WHAT IS INFANT MORTALITY?
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.

If Indiana (7.3) had the same IMR as the U.S (5.8), 125 more babies would have survived 2017.

UNACCEPTABLE DISPARITIES
There is a substantial difference in how infant mortality impacts different races. In 2017, Black babies in Indiana were 2.6 times more likely to die in the first year of life than White babies.

• Indiana’s White IMR in 2017 was 5.9 per 1,000 live births, compared to the Black IMR of 15.3 deaths per 1,000 live births.
• If Black infants had the same IMR as White infants, 101 additional Black infants would have survived in 2017.
• This disparity has been consistent for years in Indiana.
• There is a clear disparity at the national level. The U.S. White IMR in 2017 was 4.61; the same rate for Blacks was 11.46. Black babies in the U.S. are 2.5 times more likely to die before their first birthday than White babies.

The difference in infant mortality rates across races is seen around the nation. Eliminating the disparity is a goal at the national, state and local level.
DISPARITIES IN INDIANA

2017

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/2017/toc.htm)

Causes of Infant Mortality by Race
Indiana, 2017

- 4.0% Assaults/Accidents
- 14.0% Other
- 18.1% Congenital Anomalies
- 16.6% SUIDs
- 47.3% Perinatal Risks

Birth Outcome Indicators by Race
2017

- 7.5% LBW
- 13.5% Preterm
- 13.1% Early PNC
- 14.8% Smoking
- 16.8% Not Breastfeeding
- 27.5% Mother Medicaid

Infant Mortality Rates by Race for IN 2007 - 2017

- 2017: Blacks 15.3, Whites 5.9, Indiana 7.3, HP 2020 Goal 6.0

Infant Mortality Rates by Race for U.S. and IN 2012 - 2017


SUIDs = Sudden Unexpected Infant Deaths
PNC = Prenatal Care