1. Indicator name			
Neonatal Mortality Rate			
Date update:	01/27/2023	**Version:**	1.1

2. Ambit	
Main Area	Health condition
Subarea	Mortality

3. Definition

Infant mortality indicators provide information regarding deaths that occur before the first year of life. Infant mortality is closely related to the level of development of countries. A portion of the infant mortality rate measures the consequences of perinatal events (such as low birth weight or prematurity) or congenital anomalies.

Within the infant mortality indicators, the neonatal mortality rate is differentiated, which is the rate that occurs during the first month of the child's life and indicates the number of boys and girls in a population who die before reaching 28 days for every thousand children born alive, in a given period, usually one year. It can be divided into early neonatal rate (deaths under 7 days) and late neonatal rate (deaths that occur between the 7th and 27th day of life).

4. Calculation formula

Neonatal infant mortality rate

$$TMIN = \frac{d_{<28\ days}}{\mathrm{y}} \times 1000$$

$d_{<28\ days}$= deaths of children under 28 days of life
y= number of live births in the same year

Early neonatal infant mortality rate

$$TMIN = \frac{d_{<7\ days}}{\mathrm{y}} \times 1000$$

$d_{<7\ days}$= deaths of children under 7 days of age
y= number of live births in the same year

Late Neonatal Infant Mortality Rate

$$TMIN = \frac{d_{7-27\ days}}{\mathrm{y}} \times 1000$$

$d_{7-27\ days}$= deaths of minors between 7 and 27 days of life
y= number of live births in the same year

5. Reading

With the support of:
Diputació de Girona
Generalitat de Catalunya
Unió Europea
Fons Europeu de Desenvolupament Regional

The neonatal infant mortality rate provides the number of children under 28 days who die in a given territory and time for every 1,000 live births; therefore, a high rate or an increase in it is interpreted negatively.

Broadly speaking, rich countries tend to have a low infant mortality rate (between 0% and 5%) while developing countries tend to have medium rates (between 5% and 20%), high rates (20%-100) %) or extremely high (above 100%).

6. Periodicity

Annual

7. Font

National Statistics Institute (INE)
Statistical Institute of Catalonia(IDEATED)

8. limitations

Indicator the contact to deal with this data.

geographic ☐	temporary ☐	statistical secrecy ☒

Description of limitations
The data is subject to statistical secrecy from municipalities with more than 10,000 inhabitants.

9. SDGs

one	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	eleven	12	13	14	one 5	16	17
☐	☐	☒	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

3.2

10. Comments and observations

The data corresponding to the municipality of Puigcerdà correspond to the data of all the municipalities of La Cerdanya grouped together. The county data correspond to the aggregate values of the municipalities for which data is available.
The infant mortality rate can be broken down into neonatal and post-neonatal. At the same time, neonatal mortality can be differentiated into: early neonatal infant mortality rate (deaths between 0 and 7 days of life) and late neonatal infant mortality rate (deaths between 7 and 28 days of life). Currently, due to insufficient data volume, postneonatal mortality rates are not presented.