

Social correlates of infant and reproductive mortality in the United States - a reference guide

Garland - Fertility in New York State in the Pre

Description: -

Kant, Immanuel, -- 1724-1804.

Sudden infant death syndrome -- United States -- Bibliography.

Mothers -- United States -- Mortality -- Bibliography.

Infants -- United States -- Mortality -- Bibliography. social correlates of infant and reproductive mortality in the United States - a reference guide

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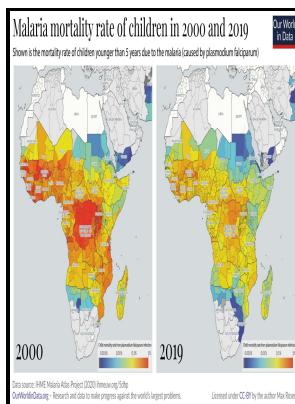
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#Health

Maternal, Infant, and Child Health

Available from: Chandra A, Copen CE, Stephen EH.

The social correlates of infant and reproductive mortality in the United States (1993 edition)

In contrast to maternal mental health, infant mental health remains less understood.

Preterm Birth

Women may also consider giving birth at home or in a birthing center due to the desire to have a vaginal birth as opposed to C-section delivery. To date, Congress has not passed comparable legislation to support data collection for infant mortality. Sources of individual differences in health and behavior in African Americans have implications for the quality of late life as well as quantity of late life years of life remaining.

The social correlates of infant and reproductive mortality in the United States (1993 edition)

This should be done in partnership with midwives and state licensing entities in ways that support expanding access to and opportunities for people of color who seek to practice midwifery. Self-report has been the classic measure for race and is still reliable in some cases given certain caveats. A CDC study found that hospitals in areas with higher percentages of black residents were less likely to provide adequate breastfeeding information and support to new mothers.

Sex/Gender, Race/Ethnicity, and Health

Sexual dimorphism is typically reserved for traits for which the difference is relatively large, such as height population overlap of one standard deviation—10 percent of men are smaller than the average woman , while smaller differences are typically termed as sexually differentiated, such as hand shape.

Infant Mortality

Research reveals that these socioeconomic differences between races account for a substantial portion of the racial disparity in health outcomes. The reasons are tied to low levels of provider participation in network plans as well as structural costs related to pursuing care.

Related Books

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