

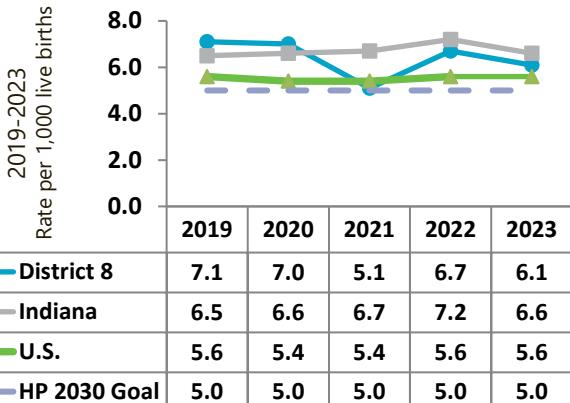
Infant Mortality

Health First Indiana District 8 2023



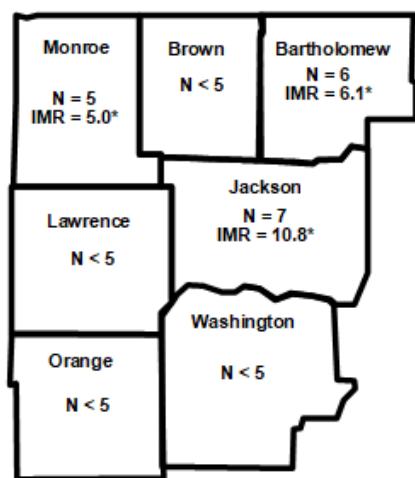
Division of
Family Health Data
and Fatality Prevention

Infant Mortality Rates



District 8

IMR = 6.1
N = 23



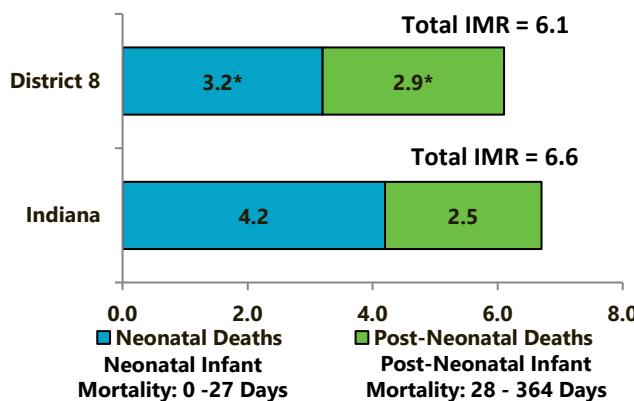
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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

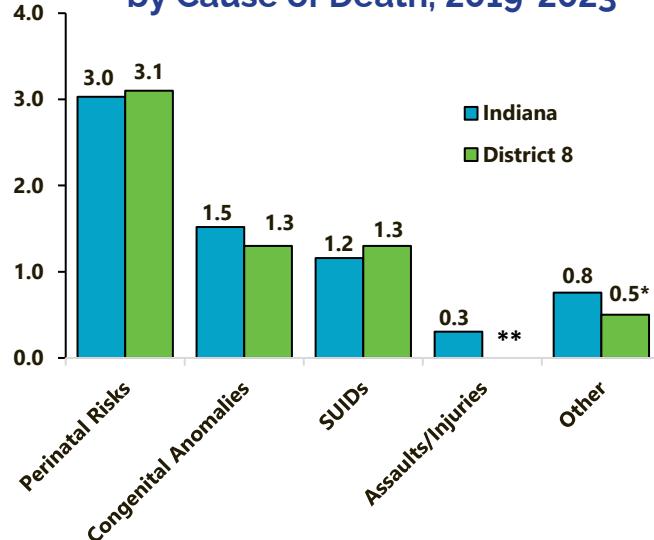
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 23 occurred in District 8.
- 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 8 2023



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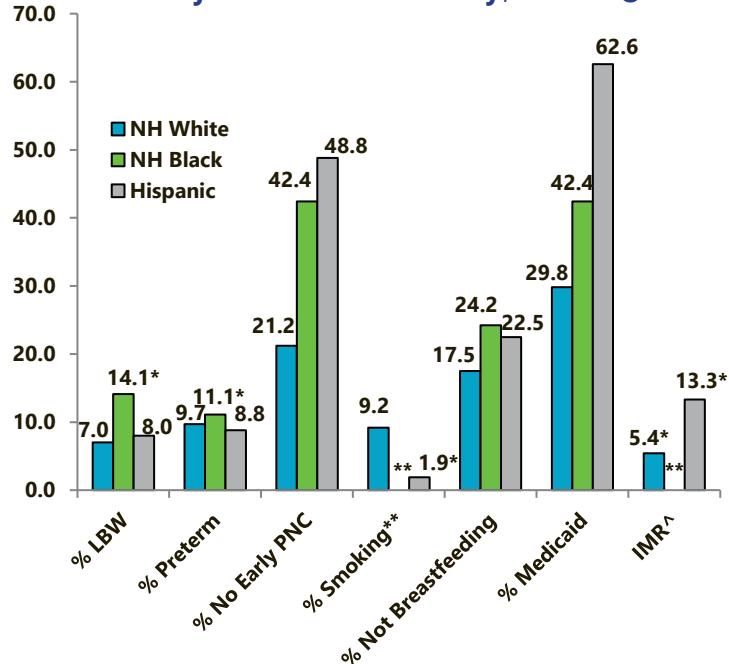
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 8 Quick Facts

- 3,769 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, D8 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
BARTHOLOMEW	7.4	8.9	23.5	7.4	22.7 ^S	45.5
BROWN	4.1*	8.3*	22.3	8.3*	21.5	42.1
JACKSON	8.6	11.4	35.2 ^S	7.4	22.7 ^S	49.8
LAWRENCE	7.2	11.6	26.2	11.4 ^S	17.3	21.8
MONROE	8.3	9.3	19.4 ^S	5.8	10.1 ^S	15.8
ORANGE	7.9*	8.8*	32.1	8.8*	21.4	36.7
WASHINGTON	4.8*	7.5	30.1	9.6 ^S	18.1	38.6
DISTRICT 8	7.5	9.6	25.8	7.8	18.2	34.2
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.