INFANT MORTALITY
Northwestern 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, 51 occurred in the Northwestern Hospital Region
• Black infants are 2.1 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana

INFORMATION MORTALITY FACTS

For more information on infant mortality in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Mortality Report, Tables 2 and 8 (http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/mortality/2015/index.html)

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

10.0
8.0
6.0
4.0
2.0
0.0

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death

Total IMR = 7.3
Total IMR = 6.7

Neonatal Infant Mortality: 0 - 27 Days
Post-Neonatal Infant Mortality: 28 - 364 Days

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

INDIANA STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH
DIVISION OF MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH
BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS

Northwestern Hospital Region 2015

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

NORTHWESTERN REGION QUICK FACTS

- There were 7,624 births in the Northwestern Region
- Lower percentage of low birthweight and preterm births when compared to Indiana
- Lower percentage of women smoking during pregnancy
- Lower percentage of women breastfeeding at discharge
- Higher percentage of mothers insured by Medicaid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>% 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>% MOTHER ON MEDICAID</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LAKE</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>31.5</td>
<td>9.1S</td>
<td>26.0S</td>
<td>52.5S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PORTER</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>7.1S</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>9.6S</td>
<td>13.4S</td>
<td>28.4S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.W. REGION</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>8.8</td>
<td>30.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>23.2</td>
<td>47.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INDIANA</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>30.7</td>
<td>14.3</td>
<td>19.5</td>
<td>43.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

S = Significantly different from state.