

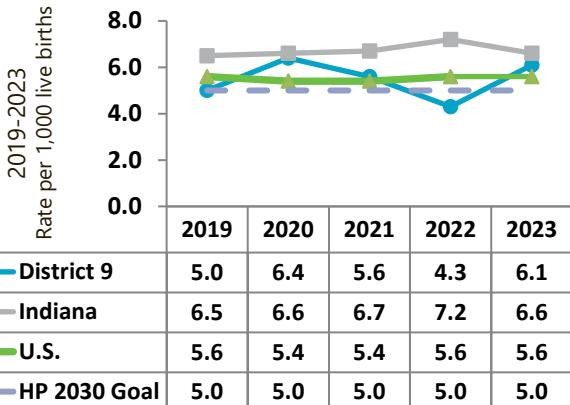
# Infant Mortality

## Health First Indiana District 9 2023

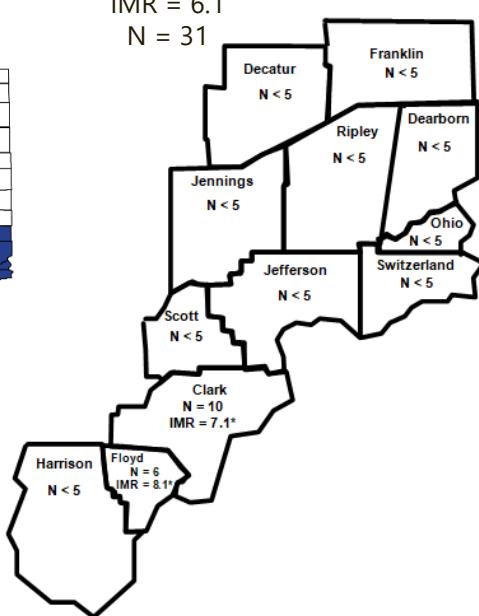


Division of  
Family Health Data  
and Fatality Prevention

### Infant Mortality Rates



### District 9



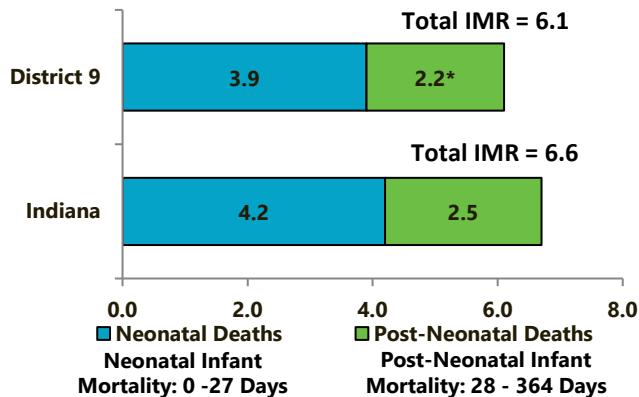
### How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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

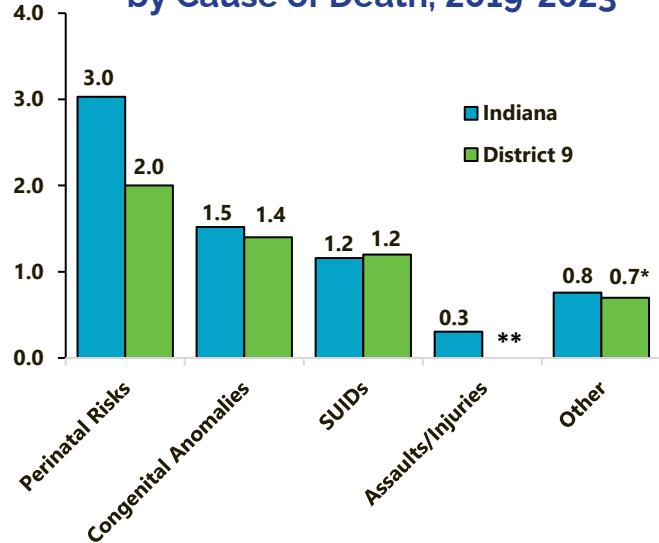
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2023, there were 524 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.6
- Of the 524 Indiana infant deaths in 2023, 31 occurred in District 9.
- 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 9 2023



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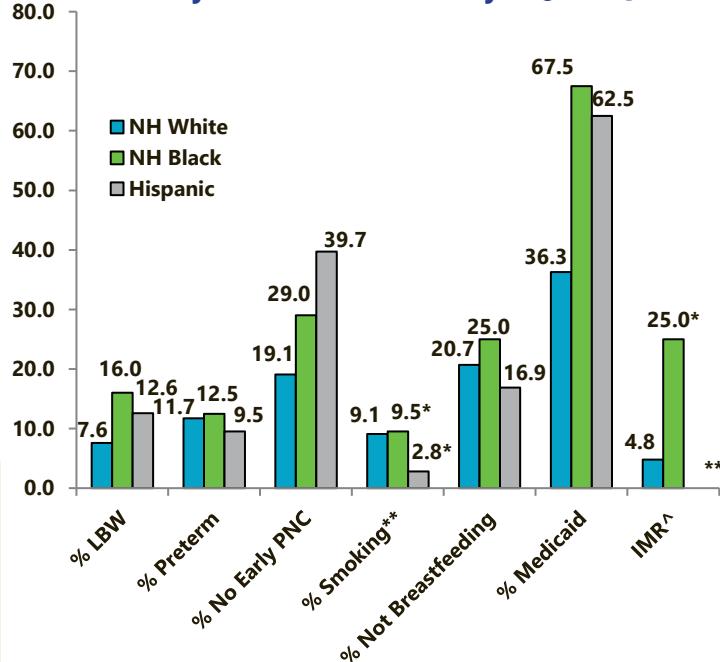
### Indiana Quick Facts

- 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 9 Quick Facts

- 5,106 live births in 2023
- Lower percentages of low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Lower 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, D9 2023



<sup>^</sup> = 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
CLARK	8.5	9.4	22.4 <sup>S</sup>	7.1	16.5	40.8
DEARBORN	8.2	12.6	18.0 <sup>S</sup>	8.0	24.2 <sup>S</sup>	28.4
DECATUR	6.2	11.8	24.5	11.5 <sup>S</sup>	23.0 <sup>S</sup>	46.6
FLOYD	8.6	10.9	18.5 <sup>S</sup>	7.6	17.3	39.3
FRANKLIN	7.1*	15.2	17.5	5.7*	18.0	32.2
HARRISON	8.4	12.9	21.0	7.7	19.6	36.9
JEFFERSON	7.5	10.4	24.8	13.0 <sup>S</sup>	23.6 <sup>S</sup>	47.3
JENNINGS	11.5	17.3 <sup>S</sup>	18.2 <sup>S</sup>	9.5 <sup>S</sup>	24.8 <sup>S</sup>	43.2
OHIO	**	11.9*	21.4*	9.5*	38.1*	33.3
RIPLEY	6.2	10.5	20.1	8.8	24.3 <sup>S</sup>	35.0
SCOTT	8.7	12.6	23.6	10.2 <sup>S</sup>	24.8 <sup>S</sup>	55.5
SWITZERLAND	11.0*	14.4*	31.4	17.8 <sup>S</sup>	30.5 <sup>S</sup>	42.4
DISTRICT 9	<b>8.3</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>20.7</b>	<b>39.9</b>
INDIANA	<b>8.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>40.9</b>

\* = 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.