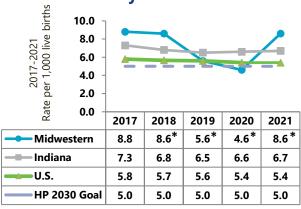
Infant Mortality

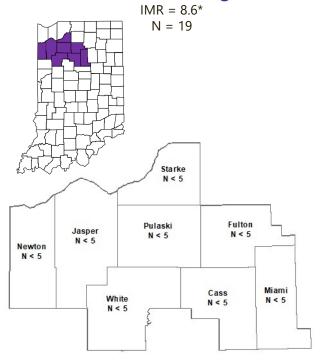
Midwestern Hospital Region 2021



Infant Mortality Rates



Midwestern Region



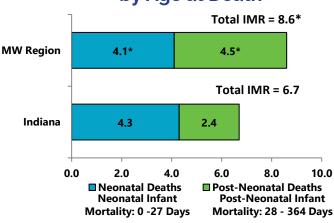
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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 & 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

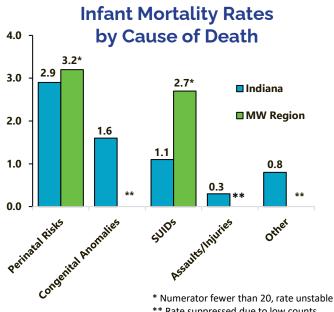
Infant Mortality Facts

- 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 2021, there were 536 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 6.7.
- Of the 536 Indiana infant deaths in 2021, 19 occurred in the Midwestern Hospital Region.
- Non-Hispanic Black infants are 2.4 times more likely to die than Non-Hispanic White infants in Indiana.

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death



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



- ** Rate suppressed due to low counts

Birth Outcome Indicators

Midwestern Hospital Region 2021

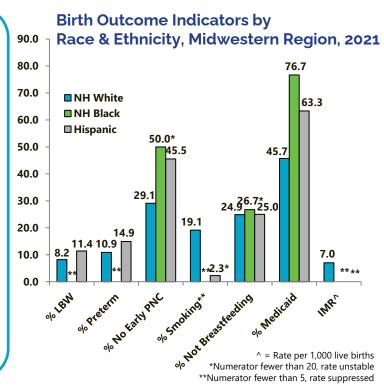


Indiana Quick Facts

- Smoking rates among pregnant women continue to be much higher than the national rate
- Nearly 1/3 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

Midwestern Region Quick Facts

- 2,218 live births in 2021
- Slightly higher percentages of preterm and 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



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
CASS	10.9	11.9	29.4	13.0	27.0 ^s	53.7 ^S
FULTON	6.4*	9.4	31.6	17.1 ^S	26.9	38.5
JASPER	7.0	10.1	35.3	13.0	20.3	37.7
MIAMI	8.5	11.9	25.9	23.3 ^S	32.1 ^s	56.3 ^s
NEWTON	7.2*	9.8*	39.9	20.3 ^S	24.2	48.4
PULASKI	10.3*	13.7*	35.9	21.4 ^S	25.6	52.1
STARKE	7.6*	12.6	35.3	16.8 ^S	21.8	50.0
WHITE	10.7	13.0	29.0	14.1	21.4	50.8 ^S
MIDWESTERN REGION	8.7	11.5	31.7	16.5	25.2	48.5
INDIANA	8.4	10.9	28.3	9.8	18.6	39.9

* = Fewer than 20 birth outcomes, percentage unstable S = County significantly different from state

^{**}Smoking during pregnancy is being collected through new metrics and should not be compared to previous years or to U.S. data

