## Demographic Indicators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>With AIDS Series</th>
<th>Without AIDS Scenario</th>
<th>With AIDS Series</th>
<th>Without AIDS Scenario</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (1,000s)</td>
<td>21,285</td>
<td>22,988</td>
<td>Growth rate</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crude birth rate</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>Crude death rate</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infant mortality rate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Life expectancy</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both sexes</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>Both sexes</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| 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**Sources:** U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base and unpublished tables.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

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.

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.

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.
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.

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.

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

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:


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.


