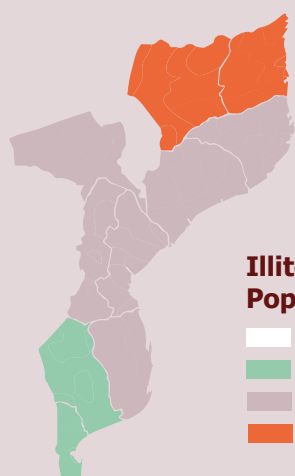


# EDUCATION IN MOZAMBIQUE



## Illiterate Population



Highest illiteracy rate in Northern provinces such as Cabo Delgado (53%) and Niassa (50%) vs lowest in the southern provinces such as Maputo City (7%).

## Population that can read and write (literacy rate)

2007  
49%

2007  
61%



## Population above 25 years who have no formal education

85%

2007

59%



62%

2017

37%

## Literacy rate

Urban  
82%

VS

Rural  
51%

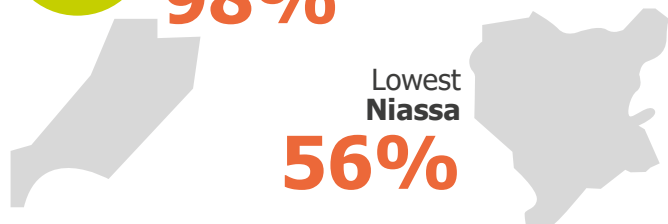
Men  
82%

VS

Women  
51%

## Gross enrollment rate at the primary levels for children aged 6-12

stood at  
72% Highest  
Maputo City  
98%

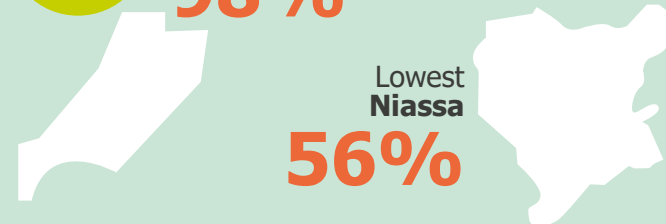


Lowest  
Niassa

56%

## Gross enrollment rate at the secondary level for children aged 13-15

stood at  
46% Highest  
Maputo City  
98%

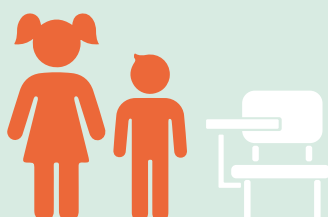


Lowest  
Niassa

56%

## Children 6-10 years old that are out of school

2.55  
million



## School attendance for children aged 6-10 years at lower Primary Schools

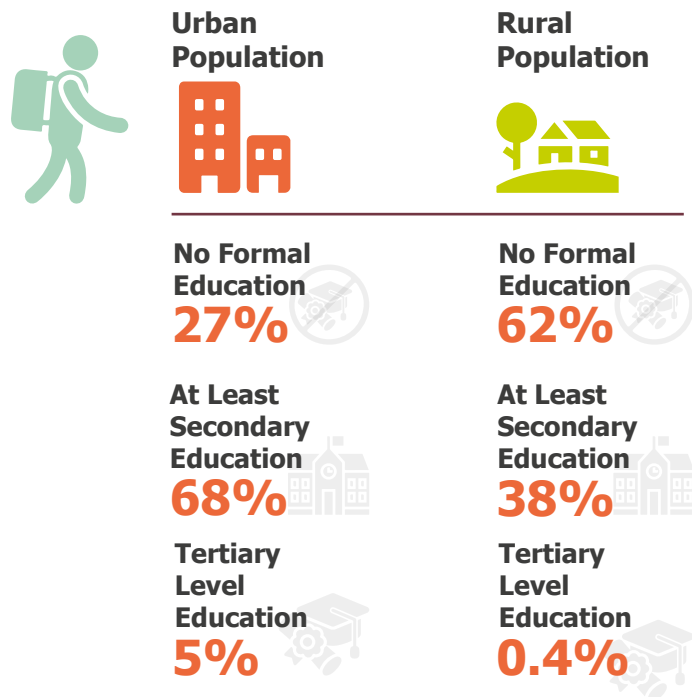


58%  
2007

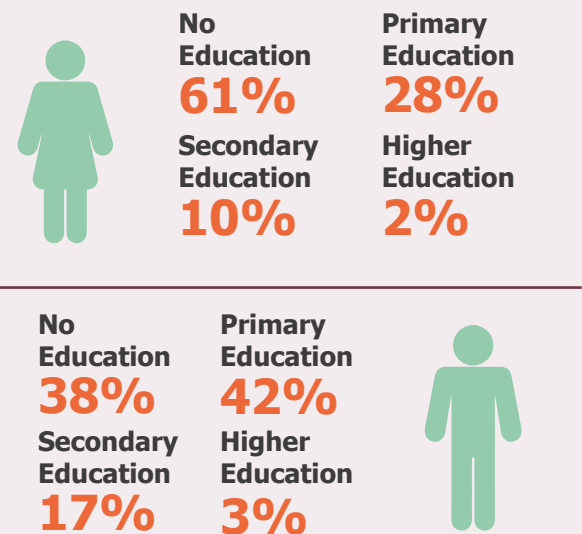


41%  
2017 ↓

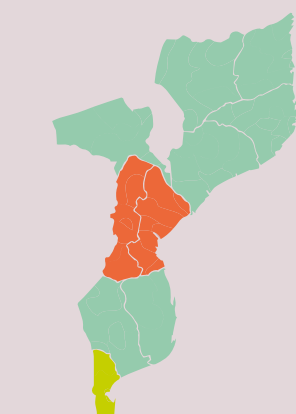
## Educational attainment by urban and rural areas



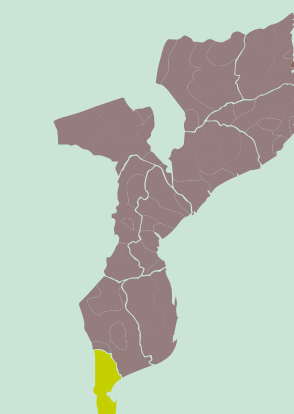
## Educational Attainment of people aged 25 and older by sex



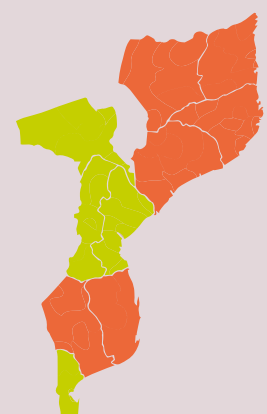
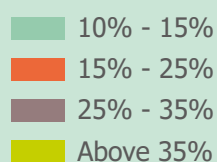
## Educational attainment of population aged 25 and older



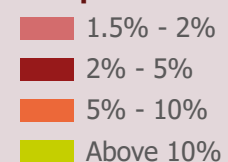
### No Education



### Primary Complete



### Secondary Complete



## Recommendations:

- 1 The acceleration of the demographic transition can improve the coverage of education and at the same time enable greater investment in quality. The continuously increasing child population creates challenges for families and the government in providing education services.
- 2 Encourage policies that allow the re-schooling of adults, especially young adults, so that the large group of illiterate individuals in younger age groups have access to some formal education.
- 3 A substantial investment in the development of professional technical schools at various levels is urgently needed.