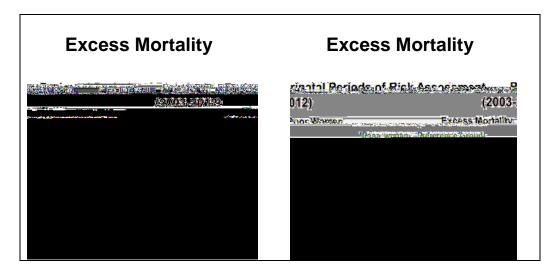
PROJECT NAME: Kalamazoo County Healthy Babies-Healthy Start

TITLE OF REPORT: Kitagawa Analysis: Partitioning Infant Mortality Risk

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Section I: Introduction

A recent PPOR analysis identified the "Maternal Health / Prematurity" category as the primary problem area for excess infant mortality for poor women and, even more markedly, for Black women in Kalamazoo County, Michigan (see figure below). Taken together, nearly two-thirds of infant mortality risk is lodged here. Within the United States, and within Michigan specifically, this is the most common problem area for excess risk.



In sum, Kitagawa analysis revealed that Black excess infant mortality is due to <u>both</u> maternal health factors and infant health factors: Black women are more likely than White women to delivery early. ALSO, Black infants born early are more likely to die than White infants born early, especially at the very low end of the birthweight spectrum and into the normal end of the spectrum. As demonstrated in the chart below, within the "Maternal Health / Prematurity" category, the relative contribution of maternal- and infant- health related factors to Black excess mortality is heavily weighted towards maternal factors; a ratio of three to one (73% and 27%). Although not shown, when these figures are distributed across all four PPOR categories of excess risk, the relative distribution is split more evenly between the maternal- w6(1)]TJ5/ lp1

Total



- 2. Disseminate Healthy-Babies/Healthy-Start Evaluation Findings to local, state and national audiences
- 3.