



**Perinatal Services BC**  
An agency of the Provincial Health Services Authority

# **Perinatal Health Report**

## **Supplementary Maps 2015/16**



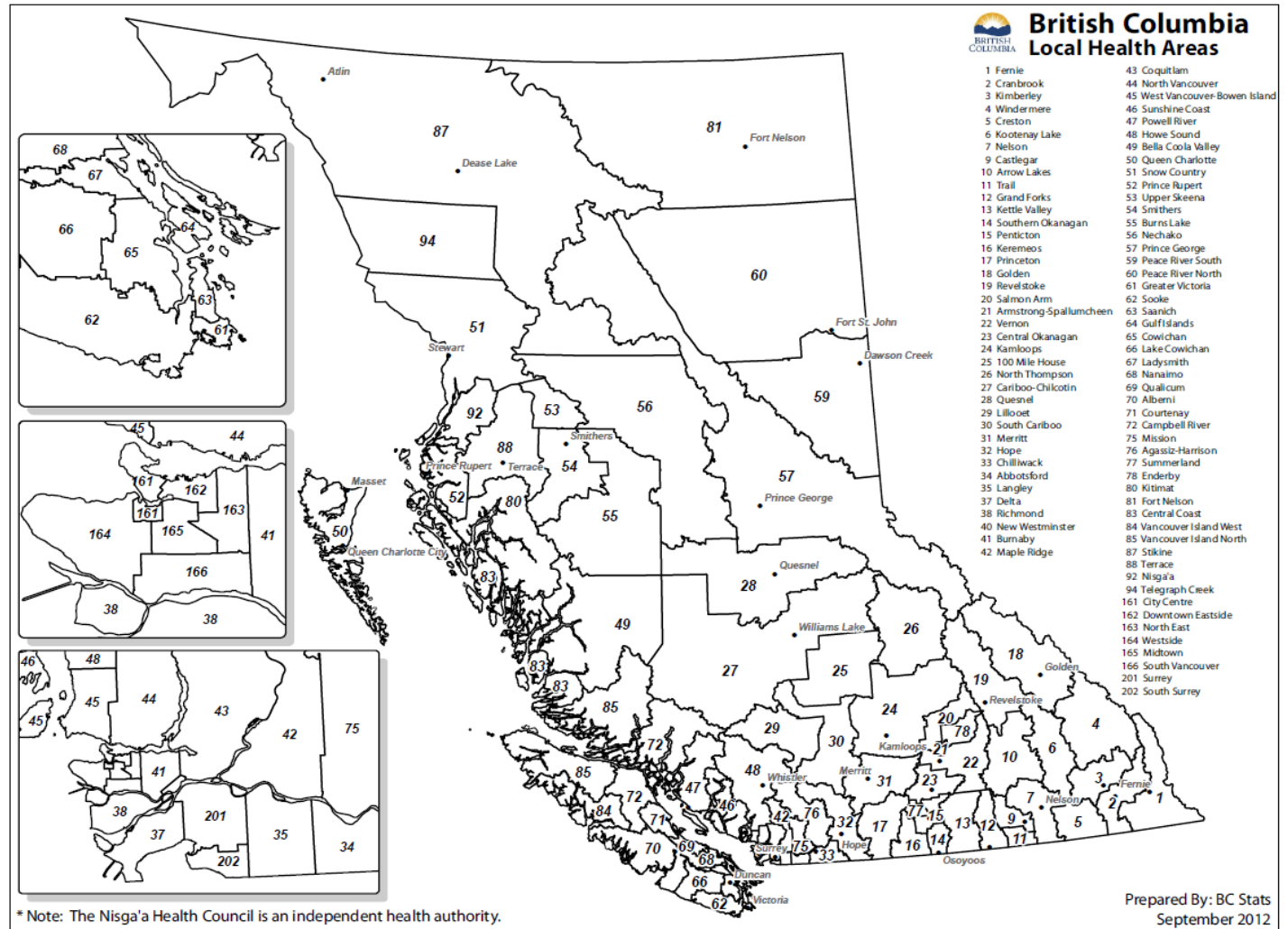
# This document displays the following information by Resident Local Health Area (LHA):

Maternal	Newborn
Delivery count	Birth count
Teen delivery rate	Exclusive breast milk
Advanced maternal age	Low birth weight
Pre-pregnancy obesity	Congenital anomalies (5 year rate)
Smoking during pregnancy	
Alcohol as a risk in pregnancy	
Substance use in pregnancy	
Mental health	

Cite this document: Perinatal Services BC (July 2017). *Perinatal Health Report: Supplementary Maps 2015/16*. Vancouver, BC.

# Local Health Areas

BC Stats defines Local Health Areas



# About the Data

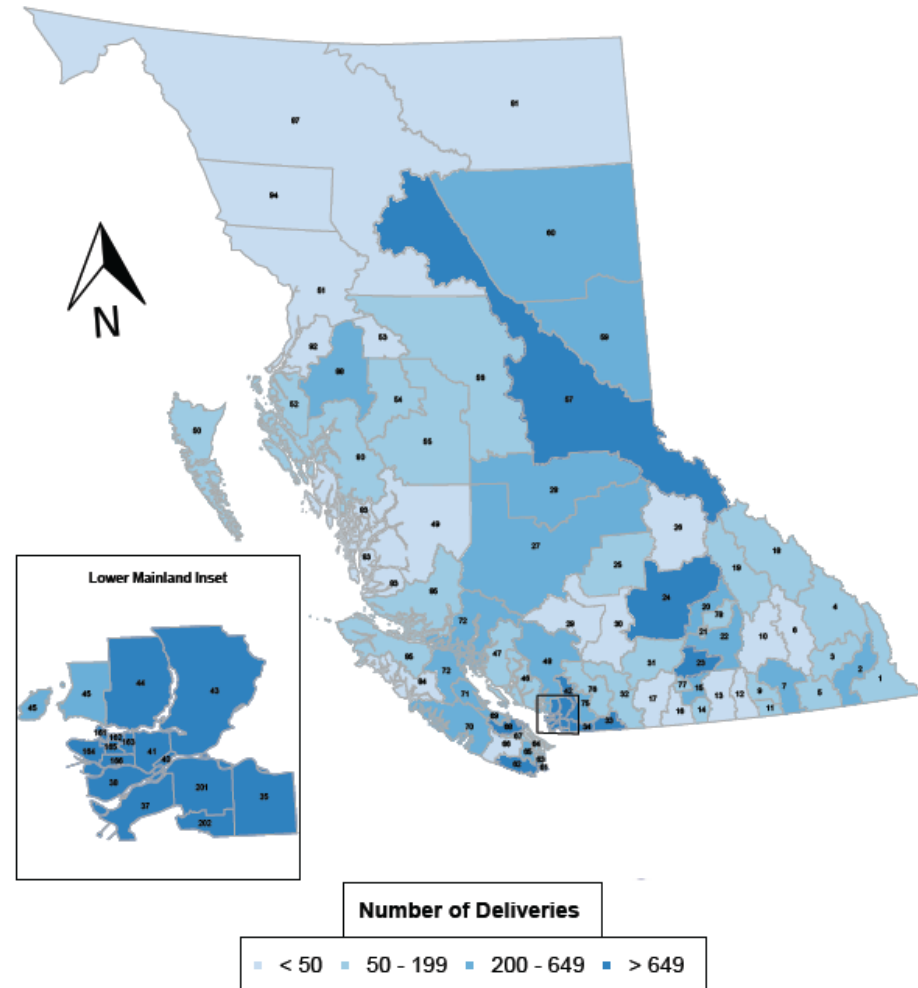
- Data come from linked delivery (maternal) and newborn records in the [BC Perinatal Data Registry](#) where the mother was discharged between April 2015 and March 2016
  - April 2011 to March 2016 for congenital anomaly data
  - See [Perinatal Health Reports](#) for details
- Regional variations—especially in lifestyle risk and social concerns like use of alcohol, tobacco, and other substances during pregnancy—may result from differences in prevalence and/or in how providers talk to and document these conversations with women.

# About the Maps

- The delivery (page 6) and birth (page 14) maps provide important contextual information about the number of events in each LHA
- Most of the BC population lives within a small geographic area
  - The Lower Mainland is <5% of the land mass of BC but includes half of the births in BC
- Variations *within* each LHA are not visible on this type of map
- Trends over time may be visible once additional years of mapped data are released

# Total Deliveries by Resident LHA April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

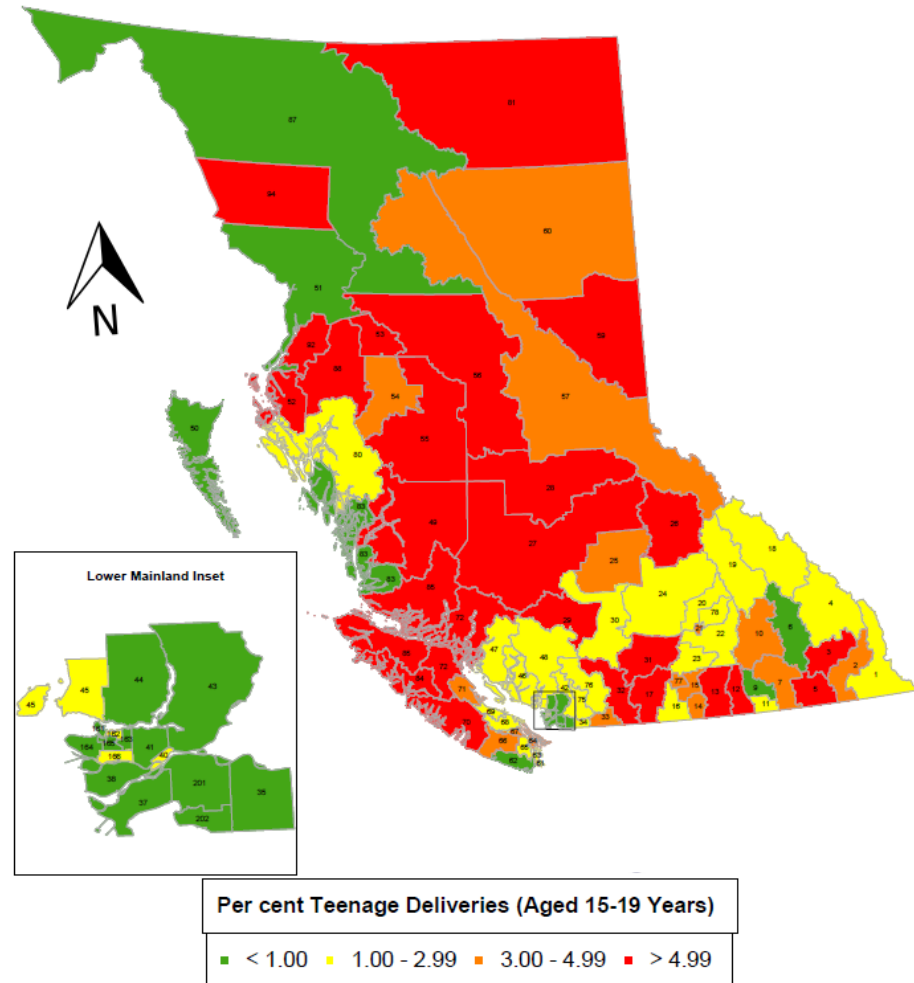
- There were 43,989 **deliveries** in BC between April 1, 2015 and March 31, 2016
- 22,438 deliveries (51%) were to women who lived in the Lower Mainland



# Teenage Deliveries by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

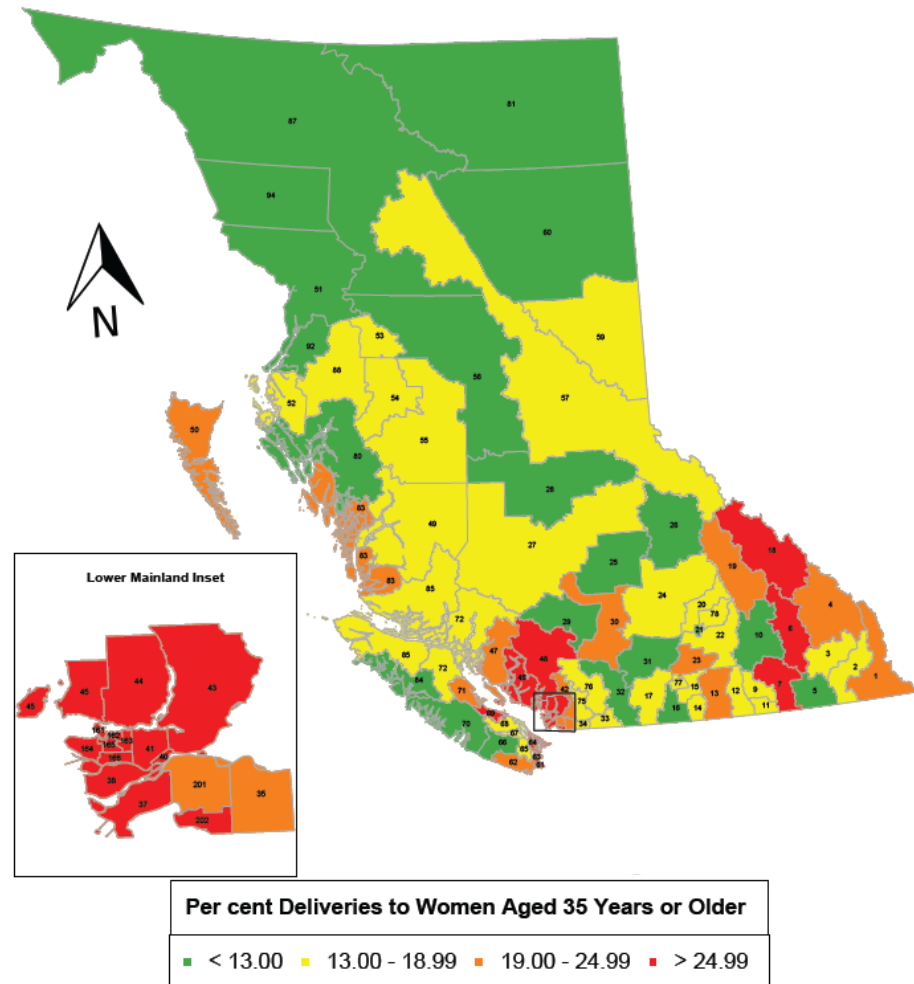
- Teen mothers are at risk of health problems for themselves and their babies
- Teen pregnancy is more common among socially disadvantaged populations
- **1.8%** of all deliveries in BC were to teens 15-19 years of age
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries (live births, stillbirths, and late terminations) to women 15-19 years of age



# Advanced Maternal Age by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

- Older mothers are at increased risk of medical risks for themselves and their babies
- **One in four (25%)** deliveries in BC is to a woman aged 35 years or older
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries (live births and stillbirths) to women aged 35 years of age or older

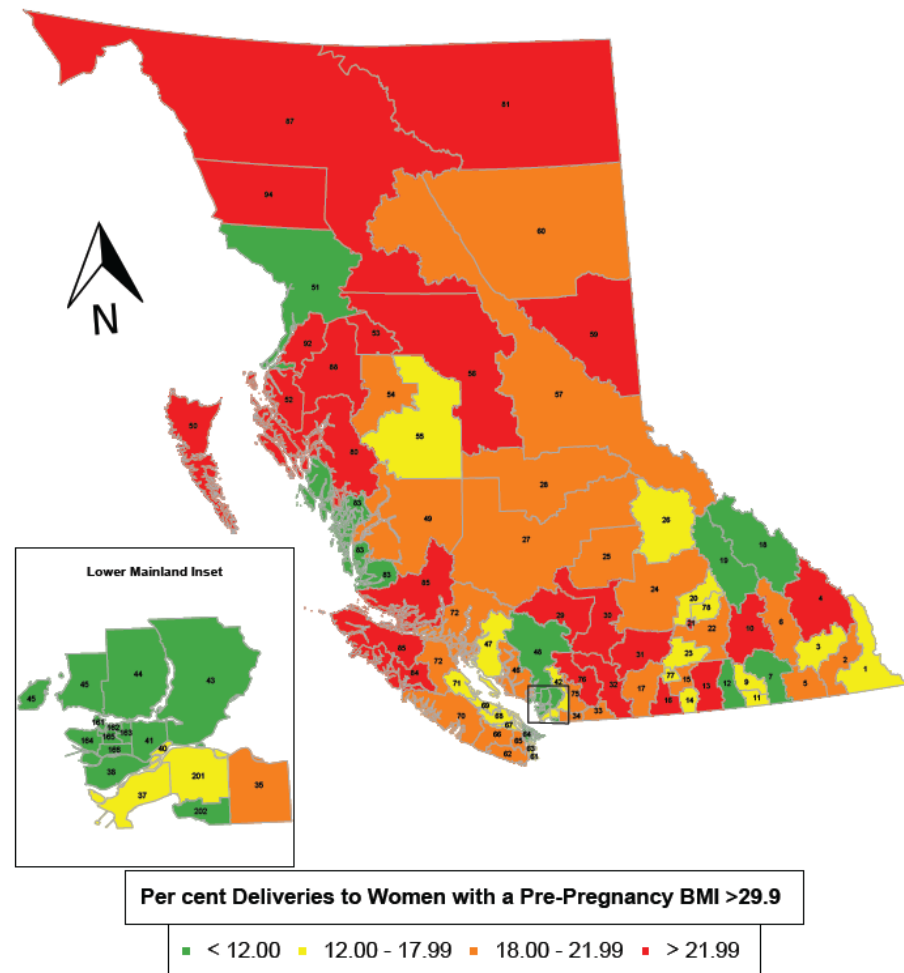




# Pre-Pregnancy Obesity by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

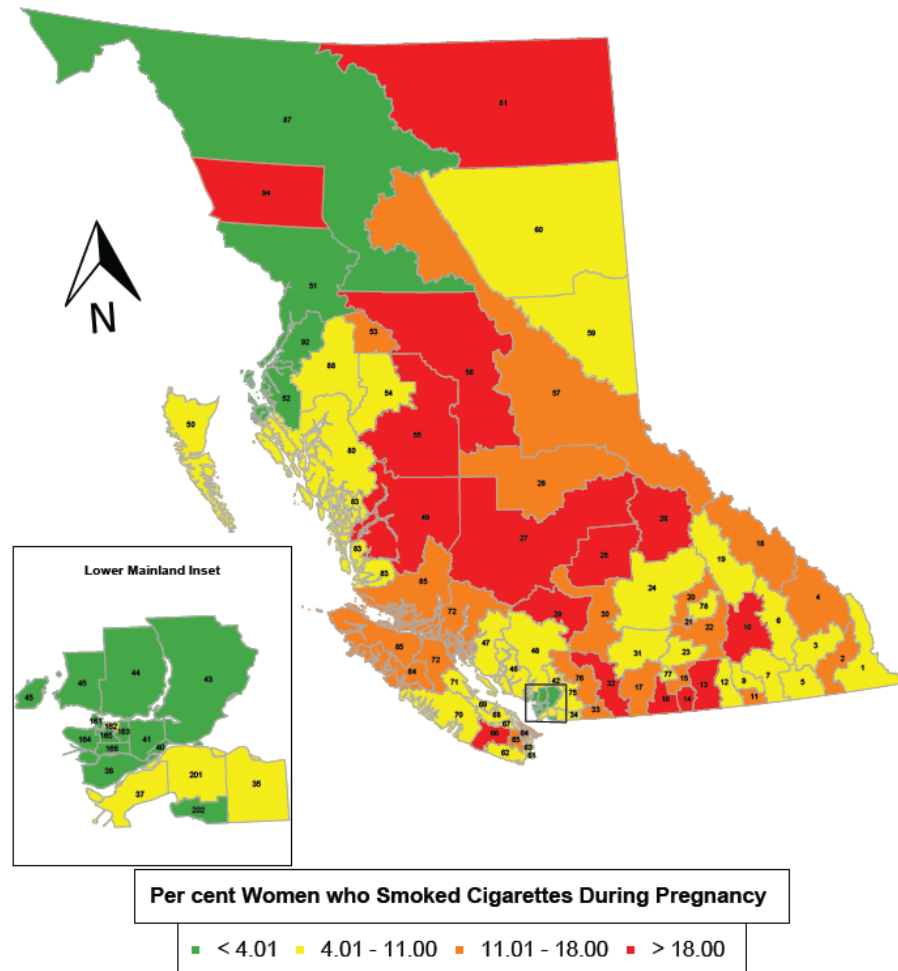
- Pre-pregnancy obesity is associated with maternal medical complications, risk of cesarean delivery, and risk of fetal anomalies.
- **14%** of deliveries in BC are to women who were obese before pregnancy
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries to women with BMI >29.9 among deliveries with known BMI
- NOTE: Due to missing information, BMI could not be calculated for 23% of deliveries in 2015/16



# Smoking by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

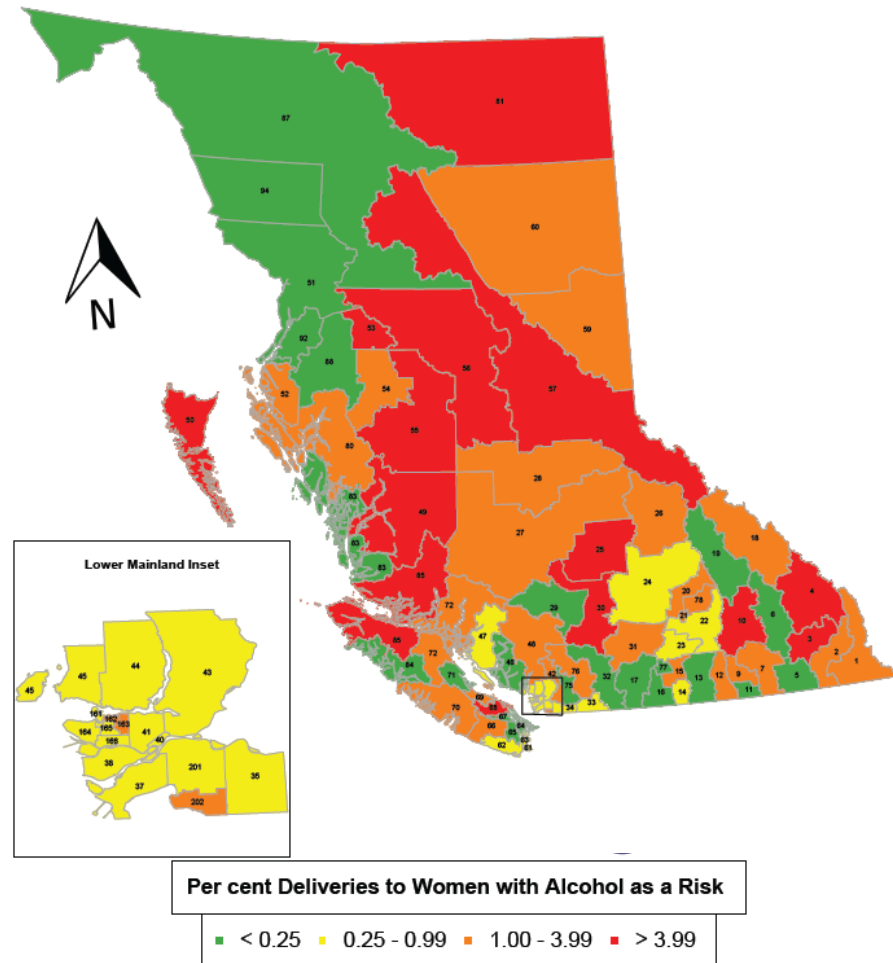
- Cigarette smoking during pregnancy is associated with prematurity and low birth weight
- The BC [2023 target](#) is 4%; LHAs shaded green have achieved this target
- **6.6%** of deliveries in BC are to women who smoked during pregnancy
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries to women who smoked at any time during pregnancy



# Alcohol as a Risk by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

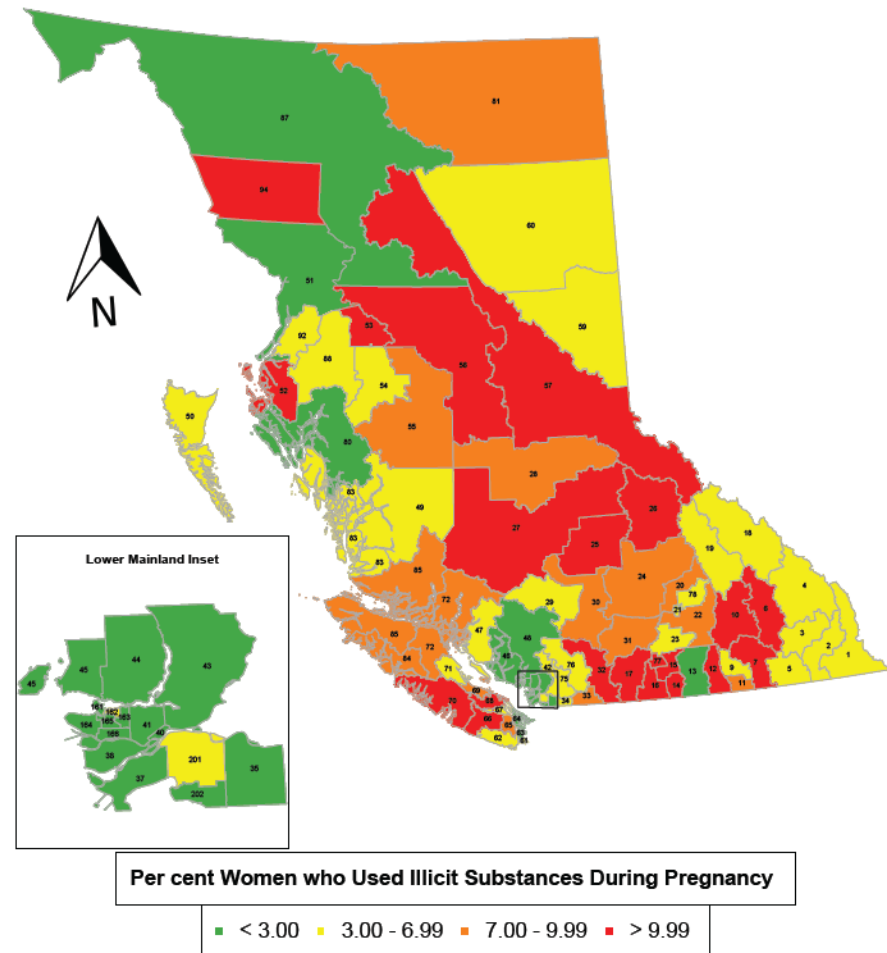
- Alcohol can harm a developing fetus; [Canada's Low Risk Alcohol Drinking Guidelines](#) recommend pregnant women abstain from alcohol
- **1.1%** of deliveries in BC are to women with alcohol noted as a risk
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries to women whose providers noted alcohol as a risk to the pregnancy



# Substance Use by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

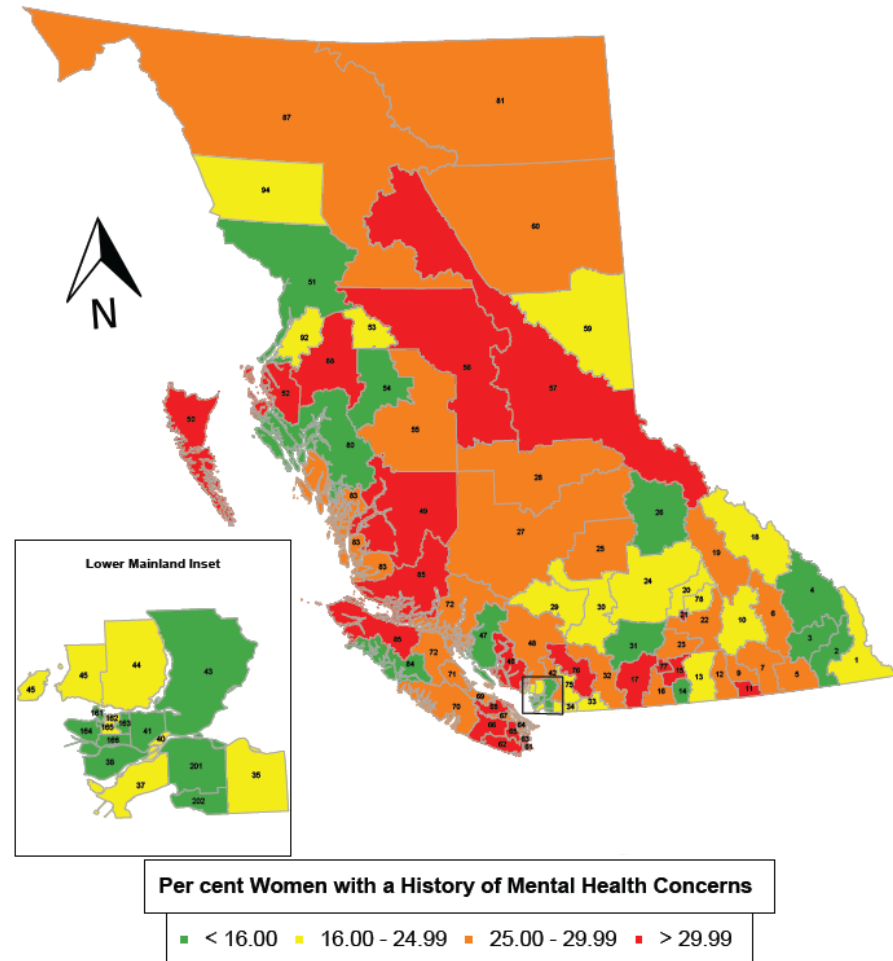
- Substance use in pregnancy has short- and long-term health consequences for babies
- **4.5%** of deliveries in BC are to women who used one or more substances during pregnancy
  - marijuana, opioids, cocaine, methadone, solvents, or prescription drug misuse
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries to women who used substances



# Mental Health Concerns by Resident LHA

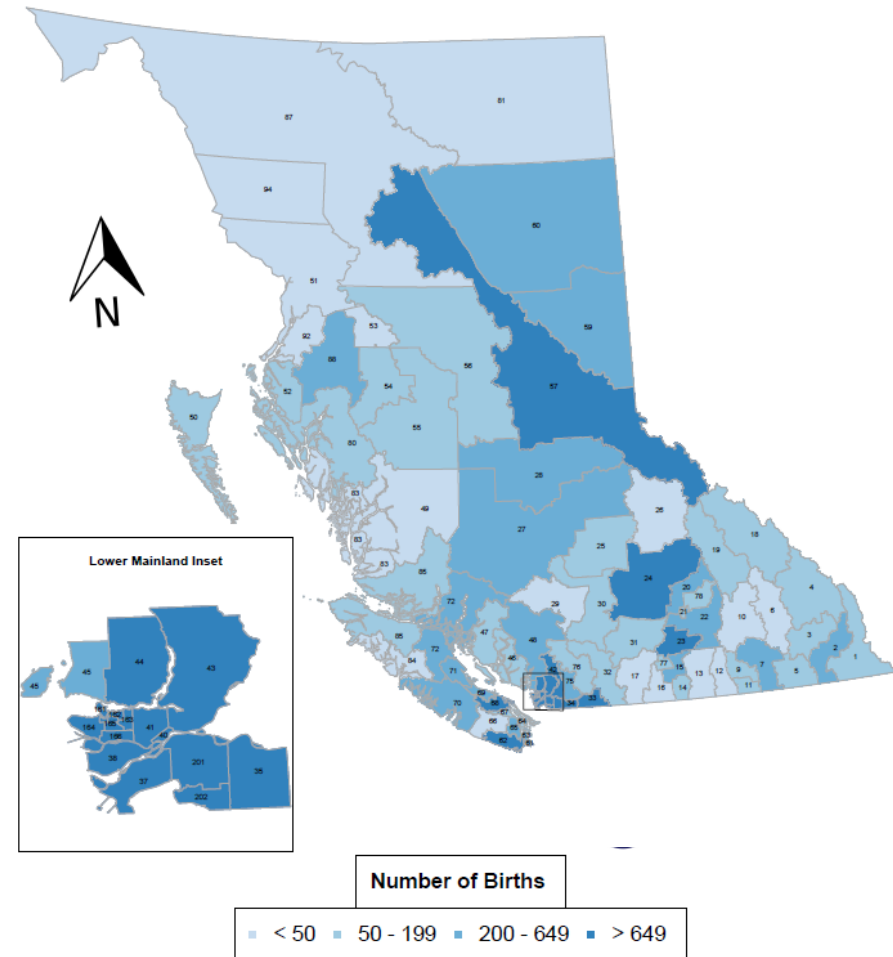
## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

- Mental health disorders are common in pregnant and parenting women
- Untreated, they can influence the health of women, their babies, and their families
- **One in five (21%)** deliveries in BC are to women with a mental health concern
  - depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, previous postpartum depression, or other
- Calculation: Per cent deliveries to women with a history of mental health concern



# Total Births by Resident LHA April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

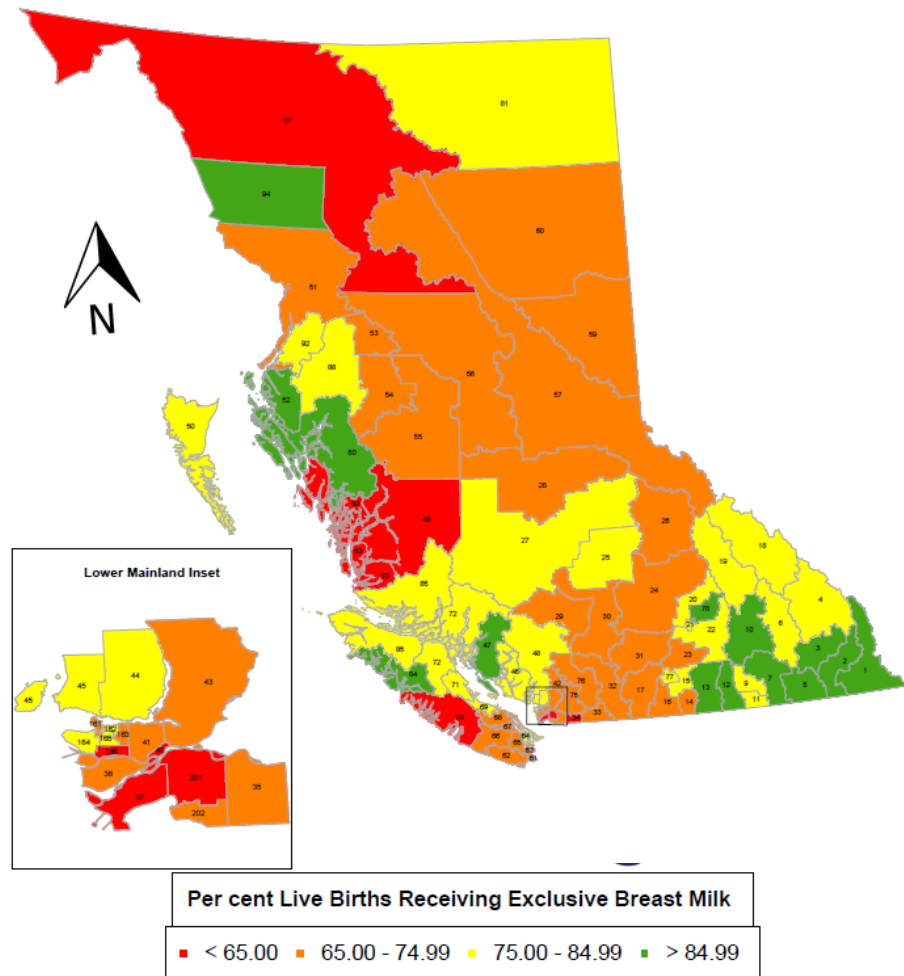
- There were 44,716 **births** (live births and stillbirths) in BC from April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016
- 22,823 (51%) were to residents of the Lower Mainland



# Exclusive Breast Milk by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

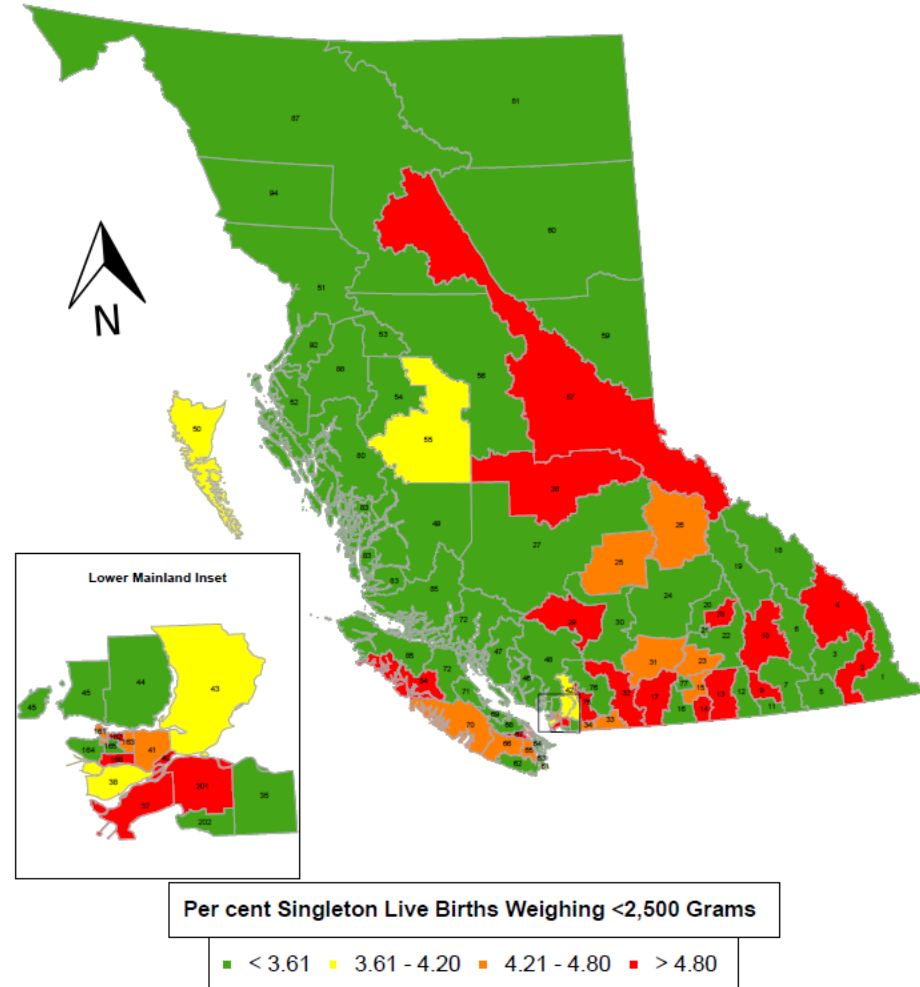
- Exclusive breast milk for the first six months provides babies with optimal nutrition
- The [Baby-Friendly Initiative](#) target for exclusive breastfeeding from birth to discharge is 75% of babies; LHAs shaded yellow and green have achieved this target
- **70%** of babies born in BC receive exclusive breast milk during the birth admission
- Calculation: Per cent live births who only receive breast milk during their birth admission



# Low Birth Weight by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

- Low birth weight can result from being born too small, too early, or both
- This indicator is used globally to reflect overall maternal and neonatal health
- The BC [2023 target](#) is 3.6%; LHAs in green have achieved this target
- **4.1%** of singleton live births in BC weighed <2,500g
- Calculation: Per cent singleton live births with a birth weight <2,500 grams

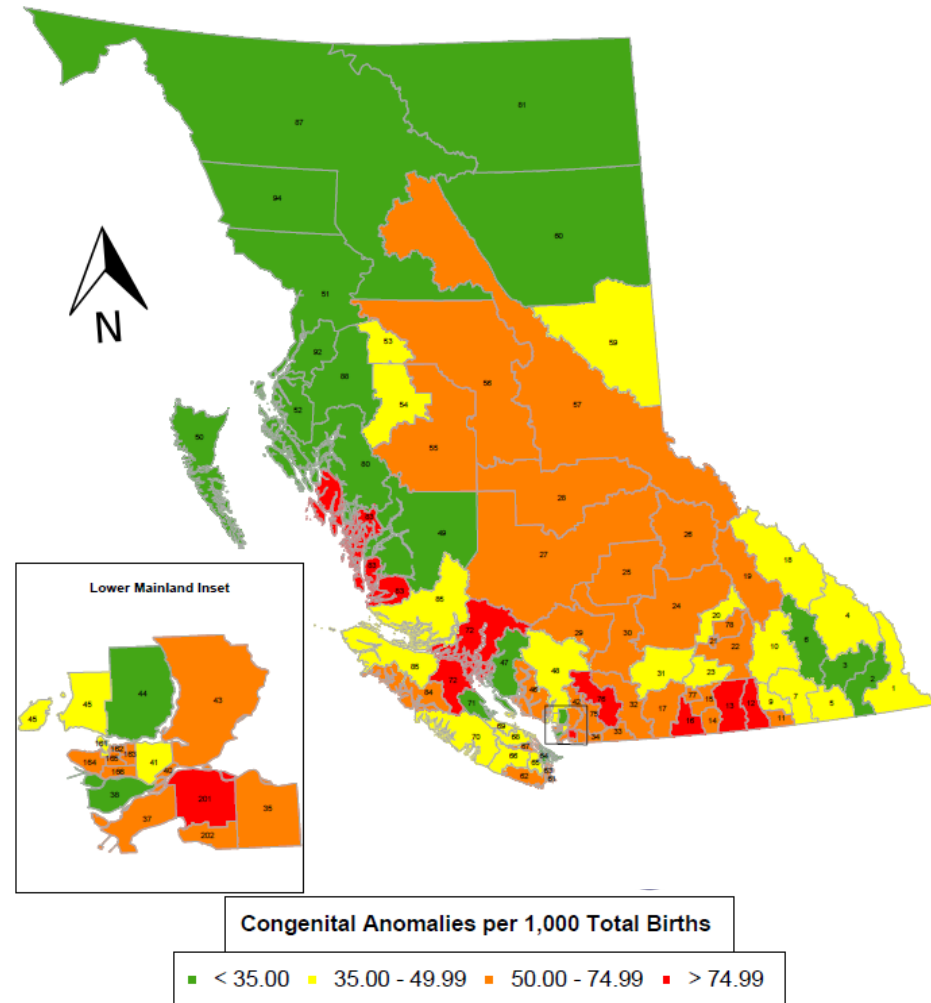




# Congenital Anomalies by Resident LHA

## April 1, 2015 to March 31, 2016

- Congenital anomalies are a leading cause of death for children and youth in BC
- In this five-year period, **55 out of every 1,000 newborns** was diagnosed with a congenital anomaly
- Calculation: births with confirmed or suspected congenital anomaly identified during the birth admission per 1,000 live births and stillbirths
- NOTES: as many congenital anomalies are not diagnosed at birth, these data are incomplete. Data reflect major and minor anomalies.



# PSBC Surveillance Products

- [Indicators Index](#) – all indicators in regular production by PSBC
- [Perinatal Health Reports](#)
- [Quarterly Indicators](#)
- [Facility-Level Indicators](#)
- [Fact Sheets](#) – GDM and breastfeeding
- [Special Reports](#) – including Midwifery and Robson Ten Group Classification Reports
- [Resources for Analysts](#) – introductory materials for those new to analyzing PDR data locally

# Subscribe to PSBC News and Updates

Quarterly newsletter  
[tiny.cc/Perispectives](http://tiny.cc/Perispectives)



**Perispectives**



Weekly email  
[perinatalservicesbc.ca/subscribe](http://perinatalservicesbc.ca/subscribe)

## What's New

[More](#)

---

Tuesday, February 21, 2017

Are you curious about a collaborative approach to enhancing perinatal care? Attend our workshop in May.

---

Friday, February 10, 2017

Read about the revisions made to the Neonatal Transfer Record (Form 1600)