

Birth-related Statistics



Birth Introduction

Statistics based on birth events form a critical part of the demographic profile of communities, regions, provinces, and countries. They are used to derive important indicators of health status, fertility, infant mortality, and population growth. In turn, those indicators are used for health planning, policy formulation, research, and commerce. The tables in this part of the report present birth statistics categorized by maternal characteristics and other related measures. The tables refer only to live births except Table 7 which also includes stillbirths. The mother's usual residence is used to identify geographic location.

Births – General Indicators

Certain birth and parental characteristics that are presented in this section have been shown to be related to the infant's health status or are of general interest. These characteristics include age of mother, age of father, kind of birth (single, twin, or multiple), LHA of usual residence, and mode of delivery.

Table 7 shows the live birth order by mother's age. About 82.2 percent of live births in 2010 were first or second births. Second, third, and subsequent live births tend to have been delivered to progressively older women.

Table 8 shows the number of live births in BC in 2010 by the age of mother and the age of father. It also shows, for each maternal age range, the number of infants born to couples who were not formally married to each other (Out-of-Wedlock).

Over half of the births (51.3 percent) in 2010 were to mothers 30 to 39 years old and 41.2 percent were to mothers in their 20s. Only 3.0 percent were to mothers less than 20 years old and 4.4 percent to those 40 or older. For fathers, over half (52.9 percent) were in their 30s, more than a quarter (27.1 percent) were in their 20s, 14.3 percent were in their 40s or older, and 0.9 percent were less than 20 years old. In 4.7 percent of births, the father's age was not indicated.

Less than one percent (0.8 percent) of births (330) were to couples who were both in their teens; births to couples in which at least one person was a teen, made up 3.2 percent (1,395) of births.

While there were only 110 births (0.3 percent) to mothers age 45 years old and over, 4.6 percent (1,992) of all newborns had fathers in that age group.

Table 9 shows the number of births by birth kind (single, twin, triplet+) according to the mother's age group. In 2010, 5.1 percent of live births to mothers 35 years and older were multiple births, whereas 2.7 percent of live births to mothers aged 20 to 34 were multiples. Teenagers had the lowest proportion of multiple births.

In recent decades there has been a gradual increase in multiple birth rates in BC (see Figure 8). The proportions of multiple live births increased from 1.9 percent of all live births in 1986 to 3.2 percent in 2010.

Table 10 shows the 2010 fertility rates in the LHA where the mother resided and by maternal age groups. The table also shows the number of live births to women 15-19 years of age over the five-year period 2005-2009 and the fertility rate for that age group.

In Figure 29 the Age Specific Fertility Rate (ASFR) statistics for 15-19 year olds for the five-year period 2005-2009 are shown by LHA. The ASFR is described more fully in the Glossary and an example of the calculation method is shown in the Methodology section.

Table 11 shows the number and percentage of births in each maternal age group according to their mode of delivery. Generally, the proportion of births that were spontaneous vertex deliveries (which generally require no medical intervention), and to a lesser extent births assisted by vacuum extraction, are higher for younger mothers. On the other hand, deliveries by cesarean section are proportionally higher for older mothers (see also Figure 13).

Cesarean section deliveries in BC increased from 209.59 per 1,000 live births in 1986 to 313.65 per 1,000 live births in 2010 (see Figure 11).

Table 12 shows live births by the LHA where the mother usually resided and focuses on spontaneous vertex and cesarean section modes of delivery. Spontaneous breech, forceps, and vacuum deliveries are combined into the 'Other' category. The table shows the number and percent of live births that were delivered by cesarean section.

The columns on the right side of the table indicate the total number of live births in 2010 to residents of each LHA and the birth rate per 1,000 population. The LHA with the highest live birth rate was more than four times the rate of the lowest. For more comparisons of cesarean section delivery rates, see also Figures 11, 12, and 13.

In Figure 30, the LHAs are grouped by their ratio of observed number of cesarean live births over expected number of cesarean live births for 2010. The figure shows the LHAs in quintiles from those with the highest cesarean ratios (quintile 5) to those with the lowest such rates (quintile 1).

Vital Statistics Information Box

BIRTHS BY MOTHER'S PLACE OF BIRTH

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Area	Province/Country	Births
Canada	Total	29,214
	British Columbia	21,265
	Alberta	2,576
	Ontario	2,525
	Manitoba	776
	Saskatchewan	770
	Quebec	575
	Nova Scotia	251
	Newfoundland & Labrador	174
	New Brunswick	155
	Yukon	65
	Northwest Territories	48
	Prince Edward Island	32
	Nunavut	2
North and Central America	Total	1,204
	United States	659
	Mexico	267
	Other North and Central American Countries	278
South America	Total	302
Europe	Total	2,116
	United Kingdom	607
	Germany	210
	Russia	167
	Romania	153
	Poland	126
	Ukraine	110
	Netherlands	71
	Slovakia	60
	France	52
	Scandinavian Countries	49
	Other European Countries	511
Asia and the Middle East	Total	9,580
	India	2,736
	China	2,281
	Philippines	1,414
	Korea South	468
	Japan	330
	Taiwan	289
	Vietnam	440
	Iran	274
	Hong Kong	249
	Pakistan	208
	Afghanistan	111
	Other Asian and Middle Eastern Countries	780
Africa	Total	550
	South Africa	151
	Other African Countries	399
Oceania	Total	425
	Fiji	219
	Australia	132
	New Zealand	66
	Other Oceanic Countries	8
Unknown	Total	276
Total		43,667

Note: Births consist of live births only. Non-residents are excluded.

TABLE 8
**TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF FATHER,
AGE OF MOTHER AND OUT-OF-WEDLOCK**
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Age of Father	Age of Mother (in Years)									Total	Percent
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	N.S.		
< 15	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
15-19	4	325	71	9	1	-	-	-	-	410	0.9
20-24	2	504	1,806	432	80	27	4	-	-	2,855	6.5
25-29	1	163	2,229	5,099	1,252	206	26	-	-	8,976	20.6
30-34	-	28	794	4,340	6,633	1,273	119	3	-	13,190	30.2
35-39	-	6	220	1,335	4,299	3,672	380	10	-	9,922	22.7
40-44	-	2	65	357	1,153	1,941	704	29	-	4,251	9.7
45+	-	4	48	159	415	817	491	58	-	1,992	4.6
N.S.	8	266	534	514	384	266	88	10	-	2,070	4.7
TOTAL	15	1,299	5,767	12,245	14,217	8,202	1,812	110	-	43,667	
Percent	0.0	3.0	13.2	28.0	32.6	18.8	4.1	0.3			100.0
Out-of-Wedlock	13	1,152	3,427	3,442	2,512	1,431	397	23	-	12,397	

Note: Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Out-of-Wedlock - Indicates mother and father of child were not legally married to each other and excludes 741 cases where marital status was not stated.

Non-residents are excluded. N.S. – Not stated.

TABLE 9
LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND KIND OF BIRTH
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Age of Mother	Kind of Birth				Total
	Single	Twin	Triplets+	N.S.	
< 15	13	2	-	-	15
15-19	1,277	22	-	-	1,299
20-24	5,652	115	-	-	5,767
25-29	11,956	279	10	-	12,245
30-34	13,766	448	3	-	14,217
35-39	7,827	375	-	-	8,202
40-44	1,705	106	1	-	1,812
45 +	78	32	-	-	110
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	42,274	1,379	14	-	43,667

Note: For the multiple births that include stillbirths, only live births are shown. Triplets+ : included in this column are the live births from multiple births of three or more. Non-residents are excluded.
N.S.- Not stated.

FIGURE 29
LIVE BIRTH TEENAGE FERTILITY RATES BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005-2009

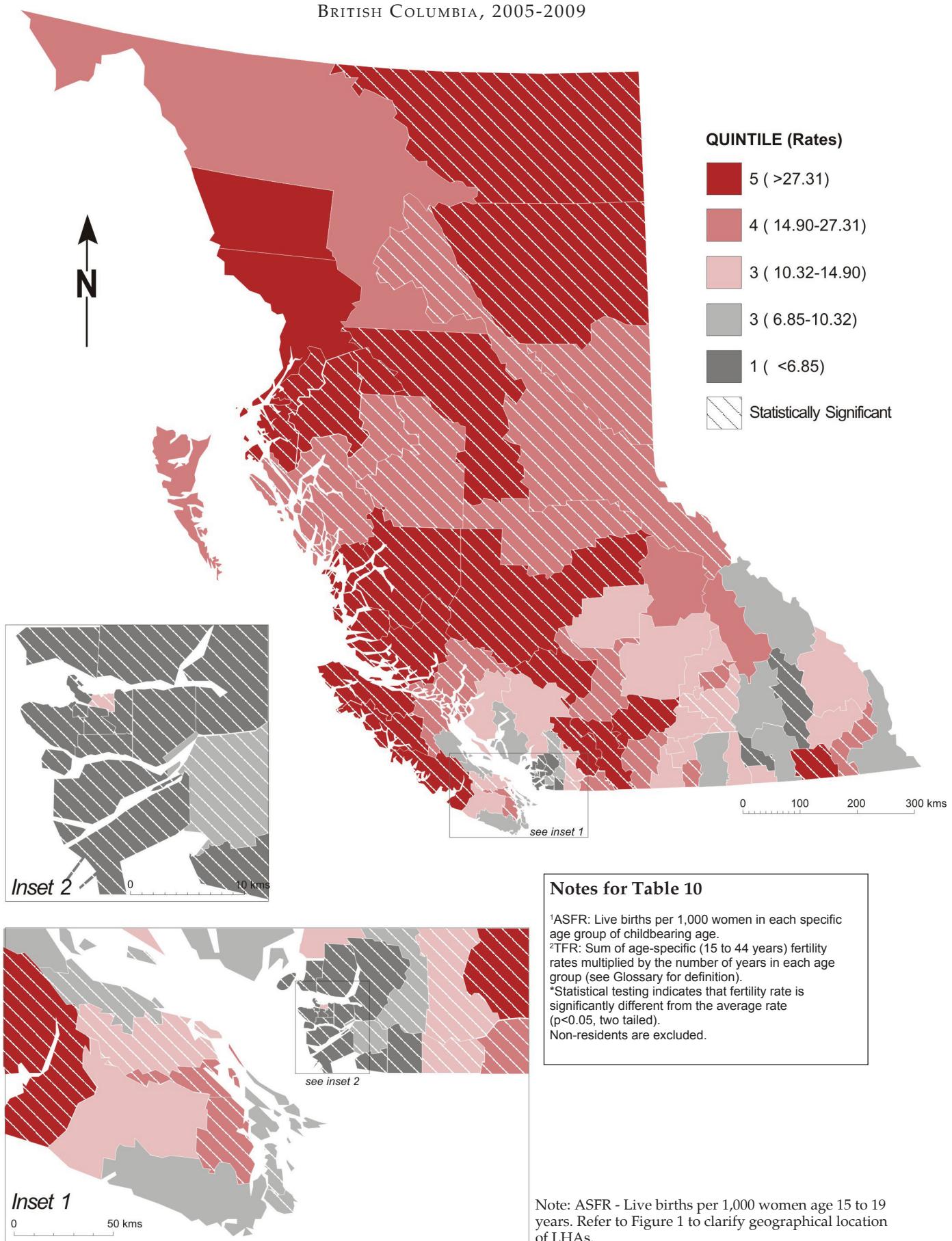


TABLE 11
LIVE BIRTHS BY MODE OF DELIVERY AND AGE OF MOTHER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Mode of Delivery	Age of Mother (in Years)									Total
	<15	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40–44	45+	N.S.	
Spontaneous vertex	10	944	3,814	7,445	8,139	4,286	831	32	-	25,501
Percent	66.7	72.7	66.1	60.8	57.2	52.3	45.9	29.1	-	58.4
Spontaneous breech	-	6	14	36	46	35	11	-	-	148
Percent	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.0	-	0.3
Forceps	1	30	149	412	485	244	49	4	-	1,374
Percent	6.7	2.3	2.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	2.7	3.6	-	3.1
Vacuum	2	93	443	931	918	453	106	2	-	2,948
Percent	13.3	7.2	7.7	7.6	6.5	5.5	5.8	1.8	-	6.8
First cesarean	2	212	1,008	2,301	2,720	1,688	433	52	-	8,416
Percent	13.3	16.3	17.5	18.8	19.1	20.6	23.9	47.3	-	19.3
Repeat cesarean	-	14	339	1,120	1,909	1,496	382	20	-	5,280
Percent	0.0	1.1	5.9	9.1	13.4	18.2	21.1	18.2	-	12.1
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	1,299	5,767	12,245	14,217	8,202	1,812	110	-	43,667
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0

Note: Breech presentations may be coded to forceps, vacuum, first cesarean or repeat cesarean mode of delivery, as well as spontaneous breech. Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.



Vital Statistics Information Box

PLACE OF BIRTH FOR MIDWIFE ASSISTED BIRTHS

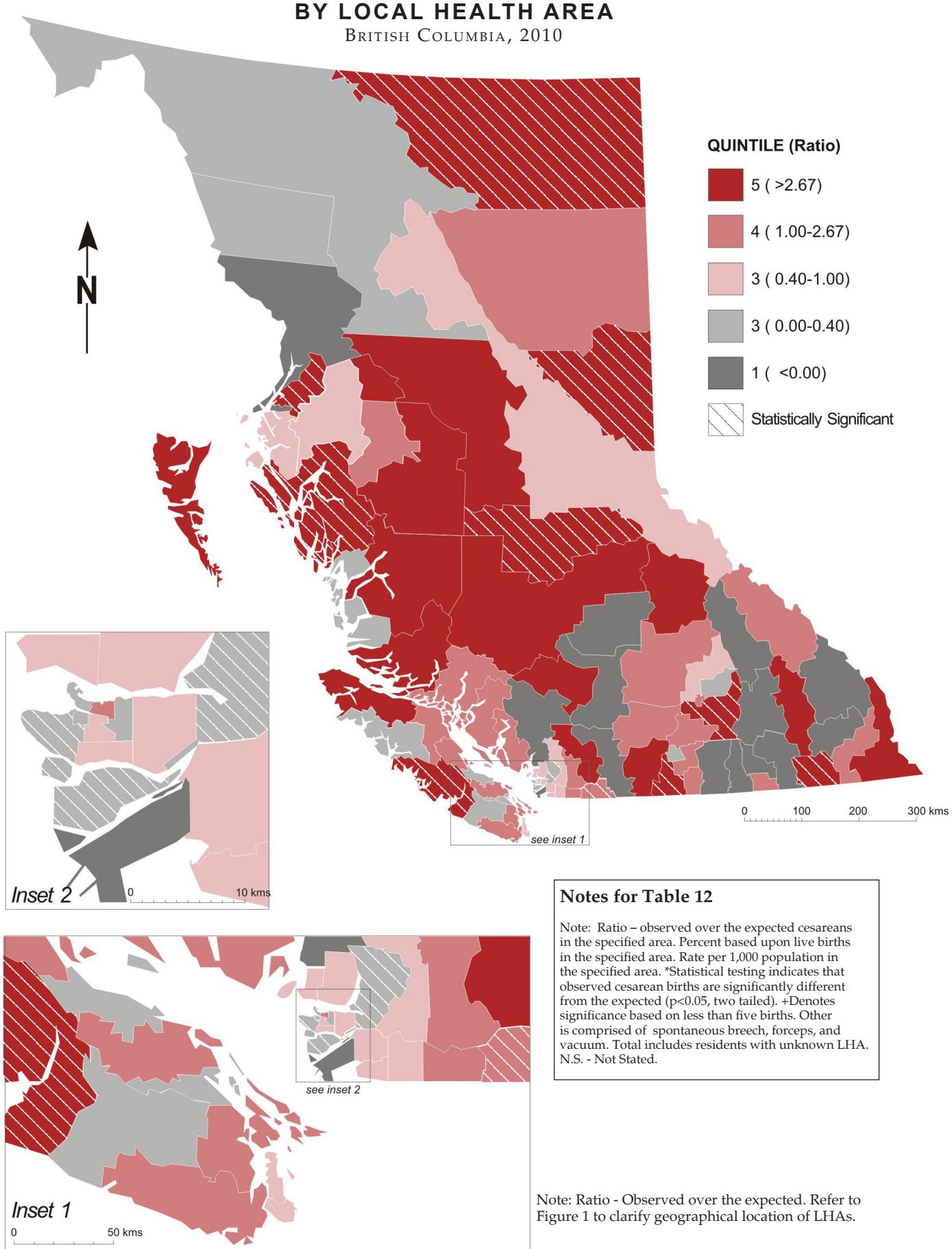
BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2006-2010

The College of Midwives of British Columbia was established in 1995, and the first midwives were registered to practice in 1998. The Vital Statistics Agency implemented procedures to identify births delivered by registered midwives in 1998, and, by 1999, could identify all midwife assisted births. The table below shows the place of birth for midwife assisted births in the province from 2006 to 2010.

Place of Birth	2006		2007		2008		2009		2010	
	No.	%								
Hospital	1,760	74.1	2,053	75.6	2,509	76.2	2,944	75.9	3,394	77.3
Home	223	9.4	647	23.8	726	22.18	856	22.1	913	20.8
Other & unknown*	393	16.5	16	0.6	57	1.7	77	2.0	86	2.0
Midwife Assisted Births	2,376	100.0	2,716	100.0	3,292	100.0	3,877	100.0	4,393	100.0
Percent of Total Births Delivered by Registered Midwives		5.7		6.2		7.5		8.6		10.1

Note: *Other and unknown includes birthing clinics.

FIGURE 30
**CESAREAN DELIVERIES OF LIVE BORN INFANTS
 BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA**
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010



Births – Birth Weight

Birth weight is recognized as a primary indicator of newborn health not only in BC and in Canada but worldwide. It is also an important predictor of subsequent health and well being, as well as disability and death, among newborn infants. In BC, a baby is weighed (in grams) immediately after birth, and that weight is used as one of the diagnostic indicators of fetal growth.

The following tables show birth weight categorized by other indicators related to birth weight, such as gender, gestational age, and maternal age.

Babies born at term (37 to 41 weeks) and between 2,500 and 4,499 grams have been shown to have the most favourable prospects for good health. Table 13 indicates that 38,587 births or 88.4 percent of all live births in 2010 were in that category. There were 3,255 pre-term births (less than 37 weeks), which accounted for 7.5 percent of all live births.

Table 14 shows the number of live births to residents of BC in 2010 according to maternal age group and infant birth weight category. By far, most of the babies in each age group had healthy weights (from 2,500 to 4,499 grams).

Table 14 shows that mothers in the mid-age categories had the largest proportions of healthy weight babies and the lowest proportions of Low Birth Weight (LBW) babies (weighing less than 2,500 grams).

Table 15 displays the number and percent of LBW babies by gender according to the mother's age group. Female babies have a higher rate of LBW (57.39 per 1,000 female live births) than males (51.81 per 1,000 male live births).

Figure 31 graphically shows the pattern of LBW by maternal age groups. Women in the middle age groups had the lowest rates of LBW babies in 2010 with increasing rates in subsequent age groups. Older mothers not only have increased rates of LBW babies but the rate among older mothers has shown an increasing trend since 1986 as indicated in Figure 10.

Table 16 shows the incidence of LBW babies in the period 2005 to 2009 and the year 2010, stratified by the LHA of maternal residence for the whole province. As well as the incidence of such births, the 2005 to 2009 portion of the table shows the LBW rate per 1,000 live births and the ratio of the observed and expected number of LBW births in the LHA.

There were 12 LHAs with ratios that were statistically significant. Of these, 6 were high. The 2010 data show the incidence figures broken down by three categories: gestational age of the newborn, the total number of LBW births, and the rate. In 2010, the number of LBW babies in some LHAs was quite low. Therefore, the rates should be viewed with caution.

Figure 32 shows BC LHAs displayed in five levels according to the 2005-2009 observed versus expected LBW ratio. High ratios (Quintile 5, dark red colour) mean that an LHA had quite a high ratio in the years 2005-2009. At the other extreme, the areas shown as dark grey had a relatively low ratio.

TABLE 13
LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT, GENDER, AND GESTATIONAL AGE
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Gender		Gestational Age (in Weeks)						Total
	Male	Female	<20	20-27	28-36	37-41	42+	N.S.	
<500	18	26	8	31	1	4	-	-	44
500-749	30	25	-	51	4	-	-	-	55
750-999	42	34	-	52	24	-	-	-	76
1,000-1,249	40	51	-	24	67	-	-	-	91
1,250-1,499	50	59	-	3	105	1	-	-	109
1,500-1,749	97	84	-	-	177	4	-	-	181
1,750-1,999	161	162	-	1	286	36	-	-	323
2,000-2,249	250	260	-	-	386	124	-	-	510
2,250-2,499	473	519	-	-	496	496	-	-	992
2,500-2,749	938	1,175	-	-	587	1,525	1	-	2,113
2,750-2,999	1,929	2,459	-	-	476	3,905	7	-	4,388
3,000-3,249	3,278	3,879	-	-	282	6,860	15	-	7,157
3,250-3,499	4,299	4,421	-	-	111	8,575	34	-	8,720
3,500-3,749	4,262	3,650	-	-	46	7,826	40	-	7,912
3,750-3,999	3,066	2,440	-	-	17	5,426	63	-	5,506
4,000-4,249	1,929	1,236	-	-	8	3,109	48	-	3,165
4,250-4,499	906	485	-	-	8	1,361	22	-	1,391
4,500-4,749	389	186	-	-	2	558	15	-	575
4,750-4,999	165	64	-	-	2	218	9	-	229
5,000-5,249	45	16	-	-	-	58	3	-	61
5,250-5,499	12	7	-	-	-	19	-	-	19
5,500+	10	3	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
N.S.	20	17	-	-	-	-	-	37	37
TOTAL	22,409	21,258	8	162	3,085	40,118	257	37	43,667

Note: Non-residents are excluded. N.S. – Not stated.



TABLE 14
LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH WEIGHT AND AGE OF MOTHER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Birth Weight (in Grams)	Age of Mother (in Years)								Total
	<15	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45+	
<500	-	-	5	14	11	9	5	-	44
500-749	-	-	11	17	11	12	4	-	55
750-999	-	2	8	24	25	13	4	-	76
1,000-1,249	1	2	11	24	22	22	9	-	91
1,250-1,499	-	4	12	36	28	24	5	-	109
1,500-1,749	-	5	16	52	58	44	5	1	181
1,750-1,999	-	8	32	79	105	74	22	3	323
2,000-2,249	-	14	61	128	154	110	35	8	510
2,250-2,499	1	31	116	248	318	205	59	14	992
2,500-2,749	1	66	299	549	674	402	112	10	2,113
2,750-2,999	2	123	546	1,257	1,467	795	182	16	4,388
3,000-3,249	5	225	897	1,991	2,362	1,336	328	13	7,157
3,250-3,499	-	270	1,173	2,480	2,885	1,571	324	17	8,720
3,500-3,749	1	212	1,083	2,270	2,566	1,467	303	10	7,912
3,750-3,999	2	172	762	1,550	1,760	1,050	202	8	5,506
4,000-4,249	1	98	438	862	1,018	614	128	6	3,165
4,250-4,499	1	34	185	402	443	272	52	2	1,391
4,500-4,749	-	18	73	160	191	110	22	1	575
4,750-4,999	-	9	26	65	74	49	6	-	229
5,000-5,249	-	3	7	18	21	8	3	1	61
5,250-5,499	-	1	-	3	11	3	1	-	19
5,500+	-	1	1	-	5	6	-	-	13
Low	2	66	272	622	732	513	148	26	2,381
Percent	13.3	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.1	6.3	8.2	23.6	5.5
Healthy	13	1,200	5,383	11,361	13,175	7,507	1,631	82	40,352
Percent	86.7	92.4	93.3	92.8	92.7	91.5	90.0	74.5	92.4
High	-	32	107	246	302	176	32	2	897
Percent	-	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1
N.S.	-	1	5	16	8	6	1	-	37
TOTAL	15	1,299	5,767	12,245	14,217	8,202	1,812	110	43,667

Note: Low birth weight <2,500 grams. Healthy birth weight 2,500 to 4,499 grams. High birth weight 4,500+ grams. Percent of age category in birth weight group. Non-residents are excluded. N.S. - Not stated.



TABLE 15
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER AND GENDER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Age of Mother	Male		Female		Total		
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Rate
< 15	2	0.2	-	-	2	0.1	133.33
15-19	34	2.9	32	2.6	66	2.8	50.81
20-24	132	11.4	140	11.5	272	11.4	47.16
25-29	296	25.5	326	26.7	622	26.1	50.80
30-34	345	29.7	387	31.7	732	30.7	51.49
35-39	270	23.3	243	19.9	513	21.5	62.55
40-44	73	6.3	75	6.1	148	6.2	81.68
45 +	9	0.8	17	1.4	26	1.1	236.36
N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,161	100.0	1,220	100.0	2,381	100.0	54.53

Note: Rate per 1,000 live births for the specified age group.

Low birth weight: birth weight less than 2,500 grams.

Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding. Total includes unknown gender.

+ Denotes the number of cases is less than five

Non-residents are excluded. N.S. – Not stated.

FIGURE 31
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2010

Rate per 1,000 Live Births

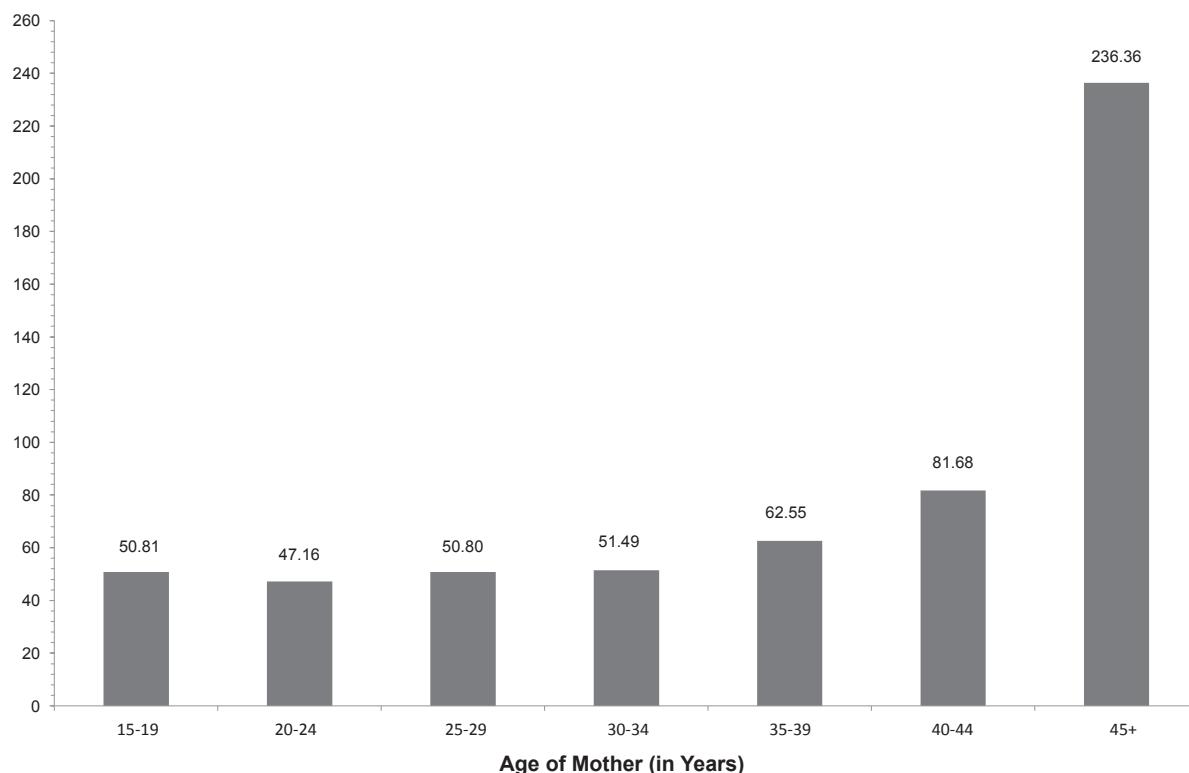
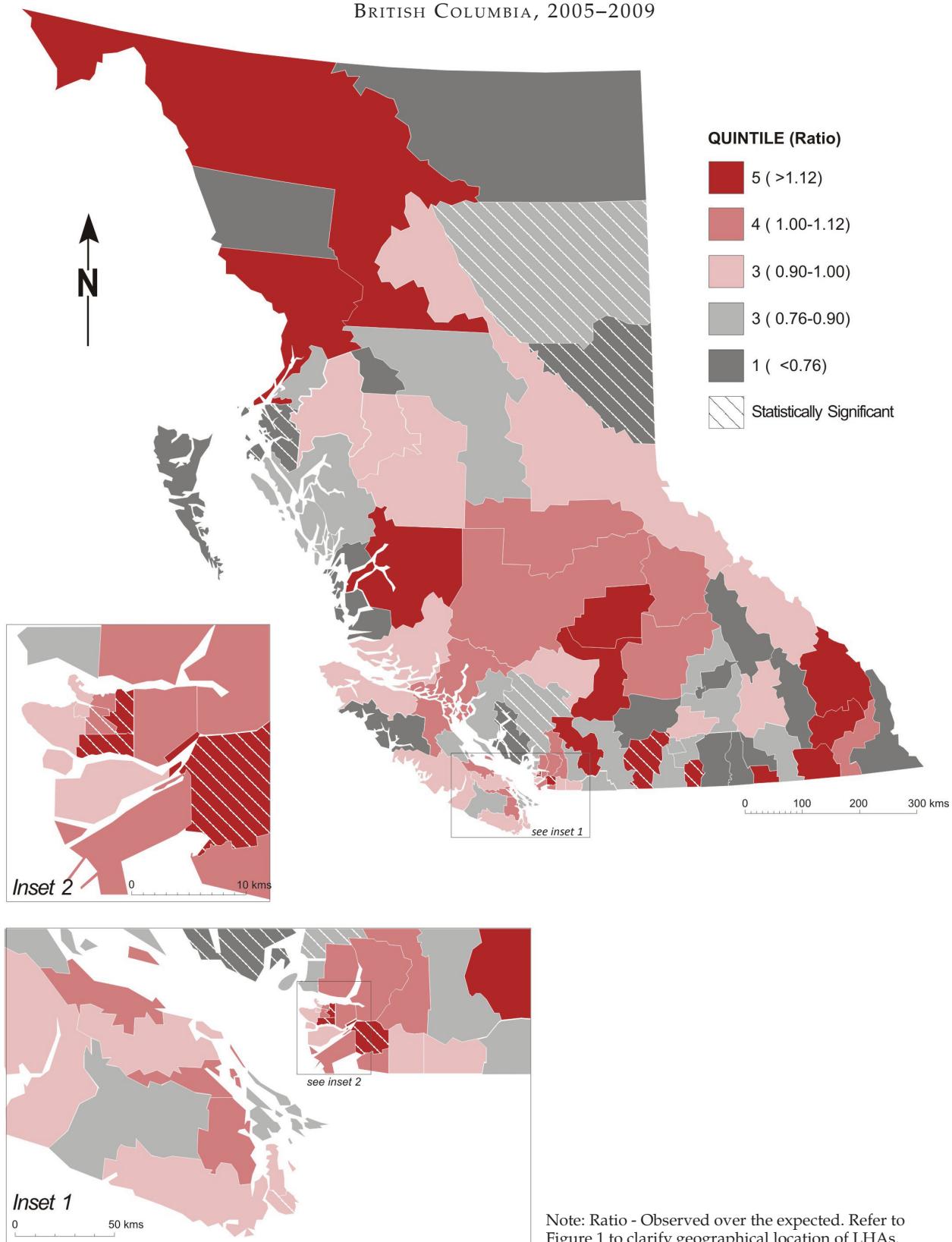


FIGURE 32
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005–2009



Births – Maternal Complications and Perinatal Conditions

Both maternal complications and perinatal conditions can be used as health status indicators. Only diagnoses affecting pregnancy, labour, or delivery were selected for the maternal complications part of this report. Perinatal conditions consist of diagnoses affecting the baby shortly before, during, or after birth.

The maternal complications shown in Table 17 are limited to those diagnoses that affected pregnancy, labour, or delivery. Note that an unlimited number of complications can be noted for each birth, so the total number of maternal complications can be greater than the number of live births with maternal complications.

Assisted or Surgical Delivery and Maternal Abnormalities of the Pelvic Organs were the two most frequent diagnostic categories of maternal complications in 2010 and the previous five years. The proportions of age group births that had pelvic organ abnormalities (including conditions such as cervical incompetence as well as scarring from surgeries such as previous cesarean sections) were observed more frequently in older mothers. Births complicated by Maternal Abnormality of Pelvic Organs made up 1.4 percent of births to mothers under 20 years old compared to 21.9 percent of births for mothers 40 years and over. The proportions of age group births that had at least one complication are shown along the bottom of the table.

Elderly primigravida (ICD-10 code Z35.5) refers to women aged 35 or older who are experiencing their first pregnancy. Elderly primigravida comprised 5.4 percent of all maternal complications in 2005-2009 and 5.6 percent in 2010 as shown in Table 17.

Table 18 shows the incidence of live births with maternal complications by LHA for the period 2005-2009 and for the year 2010. The observed births columns show the number of live births with complications by maternal LHA of residence. The ratios indicate the number of observed births divided by the number that would be expected if the LHA had the provincial rates and (p) indicates those LHAs where the observed number was significantly different from the expected.

In 2010, there were statistically significant low ratios in 50 LHAs, whereas 39 LHAs had high ratios that were statistically significant. In the 2005-2009 period, 55 LHAs had low ratios that were statistically significant and 34 LHAs had high ratios that were statistically significant.

The map in Figure 33 shows the LHAs identified in their quintile ranks by their 2005-2009 ratios of observed births with maternal complications to expected number of births with such conditions. LHAs with the highest ratios are coloured dark red, and those with the lowest ratios are dark grey.

The conditions listed in Table 19 consist of diagnoses affecting the baby shortly before, during, or after birth. The table shows the number and percent of all perinatal conditions in each condition category for 2005-2009 and 2010. The 2010 portion of the table also shows the conditions by maternal age group. Since multiple complications can be noted for each birth, the total number of perinatal conditions at the bottom of the table may exceed the number of live births with at least one perinatal condition.

Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia accounted for most of the perinatal conditions in both time periods (42.1 percent in 2005-2009 and 43.6 percent in 2010). Conditions related to short gestation and those related to long gestation or high birth weight together accounted for 33.9 percent of the conditions in 2010 and 38.5 percent in the 2005-2009 period.

Table 20 shows the incidence of live births with perinatal conditions by the mother's LHA of residence for the period 2005-2009 and for the year 2010. In 2010, there were 20 LHAs where the observed number of perinatal conditions was significantly different from the expected number, and in 13 of these, the observed number was significantly higher.

Figure 34 map shows the LHAs identified in their quintile ranks by their 2005-2009 ratios of observed births with perinatal conditions to the expected number of births with such conditions. LHAs with the highest ratios are coloured dark red, and those with the lowest ratios are dark grey.

TABLE 17
MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY AND
DELIVERY IN LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005–2009 AND 2010

Maternal Complications	ICD-10 Code(s)	2005–2009		2010					Total	Percent
		Total	Percent	<20	20–29	30–39	40+	N.S.		
Hypertension/hypertensive disorders in pregnancy	O10-O11, O13, O16	2,591	1.7	8	218	286	41	-	553	1.7
Edema and proteinuria without hypertension	O12	22	0.0	-	3	-	-	-	3	0.0
Pre-eclampsia/eclampsia	O14-O15	976	0.6	8	94	105	23	-	230	0.7
Hemorrhage in early pregnancy	O20	5	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Hyperemesis gravidarum	O21	63	0.0	1	5	5	-	-	11	0.0
Other maternal disorders predominantly related to pregnancy	O22-O23, O25-O29	1,803	1.2	17	196	233	25	-	471	1.4
Diabetes in pregnancy	O24	2,412	1.6	6	164	414	67	-	651	2.0
Multiple gestation and related complications	O30-O31	6,509	4.2	23	401	803	135	-	1,362	4.2
Fetal malpresentation	O32	6,920	4.5	30	523	670	60	-	1,283	3.9
Disproportion	O33	418	0.3	4	39	28	2	-	73	0.2
Maternal abnormality of pelvic organs	O34	26,234	17.0	19	1,512	3,507	420	-	5,458	16.8
Disorders of amniotic fluid and membranes	O40-O42	4,316	2.8	30	381	468	53	-	932	2.9
Placental disorders	O43-O45, O73	2,272	1.5	17	179	265	31	-	492	1.5
Antepartum hemorrhage	O46	414	0.3	3	28	52	9	-	92	0.3
Prolonged pregnancy	O48	1,232	0.8	9	84	139	9	-	241	0.7
Preterm labour and delivery	O60	9,251	6.0	75	708	848	84	-	1,715	5.3
Abnormalities of forces of labour	O62-O63	6,667	4.3	37	639	710	47	-	1,433	4.4
Obstructed labour	O64-O66	11,961	7.8	86	1,164	1,282	96	-	2,628	8.1
Intrapartum hemorrhage	O67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Evidence of fetal distress	O68	8,950	5.8	72	894	1,069	100	-	2,135	6.6
Cord complications	O69	2,545	1.7	27	258	275	21	-	581	1.8
Obstetrical trauma	O70-O71	1,701	1.1	17	202	213	13	-	445	1.4
Postpartum hemorrhage	O72	2,125	1.4	29	247	244	21	-	541	1.7
Assisted or surgical delivery - no cause given ¹	O81-O82	30,927	20.1	158	2,622	3,315	340	-	6,435	19.8
Maternal and puerperal infections	O85-O86, O98, A34	347	0.2	8	48	59	4	-	119	0.4
Other puerperal complications	O87-O92	69	0.0	-	6	9	-	-	15	0.0
Maternal noninfectious diseases complicating the pregnant state	O99	2,319	1.5	12	228	277	44	-	561	1.7
Elderly primigravida	Z355, O355	8,345	5.4	-	-	1,560	257	-	1,817	5.6
Maternal drug use	O00-O08,	457	0.3	4	31	26	3	-	64	0.2
Other maternal complications	O350-O353, O356-O36, O47, O61, O74-O75, O95-O97	12,130	7.9	73	884	1,171	110	-	2,238	6.9
Total maternal complications		153,981	100.0	773	11,758	18,033	2,015	-	32,579	100.0
Live births with the above maternal complications	- Number	112,421		566	8,835	12,868	1,309	-	23,578	
	- Percent(*)	52.4		43.1	49.1	57.4	68.1			54.0

Note: Percent based upon maternal complications. Percent (*) based upon live births for the specified maternal age group.

¹Where no other complication code is found. Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

N.S. - Not Stated. Non-residents are excluded.

Vital Statistics Information Box**TOP 25 BABY NAMES IN 2010**

Each year the British Columbia Vital Statistics Agency produces a list of the most chosen baby names. The table below provides the top 25 names. Alternate spellings of names that sound alike (such as Catherine, Katherine, and Katharine) are not combined. The complete 2010 list, as well as lists for several previous years can be found at <http://www.vs.gov.bc.ca/babynames/index.html>. In 2010, 672 boys' names and 750 girls' names were chosen for five or more newborns.

Baby Boys			Baby Girls	
Rank	Name	Number	Name	Number
1	Jacob	263	Olivia	296
2	Liam	263	Ella	210
3	Ethan	247	Emma	210
4	Lucas	216	Sophia	210
5	Benjamin	210	Emily	185
6	Logan	209	Ava	177
7	Mason	201	Chloe	172
8	Alexander	195	Isabella	167
9	Noah	190	Sophie	129
10	Nathan	178	Lily	128
11	William	176	Abigail	121
12	Daniel	169	Hannah	114
13	Ryan	163	Brooklyn	113
14	Matthew	162	Grace	111
15	Joshua	159	Madison	110
16	James	153	Charlotte	109
17	Owen	147	Avery	103
18	Jayden	145	Amelia	102
19	Aiden	140	Maya	101
20	Jack	137	Alexis	100
21	Samuel	136	Hailey	89
22	Evan	128	Sarah	89
23	Oliver	125	Claire	88
24	Jackson	119	Isla	85
25	Gavin	110	Zoe	83

FIGURE 33
MATERNAL COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY AND DELIVERY IN LIVE BIRTHS BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005–2009

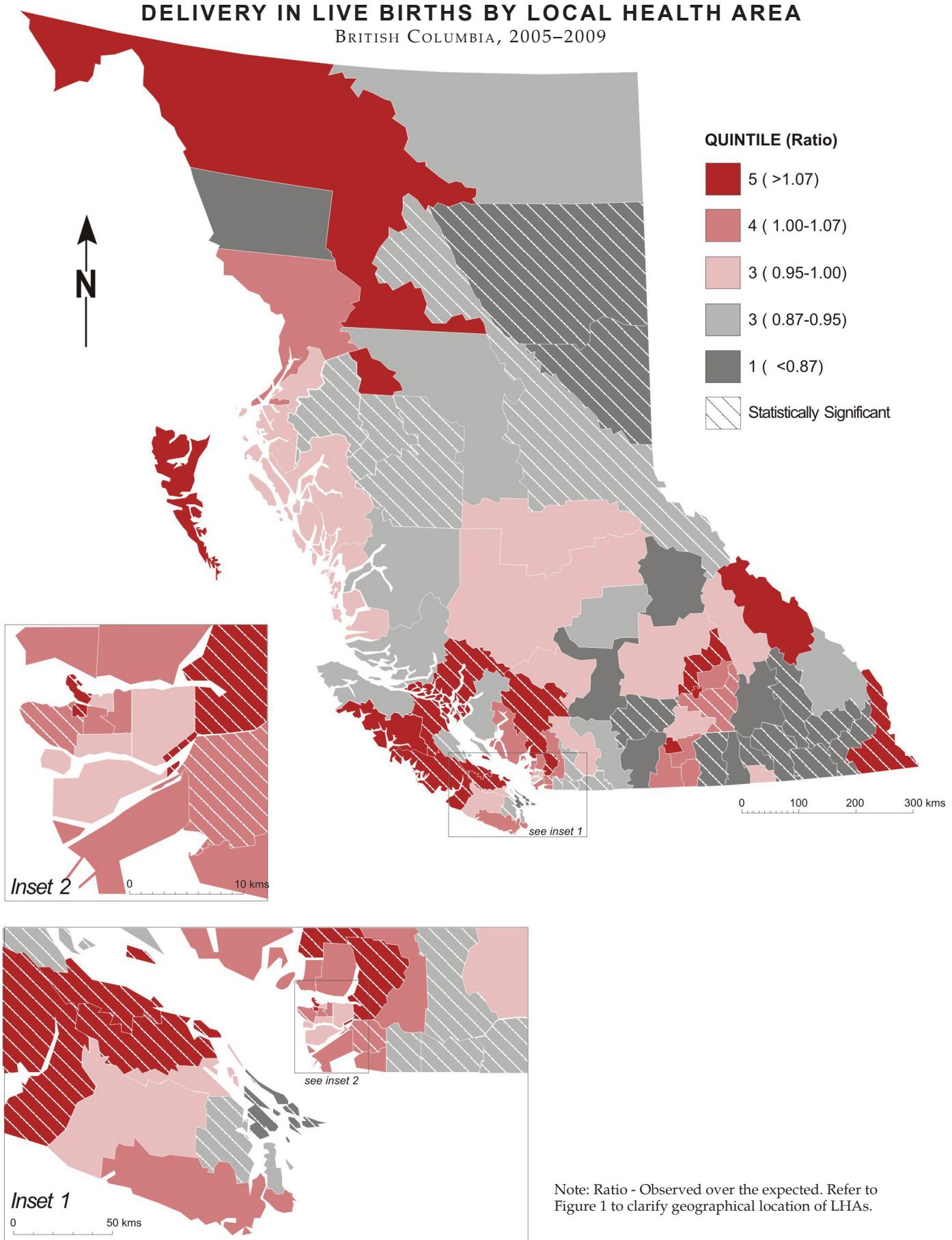


TABLE 19
PERINATAL CONDITIONS IN LIVE BIRTHS BY AGE OF MOTHER
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005–2009 AND 2010

Perinatal Conditions	ICD-10 Code	2005–2009		2010					Total	Percent
		Total	Percent	<20	20–29	30–39	40+	N.S.		
Fetus/newborn affected by maternal conditions that may be unrelated to present pregnancy	P00	57	0.1	-	34	34	9	-	77	0.4
Complications of pregnancy, labour and delivery	P01, P03	11,979	12.8	69	1,031	1,500	202	-	2,802	14.5
Fetus/newborn affected by complications of placenta, cord and membranes	P02	2,888	3.1	31	347	427	45	-	850	4.4
Fetus affected by noxious influences transmitted via placenta (or breast milk)	P04	55	0.1	2	18	10	3	-	33	0.2
Slow fetal growth and malnutrition	P05	1,781	1.9	10	125	139	12	-	286	1.5
Perinatal disorders related to short gestation	P072, P073	15,722	16.8	105	1,199	1,610	202	-	3,116	16.1
Disorders related to long gestation or high birth weight	P08	20,325	21.7	102	1,386	1,826	138	-	3,452	17.8
Perinatal birth trauma	P10-P15	314	0.3	6	36	36	-	-	78	0.4
Intrauterine hypoxia and birth asphyxia	P20-P21	39,421	42.1	296	3,740	4,053	357	-	8,446	43.6
Respiratory conditions of fetus and newborn	P22-P28	480	0.5	4	40	42	5	-	91	0.5
Cardiovascular disorders originating in the perinatal period	P29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infections specific to the perinatal period	P35-P39	23	0.0	-	1	3	-	-	4	0.0
Fetal and neonatal hemorrhage	P50-P52, P54	86	0.1	1	5	5	1	-	12	0.1
Perinatal jaundice/other hematological disorders	P53, P55-P61	49	0.1	-	4	6	-	-	10	0.1
Perinatal endocrine and metabolic disorders	P70-P74	37	0.0	1	3	2	-	-	6	0.0
Digestive system disorders of fetus and newborn	P76-P78	4	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Perinatal conditions of the integument and of temperature regulation	P80-P83	152	0.2	1	17	18	1	-	37	0.2
Other disorders originating in the perinatal period	P90-P96	297	0.3	4	33	28	8	-	73	0.4
All Perinatal Conditions		93,670	100.0	632	8,019	9,739	983	-	19,373	100.0
Live births with the above perinatal conditions	- Number	72,581		488	6,202	7,486	719	-	14,895	
	- Percent(*)	33.8		37.1	34.4	33.4	37.4			34.1

Note: Percent based upon perinatal conditions. Percent (*) based upon live births for the maternal age group. Total percentage may not add up to 100 due to rounding. N.S. - Not stated. Non-residents are excluded.

Vital Statistics Information Box

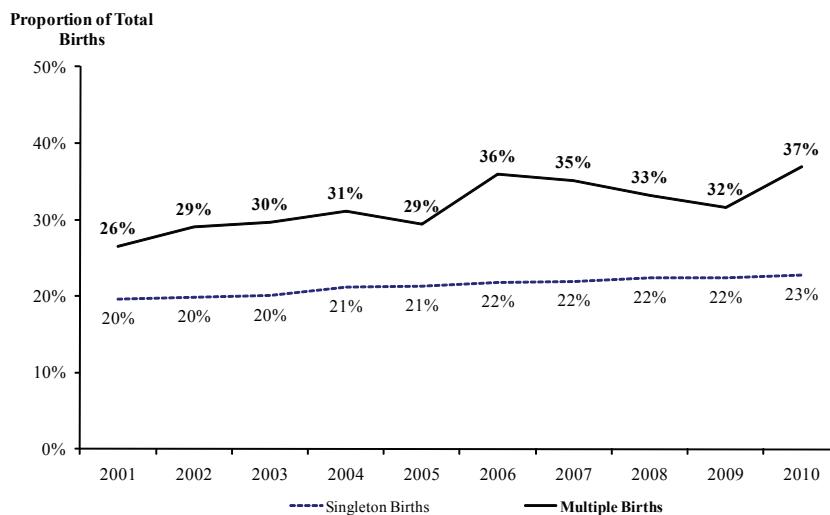
BIRTH AND OLDER MOTHERS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2001 - 2010

Older mothers, those aged 35 and over, have increased their share of the total births to women in British Columbia. Since 2001, the share of multiple births attributable to older mothers has increased by 39.4 percent. Most of these births are via cesarean section; however, the proportion of these births considered to be Low Birth Weight has remained relatively stable.

PROPORTION OF SINGLETON AND MULTIPLE BIRTHS

TO MOTHERS AGED 35 AND OLDER

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2001 - 2010



PROPORTION OF SINGLETON AND MULTIPLE BIRTHS

TO MOTHERS AGED 35 AND OLDER BIRTHED

VIA CESAREAN SECTION

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2001 - 2010

PROPORTION OF SINGLETON AND MULTIPLE BIRTHS

TO MOTHERS AGED 35 AND OLDER WITH

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT (<2500 GRAMS)

BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2001 - 2010

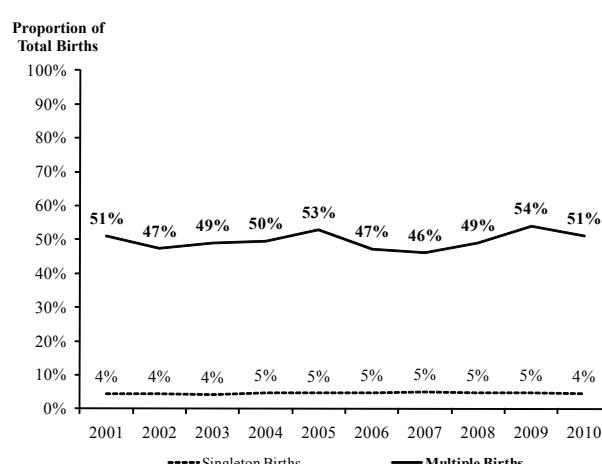
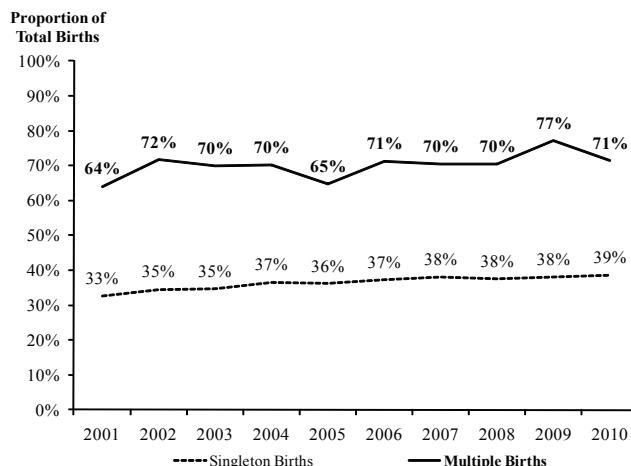


FIGURE 34
**PERINATAL CONDITIONS IN LIVE BIRTHS
 BY LOCAL HEALTH AREA**
 BRITISH COLUMBIA, 2005–2009

