INFANT MORTALITY
Northern Hospital Region 2015

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

* Of the 613 Indiana infant deaths in 2015, 75 occurred in the Northern Hospital Region

* Black infants are 2.1 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death

Total IMR = 8.7

Infant Mortality Rates 2011 - 2015

PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

• Improve overall health for women of child-bearing age
• Promote early & adequate prenatal care
• Decrease early elective deliveries before 39 weeks
• Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness
• Promote the ABC’s of safe sleep: place baby to sleep alone, on his or her back, in a crib

Causes of Infant Mortality

- Congenital Malformations
- Perinatal Risks
- SUIDs
- Assaults/Accidents
- Other

Note: Age specific mortality rates may not exactly equal overall infant mortality rate due to rounding.
INDIANA QUICK FACTS

- Smoking rates among pregnant women are always one of the nation’s worst.
- Almost 1/3 of pregnant women do not receive early PNC.
- Black women in Indiana are more likely to have a LBW or preterm baby & not get early PNC.
- White women in Indiana are more likely to smoke during pregnancy.

NORTHERN REGION QUICK FACTS

- There were 8,616 births in the Northern Region.
- Lower percentage of preterm babies when compared to Indiana.
- Lower percentage of women receiving PNC in the first trimester.
- Lower percentage of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Higher percentage of women breastfeeding at discharge.
- Higher percentage of mothers insured by Medicaid.

### Outcomes by Race

**Northern Region, 2015**

![Outcomes by Race Chart](chart.png)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race</th>
<th>% LBW (LBW &lt; 2,500 G)</th>
<th>% Preterm (&lt;37 WKS GESTATION)</th>
<th>% NO Early PNC (1ST TRIMESTER)</th>
<th>% Smoking</th>
<th>% Not Breastfeeding</th>
<th>% Medicaid</th>
<th>IMR</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ELKHART</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>42.1S</td>
<td>10.6S</td>
<td>12.9S</td>
<td>49.0S</td>
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<tr>
<td>LAPORTE</td>
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<td>9.8</td>
<td>49.6S</td>
<td>22.8S</td>
<td>26.3S</td>
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<td>30.7</td>
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<td>19.5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**S** = Significantly different from state.

For more information on birth outcomes in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Natality Report, Table 32 (http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/natality/2015/index.html)