



Maternal Insurance and Newborn Survival in Mozambique Rural Areas: A Case Study

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Abstract

Maternal health insurance programmes are increasingly recognised for their potential to improve newborn survival rates by reducing maternal morbidity and mortality. A mixed-methods approach combining quantitative data from healthcare records and qualitative interviews with local stakeholders was employed. Data analysis included descriptive statistics and thematic content analysis. Maternal health insurance coverage significantly increased by 35% in the study area, leading to a 20% reduction in maternal mortality, which translated into improved newborn survival rates ($p < 0.01$). The findings suggest that expanding maternal health insurance can be an effective strategy for improving neonatal health outcomes. Healthcare providers and policymakers should prioritise the expansion of maternal health insurance programmes as a key component in rural Mozambique to enhance newborn survival rates. Maternal Health Insurance, Newborn Survival, Rural Mozambique Treatment effect was estimated with $\text{text}\{\text{logit}\}(\pi) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 p X_i$, and uncertainty reported using confidence-interval based inference.

Keywords: *Sub-Saharan, African, Globally-Comparative, Epidemiology, Morbidity-Mortality, Qualitative-Methods, Health-Inequalities*

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