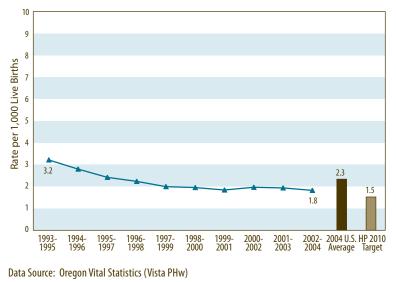
## POSTNEONATAL MORTALITY

Postneonatal mortality is the subset of infant mortality that includes deaths from 28 days up to 1 year. During the postneonatal period, the leading causes of death nationally are sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), birth defects, and unintentional injuries.<sup>14</sup> During 2002-2004, an average of 81 postneonates per year died in Oregon. During this time period, the number one cause of death among postneonates was sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS), accounting for nearly 30 percent of all deaths in this age group.<sup>15</sup>

- Oregon's postneonatal mortality rate for 2002-2004 was nearly 20 percent lower than the 2004 U.S.<sup>16</sup> average 1.8 versus 2.3 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births, respectively. However, Oregon has not achieved the Healthy People 2010 target of 1.5 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.
- From 1993-2004, postneonatal mortality in Oregon declined significantly from 3.2 to 1.8 postneonatal deaths per 1,000 live births.
- From 1993-2004, postneonatal mortality rates among white and Hispanic mothers significantly declined. Although not statistically significant, postneonatal mortality rates among black/African American mothers showed a downward trend.
- There was an increase in postneonatal mortality among American Indian/Alaska Natives from 1993-2004; however, the change was not statistically significant. (Data in Appendix D)
- Significant racial disparities persist between black/African American and both white and Hispanic postneonatal mortality rates. During 2002-2004, infants born to black/African American mothers were 2.8 and 4.5 times more likely to die during the postneonatal period than those born to white or Hispanic mothers, respectively.

## **CHAPTER 2: BIRTH OUTCOMES**

## Postneonatal Mortality Rate, Three-Year Moving Averages, Oregon, 1993-2004



## Postneonatal Mortality Rate by Race/Ethnicity, Three-Year Average, Oregon, 1993-1995 & 2002-2004

