

Demographic Indicators

	With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario		With AIDS Series	Without AIDS Scenario
Population (1,000s)	21,285	22,988	Growth rate	1.8	2.7
Crude birth rate	38	39	Crude death rate	20	12
Infant mortality rate			Life expectancy		
Both sexes	108	93	Both sexes	41	55
Male	111	95	Male	42	54
Female	105	90	Female	40	56

Total fertility rate		5.2			
Estimated percentage of adults living with HIV		15.1			
Estimated new AIDS cases		183,663			
Estimated AIDS deaths		188,000			
Percent urban (2007)		35			

Note: Indicators are for 2008 unless otherwise noted. The "With AIDS Series" shows an estimate of demographic indicators in the country including AIDS mortality. The "Without AIDS Scenario" reflects a hypothetical population if the country was not affected by the AIDS epidemic.

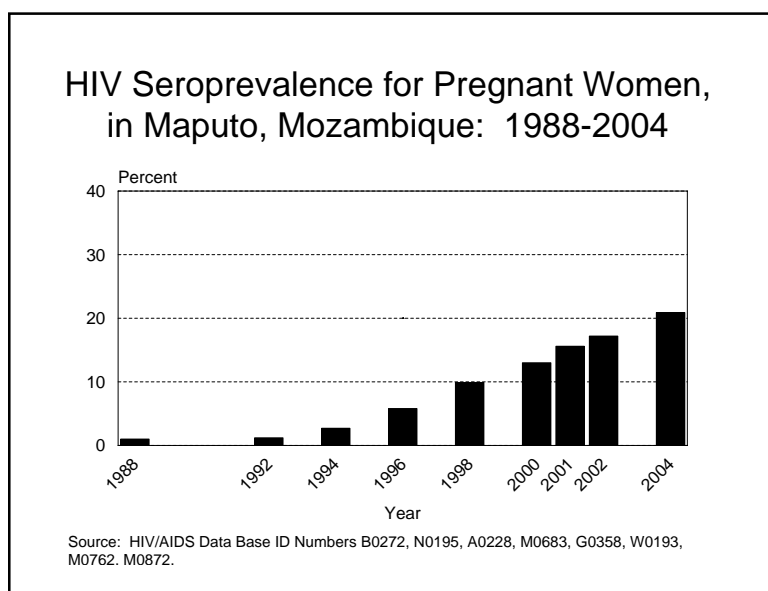
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables. "Percent urban" from the Population Reference Bureau.

Epidemiological Data

Epidemic State: Generalized

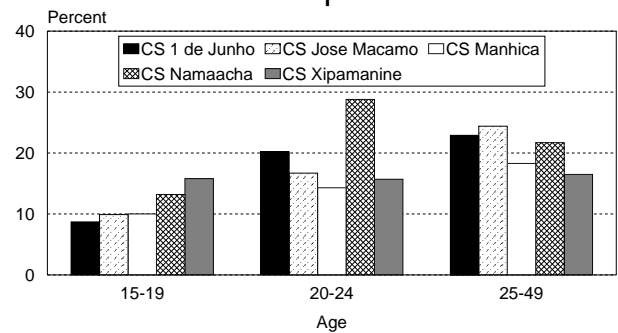
Mozambique is located in Southern Africa where epidemics have recently expanded in Botswana and in South Africa. Mozambique borders Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Malawi, which have some of the oldest and most severe epidemics. Mozambique has also recently gone through a period of political and civil unrest with associated population displacements. The estimated adult HIV prevalence is 15 percent for 2008. Increasing trends of HIV prevalence have been observed among pregnant women and patients receiving treatment for sexually transmitted infections (STI) in recent years.

The HIV seroprevalence rate among pregnant women in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, has steadily risen from the late 1980s to 2004. The current prevalence rate is just over 20 percent, up from 1 percent in 1988.



In Maputo Province, the HIV prevalence among pregnant women ranged between 15 percent and 21 percent in 2002. Prevalence increased with age in three out of the five sentinel sites.

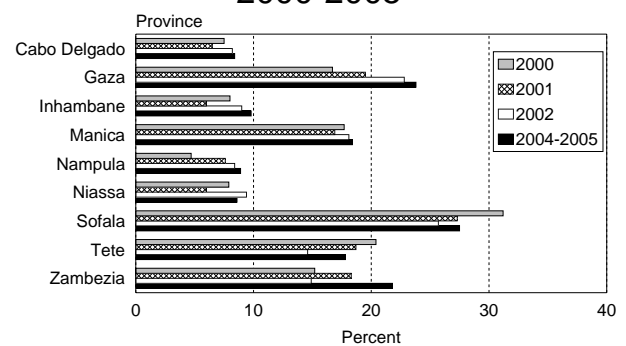
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Site and Age, in Maputo Province, Mozambique: 2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number M0762.

In examining seroprevalence data among pregnant women for nine provinces, rates were higher in 2004/2005 than in 2000 in most of the provinces. Sofala consistently had the highest prevalence levels from 2000 to 2004/2005 with just under 30 percent of pregnant women testing HIV positive in 2004/2005.

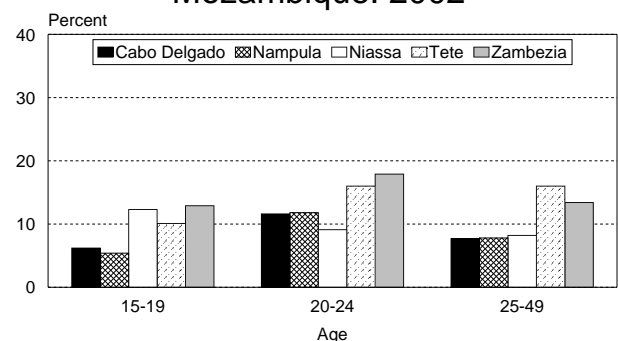
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Selected Provinces, Mozambique: 2000-2005



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers M0683, W0193, M0762, M0872.

In the northern provinces of Mozambique with available data, Niassa, Tete, and Zambezia have rates 10 percent and over among pregnant women ages 15 to 19. All the provinces had the highest prevalences among women in their twenties, except Niassa, where women aged 15 to 19 had the highest prevalence, 12 percent.

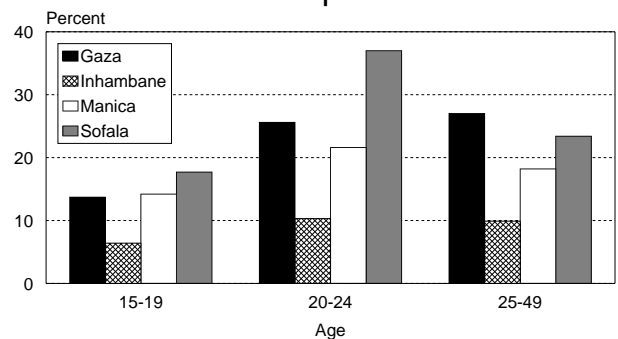
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age, in Northern Provinces, Mozambique: 2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number M0762.

In 2002, Inhambane Province had the lowest HIV prevalence among pregnant women across all age groups for the southern provinces shown. Gaza, Manica, and Sofala had double and triple the levels of Inhambane. Prevalence approached 40 percent among those pregnant women ages 20 to 24 in Sofala.

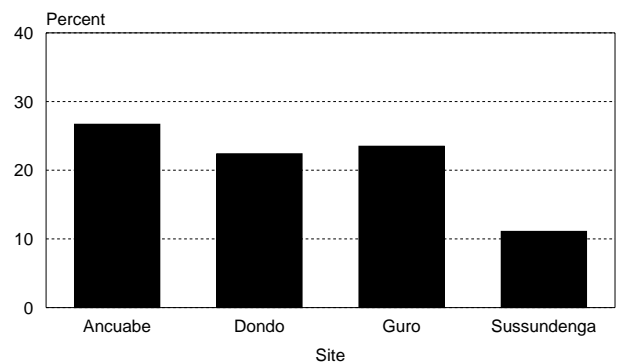
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, by Age, in Southern Provinces, Mozambique: 2002



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number M0762.

Data from three of four sentinel surveillance sites in 2001 show prevalence rates above 20 percent among pregnant women. Sussundenga reports a rate of just over 10 percent for pregnant women tested.

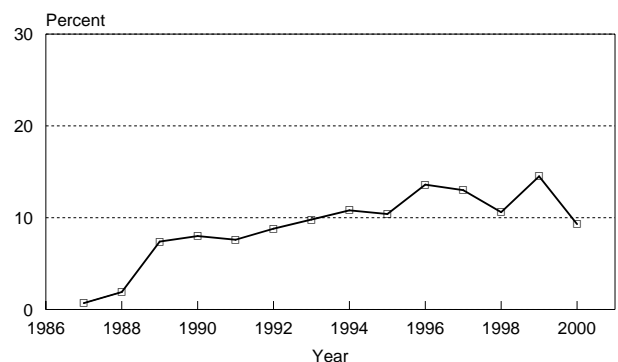
HIV Seroprevalence for Pregnant Women, in Four Sites, Mozambique: 2001



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number G0349.

Among blood donors in Mozambique prevalence rates slowly rose from the late 1980s through the mid 1990s hovering around 10 percent. Levels peaked at just over 14 percent in 1999 and then dropped to below 10 percent in 2000.

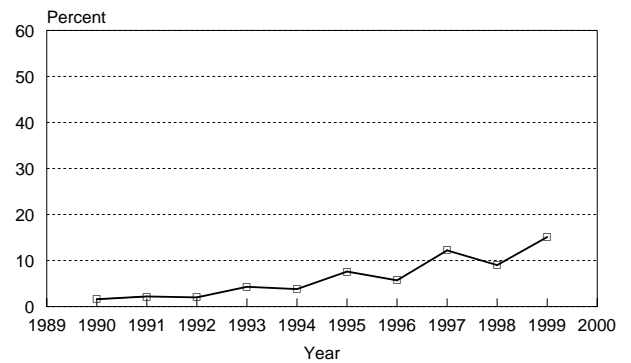
HIV Seroprevalence for Blood Donors, Mozambique: 1987-2000



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers D0194, B0246, D0194, A0228, M0683.

HIV prevalence among STI patients tested in Maputo have been steadily rising since 1990. The most recent data show a rate of 15 percent in 1999, up from nearly 2 percent in 1990.

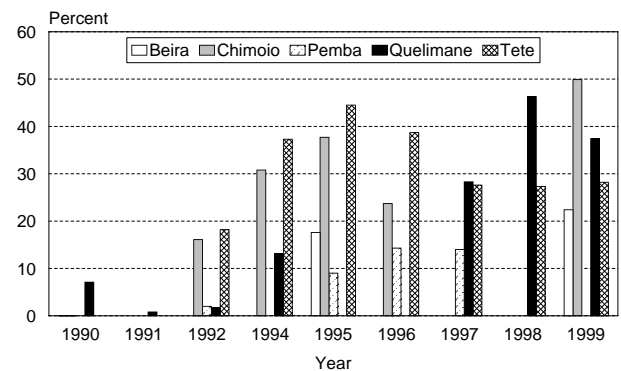
HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Maputo, Mozambique: 1990-1999



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers B0272, N0195, D0194, A0228, M0683.

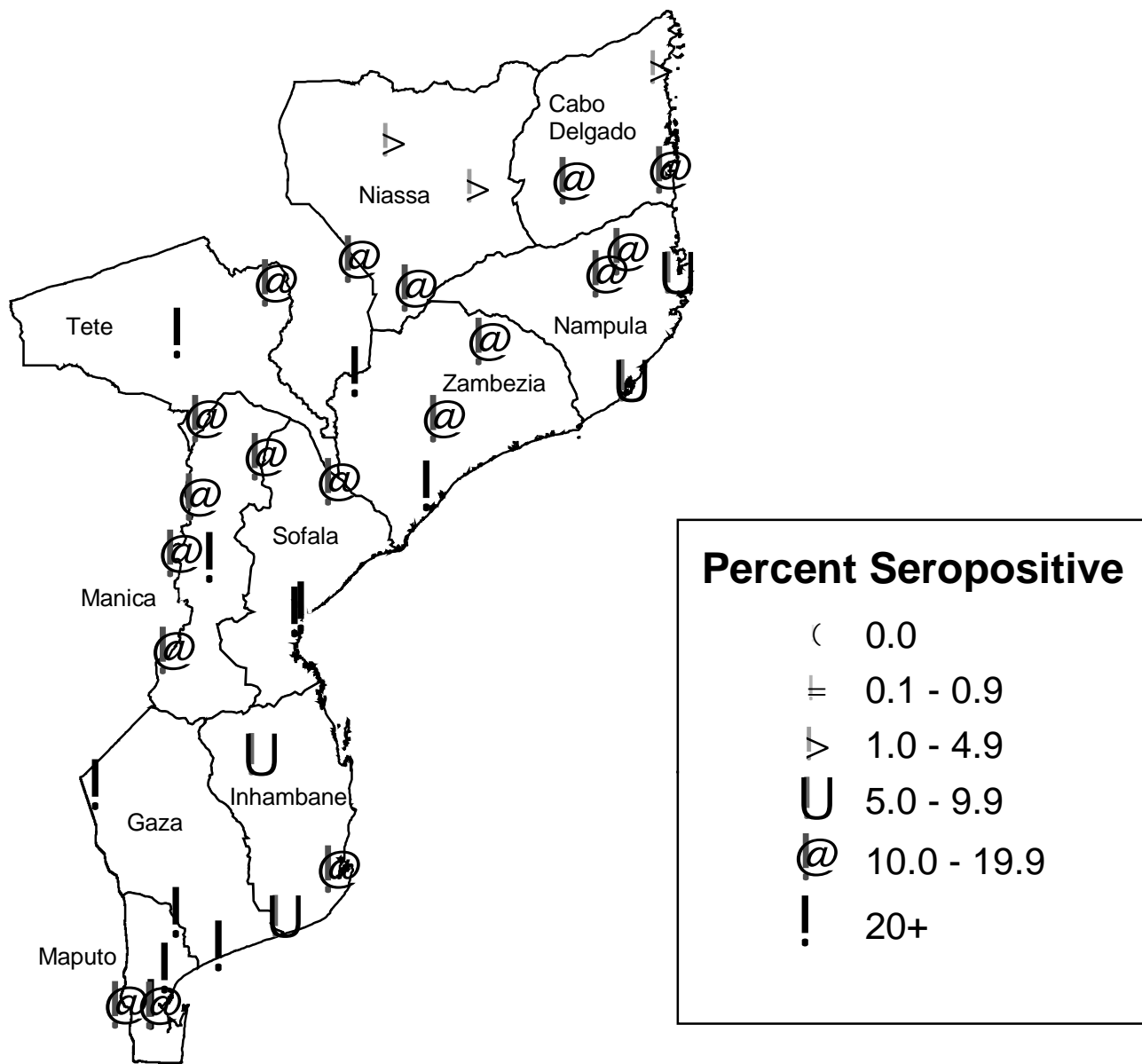
HIV prevalence among STI patients tested in five regions within Mozambique in general rose between 1990 and 1999.

HIV Seroprevalence for STI Patients, in Five Areas, Mozambique: 1990-1999



Source: HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Numbers D0194, N0195, A0028, A0228, M0683.

Seroprevalence of HIV-1 for Pregnant Women, by Province and Location, in Mozambique: 2004 - 2005



Percent Seropositive

(0.0
=	0.1 - 0.9
>	1.0 - 4.9
U	5.0 - 9.9
@	10.0 - 19.9
!	20+

Sources by HIV/AIDS Data Base ID Number:

- A0228 Asamoah-Odei, E., 1999, Mission Report, WHO/UNAIDS, Mozambique, 05-16 April, Mission report.
- B0246 Barreto, A., B. De Hulsters, A. Noya, et al., 1994, Interventions to Control STD/HIV Risk Situation Induced by Population Movements during Resettlement in Post-War Mozambique, Tenth International Conference on AIDS, Yokohama, Japan, 8/7-12, Poster P.D.0531.
- B0272 Barreto, A., B. De Hulsters, A. Noya, et al., 1995, Trends in HIV Prevalence among Different Target Groups: Data from the National Sentinel Surveillance System of Mozambique, IX International Conference on AIDS and STD in Africa, Kampala, Uganda, 12/10-14, Poster MoC502.
- D0194 De Hulsters, B., A. Barreto, A. Noya, et al., 1996, STD Control, an Effective Means for HIV Control?, XI International Conference on AIDS, Vancouver, 7/7-14, Poster Th.C.4748.
- G0349 Grupo Tecnico Multisectorial de Apoio a Luta Contra o HIV/SIDA, 2002, Relatorio Sobre a Revisao dos Dados de Vigilancia Epidemiologica do HIV-Ronda 2001, Republica de Mocambique Ministerio da Saude Direccao Nacional de Saude, Programa Nacional de Controle das DTS/HIV-SIDA, Maputo, novembro, unpublished report.
- G0358 Grupo Tecnico Multisectorial de Apoio a Luta Contra O HIV/SIDA, 2003, Relatorio Sobre a Revisao dos Dados de Vigilancia Epidemiologica do HIV-Ronda 2002, Republica de Mocambique Ministerio de Saude Direccao Nacional de Saude, Programa Nacional de Controle das DTS/HIV-SIDA, Maputo, Novembro, unpublished report.
- M0683 Mozambique Ministry of Health, 2001, Viliancia Epidemiologica des DTS/HIV/SIDA, UNAIDS Communication.
- M0762 Mozambique, 2002, HIV Prevalence Rates by Age Groups among Pregnant Women by Sentinel Sites, Personal Communication, preliminary table data.
- M0872 Multisectorial Technical Group, 2005, Report of the Update of the HIV Epidemiological Surveillance Data - 2004 Round, Republic of Mozambique, Ministry of Health, National Directorate of Health, National STD/HIV-AIDS Control Programme, Maputo, August, unpublished report.
- N0195 Noya, A., 1995, Sentinel Surveillance, Epidemiology Department, Ministry of Health, National STD/AIDS Control Programme, Maputo, Mozambique.
- W0139 World Health Organization, 1998, UNAIDS/WHO Global AIDS Statistics, AIDS Care, vol. 10, no. 5, pp. 643-646.