

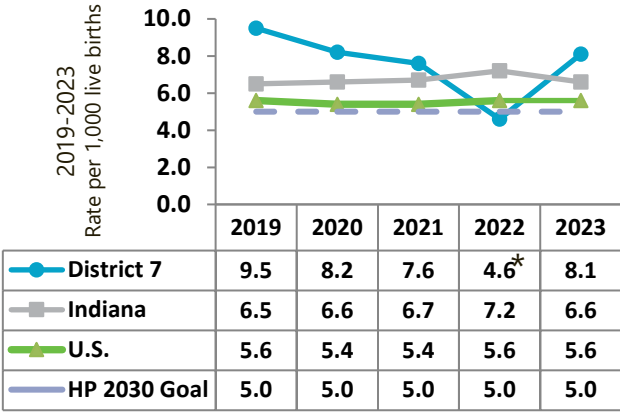
# Infant Mortality

## Health First Indiana District 7 2023



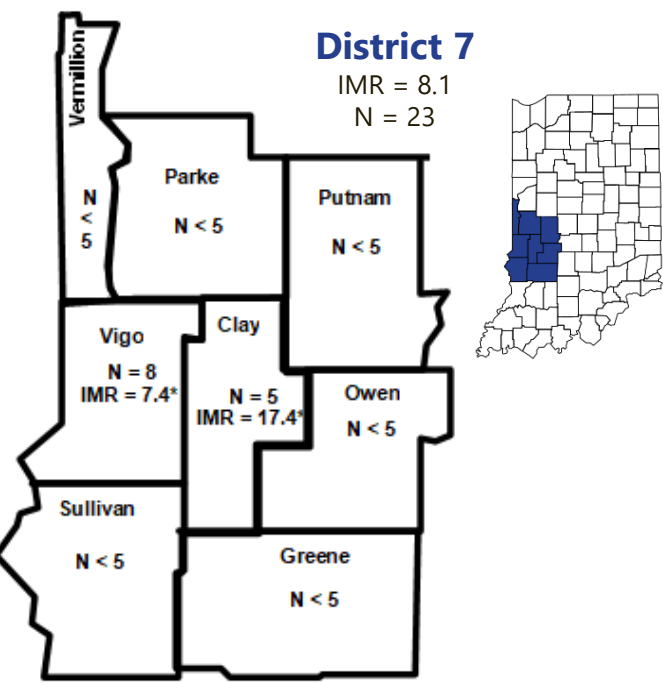
Division of  
**Family Health Data  
and Fatality Prevention**

### Infant Mortality Rates

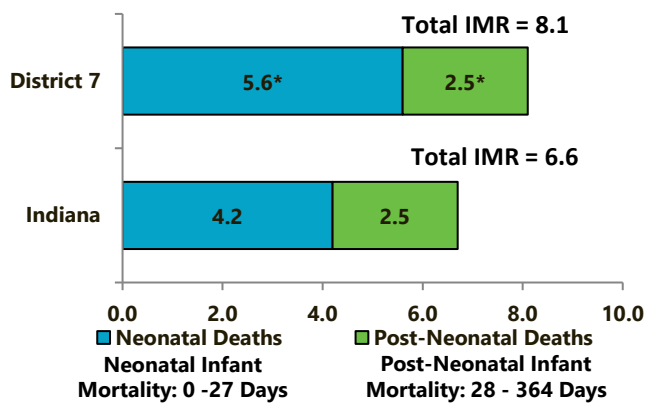


### Infant Mortality Facts

- 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, 23 occurred in District 7.
- 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

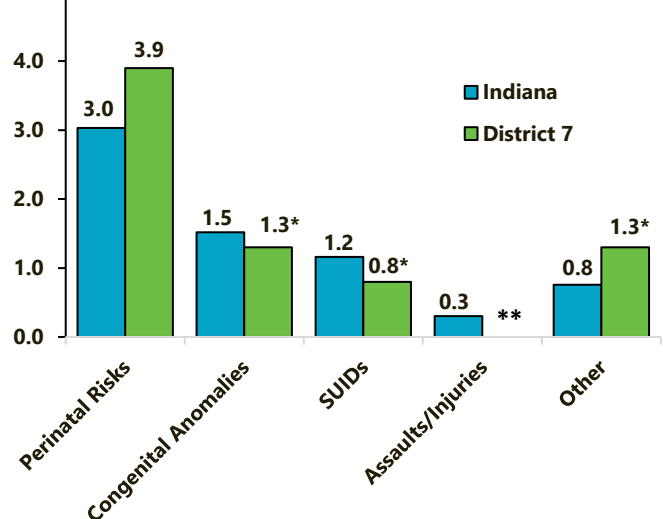


Note: Age-specific mortality rates may not sum to the overall IMR and cause-specific percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

### 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 7 2023



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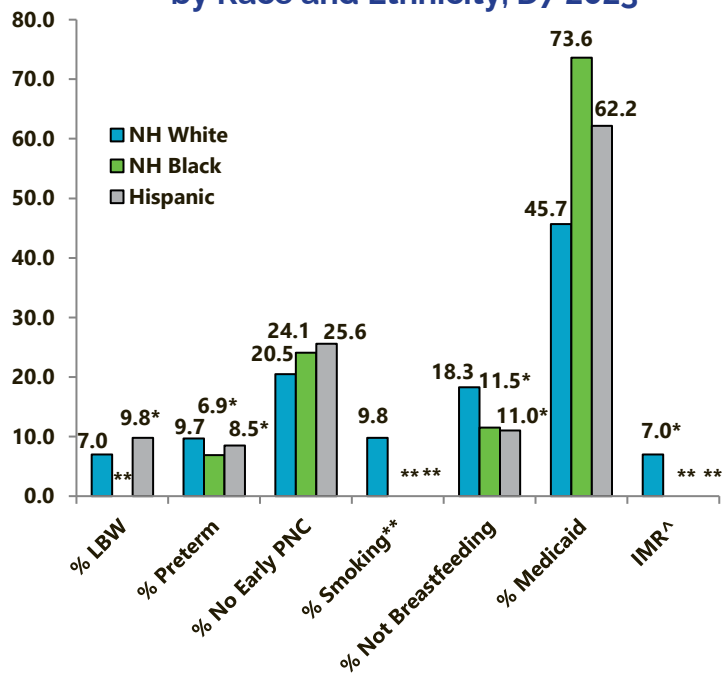
### Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 7 Quick Facts

- 2,834 live births in 2023
- Lower percentages of preterm and 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, D7 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 <sup>ST</sup> TRIMESTER)	% SMOKING**	% NOT BREASTFEEDING	% MOTHER ON MEDICAID
CLAY	9.4	10.5	16.0 <sup>S</sup>	7.0	18.1	58.2
GREENE	6.4*	8.7	17.8	11.1 <sup>S</sup>	16.8	33.6
OWEN	6.4*	9.8	22.5	13.2 <sup>S</sup>	9.8	25.0
PARKE	4.1*	6.3*	49.8 <sup>S</sup>	5.4*	15.4	29.9
PUTNAM	4.9*	10.3	14.3 <sup>S</sup>	7.2	13.2	34.4
SULLIVAN	12.3	11.5	18.5	9.3	28.6 <sup>S</sup>	55.1
VERMILLION	8.6*	8.6*	16.0	9.2*	16.6	54.6
VIGO	6.5	9.6	20.6 <sup>S</sup>	10.0 <sup>S</sup>	19.3	57.9
DISTRICT 7	7.0	9.5	21.0	9.2	17.7	47.5
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.