

Geography, place of residence of mother ⁵	Type of birth (single or multiple) ⁴	Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths)	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}															
Northwest Territories, place of residence of mother ⁴	Total, single and multiple births ¹⁰	Total, births										681	618	639	705	704	
		Live births ²											673	613	635	701	698
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											8	5	4	4	6
	Single births ¹⁰	Total, births											669	610	631	692	676
		Live births ²											663	606	627	688	670
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											6	4	4	4	6
	Multiple births ¹⁰	Total, births											12	8	8	13	28
		Live births ²											10	7	8	13	28
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											2	1	0	0	0
Nunavut, place of residence of mother	Total, single and multiple births ¹⁰	Total, births										730	716	740	764	752	
		Live births ²											727	710	726	758	747
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											3	6	14	6	5
	Single births ¹⁰	Total, births											717	695	728	750	744
		Live births ²											714	689	718	746	739
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											3	6	10	4	5
	Multiple births ¹⁰	Total, births											13	21	12	14	8
		Live births ²											13	21	8	12	8
		Fetal deaths (stillbirths) ^{3, 11}											0	0	4	2	0

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Symbol legend:

- (T) Series is terminated
- .. Not available

Footnotes:

1. Sources: Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Birth and Stillbirth Databases
2. Live birth is 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.
3. Fetal death (stillbirth) is death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles. Only fetal deaths where the product of conception has a birth weight of 500 grams or more or the duration of pregnancy is 20 weeks or longer are registered in Canada.
4. Type of birth refers to the plurality of a delivery, that is, whether the delivery results in one or more live born or stillborn infants. The category "Type of birth, multiples" includes the delivery of twins, triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets or more.

5. The geographic distribution of live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths) in this table is based on the mother's usual place of residence.
6. Northwest Territories excluding Nunavut.
7. Unknown province or territory of residence of mother, refers to live births or fetal deaths (stillbirths) to mothers who are residents of Canada, with unknown province or territory of residence.
8. 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.
9. Nunavut came into being officially as a Territory of Canada on April 1, 1999. Data for Nunavut and Northwest Territories are presented separately starting in the year 2000.
10. For the reference year 2010, the total number of live births by type of birth (single and multiple) doesn't match the sum of the single and multiple birth categories because it includes 152 cases where the type of birth is unknown.
11. 2010 data on fetal deaths (stillbirths) by type of birth have been revised as of March 19, 2013.
12. During the production of each year's birth/death/stillbirth statistics, data from previous years may be revised to reflect any updates or changes that have been received from the provincial and territorial vital statistics registrars.
13. Prior to April 30, 2015, three forms - a medical certificate of stillbirth, a notice of livebirth or stillbirth and a statement of stillbirth - were required in order to register a stillbirth in Ontario. As of April 30, 2015, registration can occur in the absence of one or two of the forms, thus contributing to the increase observed between 2011 and 2012.

Source: Statistics Canada. *Table 102-4515 - Live births and fetal deaths (stillbirths), by type (single or multiple), Canada, provinces and territories, annual (number)*. CANSIM (database). (accessed:)

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