

Optimizing Public Policies for Pregnancy and Infant Outcomes

Date:

Oct 2024 Visit Article

Pregnancy and infant health outcomes in the US continue to lag behind other countries with similar economic performance, with rates of infant and neonatal mortality and preterm birth typically 2 to 3 times higher than that of other high-income nations. These adverse outcomes also differentially occur in patients by race, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, or rural vs urban residence. As a result, there have been myriad programs and policies enacted on the state or local levels to address, and hopefully improve, the ultimate health of pregnant patients, newborns, and infants. Unfortunately, there is little information to help guide policymakers, advocates, or clinicians on the population health impact of such programs. The article by Chang et al provides some evidence that state-level policies may influence pregnancy and newborn outcomes. This study calculated yearly state and local government expenditures per person with low income in multiple social programs, including state refundable earned income tax credits, cash assistance, childcare assistance, housing and community development, and public health. They found that, for every increase of \$1000 per person with low income, overall rates of preterm birth, defined as delivery of a live-born infant at a gestational age of less than 37 weeks, was decreased by 1.4%. This effect was larger in infants of Black mothers and for expenditures in cash assistance, housing, and community development. Such research suggests that public policies on social programs may have short- and long-term impacts on infant health and may impact specific infant populations to a greater degree.

Journal:

JAMA Pediatrics

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