87.5	52.5	51.9	30.7	75.2	80
Level of education						
None	88.0	53.2	53.1	32.7	81.4	1,667
Primary	93.6	62.9	63.0	36.3	89.0	3,198
Secondary +	99.3	86.3	83.2	53.9	96.0	452
No reply/Don't know	96.3	41.8	49.0	35.7	93.1	45
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	85.6	45.1	47.3	29.6	78.7	1,237
Second	88.4	51.5	55.0	32.8	83.2	1,181
Middle	93.8	59.8	57.9	35.7	86.8	1,083
Fourth	97.5	74.8	72.5	37.9	94.2	1,048
Highest	99.9	87.5	83.0	52.6	97.8	812

*** MICS indicator 44**

Table RH.2.10.3: Assistance during delivery

Percentage distribution of women aged between 15 and 49 with at least one live birth in the previous two years by type of personnel assisting at delivery, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Staff who attended the delivery								Total	Other qualified staff*	Institutional deliveries **	Number of women who had at least one live birth in the two years prior to the interview
	Doctor	Nurse	Midwife	Traditional midwife	Community health worker	Relative / friend	Other/ don't know	Nobody				
Total	2.0	12.0	41.2	8.4	.3	31.2	2.6	2.3	100.0	55.3	58.0	5362
Area of residence												
Urban	5.2	19.4	54.1	4.3	.2	12.3	3.0	1.5	100.0	78.7	80.7	1538
Rural	.8	9.1	36.1	10.1	.3	38.7	2.4	2.6	100.0	45.9	48.9	3823
Province												
Niassa	.0	4.4	62.1	3.2	.3	26.7	2.4	.9	100.0	66.5	74.8	325
Cabo Delgado	1.0	2.3	42.6	10.5	.1	39.4	.9	3.3	100.0	45.8	45.5	540
Nampula	.4	15.3	46.4	6.0	.0	25.7	4.9	1.3	100.0	62.1	60.8	937
Zambézia	1.0	4.2	32.9	22.1	.0	35.4	2.3	2.1	100.0	38.1	40.0	949
Tete	.6	3.1	29.0	8.5	.3	52.8	2.2	3.7	100.0	32.6	49.5	548
Manica	.4	14.2	38.6	3.8	.0	36.9	3.8	2.4	100.0	53.2	56.5	269
Sofala	1.7	8.4	54.4	1.1	.2	31.3	1.2	1.7	100.0	64.5	64.9	648
Inhambane	3.8	17.9	38.2	6.7	1.7	28.6	1.3	1.9	100.0	59.9	61.6	323
Gaza	3.5	26.4	35.8	9.1	.6	17.6	3.1	3.9	100.0	65.7	68.1	337
Maputo Province	6.9	39.6	30.4	1.2	.8	13.8	4.0	3.2	100.0	76.9	75.4	289
Maputo City	16.0	32.4	43.1	.0	.0	5.6	1.3	1.6	100.0	91.5	93.1	197
Age												
15-19	2.6	17.3	45.2	6.6	.2	25.7	2.0	.6	100.0	65.0	66.6	813
20-24	2.1	13.6	44.3	8.6	.4	28.4	1.4	1.1	100.0	60.1	61.7	1462
25-29	2.1	10.9	38.8	8.7	.2	32.3	4.2	2.9	100.0	51.8	54.8	1316
30-34	2.0	9.2	40.3	8.4	.1	35.0	1.8	3.1	100.0	51.6	56.5	884
35-39	1.3	9.7	40.2	8.2	.6	32.7	4.0	3.2	100.0	51.3	53.9	616
40-44	2.0	10.2	31.2	13.4	.0	35.5	2.0	5.8	100.0	43.4	47.7	191
45-49	.6	1.4	24.7	11.9	.0	54.2	2.6	4.7	100.0	26.6	30.5	80
Level of education												
None	.5	7.0	33.5	8.1	.3	44.8	3.0	2.8	100.0	41.0	44.0	1667
Primary	1.8	13.3	42.9	9.5	.3	27.8	2.2	2.3	100.0	58.1	60.7	3198
Secondary +	9.6	21.7	57.8	.9	.0	5.6	4.0	.5	100.0	89.0	91.3	452
No reply/Don't know	.0	7.2	41.5	24.1	.0	23.2	1.7	2.4	100.0	48.7	51.1	45
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	.5	8.4	27.2	11.4	.2	46.5	2.1	3.6	100.0	36.1	38.4	1237
Second	.6	5.1	39.3	9.8	.1	40.6	2.2	2.2	100.0	45.1	48.3	1181
Middle	.8	8.3	43.8	10.2	.2	31.5	3.3	1.8	100.0	52.9	57.3	1083
Fourth	1.8	16.3	48.1	6.9	.6	21.7	2.3	2.4	100.0	66.2	68.2	1048
Highest	8.4	26.9	53.0	1.5	.3	5.8	3.2	.8	100.0	88.4	89.8	812

*** Indicator no 4 of MICS; Indicator no 17 of the Millennium Development Goals**
**** Indicator no 5 of MICS**

Table ED.2.11.1: Net attendance ratlo among children 6-12 years of age

Percentage of of primary school age children attending school, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Attendance rate	Number of children	Attendance rate	Number of children	Attendance rate	Number of children
Total	82.3	6478	80.2	6686	81.3	13164
Area of Residence						
Urban	89.3	1950	88.4	2114	88.8	4064
Rural	79.3	4532	76.5	4578	77.9	9110
Province						
Niassa	78.6	418	78.3	400	78.4	818
Cabo Delgado	74.7	585	73.8	629	74.2	1215
Nampula	74.2	1225	73.1	1355	73.7	2581
Zambézia	84.7	1172	81.2	1120	83.0	2293
Tete	70.4	571	67.1	568	68.8	1139
Manica	87.0	300	83.0	326	84.9	626
Sofala	87.0	668	77.3	649	82.2	1317
Inhambane	89.6	410	92.8	460	91.3	870
Gaza	89.1	426	92.8	435	90.9	861
Maputo Province	95.5	408	93.8	434	94.6	842
Maputo City	96.8	297	95.1	315	95.9	612
Age at the start of the school year						
6	73.1	998	68.2	1059	70.6	2058
7	76.7	1079	76.7	1133	76.7	2212
8	82.8	920	82.9	933	82.8	1853
9	84.1	1014	81.0	1092	82.5	2106
10	90.2	806	86.9	796	88.6	1602
11	86.0	951	84.6	974	85.3	1925
12	87.1	713	85.9	705	86.5	1417
Mother's education						
None	75.1	2464	71.2	2427	73.2	4890
Primary	85.5	3608	84.2	3828	84.8	7436
Secondary +	98.0	394	96.4	419	97.2	813
No reply/Don't know	94.5	16	77.9	18	85.5	34
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.6	1488	69.9	1407	72.3	2895
Second	75.6	1241	72.7	1268	74.1	2509
Middle	80.0	1276	79.2	1325	79.6	2601
Fourth	88.4	1322	85.4	1403	86.9	2724
Highest	95.2	1152	94.5	1283	94.8	2435

*** MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6**

Table ED.2.11.2: Net attendance ratio among children 13-17 years of age

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Attendance rate	Number of children	Attendance rate	Number of children	Attendance rate	Number of children
Total	20.7	3247	20.2	3097	20.4	6,344
Area of Residence						
Urban	37.6	1207	37.6	1269	37.6	2,476
Rural	10.7	2043	8.0	1828	9.5	3,870
Province						
Niassa	19.0	197	14.8	182	17.0	379
Cabo Delgado	15.9	278	11.4	269	13.7	547
Nampula	14.7	635	15.3	542	15.0	1,177
Zambézia	9.2	465	6.9	431	8.1	896
Tete	12.2	264	6.5	261	9.4	525
Manica	22.8	142	12.5	156	17.4	299
Sofala	24.1	380	23.3	373	23.7	752
Inhambane	26.2	223	27.9	205	27.0	428
Gaza	25.9	224	31.1	244	28.6	468
Maputo Province	33.2	239	39.3	214	36.1	453
Maputo City	50.7	203	51.3	219	51.0	423
Age at the start of the school year						
13	10.5	865	9.5	861	10.0	1,727
14	12.9	657	23.1	584	17.7	1,241
15	22.9	615	23.1	596	23.0	1,211
16	35.5	461	33.4	442	34.5	903
17	29.6	651	20.0	613	24.9	1,264
Mother's education						
None	6.7	757	8.9	579	7.6	1,336
Primary	19.6	1091	18.3	1016	19.0	2,107
Secondary +	51.9	130	65.4	134	58.7	264
Mother not living in household	23.7	615	23.6	750	23.6	1,365
No reply/Don't know	43.7	5	.0	4	25.0	9
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	3.9	562	1.7	448	2.9	1,010
Second	8.9	554	3.5	508	6.3	1,062
Middle	10.3	622	5.9	622	8.1	1,245
Fourth	20.4	719	21.1	613	20.7	1,332
Highest	49.3	790	47.8	906	48.5	1,695

*** MICS indicator 56**

Table ED.2.11.3: Children of secondary school age attending primary education

Percentage of children of secondary school age (13-17years) attending primary school, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Attendance ratio	Number of children	Attendance ratio	Number of children	Number of children	Number of children
Total	49.2	3247	38.3	3097	43.9	6344
Area of Residence						
Urban	41.6	1207	33.1	1269	37.2	2476
Rural	53.7	2043	41.9	1828	48.1	3870
Province						
Niassa	49.8	197	43.5	182	46.8	379
Cabo Delgado	50.5	278	38.3	269	44.5	547
Nampula	54.5	635	39.0	542	47.4	1177
Zambézia	63.5	465	50.8	431	57.4	896
Tete	42.8	264	37.0	261	39.9	525
Manica	59.7	142	35.4	156	46.9	299
Sofala	49.3	380	31.9	373	40.7	752
Inhambane	46.6	223	37.9	205	42.4	428
Gaza	36.1	224	35.4	244	35.7	468
Maputo Province	34.3	239	33.2	214	33.8	453
Maputo City	33.3	203	30.1	219	31.7	423
Age at start of school year						
13	70.3	865	68.2	861	69.3	1727
14	61.8	657	43.9	584	53.4	1241
15	49.9	615	34.2	596	42.1	1211
16	31.0	461	14.3	442	22.8	903
17	20.7	651	12.1	613	16.5	1264
Mother's education						
None	61.8	757	52.0	579	57.5	1336
Primary	60.7	1091	58.2	1016	59.5	2107
Secondary +	43.2	130	29.4	134	36.2	264
Mother not living in household	44.9	615	23.3	750	33.1	1365
No reply/Don't know	36.7	5	100.0	4	63.8	9
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	56.2	562	38.8	448	48.5	1010
Second	59.0	554	39.8	508	49.8	1062
Middle	54.5	622	43.1	622	48.8	1245
Fourth	50.9	719	42.8	613	47.2	1332
Highest	31.8	790	30.7	906	31.2	1695

Table HA.2.11.5: School attendance of children who are orphaned and vulnerable due to AIDS

School attendance of children aged between 10 and 14, orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of children whose parents have died	School attendance rate of children whose parents have died	Percentage of children whose parents are alive and the child lives with at least one parent	School attendance rates of children whose parents are alive and the child lives with at least one parent	Double orphans to non-orphans school attendance ratio	Percentage of children orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS	School attendance of children orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS	Percentage of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS	School attendance of children who are not orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS	OVC to non-OVC school attandence ratio	Total number of children aged 10 14 years
Total	**3.1**	**77.3**	**66.9**	**86.5**	**.89**	**24.6**	**82.2**	**75.4**	**84.7**	**.97**	**8790**
Area of residence											
Urban	3.2	82.4	63.2	92.3	.89	26.8	90.6	73.2	90.0	1.01	2875
Rural	3.1	77.2	68.5	83.7	.92	23.6	78.7	76.4	82.3	.96	5920
Province											
Niassa	1.8	85.4	72.9	86.8	.98	13.8	68.0	86.2	84.9	.80	519
Cabo Delgado	2.3	75.7	64.2	78.1	.97	22.8	70.7	77.2	77.1	.92	809
Nampula	1.8	86.0	67.8	78.0	1.10	18.5	82.5	81.5	75.6	1.09	1809
Zambézia	4.7	78.4	68.7	90.0	.87	30.0	84.3	70.0	89.2	.95	1475
Tete	1.8	67.5	75.1	75.9	.89	19.2	73.4	80.8	75.1	.98	730
Manica	4.9	85.6	64.6	90.2	.95	29.7	82.6	70.3	88.7	.93	417
Sofala	5.3	68.6	70.1	90.4	.76	28.5	84.7	71.5	89.3	.95	824
Inhambane	1.2	71.1	62.0	94.4	.75	19.1	85.8	80.9	92.9	.92	598
Gaza	6.0	85.1	52.1	94.9	.90	42.2	87.0	57.8	93.2	.93	606
Maputo Province	3.1	84.4	64.3	97.4	.87	26.7	90.8	73.3	95.2	.95	577
Maputo City	2.1	78.7	65.5	98.4	.80	26.3	93.8	73.7	97.3	.96	432
Sex											
Male	3.3	79.0	67.6	87.5	.90	24.5	82.7	75.5	86.4	.96	4350
Female	3.0	78.6	66.2	85.3	.92	24.9	83.1	75.1	83.2	1.00	4428
Wealth quintile											
Lowest	2.5	63.5	69.4	80.0	.79	23.4	72.9	76.6	78.1	.93	1754
Second	2.6	71.1	71.0	80.9	.88	23.1	75.5	76.9	79.7	.95	1621
Middle	3.3	79.5	68.8	84.9	.94	22.6	81.1	77.4	83.5	.97	1787
Fourth	3.5	85.1	62.3	90.7	.94	26.7	87.4	73.3	87.7	1.00	1847
Highest	3.9	87.2	62.9	96.2	.91	27.3	94.1	72.7	94.7	.99	1780

*** MICS Indicator 77; MDG Indicator 20**

Table ED.2.11.6: Completion of primary and transition to secondary education

Primary school net completion rate and transition to secondary education, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Primary school net completion rate *	Number of children who completed primary education	Rate of transition to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the final grade of primary education in the year prior to the survey
Total	15.3	1418	72.8	1,005
Area of Residence				
Urban	30.5	506	74.5	650
Rural	7.0	913	69.6	355
Province				
Niassa	7.1	78	86.6	50
Cabo Delgado	8.8	146	74.1	75
Nampula	11.6	233	72.9	160
Zambézia	6.4	237	67.4	96
Tete	5.3	127	79.6	58
Manica	10.3	72	63.4	47
Sofala	14.6	125	67.9	131
Inhambane	22.4	99	74.7	89
Gaza	19.5	111	77.1	75
Maputo Province	38.3	99	68.4	104
Maputo City	47.3	91	75.8	121
Sex				
Male	14.1	713	74.9	576
Female	16.7	705	70.0	429
Mother's education				
None	6.8	539	65.7	103
Primary	15.6	769	79.1	270
Secondary +	57.6	106	92.4	86
Mother not living in household	.	0	75.7	176
No reply/Don't know	.0	4	79.0	2
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	1.4	284	68.5	35
Second	4.3	238	61.0	90
Middle	6.4	281	69.6	132
Fourth	15.7	302	69.9	255
Highest	44.0	313	77.5	491

*** MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b**
**** MICS Indicator 58**

Table ED.2.11.7: Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate*, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Total	47.2	6.2	5412
Area of Residence			
Urban	70.1	5.0	2215
Rural	31.3	7.1	3197
Province			
Niassa	35.6	6.2	312
Cabo Delgado	29.0	10.2	482
Nampula	40.0	6.1	783
Zambézia	26.8	4.8	844
Tete	25.5	6.0	469
Manica	41.2	14.0	278
Sofala	49.7	2.4	673
Inhambane	69.5	6.6	339
Gaza	68.9	7.3	420
Maputo Province	75.8	7.1	379
Maputo City	88.2	4.0	434
Age			
15-19 years	53.1	7.4	2738
20-24 years	41.2	5.0	2674
Education of mother			
None	2.4	.4	932
Primary	41.2	10.3	3239
Secondary +	100.0	.0	1185
Wealth Quintile			
Lowest	11.0	7.2	817
Second	23.5	6.2	928
Middle	32.1	7.7	1059
Fourth	59.6	7.5	1150
Highest	83.8	3.7	1457

* Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are able to read a short simple statement about every day life or who attended secondary of higher education

Table CP.2.12.1: Birth registration

Percentage distribution of children under five by whether birth is registred and the reasons for non-registration, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Birth registered *	Don't know whether the birth was registered	Number of children under five	Birth was not registered because:							Total	Number of children aged 0 to 59 months whose birth was not registered
				It's expensive	It's too far to go	Lack of knowledge	It's complicated	It's not important	Other	Don't know		
Total	30.8	.3	11422	20.2	22.8	9.3	25.0	5.8	13.1	3.8	100.0	8169
Area of Residence												
Urban	38.6	.3	3246	19.6	7.7	4.9	37.6	6.9	19.5	3.8	100.0	2101
Rural	27.8	.3	8176	20.4	28.0	10.8	20.6	5.4	10.9	3.8	100.0	6068
Sex												
Male	31.0	.2	5658	20.5	22.6	9.2	24.7	5.9	13.1	4.0	100.0	4063
Female	30.7	.4	5762	19.9	23.0	9.4	25.3	5.7	13.0	3.6	100.0	4106
Province												
Niassa	15.3	.0	661	12.5	23.5	4.1	51.9	2.0	4.1	1.8	100.0	566
Cabo Delgado	27.8	.0	1135	33.7	15.0	13.3	18.4	4.7	13.4	1.6	100.0	834
Nampula	34.2	.1	1775	34.9	27.0	11.2	18.5	1.8	4.4	2.3	100.0	1416
Zambézia	23.7	.5	1995	18.7	38.0	8.3	11.8	4.5	11.1	7.6	100.0	1546
Tete	10.7	.0	1135	11.4	30.6	20.3	6.8	.9	27.4	2.6	100.0	1013
Manica	34.0	.0	585	18.4	22.1	9.2	32.9	6.9	10.1	.3	100.0	386
Sofala	36.4	.0	1576	15.5	18.9	7.1	27.8	11.9	15.4	3.5	100.0	1005
Inhambane	40.4	.6	716	17.7	5.0	2.1	41.3	14.4	10.3	9.2	100.0	422
Gaza	45.1	1.0	738	17.8	2.4	3.6	50.2	18.3	4.9	2.9	100.0	394
Maputo Province	45.9	1.1	655	5.1	4.7	.3	46.5	4.6	32.4	6.4	100.0	348
Maputo City	46.6	.3	452	4.8	1.2	.8	59.5	10.6	21.6	1.5	100.0	239
Age												
0-11 months	17.5	.0	2509	18.2	20.0	8.9	25.9	6.1	17.8	3.2	100.0	2153
12-23 months	28.0	.0	2449	21.2	22.2	10.1	23.7	6.0	13.2	3.7	100.0	1837
24-35 months	35.8	.2	2207	21.2	23.3	8.9	26.4	6.2	10.6	3.4	100.0	1468
36-47 months	36.8	.3	2232	21.4	23.4	9.8	23.6	4.9	12.3	4.5	100.0	1453
48-59 months	38.9	.9	2020	19.6	27.3	8.7	25.3	5.6	8.8	4.7	100.0	1257
Mother's education												
None	23.1	.3	3724	19.6	28.3	12.6	19.9	5.3	9.9	4.3	100.0	2953
Primary	32.5	.3	6860	21.3	21.0	7.9	26.6	6.0	13.8	3.5	100.0	4803
Secondary +	51.7	.4	826	12.7	4.0	.6	44.0	7.5	27.3	3.8	100.0	406
No reply/Don't know	35.6	.0	12	9.4	8.6	36.6	6.9	.0	31.5	7.0	100.0	8
Wealth quintile												
Lowest	19.5	.3	2573	21.7	33.7	11.4	15.5	3.6	10.4	3.6	100.0	2131
Second	23.7	.3	2520	23.8	28.7	10.6	18.9	4.8	9.1	4.1	100.0	2008
Middle	31.6	.2	2254	22.6	23.0	12.3	22.4	4.7	11.9	3.2	100.0	1617
Fourth	37.5	.4	2270	17.9	11.7	6.4	35.4	8.7	15.2	4.8	100.0	1454
Highest	47.7	.3	1804	9.0	2.7	1.2	47.6	10.2	26.1	3.2	100.0	959

*** MICS Indicator 62**

Table CP.2.13.1: Child labour

Percentage of children aged between 5 and 14 who are involved in child labour activities, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Work outside the household					Number of children aged between 5 and 14
	Paid work	Unpaid work	Domestic tasks for more than 28 hours/week	Worker for a family company	Total no. of child workers *	
Total	**.9**	**.7**	**6.7**	**16.2**	**22.2**	**19504**
Area of Residence						
Urban	1.1	.4	6.6	8.6	15.1	5901
Rural	.9	.8	6.7	19.5	25.3	13613
Province						
Niassa	.5	.0	.7	7.9	8.8	1213
Cabo Delgado	.7	.0	5.4	20.5	25.7	1847
Nampula	.9	.3	5.7	10.9	16.3	3949
Zambézia	.6	1.8	4.9	21.1	25.1	3360
Tete	1.1	1.3	4.6	19.6	24.2	1733
Manica	2.2	.5	4.7	20.9	25.5	914
Sofala	1.6	.6	14.7	17.8	30.2	1875
Inhambane	.6	.1	10.5	32.4	39.4	1277
Gaza	.9	.1	13.3	13.8	26.7	1250
Maputo Province	.5	.8	4.6	4.3	9.6	1219
Maputo City	1.1	.3	5.5	4.3	10.6	877
Sex						
Male	1.0	.7	4.9	15.9	20.5	9669
Female	.8	.6	8.4	16.4	23.8	9815
Age						
5-11 years	.9	.7	4.2	16.4	20.5	14435
12-14 years	1.0	.4	13.7	15.4	27.1	5079
Attends school						
Yes	1.0	.8	7.8	18.0	25.0	13569
No	.9	.3	4.0	12.0	15.8	5944
Mother's education						
None	1.0	.8	6.8	18.5	24.4	7196
Primary	.9	.6	6.7	15.8	22.0	11091
Secondary +	.8	.3	4.8	4.8	9.8	1178
No reply/Don't know	.0	.0	17.1	17.5	34.5	47
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	.7	.6	5.8	19.1	24.0	4258
Second	1.1	.8	6.2	17.5	22.8	3866
Middle	1.2	.8	6.2	19.5	25.4	3925
Fourth	1.0	.5	8.7	15.6	23.6	3953
Highest	.6	.5	6.4	8.2	14.3	3503

*** MICS Indicator 71**

Table HA.2.14.1: Prevalence of children orphaned and children vulnerable due to AIDS

Percentage of children aged between 0 and 17 years who are orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Parent with chronic illness	Adult member of household has died	Chronically ill adults in the households	Vulnerable children *	One or both parents have died **	Orphaned and vulnerable children	Number of children aged 0 to 17 years
Total	**2.1**	**2.6**	**3.4**	**6.4**	**12.3**	**17.2**	**34434**
Area de Residence							
Urban	2.2	3.0	4.2	7.6	13.7	19.7	10555
Rural	2.1	2.5	3.1	5.9	11.6	16.1	23893
Province							
Niassa	.7	.7	.8	1.7	7.5	8.7	2084
Cabo Delgado	2.4	2.1	5.6	8.0	10.9	17.4	3281
Nampula	1.7	3.1	3.2	6.4	8.4	13.2	6293
Zambézia	3.2	1.4	3.7	5.3	15.0	19.3	5832
Tete	1.1	1.6	1.0	2.8	9.9	11.6	3146
Manica	1.1	2.4	1.8	4.4	16.1	19.1	1669
Sofala	2.1	4.2	4.4	8.3	13.3	19.8	3925
Inhambane	2.3	2.3	3.0	6.4	9.9	14.9	2236
Gaza	3.8	4.7	6.7	13.1	21.1	30.8	2262
Maputo Province	1.9	3.2	2.6	6.4	13.5	18.6	2136
Maputo City	1.9	4.7	3.6	8.7	13.7	20.3	1585
Sex							
Male	2.2	2.6	3.6	6.5	12.3	17.4	17141
Female	2.0	2.7	3.3	6.3	12.2	17.0	17271
Age							
0-4 years	1.5	2.5	2.9	5.5	3.6	8.4	11578
5-9 years	2.3	2.5	3.5	6.3	11.1	16.0	10719
10-14 years	2.5	2.8	3.9	7.1	19.9	24.7	8795
15-17 years	2.4	3.2	3.8	7.9	26.1	31.4	3357
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	1.7	1.7	3.0	4.7	12.0	15.4	7353
Second	2.1	2.2	2.8	5.4	11.1	15.5	6932
Middle	2.2	2.3	3.8	6.4	11.1	16.0	6839
Fourth	2.2	3.4	2.9	7.0	13.2	18.6	7019
Highest	2.3	3.9	4.7	9.0	14.1	20.8	6290

*** MICS Indicator 76**
**** MICS Indicator 75**

Table HA.2.14.2: Support for children orphaned and made vulnerable by AIDS

Percentage of children aged between 0 and 17 years, orphaned or made vulnerable by AIDS, whose families receive external support free of charge to care for the children, by selected characteristics, Mozambique, 2008

Selected characteristics	Percentage of orphaned and vulnerable children whose families have received							
	Medical support (in the last 12 moths)	Emotional and psycho-social support (in the last 3 months)	Social/material support (in the last 3 months)	Educational support (in the last 12 months)	Any support *	All types of support	No support	Number of orphaned and vulnerable children aged between 0 and 17 years
Total	**.4**	**1.6**	**1.7**	**20.1**	**22.1**	**.1**	**77.9**	**5918**
Area of residence								
Urban	.5	1.9	1.1	16.2	18.2	.1	81.8	2076
Rural	.4	1.5	2.1	22.3	24.2	.1	75.8	3842
Province								
Niassa	.0	7.3	.0	10.3	17.6	.0	82.4	181
Cabo Delgado	.0	.0	1.0	21.5	21.8	.0	78.2	572
Nampula	.0	.0	.1	10.1	10.2	.0	89.8	830
Zambézia	.3	.0	.1	27.7	28.0	.0	72.0	1125
Tete	.2	.0	1.0	12.1	12.3	.0	87.7	366
Manica	.4	.0	5.1	19.4	21.2	.0	78.8	319
Sofala	.6	.3	1.8	16.6	16.9	.2	83.1	776
Inhambane	.9	2.9	1.6	18.5	22.9	.0	77.1	334
Gaza	1.2	8.7	6.3	35.2	43.9	.3	56.1	696
Maputo Province	.0	1.6	1.1	25.5	26.5	.0	73.5	398
Maputo City	1.4	1.5	2.1	3.4	5.6	.5	94.4	321
Sex								
Male	.4	1.5	1.5	20.1	21.8	.1	78.2	2984
Female	.5	1.8	2.0	20.2	22.4	.1	77.6	2929
Age (years)								
0-4	1.1	1.9	1.7	.0	4.0	.2	96.0	976
5-9	.5	1.9	1.7	22.7	24.3	.1	75.7	1718
10-14	.2	1.5	2.2	29.1	30.5	.1	69.5	2170
15-17	.3	1.3	.9	16.1	17.9	.1	82.1	1053
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	.1	.2	.1	19.6	19.8	.1	80.2	1134
Second	.4	1.3	.7	18.6	20.5	.0	79.5	1074
Middle	.4	1.4	3.2	24.1	26.3	.0	73.7	1094
Fourth	.7	3.3	3.0	24.0	27.2	.2	72.8	1308
Highest	.6	1.7	1.5	14.6	16.7	.1	83.3	1308

*** MICS Indicator 81**

Table HA.2.15.1: Knowledge on how to prevent transmission of HIV

Percentage of women aged from 15 to 49 who answered questions correctly about prevention of HIV transmission, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Has heard of HIV/AIDS	Percentage who answered the following questions correctly			Answered the three questions correctly	Answered at least one of the three questions correctly	Did not answer any of the 3 questions correctly	No. de women
		The only way to reduce the risk of catching HIV/AIDS is to have just one partner (correct answer = No)	People can protect themselves from HIV/AIDS by using condoms in sexual relations (Correct answer = yes)	Can the risk of catching HIV/AIDS be completely eliminated by abstaining from sex (correct answer – no)				
Total	**90.7**	**28.5**	**64.5**	**43.8**	**12.9**	**81.4**	**18.6**	**14189**
Area of residence								
Urban	97.2	32.1	76.8	52.1	17.4	90.8	9.2	5140
Rural	87.1	26.5	57.5	39.1	10.3	76.0	24.0	9049
Province								
Niassa	89.4	29.3	57.6	30.2	3.4	82.4	17.6	776
Cabo Delgado	96.5	15.0	74.1	34.1	2.2	85.6	14.4	1422
Nampula	77.9	17.8	47.2	36.6	7.4	65.7	34.3	2293
Zambézia	80.3	30.4	47.4	37.7	11.6	66.0	34.0	2237
Tete	88.8	40.1	59.7	39.1	17.8	78.1	21.9	1165
Manica	89.9	49.8	51.4	60.8	24.0	81.8	18.2	630
Sofala	99.1	40.6	74.5	51.1	23.2	93.8	6.2	1602
Inhambane	99.0	27.5	74.7	48.2	13.7	88.5	11.5	981
Gaza	99.6	14.6	76.2	45.2	6.3	92.1	7.9	1003
Maputo Province	98.4	23.1	86.6	50.1	11.6	94.2	5.8	1063
Maputo City	99.9	41.4	86.1	68.4	28.1	96.7	3.3	1016
Age								
15-19	90.8	31.6	66.7	47.2	15.2	83.6	16.4	2738
20-24	92.3	30.5	67.9	45.3	13.9	84.4	15.6	2674
25-29	90.1	28.6	64.8	42.8	12.7	81.0	19.0	2735
30-34	91.6	25.9	64.7	42.4	11.8	80.9	19.1	2099
35-39	88.6	26.9	60.3	42.0	11.9	78.2	21.8	1738
40-44	89.7	26.7	62.6	43.3	11.4	80.1	19.9	1226
45-49	90.7	24.6	57.3	39.7	9.6	76.2	23.8	979
Level of education								
None	84.4	26.7	53.0	35.7	9.9	71.8	28.2	3910
Primary	91.7	27.6	64.4	44.7	11.9	82.4	17.6	8248
Secondary +	99.6	36.3	88.0	57.7	23.0	96.3	3.7	1927
No reply/Don't know	87.2	27.0	69.3	24.3	8.1	86.1	13.9	104
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	78.6	23.3	46.2	34.6	7.9	65.2	34.8	2607
Second	86.7	28.8	55.9	37.9	10.5	74.9	25.1	2626
Middle	91.1	29.7	61.2	41.7	12.8	80.7	19.3	2806
Fourth	95.0	25.1	71.1	44.2	10.7	87.3	12.7	2806
Highest	99.4	34.1	82.7	57.0	20.4	94.6	5.4	3344

Table HA.2.15.2: Identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged from 15 to 49 who correctly identified the main wrong ideas about HIV/AIDS, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008.

Selected characteristics	Percentage who know that:						
	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A person who appears healthy may be infected	Rejected two wrong but common ideas and knows that a person who appears healthy may be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by eating together with an infected person	HIV can be transmitted through an injection with a needle already used on somebody else	Number of women
Total	**77.1**	**64.3**	**71.7**	**49.2**	**72.4**	**77.4**	**14189**
Area of Residence							
Urban	86.2	71.8	86.3	61.7	83.6	88.0	5140
Rural	71.9	60.0	63.4	42.1	66.0	71.4	9049
Province							
Niassa	65.0	66.7	68.7	46.4	65.9	72.9	776
Cabo Delgado	72.8	63.6	65.8	42.4	69.6	81.1	1422
Nampula	57.1	55.3	52.4	35.6	50.4	59.9	2293
Zambézia	64.0	57.7	56.1	41.1	61.3	62.4	2237
Tete	80.0	58.3	62.3	38.6	77.1	74.5	1165
Manica	86.3	70.7	73.9	57.0	78.8	78.7	630
Sofala	91.0	88.8	86.8	74.3	87.6	92.7	1602
Inhambane	91.7	63.5	81.1	51.4	76.8	82.4	981
Gaza	93.0	54.0	90.6	47.2	80.3	88.8	1003
Maputo Province	91.2	62.9	91.2	56.5	87.5	90.6	1063
Maputo City	90.9	74.6	97.1	69.3	94.3	96.6	1016
Age							
15-19	78.6	66.4	72.2	51.2	76.4	78.4	2738
20-24	80.1	66.6	76.4	53.0	74.9	80.3	2674
25-29	76.9	64.7	72.2	50.3	72.6	77.1	2735
30-34	78.1	63.5	71.5	48.6	71.3	76.8	2099
35-39	72.9	60.5	66.8	44.3	66.1	76.2	1738
40-44	74.7	62.8	69.8	46.7	68.7	75.4	1226
45-49	73.9	61.0	67.1	43.4	72.1	73.2	979
Level of education							
None	67.3	57.4	59.3	39.6	61.3	67.4	3910
Primary	77.8	63.7	72.2	47.8	73.1	77.8	8248
Secondary +	94.7	81.1	94.5	75.2	92.8	95.9	1927
No reply/Don't know	63.3	53.9	72.0	39.2	58.4	74.3	104
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	60.8	55.1	50.4	34.7	56.3	61.4	2607
Second	70.9	60.6	62.0	43.4	64.4	69.1	2626
Middle	74.1	65.2	66.7	45.3	71.0	75.4	2806
Fourth	84.4	64.3	80.3	51.4	76.9	83.0	2806
Highest	91.1	73.5	92.7	66.5	88.7	93.3	3344

Table HA.2.15.3: Knowledge of transmission of HIV from mother to child

Percentage of women aged from 15 to 49 who correctly identified the main form of transmission of HIV from mother to child, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Know that HIV can be transmitted from a mother to her baby	Percentage of those who know that HIV can be transmitted:				Do not know any specific form	Number of women
		During pregnancy	During delivery	During breast-feeding	All three forms *		
Total	**78.1**	**69.5**	**62.6**	**70.3**	**54.9**	**12.4**	**14189**
Area of Residence							
Urban	88.7	79.6	70.2	79.4	61.0	8.2	5140
Rural	72.1	63.8	58.3	65.2	51.5	14.8	9049
Province							
Niassa	83.1	62.9	52.6	71.1	41.7	5.9	776
Cabo Delgado	82.2	69.4	62.2	79.0	56.8	14.2	1422
Nampula	60.7	54.9	52.9	57.3	48.1	16.4	2293
Zambézia	57.8	50.3	49.4	50.5	41.3	22.4	2237
Tete	80.2	74.1	71.0	76.2	67.0	8.4	1165
Manica	76.2	72.0	65.8	69.7	61.7	14.4	630
Sofala	94.1	89.5	86.1	88.6	80.8	4.8	1602
Inhambane	86.8	78.0	64.1	69.8	52.0	12.6	981
Gaza	89.1	79.8	62.8	79.0	53.5	10.5	1003
Maputo Province	89.3	78.5	62.6	77.3	50.7	9.1	1063
Maputo City	95.4	83.8	71.8	80.1	57.7	4.5	1016
Age							
15-19	76.1	67.4	58.2	67.2	50.7	14.8	2738
20-24	82.6	74.6	67.6	73.8	58.5	9.5	2674
25-29	79.8	70.2	64.4	72.3	56.6	10.3	2735
30-34	79.4	70.2	63.6	72.1	55.6	11.7	2099
35-39	74.7	67.0	62.0	68.5	55.6	13.8	1738
40-44	76.8	68.6	61.0	69.2	54.1	12.9	1226
45-49	72.0	63.9	57.5	65.0	51.1	18.2	979
Level of education							
None	68.2	60.3	56.5	62.2	50.4	16.1	3910
Primary	78.7	70.0	61.9	70.4	54.3	12.8	8248
Secondary +	95.9	86.9	78.5	86.8	67.4	3.7	1927
No reply/Don't know	76.2	55.8	55.3	63.8	42.7	9.6	104
Wealth quintile							
Lowest	59.3	51.2	49.4	54.7	43.0	19.3	2607
Second	70.9	63.5	58.1	64.6	52.9	15.5	2626
Middle	77.8	69.4	64.5	71.1	58.0	13.2	2806
Fourth	85.0	75.6	66.1	76.0	57.3	10.0	2806
Highest	93.0	83.5	72.0	81.6	61.2	6.1	3344

*** MICS Indicator 89**

Table HA.2.15.5: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of infection by HIV

Percentage of young women aged 15 to 19 who had sex before they were 15, percentage of young women between 20 and 24 who had sex before they were 18, and percentage of young women aged 15 to 24 who had sex with a partner who was 10 or more years older, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Women aged between 15 and 19 who had sexual relations before they were 15 *	Number of women aged between 15 and 19	Women aged between 20 and 24 who had sexual relations before they were 18	Number of women aged between 20 and 24	Women who had sexual relations in the 12 months prior to the survey with a man who was 10 or more years older than them **	Number of women who had sexual relations in the 12 months prior to the survey
Total	**29.0**	**2738**	**76.9**	**2674**	**15.5**	**4171**
Area of Residence						
Urban	24.2	1141	73.9	1074	13.4	1704
Rural	32.4	1597	78.8	1600	17.0	2467
Province						
Niassa	41.3	157	76.9	155	11.7	265
Cabo Delgado	53.7	238	87.0	243	16.1	356
Nampula	43.2	392	79.0	391	26.5	604
Zambézia	31.4	400	78.3	444	12.0	680
Tete	15.6	255	67.6	214	10.9	348
Manica	16.5	145	72.3	133	27.6	196
Sofala	23.7	362	77.6	311	19.5	519
Inhambane	26.0	172	87.5	166	13.6	256
Gaza	22.6	219	74.8	201	8.3	328
Maputo Province	18.1	182	72.1	197	13.3	298
Maputo City	13.4	215	67.6	219	7.1	323
Age						
15-19	29.0	2738	.	0	13.5	1806
20-24	.	0	76.9	2674	17.0	2365
Level of education						
None	44.4	301	78.9	631	24.3	795
Primary	31.5	1734	82.0	1506	15.2	2458
Secondary +	14.8	679	59.3	507	8.4	868
No reply/Don't know	54.9	24	74.3	31	13.3	51
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	35.3	399	81.5	418	18.9	619
Second	35.5	464	82.2	464	16.8	741
Middle	35.7	531	76.2	529	16.7	828
Fourth	26.7	562	78.2	589	15.4	893
Highest	19.0	782	69.7	675	11.9	1090

*** MICS Indicator 84**
**** MICS Indicator 92**

Table HA.2.15.6: Condoms use at last high risk sex

Percentage of young women aged between 15 and 24 who have had high risk sex in the last 12 months and used a condom , by select characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Have already had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Number of women aged between 15 and 24	Percentage of those who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	Number of women aged 15 to 24 who had sexual relation in the last 12 months	Percentage of those who reported using condoms in their last sexual relation with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner	Number of women aged 15 to 24 who had sexual relations in the last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner
Total	**84.0**	**77.1**	**4.7**	**5412**	**31.5**	**4171**	**44.4**	**1316**
Area of Residence								
Urban	81.7	76.9	6.5	2215	46.7	1704	58.4	795
Rural	85.7	77.2	3.4	3197	21.1	2467	23.0	520
Province								
Niassa	89.6	85.1	2.8	312	26.2	265	23.9	69
Cabo Delgado	90.1	73.9	7.2	482	33.0	356	19.0	117
Nampula	87.5	77.1	9.3	783	31.5	604	28.3	190
Zambézia	83.4	80.6	1.8	844	14.3	680	31.8	97
Tete	80.3	74.1	.4	469	20.6	348	22.2	72
Manica	81.0	70.4	1.1	278	6.7	196	53.4	13
Sofala	79.5	77.1	3.8	673	32.4	519	38.6	168
Inhambane	87.0	75.5	6.6	339	45.1	256	59.0	115
Gaza	84.9	78.2	3.1	420	36.1	328	47.2	118
Maputo Province	84.2	78.6	6.8	379	51.5	298	62.0	153
Maputo City	78.2	74.3	6.9	434	62.6	323	76.2	202
Age								
15-19	71.3	66.0	4.3	2738	42.8	1806	42.9	774
20-24	97.1	88.4	5.1	2674	22.9	2365	46.5	542
Level of education								
None	94.0	85.2	3.8	932	13.1	795	11.1	104
Primary	83.5	75.9	4.3	3239	26.9	2458	31.7	660
Secondary +	77.2	73.2	6.4	1185	62.4	868	66.5	542
No reply/Don't know	95.6	92.1	2.7	55	19.1	51	33.1	10
Wealth quintile								
Lowest	84.2	75.8	2.7	817	14.8	619	11.5	92
Second	89.3	79.8	3.5	928	17.8	741	14.3	132
Middle	85.7	78.2	3.9	1059	20.4	828	25.9	169
Fourth	84.5	77.6	5.9	1150	33.9	893	38.6	303
Highest	79.1	74.8	6.2	1457	56.9	1090	63.5	621

*** MICS Indicator 85**
**** MICS Indicator 83; MDG Indicator 19a**

Table HA.2.15.7: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women aged 15 to 49 who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS, by selected characteristics, Mozambique 2008

Selected characteristics	Answered correctly the first two questions about how to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identified three misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) *	Number of women
Total	**18.2**	**49.2**	**12.2**	**14189**
Area of Residence				
Urban	24.1	61.7	17.9	5140
Rural	14.8	42.1	8.9	9049
Province				
Niassa	8.4	46.4	3.4	776
Cabo Delgado	6.5	42.4	3.6	1422
Nampula	9.1	35.6	6.5	2293
Zambézia	18.1	41.1	14.1	2237
Tete	27.3	38.6	12.5	1165
Manica	28.9	57.0	20.1	630
Sofala	26.8	74.3	21.6	1602
Inhambane	20.8	51.4	11.2	981
Gaza	9.6	47.2	5.0	1003
Maputo Province	20.2	56.5	12.7	1063
Maputo City	35.9	69.3	26.9	1016
Age				
15-19	21.0	51.2	14.3	2738
20-24	19.7	53.0	13.6	2674
15-24	20.4	52.1	13.9	5412
25-29	18.8	50.3	12.6	2735
30-34	16.6	48.6	11.8	2099
35-39	17.0	44.3	10.3	1738
40-44	15.6	46.7	10.4	1226
45-49	13.3	43.4	7.8	979
Level of education				
None	14.1	39.6	8.6	3910
Primary	17.1	47.8	10.7	8248
Secondary +	31.0	75.2	25.6	1927
No reply/Don't know	18.4	39.2	10.5	104
Wealth quintile				
Lowest	11.3	34.7	6.8	2607
Second	15.2	43.4	10.4	2626
Middle	17.7	45.3	10.6	2806
Fourth	16.7	51.4	10.0	2806
Highest	27.4	66.5	20.8	3344

*** MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b**