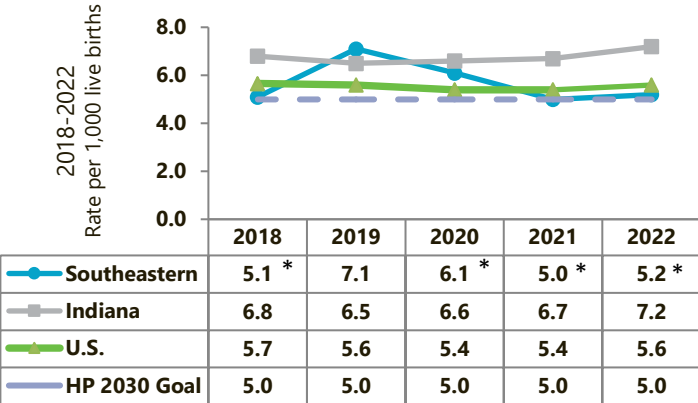


Infant Mortality

Southeastern Hospital Region 2022

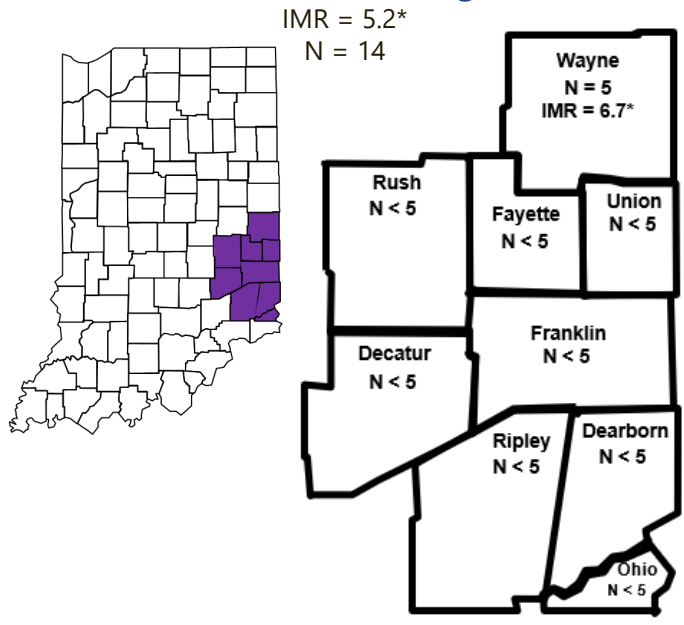
Infant Mortality Rates



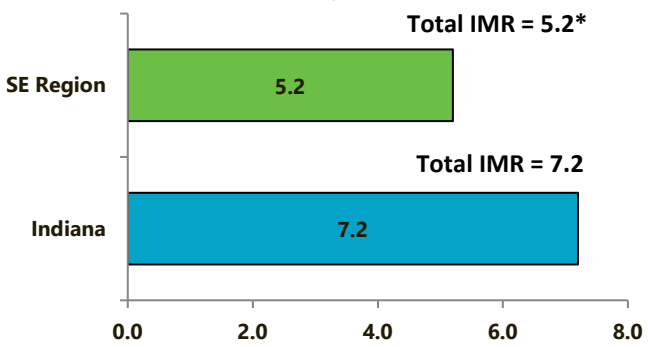
Infant Mortality Facts

- 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, 14 occurred in the Southeastern Hospital Region
- Non-Hispanic Black infants are 2.3 times more likely to die than Non-Hispanic White infants in Indiana

Southeastern Region

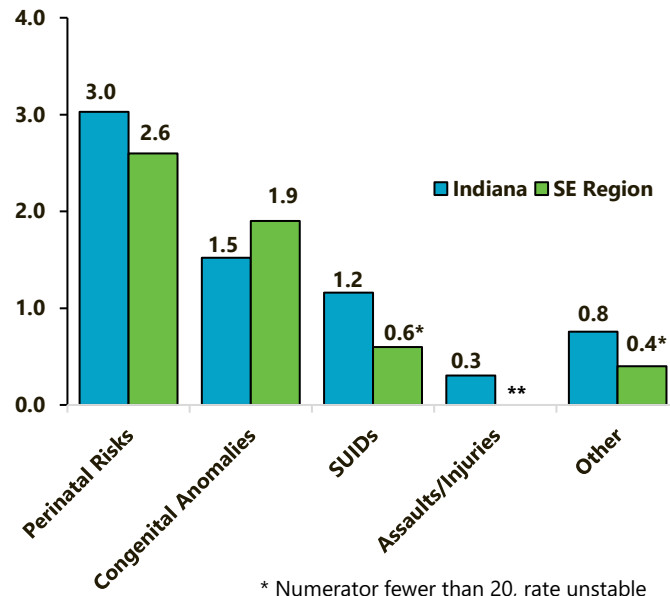


Infant Mortality Rates, 2022



Note: Cause-specific percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding.

Infant Mortality Rates by Cause of Death, 2018-2022



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

* Numerator fewer than 20, rate unstable
** Rate suppressed due to low counts

Birth Outcome Indicators

Southeastern Hospital Region 2022



Division of
Maternal & Child Health

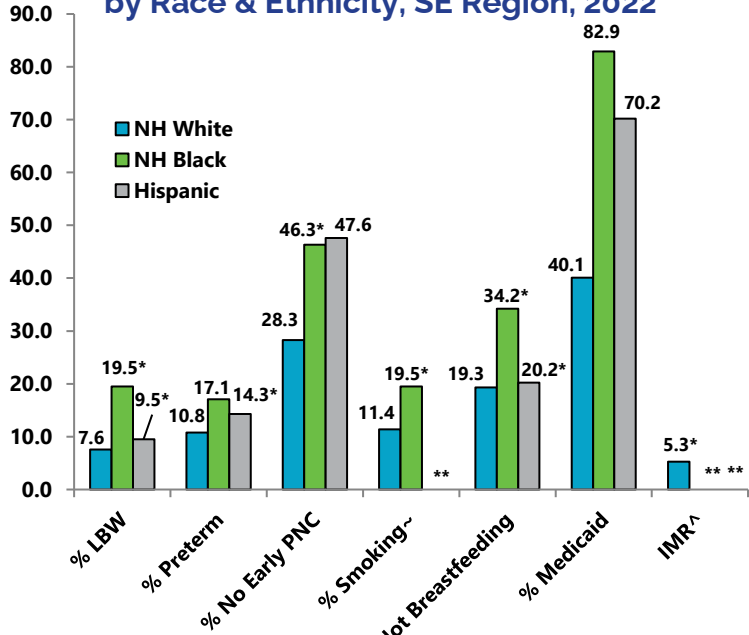
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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

Southeastern Region Quick Facts

- 2,669 live births in 2022
- Lower percentages of low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Slightly 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

Birth Outcome Indicators by Race & Ethnicity, SE Region, 2022



^ = Rate per 1,000 live births
* Numerator fewer than 20, rate unstable
** Numerator fewer than 5, rate suppressed

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
DEARBORN	6.7	9.6	28.7	14.6 ^S	20.4	41.1
DECATUR	7.8	8.4	32.6	12.6 ^S	11.5	31.0
FAYETTE	6.7*	13.5	31.3	15.9 ^S	18.7	54.8
FRANKLIN	5.7*	7.3*	32.4	8.8	20.6	48.8
OHIO	**	15.8*	28.9*	18.4*	21.1*	39.5*
RIPLEY	5.5*	8.5	28.0	11.6	21.2	36.5
RUSH	9.5*	13.1	25.0	11.3*	23.8	41.1
UNION	**	**	30.0*	**	13.3*	40.0
WAYNE	11.5	13.5	32.6	11.3 ^S	18.9	54.8
SOUTHEASTERN REGION	7.8	11.0	29.3	11.1	19.4	42.0
INDIANA	8.7	10.9	29.1	6.6	16.1	41.1

* = Fewer than 20 birth outcomes, percentage unstable
** = Fewer than 5 birth outcomes, rate suppressed

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.

For more information on infant mortality, visit:
www.in.gov/health/mch/data/infant-mortality

