

Information topic	Details
Indicator name	Sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI)
Domain and topic	Indoor environment (and Children’s Environmental Health) domain: sudden unexpected death in infancy (SUDI)
Indicator definition and units	The number and rate of deaths from SUDI, for children aged less than one year old. Rates are presented per 1000 live births.
Data source	<i>Fetal and Infant Deaths</i> publications, published by the Ministry of Health using data from the New Zealand Mortality Collection (Ministry of Health 2019).
Numerator	Deaths in children aged 0–12 months (i.e. less than one year old) with an underlying cause of death in the following ICD-10-AM codes: R95 (sudden infant death syndrome), R96 (other sudden death, cause unknown), R98 (unattended death), R99 (other ill-defined and unspecified causes of mortality), W75 (accidental suffocation and strangulation in bed), W78 (inhalation of gastric contents) and W79 (inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract). This definition follows the recommendations of the Child and Youth Mortality Review Committee (2009).
Denominator	Number of live births. Live birth is defined by the Ministry of Health (2019), according to the World Health Organization definition, as: “the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn”.
Methodology	Prioritised ethnicity has been used, in the following prioritisation order: Māori, Pacific, Asian, European/Other. We have used the variables provided in the Excel tables for the publication <i>Fetal and Infant Deaths (2016)</i> for the analysis.
Time period and time scale	Annual data, from 2000 to the most recent data available.
Population coverage	All live births.
Spatial Coverage	National.
Measures of frequency	Results are presented by year, ethnic group, maternal age group, NZDep2013, and DHB.

Metadata: Sudden Unexpected Death in Infancy (SUDI)

Confidence interval methodology	95% confidence intervals were calculated based on the methodology outlined in APHO (2008). For consistency with EHI standards, new confidence intervals were calculated for the 'SUDI rate by DHB' graph as this data was originally provided with 99% confidence intervals. Confidence intervals are presented as error bars on graphs.
Limitations of indicator	Small numbers limit the amount of analysis that can be carried out.
Limitations of data source	SUDI deaths often depend on a coroner's report, which can, in some cases, take several years to complete. For this reason, numbers may not exactly match previously published data.
Created by	Ministry of Health New Zealand.
Related indicators	Household crowding Second-hand smoke exposure Home heating Asthma Lower respiratory tract infections Meningococcal disease Health burden due to second-hand smoke exposure
For more information	Ministry of Health. Fetal and infant death data and stats.URL: https://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/health-statistics-and-data-sets/fetal-and-infant-death-data-and-stats (accessed 6 March 2020)
References	APHO. 2008. <i>Commonly used public health statistics and their confidence intervals</i> . Technical Briefing No.3. York: APHO. Ministry of Health. 2019. <i>Fetal and Infant Deaths 2016</i> . Wellington: Ministry of Health. URL: https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/fetal-and-infant-deaths-2016 (accessed 4 March 2020)