Statistics Canada · Statistique Canada

Canada

Table 102-4203[1,2,7,8,9,10,11,16]
Low birth weight babies (less than 2,500 grams), by sex, three-year average, Canada, provinces, territories, health regions and peer groups, occasional *Terminated*

Survey or program details:
Vital Statistics - Birth Database **- 3231**

Geography[8,9,10,11]	Sex	Characteristics[3,4,5,6,7,15]	1997	2001
Health Labrador Corporation, Newfoundland and Labrador [1006-H]	Both sexes	Number of low birth weight babies	24	16
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	19	12
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	30	21
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.8	5.3
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.4	3.9
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	8.3	6.8
	Males	Number of low birth weight babies	12	7
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	9	4
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	17	10
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.9	4.3
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.9	2.7
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	9.2	6.4
	Females	Number of low birth weight babies	12	9
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	9	6
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	16	13
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.6	6.3
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.8	4.3
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	9.0	8.9
Yukon [60]	Both sexes	Number of low birth weight babies	20	16
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	16	12
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	26	21
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.7	4.7
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	3.6	3.5
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.9	6.1
	Males	Number of low birth weight babies	11	10
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	8	7
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	15	14
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.8	5.7
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	3.4	3.9
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.6	7.8
	Females	Number of low birth weight babies	9	6
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	6	4
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	13	9
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.5	3.6
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	3.0	2.2
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.3	5.5
Northwest Territories [61][14]	Both sexes	Number of low birth weight babies	35	28
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	29	23
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	42	34
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.0	4.5
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.1	3.6
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.9	5.5
	Males	Number of low birth weight babies	17	14
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	13	11
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	22	19
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.7	4.8
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	3.5	3.5
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.0	6.3
	Females	Number of low birth weight babies	18	14
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	14	10
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	23	18
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.3	4.2
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.0	3.1
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.7	5.6
Nunavut [62][14]	Both sexes	Number of low birth weight babies	47	54
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	40	47
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	55	63
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.6	7.6
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.6	6.6
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	7.7	8.8
	Males	Number of low birth weight babies	21	31
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	16	25
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	26	37
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	5.8	8.3
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	4.5	6.8

Geography[8,9,10,11]	Sex	Characteristics[3,4,5,6,7,15]	1997	2001
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	7.2	10.0
	Females	Number of low birth weight babies	26	23
		Low 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	21	18
		High 95% confidence interval, number of low birth weight babies	32	29
		Proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	7.5	6.9
		Low 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	6.0	5.5
		High 95% confidence interval, proportion of low birth weight babies (percent)	9.2	8.6

Symbol legend:

Series is Terminated

Footnotes:

1. Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth Database
2. Live births less than 2,500 grams, expressed as a percentage of all live births (birth weight known).
3. Counts and rates (percentages) 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.
4. The reference period associated with these data reflects the mid-point of the three-year period.
5. The 95% confidence interval (CI) illustrates the degree of variability associated with a number or a rate.
6. Wide confidence intervals (CIs) indicate high variability, thus, these numbers or rates should be interpreted and compared with due caution.
7. 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.
8. 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.
9. For complete Canadian coverage, each of the northern territories also represents a health region.
10. The health regions presented in this table are based on boundaries and names in effect as of June 2003.
11. 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.
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. The CANSIM table 102-4203 was an update of CANSIM table 102-4003. It is now terminated due to a change in geography. More recent data are in CANSIM table 102-4303.