

Early Neo-Natal Mortality



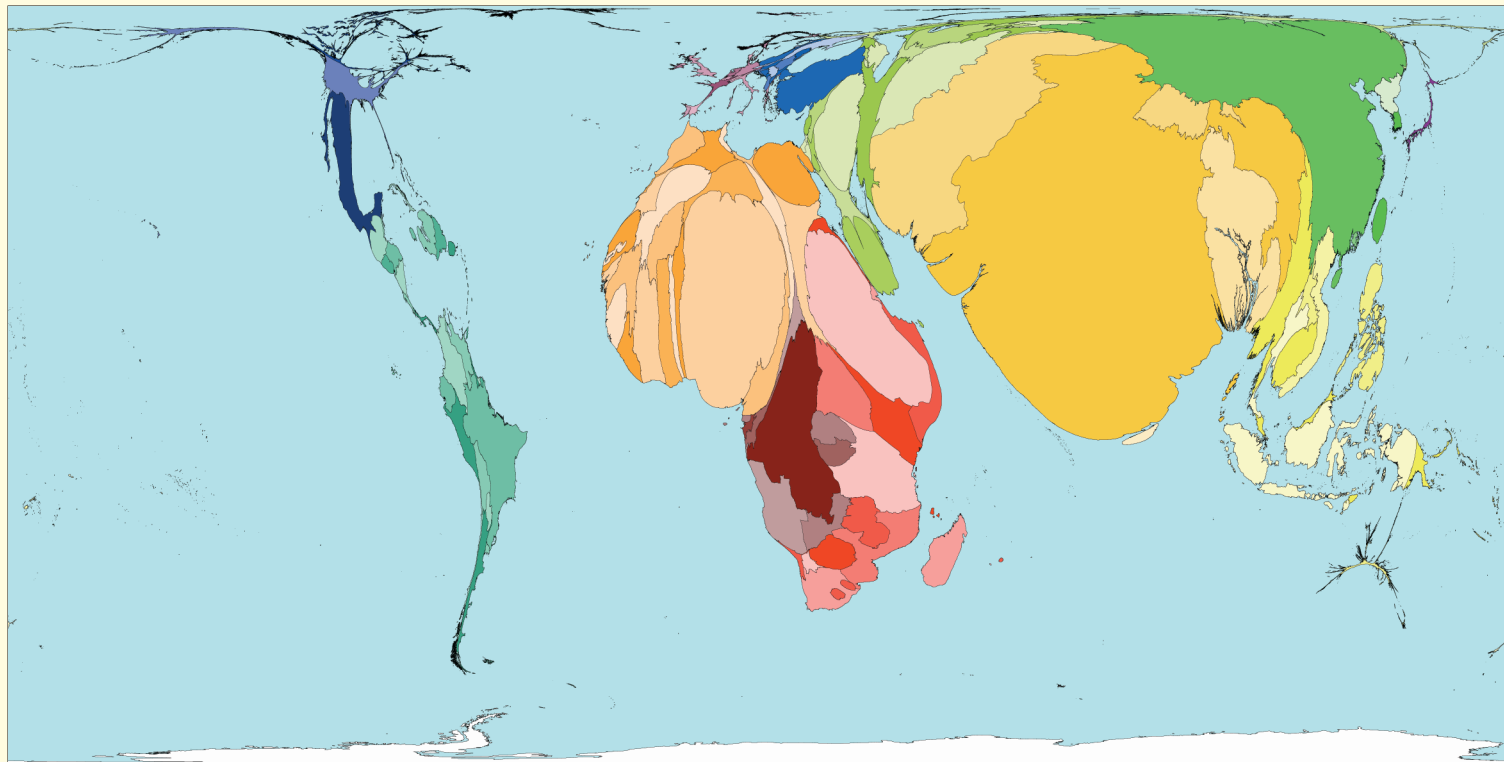
The University of Sheffield



The Leverhulme Trust



Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)

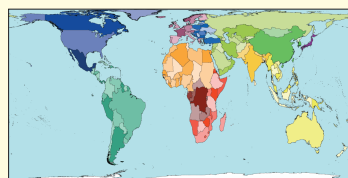


An early neo-natal death is when a child dies during the first week of his or her life. In 2000 there were 3 million such deaths. Worldwide, 2.3% of children that were born alive died during the following week.

The rate of deaths in the first week of life ranges from 1 in a thousand in Japan, to 1 in 20 in Mauritania.

According to the World Health Organisation, worldwide the three main causes of neo-natal deaths are asphyxia at birth; low birth weight including prematurity; and infections. Access to healthcare can reduce these deaths.

Territory size shows the proportion of early neo-natal deaths worldwide, that occurred there in 2000. Early neo-natal deaths are those deaths within the first week of life.



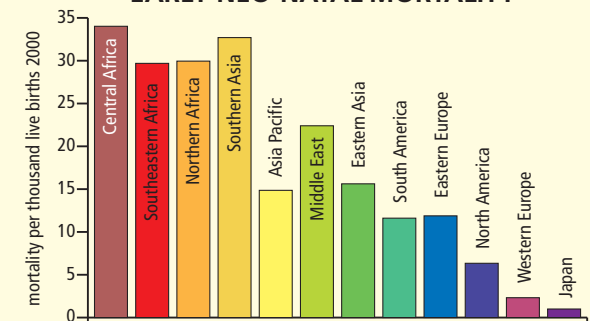
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWEST EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATES

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Mauritania	52	185	France	2
2	Liberia	48	185	Germany	2
3	Iraq	46	185	Republic of Korea	2
4	Afghanistan	45	185	Italy	2
5	Cote d'Ivoire	44	185	Spain	2
6	Sierra Leone	42	185	Belgium	2
7	Nigeria	40	185	Sweden	2
7	Mali	40	185	Czech Republic	2
7	Angola	40	199	Singapore	1
10	Pakistan	38	199	Japan	1

deaths in the first week of life per thousand live births 2000*

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY



Technical notes

- Data are from the World Health Organisation's 2005 World Health Report.
- *14 territories reported 2 early neo-natal deaths per 1000 live births (Austria, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Monaco and San Marino are not shown), 4 reported 38 deaths per 1000 births (Ethiopia, Guinea and the Central African Republic are not shown). Those with the most births are shown.
- See website for further information.

“We must count newborn deaths and make them count, instead of accepting these deaths as inevitable.”

Francisco Songane, 2006