

Table 102-0208 [1](#)[2](#)[3](#)[4](#)[5](#)[8](#)[9](#)[10](#)[11](#)[12](#)[17](#)

Perinatal mortality, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups, occasional *Terminated*

Survey or program details:

Vital Statistics - Birth Database - [3231](#)

Vital Statistics - Death Database - [3233](#)

Vital Statistics - Stillbirth Database - [3234](#)

Geography 9 10 11 12	Sex	Characteristics 4 5 6 7 16	1997	2001
Health Labrador Corporation, Newfoundland and Labrador [1006-H]	Both sexes	Number of perinatal deaths	4	1
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	2	0
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	7	3
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	11.0	4.4
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	6.0	1.4
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	18.5	10.4
	Males	Number of perinatal deaths	3	0
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	1	0
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	5	1
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	14.7	0.0
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	6.8	0.0
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	27.4	5.8
	Females	Number of perinatal deaths	1	1
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	0	0
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	3	3
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	7.3	8.9
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	2.4	2.9
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	17.4	21.2
Yukon [60]	Both sexes	Number of perinatal deaths	4	3
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	2	1
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	6	5
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	8.4	8.6
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	4.4	4.2
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	14.4	15.6
	Males	Number of perinatal deaths	2	2
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	1	1
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	4	4
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	7.3	10.9
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	2.7	4.5
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	16.0	22.4
	Females	Number of perinatal deaths	2	1
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	1	0
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	4	3
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	9.5	6.0
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	3.9	1.6
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	19.5	16.1
Northwest Territories [61] ¹⁵	Both sexes	Number of perinatal deaths	6	7
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	4	4
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	9	10
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	8.1	11.1
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	4.9	7.1
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	12.4	16.6
	Males	Number of perinatal deaths	3	5
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	2	3
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	6	8
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	8.8	16.5
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	4.5	9.6
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	15.6	26.3
	Females	Number of perinatal deaths	3	2
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	1	1
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	5	4
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	7.3	6.1
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	3.4	2.5
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	13.7	12.6
Nunavut [62] ¹⁵	Both sexes	Number of perinatal deaths	7	6
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	5	4
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	11	10
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	10.1	8.8
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	6.5	5.5
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	15.0	13.5
	Males	Number of perinatal deaths	3	3
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	2	1
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	6	5

Geography ^{9,10,11,12}	Sex	Characteristics ^{4,5,6,7,16}	1997	2001
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	8.9	7.1
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	4.5	3.3
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	15.8	13.3
	Females	Number of perinatal deaths	4	4
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	2	2
		High 95% confidence interval, number of perinatal deaths	7	6
		Perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	11.4	10.8
		Low 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	6.2	5.7
		High 95% confidence interval, perinatal mortality (rate per 1,000 total births)	19.2	18.7

Symbol legend:

Series is Terminated

Footnotes:

1. Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth, Death and Stillbirth Databases
2. Perinatal mortality is the total number of stillbirths and early neonatal deaths (deaths in the first week of life).
3. Stillbirths are defined here as gestational age of 28 or more weeks. Stillbirths with unknown gestational age are excluded.
4. Counts in this table are based on three consecutive years of data which were summed and divided by three. Counts have been rounded and do not always add to the exact totals. The perinatal mortality rate is based on these counts per 1,000 total births (includes livebirths and stillbirths).
5. The reference period associated with these data reflects the mid-point of the three-year period.
6. The 95% confidence interval (CI) illustrates the degree of variability associated with a number or a rate.
7. Wide confidence intervals (CIs) indicate high variability, thus, these numbers or rates should be interpreted and compared with due caution.
8. Birth data on the Canadian Vital Statistics Database for Ontario are underestimated due to incomplete files. Birth-related data for Ontario should be interpreted with caution.
9. Health regions are defined by the provincial ministries of health. These are legislated administrative areas in all provinces except Nova Scotia. In Nova Scotia, the Ministry of Health uses statistical zones rather than its legislated administrative areas; the zones are aggregations of the nine district health authorities.
10. For complete Canadian coverage, each of the northern territories also represents a health region.
11. The health regions presented in this table are based on boundaries and names in effect as of June 2003.
12. A "peer group" is a grouping of health regions that have similar social and economic characteristics. The nine peer groups are identified by the letters A through I, which are appended to the health region 4-digit code.
15. Nunavut and the Northwest Territories (excluding Nunavut) came into existence on April 1, 1999. To facilitate comparisons, data presented in this table for the Northwest Territories reflect the current boundaries, showing the Northwest Territories and Nunavut as separate regions.
16. The following standard symbols are used in this Statistics Canada table: (..) for figures not available for a specific reference period, (...) for figures not applicable and (x) for figures suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.
17. The CANSIM table 102-0208 was an update of CANSIM table [102-0008](#). It is now terminated due to a change in geography. More recent data are in CANSIM table [102-4305](#).

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 102-0208 - Perinatal mortality, by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups, occasional*, CANSIM (database).

http://cansim2.statcan.gc.ca/cgi-win/cnsmcqi.exe?Lang=E&CNSM-Fi=CII/CII_1-eng.htm

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