

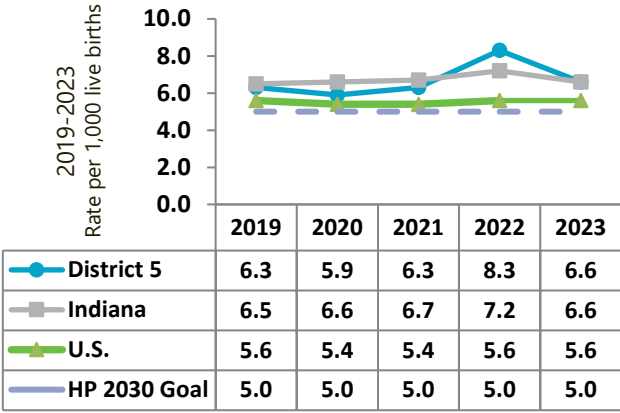
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana District 5 2023



Division of Family Health Data and Fatality Prevention

Infant Mortality Rates

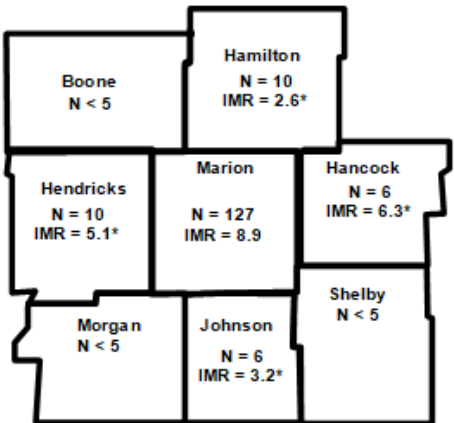
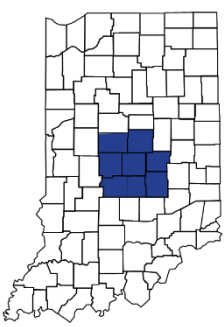


Infant Mortality Facts

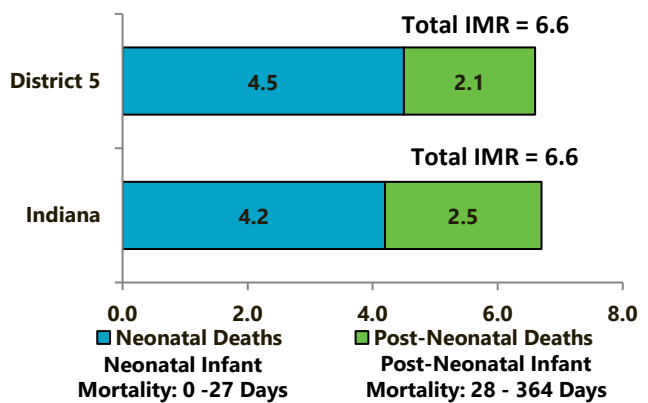
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 165 occurred in District 5.
- Non-Hispanic Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than Non-Hispanic White infants in Indiana

District 5

IMR = 6.6
N = 165



Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death, 2023

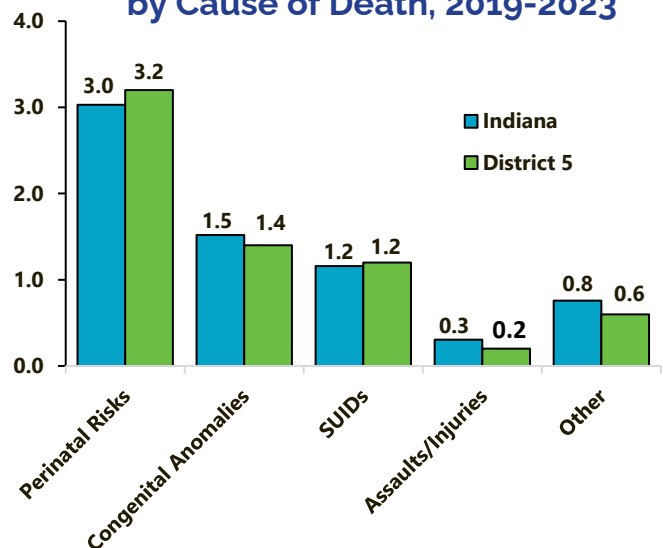


Note: Age-specific mortality rates may not sum to the overall IMR and cause-specific percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

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 5 2023



Division of Family Health Data and Fatality Prevention

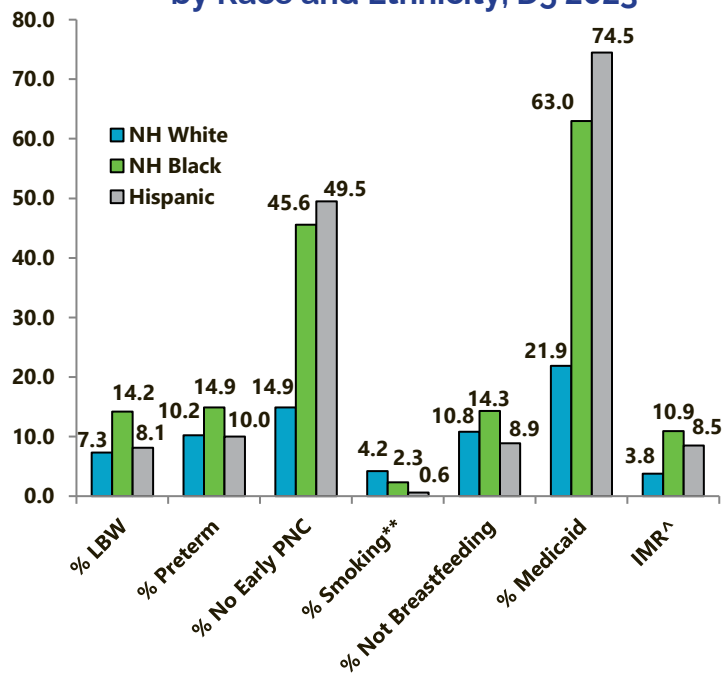
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 5 Quick Facts

- 24,971 live births in 2023
- 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 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
BOONE	8.0	11.4	18.9 ^S	2.1*	8.9 ^S	17.3
HAMILTON	6.4 ^S	9.6	14.2 ^S	0.4*	5.7 ^S	11.5
HANCOCK	6.2	9.9	12.3 ^S	2.3 ^S	8.3 ^S	19.0
HENDRICKS	8.0	10.5	20.2 ^S	2.4 ^S	10.3 ^S	26.7
JOHNSON	8.1	9.9	17.3 ^S	3.9	12.1 ^S	32.8
MARION	10.4 ^S	12.1 ^S	37.2 ^S	3.2 ^S	12.2 ^S	55.8
MORGAN	8.3	8.4	20.2 ^S	9.4 ^S	14.7	31.9
SHELBY	9.0	13.9	16.6 ^S	7.6	22.3 ^S	46.2
DISTRICT 5	9.1	11.3	28.3	3.0	11.0	41.2
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.