

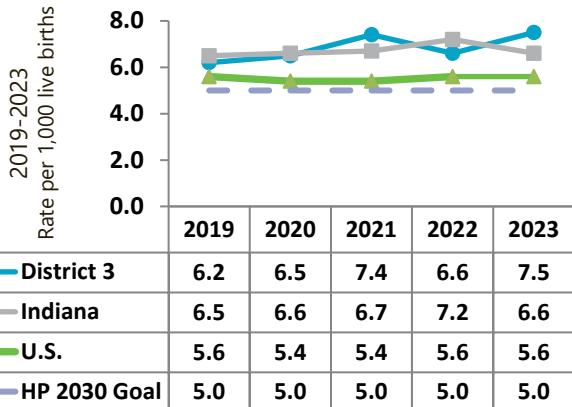
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana District 3 2023

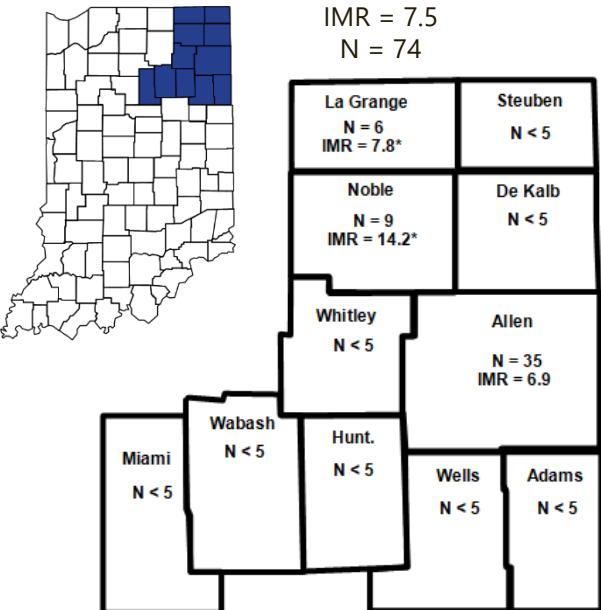


Division of
Family Health Data
and Fatality Prevention

Infant Mortality Rates



District 3



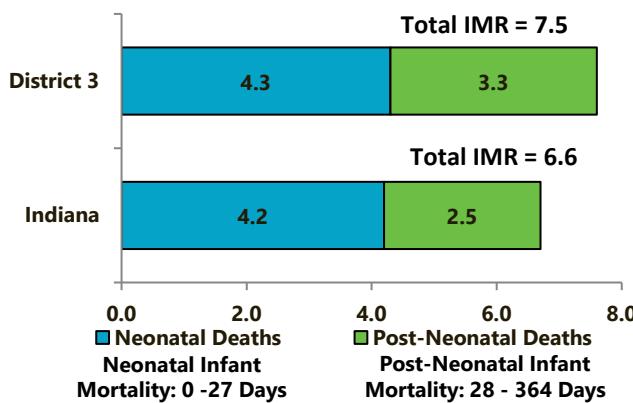
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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 Facts

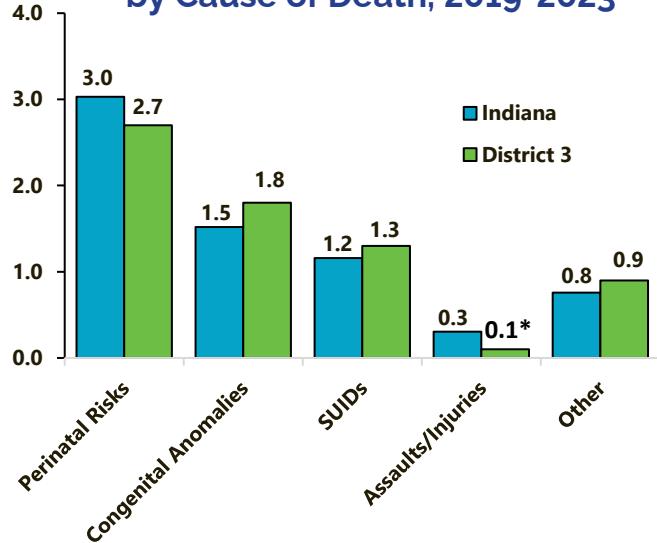
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 74 occurred in District 3.
- 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.

Infant Mortality Rates by Cause of Death, 2019-2023



Birth Outcome Indicators

Health First Indiana District 3 2023



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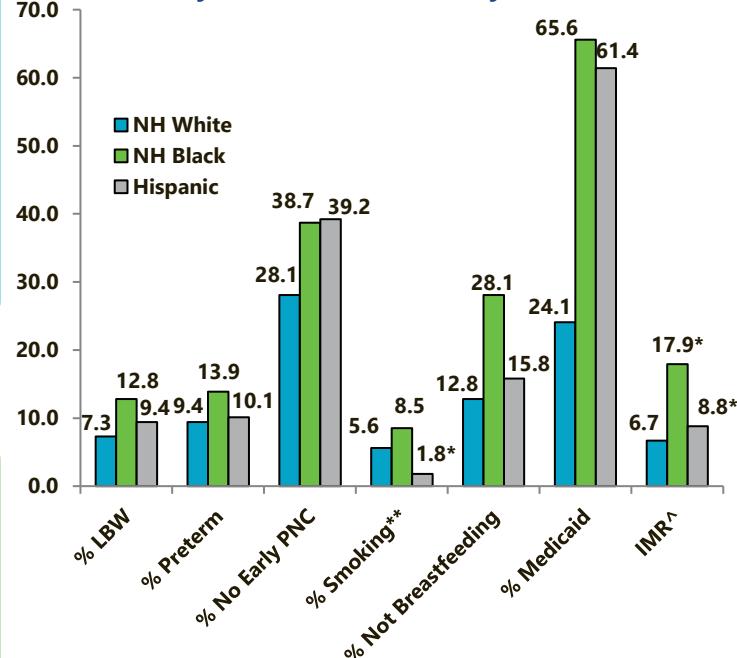
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 3 Quick Facts

- 9,818 live births in 2023
- Lower percentages of preterm and low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Lower percentage of women receiving early PNC compared to Indiana
- Lower percentage of women smoking during pregnancy compared to Indiana
- Higher percentage of breastfeeding at hospital discharge compared to Indiana

Birth Outcome Indicators by Race and Ethnicity, D3 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
ADAMS	7.9	8.2	56.0 ^S	3.7	8.2 ^S	15.5
ALLEN	8.7	10.3	30.4 ^S	4.5	15.6	38.6
DE KALB	8.5	10.9	26.4	10.0 ^S	17.3	31.5
HUNTINGTON	8.6	10.6	14.7 ^S	6.6	19.7	40.0
LAGRANGE	6.0	6.0 ^S	43.9 ^S	1.4*	9.4 ^S	11.4
MIAMI	10.4	11.4	19.1	9.0	23.7 ^S	50.0
NOBLE	6.5	9.6	31.1	6.2	16.0	33.5
STEUBEN	9.4	14.2	18.8	8.5	18.8	37.3
WABASH	7.5	13.8	17.9 ^S	7.2	22.3	36.2
WELLS	9.6	11.9	25.1	7.4	13.8	25.4
WHITLEY	3.5*	7.0	20.4	5.9	8.3 ^S	26.9
DISTRICT 3	8.1	10.1	30.6	5.2	15.2	33.7
INDIANA	8.6	11.0	26.6	5.3	15.9	40.9

* = Fewer than 20 birth outcomes, percentage unstable

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.