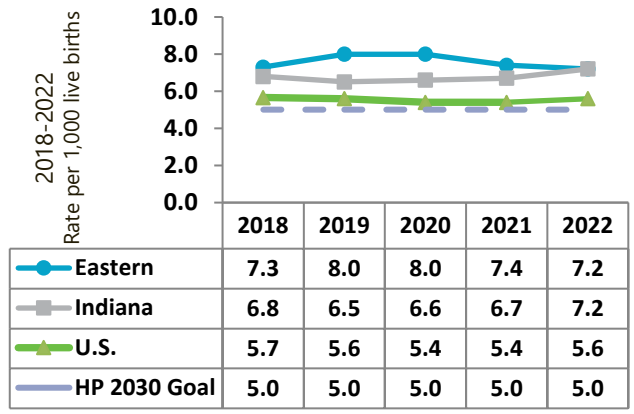


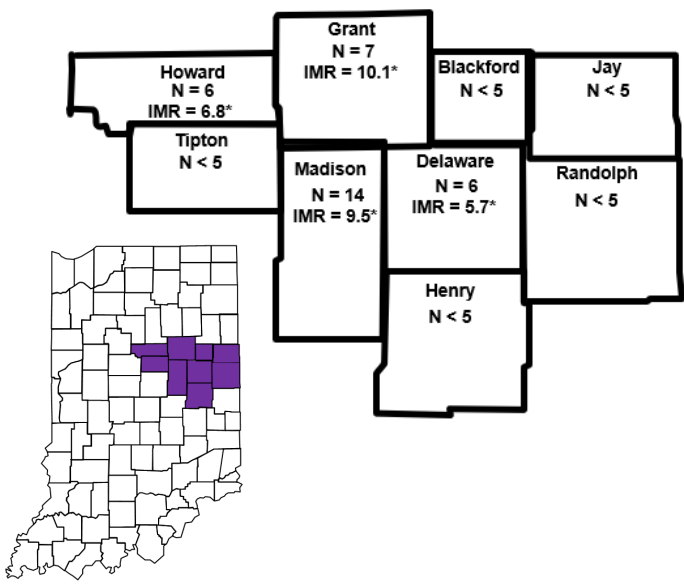
Infant Mortality

Eastern Hospital Region 2022

Infant Mortality Rates



Eastern Region
IMR = 7.2
N = 39



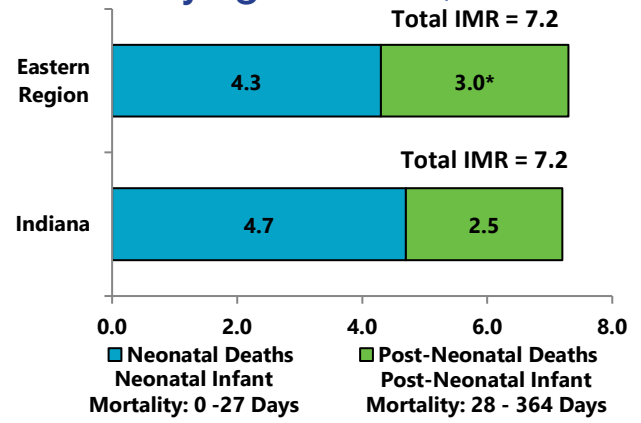
How to Reduce Infant Mortality

- 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

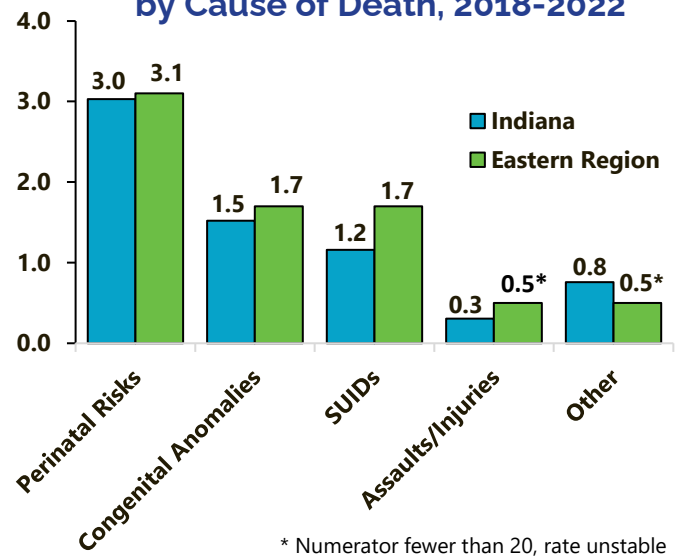
- Infant mortality is defined as the death of a baby before his or her first birthday
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) is the number of babies who die in the first year of life per 1,000 live births
- In 2022, there were 577 infant deaths across the state, making the infant mortality rate 7.2
- Of the 577 Indiana infant deaths in 2022, 39 occurred in the Eastern 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



* Numerator fewer than 20, rate unstable

Birth Outcome Indicators

Eastern Hospital Region 2022



Division of
Maternal & Child Health

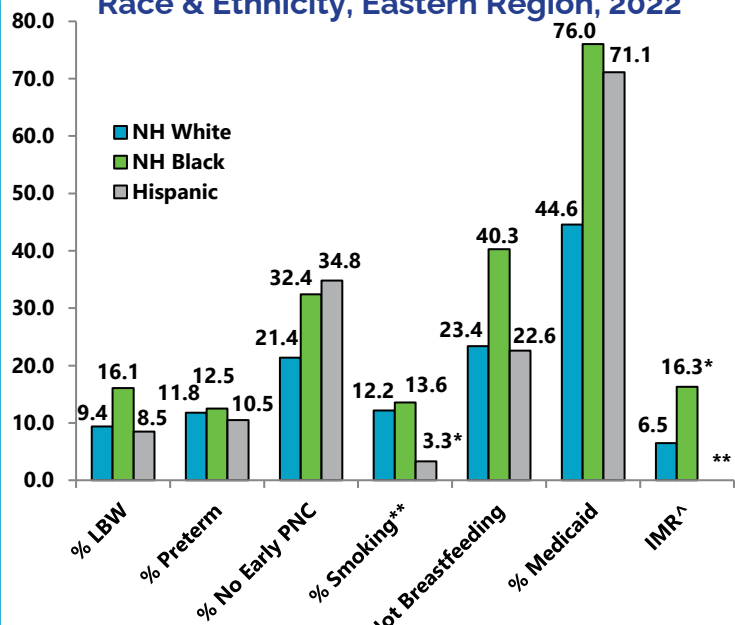
Indiana Quick Facts

- 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

Eastern Region Quick Facts

- 5,392 live births in 2022
- Higher percentages of preterm and low birthweight births compared to the state of Indiana
- Higher 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, Eastern 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
BLACKFORD	4.7*	8.5*	19.8	11.3*	24.5	48.1
DELAWARE	9.4	11.0	18.2 ^S	13.7 ^S	29.8 ^S	55.6
GRANT	9.4	11.9	25.5	17.0 ^S	27.0 ^S	58.1
HENRY	9.7	11.6	22.6	11.0 ^S	22.6 ^S	46.4
HOWARD	11.5	12.6	24.9	10.6 ^S	23.6 ^S	45.8
JAY	7.3	8.0	32.9	8.7	24.1 ^S	35.0
MADISON	10.9	13.0	22.4 ^S	10.6 ^S	22.6 ^S	47.8
RANDOLPH	7.3	9.4	30.4	9.1	23.1	53.2
TIPTON	12.4*	14.4	28.1	7.2*	18.3	24.2
EASTERN REGION	9.9	11.8	23.5	11.8	24.8	49.1
INDIANA	8.7	10.9	29.1	6.6	16.1	41.1

* = 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.

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

