Implications:

* 1. The definition of "Infant”

An infant is a child **younger than one year** of age. ”Infant" period includes different short periods on a discussion about mortality.

For example, First 24 hours: birth defect, First 28days: malaria infection are the biggest cause.

* 1. ICD-10 code

There seems to be some irregular data, and moreover, the classification itself is too much complicated for physicians so we can not rely so much on each small data. Bigger group of classification could be useful.

* 1. Missing data.

We found poorer countries have more missing data.

It happens in reality. How can deal with it?

If we had more time, we could extract the data of similar GDP and environment countries’ data. And we could use it. (kind of synthetic data)

This time we used the data avoiding the country which is missing the data. Also, we used ICD-10 2012 instead of 2016 to maximize the number of the data.

* 1. Calculation of the mortality?

Infant death per population?

Per birth? Per total death?

We have chosen Per death because we wanted to know how babies are environmentally suffered.

Further reaserch

1. How different result we can get if we calculate infant death per population/per birth?
2. What if we calculated not by country but region?
3. What if we replace the data of the country which is missing by the data of similar GDP per capita. (different accumulated ranking)
4. What if we calculated the ICD mortality not by each code but by larger classification (Like A, B, C…)?

Summary

* **There is a correlation between GDP per capita and infant death per total death.**
* **Apparently, the cause of death differs among the different GDP countries.**
* **In poor countries, top 3 cause amounted close to half of all of the death.**
* **While rich countries have more variation.**
* **Poorer countries apears to be missing more data.**