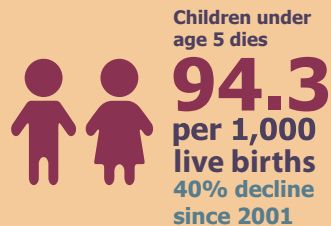
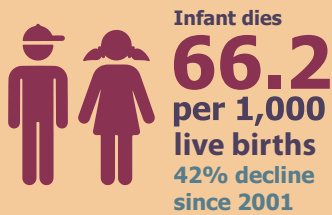


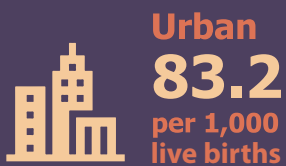
# MORTALITY IN MOZAMBIQUE

## ► Early-age mortality



► Women's education is a powerful predictor to reduce child mortality

## ► Under-5 mortality Urban Rural differentials



## Under-5 mortality is

1/3 lower among women with secondary education compared to women with no education

Under-5 mortality for women in poor households are higher by 25% compared to women of the wealthiest household

Girls have a **16%** lower chance of dying compared to boys within a year after birth. This reduces to **5%** percent by the age of five

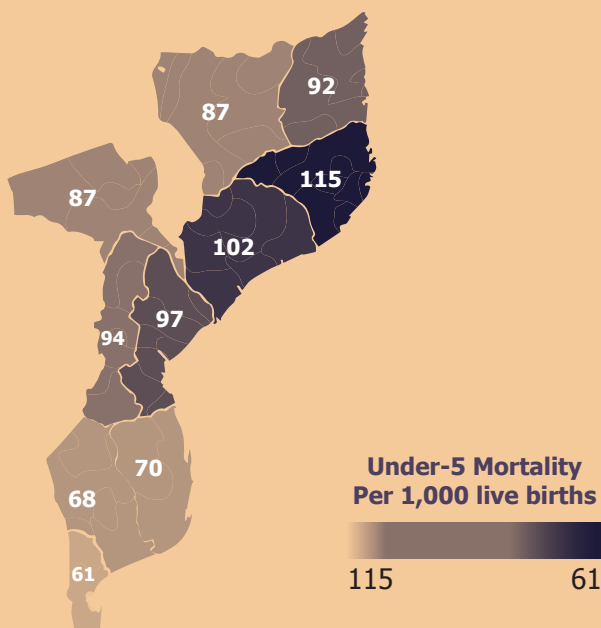
### Infant mortality



### Under-5 mortality

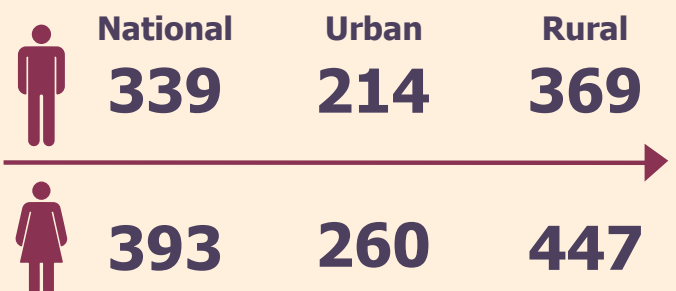


## ► Significant disparities occur between northern and southern provinces



## Adult Mortality

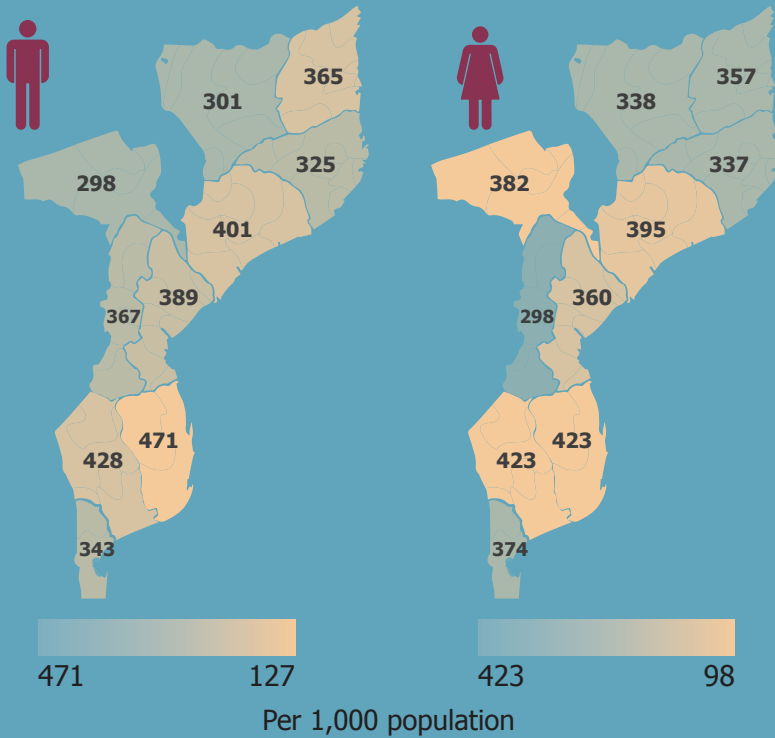
Total peoples dies of aged 15-59 per 1,000 population



Significant difference between females and males particularly in rural areas

Higher female adult mortality may be associated with maternal causes, and poor health care conditions

## ► Total peoples dies of aged 15-59 per 1,000 population

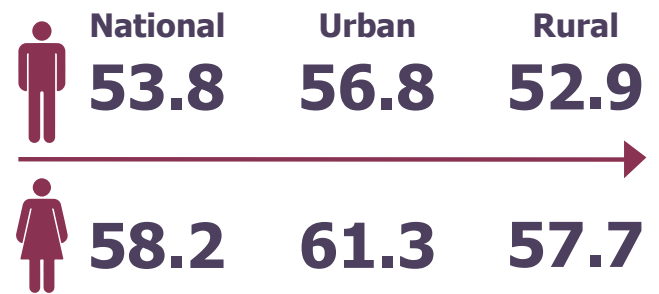


No significant difference in adult female mortality between southern and northern provinces.

Adult male deaths are highest in the southern than in the northern provinces.

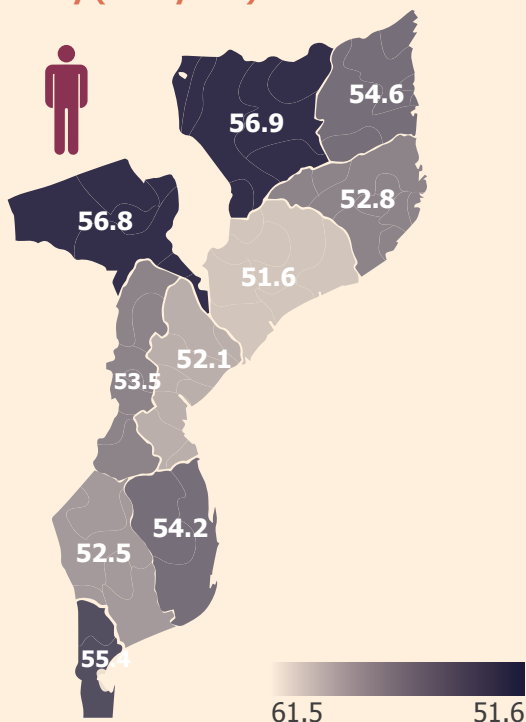
## Life expectancy at births (in years)

The average number of years that a newborn could expect to live, based on the current sex- and age-specific death rates (e0).



## ► Life expectancy for males is highest in the northern provinces than southern provinces

Male life expectancy at birth is lowest in Zambézia (51.6 years) and highest in Maputo city (61.5 years)



## ► Life expectancy for females is highest in the southern provinces than northern provinces

Female life expectancy at birth is lowest in Zambézia (55.2 years) and highest in Maputo city (65.2 years)

