INFANT MORTALITY
Southern Hospital Region 2017

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/2017/index.html)

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 602 Indiana infant deaths in 2017, 37 occurred in the Southern Hospital Region
*Black infants are 2.6 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana

![Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death](image)

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](image)

Infant Mortality Rates by Age at Death

- Total IMR = 7.3
- Total IMR = 5.9

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

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

Causes of Infant Mortality

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

INFORMATION

- **Indiana State Department of Health**
- **Division of Maternal and Child Health**

INFANT MORTALITY

- **Southern Region**
- **Indiana**
- **U.S.**
- **HP 2020 Goal**

Neonatal Deaths
Post-Neonatal Deaths

- **Rate per 1,000 live births**
- **2013 - 2017**
- **Total IMR = 7.3**
- **Total IMR = 5.9**
- **Indiana**
- **Southern Region**

Note: Age specific mortality rates may not exactly equal the overall infant mortality rate due to rounding.
**INDIANA QUICK FACTS**
- Smoking rates among pregnant women continue to be much higher than the national rate.
- 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.

**SOUTHERN REGION QUICK FACTS**
- There were 6,234 births in the Southern Region.
- Lower percentage of low birthweight births and preterm births when compared to Indiana.
- Higher percentage of women receiving PNC in the first trimester.
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Lower percentage of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

### OUTCOMES BY RACE
**Southern Region, 2017**

- **Whites**
  - % LBW: 7.8
  - % Preterm: 13.6
  - % No Early PNC: 28.5
  - % Smoking: 18.4
  - % Not Breastfeeding: 28.0
  - % Medicaid: 34.3
  - IMR: 48.4

- **Blacks**
  - % LBW: 9.4
  - % Preterm: 10.4
  - % No Early PNC: 42.0
  - % Smoking: 12.8
  - % Not Breastfeeding: 6.0

^ = Rate per 1,000 live births
*Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.

**INDIANA QUICK FACTS**
- Smoking rates among pregnant women continue to be much higher than the national rate.
- 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Counties</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>
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*= Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.
$= 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/2017/index.html)

Contact: ISDHMCH@isdh.in.gov for any questions