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The association between place of residence and infant and child mortality in Angola

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2015-09-03
http://hdl.handle.net/10539/18431

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB – African Development Bank

AEO – African Economic Outlook

AHP – Attendance by Health Professional

AMIS – Angola Malaria Indicator Survey

CH – Child Mortality

CHSSALD – China and South-South Scoping Assessment for Learning and Development

DLIFLC - Defense Language Institute Foreign Language Centre

ICG – International Crisis Group

IFAD – International Fund for Agricultural Development

IM – Infant Mortality

GDP – Gross Development Product

HDI – Human Development Index

HTD – Household Type of Dwelling

MDG – Millennium Development Goals

HR – Hazard Ratios

RH – Reproductive Health

SACD – Southern African Development Community

SES – Socio-economic Status

SSA – Sub-Saharan Africa

UN data – United Nations data

UNITA – United Union for the Independence of Angola

USA – United States of America

WHO – World Health Organization

WI – Wealth Index

ABSTRACT

Background: Angola continues to experience some of the highest infant and child mortality rates in Africa. Socio-economic conditions in rural areas (which were worse affected by the civil war) are reported to be poorer as compared to urban areas. The study aims to examine the effects of type of place of residence on infant and child mortality in Angola. **Methodology:** Cox Hazard method was used to analyze the 2011 Angola Malaria Indicators Survey (AMIS) data using the STATA 12 program. Type of place of residence is used as a key variable for the study. Descriptive analyses were conducted to examine the levels of infant and child mortality in urban and rural areas as well as by other characteristics. **Results and conclusion:** The study finds that there is no relationship between type of place of residence and infant and child mortality, while being born a girl reduces the chances of infant mortality. Being born in the second and third order and being born from a mother aged 25 – 34 years increases the child's mortality chances. Big households have a positive effect in reducing both infant and child mortality in Angola. The findings of the study open more questions for further exploration on the topic on factors determining infant and child mortality.