

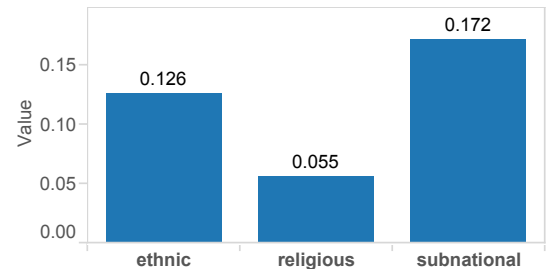
Education Inequality Profile: Mozambique

Education Inequality Profiles portray data for 15-24 year olds by ethnic, religious, and subnational composition for the following indicators: Group Gini (GGini) Index, educational attainment, and mean years of schooling.

The GGini, based on mean years of schooling, can be interpreted as a measure of how concentrated the total stock of education is in any group or region. A GGini of 0 would mean that all groups or regions have the same mean years of schooling, while a GGini of 1 can be understood loosely to correspond to a situation where one group or region has essentially exclusive access to all the education in the country.

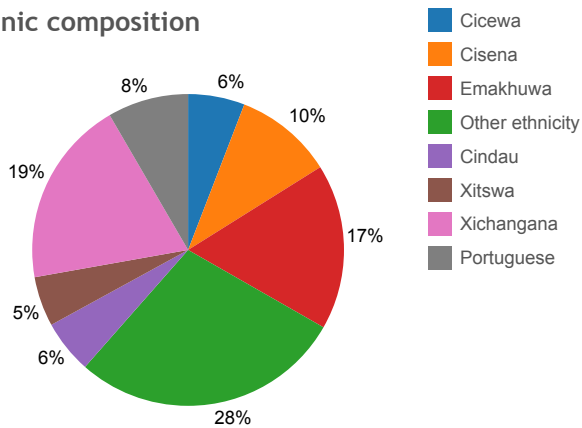
Data for the Mozambique profile was extracted from DHS 2011. Mozambique's highest GGini is the subnational GGini at 0.17. Maputo city and Maputo province have the highest educational attainment. In Maputo city, mean years of schooling for males and females are between 8 and 9; mostly elsewhere, mean years for males and females are between 4 and 6.

Group Gini

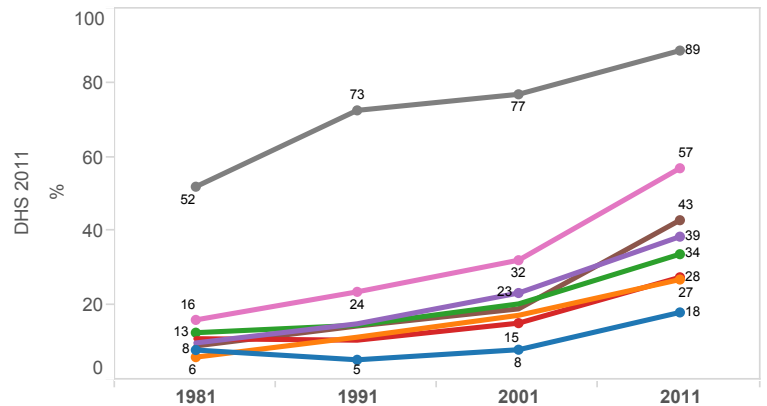


Ethnicity

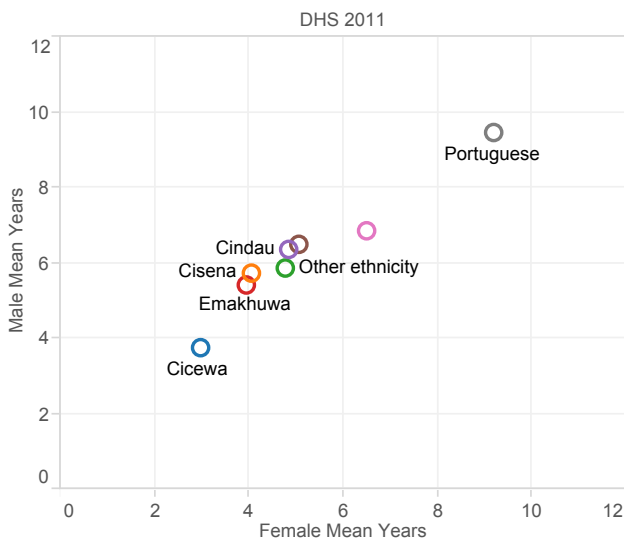
Ethnic composition



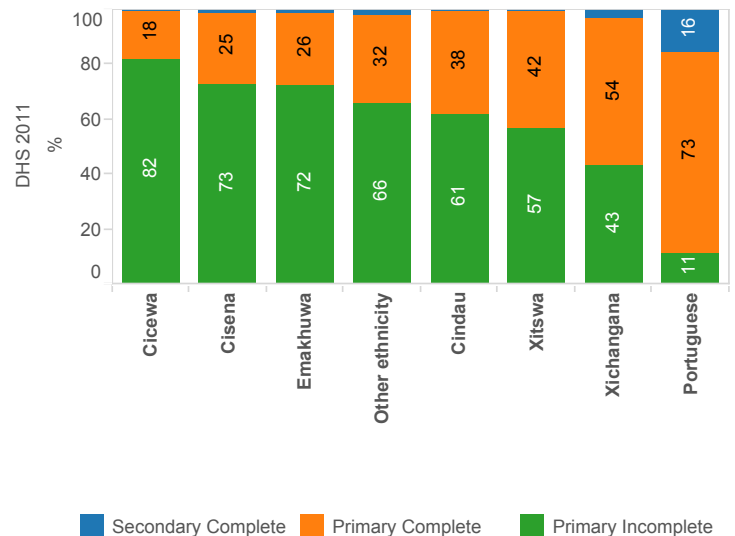
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and ethnicity



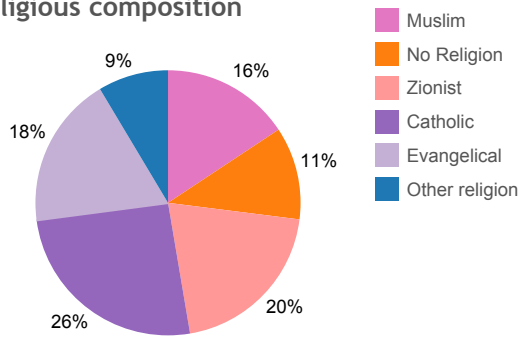
Educational attainment by ethnicity



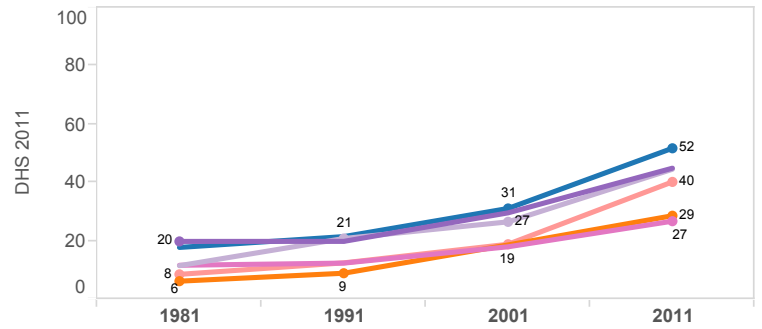
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Religion

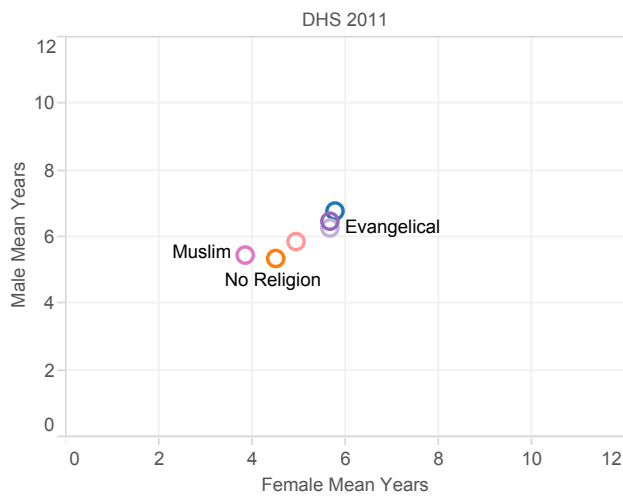
Religious composition



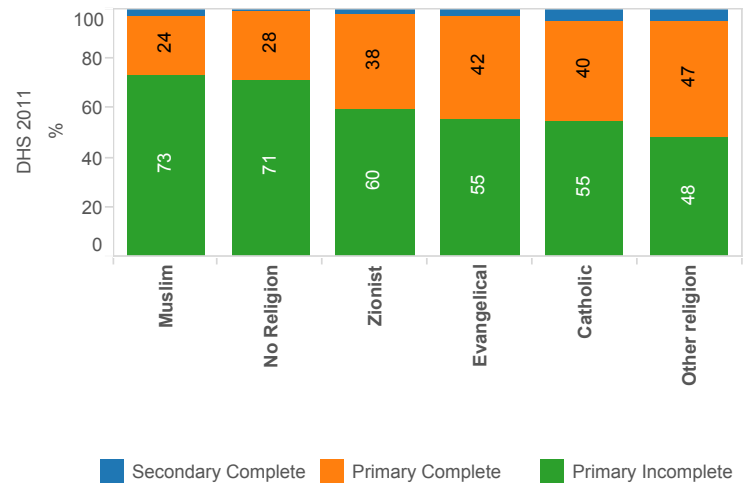
% of population with at least primary education completed



Mean years of schooling by gender and religion

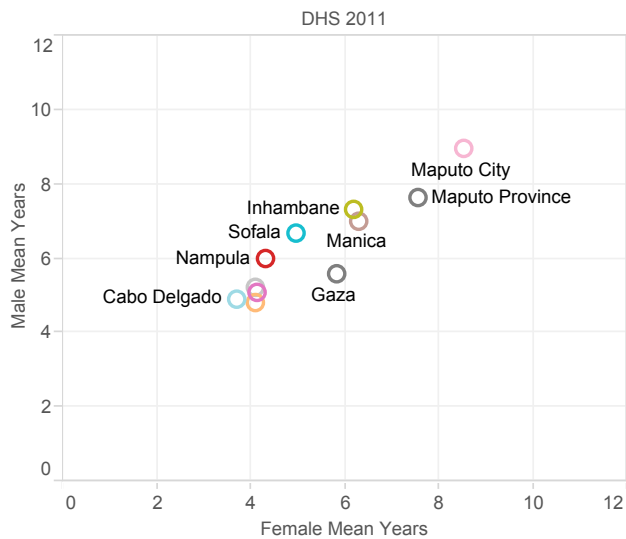


Educational attainment by religion



Region

Mean years of schooling by gender and region



Educational attainment by region

