

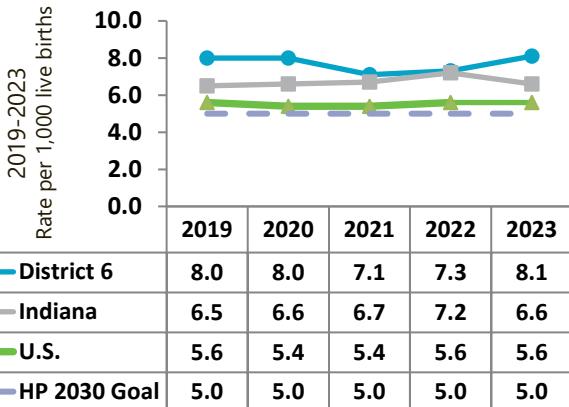
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana District 6 2023



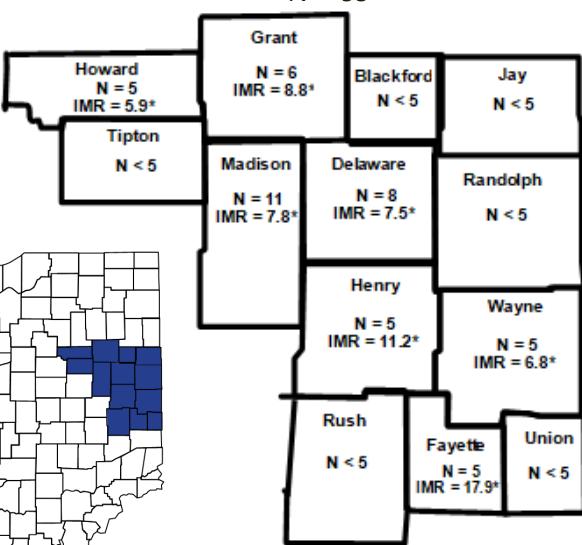
Division of
Family Health Data
and Fatality Prevention

Infant Mortality Rates



District 6

IMR = 8.1
N = 53



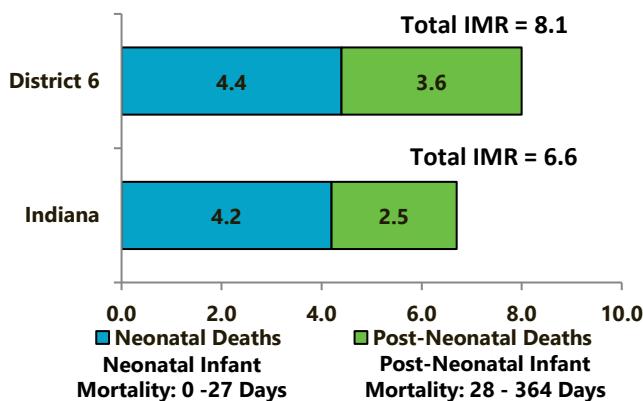
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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

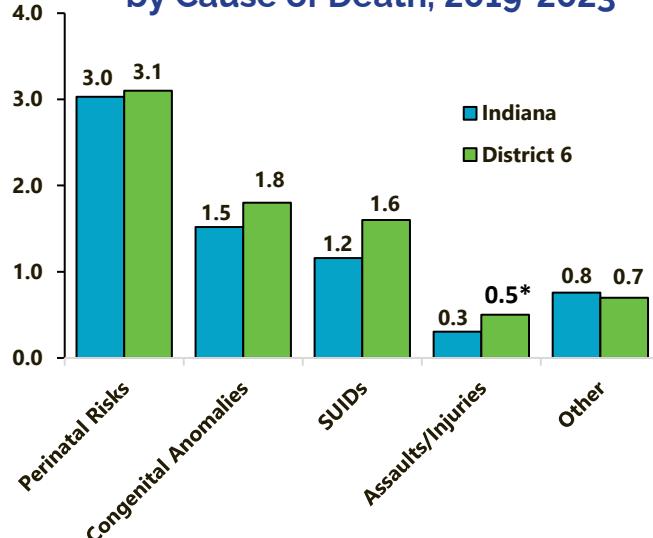
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 53 occurred in District 6.
- 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 6 2023



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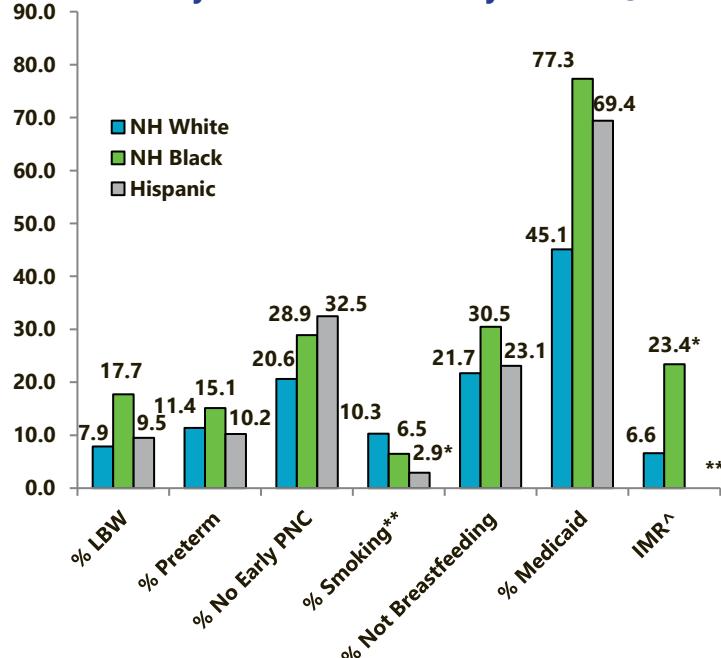
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 6 Quick Facts

- 6,578 live births in 2023
- Higher 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, D6 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
BLACKFORD	9.2*	11.7*	21.7	15.8*	32.5 ^S	54.2
DELAWARE	9.3	12.3	17.4 ^S	8.3 ^S	26.0 ^S	52.8
FAYETTE	8.6	11.8	27.2	11.1 ^S	21.5	55.6
GRANT	9.7	12.5	19.3 ^S	15.4 ^S	24.9 ^S	57.8
HENRY	9.7	11.9	21.3	8.8	22.9 ^S	47.2
HOWARD	7.0	9.4	18.7 ^S	7.9	22.5 ^S	44.6
JAY	5.0*	6.0*	37.1 ^S	7.7	20.1	34.8
MADISON	10.3	12.8	22.6	8.9 ^S	20.2 ^S	49.1
RANDOLPH	6.3*	6.7*	24.5	10.0	21.9	56.1
RUSH	9.3*	12.9	18.6	11.9 ^S	26.8 ^S	42.3
TIPTON	8.1*	10.5*	21.5	4.1*	17.4	25.0
UNION	12.3*	22.8*	12.3*	8.8*	22.8*	40.4
WAYNE	8.8	13.0	27.5	9.1 ^S	17.9	51.7
DISTRICT 6	8.9	11.6	22.0	9.5	22.3	49.3
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.