



## Impacts of Prime-age Adult Mortality in Mozambique: Gender Matters

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**Abstract**

Household-level mortality rates in 2012, a timing the highest in the world, and the specific causes within and across households, the extent and distribution of adult prime-age mortality are being better understood. This paper examines the impact of the gender and age of the adult who died on household-level mortality, by the placement and size of the household, and the extent to which the gender and age of the adult who died on household-level mortality.

**Key messages**

Households with a death were more likely to have their head of household be a male, to have a higher number of children, and to have a higher number of children under 5 years of age. Households with a death were more likely to have their head of household be a male, to have a higher number of children, and to have a higher number of children under 5 years of age.

**Methods**

Household-level mortality data from the 2012 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) in Mozambique were analyzed using multivariate regression models to examine the impact of the gender and age of the adult who died on household-level mortality.

**Conclusion**

Households with a death were more likely to have their head of household be a male, to have a higher number of children, and to have a higher number of children under 5 years of age.

**Challenge**

Households with a death were more likely to have their head of household be a male, to have a higher number of children, and to have a higher number of children under 5 years of age.

**Figure 1: Number of Adults in Households, with and without a death, by gender, 2012 & 2005**

**Table 1: Impact of adult mortality on household demographics, assets, and income, by gender and region of the country**

	National		North-East		South	
	PA male death	PA female death	PA male death	PA female death	PA male death	PA female death
No. of adults	-1,049	-1,258	-1,024	-1,124	-1,072	-1,180
Livingstone	28.5%	27.2%	28.2%	27.1%	28.0%	27.0%
Assets						
Own income	-41.3%	-43.3%	-42.4%	-43.2%	-42.2%	-43.1%
Non-own income	-12.2%	-12.7%	-12.4%	-12.5%	-12.3%	-12.4%
Total income	-28.2%	-28.4%	-28.4%	-28.4%	-28.4%	-28.4%
Total household	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%

**Table 2: Mobility of households above and below the poverty line, from 2002 to 2005**

Priority Categories	Households with at least 1 PA death	Households with no PA death
Stayed Poor	46.7	50.4
Moved into Poor	18.2	13.3
Moved out of Poor	21.5	14.9
Stayed Rich poor	13.6	14.9

**Policy Implications:** Improved tenure rights for women are important. Increasing women's access to cash cropping extension, credit and marketing services would contribute to reducing impact of death. Similarly, increasing women's access to education and credit would increase greater participation in off-farm income with higher returns.

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