

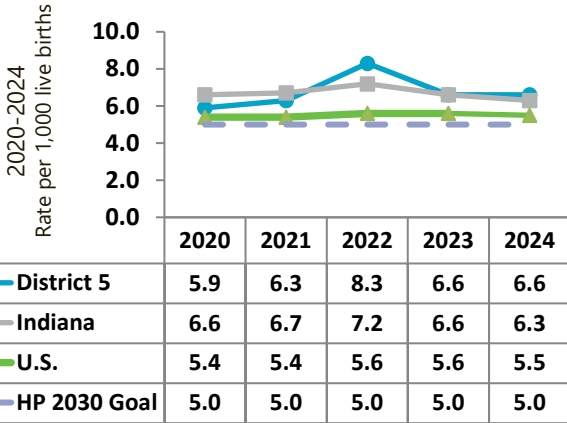
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana, District 5 - 2024



Division of
Family Health Data
and Fatality Prevention

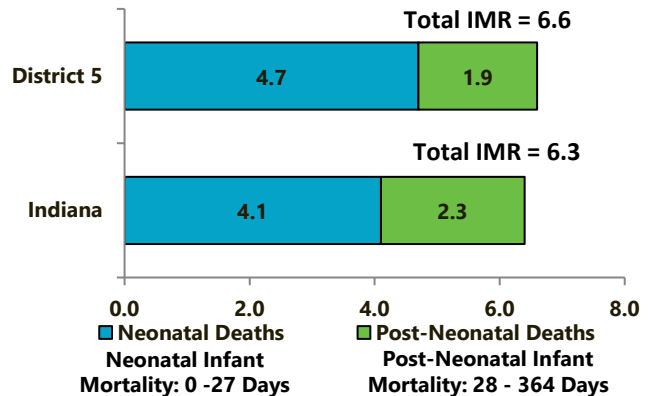
Infant Mortality Rates



Infant Mortality Facts

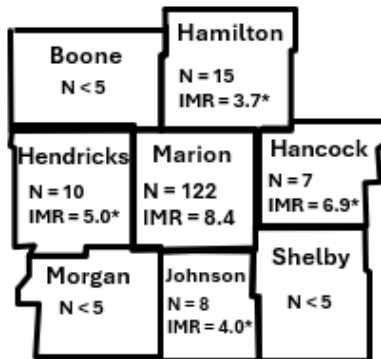
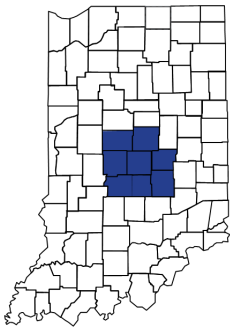
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2024, there were 509 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.3
- Of the 509 Indiana infant deaths in 2024, 170 occurred in District 5.
- Non-Hispanic (NH) Black infants are 2.4 times more likely to die than NH White infants in Indiana

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death, 2024



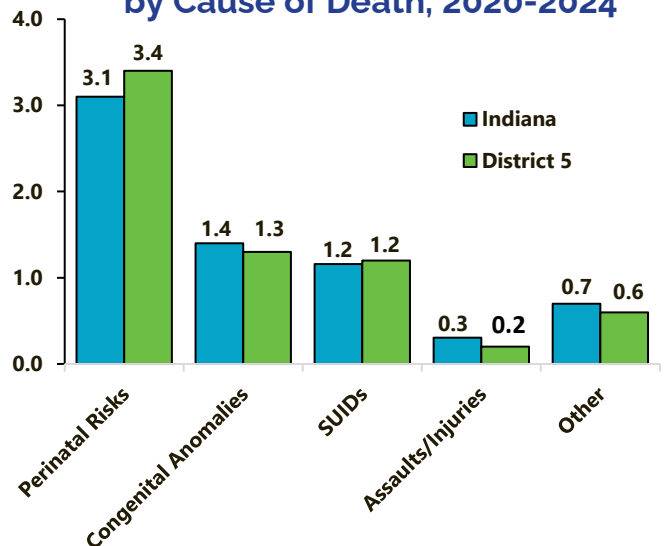
District 5

IMR = 6.6
N = 170



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, 2020-2024



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

Birth Outcome Indicators

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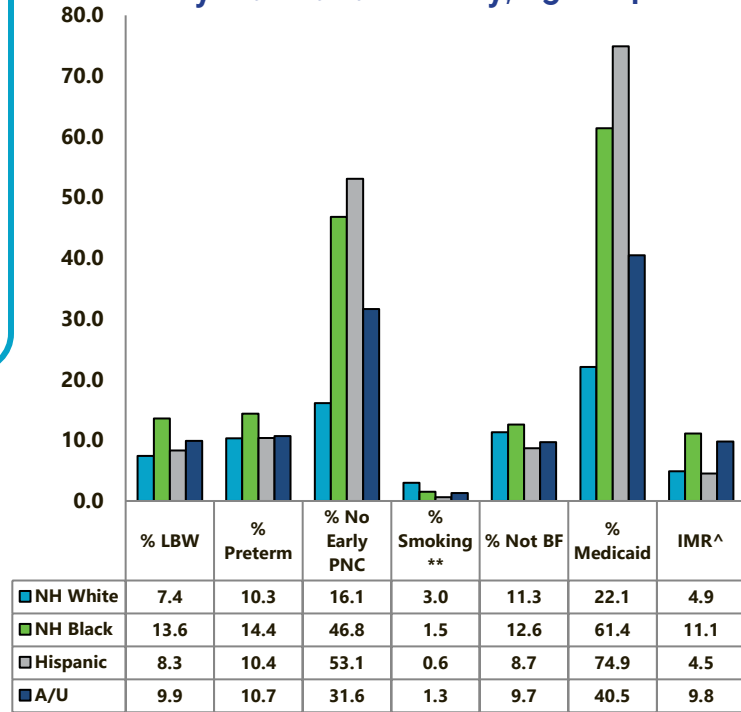
Indiana Quick Facts

- Smoking rates among pregnant women continue to be 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 5 Quick Facts

- 25,745 live births in 2024
- Higher 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, D5 2024



[^] = Rate per 1,000 live births

*Numerator fewer than 20, rate unstable

**Numerator fewer than 5, rate suppressed

A/U = Additional/Unknown

NH = Non-Hispanic

LBW = Low Birthweight PNC = Prenatal Care BF=Breastfeeding IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

	% LBW (< 2,500 G)	% PRETERM (< 37 WKS GESTATION)	% NO EARLY PNC (1 ST TRIMESTER)	% SMOKING**	% NOT BREASTFEEDING	% MOTHER ON MEDICAID
BOONE	7.3	9.6	17.0 ^S	1.3 [*]	10.1 ^S	17.1
HAMILTON	7.2	9.3	15.2 ^S	0.4 [*]	5.3 ^S	12.2
HANCOCK	7.6	10.6	13.5 ^S	1.3 [*]	6.8 ^S	18.6
HENDRICKS	7.7	11.3	19.9 ^S	1.7 ^S	10.2 ^S	27.6
JOHNSON	8.0	10.8	20.9 ^S	3.0	13.8	34.3
MARION	10.3 ^S	12.0 ^S	40.3 ^S	2.2 ^S	12.0 ^S	55.7
MORGAN	7.3	10.1	19.6 ^S	7.1 ^S	17.8	33.8
SHELBY	9.1	11.8	25.6	5.8	18.8	46.4
DISTRICT 5	9.1	11.2	30.5	2.1	11.0	41.3
INDIANA	8.5	10.9	27.3	3.8	15.6	40.4

* = 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.