1. Name of the indicator			
Infant mortality rate			
Last updated:	05/09/2024	**Version:**	1.4

2. Area	
Main Area	Health condition
Sub-area	Mortality

3. Definition

The infant mortality rate is used to indicate the number of infants in a population that die before they reach 1 year old per 1,000 live infants born in a certain period, which is usually a year.

It is closely related to a country's level of development. A part of the infant mortality rate measures the consequences of perinatal events (such as low birth weight and prematurity) and congenital abnormalities. Given that it includes all the deaths that occur in the post-neonatal period (between 1 and 12 months), it also includes the victims of accidents and infections, sudden infant death syndrome, and deaths caused by a lack of essential elements to support life (adequate food, water, maternal care). This indicator can also serve to measure the quality of medical care, preventive services, and health promotion actions.

The infant mortality rate also includes the infant deaths that occur from birth up to 5 years old. This indicator is used to monitor the sustainable development goals (SDGs) because it incorporates a large variety of factors, including nutritional health and maternal basic health knowledge, immunisation cover, access to drinkable water, and the degree of healthiness of the environment.

4. Calculation formula

$$TMI = \frac{d_x}{\mathrm{y}} \times 1000$$

d_x = deaths in age bands x
Y= number of live deaths in the same year

5. Reading

The infant mortality rate is the number of infants under a certain age that die in a territory and in a certain period per 1,000 live births. Therefore, a high rate or an increased rate are interpreted negatively. Broadly, the rich countries tend to have a low infant mortality rate (between 0% and 5%), while developing countries tend to have average (between 5% and 20%), high (20%-100%) or extremely high rates (above 100%).

6. Periodicity

Annual

Amb el suport de:
Diputació de Girona
Generalitat de Catalunya
Unió Europea
Fons Europeu de Desenvolupament Regional

7. Source

Institut Nacional d'Estadística (INE)
Institut d'Estadística de Catalunya (IDESAT)

8. Constraints

Geographical ☐	Time ☐	Statistical confidentiality ☒

Description of constraints
The data are subject to statistical confidentiality based on the municipalities of more than 10,000 inhabitants.

9. SDGs

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3.2

10. Comments and observations

The data are first presented in an indirectly standardised way based on the values at provincial level. Given that the province of Girona is organised by municipalities, between which there are considerable differences, and 84% of which have less than 5,000 inhabitants, a data smoothing process is carried out. This process, using a Bayesian approach based on INLA (Integrated Nested Laplace Approximation), allows the excess volatility of the data to be eliminated, and the most stable patterns to be achieved.
The county values for Cerdanya, Osona and la Selva are calculated from the municipalities of Girona province.