STATISTICS DENMARK

Statistisk sentralbyrå
Statistics Norway

Statistiska centralbyrån
Statistics Sweden

MZ:2005:19

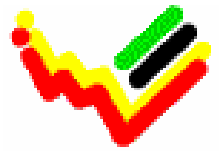
Mission Report

from a short-term mission on basic analysis in social statistics

From the 17th until the 28th of October 2005

TA for the Scandinavian Support Program to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of the National Statistics, Mozambique

Jan Erik Kristiansen
Dag Roll-Hansen



Instituto Nacional de Estatística

Ref. no. 104.Moz.98 December 2005

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Table of contents

List of abbreviations

CO	Scanstat Coordination Office in Statistics Denmark
Danida	Danish International Development Assistance
DKK	Danish Kroner
DSt	Statistics Denmark
EUR	European Euro
INE	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Mozambique
INE-P	Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Portugal
MZM	Mozambique Meticais
NOK	Norwegian Kroner
Scanstat	Consortium between Statistics Denmark, Statistics Norway and Statistics Sweden
SCB	Statistics Sweden
SEK	Swedish Kronor
SSB	Statistics Norway
USD	US Dollars
ZAR	South African Rand

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Basic analysis of tables and graphs
The main focus has been giving a course on understanding and interpretation of statistics. This includes making of tables and graphs, analyzing and commenting them. We have been focusing on the publications "Estatísticas e Indicadores Sociais" and "Crime e Justiça".

A critical approach to statistics
We have encouraged the participants at the course not to take the numbers for granted, but to evaluate their quality and look for errors, to the extent that it is possible. Analysis of data is important to find weaknesses in the data.

User-friendly publications
We have emphasized the need for presenting statistical data in a way that is easy to understand. We think INE should publish fewer tables, but better tables.

Enhancing quality systematically
We found quality problems in already published material. This challenge must be faced. This could be done in several ways. We will present some possible approaches to the problem:

System for quality control and approval of publication manuscripts
One way to find errors is to have an outsider read trough the publication. By outsider in this context we mean someone who has not been working on the publication, but who has a general knowledge of statistics and time to read it thoroughly. It may be wise to allocate this task to specific employees at INE, to enhance their critical competence in this line way of reading reports. The quality pilots (Facilitadores) or some of the participants from the workshop could be suitable for this task.

Cooperation with the ministries
INE is publishing information from different ministries, without having enough possibility to control or influence the quality of the data. The tables INE receives from the ministries sometimes contain information that needs more quality control. Publishing data with errors is devastating to the reputation of any statistical bureaux. INE must decide either to take active part in the quality control of the data or reserve the right not to publish tables that appear to contain information that is not correct.

Making the writer responsible
Presenting the name of he author clearly visible, may increase their motivation to produce a high-quality product. This will give them more of the honor for a good product, and it will make them more open for criticism.

2 INTRODUCTION

INE has access to a lot of information regarding the Mozambican society and has a considerable potential for presenting this information to a wide spectre of users. This mission has focused on ways to analyse and present information, focusing on two reports to be published this year: “Estatísticas e Indicadores Sociais” and “Crime e Justiça”.

The mission will give valuable input to INE staff working with data analysis and presentation of data, e.g. by making tables and figures, analysing the results, and writing reports. The users of statistics will benefit from the mission. The mission was conducted by Jan Erik Kristiansen from Statistics Norway and long-term consultant Dag Roll-Hansen. The main counterpart for the mission was Fátima Zacarias, director of Direcção de Estatísticas Demográficas, Vitais e Sociais (DEMOVIS).

The mission is follow-up of a former mission on Presentation techniques, conducted by Jan Erik Kristiansen and Lena Åström. This mission is described in Mission Report no. 2005:1.

The consultants would like to express our thanks to all officials and individuals met for the kind support and valuable information that we have received during the mission.

This report contains the views of the consultants, which do not necessarily correspond to the views of Danida or INE.

3 ACTIVITIES DURING THE MISSION

The general objective of the mission has been to give a course/workshop in analysis of social statistics. The course has focused on analysis of tables and figures, answering the question what is important and what conclusions can be drawn.

The following issues has been be on the agenda:

- construction of tables and graphs
- key issues in report writing
- to select (between all the possible) numbers
- to compare numbers and point out differences, trends and tendencies
- to point out/to guide the reader: What is important here?
- to put into context
- to explain (the unexpected/ups and downs, etc.)
- and maybe most important: What does the numbers mean?

Content of course/workshop

The course has been conducted as a mixture of lectures, exercises and work on selected chapters of the publication "Estatísticas e Indicadores Sociais". The participants gave presentations of their work during the course and the consultants made comments and gave feedback on the different chapters. The participants will continue to work on these chapters after the course.

Basic analysis of tables and graphs

The main focus has been on understanding and interpretation of statistics. This includes making of tables and graphs, analysing and commenting them. We have been focusing on the publications "Estatísticas e Indicadores Sociais" and "Crime e Justiça".

We have also strongly recommended that the number of big, detailed tables should be reduced and that there should be more time series, describing the long term development, whereas the more detailed tables (by sex, age, province, etc.) should be presented only for the last year.

The course/workshop also focused on some simple guideline for increasing user friendliness, like:

- Keep it Short and Simple: For popular presentations, tables should be small and simple (larger reference tables can be put in an appendix)
- Focus on a few indicators/variables at a time
- Reduce number of decimals:
    - Never use two decimals when giving percentages.
    - When reporting percentages from census, administrative. data, etc., use one decimal
    - When reporting percentages from surveys, use no decimal, except when the sample is very large
    - For most other indicators (rates, age, life expectancy), the general rule is one decimal

- Rounding: When presenting statistics to a wider audience, details are of little interest. Therefore, rounding numbers (to two or three effective digits) is often effective. For instance: 27,789 → 27 800
- Simplify titles in tables (and graphs).
- Not: Distribution of households by type of household. Instead: Household types
- Instead of "…by gender (or sex)" write: "men and women/males and females"
- Not: Quadro 1.1 Movimento Geral dos Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo Tipo, Moçambique, 2000/2001
- Instead: Quadro 1.1 Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo tipo. 2000-2001

We also recommended more use of graphs (and maps) in INE publications, and especially in more analytical publications, aimed at a wider audience. Graphs give a quick, visual and intuitive impression of trends, differences between phenomena or relationships (correlation) between variables. Graphs compress data and they are – when properly designed – effective means of information dissemination. Graphs are well suited *both* for presenting statistics on the Internet *and* for use in printed publications; sometimes replacing a table, more often supplementing a table or a text, illustrating a specific point or visualising a trend.

A critical approach to statistics

We have encouraged the participants at the course not to take the number for granted, but to try to evaluate their quality and look for errors, to the extent that it is possible. Analysis of data is important to find weaknesses in the data: Analysis provides *a necessary feedback to the statistical production process*; revealing ambiguities and weaknesses in data, providing ideas for new tables, variables or indicators, thereby contributing to better and more reliable statistics. In this sense, analysis is a necessary and worthwhile ingredient of statistics.

In this context, we also focused on *transparency*: Some of the statistics published by INE is difficult to understand, because it is not clear what the indicators show, how they are define or calculated. So we suggest that information on definitions, construction and calculation of different rates and indices should always be included and made clear to the users.

User-friendly publications

Presenting statistics to a wider audience (the informed public, the media, teachers, students, libraries; in short: non-experts) is (or should be) different from writing for colleagues and experts. We have emphasized the need for presenting statistical data in a way that is easy to understand. As mentioned earlier, we also think INE should publish fewer tables, but better tables. This should be done by making a *selection* among all the possible numbers and present and analyse only the most important and relevant figures.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Basic understanding and interpretation of tables and graphs
Focus in writing reports should be on interpretation and explanation of statistical presentation. Training should preferably be organised as group work using real examples from INE and other producers. The experiences from this type of training are good according to the evaluation results from the workshop. There may also be a need for yet another workshop on presentation techniques for other staff members.

The basic theoretical framework for the course is presented in the previous chapter and in annex 5 and 6. Our principal recommendation is to apply the principles described there.

Enhancing quality systematically
We found quality problems in already published material. This challenge must be faced. This could be done in several ways. We will present some possible approaches to the problem:

System for quality control and approval of publication manuscripts
The concept of quality management has been introduced at INE. A very practical approach to quality management could be a systematic review of publications before printing to ascertain improved presentation quality (presentation techniques, data quality, analysis and explanations, etc). A recommendation is to introduce a systematic approach with a group of independent staff members (or even users?) who are given the task to go through the publications to assure that they are user-friendly and correct. An idea could be to use the quality pilots (Facilitadores) or to use some of the participants from the workshop for this task. In either case there will be a need for special training. There might also be a possibility that the consultants could go through the next editions of some publications at home to give comments and advice.

Cooperation with the ministries
INE is publishing information from different ministries, without having the possibility to control or influence the quality of the data. The tables INE receives from the ministries sometimes contain information that needs more quality control. Publishing data with errors is devastating to the reputation of any statistical bureaux. INE must decide either to take active part in the quality control of the data or reserve the right not to publish tables that appear to contain information that is not correct.

Making the writer responsible
Presenting the name of he author clearly visible may increase their motivation to produce a high-quality product. This will give them more credit for a good product, and it will make them more open to criticism. The name of the author should be presented on the front page or in relation to the chapter that he or she has written.

The competence in analysis has increased as a result of the course. This ought to lead to increased responsibility. This is relevant both for cooperation with the different Ministries regarding collection of data and in relation to analysis and publication of data.

APPENDIX 1. Persons met

List of participants at the course:

Zuraida Mahomed Khan	Leader of the Department of Social and Vital Statistics
Laura Gomes Duarte	Técnica de Demografia
Francisco Macaringue	Técnico de Demografia
Dionísia Godiva Khossa	Programadora
Nelson Solomão Nhantumbo	Técnico Analista Promador de Sistemas
Samuel Tauene	Gestor da base de dados ESDEM
Maria Alfeu	Técnica de Demografia
Pedro Bernardo Duce	Técnico de demografia

Other people met:

Manual da Costa Gaspar	INE Vice President, Social & Demographic Statistics
Fatima Zacarias	INE director of Demographic and Vital Statistics
Cassiano Chipembe	Leader of the Department of Demographical Studies
Lars Carlsson	Team leader of the Scanstat resident advisors
Karsten Bormann	Scanstat resident advisor
Isabel Noela	Scanstat project secretary

APPENDIX 2. List of Literature

Estatisticas e Indicatore Sociais
Estatísticas de Crime e Justiça 2000 e 2001
Mulheres e Homen em Mozambique
Anuario Estatistico, Statistical Yearbook, 2003 and 2001
Various reports from INE and other producers within SEN

APPENDIX 3. Programme for the Mission

INSTITUTO NACIONAL DE ESTATÍSTICA

PROGRAMA ESCANDINAVO
CURSO EM ANALISE E APRESENTAÇAO
Agenda de 18.10.2005 à 27.10.2005

Data	**Assunto**	**Tempo**
18/10/2005	Princípios general de analise e apresentação	8h00 ás 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Exemplos, exercícios e comentários, em particular na área de Crime e Justiça	11h00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00
19/10/2005	Exemplos, exercícios e comentários, em particular na área de estatísticas sociais	8h00 às 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Continua o trabalho com estatística na área sociais	11h00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00
20/10/2005	Reflexões e discussões sobre apresentação e analise de estatísticas sociais	8h00 ás 9h00
	Trabalho no grupo: Um grupo por capitulo na publicação "Estatísticas e Indicadores Sociais"	9h00 às 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Trabalho no grupo continua	11H00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00
21/10/2005	Trabalho com exercícios no grupo continua no INE (TPC)	

24/10/2005	Trabalho com exercícios no grupo continua no INE (TPC). Fazem favor mandar o trabalho no Dag às 12h00 (dag.roll-hansen@ine.gov.mz)	
25/10/2005	Apresentação e comentários dos exercícios	8h00 ás 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Trabalho no grupo continua	11h00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00
26/10/2005	Trabalho no grupo continua	8h00 ás 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Trabalho no grupo continua	11H00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00
27/10/2005	Apresentação e comentários do trabalho no grupo	8h00 às 10h30
	Intervalo	10H30 às 11h00
	Observações	11H00 às 12h00
	Como continua o trabalho com os publicações	12H00 às 13h00
	Almoço	13h00 às 14h00

Maputo, Outubro de 2005

APPENDIX 4. Terms of Reference

TERMS OF REFERENCE

Within the Scandinavian Assistance to Strengthen the Institutional Capacity of INE/Mozambique, 2003-2007

4.1.1.1 Course in analysis

A 2-week mission

Background

As a core actor in SEN, INE has access to a lot of information regarding the Mozambican society. Hence INE has a considerable potential for presenting these findings to central users like ministries, researchers, NGOs, international organizations, donors and to the informed public.

However, INE is lacking experience in analysing data. This is crucial to be able to put the data to proper use, and to exploit the potential of the information.

This course will focus on presentation of statistics and analysis of data.

Objectives of the mission

The general objective of the mission is to give a course in analysis of social statistics. The course will focus on analysis of tables and figures, answering the question what is important and what conclusions can be drawn?

The following issues will be on the agenda:
construction of tables and graphs
key issues in report writing
to select (between all the possible) numbers
to compare numbers and point out differences, trends and tendencies
to point out/to guide the reader: What is important here?
to put into context
to explain (the unexpected/ups and downs, etc.)

The mission is aimed at helping INE to produce reports of interest for the society.

Further work

This mission will help INE prepare a report on a statistical issue. As part of the mission, the consultant should suggest a training plan for increasing INEs capasity for analyzing and presenting data.

Benefactors of the mission

The mission will give valuable input to INE staff working with data analysis and presentation of data, e.g. by making tables and figures, analysing the results, and writing reports. The users of statistics will benefit from the mission.

Consultant and Counterpart

Main counterpart at INE: Fátima Zacarias
Consultants: Jan Erik Kristiansen and Dag Roll-Hansen
Assistant teacher: Cassiano Soda Chipembe

Necessary preparations:

At INE:
To chose statistics to be used as examples.
To identify and allocate time for participants for the course, preferably with working knowledge in English. It is very important that the consultant can communicate with most participants in English, although not all necessarily has to speak it fluently. If this is not fulfilled, a translator must be provided.

By the consultants:
To familiarize himself with the statistics to be used as an example.
To prepare the course.

Timing of the mission

From the 17th until the 28th of October 2005.

Report

The consultant will prepare a draft report to be discussed with INE before leaving Maputo. He will submit a final draft to INE for final comments within one week of the end of the mission. Statistics Denmark as Lead Party will print the final version within 3 weeks of the end of the mission. The structure of the report should be according to Danida-format.

The Counterpart has to ensure that the final printed report is translated into Portuguese according to the existing procedures.

These Terms of Reference were prepared by

Day / /
.....

Approved by/in the name of the President of INE

Day / / .....

User friendly analysis

Some guidelines/suggestions

1

Users?

- **Media**
- **The informed public**
- **Students/teachers**
- **Also the (socalled) experts**

2

KISS!

- **Keep It Short and Simple**
  - **Tables**
  - **Graphs**
  - **Titles**
  - **Text**

3

Analysis is …

- To select among all the possible numbers

- What is
  - important
  - interesting
  - relevant
  - new…?

4

To select means …

- … to focus: 2 or 3 main findings
- Don't try to comment on everything
- Avoid "table reading": to describe every cell in a table

5

Analysis is …

- To compare: point out differences, trends and tendencies
  - Over time/time series
  - Between groups
- And to make the figures comparable

6

Analysis is …

- to put into context
- to explain (the unexpected)
- What do the figures changes/differences mean?
- Are the changes part of a more general pattern?
- In short: To make statistics informative and meaningful to the reader

7

In "analysis"

- **Use relative rather than absolute numbers: percent, per 1 000 pop. …**

8

What is “analysis”?

3 main types of "analysis":

Popular presentation →	**Thematic analysis** →	**In-depth analysis/research**
Descriptive	“Interpretation”	“Explanation”
Brochure, briefs	“Social reports” (Women & Men)	Research report

9

Constructing tables is the first step of analysis:

- When constructing a table; we implicitly start analysing:
  - What is the dependent variable (indicator)?
  - What are the (most important) background (classification) variable(s) (and why)?
- A table is always (or should be) constructed on basis of certain ideas about relations between variables, which is also the basis of analysis

10

Título dos quadros – simples e claro

Quadro 1.1 Movimento Geral dos Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo Tipo, Moçambique, 2000/2001

Quadro 1.1 Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo tipo. 2000-2001

Quadro 1.4 Situação Operativa da Polícia face aos Crimes Reportados Segundo Províncias

Quadro 1.4 Crimes Reportados à Polícia, segundo província. 2000-2001

11

APPENDIX 6. Comentários e controlo de qualidade das tabelas

Texto e números
Controlo de qualidade das tabelas
Como fazer comentários

Curso de analise,
INE 2005

Controlo de qualidade das tabelas

- *Consistência com outros dados*
  Deve controlar os dados se são consistentes com dados de fontes diferentes, dados mais antigos ou dados nos tópicos relacionados.
- *Bom senso*
  Você pensa que os resultados são correctos? Bom senso é sempre importante.

- *Conhecimento da sociedade moçambicana*
  Nos não somos especialistas em todas áreas. Mas temos conhecimentos gerais da sociedade moçambicana. Use e discuta com outros!
- *Surpresas*
  Se o resultado for uma surpresa, muitas vezes esta errado. Então, se tivermos um resultado surpreendente, devemos controlar o processo de produção dos dados. Por exemplo, quando a nossa tabela diz que há mais mulheres que homens que sabem ler e escrever, provavelmente esta errado.

Fazer comentários sobre:

- O que é estranho aqui?
- Há alguma tendência que altera?
- É uma diferença que esta a crescer ou decrescer? (Por exemplo quando a diferença entre mulheres e homens esta a crescer em muitos anos.)
- Quando nos não temos uma explicação, dizemos que encontramos alguns resultados estranhos e sem explicação.
- *Pergunte-se a si: O que é importante aqui?*

Os números não contam uma historia sozinhos. O leitor precisa de ajuda.

- O que os números estão a dizer? Crimes reportados não são iguais aos crimes reais. A percentagem dos partos nos hospitais era calculada na base grupo alvo e não na base população actual.
- Ver a relação entre tabelas, figuras e gráficos. Estão a contar mais ou menos a mesma historia? Fazer perguntas sobre números que não contam a mesma historia. Pergunte-se o que é provável!

Estrutura

- Introdução
- Desenvolvimento dos indicadores mais importante (muitos anos)
- Uma discrição mais detalhada sobre os dados do ano mais recente, por exemplo por urbano e rural, género e províncias.
- Alguma linhas sobre o significado da tabela/figura/gráfico em frente deste.
- Escrever o que é mais importante embaixo das tabelas/figuras/gráficos.
- Comentários finais

APPENDIX 7. Examples of quality problems

Some examples of presentations of statistics that are:

- not user friendly
- confusing or difficult to understand/not meaningful, or
- simply wrong

Q 2.4.19 QUALIDADE E EFICIÊNCIA HOSPITALAR, 2000 - 2004

Quality and hospital efficiency

Descrição / *Description*	Ano / *Year*	Total	Províncias / *Provinces*										
			Niassa	C. Delgado	Nampula	Zambézia	Tete	Manica	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo P.	Maputo C.
Taxa de Ocupação de Camas (TOC)	2000	88.7	88.7	36.7	44.6	65.1	45.7	53.9	52.4	38.7	67.4	49.9	83.3
	2001	49.4	49.4	68.4	58.8	70.1	47.4	66.5	58.6	50.8	82.9	71.0	263.4
	2002	55.9	55.9	49.9	58.8	73.9	51.1	58.6	58.4	53.6	85.8	52.9	193.8
	2003	64.4	64.4	54.4	57.0	67.1	53.6	60.5	60.8	53.1	66.2	50.5	69.9
	2004	**57.4**	**58.7**	**64.5**	**57.7**	**70.9**	**48.2**	**48.8**	**46.6**	**50.7**	**61.4**	**42.1**	**70.4**
Tempo Médio de Permanência (TMP) Dias / *Days*	2000	4.2	4.2	5.0	...	4.7	4.4	3.9	5.5	4.6	4.7	5.5	4.0
	2001	4.6	3.2	4.8	5.7	5.0	4.3	3.8	5.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	3.7
	2002	4.3	3.3	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.1	4.2
	2003	4.4	3.2	4.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	3.7	5.0	4.6	4.6	3.8	6.9
	2004	**4.1**	**2.8**	**4.9**	**3.9**	**4.1**	**3.5**	**3.8**	**4.4**	**4.6**	**4.5**	**3.7**	**4.3**
Rendimento Médio por Cama (RMC) Nº Pessoas/*Nº People*	2000	3.3	3.4	3.2	...	4.1	3.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.8	3.1	5.3
	2001	5.7	4.7	4.3	3.2	4.3	3.4	5.3	3.2	3.3	5.2	4.3	21.7
	2002	5.2	5.1	3.6	4.0	4.8	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.6	5.5	3.9	14.2
	2003	4.3	6.1	3.8	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.9	3.7	3.5	4.4	4.0	3.1
	2004	**4.3**	**6.3**	**4.0**	**4.6**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**3.9**	**3.2**	**3.3**	**4.2**	**3.5**	**5.0**
Intervalo de Rotação da Cama (IRC) Dias / *Days*	2000	34.7	4.7	4.5	0.0	2.7	5.0	4.2	5.0	5.4	3.2	4.2	1.8
	2001	27.7	3.3	2.2	4.0	2.1	4.7	1.9	4.0	4.5	1.0	2.0	-2.3
	2002	26.3	2.6	4.2	3.2	1.6	3.9	2.6	3.5	3.9	0.8	3.7	-2.0
	2003	25.7	1.9	3.6	2.9	2.0	3.3	2.4	3.2	4.1	2.4	3.8	3.0
	2004	**3.0**	**2.0**	**2.7**	**2.8**	**1.7**	**3.8**	**4.0**	**5.1**	**4.5**	**2.8**	**5.1**	**1.8**

Fonte: Ministério da Saúde, Direcção Nacional de Saúde.

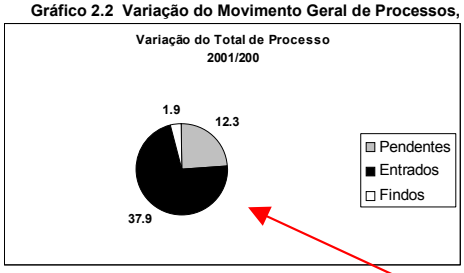
Source: Ministry of Health, National Directorate of Health.

Nota: *Camas Maputo Cidade em 2001 e 2002 não estavam completos por falta de informação do HCM*

Método de cálculo: ***TOC:*** *Número de DCO's /nº de camas*365 dias* ***TMP:*** *Número de DCO's dividido pelo número de altas*

RMC: *Número de altas / nº de camas*12* ***IRC:*** *Número de camas *365 - (DCO's/nº de altas)*

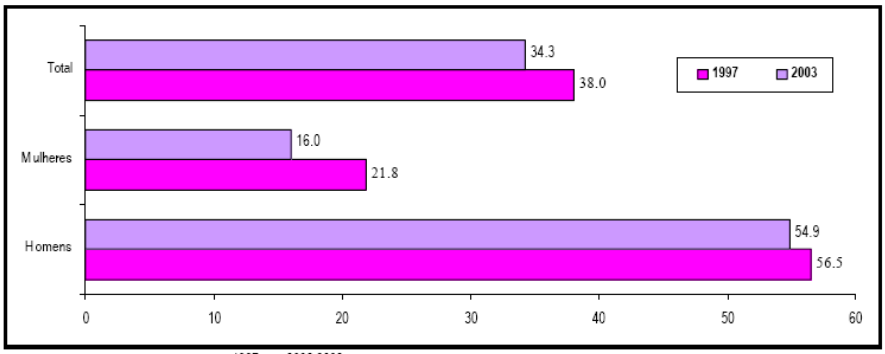
Gráfico 2.2 Variação do Movimento Geral de Processos,



Tribunal	Distribuição Percentual						Variação (%)		
	Pendentes		Entrados		Findos		Pendentes	Entrados	Findos
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2001/2000	2001/2000	2001/2000
País	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.3	37.9	1.9
Tribunal Judicial do Niassa	5.8	3.7	6.1	4.5	5.0	15.7	-29.6	2.5	221.8
Tribunal Judicial de Cabo Delgado	1.0	1.1	7.5	6.1	25.0	5.1	23.9	12.3	-79.1
Tribunal Judicial de Nampula	10.7	9.9	7.3	6.4	5.2	5.7	3.3	21.9	11.2
Tribunal Judicial da Zambézia	10.6	9.9	13.0	11.4	8.5	8.6	5.5	20.9	3.4
Tribunal Judicial de Tete	3.4	3.3	14.7	3.9	8.1	1.7	10.1	-63.9	-78.5
Tribunal Judicial de Manica	2.2	2.4	11.0	10.9	15.2	7.5	23.7	37.1	-49.9
Tribunal Judicial de Sofala	5.4	10.8	10.3	18.1	14.6	11.9	124.9	142.4	-16.9
Tribunal Judicial de Inhambane	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.9	1.2	4.1	23.5	47.3	256.3
Tribunal Judicial de Gaza	n	2.1	n	4.8	n	4.5	n	n	n
Tribunal Judicial de Maputo Província	3.9	4.2	7.5	5.7	3.2	4.5	19.2	4.4	46.0
Tribunal Judicial de Maputo Cidade	55.3	50.7	20.0	25.3	14.0	30.7	3.1	74.3	122.6

Fonte:Estatísticas Correntes, 2000 e 20001

Gráfico 1.2.2 - Taxa de chefatura de agregados familiares por sexo, Moçambique, 1997-2003



Fonte: INE, Panorama Sócio-Demográfico, 1997; IAF 2002/2003

SINAIS CONVENCIONAIS

-	Resultado nulo
..	Categoria não aplicável
...	Dados não disponíveis à data da publicação
0	Dado inferior a metade da unidade utilizada
*	Dado rectificado
“	Estimativa
n	Resultado não apurado

Quadro 2.16 Estudantes Matriculados no Ensino Superior

	Ano Lectivo			
	2001/02		2002/03	
	Total	% Mulheres	Total	% Mulheres
TOTAL	14568	31,92	15599	27,25
Universidade Eduardo Mondlane	7094	25,33	8046	24,47
Universidade Pedagógica	2135	25,25	3072	24,45
Instituto Superior de Relações Internacionais	251	30,68	307	29,32
Academia	163	12,27	230	15,22
Instit. Superior de Ciência e Tecn. de Moçambique	1030	55,83	999	51,65
Instituto Superior Politécnico e Universitário	1798	55,34	...	...
Universidade Católica de Moçambique	1402	41,08	2301	31,73
Universidade Mussa Bin Bique	556	7,19	453	24,72
Instituto Superior de Transporte e Comunicação	139	22,30	191	24,61

Q 2.4.21 ÍNDICE DE INEQUIDADE, 1997 -2003

Inequality Index 1997 - 2003

Províncias / Provinces	Total	Anos / *Years*						
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Total	**31**	**5,7**	**5,1**	**5,3**	**4,5**	**4,1**	**4,1**	**2,0**
Niassa	**21**	3,7	2,4	3,4	3,0	2,5	3,2	2,8
Cabo Delgado	**23**	3,4	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,0	2,7	2,5
Nampula	**21**	3,1	2,9	3,3	3,1	2,8	2,9	2,7
Zambézia	**23**	3,4	3,8	3,7	2,8	3,3	3,2	3,1
Tete	**35**	5,7	7,1	6,6	5,1	3,5	3,3	3,4
Manica	**24**	3,5	3,9	4,1	3,3	2,9	3,2	3,0
Sofala	**20**	4,7	2,8	3,0	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,4
Inhambane	**18**	2,3	3,2	2,7	2,7	2,5	2,6	2,3
Gaza	**18**	3,3	2,9	2,4	2,1	2,5	2,4	2,1
Maputo P. / Province	**24**	2,8	5,2	4,3	2,9	2,4	3,1	3,3
Maputo C./ City	**15**	3,6	2,7	3,4	3,1	2,6	...	...

FONTE: Ministério da Saúde, Direcção Nacional de Saúde.

Source: Ministry of Health, National Directorate of Health.

Q 2.4.18 ÍNDICE DE INEQUIDADE, 2000 - 2004

Inequality Index 2000 - 2004

Províncias / Provinces	Anos / *Years*				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
País / *Country*	**4.5**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**3.7**	**4.1**
Niassa	3.0	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.5
Cabo Delgado	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.5	2.8
Nampula	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.7
Zambézia	2.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9
Tete	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.2
Manica	3.3	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.9
Sofala	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	1.6
Inhambane	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.3
Gaza	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.9
Maputo P. / Province	2.9	2.4	3.1	3.3	2.7
Maputo C./ City	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.2

Fonte: Ministério da Saúde, Direcção Nacional de Saúde.

Source: Ministry of Health, National Directorate of Health.

NOTA: A "Equidade" é entendida como distribuição de recursos e melhorar o acesso, privilegiando grupos vulneráveis. Isso significa reconhecer necessidades diferentes dos potenciais utentes./The "Justness" is understood as distribution of resources and to improve the access, privileging vulnerable groups. That means to recognize needs different from the potentials utentes.

Malaria	*2000*	*2001*	*2002*	*2003*	*2004*	*% change*
No. of cases	3 244 849	3 699 700	4 554 334	4 754 363	5 589 157	72,2
No. of deaths	1 936	3 133	4 190	3 446	4 550	135,0
Mortality rate Yearbook (%)	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,08	-20,0
Mortality rate per 1 000 cases	0,60	0,85	0,92	0,72	0,81	36,4
Mortality rate per 10 000 pop.	1,1	1,8	2,3	1,9	2,4	113,7

Anuário Estatístico, 2004

Q 2.4.24 TAXA DE LETALIDADE POR MALÁRIA, ADULTOS, 1999 - 2003

(%)

Ano *Year*	Total	Províncias / *Provinces*										
		Niassa	C. Delgado	Nampula	Zambézia	Tete	Manica	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo P.	Maputo C.
1999		1,9	11,1	5,3	2,7	7,1	0,0	12,0	6,1	6,9	3,3	2,5
2000		10,9	9,9	10,0	2,5	4,3	0,0	14,8	3,2	11,8	6,8	3,2
2001		4,4	11,1	9,0	3,9	14,8	14,1	6,0	3,9	2,9	1,8	3,5
2002		3,6	8,0	7,2	5,8	11,9	18,9	6,3	6,3	3,8	3,1	3,6
2003		**3,7**	**6,1**	**6,0**	**5,2**	**9,9**	**17,0**	**8,8**	**6,4**	**5,0**	**6,8**	**3,6**

FONTE: Ministério da Saúde, Direcção Nacional de Saúde.

Source: Ministry of Health, National Directorate of Health.

Quadro 1.4.2.1 - Escolas primárias privadas, Moçambique, 1998 - 2003

Ano			1998	1999	2001	2002	2003
Ensino Primário	1º Grau 1-5	Total	149	136	210	225	225
		Variação (%)	0.00	-8.72	0.00	7.14	0.00
	2º Grau 6-7	Total	91	66	77	98	98
		Variação (%)		-27.47	0.00	27.27	0.00

Fonte: Anúarios Estátisticos/Ministério da Educação, Direcção de Planificação