

PERINATAL HEALTH INDICATORS

QUICK STATS, 2020 EDITION

INDICATOR GROUP	INDICATOR MEASURE(S)	LATEST DATA	DATA SOURCE (YEAR)
HEALTH BEHAVIOURS AND PRACTICES			
Maternal Smoking During Pregnancy	Proportion of women who reported smoking during pregnancy	8.2%	CCHS (2017) ^(a)
Maternal Exposure to Second-hand Smoke during Pregnancy	Proportion of women who reported exposure to second-hand smoke during pregnancy	7.1%	CCHS (2017) ^(a)
Maternal Alcohol Consumption during Pregnancy	Proportion of women who reported alcohol consumption during pregnancy	4.2%	CCHS (2017) ^(a)
Breastfeeding	Proportion of women who reported exclusive breastfeeding of their child for at least the first 6 months of life	32.2%	CCHS (2017) ^(a)
Live Births to Younger Mothers	Age-specific live birth rates to mothers 10-19 years old (excluding Quebec) ^(b)	4.3 live births per 1,000 females	CIHI-DAD (2017)
	Proportion of live births to mothers 10-19 years old (excluding Quebec)	2.3%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Live Births to Older Mothers	Age-specific live birth rates to mothers 35-49 years old (excluding Quebec) ^(b)	23.1 live births per 1,000 females	CIHI-DAD (2017)
	Proportion of live births to mothers 35-49 years old (excluding Quebec)	22.9%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
HEALTH SERVICES			
Cesarean Delivery	Proportion of deliveries by cesarean section (excluding Quebec)	29.8%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
MATERNAL HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Severe Maternal Morbidity	Rate of severe maternal morbidity (excluding Quebec) ^(c)	15.8 per 1,000 hospital deliveries	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Maternal Weight Gain during Pregnancy	Proportion of women who reported gestational weight gain above recommended Health Canada guidelines	43.7%	CCHS (2017) ^(a)
Diabetes during Pregnancy	Rate of pregnant women with diagnosed diabetes (pre-existing or gestational diabetes)	99.1 per 1,000 total births ^(d)	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Hypertension during Pregnancy	Rate of pregnant women with diagnosed hypertension (pre-existing or gestational hypertension)	69.6 per 1,000 total births ^(d)	CIHI-DAD (2017)
INFANT HEALTH OUTCOMES			
Preterm Births	Proportion of preterm births <37 weeks (excluding Quebec) ^(e)	8.2%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Small-for-Gestational-Age	Proportion of Small-for-Gestational-Age (excluding Quebec) ^(f)	9.2%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Large-for-Gestational-Age	Proportion of Large-for-Gestational-Age (excluding Quebec) ^(f)	9.9%	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Fetal Mortality	Fetal mortality rate among births ≥500 g birth weight or ≥20 weeks gestation at delivery (excluding Quebec) ^(g)	8.4 per 1,000 total births	CIHI-DAD (2017)
Infant Mortality	Crude infant mortality rate (excluding Ontario) ^(h)	4.6 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics (2015)
	Crude neonatal mortality rate (excluding Ontario) ^(h)	3.5 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics (2015)
	Crude postneonatal mortality rate (excluding Ontario) ^(h)	1.1 per 1,000 live births	Vital Statistics (2015)
Multiple Births	Proportion of multiple births (excluding Quebec)	3.2%	CIHI-DAD (2017)

Abbreviations: CCHS, Canadian Community Health Survey; CIHI-DAD, Canadian Institute of Health Information - Discharge Abstract Database; HELLP, Hemolysis-Elevated Liver enzymes-Low Platelet count; ICE, International Collaborative Effort; ICU, Intensive Care Unit; LGA, Large-for-Gestational-Age; PHI, Perinatal Health Indicators; RBC, Red Blood Cells; SGA, Small-for-Gestational-Age; VS, Vital Statistics.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, the data includes women from age 15-54 (CIHI) or age 15-55 (CCHS) who gave birth during a specified time period.

Footnotes:

^(a) Data from CCHS is self-reported.

^(b) Age-specific, birth rates for mothers: The denominators for the age-specific rate of live births were population estimates for the corresponding age category for the specific calendar year.

^(c) Severe Maternal Morbidities: The 14 categorized types include: Severe preeclampsia or HELLP syndrome; Postpartum hemorrhage with RBC transfusion or procedures to the uterus or hysterectomy; Maternal ICU admission; Hysterectomy; Complications of obstetric surgery and procedures; Repair of bladder, urethra or intestine; Puerperal sepsis; Assisted Ventilation through endotracheal tube; Cardiac Conditions Curettage with RBC transfusion; Acute Renal Failure; Eclampsia; Obstetric Shock; Placenta previa with hemorrhage with RBC transfusion.

^(d) Total births include live births and stillbirths.

^(e) Preterm Birth Rate: This indicator is defined as the number of live births with a gestational age at birth of less than 37 completed weeks (<259 days), expressed as a proportion of all live births. Limitation of data on preterm birth is error in reporting of gestational age, particularly when it is based on menstrual dates. These errors have diminished in recent decades as ultrasound confirmation of gestational age is widely used across Canada; however, dating ultrasounds performed in the first trimester are more accurate than in the second trimester.

^(f) SGA and LGA: The small-for-gestational-age (SGA) and large-for-gestational-age (LGA) birth rates are defined as the number of live births for which birth weight is below the 10th percentile, or above the 90th percentile, respectively, for sex-specific birth weight for gestational age, expressed as a proportion of all singleton live births.

^(g) Fetal Mortality Rate: This indicator is defined as the number of stillbirths, per 1000 total births (live births and stillbirths), and is recorded through CIHI to include all registered stillbirths (no evidence of life upon birth). Those requiring registration (in all provinces or territories, excluding Quebec) include stillbirths following pregnancy termination, with a birth weight ≥ 500 g or a gestational age at delivery ≥ 20 weeks.

^(h) Crude infant mortality rates are calculated from all births weighing at least 500g, and includes neonatal and postneonatal deaths. Infant Mortality Rate: This indicator is defined as the number of deaths of live born babies in the first year after birth per 1,000 live births. Infant deaths can be subdivided into neonatal deaths (0–27 days) and postneonatal deaths (28–364 days).

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