

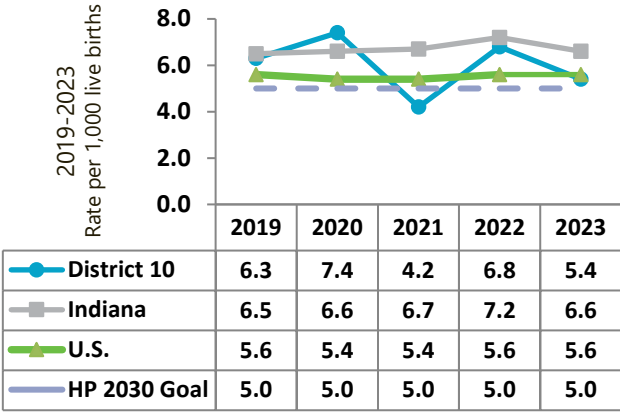
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana District 10 2023



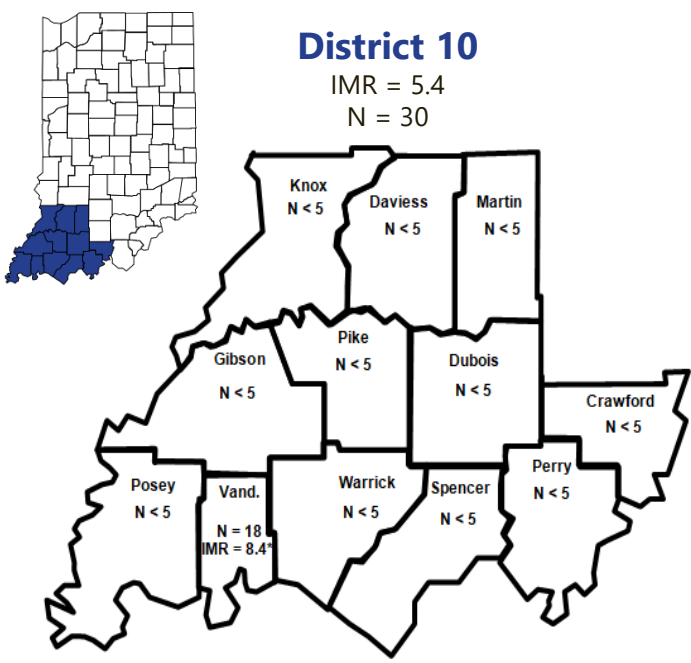
Division of
**Family Health Data
and Fatality Prevention**

Infant Mortality Rates

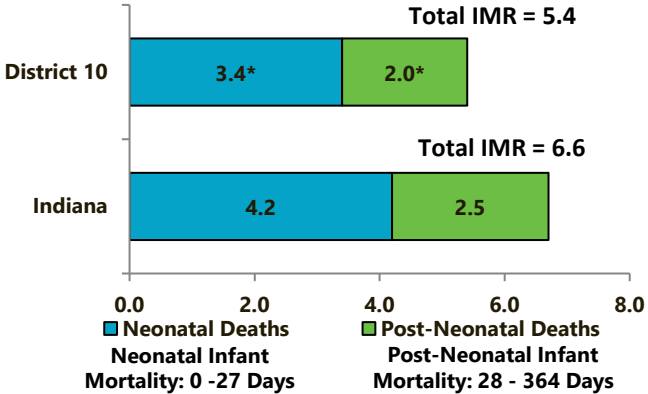


Infant Mortality Facts

- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 30 occurred in District 10.
- Non-Hispanic Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than Non-Hispanic White infants in Indiana



Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death, 2023

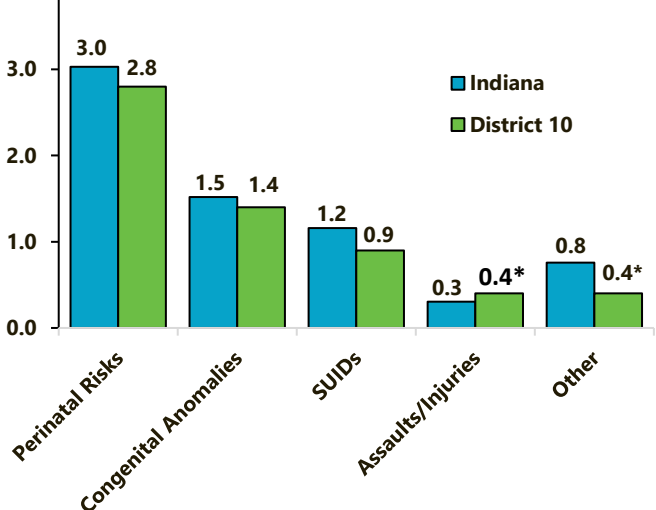


Note: Age-specific mortality rates may not sum to the overall IMR and cause-specific percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- Improve overall health for women of child-bearing age
- Promote early and adequate prenatal care
- Decrease early elective deliveries before 39 weeks
- Decrease prenatal smoking and substance use
- Increase breastfeeding duration and exclusivity
- Support birth spacing and interconception wellness
- Promote the ABCs of safe sleep: place baby to sleep alone, on his or her back, in a crib

Infant Mortality Rates by Cause of Death, 2019-2023



Birth Outcome Indicators

Health First Indiana District 10 2023



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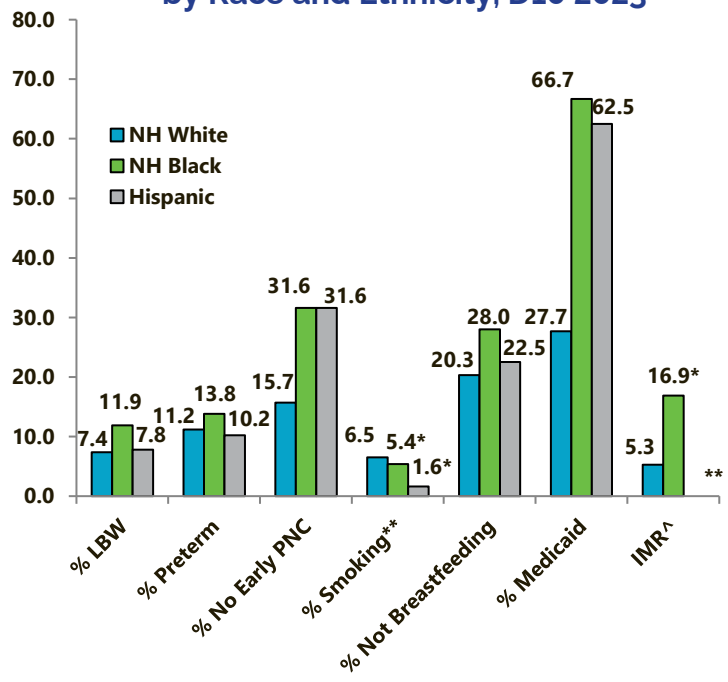
Indiana Quick Facts

- Smoking rates among pregnant women continue to be much higher than the national rate
- Just over 1/4 of pregnant women do not receive early prenatal care (PNC)
- NH Black infants in Indiana are more likely to be LBW or preterm
- NH Black and Hispanic women in Indiana are more likely to not receive early prenatal care (1st trimester)
- NH White women in Indiana are more likely to smoke during pregnancy

District 10 Quick Facts

- 5,591 live births in 2023
- Lower percentages of low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC compared to Indiana
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy compared to Indiana
- Lower percentage of breastfeeding at hospital discharge compared to Indiana

Birth Outcome Indicators
by Race and Ethnicity, D10 2023



^ = Rate per 1,000 live births
 *Numerator fewer than 20, rate unstable
 **Numerator fewer than 5, rate suppressed

LBW = Low Birthweight PNC = Prenatal Care IMR = Infant Mortality Rate NH = Non-Hispanic

	% LBW (< 2,500 G)	% PRETERM (< 37 WKS GESTATION)	% NO EARLY PNC (1 ST TRIMESTER)	% SMOKING~	% NOT BREASTFEEDING	% MOTHER ON MEDICAID
CRAWFORD	9.7*	10.8*	29.0	12.9*	29.0	47.3
DAVISS	4.8	8.0	38.1 ^S	5.1	14.4	28.9
DUBOIS	7.1	11.1	15.6 ^S	3.3*	24.0 ^S	29.8
GIBSON	7.8	10.9	11.1 ^S	5.3*	20.3	26.5
KNOX	6.0	8.5	16.6 ^S	10.3 ^S	24.6 ^S	49.2
MARTIN	10.0*	10.9*	22.7	7.3*	24.5	24.5
PERRY	6.5*	8.8*	24.1	11.8 ^S	32.4 ^S	40.6
PIKE	5.4*	13.5*	14.4*	**	20.7	34.2
POSEY	10.2	13.4	9.7 ^S	6.5*	21.3	24.1
SPENCER	6.5*	12.4	14.1 ^S	7.0*	21.6	29.7
VANDEBURGH	9.7	12.5	19.7 ^S	6.6	21.3 ^S	40.3
WARRICK	8.4	13.7	8.7 ^S	2.0*	16.1	19.8
DISTRICT 10	8.1	11.5	18.9	5.9	20.9	34.1
INDIANA	8.6	11.0	26.6	5.3	15.9	40.9

• = Fewer than 20 birth outcomes, percentage unstable
 ** = Fewer than 5 birth outcomes, percentage suppressed.

S = County significantly different from state (significance not calculated for Mothers on Medicaid).

~Due to a change in reporting methods, smoking during pregnancy should not be compared to previous years data.