Objective: To examine the relationship between SDH and IMR in Malaysia.
Method: Ecological (area-based) population health survey involving all 135 administrative districts of Malaysia.
Results: Linear regressions demonstrated that 3 variables are significant determinants of infant mortality at \( p < 0.05 \) level. This includes socioeconomic status, income distribution and social development. The model was able to explain 23% of the variability observed in the IMR.
Conclusion: It is suggested that the way to further improve IMR differentials is by addressing these factors by making the necessary social and health policy changes.