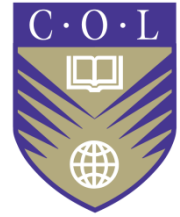


# Gender Profile: Mozambique

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## General

Total male population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 5,627,116  
Total female population under 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 5,566,260

Total male population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 6,416,394  
Total female population over 15 (2014) (CIA, 2015): 7,082,374

## Health

Maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births (2010) (CIA, 2015): 490  
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (2014) (CIA, 2015): 72.42

Under-five mortality rate for males per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 94.4

Under-five mortality rate for females per 1,000 live births (2012) (United Nations Gender Statistics, 2015): 84.9

Births attended by a skilled health professional (2011) (WHO, 2014b): 54.3%

Prevalence of HIV among males aged 15–49 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 13.1%  
Prevalence of HIV among females aged 15–49 World Economic Forum, 2013: 9%

Life expectancy for men (2012) (WHO, 2014b): 52  
Life expectancy for women (2012) (WHO, 2014b): 54

## Education

Male youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2014) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 79.84%  
Female youth literacy rate, ages 15–24 (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 56.54%

Male adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 67.35%  
Female adult literacy rate, ages 15+ (2009) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 36.45%

Male adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 88.77%

Female adjusted net enrolment rate in primary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 90.13%

Male gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 27.43%

Female gross enrolment ratio in secondary education (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 24%

Male gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 5.98%

Female gross enrolment ratio in tertiary education (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 3.73%

Graduates from tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 24.8%

Students in engineering construction and manufacturing tertiary education programs who are female (2011) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 17.4%

Teachers in primary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 41%

Teachers in secondary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 19.1%

Teachers in tertiary education who are female (2012) (UNESCO Institute of Statistics, 2015): 24.8%

## Economic Activity

Males over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 64%

Females over 15 who are active in the labour force (United Nations Statistical Commission, 2010): 88%

Men who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 45%

Women who have an account in a formal financial institution (World Economic Forum, 2013): 35%

## Decision-Making

Proportion of seats held by women in national parliament (World Bank, 2014): 39%

## Human Rights

Girls married before 15 (2013) (Girls Not Brides, 2015): 14%

Females married between 15 and 19 (World Economic Forum, 2013): 43%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 31.5%

Women subjected to physical/sexual violence by an intimate partner or a non-partner during their lifetime (UN Women, 2012): 55%

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## Gender Gaps

### Health

- In 2011, 9,400 women were hospitalised for complications induced by unsafe abortions (International Women’s Coalition, 2012). The revised Penal Code, signed into law in December 2014, now permits abortion up to the 12th week of a pregnancy; in extraordinary circumstances (including threats to the mother’s life and rape), termination is permitted up to the 16th week, and in cases of foetal anomaly, up to the 24th week.
- According to the World Economic Forum’s Gender Gap Report 2013, the country has a relatively high rate of adolescent pregnancy, at 129 live births per 1,000 girls aged 15–19 (p. 289).
- The same report indicates that contraceptive use amongst married women is 12% (p. 289).
- UNICEF reports that as of 2004, females between the ages of 15 and 24 had three times the prevalence of HIV as males in their age group (UNICEF, n.d.).

### Education

- Current detailed, sex-disaggregated data on education in Mozambique is very difficult to locate. As of 2001 (the most recent date for which such data could be found), most of the children who did not attend school or who dropped out early were female (CIDA, 2001, p. 7). At the tertiary levels, girls’ dropout rates were extremely high and enrolment rates very low.
- Eighty per cent of the country’s population is rural. In these areas, 40% of children cannot access education, most of whom are girls. In some areas, girls are kept out of school so they can fulfil their traditional roles of household maintenance and care. Only in the capital do boys and girls enter primary school in equal numbers (CIDA, 2001, p. 7).

### Economic

- Only 5% of women in the workforce have a primary education or higher, compared to 15% of men. This impacts women’s employment prospects and puts them at greater risk of living in poverty (UNICEF, 2011).
- According to a 2008 report published by the CHR. Michelsen Institute (a private institute in Norway devoted to development research), 89.3% of women worked in agriculture, compared with 67.5% of men (Tvedten, Paul, & Montserrat, 2008, p. 2).
- The same report also noted that “the proportion of female-headed households— commonly used as a standard indicator of feminisation of poverty—is on the rise and represents an increasing percentage of the poorest sections of the population”; 62.5% of female-headed households (which comprised 26.4% of the country’s household) were living below the national poverty line, compared with 51.9% of male-headed households (Tvedten, Paul, & Montserrat, 2008, p. 2).

## Decision-Making

- Since 1994, the ruling party has implemented a quota system with the aim of ensuring that women have 40% representation in the National Assembly. As of 1 January 2014, women made up 39.2% of the lower house in the unicameral Assembly of the Republic (UN Women, 2014), up from 25.2% in 1994 and 35.6% in 2004 (EISA, 2008).
- The World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2013 indicates that the ratio of females to males in ministerial positions is 0.38 (p. 288).
- Women's political participation is lower at the local than the national level but appears to be improving; according to the online resource Democracy in Africa, women now occupy over one-third of local government seats (Tripp, 2013).

## Human Rights

- A 2011 "pioneering study by the Mozambique Interior Ministry found that "more than 50% of women have suffered some form of physical, sexual or psychological violence." According to UN Mozambique (2013), "The high levels of violence against women in Mozambique and its acceptance as a socio-cultural and traditional norm by many remain a major constraint to the implementation of Gender Equality commitments in the country."

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