



# **Factors Influencing Infant and Child Mortality in Umreth Block of District Anand, Gujarat**

# **Introduction**

The relationship between child mortality and socio-economic factors might be relatively weak in developed countries, may be due to low child mortality where as In contrast, in the developing countries, a significant portion of deaths occurs during childhood.

It is documented that the risk of morbidity and mortality is directly influenced by intermediate or proximate determinants including education of mother, sanitation facilities, access to safe drinking water and maternal and child health care services.



# **Research Question**

How does the socioeconomic and demographic factors influence the infant and child mortality?



# **Objective**

To examine the differential patterns of infant and child mortality with respect to socioeconomic, demographic and health related characteristics.

# **Study design and methods**

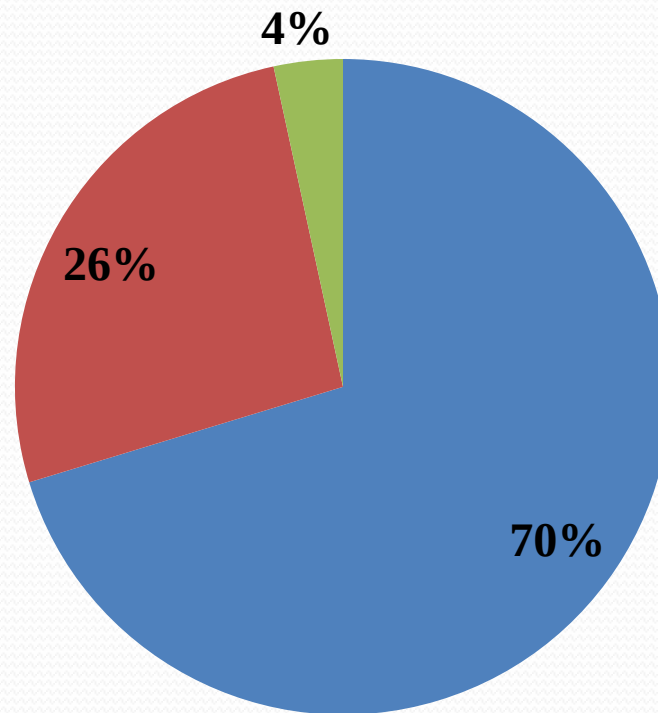
- Type of study: Descriptive cross sectional study
- Location of study: Umreth block of District Anand , Gujarat
- Study subjects: Family of the deceased child.
- Sampling Method : Purposive Sampling
- Data to be collected on: Socio economic and demographic factors
- Data collection tools: Questionnaire



# **Observations after data Analysis**

**Fig:1 Mortality during Infancy and childhood  
in %**

■ Neonatal ■ Post-neonatal ■ Child



**Table:1 Percent distribution of Child Mortality  
according to Place of residence**

| <b>Place of<br/>residence</b> | <b>Neonatal</b> | <b>Post-neonatal</b> | <b>Child</b> |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Rural</b>                  | <b>68.7%</b>    | <b>71.0%</b>         | <b>75.0%</b> |
| <b>Urban</b>                  | <b>0%</b>       | <b>6.5%</b>          | <b>0%</b>    |
| <b>Slum</b>                   | <b>31.3%</b>    | <b>22.6%</b>         | <b>25.0%</b> |

**Table:2 Percent distribution of Child Mortality according to  
Mother's education**

| <b>Level of Education</b> | <b>Neonatal</b> | <b>Post-neonatal</b> | <b>Child</b> |
|---------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>No education</b>       | <b>25.3%</b>    | <b>16.1%</b>         | <b>25.0%</b> |
| <b>Primary</b>            | <b>53.0%</b>    | <b>67.7%</b>         | <b>75.0%</b> |
| <b>Secondary</b>          | <b>20.5%</b>    | <b>12.9%</b>         | <b>0%</b>    |
| <b>Graduation</b>         | <b>1.2%</b>     | <b>3.2%</b>          | <b>0%</b>    |

**Table:3 Percent distribution of Child Mortality according to House hold income Per month**

| <b>House hold income Per month</b> | <b>Neonatal</b> | <b>Post-neonatal</b> | <b>Child</b> |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>&lt;3000</b>                    | <b>24.1%</b>    | <b>19.4%</b>         | <b>.0%</b>   |
| <b>3000 – 6000</b>                 | <b>55.4%</b>    | <b>45.2%</b>         | <b>50.0%</b> |
| <b>6000 – 10000</b>                | <b>18.1%</b>    | <b>29.0%</b>         | <b>25.0%</b> |
| <b>&gt;10000</b>                   | <b>2.4%</b>     | <b>6.5%</b>          | <b>25.0%</b> |

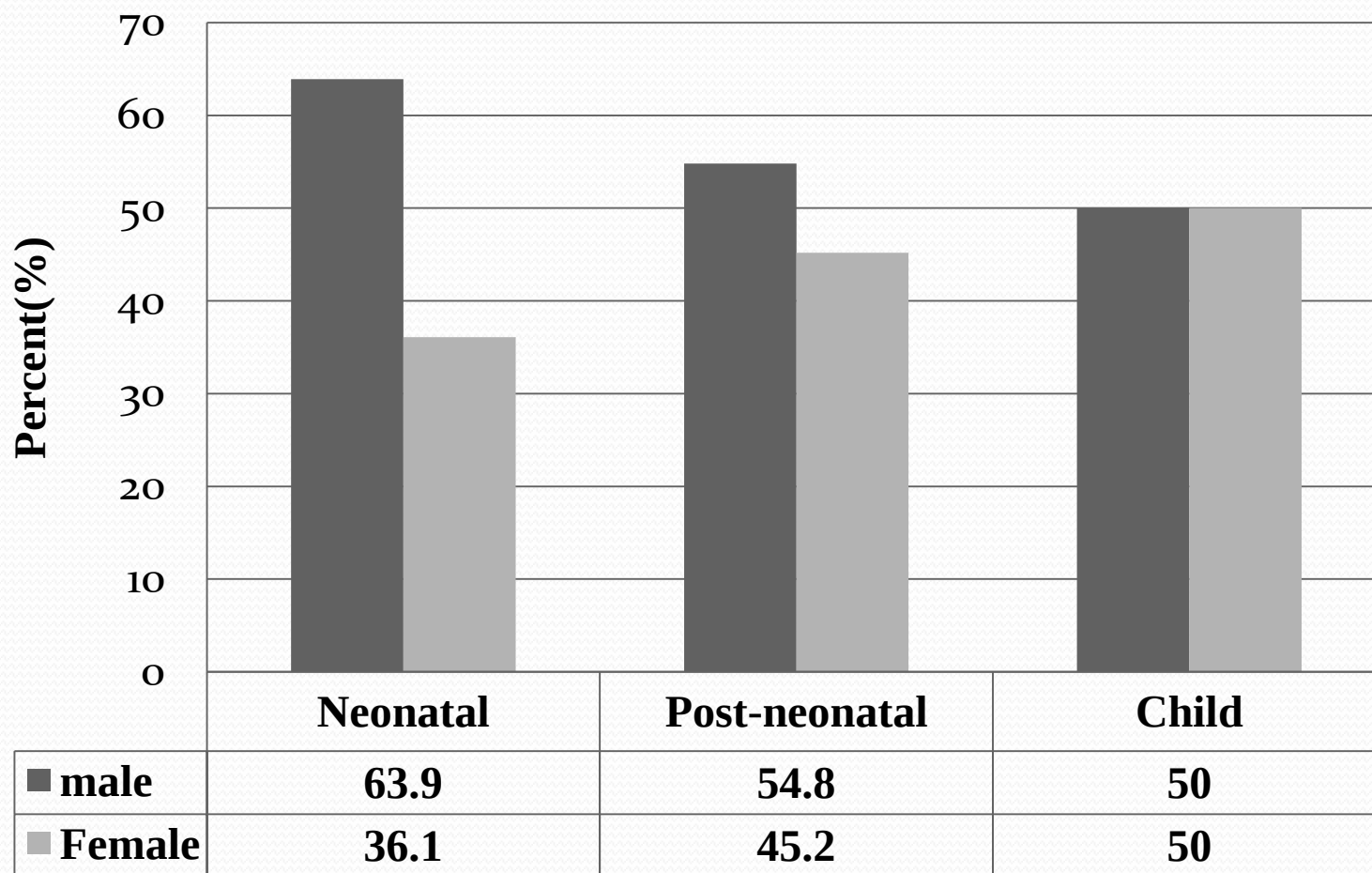
**Table:4 Percent distribution of Child Mortality according to  
Poverty status**

| <b>Poverty status</b> | <b>Neonatal</b> | <b>Post-neonatal</b> | <b>Child</b> |
|-----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>BPL</b>            | <b>62.7%</b>    | <b>41.9%</b>         | <b>50.0%</b> |
| <b>APL</b>            | <b>37.3%</b>    | <b>58.1%</b>         | <b>50.0%</b> |

**Table:5 Percent distribution of Child Mortality according to Sanitation facility**

| <b>Sanitation facility</b> | <b>Neonatal</b> | <b>Post-neonatal</b> | <b>Child</b> |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------|--------------|
| <b>Open field</b>          | <b>24.1%</b>    | <b>45.2%</b>         | <b>75.0%</b> |
| <b>Hygienic toilet</b>     | <b>75.9%</b>    | <b>54.8%</b>         | <b>25.0%</b> |

**Fig:2 Percent distribution of Child Mortality according to Sex**



# **Conclusion**

From these findings I found that primarily the endogenous factors are playing significant role on neonatal mortality, whereas in the post neonatal as well as in the childhood period, primarily exogenous factors affect risk of mortality much.

But the negative effects of maternal education, being exogenous seem to have a great impact on infant and child mortality irrespective of the age of the child. From this survey, it is concluded that infant and child mortality levels are still considered to be high despite the introduction of various health interventions.



**THANK YOU**