



Pregnancy and neonates: neonatal deaths or still births

NICE indicator

Published: 1 August 2014

Last updated: 20 August 2021

www.nice.org.uk/indicators/ind21

Indicator

The proportion of pregnancies resulting in a neonatal death or still birth.

Indicator type

Network / system level indicator.

The indicator would be appropriate to understand and report on the performance of networks or systems of providers.

This document does not represent formal NICE guidance. For a full list of NICE indicators, see our [menu of indicators](#).

To find out how to use indicators and how we develop them, see our [NICE indicator process guide](#).

Rationale

Complications during pregnancy such as miscarriage, fetal growth restriction and preterm birth remain common and stillbirth rates have not changed significantly in recent years. This indicator aims to monitor neonatal death and stillbirth rates to inform care to help reduce these and reflects the provision of high-quality care. The Confidential Enquiry into Maternal Deaths and the Confidential Enquiry into Stillbirths and Deaths in Infancy have consistently shown that 50% of deaths are associated with substandard care.

Source guidance

[Antenatal care. NICE guideline NG201 \(2021\)](#)

[Caesarean birth. NICE guideline NG192 \(2021\)](#)

Specification

Numerator: The number of babies in the denominator stillborn or who died within 28 days of birth.

Denominator: The number of live births and stillbirths occurring during the year.

Calculation: Numerator divided by the denominator, multiplied by 100.

Exclusions: None.

Data source: Office for National Statistics child mortality statistics.

Minimum population: The indicator would be appropriate to assess the performance of

networks or systems of providers.

ISBN: 978-1-4731-5531-2