**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*

*If Indiana had the same rate of infant deaths as the national average, 56 more babies would have survived in 2012*

*Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana*

---

**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
- Promote safe sleep practices
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

---

**HOSPITAL REGION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hospital Region</th>
<th>IMR</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CENTRAL</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Clay, Greene, Owen, Parke, Putnam, Sullivan, Vermillion, Vigo</td>
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<td>Benton, Boone, Carroll, Clinton, Fountain, Montgomery, Tippecanoe, Warren</td>
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</table>

*Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.

---

**INFANT MORTALITY RATES 2007 - 2012**

- **Indiana**
  - 2007: 7.5
  - 2008: 6.9
  - 2009: 7.8
  - 2010: 7.5
  - 2011: 7.7
  - 2012: 6.7
- **U.S.**
  - 2007: 6.8
  - 2008: 6.6
  - 2009: 6.4
  - 2010: 6.1
  - 2011: 6.05
  - 2012: 6.0
- **HP 2020 Goal**
  - 2007: 6.0
  - 2008: 6.0
  - 2009: 6.0
  - 2010: 6.0
  - 2011: 6.0
  - 2012: 6.0

**Note:** U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL

---

**Causes of Infant Mortality**

- Congenital Malformations: 14.6%
- Perinatal Risks: 23.6%
- SUIDs: 46.4%
- Assaults/Accidents: 14.0%
- Other: 1.4%

---

**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/2012/toc.htm)**
 Indoan 2012

**INDIANA QUICK FACTS**

- 83,250 live births:
  - 81.5% White
  - 12.1% Black
  - 90.4% Non-Hispanic
  - 9.5% Hispanic

- Better LBW rate compared to the nation
- Smoking rates among pregnant women are always one of the nation's worst
- Almost 1/3 of pregnant women do not receive early PNC

**DISPARITIES IN INDIANA**

- Black women in Indiana are more likely to have a LBW or preterm baby & not get early PNC
- Black women in Indiana are less likely to breastfeed at hospital discharge
- White women in Indiana are more likely to smoke during pregnancy

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>LBW (%)</th>
<th>% Preterm</th>
<th>% NO Early PNC</th>
<th>% Smoking</th>
<th>% Not Breastfeeding</th>
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<td>9.0</td>
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<td>17.8</td>
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<td>Indiana</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
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<td>NC</td>
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<td>22.5</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

LBW = Low Birthweight  
PNC = Prenatal Care  
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate  
NC= No Comparable Measure

---

% LBW ( < 2,500 G)  
% PRETERM (<37 WKS GESTATION)  
% NO EARLY PNC (1ST TRIMESTER)  
% SMOKING  
% NOT BREASTFEEDING

- Bottom number is percent difference from State.

For more information on birth outcomes in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Natality Report (http://www.in.gov/isdh/reports/natality/2012/toc.htm)
INFANT MORTALITY
NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 65 occurred in the Northwestern Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 1.9 times more likely in the Northwestern Region

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/2012/toc.htm)

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
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
**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**
- Higher rate of LBW & preterm babies than Indiana
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC
- Lower rate of women smoking during pregnancy
- Fewer women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

---

**Table:**

<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>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.4% Higher</td>
<td>13.5% Higher</td>
<td>1.9% Higher</td>
<td>35.2% Lower</td>
<td>44.7% Higher</td>
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<td>5.1% Lower</td>
<td>2.1% Higher</td>
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<td>25.8% Lower</td>
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<td>10.9</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7.6% Higher</td>
<td>10.4% Higher</td>
<td>4.7% Lower</td>
<td>33.9% Lower</td>
<td>28.3% Higher</td>
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<td><strong>INDIANA</strong></td>
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<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bottom number is percent difference from State

LBW = Low Birthweight
PNC = Prenatal Care
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

^ = Rate per 1,000 live births.

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/2012/toc.htm)
INFANT MORTALITY
NORTHERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

*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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 64 occurred in the Northern Region
*Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 4.1 times more likely in the Northern Region

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/2012/toc.htm)

PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY
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- Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
- Promote safe sleep practices
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Causes of Infant Mortality
- Congenital Malformations 23.6%
- Perinatal Risks 46.4%
- SUIDs 14.6%
- Assaults/Accidents 14.0%
- Other 1.4%

Infant Mortality Rates
2007 - 2012

Northern Region
Indiana
U.S.
HP 2020 Goal

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS
NORTHERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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

NORTHERN REGION QUICK FACTS
• Lower percentage of LBW and Preterm babies than Indiana
• Fewer women receiving early PNC
• Similar % of women smoking during pregnancy
• More women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

% LBW (% < 2,500 G)
% PRETERM (<37 WKS GESTATION)
% NO EARLY PNC (1ST TRIMESTER)
% SMOKING
% NOT BREASTFEEDING

ELKHART
7.6 3.8% Lower
8.7 9.4% Lower
39.3 24.4% Higher
13.5 18.2% Lower
15.3 37.3% Lower

LAPORTE
9.3 17.7% Higher
11.0 14.6% Higher
41.8 32.3% Higher
31.0 87.9% Higher
30.8 26.2% Higher

MARSHALL
6.2 21.5% Lower
7.0 27.1% Lower
39.6 25.3% Higher
21.1 27.9% Higher
20.0 18.0% Lower

ST. JOSEPH
7.5 5.1% Lower
9.2 4.2% Lower
34.3 8.5% Higher
12.7 23.0% Lower
15.6 36.1% Lower

NORTHERN REGION
7.7 2.5% Lower
9.2 4.2% Lower
37.6 19.0% Higher
16.4 0.6% Lower
18.1 25.8% Lower

INDIANA
7.9
9.6
31.6
16.5
24.4

LBW = Low Birthweight
PNC = Prenatal Care
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

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/2012/toc.htm)

^ = Rate per 1,000 live births
INFANT MORTALITY
NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 57 occurred in the Northeastern Region

• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 4.9 times more likely in the Northeastern Region

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/2012/toc.htm)

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

• Promote safe sleep practices

• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity

• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL

Causes of Infant Mortality

Congenital Malformations: 23.6%
Perinatal Risks: 46.4%
SUIDs: 14.0%
Assaults/Accidents: 14.0%
Other: 1.8%

NE Region

Congenital Malformations: 31.6%
Perinatal Risks: 35.1%
SUIDs: 17.5%
Assaults/Accidents: 14.0%
Other: 1.4%
**BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS**

**NORTHEASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012**

**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.

**NORTHEASTERN REGION QUICK FACTS**
- Lower % of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana.
- Fewer women receiving early PNC.
- Lower % of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Higher rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

**Percentage Table**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Adams</td>
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<td>7.4</td>
<td>58.3</td>
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<td>45.6</td>
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<td>9.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Bottom number is percent difference from State.*
INFANT MORTALITY
MIDWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 23 occurred in the Midwestern Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 12 times more likely in the Midwestern Region

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/2012/toc.htm)

PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY
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• Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY
- Congenital Malformations
- Perinatal Risks
- SUIDs
- Assaults/Accidents
- Other

*Denominator less than 20, rate unstable.
Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS
MIDWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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

MIDWESTERN REGION QUICK FACTS
• Lower percentage of preterm babies than Indiana
• Fewer women receiving early PNC
• Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy
• Higher percentage of women NOT breastfeeding at hospital discharge

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/2012/toc.htm)

LBW = Low Birthweight
PNC = Prenatal Care
IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASS</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
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<td>16.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*= Rate per 1,000 live births
*Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
**Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.

^ = Rate per 1,000 live births

^ = Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.
• Bottom number is percent difference from State.
INFANT MORTALITY
WESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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/2012/toc.htm)

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 31 occurred in the Western Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 6.6 times more likely in the Western Region

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
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Causes of Infant Mortality

- Congenital Malformations: 23.6%
- SUIDs: 14.6%
- Perinatal Risks: 14.0%
- Assaults/Accidents: 9.7%
- Other: 48.4%

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
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

WESTERN REGION QUICK FACTS
- Lower percentages of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana
- Larger percentage of women receiving PNC
- More women smoking during pregnancy than Indiana
- Higher rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

### Birth Outcome Indicators: Western Hospital Region 2012

**For more information on birth outcomes in your area, please see the Indiana State Department of Health Natality Report, Table 32**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</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>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Benton</td>
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<td>31.6</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### Notes:
- LBW = Low Birthweight, PNC = Prenatal Care, IMR = Infant Mortality Rate
- % LBW, % PRETERM, % NO EARLY PNC, % SMOKING, % NOT BREASTFEEDING are rates per 1,000 live births.
- ^ = Rate per 1,000 live births.
- *= Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.
- Bottom number is percent difference from State.
INFANT MORTALITY
EASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 38 occurred in the Eastern Region.
- Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and twice as more likely in the Eastern Region.

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/2012/toc.htm)

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
- Promote safe sleep practices
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL

Causes of Infant Mortality

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

Eastern Region

Indiana

* Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS
EASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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

EASTERN REGION QUICK FACTS
• More LBW and Preterm babies than Indiana
• Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC
• Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy
• Lower rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

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/2012/toc.htm)

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>8.6</th>
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<th>35.2</th>
<th>25.6</th>
<th>25.4</th>
<th>21.0</th>
<th>31.2</th>
<th>50.6</th>
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<tr>
<td>% LBW</td>
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</table>

LBW = Low Birthweight  PNC = Prenatal Care  IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

^ = Rate per 1,000 live births
* = Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
INFANT MORTALITY
CENTRAL SOUTHWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 19 occurred in the Central Southwestern Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 5.4 times more likely in the Central Southwestern region.

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
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

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/2012/toc.htm)

Causes of Infant Mortality
- Congenital Malformations
- Perinatal Risks
- SUIDs
- Assaults/Accidents
- Other

*Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
**BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS**
**CENTRAL SOUTHWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012**

**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.

**CENTRAL SOUTHWESTERN REGION QUICK FACTS**
- Lower percentage of LBW and preterm babies when compared to Indiana.
- More women receiving early PNC.
- Higher percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy.
- Fewer women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

---

### Data Table

<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>
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<td>25.9</td>
<td>27.8</td>
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<td>68.5% Higher</td>
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<td>27.2</td>
<td>29.8</td>
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<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>31.6</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>24.4</td>
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* = Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.
** Bottom number is percent difference from State.
INFANT MORTALITY
CENTRAL HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 157 occurred in the Central Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana & 2.5 times more likely in the Central Region

PRACTICES TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

• Improve overall health for women of childbearing age
• Promote early & adequate prenatal care
• Decrease early elective deliveries before 39 weeks
• Decrease prenatal smoking & substance abuse
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
**BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS**  
**CENTRAL HOSPITAL REGION 2012**

**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.

**CENTRAL REGION QUICK FACTS**
- Higher rate of LBW & preterm babies than Indiana.
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC.
- Lower rate of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Higher rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

---

**Table:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</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>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BROWN</td>
<td>7.1 (6.3 Lower)</td>
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<td>8.6 (10.4% Lower)</td>
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<td>3.9 (76.4% Lower)</td>
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<td>17.2 (4.2% Higher)</td>
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<td>26.1 (58.2% Higher)</td>
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<td>SHELBY</td>
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<td>CENTRAL REGION</td>
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<td>9.7 (1.0% Higher)</td>
<td>29.5 (6.6% Lower)</td>
<td>13.6 (17.6% Lower)</td>
<td>21.7 (11.1% Lower)</td>
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<td>9.6 (16.5)</td>
<td>31.6 (24.4)</td>
<td>20.2 (11.2% Lower)</td>
<td>22.1 (7.8% Lower)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- LBW = Low Birthweight  
- PNC = Prenatal Care  
- IMR = Infant Mortality Rate  
- ^ = Rate per 1,000 live births  
- % LBW = Percentage of babies weighing less than 2,500 grams.  
- % PRETERM = Percentage of babies born before 37 weeks of gestation.  
- % NO EARLY PNC = Percentage of women not receiving prenatal care during the first trimester.  
- % SMOKING = Percentage of women who smoke during pregnancy.  
- % NOT BREASTFEEDING = Percentage of women who do not breastfeed at hospital discharge.

* = Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.  
*Bottom number is percent difference 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/2012/toc.htm)
INFANT MORTALITY
SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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/2012/toc.htm)

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 23 occurred in the Southeastern Region
- Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 8.6 times more likely in the Southeastern Region

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
- Promote safe sleep practices
- Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
- Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

- Congenital Malformations
- Perinatal Risks
- SUIDs
- Assaults/Accidents
- Other
BIRTH OUTCOME INDICATORS
SOUTHEASTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

**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

**SOUTHEASTERN REGION QUICK FACTS**
- Lower percentage of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy
- Fewer women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

**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/2012/toc.htm)**

- LBW = Low Birthweight
- PNC = Prenatal Care
- IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

### Data Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</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>
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</table>

* = Rate per 1,000 live births
* Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
** Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.

% LBW = Low Birthweight
% PRETERM = Preterm
% NO EARLY PNC = No Early Prenatal Care
% SMOKING = Smoking During Pregnancy
% NOT BREASTFEEDING = Not Breastfeeding at Hospital Discharge

^ Rate per 1,000 live births
* Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
** Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.

- **Whites**
- **Blacks**

**63.8**

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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/2012/toc.htm)
INFANT MORTALITY
SOUTHWESTERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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/2012/toc.htm)

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 40 occurred in the Southwestern Region
• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 1.5 times more likely in the Southwestern Region

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
• Promote safe sleep practices
• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity
• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

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

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL

* Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
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

SOUTHWESTERN REGION QUICK FACTS
- Higher percentages of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana
- Larger percentage of women receiving early PNC
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy
- Lower rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge

LBW = Low Birthweight       PNC = Prenatal Care     IMR = Infant Mortality Rate

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/2012/toc.htm)

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>39.9% Lower</td>
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<td>24.4</td>
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</table>

* = Unstable rate due to fewer than 20 birth outcomes.
** = Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.

\( ^\) = Rate per 1,000 live births
\(*\) Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.
\(\**\) Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.
INFANT MORTALITY
SOUTHERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012

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 556 Indiana infant deaths in 2012, 39 occurred in the Southern Region

• Black infants are 2.7 times more likely to die than white infants in Indiana and 1.6 times more likely in the Southern Region

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/2012/toc.htm)

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

• Promote safe sleep practices

• Increase breastfeeding duration & exclusivity

• Support birth spacing & interconception wellness

CAUSES OF INFANT MORTALITY

<table>
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<th>Indiana</th>
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<td>Other</td>
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<td>1.4%</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Note: U.S. 2012 rate is PROVISIONAL
### 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.

### Southern Region Quick Facts
- Lower percentage of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana.
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC.
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Lower rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

---

#### Birth Outcome Indicators

**SOUTHERN HOSPITAL REGION 2012**

**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.

**SOUTHERN REGION QUICK FACTS**
- Lower percentage of LBW and preterm babies than Indiana.
- Higher percentage of women receiving early PNC.
- Higher percentage of women smoking during pregnancy.
- Lower rate of women breastfeeding at hospital discharge.

---

<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>
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**= Rate per 1,000 live births**

* Numerator less than 20, rate unstable.

** Less than 5 birth outcomes, rate unstable.

**LBW = Low Birthweight  PNC = Prenatal Care  IMR = Infant Mortality Rate**

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/2012/toc.htm)

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**Whites  Blacks**

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LBW = Low Birthweight</th>
<th>PNC = Prenatal Care</th>
<th>IMR = Infant Mortality Rate</th>
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<tr>
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