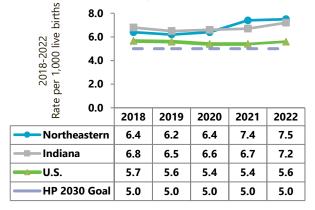
Infant Mortality

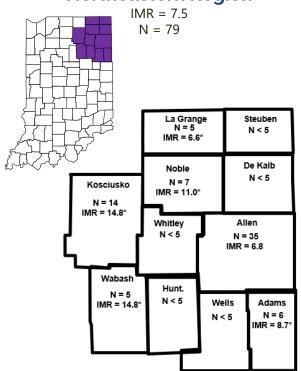
Northeastern Hospital Region 2022



Infant Mortality Rates



Northeastern Region



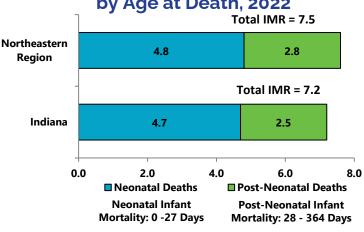
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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 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

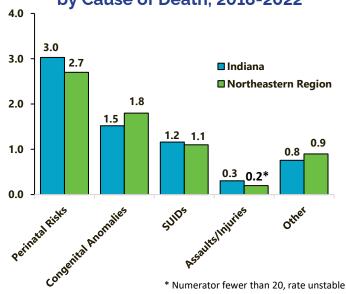
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2022, there were 577 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 7.2
- Of the 577 Indiana infant deaths in 2022, 79 occurred in the Northeastern Hospital Region
- Non-Hispanic Black infants are 2.3 times more likely to die than Non-Hispanic White infants in Indiana

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death, 2022



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, 2018-2022



Birth Outcome Indicators Northeastern Hospital Region 2022



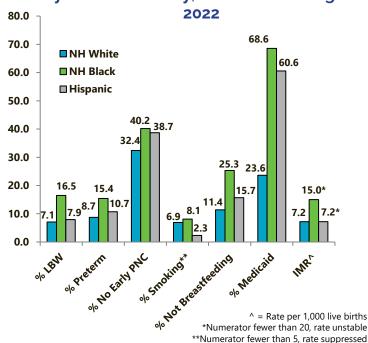
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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

Northeastern Region Quick Facts

- 10,509 live births in 2022
- Lower percentages of preterm and low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Lower percentage of women receiving early PNC compared to Indiana.
- Lower percentage of women smoking during pregnancy compared to Indiana
- Higher percentage of breastfeeding at hospital discharge compared to Indiana





LBW = Low Birthweight PNC = Prenatal Care IMR = Infant Mortality Rate NH = Non-Hispanic % PRETERM % MOTHER ON % LBW % NO EARLY PNC % NOT % SMOKING** (< 2,500 G) (< 37 WKS GESTATION) (1ST TRIMESTER) **BREASTFEEDING MEDICAID** 6.7 8.1 60.9^S 3.3^s 9.25 15.8 **ADAMS** 10.2^S 11.6 33.2^S 4.8^S 14.4 37.8 **ALLEN** 9.9 **DEKALB** 6.0 24.6 7.5 17.7 26.3 11.7^S **HUNTINGTON** 8.6 12.0 21.9 18.3 41.8 4.9^S 6.0^S 30.6 12.2 35.8 **KOSCIUSKO** 8.1 **LAGRANGE** 2.5* 3.8^S 48.1^S 2.9^S 9.0^S 10.8 6.7 6.7 33.3 7.0 16.0 36.3 **NOBLE STEUBEN** 5.8* 8.8 23.5 9.1 15.6 36.6 **WABASH** 7.1 11.5 19.2^S 6.8 21.0 38.2 WELLS 7.0 9.0 25.8 11.0 13.6 34.5 5.8 7.1 27.2 9.0 10.3 23.0 WHITLEY 9.5 **NE REGION** 8.1 34.2 6.2 13.7 33.3 8.7 6.6 16.1 41.1 **INDIANA** 10.9 29.1

* = 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.

