### **Appendix Table 2.** Preterm birth contribution to excess infant mortality in Regions IV/VI states compared to other regions, 2007−2009b

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | **Other regions** |  | **Region IV states** | | | | | | | |  | **Region VI states** | | | | |  | **Regions IV/VI Total** |
|  |  |  |  | **AL** | **FL** | **GA** | **KY** | **MS** | **NC** | **SC** | **TN** |  | **AR** | **LA** | **NM** | **OK** | **TX** |  |  |
| **Overall** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of births |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterm | <37 weeks | 10.2% |  | **13.8%** | **11.6%** | **12.4%** | **12.7%** | **15.5%** | **11.3%** | **12.6%** | **12.2%** |  | **12.1%** | **13.7%** | **10.3%** | **11.9%** | **11.8%** |  | **12.2%** |
| Early preterm | <34 weeks | 2.7% |  | **3.8%** | **3.1%** | **3.4%** | **3.1%** | **4.1%** | **3.3%** | **3.5%** | **3.1%** |  | **3.2%** | **3.8%** | **2.6%** | **2.9%** | **3.0%** |  | **3.2%** |
| Late preterm | 34−36 weeks | 7.5% |  | **9.9%** | **8.5%** | **9.0%** | **9.6%** | **11.3%** | **8.0%** | **9.1%** | **9.0%** |  | **8.9%** | **9.9%** | **7.8%** | **9.0%** | **8.8%** |  | **8.9%** |
| Early term | 37−38 weeks | 28.4% |  | **35.5%** | **32.8%** | **33.2%** | **34.3%** | **36.6%** | **27.7%** | **31.8%** | **32.2%** |  | **33.9%** | **37.3%** | 28.4% | **34.0%** | **34.5%** |  | **33.3%** |
| Excess infant mortality components by gestational agea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % due to excess preterm birth (<37 weeks) |  |  |  | 57% | 70% | 72% | 37% | 51% | 57% | 68% | 32% |  | 34% | 61% | − | 16% | − |  | 59% |
| % due to excess early preterm birth (<34 weeks) |  |  |  | 51% | 63% | 65% | 21% | 43% | 54% | 61% | 27% |  | 28% | 55% | − | 11% | − |  | 51% |
| % due to excess late preterm birth (34−36 weeks) |  |  |  | 6% | 7% | 7% | 16% | 8% | 2% | 8% | 5% |  | 6% | 7% |  | 5% |  |  | 8% |
| % due to excess early term birth (37−38 weeks) |  |  |  | 7% | 12% | 9% | 18% | 7% | 0% | 6% | 6% |  | 9% | 10% | − | 8% | − |  | 11% |
| % due to higher mortality among preterm infants |  |  |  | 5% | 10% | 6% | −34% | 14% | 18% | −2% | 16% |  | -10% | -13% | − | 24% | − |  | -3% |
| % due to higher mortality among term infants |  |  |  | 30% | 7% | 14% | 79% | 29% | 25% | 27% | 46% |  | 67% | 41% | − | 52% | − |  | 33% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Non-Hispanic white** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Proportion of births |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterm | <37 weeks | 9.7% |  | **12.5%** | **10.4%** | **11.1%** | **12.5%** | **13.4%** | **10.4%** | **11.2%** | **11.4%** |  | **11.4%** | **11.7%** | **10.4%** | **11.8%** | **11.4%** |  | **11.3%** |
| Early preterm | <34 weeks | 2.4% |  | **3.0%** | **2.5%** | **2.5%** | **2.8%** | **2.9%** | **2.8%** | **2.7%** | **2.6%** |  | **2.8%** | **2.7%** | 2.5% | **2.7%** | **2.7%** |  | **2.7%** |
| Late preterm | 34−36 weeks | 7.3% |  | **9.5%** | **7.9%** | **8.5%** | **9.6%** | **10.5%** | **7.7%** | **8.5%** | **8.7%** |  | **8.6%** | **9.0%** | **8.0%** | **9.1%** | **8.6%** |  | **8.6%** |
| Early term | 37−38 weeks | 27.7% |  | **36.3%** | **31.6%** | **33.3%** | **34.4%** | **37.3%** | **27.2%** | **30.9%** | **33.4%** |  | **33.8%** | **38.3%** | 28.2% | **35.1%** | **34.0%** |  | **33.1%** |
| Excess infant mortality components by gestational agea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % due to excess preterm birth (<37 weeks) |  |  |  | 33% | − | 23% | 36% | 22% | 50% | 23% | 19% |  | 22% | 12% | − | 24% | 66% |  | 29% |
| % due to excess early preterm birth (<34 weeks) |  |  |  | 27% | − | 12% | 25% | 12% | 46% | 14% | 13% |  | 17% | 7% | − | 18% | 45% |  | 21% |
| % due to excess late preterm birth (34−36 weeks) |  |  |  | 6% | − | 11% | 11% | 10% | 4% | 9% | 6% |  | 5% | 5% | − | 6% | 21% |  | 9% |
| % due to excess early term birth (37−38 weeks) |  |  |  | 10% | − | 20% | 13% | 11% | 0% | 10% | 10% |  | 10% | 15% | − | 9% | 39% |  | 14% |
| % due to higher mortality among preterm infants |  |  |  | 16% | − | 27% | 1% | 28% | 5% | 3% | 16% |  | -1% | 8% | − | 26% | -82% |  | 7% |
| % due to higher mortality among term infants |  |  |  | 40% | − | 29% | 50% | 39% | 43% | 62% | 54% |  | 69% | 65% | − | 40% | 74% |  | 50% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Non-Hispanic black** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Proportion of births |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Preterm | <37 weeks | 14.0% |  | **16.8%** | **15.2%** | **15.4%** | **16.1%** | **17.9%** | **14.6%** | **15.6%** | **15.3%** |  | **16.1%** | **16.7%** | 14.8% | **15.5%** | **15.6%** |  | **15.7%** |
| Early preterm | <34 weeks | 4.5% |  | **5.4%** | 4.6% | **4.6%** | **4.8%** | **5.2%** | **4.9%** | **4.9%** | **4.7%** |  | **4.9%** | **5.2%** | 4.9% | 4.8% | **4.7%** |  | **4.8%** |
| Late preterm | 34−36 weeks | 9.5% |  | **11.4%** | **10.6%** | **10.8%** | **11.3%** | **12.7%** | **9.7%** | **10.7%** | **10.5%** |  | **11.2%** | **11.6%** | 9.9% | **10.7%** | **10.8%** |  | **10.9%** |
| Early term | 37−38 weeks | 29.2% |  | **35.3%** | **34.2%** | **34.6%** | **35.4%** | **36.3%** | **30.0%** | **33.9%** | **30.5%** |  | **36.0%** | **36.8%** | 30.7% | **33.3%** | **34.5%** |  | **34.1%** |
| Excess infant mortality components by gestational agea | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| % due to excess preterm birth (<37 weeks) |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 57% | − | 23% |  | − | − | − | 20% | − |  | - |
| % due to excess early preterm birth (<34 weeks) |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 56% | − | 18% |  | − | − | − | 16% | − |  | - |
| % due to excess late preterm birth (34−36 weeks) |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 1% | − | 5% |  | − | − | − | 4% | − |  | - |
| % due to excess early term birth (37−38 weeks) |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 2% | − | 3% |  | − | − | − | 7% | − |  | - |
| % due to higher mortality among preterm infants |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 26% | − | 28% |  | − | − | − | 26% | − |  | - |
| % due to higher mortality among term infants |  |  |  | − | − | − | − | − | 15% | − | 46% |  | − | − | − | 47% | − |  | - |

*Note:* Boldface indicates that a rate is significantly different from other regions, *p*<0.05.

\**n*<10, not reportable.

−not applicable, no significant excess in infant mortality at *p*<0.05.

aCalculated by the Kitagawa method, where differences in gestational age-specific proportions between each state and other regions are multiplied by the average gestational age-specific rate, and differences in gestational age-specific rates between each state and other regions are multiplied by the average gestational age-specific proportion; composition and rate components sum to the overall state excess in infant mortality. Percentages greater than 100 indicate that the state/region infant mortality rate (IMR) would be lower than that of other regions if that factor were equalized. Negative percentages indicate that the excess IMR compared to other regions would increase if that factor were equalized (i.e., the factor favors the state/region).