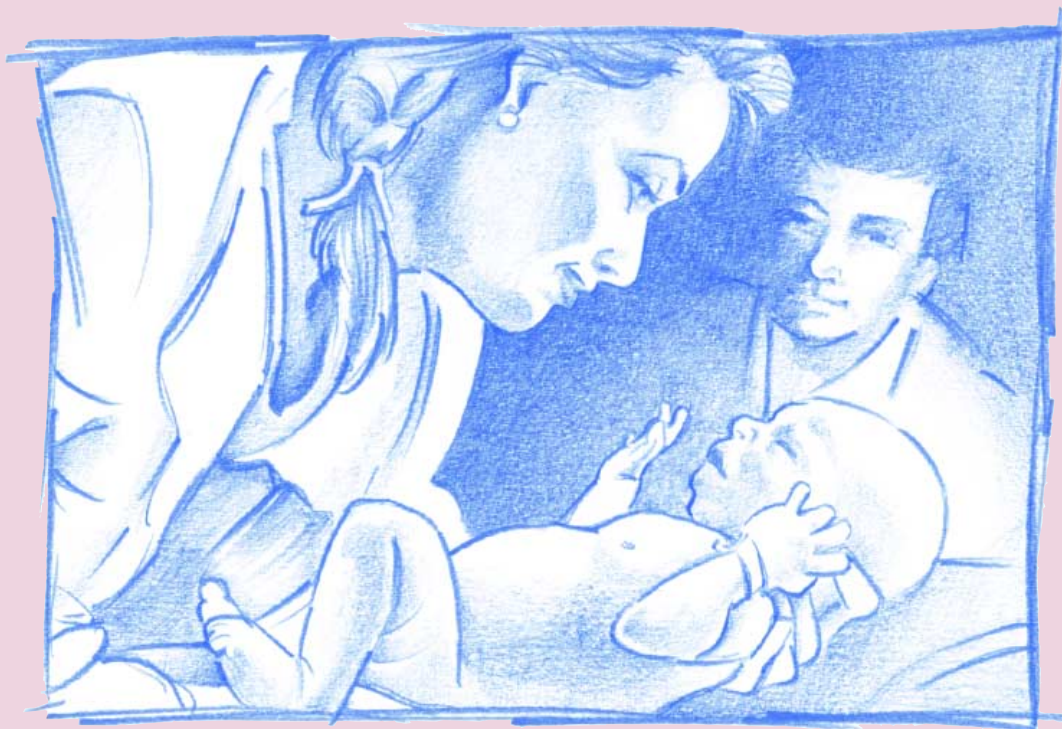


*Survey of*  
**Routine  
Maternity**

**Care and Practices**

*in Canadian Hospitals*



Canadian Institute of Child Health  
L'Institut canadien de la santé infantile



Health  
Canada

Santé  
Canada

# **Survey of Routine Maternity Care and Practices in Canadian Hospitals**

---

## Principal Investigators

**Cheryl Levitt, M.B., B.Ch, C.C.F.P.**

**Louise Hanvey, M.H.A., R.N.**

## Co-investigators

**Denise Avard, Ph.D.**

**Graham Chance, M.B., F.R.C.P.(C)**

**Janusz Kaczorowski, M.A.**

**Our mission is to help the people of Canada  
maintain and improve their health**

***Health Canada***

*Survey of Routine Maternity Care and Practices in Canadian Hospitals* was completed by the Canadian Institute of Child Health (CICH). Funding was provided by Health Canada.

The opinions expressed in this publication are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official opinions of Health Canada.

The CICH is a national non-profit organization dedicated to improving the overall health and well-being of children in Canada. The Institute relies entirely on grants, donations and revenue from publications to support and advance its work.

**Additional copies of this report are available from:**

The Canadian Institute of Child Health  
885 Meadowlands Drive East, Suite 512  
Ottawa, Ontario K2C 3N2

Tel: (613) 224-4144

Fax: (613) 224-4145

**Suggested Citation:**

Levitt, C.; Hanvey, L.; Avard, D.; Chance, G.; and Kaczorowski, J. *Survey of Routine Maternity Care and Practices in Canadian Hospitals*: Ottawa: Health Canada and Canadian Institute of Child Health, 1995.

© Minister of Supply and Services, 1995

Cat. H39-318/1995E

ISBN 0-662-22954-1

Également disponible en français sous le titre

*Enquête sur les pratiques et les soins de routine dans les hôpitaux canadiens dotés d'une service d'obstétrique*

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

---

<b>PREFACE</b> .....	IX
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	X
<b>BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES</b> .....	XI
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	XIII
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	XIX
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b> .....	1
<b>I. INTRODUCTION</b> .....	11
<b>A. Ensuring the Health and Safety         of the Mother and Child</b> .....	13
<b>B. Helping Family Members Adapt to the         Changes of Pregnancy and Childbirth</b> .....	13
<b>C. Family-Centred Maternity Care</b> .....	14
1. <i>Healthy Life Event</i> .....	14
2. <i>Autonomy</i> .....	14
3. <i>Definition of Family</i> .....	14
4. <i>Choice</i> .....	14
<b>D. Background to the Survey</b> .....	16
<b>II. METHODOLOGY</b> .....	19
<b>A. Goals</b> .....	21
<b>B. Questionnaire Development and Content</b> .....	21
<b>C. Target Population and the Unit of Analysis</b> .....	21
<b>D. Format</b> .....	21
<b>E. Statistical Analyses</b> .....	22

<b>III. FINDINGS</b> .....	25
<b>A. Response Rate</b> .....	27
<b>B. Statistics</b> .....	27
<b>1. Comparison with Statistics Canada Data</b> .....	28
<b>C. Committees and Guidelines</b> .....	29
<b>1. Committees</b> .....	29
a. Ethics Committees .....	29
b. Maternal and Newborn Committees .....	30
<b>2. Guidelines</b> .....	30
a. Use of Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines .....	31
b. What the Guidelines are Used For .....	31
<b>D. Family Education</b> .....	31
<b>1. Childbirth Education</b> .....	32
a. Attendance of Women in Childbirth Education Classes .....	32
b. Hospitals Providing Classes .....	33
<b>2. Provision of Written Material</b> .....	33
a. Labour and Birth .....	33
b. Postpartum Care .....	34
<b>3. Education for Siblings</b> .....	34
<b>E. Physical Facilities</b> .....	34
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	35
<b>2. Birthing Facilities</b> .....	35
<b>3. Cesarean Birth Facilities</b> .....	36
<b>4. Other Facilities</b> .....	37
<b>5. Upgrading Physical Facilities</b> .....	37
<b>F. Labour and Birth</b> .....	38
<b>1. Support during Labour and Birth</b> .....	41
a. Introduction .....	41
b. Support Person during Labour and Vaginal Birth .....	41
c. Restriction of the Number of Family Members .....	42
d. Family Participation during Cesarean Birth with Epidural .....	43
e. Family Participation during Cesarean Birth with General Anaesthesia .....	43
<b>2. Use of Routine Procedures and Technologies</b> .....	43
a. Introduction .....	43
b. Admission Procedures .....	43
(1) Perineal Shave and Administering Enemas and Suppositories .....	43
(2) Intravenous Infusion .....	46
(3) Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring .....	47

<b>3. Pain Control</b>	49
a. Introduction	49
b. Ambulation	50
c. Bath/Shower	50
d. Nitrous Oxide	51
e. Narcotics	52
f. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation	52
g. Epidural	54
h. Other Methods of Pain Control	54
<b>4. Vaginal Examinations</b>	55
<b>5. Length of Time of Second Stage of Labour</b>	55
<b>6. Position for Birth</b>	56
a. Choice of Position for Birth	56
b. Lithotomy Position with Stirrups	56
c. Supine Position	57
d. Semi-Recumbent Position	58
<b>7. Clothing Worn by Staff</b>	58
<b>8. Episiotomy</b>	59
<b>9. Birthing Beds</b>	61
<b>G. Immediately Following Birth</b>	61
<b>1. Routine Procedures and Practices</b>	61
a. Parent-Infant Contact	61
(1) Partner's Participation after Birth	62
(2) Time Together after Birth	62
(3) Routine Observation of the Baby	62
(4) Separation of Mother and Baby for Transfer to Postpartum	63
<b>H. Postpartum</b>	63
<b>1. Introduction</b>	64
<b>2. Average Length of Stay</b>	65
<b>3. Early Discharge</b>	65
a. Support Following Early Discharge	66
b. Support Following Regular Length of Stay	67
<b>4. Rooming-In</b>	67
a. Availability of Beds for Rooming-In	67
b. Number of Hours per Day Infants are with Mothers	67
<b>5. Visiting</b>	68
<b>6. Combined Care</b>	69
<b>7. Postpartum Education</b>	69
a. Postpartum Parent Education	69
<b>8. Procedures for Assessing Family Violence</b>	70

<b>I. Infant Feeding</b> .....	70
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	71
<b>2. Rates of Breastfeeding</b> .....	72
<b>3. Helping Mothers Initiate Breastfeeding</b> <i>Immediately after Birth</i> .....	72
<b>4. Breastfeeding on Demand</b> .....	73
<b>5. Supplementation</b> .....	73
<b>6. Time Spent Breastfeeding</b> .....	74
<b>7. Weighing</b> .....	74
<b>8. Lactation Consultants</b> .....	74
<b>9. Written Policies</b> .....	75
<b>10. Written Breastfeeding Information, Support and Advice</b> .....	76
<b>11. Formula Feeding</b> .....	76
<b>12. Distribution of Formula Samples</b> .....	76
<b>13. Exclusive Contract with a Formula Company</b> .....	77
<b>J. Support in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit/ Special Care Nursery</b> .....	77
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	77
<b>2. Number of Neonatal Intensive Care/Special Care Units</b> .....	78
<b>3. Number of Bassinets</b> .....	78
<b>4. Visiting</b> .....	78
<b>5. Touching and Holding the Newborn</b> .....	79
<b>6. Lighting</b> .....	79
<b>7. Special Articles for Babies</b> .....	79
<b>8. Support Groups</b> .....	79
<b>K. Loss and Grief</b> .....	80
<b>1. Introduction</b> .....	80
<b>2. Availability of Supportive Policies/Practices</b> .....	81
<b>3. Bereavement Groups</b> .....	81
<b>4. Remembrance Pack</b> .....	81
<b>5. Quiet Room</b> .....	81

<b>IV. REFERENCES</b> .....	83
<b>V. DATA TABLES</b> .....	87
Response Rate .....	89
Statistics .....	93
Policy Development and Committees .....	99
Family Education .....	109
Physical Facilities .....	115
Labour and Birth .....	127
Immediately Following Birth .....	177
Postpartum .....	189
Infant Feeding .....	209
Support for Families with Premature Babies .....	223
Loss and Grief .....	233
<b>VI. APPENDIX 1 - QUESTIONNAIRE</b> .....	237



# P R E F A C E

---

This report of the 1993 Survey of Routine Maternity Care and Practices in Canadian Hospitals, undertaken by the Canadian Institute of Child Health, provides national and provincial results of routine maternity care and practices in Canada. It describes the birth statistics, committee structure, educational undertakings, physical facilities, and practices and policies for labour and birth, postpartum, infant feeding, neonatal intensive care/special care nursery, and for families coping with grief and loss. It is based on a mail survey to all hospitals in Canada that provided maternity services in 1993. The results provide updated and expanded baseline data about many of the topics that were surveyed by the Canadian Institute of Child Health in 1980 and 1985; other topics are new and are reported here for the first time.

This report of the survey provides data on every question covered in the survey and detailed tables of reported frequencies, means and proportions based on national and provincial data. The data are also designed to facilitate cross-unit comparisons based on hospital size (i.e., number of livebirths) and university affiliation.

The intended readership consists primarily of those people responsible for developing maternity service policies and programs. These would include the hospitals that provide maternity services, provincial and national governments responsible for the provision of maternity care, professional organizations and individuals who provide services, and voluntary and private agencies and individuals who are concerned with maternity care. Epidemiologists and other researchers are also an important audience, as they will find many of the issues reported worthy of further examination. The data available will provide opportunities to analyze trends, economic costs and savings implicit in changes in practices, and will provide specific details for program development.

The information presented in this report is complex and offers many challenges. The document does not make recommendations; it is not within the mandate of the Canadian Institute of Child Health. We believe that it is up to professional groups, governments, consumers and other concerned organizations and people to examine the findings of this survey, review their own policies, standards, guidelines and services, and to use the information for recommendations for change. It provides an excellent basis to begin work to revise the Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines.

# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

---

This report was prepared under contract for Health Canada, Family and Child Health Unit, Health Promotion Directorate.

The opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of Health Canada.

The authors also gratefully acknowledge the following:

- The hospital personnel who gave generously of their time to complete the questionnaires;
- Margo Craig Garrison, Carolyn Harrison, Judy Watson and Rosemary Sloan, Health Promotion Directorate, Health Canada, for general project support;
- The Department of Family Medicine, the Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital, Montreal, for research support;
- Katya Epstein, Montreal, for research assistance;
- Prince Computing, Ottawa, for data entry and analysis;
- Alain Pilon, Ottawa, for design and production;
- Debbie Leduc, Ottawa, for wordprocessing;
- Nazilla Khanlou, Montreal, for proofreading; and
- Judith Whitehead, Ottawa, for editing.

The Canadian Institute of Child Health (CICH) is a national non-profit organization dedicated to improving the overall health and well-being of children in Canada.

# BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

---

*Dr. Cheryl Levitt* is a practising family physician with an interest in maternal and child health. She is the Vice-Chairperson of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Institute of Child Health. She is Chief of the Department of Family Medicine at The Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital and an assistant professor in the Department of Family Medicine, McGill University, Faculty of Medicine.

*Louise Hanvey* is a consultant in women's and children's health and social policy. She has extensive experience in public health nursing, obstetrical nursing, childbirth education and nursing education. She has worked in advocacy for women's and children's health, most recently at the Canadian Institute of Child Health. She was co-investigator, with Shirley Post, in the 1980 and 1985 surveys of routine maternity care and practice in Canadian hospitals.

*Dr. Denise Avard* is Executive Director of the Canadian Institute of Child Health. She received a degree in nursing and completed her doctoral studies in health care evaluation. She taught at the University of Calgary, Faculty of Medicine. Her prime interests are in the area of maternal child health and monitoring the health needs of children and youth.

*Dr. Graham Chance* is a neonatologist at St. Joseph's Health Centre, London. He is Chairperson of the Canadian Institute of Child Health, has chaired the Canadian Coalition for Prevention of Developmental Disability for 14 years and is Co-Chair of the Coalition for Prevention of Low Birth Weight and Prematurity. He is Chair of the Division of Neonatal-Perinatal Medicine in the Department of Paediatrics and a Professor of Paediatrics and Obstetrics and Gynaecology at The University of Western Ontario. He is Co-Director of the Ontario South West Region Perinatal Outreach Program and has served on the Reproductive Care Committee of the Ontario Medical Association for the past 15 years.

*Janusz Kaczorowski* is a senior research associate in the Department of Family Medicine at The Sir Mortimer B. Davis Jewish General Hospital.

# LIST OF FIGURES

---

- 3.1 Response Rate by Province/Territory
- 3.2 Number of Livebirths by Province/Territory
- 3.3 Comparison with Statistics Canada Vital Statistics
- 3.4 Q10. Does your hospital have an ethics committee?  
By Hospital Size
- 3.5 Q10. Does your hospital have an ethics committee?  
By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.6 Q11. Does your hospital have a maternal/newborn (perinatal)  
committee that reviews obstetrical policies? By Hospital Size
- 3.7 Q11. Does your hospital have a maternal/newborn (perinatal)  
committee that reviews obstetrical policies? By Province
- 3.8 Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centered  
Maternity and Newborn Care (Health and Welfare Canada  
1987)? By Hospital Size
- 3.9 Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centered  
Maternity and Newborn Care (Health and Welfare Canada  
1987)? By Province
- 3.10 Q13. Can you approximate what percentage of the women  
who give birth in your hospital attend any childbirth education  
classes? By Province
- 3.11 Q14. Does your hospital offer its own childbirth education  
classes? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.12 Q15. Are parents given written information about labour and  
birth specific to your obstetrical unit? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.13 Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Hospital Size
- 3.14 Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Province
- 3.15 Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.16 Q18a. What proportion of births occur in traditional delivery  
(case) rooms? By Province
- 3.17 Q19. Where does cesarean birth take place? By Hospital Size
- 3.18 Q20. Does your obstetrical unit have sleeping facilities for  
partners? By Province
- 3.19 Q21. In what year was your obstetrical unit built or most  
recently renovated? By Province
- 3.20 Q25b and Q32b. During the course of labour and birth in your  
unit, which of the following are encouraged? By Hospital Size

- 3.21 Q25b and Q32b. During the course of labour and birth in your unit, which of the following are encouraged? By Province
- 3.22 Q32f. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged: expectant partner present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia? By Province
- 3.23 Q32g. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged: expectant partner present for cesarean birth with general anaesthesia? By Province
- 3.24 Q26a. What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission?
- 3.25 Q26a. What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission: partial/mini shave? By Province
- 3.26 Q26b. In practice, shaving pubic hair in your unit includes... no women; hardly any women; less than half the women; more than half the women; almost all the women. By Province
- 3.27 Q27a. What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission?
- 3.28 Q27a. What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission? Enema/suppository for all women. By Province
- 3.29 Q27b. In practice, giving an enema/suppository in your unit includes...no women; hardly any women; less than half the women; more than half the women; almost all the women. By Province
- 3.30 Q28a. What is the unit policy about routinely starting I.V.s on women in labour?
- 3.31 Q28b. In practice, I.V. therapy in your unit includes... hardly any women; less than half the women; more than half the women; almost all the women. By Province/Territory
- 3.32 Q29a. What is the policy regarding initial electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring?
- 3.33 Q29a. What is the policy regarding initial electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? Routine initial 20 to 30 FHR strip for all women. By Province
- 3.34 Q29a. What is the policy regarding initial electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? Routine initial 20 to 30 FHR strip for all women. By Hospital Size
- 3.35 Q29a. What is the policy regarding initial electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? Routine initial 20 to 30 FHR strip for all women. By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.36 Q29b. In practice, initial electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes...hardly any women; less than half the women; more than half the women; almost all the women. By Province/Territory

- 3.37 Q29c. What is the policy regarding continuous electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring?
- 3.38 Q30a. Approximately what proportion of women use ambulation for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.39 Q30b. Approximately what proportion of women use bath/shower for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.40 Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use nitrous oxide? By Province
- 3.41 Q30c. Approximately what proportion of women use nitrous oxide for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.42 Q30d. Approximately what proportion of women use narcotics for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.43 Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)? By Province
- 3.44 Q30e. Approximately what proportion of women use TENS for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.45 Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use epidural? By Hospital Size
- 3.46 Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use epidural? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.47 Q30f. Approximately what proportion of women use epidural for pain control in your unit? By Province
- 3.48 Q33. Is the position a woman may adopt for birth...her own choice? By Province
- 3.49 Q34. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the lithotomy position with stirrups? By Province
- 3.50 Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the supine position? By Province
- 3.51 Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the semi-recumbent position? By Province
- 3.52 Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of primiparous women who have an episiotomy in your unit? By Province
- 3.53 Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of multiparous women who have an episiotomy in your unit? By Province
- 3.54 Q45. Is the partner given the opportunity to cut the cord? By Province
- 3.55 Q46a. Is there a policy that facilitates the family being together for an unlimited time immediately following birth? By Hospital Size
- 3.56 Q47c. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, how long is it?
- 3.57 Q47d. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period? By Province

- 3.58 Q47d. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.59 Q48a. Is there a routine practice to separate the mother and her healthy baby during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit? By Province
- 3.60 Q49a. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital for vaginal birth? By Province
- 3.61 Q49a. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital for vaginal birth? By Hospital Size
- 3.62 Q49b. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital for cesarean birth? By Province
- 3.63 Q51. Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge? By Province
- 3.64 Q51. Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge? By Hospital Size
- 3.65 Q52. After early discharge, what supports are available in the community?
- 3.66 Q56. In actual practice, what is the usual time that babies room-in per day? By Province/Territory
- 3.67 Q57. Are there restrictions on visiting hours for...
- 3.68 Q57b. Are there restrictions on visiting hours for siblings? By Province
- 3.69 Q59. Do you practise combined mother-infant care (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple) in your unit? By Province
- 3.70 Q59. Do you practise combined mother-infant care (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple) in your unit? By Hospital Size
- 3.71 Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing babies who may be going home to violent situations? By Province
- 3.72 Q63 and Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing women/babies who may be going home to violent situations? By Hospital Size
- 3.73 Q63 and Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing women/babies who may be going home to violent situations? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.74 Q65. Can you approximate the percentage of mothers who are breastfeeding at the time of discharge? By Province
- 3.75 Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time? By Province

- 3.76 Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time? By Hospital Size
- 3.77 Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.78 Q70. Are breastfed babies weighed before and after feedings? By Province
- 3.79 Q71. Do you have a certified lactation consultant? By Province
- 3.80 Q71. Do you have a certified lactation consultant? By Hospital Size
- 3.81 Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding? By Province
- 3.82 Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding? By Hospital Size
- 3.83 Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.84 Q72a. Is this policy based on the WHO/UNICEF “10 Steps” and the International Code? By Province
- 3.85 Q75a. For mothers who formula feed, is feeding on demand? By Province
- 3.86 Q75a. For mothers who formula feed, is feeding on demand? By Hospital Size
- 3.87 Q76. When does your unit give breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula? By Province
- 3.88 Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company? By Province
- 3.89 Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company? By Hospital Size
- 3.90 Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.91 Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? By Province
- 3.92 Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? By Hospital Size
- 3.93 Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.94 Q83. Who is able to touch or handle a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit? Canada
- 3.95 Q87a. Do you have lighting facilities which permit dimming at night in the special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? By Hospital Affiliation



- 3.96 Q84. Do you have a support group for parents with babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery?  
By Province
- 3.97 Q88d. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, are parents encouraged to meet with the local perinatal bereavement group? By Province
- 3.98 Q89. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g., photograph, lock of hair, clothing) By Hospital Size
- 3.99 Q89. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g., photograph, lock of hair, clothing) By Hospital Affiliation
- 3.100 Q90. Do you have a quiet room for families? By Hospital Affiliation

# LIST OF TABLES

---

Table 3.1 Q12. Use of the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care

Table 3.2 Q37. Are the following required in your unit by staff during vaginal birth? By Hospital Size

# **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report, produced by the Canadian Institute of Child Health, provides a comprehensive picture of routine maternity care policies and practices in Canadian hospitals. It was undertaken in 1993. Five hundred and seventy six hospitals in Canada were contacted by mail, and 523 completed the 90-item questionnaire (response rate 91.4%). Response rates of this magnitude suggest that the information obtained from this survey has a high degree of accuracy and portrays a thorough representation of maternity services in Canadian hospitals.

The questions addressed in the survey were based on current recommendations and recommended guidelines for maternal and newborn care. These recommendations and guidelines come from professional bodies, governments and other concerned groups. The findings in this report are described in the context of what is currently reported in the literature, in terms of evidence-based practice.

This report contains three sections: a written description of the findings with graphic representations of the data; tables which provide detailed numerical data, percentages and proportions; and the questionnaire that was sent to the hospitals providing maternity services in Canada. It provides national results for Canada, breakdowns by province/territory, hospital size and university affiliation. The written report summarizes key findings contained within the tables which follow it.

The findings indicate wide use of the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines*. They also reveal surprising inter and intra provincial/territorial variations and variations based on hospital size. They demonstrate the need for action on currently available guidelines and recommendations. They also indicate the need for a revision of guidelines and standards in a number of areas.

This document does not make recommendation for changes in practices. We do not believe this to be within our mandate. Rather, it is up to professional groups, governments, consumers and other concerned organizations and people to examine the findings of this survey, review their own policies, standards, guidelines and services, and to use the information for recommendations for change.

The following description of the highlights of each section of the report provides the reader with a summary review of routine maternity care and practices in Canada.

## **Statistics**

A total of 371,900 livebirths and 2119 stillbirths, for a total of 374,019 births, was reported for 1991 or the fiscal year 1991-92. The number of births corresponds closely with the data reported by Statistics Canada. This report provides details of cesarean births, vaginal births after cesarean (VBACs), and births of babies weighing less than 2500 grams.

## Committees and Guidelines

- Almost half, 45%, of the responding hospitals had an Ethics Committee. Large hospitals were more likely to have an Ethics Committee than small hospitals.
- Sixty-eight percent of the responding hospitals had a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee to review policies and procedures. Small hospitals were less likely to have a Maternal/Newborn Committee than large hospitals. There were wide variations among provinces – from a low of 40% in Alberta to a high of 92% in Nova Scotia.
- Seventy-six percent of the responding hospitals used the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* produced by Health and Welfare Canada.

## Family Education

- Almost one quarter, 24%, of the responding hospitals offered their own childbirth education classes. Large hospitals were more likely to provide these classes than small hospitals. There were differences among provinces as to whether or not hospitals offered childbirth education classes. Thirty-four percent of the hospitals in Manitoba did so compared to 11% in Saskatchewan.
- Four hundred and one hospitals were able to estimate what proportion of women who give birth in their hospital attended any childbirth education classes. The overall Canadian mean was 60%.
- The majority of hospitals, 75%, provided women with written information about postpartum care.
- A smaller proportion, 51%, gave written information about labour and birth care specific to their hospital's unit.

## Physical Facilities

- Seventy percent of the responding hospitals had combined birthing rooms available. These are rooms where women could labour and birth in the same location, without being transferred to a traditional delivery room.
- Thirty-nine percent of the responding hospitals had **labour-birth** rooms available. Thirty-four percent had **labour-birth-recovery** rooms available. Seven percent had **labour-birth-recovery-postpartum** rooms available.
- Even in hospitals where combined rooms were available, more than half of births occurred in traditional delivery rooms. The national mean proportion of births occurring in traditional delivery rooms was 64%.
- Almost half, 44%, of the responding hospitals had either built or renovated their obstetrical unit since 1985.

- Cesarean births took place in the obstetric suite in 12% of responding hospitals, most of which were large hospitals with more than 1000 births per year.

## **Labour and Birth**

### ***Support During Labour and Birth***

- Almost all, 99%, of the responding hospitals encouraged the woman's partner to be involved during labour and vaginal birth with no restrictions.
- The majority (84%) of the responding hospitals encouraged a labour support person and the woman's partner to be with her during vaginal birth.
- Participation of siblings and grandparents during birth was less prevalent. Sixty-four percent of responding hospitals did not encourage siblings to participate during labour. This absence of encouragement was more likely to characterize small hospitals and there were considerable intra provincial variations. Only 36% of responding hospitals encouraged grandparents to participate during labour.
- The majority, 78%, of responding hospitals restricted the number of support persons who could be in the room during labour and birth. Most of these restricted the number of support persons to two.
- Hospitals were less likely to encourage partners to participate during cesarean birth. Seventy-six percent encouraged partners to be present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia and 16% encouraged them to be present when a general anaesthesia was used.

### ***Use of Routine Procedures and Technologies***

- Sixteen percent of responding hospitals had a policy stipulating that all women should have a partial/mini shave. Small hospitals were more likely to have this policy than large hospitals. The policy of no perineal shave on admission was reported by 63% of the responding hospitals.
- Eleven percent of the responding hospitals had a policy stipulating that all women should receive an enema/suppository. This was more likely in small hospitals. There was wide variation among provinces – from a high of 25% in Manitoba to a low of 0 in Newfoundland.
- Fourteen percent of the responding hospitals had a policy to start routine intravenous infusions on all women in labour. There were large variations among provinces – from a high of 46% in Quebec to a low of 2% in British Columbia.

- Almost two thirds, 65%, of all responding hospitals routinely used **initial** electronic fetal monitoring (for 20 to 30 minutes) on all women on admission in labour. There were substantial provincial variations regarding this policy. One hundred percent of New Brunswick hospitals had such a policy compared to 49% of British Columbia hospitals. Large hospitals were more likely to do this than small hospitals.
- Three percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a unit policy that recommended routine **continuous** electronic fetal monitoring and 25% reported that they had a policy that recommended that they do **not** use routine continuous electronic fetal monitoring.

### ***Pain Control***

- Ninety-four percent of hospitals had ambulation available for pain control. However, the proportion of women who used ambulation for pain control was lower in teaching hospitals, 52% (mean), than in non-teaching hospitals, 68%.
- Almost three quarters, 72%, of the responding hospitals indicated that they had a bath/shower available for women to control pain. They reported that less than half of the women used this form of pain control. There were wide variations among provinces – from a mean low of 22% of women in Nova Scotia to a high of 54% in Quebec and New Brunswick.
- Sixty-eight percent of hospitals used nitrous oxide for pain control. This varied greatly among provinces – 11% in Quebec and 92% in Nova Scotia.
- Narcotics were widely used in the responding hospitals. Ninety-four percent of the responding hospitals used narcotics and they estimated that 40% (mean) of the women in their hospitals actually use these drugs. There were wide variations among hospitals in the actual use of narcotics – the highest use was in Nova Scotia and the lowest was in Saskatchewan.
- Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) was less available – only 30% of the responding hospitals had TENS. It was more likely to be available in larger hospitals and in teaching hospitals.
- More than half, 55%, of the responding hospitals had epidural anaesthesia available for pain control. Sixty-one percent of these had it available 24 hours a day. Of the hospitals that had epidural available, the mean proportion of women who actually used it was 25%. This varied widely among provinces, from a low of 12% in Newfoundland to a high of 36% in New Brunswick.

### ***Vaginal Examinations***

- Thirty-four percent of responding hospitals had a policy specifying the frequency of vaginal examinations. Approximately one-third, 35%, stated this policy to be “as needed to determine progress”.

### ***Length of Time of Second Stage of Labour***

- Twenty percent of responding hospitals had a policy stating the length of time allowed for second stage labour – the mean time was 2.6 hours for primiparous women and 2.0 hours for multiparous women.

### ***Position for Birth***

- Almost two thirds, 63%, of responding hospitals indicated that the position a woman adopts for birth is her own choice.
- The responding hospitals estimated that 37% (mean) of women in Canada give birth in the lithotomy position. There were large provincial variations – the largest proportion of women giving birth in the lithotomy position was in Quebec (mean = 61%) and the lowest in British Columbia (mean = 17%).
- The responding hospitals estimated that 62% of women (mean) gave birth in a semi-recumbent position.

### ***Clothing Worn by Staff***

- Just over half, 53%, of responding hospitals required staff to wear gowns during vaginal births. This was more likely in small hospitals than in large.
- Eighty-nine percent of responding hospitals required that staff wear gloves during vaginal births.
- Thirty-three percent of responding hospitals required that staff wear face masks. This was more likely in small hospitals than in large.
- Almost one quarter, 21%, of responding hospitals required that staff wear eye protection. This was more likely in large hospitals than in small.

### ***Episiotomy***

- The responding hospitals estimated that 63% (mean) of primiparous women and 42% (mean) of multiparous women received an episiotomy. There were considerable differences among provinces. The lowest rates for primiparous women were in British Columbia.



## Immediately Following Birth

- Sixty percent of the responding hospitals had a policy that facilitated the family being together immediately following birth. Almost three quarters of these hospitals placed no limit on time that families could spend together.
- Eighty-seven percent of the responding hospitals had a routine observation period for the healthy newborn following birth. In the majority of cases the length of time was one to four hours. Sixty-nine percent of these hospitals separated mothers and babies during this observation. Large hospitals were more likely than small ones to separate mothers and babies.
- More than half of all responding hospitals, 53%, had a routine practice that separates mothers and healthy babies during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit.

## Postpartum

- The average length of stay following vaginal birth was 3.2 days. It was 5.0 following cesarean birth. Large hospitals had shorter length of stays than small hospitals. The average length of stay varied among provinces.
- Ninety-five percent of the responding hospitals reported that mothers could choose early discharge following birth. One-quarter, 24%, had formal protocols for early discharge. Large and teaching hospitals were more likely than small and non-teaching hospitals to have such protocols. There were wide variation among provinces. In Ontario, 52% of the responding hospitals had protocols. In Newfoundland, none of the responding hospitals had protocols.
- Sixty-five percent of the responding hospitals had policies which supported rooming-in for 19 to 24 hours. In practice, however, babies roomed-in for much shorter periods of time. The median number of hours rooming-in was 16. There were wide provincial variations – from a low median of 6.5 hours in Quebec to 19 hours in Alberta.
- Seventeen percent of responding hospitals had restrictions on when partners could visit the mother and baby. Forty-five percent had such restrictions for siblings and 53% had them for grandparents. There were wide provincial variations to these restrictions. Large hospitals were more likely to have them than small hospitals.
- Seventy-five percent of the responding hospitals practised mother-baby or combined care. There were provincial variations – from a low of 41% in Quebec to a high of 88% in Alberta.
- Twenty percent of responding hospitals had a policy/protocol for assessing **women** who were going home to potentially violent situations. Twenty-four percent had such a policy/protocol for assessing **babies** who were going home to violent situations.

## **Infant Feeding**

- Four hundred and sixty-one hospitals were able to estimate the percentage of women who were breastfeeding at the time of discharge from hospital. The mean rate for Canada was 74%. There were wide variations among provinces – the breastfeeding rates were higher in the West and dropped off from Quebec east.
- Almost half of the responding hospitals reported that they usually gave breastfed babies other drinks such as water, glucose or formula. There were wide variations among provinces in this practice, from a high of 79% in Manitoba to a low of 30% in Quebec.
- Fourteen percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a lactation consultant on staff. Large hospitals were more likely to have one than small hospitals.
- Fifty-eight percent of hospitals had a written policy on breastfeeding – this was more likely in large hospitals. Twenty-eight percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a policy that was based on the WHO/UNICEF “Ten Steps” and the WHO International Code of Marketing Breast Milk Substitutes.
- Twenty-four percent of responding hospitals routinely gave breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula. There were large provincial variations, from a high in Quebec of 57% to a low in Ontario of 8%. Sixty-one percent of the responding hospitals routinely gave these samples to mothers who were formula feeding.
- Eighty-two percent of responding hospitals had an exclusive contract with a formula company.

## **Support in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit/ Special Care Nursery**

- One hundred and fifty-one hospitals reported that they had a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) or special care nursery. Seventy-two percent were in large hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year. Almost every obstetric teaching hospital had an NICU.
- All units but one reported that partners could visit the newborn in the NICU/special care nursery. Ninety-one percent indicated that grandparents could visit and 85% reported that siblings could visit. Eighty-two percent of the responding hospitals restricted the number of visitors at any one time – usually to two. The majority, however, 86%, allowed the family to visit as a unit.
- The majority of responding hospitals reported that mothers, fathers, siblings and grandparents were able to touch or handle the newborn in the NICU/special care nursery.
- One quarter of responding hospitals reported that they had support groups for parents with babies in the NICU/special care unit. Teaching hospitals were more likely to have these groups than non-teaching hospitals.

## **Loss and Grief**

- Almost all, 98%, of the responding hospitals reported that in the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, parents were encouraged to hold the baby. Sixty-three percent provided a remembrance pack (i.e. photograph, lock of hair, clothing) to families who had lost their baby.
- Forty-six percent of the responding hospitals encouraged parents to meet with the local bereavement group. This was more likely in large and teaching hospitals.

# **INTRODUCTION**

Five hundred and seventy two hospitals in Canada provided routine maternity services to women and their families in 1993 (Canadian Hospital Association, 1993). This report describes the results of a survey undertaken by the Canadian Institute of Child Health (CICH) to evaluate this care.

Hospitals should strive to provide the highest quality services that are responsive to the individual needs of women, babies and their families by addressing three principal areas as outlined in the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a: xv). They are:

- ensuring the health and safety of mother and child throughout the process of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;
- helping family members adapt to the changes imposed by pregnancy and childbirth; and
- promoting family-centred maternity care.

## **A. Ensuring the Health and Safety of the Mother and Child**

Labour, birth and the postpartum are significant life events for women and their families. The majority of women in Canada give birth in hospitals. Canadian hospital maternity units should emphasize safe physical care, while recognizing the psychological needs of the woman, the family and the baby. The quality of care provided is therefore partly measured by mortality and morbidity statistics for hospitals, regions, provinces/territories and the country as a whole; it is also measured by policies, practices, technology, facilities and the environment, all of which play an important role in ensuring physical and psychological health.

Policies should be in keeping with Canadian guidelines. Technology should be current, and redundant and ineffective practices abolished. Facilities need not be newly built or modern, but they should enable women to labour and give birth in the same area and they should facilitate rooming-in and combined care. Finally, environments should support family participation and policies should be implemented to avoid unnecessary separation of mothers and babies.

## **B. Helping Family Members Adapt to the Changes of Pregnancy and Childbirth**

The events and crises that occur during pregnancy, labour, birth and the postpartum period are largely predictable. Maternity units, therefore, should plan supportive approaches and interventions that have been shown to be effective. Supportive approaches may include policies to address the complex issues of violence, bereavement assistance, unanticipated and anticipated neonatal complications and parenting support.

## **C. Family-Centred Maternity Care**

Family-centred care has been defined as:

*The delivery of safe, quality care of both the physical and psychosocial needs of the mother, the father, the child and the family. The frame of reference is health rather than illness in an environment in which child-birth is appreciated as the basis of family development, and the family, as the cornerstone of society (Canadian Institute of Child Health, 1980a: 1).*

### **1. Healthy Life Event**

Family-centred maternity care is a philosophy of health care that enables a woman and her family to experience birth as a normal, healthy life event. Family-centred maternity care developed as a consumer reaction to the depersonalization of birth that had been the standard of care for childbirth during the first part of this century. Reactions to the depersonalization of the birth experience resulted in a consumer movement away from the perception of birth as a medical event to one where it is perceived as a normal developmental event.

### **2. Autonomy**

Family-centred maternity care inherently recognizes the individual needs of women and families, and ensures that women have autonomy in decision making and that they choose professionals to assist and **not** direct them. Therefore, the relationships among women, their families and professionals are based on mutual respect and trust, and women and their families have full knowledge about their care and the circumstances surrounding their labour and birth.

### **3. Definition of Family**

The term “family-centred” does not limit the family members to the nuclear family; rather, the family members are determined by the woman giving birth. These members are those people she would like to be present during labour and/or birth and the consent for participation of these members should be given by her alone.

### **4. Choice**

Central to the philosophy of family-centred maternity care is the concept of choice. Facilitating a woman’s ability to choose freely and knowledgeably among options is characterized by a number of elements: offering a variety of effective options where applicable; providing flexible policies that accommodate choice; sharing full information; and entering into open dialogue that is respectful of all approaches, concerns and opinions.

The objectives of family-centred maternity care in the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a: 4) were to:

1. increase the potential of the survival of a child who will develop to his or her full potential;
2. improve childbirth for mothers and couples in terms of safety and the human quality of the experience and the development of family relationships;
3. reduce inequalities in the delivery of health care by providing regionally organized and coordinated family-centred maternity care that is responsive to the individual differences of age, race, socioeconomic status, culture, religion, education and geographic areas of residence;
4. provide parents with educational programs based on their needs;
5. provide regionalized special care units for high-risk mothers and infants requiring special and costly diagnostic and therapeutic techniques and facilities as well as the knowledge and skills of specially prepared personnel from several disciplines;
6. standardize operational definitions for vital statistics indices and expand reporting systems to incorporate the total experience of normal pregnancy, high-risk labour and high-risk newborns, in order to make such information more relevant for research and program development;
7. establish and/or expand communication among the health team within a given region or community regarding the health status of the mother and infant to ensure coordination and continuity of maternity care – the team may include community-based workers in the field of health, social welfare, education and behavioural and spiritual counselling); and
8. provide and upgrade continuing education for health professionals through regional child/maternal education programs which emphasize technical changes and recent advances, but which also deal with the impact of these changes on the birth experience of parents.

To address these objectives, a number of initiatives were proposed or endorsed in the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a). Some of these included:

- establishment of committees, with consumer participation, which ensure quality and determine policies;
- provision of information during pregnancy, as well as with regards to services and policies during labour and birth;
- family participation during labour, birth and the postpartum period;
- avoidance of routine application of technology such as shave preps, enemas, electronic fetal monitoring, intravenous therapy and administration of medications;

- availability of choice for positions for labour and birth;
- non-separation of mother and baby immediately following birth and postpartum; and
- support for breastfeeding.

Two previous surveys had been undertaken by the CICH in 1980 and 1985 to determine policies and procedures in Canadian hospitals and the rate of implementation of family-centred maternity care initiatives. In 1993, a more extensive survey, incorporating most of the questions from the previous two surveys and a variety of new questions, was sent to all 572 Canadian hospitals that provide maternity services.

## **D. Background to the Survey**

In 1980, CICH conducted the first national survey of obstetrical services in Canadian hospitals to determine the extent to which they reflected a family-centred approach (Post, 1981). In that survey, the CICH reported that there were many rigid policies that did not respond to the unique physical and emotional needs of women and their families. They found that mothers and babies were still often separated and that unnecessary medical technology and procedures were frequently applied. There was no clear pattern to these policies with regard to size of hospital, location of hospital (i.e., which province/territory), or whether it was teaching or non-teaching. Some hospitals had flexible family-centred policies, while others had rigid ones. In addition, there were hospitals where some policies were flexible and some were rigid.

In 1985, the CICH repeated the survey (Post and Hanvey, 1986) to determine if progress was being made toward family-centred care and, if so, in what areas of care. They concluded that some progress had been made in two particular areas: family participation during birth, and rooming-in with combined mother-infant nursing. However, they reported that in many cases policies were still rigid and inflexible, and that technology was being applied routinely at an alarming rate.

Since the 1985 CICH survey, there has been a great deal of discussion about family-centred maternity care in the professional literature, the popular press, as well as in professional and consumer conferences and workshops. In the United Kingdom, two significant works have influenced research and practice in perinatal care. First, *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth* (Chalmers, Enkin and Keirse, 1989) reviewed all of the available evidence regarding perinatal care, and examined current practices in light of these findings. The authors reported that many practices are not based on research evidence. Second, more recently, the *Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Database* (Update Software, 1993-) updates *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth* every six months by including analyses of new trials in an easy-to-use computerized format.



In Canada, the federal government updated the *Recommended Standards for Maternity and Newborn Care* in 1987 (Health and Welfare Canada, 1975), and produced *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a). These guidelines were produced by a working group comprising national professional and consumer groups, as well as the federal and provincial governments.

Over the last seven years, a number of maternity issues have been the subject of considerable controversy in Canada. Some examples of these include routine induction at 42 weeks' gestation, the high rate of cesarean birth, the availability of a trial of labour and vaginal birth after cesarean, the use of routine episiotomies, and the use of initial and continuous electronic fetal monitoring.

This 1993 survey questioned hospitals about 11 topic areas. These were:

- birth statistics;
- policy development and committees (including use of the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines*);
- family education;
- physical facilities;
- labour and birth;
- vaginal birth;
- immediately following birth;
- postpartum;
- infant feeding;
- support for families with premature babies; and
- loss and grief.

# **M E T H O D O L O G Y**

## **A. Goals**

This survey provides updated and expanded baseline data about routine maternity services in Canadian hospitals. It can be used for planning purposes, for evaluating initiatives and programs, for monitoring changes in the routine care in Canadian maternity units over time, and for rationalizing and improving maternity care.

## **B. Questionnaire Development and Content**

The principles of survey design of Dillman (1978) and DelGreco (1987) were used to develop and distribute the questionnaire. The questionnaire was translated into French and pilot-tested on 15 hospitals. Small revisions were made after pilot testing. The questionnaire contained 90 main questions which were organized into the 11 sections mentioned earlier. A copy of the questionnaire is provided in Appendix 1.

## **C. Target Population and the Unit of Analysis**

A mail-out survey was conducted in the spring/summer of 1993. The survey questionnaire was sent to all 572 hospitals that provide maternity care, as reported in the Canadian Hospital Association's Directory (Canadian Hospital Association, 1992). The survey was addressed to the nursing director at each hospital who was asked to forward it to the most appropriate individual at his or her hospital/unit to complete. Two call-backs were sent to non-respondents. The unit of analysis throughout this report is the same as the unit surveyed; namely, individual hospital or maternity unit.

## **D. Format**

All sections of this report follow the same format, using consistent classification of hospital size, hospital affiliation and province/territory. This report was designed to facilitate cross-unit comparisons by providing breakdowns for province/territory and hospital size for all 90 questions, as well as the national results for Canada, and national results broken down by "hospital size" (Q3) and "hospital affiliation" (Q8).

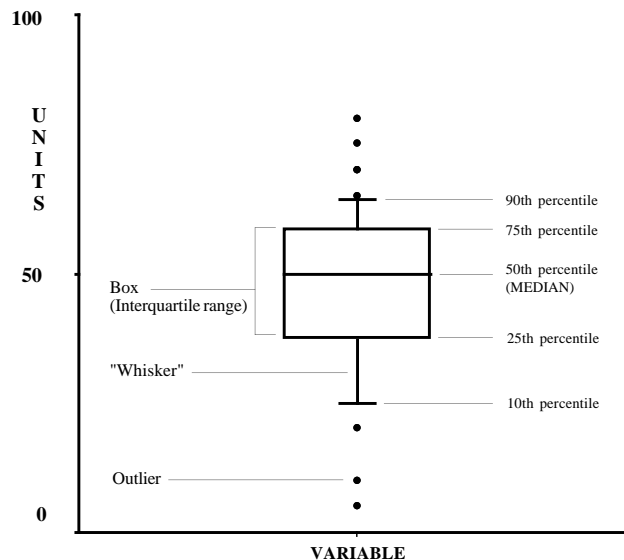
Hospital size was compiled from responses to question 3 ("Total number of livebirths in 1992") and was designed to control partially for the responses given by the hospitals of unequal size. It was defined as the number of livebirths per year, and was recoded for the analysis in the following manner:

- 0 to 100 livebirths per year (0-100);
- 101 to 300 livebirths per year (101-300);
- 301 to 1000 livebirths per year (301-1000); and
- more than 1000 livebirths per year (1001+).

## E. Statistical Analyses

The data analysis was conducted using a Macintosh computer and SPSS software. Given the descriptive nature of this study, as well as a very high response rate (i.e., population rather than a sample), statistical tests were not conducted.

Frequencies were calculated for the responses to each question. These were used to determine the effectiveness of the questionnaire format, to examine patterns of item non-response, and to decide on how missing data were to be handled. A large number of the variables in the survey were either dichotomous (“Yes” versus “No”) or nominal measures. For dichotomous questions only the percent responding “Yes” was presented in tables. In contrast, responses to the nominal variables retained, when warranted by sufficiently large numbers, the original categories. The results of variables that were measured either on interval or ordinal scales were presented, when appropriate, in terms of means (SD) and medians. (Please note that some totals may add to more than 100 due to rounding.) Boxplots were used, when appropriate, to graphically display the distribution of the responses. A sample boxplot and its proper interpretation are provided below.



### ***Boxplot***

A boxplot is a graphic method for displaying the 10th, 25th, 50th, 75th and 90th percentiles of a variable. In a boxplot, a box is drawn to represent the interquartile range, and within it the median is marked with a line. Lines from the ends of the box (“whiskers”) extend as far as the most extreme values not considered outliers. Points below the 10th percentile and above the 90th percentile from the ends of the box are labelled as outliers (o).

Responses to some questions were excluded from the tables (usually follow-up and/or open-ended questions). However, most of the responses to follow-up questions have been described in this part of the report. Questions that displayed little or no variance were generally excluded from the tables.

All surveys are susceptible to a certain percentage of non-response among the eligible units. Non-response also occurs at the level of individual questions. In general, the item response in this survey was good. There were, however, a few questions where the non-response was considerable. This might have been due to the layout of a particular page or due to problems in understanding the skip patterns. No adjustments were made for non-response to individual questions. Non-response (i.e., “missing”), “Not applicable” and “Do not know” were excluded from the analysis unless otherwise specified. Consequently, all the percentages reported in the tables are based on valid responses only.

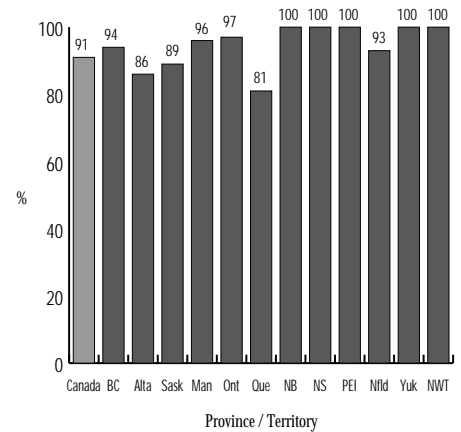
# **FINDINGS**

## A. Response Rate

A total of 523 usable questionnaires were returned with an overall response rate of 91.4%. The lowest response rate was obtained from the province of Quebec (81.2%). The response rate for several provinces and both territories attained a 100% level. The response rate, according to hospital size, was 89% or greater for each category. The response rate was equally high for "hospital affiliation". (figure 3.1)

Response rates of this magnitude suggest that the information obtained from this survey has a high degree of accuracy and represents a very comprehensive picture of maternity care services in Canadian hospitals.

**Figure 3.1**  
Response Rate by Province/Territory (n = 523)



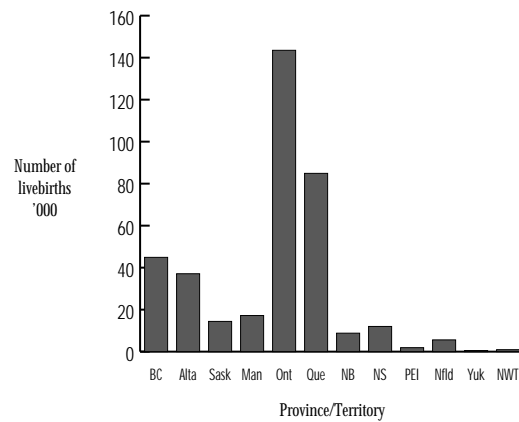
## B. Statistics

There were 7194 maternity beds (n=509) and 8248 bassinets (n=498) reported by the hospitals responding to questions 1 and 2.

In total, the survey represented 371,900 livebirths (question 3, n=523), 2119 stillbirths (question 4, n=500) for a total of 374,019 births. The following histogram shows the distribution of livebirths represented in the survey by province/territory. The reported livebirths are taken for the year 1991 from January to December. Hospitals could choose to report either 1991 statistics, or the fiscal year 1991-92 data. (figure 3.2)

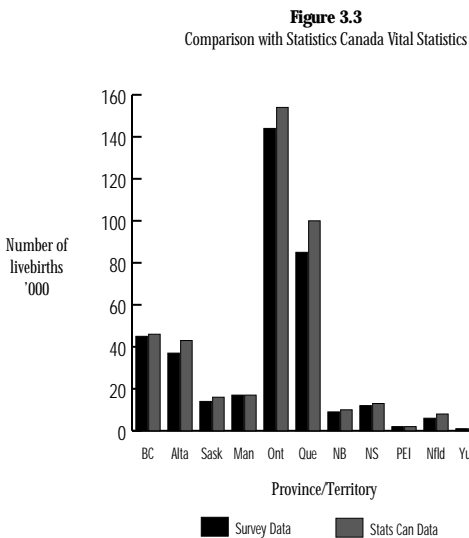
Province/Territory	Number of Livebirths
Canada .....	371,900
British Columbia .....	44,941
Alberta .....	37,138
Saskatchewan .....	14,400
Manitoba .....	17,161
Ontario .....	143,549
Quebec .....	84,897
New Brunswick .....	8,819
Nova Scotia .....	12,000
Prince Edward Island .....	1,905
Newfoundland .....	5,614
Yukon .....	532
Northwest Territories .....	944

**Figure 3.2**  
Number of Livebirths by Province/Territory (n = 523)



### 1. Comparison with Statistics Canada Data

Comparisons with Statistics Canada birth data are presented below (Statistics Canada, 1994). Minor differences are probably due to the 91.4% response rate, different year-end reporting, out-of-province births, out-of-hospital births, etc. The number of births reported in this survey corresponds closely with the data reported by Statistics Canada. (figure 3.3)



Province/Territory	Survey Data	Stats Can Data
Can	371,900	411,910
BC	44,941	46,170
Alta	37,138	43,260
Sask	14,400	16,200
Man	17,161	17,430
Ont	143,549	153,790
Que	84,897	100,210
NB	8,819	9,940
NS	12,000	12,950
PEI	1,905	2,090
Nfld	5,614	7,770
Yuk	532	550
NWT	944	1,550

There were 307,430 livebirths over 2500 grams (question 5, n=478). Of the hospitals that were able to report how many of these births were vaginal and how many were cesarean, 111,531 were vaginal (question 5a, n=342) and 23,684 were cesarean (question 5b, n=349). There were 17,791 livebirths less than 2500 grams (question 6, n=476). The total number of cesarean births in 1992 was 65,862 (question 6a, n=512). Of these total cesarean births, 20,943 were repeat cesarean births (question 7a, n=315) and 3,756 women who had a repeat cesarean section had a trial of labour first (question 7b, n=339). There were 7111 vaginal births after a previous cesarean section (question 7c, n=299).

Of the 523 hospitals that responded to question 8, 6.5% (34) were university teaching hospitals, 13.2% (69) were university affiliated hospitals and 80.3% (420) were neither university teaching hospitals nor university affiliated. Quebec had the largest percentage of the university teaching hospitals (13%) and affiliated hospitals (30.4%). Both territories and Prince Edward Island had none. Hospital size was strongly associated with university status. Larger hospitals were more likely to be university teaching or affiliated hospitals, whereas smaller hospitals were more likely to be neither. Of the 123 large hospitals (1000+) responding to question 8, there were 57 hospitals that were neither teaching nor university affiliated.



A total of 86.4% (444) hospitals that responded to question 9 (n=514) were accredited by the Canadian Association on Health Facilities Accreditation. In New Brunswick, Newfoundland and Yukon, all of the hospitals were accredited. Saskatchewan with 64.9% (37) hospitals accredited had the lowest rate in Canada. Once again, accreditation increased with hospital size (98.3% for hospitals with more than 1000 births vs. 69.7% for hospitals with fewer than 100 births per year) and university affiliation (95.6%) or teaching status (100%).

## C. Committees and Guidelines

### Highlights

- Almost half, 45%, of the responding hospitals had an Ethics Committee. Large hospitals were more likely to have an Ethics Committee than small hospitals.
- Sixty-eight percent of the responding hospitals had a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee to review policies and procedures. Small hospitals were less likely to have a Maternal/Newborn Committee than large hospitals. There were wide variations among provinces – from a low of 40% in Alberta to a high of 92% in Nova Scotia.
- Seventy-six percent of the responding hospitals used the Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines produced by Health and Welfare Canada (1987a).

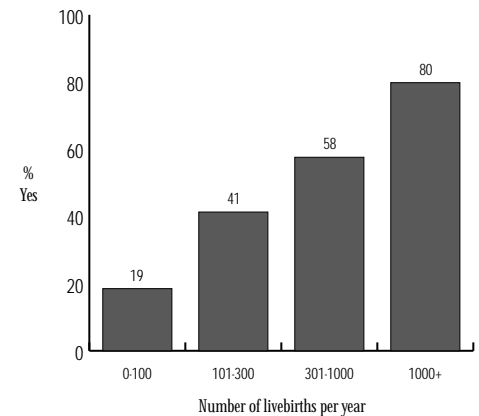
### 1. Committees

#### a. Ethics Committees

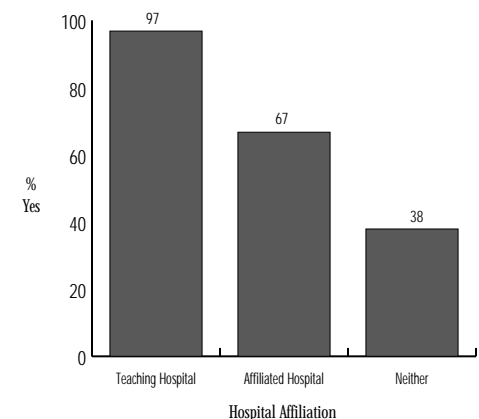
The *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a) recommend that there be guidelines and mechanisms for the systematic review of ethical issues. The establishment of an Ethics Committee is one approach to ensure that this standard is met.

The survey asked whether hospitals had an Ethics Committee. Forty-five percent (226) of the 498 hospitals that responded to question 10 reported that they had an Ethics Committee. As the size of the hospitals increased, so did the likelihood of their having this committee. Eighty percent of all hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year reported that they had an Ethics Committee. Almost all teaching hospitals, 97%, had a committee. Thirty-eight percent of all hospitals that are neither teaching nor university affiliated had such a committee. (figure 3.4, 3.5)

**Figure 3.4**  
Q10. Does your hospital have an ethics committee?  
By Hospital Size (n = 498)



**Figure 3.5**  
Q10. Does your hospital have an ethics committee?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 498)



## b. Maternal and Newborn Committees

In order to ensure communication and collaboration in hospitals around maternal and newborn issues, the Canadian Institute of Child Health recommended in 1981, in its Information Paper, *Perinatal Hospital Committees* (CICH, 1980b), that all hospitals providing maternal and newborn services establish a multidisciplinary committee to review policies and procedures. This was reiterated in the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a). The Guidelines state:

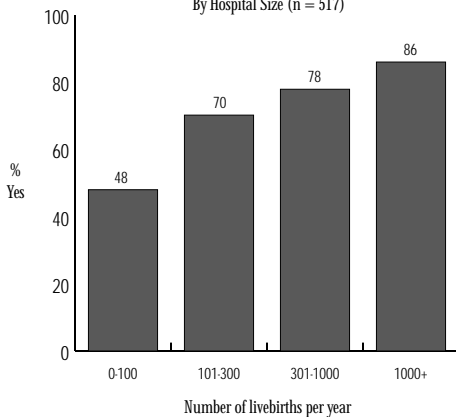
*“...Consumers, childbirth educators, nurses and doctors need to be brought together on a regular basis, in the hospital perinatal care committee...to discuss mutual concerns. Regular assessment of rules and routines will serve to both increase flexible approaches and update policy manuals in the face of new experience”* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a: 10).

The survey asked hospitals whether they had a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee. Sixty-eight percent (350) of the 517 hospitals that responded to question 11 reported that they had such a committee which reviewed obstetrical policies. Forty-eight percent (85) of small hospitals reported having this committee. For all other hospitals the proportion was over 70%. These committees were more likely to be in hospitals that were teaching or university affiliated. (figure 3.6)

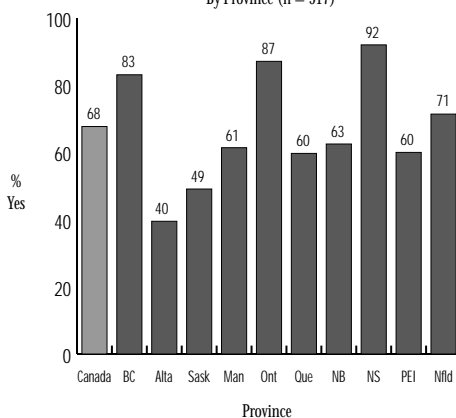
There were considerable intra provincial variations, from a low of 40% (32) in Alberta to a high of 92% (23) in Nova Scotia. (figure 3.7)

The members of this committee varied among hospitals. Sixty-five percent (229) of all hospitals included the director of nursing on their committee and 90% (314) included family physicians. Fifty-two percent (181) included staff nurses and 5% (17) included consumers.

**Figure 3.6**  
Q11. Does your hospital have a maternal/newborn (perinatal) committee that reviews obstetrical policies?  
By Hospital Size (n = 517)



**Figure 3.7**  
Q11. Does your hospital have a maternal/newborn (perinatal) committee that reviews obstetrical policies?  
By Province (n = 517)



## 2. Guidelines

As mentioned earlier, Health and Welfare Canada produced the *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* (1987a). These Guidelines were produced as a result of the deliberations of a working group, including members of professional and consumer organizations, provincial governments and expert practitioners in the health care field related to maternal and newborn care. This document attempted to translate the concepts of family-centred care into protocols and practice guidelines. The survey therefore asked whether hospitals used the Guidelines, how frequently and for what purposes.

**a. Use of Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines**

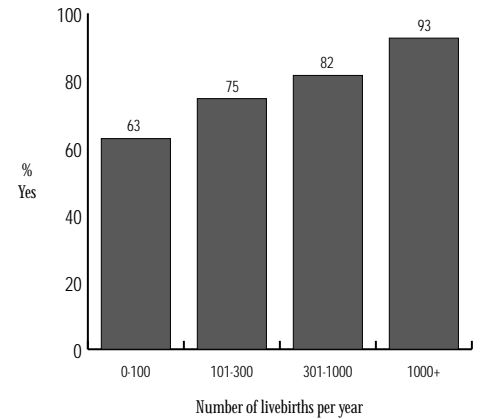
It appears, according to this survey, that these Guidelines were widely used. Seventy-six percent (382) of the 501 hospitals that responded to question 12 indicated that they used the Guidelines. Forty percent (122) used them yearly, 33% (101) used them monthly, 8% (24) used them weekly and 20% (60) used them daily. Large hospitals were more likely to use the Guidelines more frequently; 93% (112) of hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths reported using them. (figure 3.8) Ninety-one percent (29) of teaching hospitals, 80% (55) of university affiliated hospitals and 75% (298) of hospitals that are neither teaching nor affiliated used the Guidelines.

There were differences among provinces/territories as to whether or not the Guidelines were used. Ninety-four percent (130) of Ontario hospitals and 92% (12) of Newfoundland hospitals used them, while 57% (42) of Alberta hospitals reported using them. (figure 3.9)

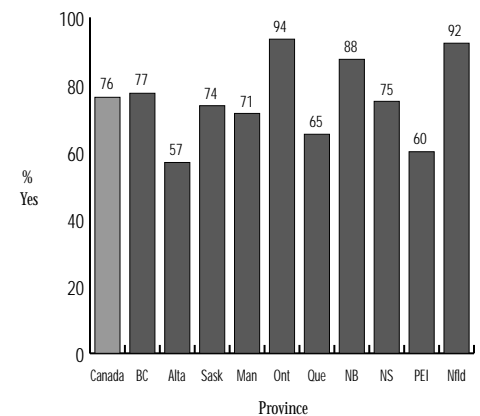
**b. What the Guidelines are Used For**

The Guidelines were used most commonly for setting standards (92%) and developing policy (87%), and less commonly for service operation (67%) and service planning (62%). Those that used the Guidelines found them useful as demonstrated in the table below.

**Figure 3.8**  
Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?  
By Hospital Size (n = 501)



**Figure 3.9**  
Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?  
By Province (n = 501)



**Table 3.1**  
Q12. Use of the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care

Use the National Guidelines for...		Find the Guidelines very or generally useful for this purpose
Education and training	81% (287)	97% (277)
Setting standards	92% (330)	95% (312)
Operational planning	71% (246)	96% (237)
Policy development	87% (308)	94% (290)
Policy evaluation	68% (237)	95% (225)
Program development	69% (240)	95% (227)
Service operation	67% (226)	97% (220)
Service planning	62% (209)	96% (201)

**D. Family Education**

Highlights

- Almost one quarter, 24%, of the responding hospitals offered their own childbirth education classes. Large hospitals were more likely to provide these classes than small hospitals. There were differences among provinces as to whether or not hospitals offered childbirth education classes. Thirty-four percent of the hospitals in Manitoba did so compared to 11% in Saskatchewan.

- Four hundred and one hospitals were able to estimate what proportion of women who give birth in their hospital attended any childbirth education classes. The overall Canadian mean was 60%.
- The majority of hospitals, 75%, provided women with written information about postpartum care.
- A smaller proportion, 51%, gave written information about labour and birth care specific to their hospital's unit.

### 1. Childbirth Education

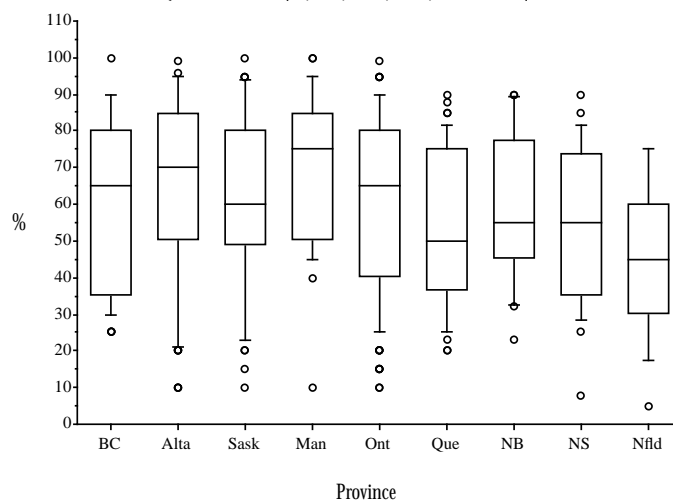
Childbirth education assists parents to better understand the birth process and individual hospital approaches. It has also been demonstrated to result in the use of less medication during labour (Simkin and Enkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 332).

Childbirth education classes may be offered in a variety of settings. In some communities, the local public health department offers classes to women and their support persons who want to attend, at no cost. In others, private groups or individuals also provide classes and in some cases hospitals provide their own classes.

#### a. Attendance of Women in Childbirth Education Classes

Hospitals were asked to approximate what proportion of the women who give birth in their hospital attends any childbirth education classes. A total of 401 hospitals were able to provide that estimate. The mean proportion for Canada overall was 60% (SD 23.7). There were some variations among provinces as are shown in the boxplots below.

**Figure 3.10**  
 Q13. Can you approximate what percentage of the women who give birth in your hospital attend any childbirth education classes?  
 By Province (n = 401)



## b. Hospitals Providing Classes

Question 14 asked if hospitals offered their own childbirth education classes. Twenty-four percent (121) of the 515 hospitals that responded to this question reported that they provided their own childbirth education classes. Large hospitals were more than twice as likely than smaller hospitals to provide these classes. In addition, teaching hospitals were more than twice as likely to provide these classes than university affiliated hospitals or hospitals that were neither university affiliated nor teaching. (figure 3.11)

There were differences among provinces as to whether or not hospitals offered childbirth education classes. The highest proportion was in Manitoba where 34% (15) of the hospitals responding offered their own classes. The lowest proportions were in Prince Edward Island, where none of the hospitals offered its own classes, and in Saskatchewan where 11% (6) did so.

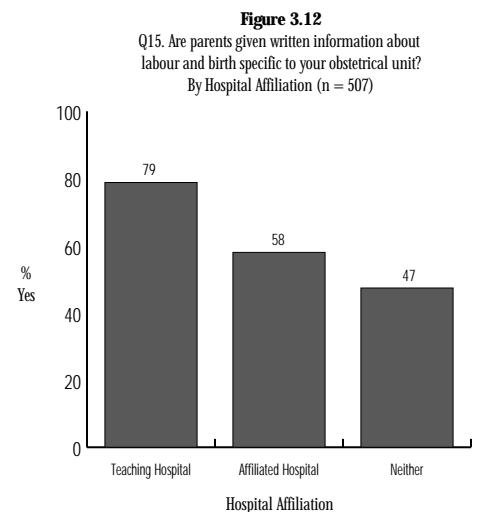
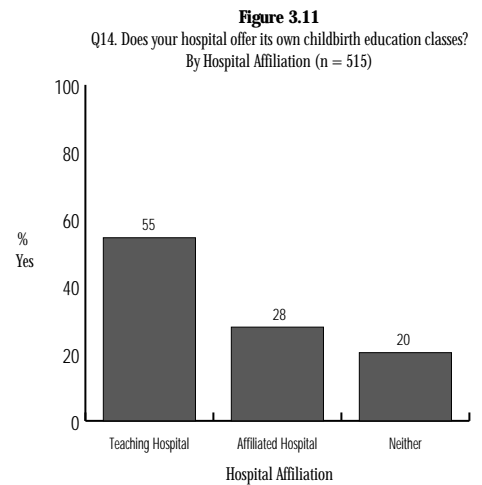
## 2. Provision of Written Material

### a. Labour and Birth

In order to help parents prepare for labour and birth and to alleviate anxieties, it is useful for parents to have an understanding of the policies and practices that are commonly used in the hospital where their baby will be born. Vague or inadequate information may lead to misunderstandings and false expectations, and can heighten rather than reduce anxiety. One way to address this issue is to give parents comprehensive written information about the hospital's policies and practices. The International Childbirth Education Association recommends that as a part of a comprehensive program for childbearing families, hospitals should provide:

*“...provision of written information (clearly worded and translated into language appropriate to the community) for the general public about hospitals’ birth policies and alternatives, specifying which are at physician discretion and describing informed consent procedures and patient’s rights” (ICEA, 1985, 3).*

The survey asked if hospitals give parents written information about labour and birth care specific to their hospital's unit. Fifty-one percent (258) of the 507 hospitals responding to question 15 indicated that they do. This practice is considerably more common in large hospitals than in smaller hospitals. Sixty-nine percent (82) of hospitals with over 1000 livebirths per year provided this information. In addition, teaching hospitals were more likely than both affiliated and non-teaching hospitals to provide written information. This is demonstrated in figure 3.12.



## b. Postpartum Care

The *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines* state that:

*“The nurse’s primary role in the postnatal period is that of educator/facilitator. Emphasis in this teaching should be on increasing the woman’s self-esteem as a mother...Appropriate methods of instruction should be selected...[and] some centres have developed community resource booklets in order to describe available services...”* (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a, 60).

Three hundred and eighty-three hospitals, or 75% of the 513 hospitals that responded to question 16, indicated that they give parents written information about postpartum care specific to the unit. The larger and teaching hospitals were more likely to provide written postpartum material. Although the differences were less pronounced for postpartum material than for labour and birth, a similar trend was noted.

## 3. Education for Siblings

The survey asked whether the hospitals had an instructional program for siblings to attend birth. Eight percent (43) of the 518 hospitals that responded to question 17 reported having such a program. These were considerably more likely to be found in large hospitals (1000+ livebirths) and in teaching hospitals.

## E. Physical Facilities

### Highlights

- Seventy percent of the responding hospitals had combined birthing rooms available. These are rooms where women can labour and birth in the same location, without being transferred to a traditional delivery room.
- Thirty-nine percent of the responding hospitals had **labour-birth** rooms available. Thirty-four percent had **labour-birth-recovery** rooms available. Seven percent had **labour-birth-recovery-postpartum** rooms available.
- Even in hospitals where combined rooms were available, more than half of births occurred in traditional delivery rooms. The national mean proportion of births occurring in traditional delivery rooms was 64%.
- Almost half, 44%, of the responding hospitals had either built or renovated their obstetrical unit since 1985.
- Cesarean births took place in the obstetric suite in 12% of responding hospitals, most of which were large hospitals with more than 1000 births per year.

## 1. Introduction

The traditional approach of having women labour in one room and move to another for birth has long been recognized as disruptive to the woman and costly to the hospitals. The concept of combined rooms, where mothers can labour, give birth and spend their postpartum time is acknowledged as preferable. To address this, new maternal and newborn units are being designed with labour-birth-recovery-postpartum suites, and operating theatres for cesarean births and obstetrical emergencies may also be incorporated.

## 2. Birthing Facilities

Theoretically, a hospital in Canada might offer one or more of four options within its birth facilities. These would include traditional delivery rooms, combined labour-birth rooms, combined labour-birth-recovery rooms and combined labour-birth-recovery-postpartum rooms. In addition, the percentage of women giving births in these different settings within the hospital may reflect the unit's support of combined care models.

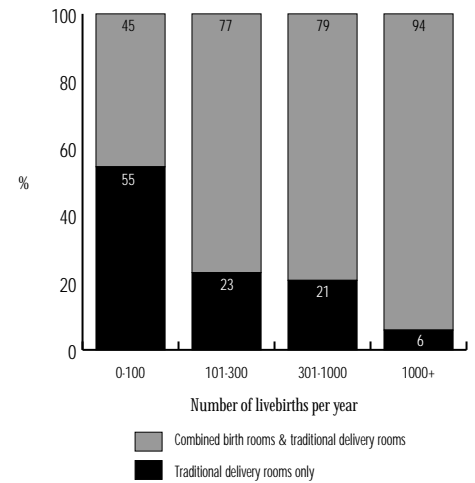
In Canada, 150 hospitals, or 30% of the 509 hospitals responding to question 18 (after creating mutually exclusive categories), reported that they had traditional delivery rooms **only** available at their hospital. Of these 150 hospitals, 96 were small hospitals with 100 or fewer livebirths per year. The remaining 359 hospitals, or 70%, had either traditional delivery rooms available as well as combined rooms, or they had combined rooms only. (figure 3.13)

The availability of combined rooms varied among provinces. In Saskatchewan, 66% (37) of the hospitals had traditional delivery rooms only and 34% (19) had combined rooms. In contrast, in Quebec, 10% (7) of hospitals had traditional delivery rooms only, while 90% (62) had combined rooms available. These differences reflect, to a large extent, the disproportionate ratio of large to small hospitals in these two provinces. (figure 3.14)

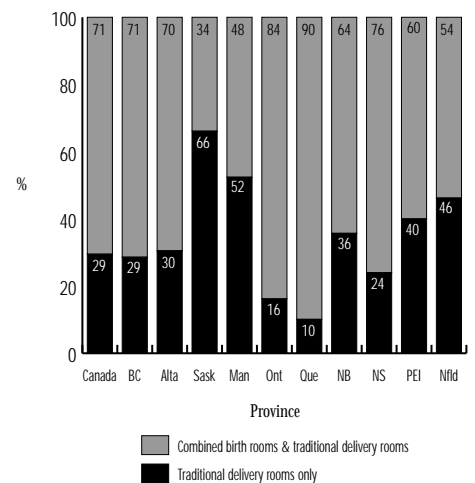
Teaching hospitals were much more likely than non-teaching/affiliated hospitals to have combined rooms available. Of the 150 hospitals that had **only** traditional delivery rooms available, 142 were non-teaching or non-university affiliated. Looking at this another way, 31 of the 33 teaching hospitals and 60 of the 66 university affiliated hospitals that responded to question 18 had combined rooms available. (figure 3.15)

Thirty-nine percent (201) of the 509 hospitals responding to question 18 had labour-birth rooms available. Thirty-four percent (173) had labour-birth-recovery rooms (LDRs) available. Seven percent (35) hospitals had labour-birth-recovery-postpartum rooms (LDRPs). Almost half (14) of the LDRPs were in Ontario. Eleven of them were in large hospitals with over 1000 livebirths per year, and 13 were in hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths per year. Twenty-five of the hospitals with LDRPs were non-teaching/affiliated hospitals.

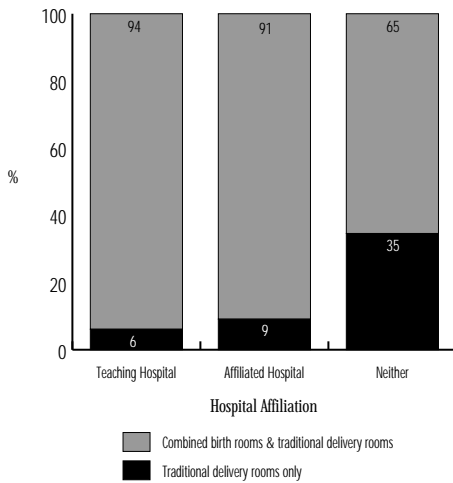
**Figure 3.13**  
Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Hospital Size (n = 509)



**Figure 3.14**  
Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Province (n = 509)

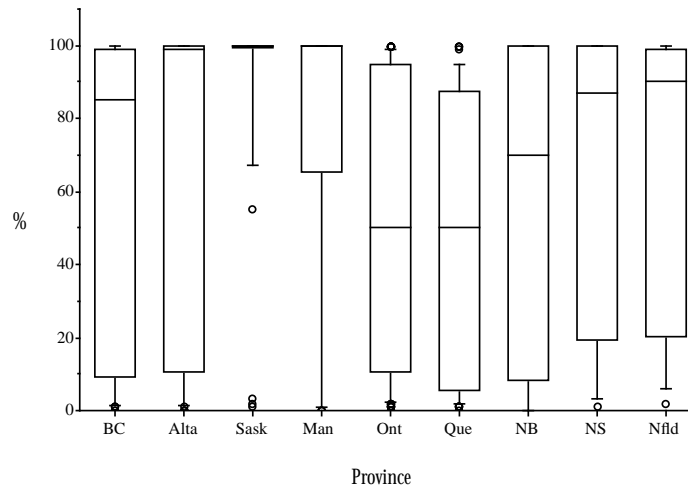


**Figure 3.15**  
Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 509)



Hospitals were asked to estimate the proportion of women who give birth in traditional delivery rooms. There were wide variations in the responses among hospitals. Three hundred and twenty-nine hospitals reported that they have traditional delivery rooms with or without combined rooms. The median proportion of births occurring in these rooms was 90% and the mean was 64.2% (SD 40.5). The following box-plots describe the variations within and among provinces.

**Figure 3.16**  
Q18a. What proportion of births occur in traditional delivery (case) rooms?  
By Province (n = 329)



### 3. Cesarean Birth Facilities

Ideally, women should be able to labour and give birth in their own community. In a well-regionalized system, where women who are at risk of developing problems are identified antenatally and transferred to the appropriate level of care, this is possible. In 1986, the *Final Statement of the Panel of the National Consensus Conference on Aspects of Cesarean Birth* recommended:

*“...hospitals providing obstetric care should ensure the availability of blood, operating rooms, neonatal resuscitation, and nursing, anaesthetic and surgical personnel so that a cesarean section can be started within approximately 30 minutes for any woman in labour... The Panel also recognized that in a country as vast as Canada there are small hospitals without such resources, especially in remote areas. Nevertheless, by selecting and transferring women with high-risk pregnancies for management in other appropriate facilities, these small hospitals continue to provide valuable obstetric services to women in their communities”* (Consensus Conference Report, 1986, 2).



Moving a woman in labour to a different, often distant location within a hospital for a cesarean section may cause unnecessary disruption. This situation may be found at larger hospitals where surgical units are more likely to be separated from obstetrical units by a considerable distance. Having cesarean births right in the obstetrical suite, rather than in a different area of the hospital, is an approach being used to address this problem by some large hospitals.

Cesarean birth takes place in an operating room in the majority of Canadian obstetrical units. Sixty-two percent (323) of the hospitals responding to question 19 reported that cesarean birth took place in the operating room in their hospitals.

In contrast, sixty-two hospitals (12.0%) stated that cesarean birth took place in the obstetrical suite. Fifty-two of these hospitals had more than 1000 livebirths per year. Nineteen hospitals (4%) reported that cesarean birth occurred in both the operating room and obstetrical suite. (figure 3.17)

#### 4. Other Facilities

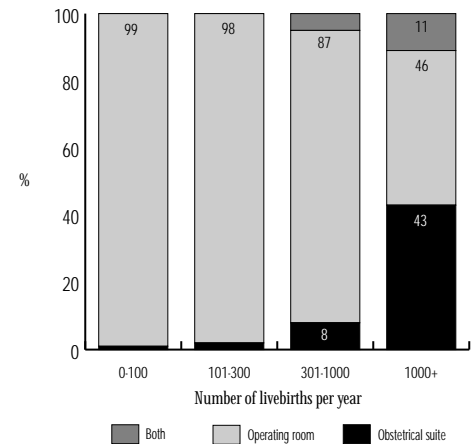
The duration of both labour and delivery is difficult to anticipate in advance. This has particular relevance to family members and/or support people who accompany women during birth. To encourage labour support and family-centred maternity care, the obstetrical suite should provide facilities that promote privacy and that meet basic needs for food and rest.

Seventy-three percent (379) of the 520 hospitals responding to question 20a had a visiting lounge for parents. Fifty-nine percent (306) of the 520 hospitals responding to question 20b had kitchen facilities that parents could use. Thirty-four percent (176) of the 520 hospitals responding to question 20c had sleeping facilities available for partners. There was little variation due to hospital size with regard to the availability of a visiting lounge or sleeping facilities, but parents were more likely to have access to kitchen facilities in larger hospitals. There were provincial variations in the availability of these facilities. The values for Quebec might reflect the fact that the French versions of these two questions were formulated in the following manner: Est-ce que votre unité d'obstétrique dispose: d'une cuisine dont les parents peuvent se servir? d'une chambre pour conjoint? (figure 3.18)

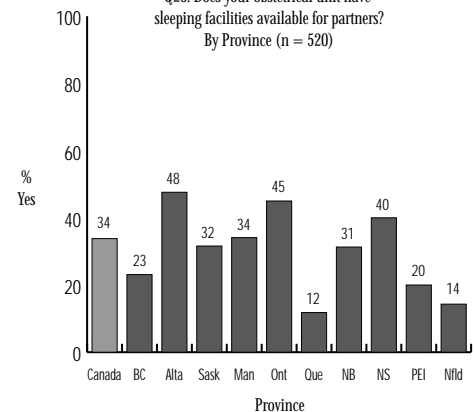
#### 5. Upgrading Physical Facilities

Forty-four percent (208) of the 479 hospitals responding to question 21 had either built or renovated their obstetrical unit since 1985. One hundred and four hospitals (22%) had not been renovated since or were built before 1970. For the 479 hospitals responding to question 21, the median year for renovating or building a new unit was 1984, and the mean year was 1980 (SD 11.0). This varied among provinces. The following boxplots show that the median years for upgrading

**Figure 3.17**  
Q19. Where does cesarean birth take place?  
By Hospital Size (n = 404)

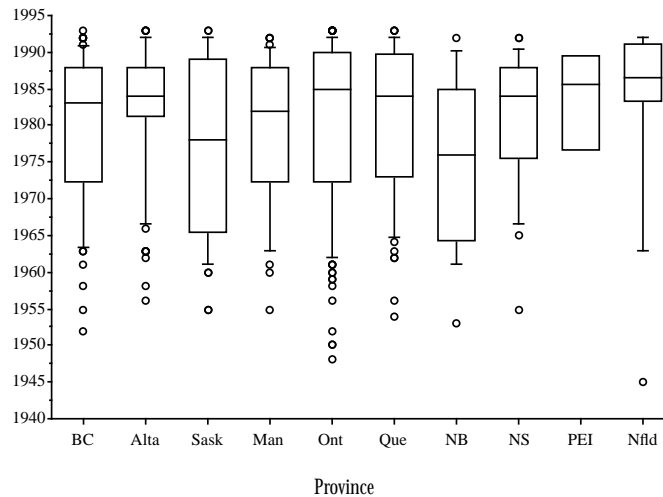


**Figure 3.18**  
Q20. Does your obstetrical unit have sleeping facilities available for partners?  
By Province (n = 520)



were 1978 in Saskatchewan and 1976 in New Brunswick, while the most recently renovated or built were in Newfoundland (1986), Ontario (1985) and Prince Edward Island (1985).

**Figure 3.19**  
Q21. In what year was your obstetrical unit built  
or most recently renovated?  
By Province (n = 479)



## F. Labour and Birth

### Highlights

#### *Support During Labour and Birth*

- Almost all, 99%, of the responding hospitals encouraged the woman's partner to be involved during labour and vaginal birth with no restrictions.
- The majority (84%) of the responding hospitals encouraged a labour support person and the woman's partner to be with her during vaginal birth.
- Participation of siblings and grandparents during birth was less prevalent. Sixty-four percent of responding hospitals did not encourage siblings to participate during labour. This absence of encouragement was more likely to characterize small hospitals and there were considerable inter provincial variations. Only 36% of responding hospitals encouraged grandparents to participate during labour.
- The majority, 78%, of responding hospitals restricted the number of support persons who could be in the room during labour and birth. Most of these restricted the number of support persons to two.
- Hospitals were less likely to encourage partners to participate during cesarean birth. Seventy-six percent encouraged partners to be present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia and 16% encouraged them to be present when a general anaesthesia was used.

### *Use of Routine Procedures and Technologies*

- Sixteen percent of responding hospitals had a policy stipulating that all women should have a partial/mini shave. Small hospitals were more likely to have this policy than large hospitals. The policy of no perineal shave on admission was reported by 63% of the responding hospitals.
- Eleven percent of the responding hospitals had a policy stipulating that all women should receive an enema/suppository. This was more likely in small hospitals. There was wide variation among provinces – from a high of 25% in Manitoba to a low of 0 in Newfoundland.
- Fourteen percent of the responding hospitals had a policy to start routine intravenous infusions on all women in labour. There were large variations among provinces – from a high of 46% in Quebec to a low of 2% in British Columbia.
- Almost two thirds, 65%, of all responding hospitals routinely used **initial** electronic fetal monitoring (for 20 to 30 minutes) on all women on admission in labour. There were substantial provincial variations regarding this policy. One hundred percent of New Brunswick hospitals had such a policy compared to 49% of British Columbia hospitals. Large hospitals were more likely to do this than small hospitals.
- Three percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a unit policy that recommended routine **continuous** electronic fetal monitoring and 25% reported that they had a policy that recommended that they do **not** use routine continuous electronic fetal monitoring.

### *Pain Control*

- Ninety-four percent of hospitals had ambulation available for pain control. However, the proportion of women who used ambulation for pain control was lower in teaching hospitals, 52% (mean), than in non-teaching hospitals, 68%.
- Almost three quarters, 72%, of the responding hospitals indicated that they had a bath/shower available for women to control pain. They reported that less than half of the women used this form of pain control. There were wide variations among provinces – from a mean low of 22% of women in Nova Scotia to a high of 54% in Quebec and New Brunswick.
- Sixty-eight percent of hospitals used nitrous oxide for pain control. This varied greatly among provinces – 11% in Quebec and 92% in Nova Scotia.

- Narcotics were widely used in the responding hospitals. Ninety-four percent of the responding hospitals used narcotics and they estimated that 40% (mean) of the women in their hospitals actually use these drugs. There were wide variations among hospitals in the actual use of narcotics – from a high of 50% in Nova Scotia to a low of 20% in Saskatchewan.
- Transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS) was less available – only 30% of the responding hospitals had TENS. It was more likely to be available in larger hospitals and in teaching hospitals.
- More than half, 55%, of the responding hospitals had epidural anaesthesia available for pain control. Sixty-one percent of these had it available 24 hours a day. Of the hospitals that had epidural available, the mean proportion of women who actually used it was 25%. This varied widely among provinces, from a low of 12% in Newfoundland to a high of 36% in New Brunswick.

#### *Vaginal Examinations*

- Thirty-four percent of responding hospitals had a policy specifying the frequency of vaginal examinations. Approximately one-third, 35%, stated this policy to be “as needed to determine progress”.

#### *Length of Time of Second Stage of Labour*

- Twenty percent of responding hospitals had a policy stating the length of time allowed for second stage labour – the mean time was 2.6 hours for primiparous women and 2.0 hours for multiparous women.

#### *Position for Birth*

- Almost two thirds, 63%, of responding hospitals indicated that the position a woman adopts for birth is her own choice.
- The responding hospitals estimated that 37% (mean) of women in Canada give birth in the lithotomy position. There were large provincial variations – the largest proportion of women giving birth in the lithotomy position was in Quebec (mean value = 61%) and the lowest in British Columbia (mean value = 17%).
- The responding hospitals estimated that 62% of women (mean) gave birth in a semi-recumbent position.

#### *Clothing Worn by Staff*

- Just over half, 53%, of responding hospitals required staff to wear gowns during vaginal births. This was more likely in small hospitals than in large.
- Eighty-nine percent of responding hospitals required that staff wear gloves during vaginal births.

- Thirty-three percent of responding hospitals required that staff wear face masks. This was more likely in small hospitals than in large.
- Almost one quarter, 21%, of responding hospitals required that staff wear eye protection. This was more likely in large hospitals than in small.

### *Episiotomy*

- The responding hospitals estimated that 63% (mean) of primiparous women and 42% (mean) of multiparous women received an episiotomy. There were considerable differences among provinces. The lowest rates for primiparous women were in British Columbia.

## **1. Support during Labour and Birth**

### **a. Introduction**

The importance of supportive care during labour and birth is well recognized. Support during childbirth can be provided by professionals, by the woman's partner, family or friends. A review of studies in this area has concluded that women have strong preferences about who should be present during labour and birth and that there are benefits associated with respecting these preferences. These include the reduced need for analgesia, lower rates of cesarean and operative vaginal delivery and decreased risk of a five-minute Apgar Score that is less than 7 (Hodnett, 1993). This support is defined as including continuous presence, encouragement and comforting touch. The support persons are those people that a woman would choose to be present during her labour or delivery. Hospitals, therefore, should encourage any category of support person to be present during labour and birth.

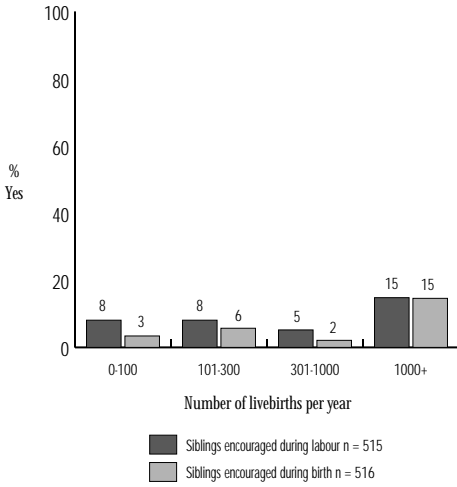
The survey therefore asked whether hospitals encouraged a variety of support persons for vaginal birth, cesarean birth with epidural and cesarean birth with general anaesthesia.

### **b. Support Person during Labour and Vaginal Birth**

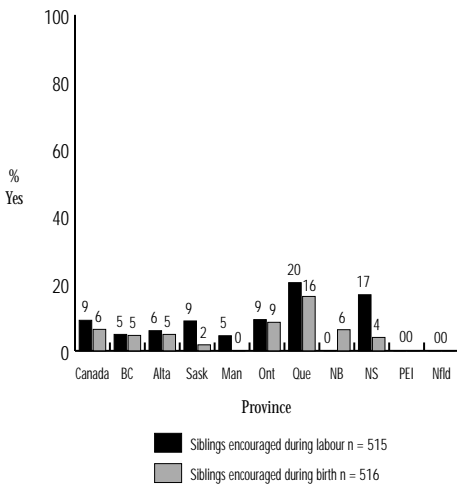
Almost all hospitals, 99% (515) of the 519 hospitals that responded to question 25a, reported that they encouraged partners to be involved during labour and vaginal birth with no restrictions. Other family members and support persons were involved to varying degrees.

Of the 517 hospitals responding to question 25d, significant others were encouraged to be in the labour room and in the birth room in 82% (426) of these hospitals. A labour support person, along with the woman's partner, was encouraged to be in the labour room in 87% (450) of the 516 hospitals responding to question 25e. During vaginal birth, of the 518 hospitals responding to question 32e, 84% (433) reported that they encouraged a support person and the woman's partner to be in the room. These proportions did not vary to any

**Figure 3.20**  
Q25b and Q32b. During the course of labour and birth in your unit, which of the following are encouraged?  
By Hospital Size



**Figure 3.21**  
Q25b and Q32b. During the course of labour and birth in your unit, which of the following are encouraged?  
By Province



great degree by hospital size or by whether the hospitals were teaching or non-teaching. Results for Quebec for question 25d and for question 32d, while reflecting lower values, might be due to slightly different wording of these two questions in French.

Participation of siblings and grandparents during birth was very different. Of the 515 hospitals responding to question 25b, 64% (330) did not encourage siblings' participation during the course of labour. Eighty-three percent (144) of the hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths per year, compared to 36% (44) hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year, did not encourage sibling participation during labour. A similar pattern was seen for question 32b, where siblings were less likely to be encouraged to be present during birth in smaller than larger hospitals. (figure 3.20)

In Quebec, 20% (14) hospitals encouraged siblings to be in the room for labour and 16% (11) hospitals encouraged their presence during vaginal birth. In contrast, in Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland no hospitals encouraged siblings in the room for labour and birth. (figure 3.21)

Teaching hospitals were much more likely to encourage sibling participation during labour than were university affiliated hospitals or hospitals that were neither teaching nor affiliated. Twenty-five percent (8) of teaching hospitals, 12% (8) of university affiliated hospitals, and 8% (31) of hospitals that were neither teaching nor affiliated encouraged sibling participation.

Thirty-five percent (179) of the 512 hospitals responding to question 25c encouraged grandparents' participation during labour. Twenty-five percent (131) of the 518 hospitals responding to question 32c encouraged their participation during birth. Large hospitals were more likely than small hospitals to encourage their participation. Fifty percent (56) of hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year encouraged grandparents to participate during labour, while 25% (43) of hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths did so. Teaching hospitals were almost twice as likely to encourage grandparents' participation during labour and birth compared to affiliated or non-teaching hospitals.

### c. Restriction of the Number of Family Members

While many hospitals encouraged family participation during labour and birth, the majority, 78% (403), of the 516 hospitals that responded to question 25f restricted the number of support persons that could be in the room. Of the hospitals that restricted the number of support persons, 12% (49) restricted them to one person, 62% (251) restricted them to two and 26% (103) allowed three or more.

#### d. Family Participation during Cesarean Birth with Epidural

Seventy-six percent (287) of the 376 hospitals responding to question 32f encouraged partners to be present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia. This was more likely in large hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year than in smaller hospitals. It was also more likely in teaching hospitals than in hospitals that were neither teaching nor university affiliated. The level of encouragement also varied by province. (figure 3.22)

#### e. Family Participation during Cesarean Birth with General Anaesthesia

Hospitals were less likely to encourage partners to be present for cesarean birth with general anaesthesia. Of the 395 hospitals responding to question 32g, 16% (63) encouraged partner participation. There were provincial variations to this practice. (figure 3.23)

## 2. Use of Routine Procedures and Technologies

### a. Introduction

The use of routine procedures and technologies in hospitals should be limited to those situations where their benefits have been clearly established. The survey attempted to determine what policies regarding routine procedures and technologies were in place and how these policies translated into actual practice. Hospitals were asked to identify what kind of policies, if any, were in place regarding routine shaving, giving of enemas/suppositories, routine starting of IVs on women in labour, initial electronic fetal heart rate monitoring, and continuous electronic fetal heart rate monitoring. For actual practice, Likert scales were used to determine what proportion of women were affected by each procedure or technology.

### b. Admission Procedures

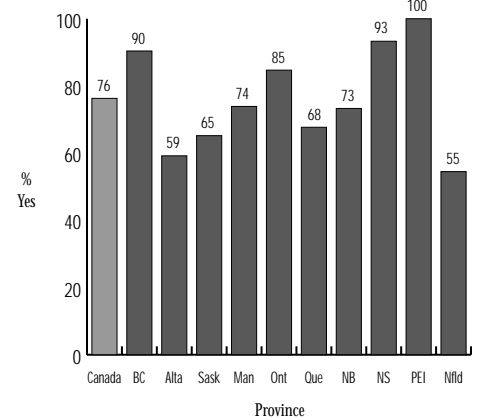
#### (1) Perineal Shave and Administering Enemas and Suppositories

Shaving the perineum and administering an enema/suppository were traditional routine procedures involved in admitting a woman to a labour unit. The available evidence shows no benefit of either of these procedures, and it has been recommended that they be abandoned (Garforth and Garcia, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 825).

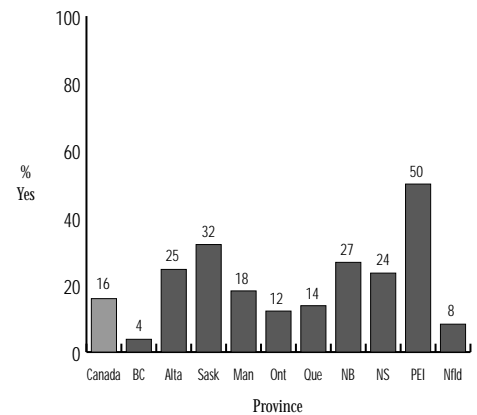
#### (a) Perineal Shave: Policy

The survey asked what the unit policy was, if any, on perineal shaving. Sixty-three percent (329) of the 520 hospitals that answered question 26a had a unit policy that stipulated no pubic shaves on admission. Sixteen percent (81) of the hospitals had a policy that stipulated a partial/mini shave. (figure 3.24)

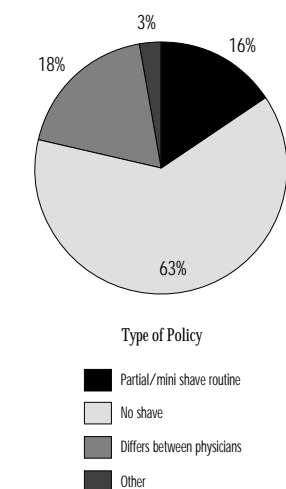
**Figure 3.22**  
Q32f. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged: expectant partner present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia?  
By Province (n = 376)



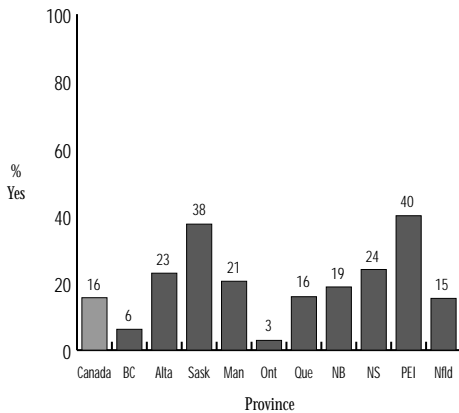
**Figure 3.23**  
Q32g. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged: expectant partner present for cesarean birth with general anaesthesia?  
By Province (n = 395)



**Figure 3.24**  
Q26a. What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission? (n = 520)



**Figure 3.25**  
 Q26a. What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission: partial/mini shave?  
 By Province (n = 520)



This policy varied among hospitals according to size. Twenty-five percent (45) of hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths per year had routine mini shave for all women as a policy. This was policy in only 7% (8) of hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year. The policy also varied widely according to province. In Prince Edward Island the policy for a mini shave was in place in 40% (2) of the hospitals, and in Saskatchewan this policy was in place in 38% (21) of the hospitals. This compares to only 2.9% (4) hospitals in Ontario. (figure 3.25)

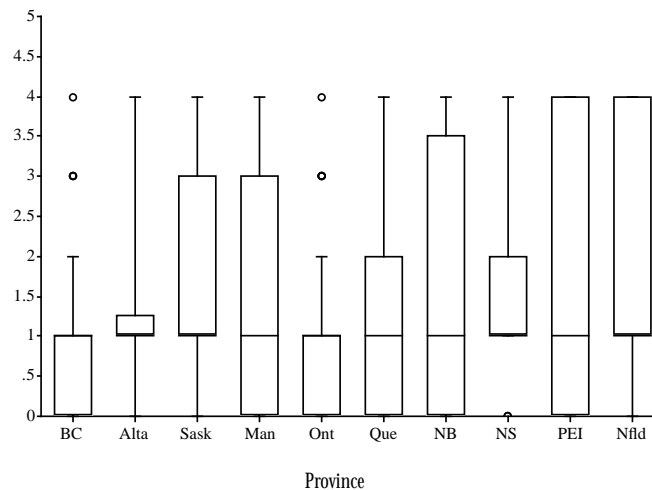
(b) Perineal Shave: Actual Practice

In order to estimate the actual proportion of women who were receiving partial/mini shaves on admission, each of the responses to question 26b was coded as follows:

- no women = 0;
- hardly any women = 1;
- less than half the women = 2;
- more than half the women = 3; and
- almost all women = 4.

Five hundred and four hospitals answered this question. The following boxplots demonstrate the wide provincial variations in this practice. The means were probably affected by the extreme values of the outliers (e.g., Ontario).

**Figure 3.26**  
 Q26b. In practice, shaving pubic hair in your unit includes...  
 no women(0); hardly any women(1); less than half the women(2);  
 more than half the women(3); almost all women(4).  
 By Province (n = 504)





(c) Enema/Suppository: Policy

The survey asked if hospitals had a policy regarding the administration of enemas/suppositories. Of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 27a, 11% (56) had a unit policy that stipulated that all women should receive an enema/suppository. (figure 3.27)

Smaller hospitals were more likely to have enemas/suppositories given to all women than larger hospitals. Seventeen percent (30) of hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths had such a policy in contrast to 5%, (6) hospitals with over 1000 livebirths. This policy varied widely among provinces, from a high of 25% (11) in Manitoba to a low of 0% in Newfoundland. (figure 3.28)

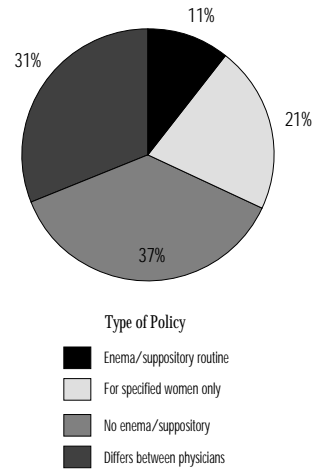
(d) Enema/Suppository: Actual Practice

In order to estimate the actual proportion of women who were receiving enemas/suppositories on admission, each of the responses to question 27b was coded as follows:

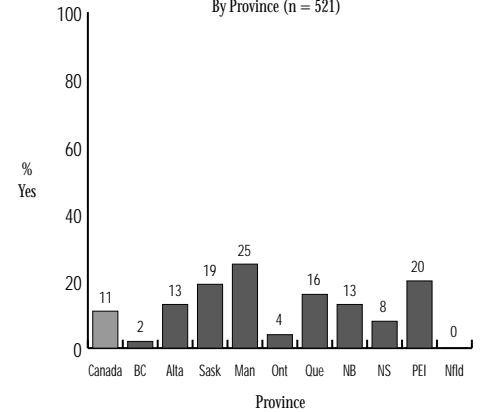
- no women = 0;
- hardly any women = 1;
- less than half the women = 2;
- more than half the women = 3; and
- almost all women = 4.

Five hundred and two hospitals responded to this question. The mean value for Canada was 1.6 (SD 1.2), which could be interpreted as somewhat less than half of the women were receiving enemas/suppositories. There were wide variations among provinces. The lowest means were in British Columbia, 1.2 (SD 1.0) and Ontario, 1.2 (SD 0.9). The highest mean was in Prince Edward Island, 2.8 (SD 1.5).

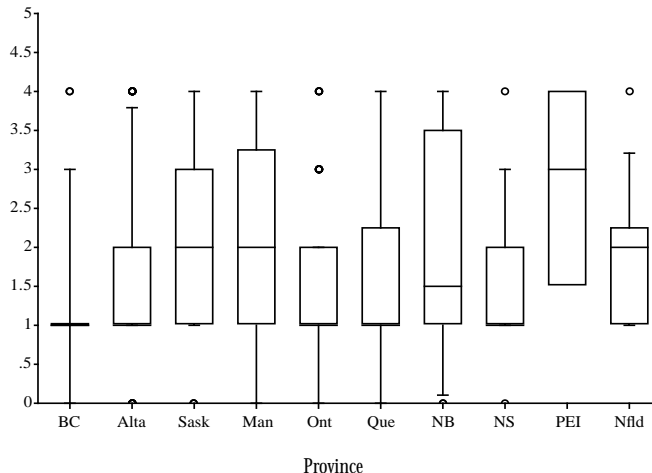
**Figure 3.27**  
Q27a. What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission? (n = 521)



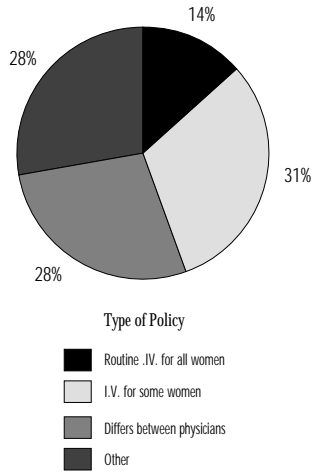
**Figure 3.28**  
Q27a. What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission? Enema/suppository routine. By Province (n = 521)



**Figure 3.29**  
Q27b. In practice, giving an enema/suppository in your unit includes... no women(0); hardly any women(1); less than half the women(2); more than half the women(3); almost all women(4). By Province (n = 502)



**Figure 3.30**  
Q28a. What is the unit policy about routinely starting I.V.s on women in labour? (n = 519)



## (2) Intravenous Infusion

### (a) Intravenous Infusion: Policy

The routine administration of intravenous therapy on admission has also been practised historically in many centres. Again, the evidence does not support this practice. The use of intravenous infusion of glucose and fluids to combat ketosis and dehydration in the mother may have potentially serious unwanted effects on the baby. The evidence concludes that these hazards might be avoided by having women eat and drink during labour (Johnson et al., 1989). In question 28a, the hospitals were asked what the policy was for routine starting of I.V.s on women in labour. Of the 519 hospitals that answered, 14% (70) responded that they had a unit policy stipulating that all women receive an I.V. That varied from a high of 46% (32) of the hospitals in Quebec to a low of 2% (1) in British Columbia. There was little variation by hospital size. (figure 3.30)

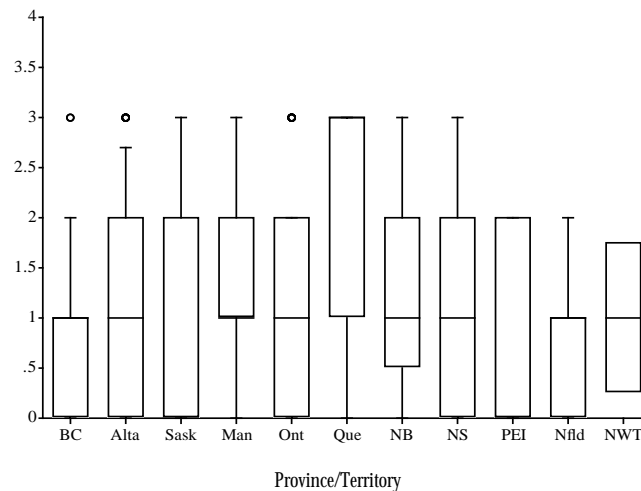
### (b) Intravenous Infusion: Actual Practice

In order to estimate the proportion of women who were receiving routine I.V.s on admission, each of the responses to question 28b was coded as follows:

- hardly any women = 0;
- less than half the women = 1;
- more than half the women = 2; and
- almost all women = 3.

**Figure 3.31**

Q28b. In practice, I.V. therapy in your unit includes...  
hardly any women(0); less than half the women(1);  
more than half the women(2); almost all women(3).  
By Province/Territory (n = 504)



Five hundred and four hospitals responded to this question. The mean value for Canada was 1.1 (SD 1.1), which could be interpreted as around half of the women receiving routine I.V.s on admission. There were wide variations among provinces/territories; Quebec had a mean value of 2.0 (SD 1.2) while Newfoundland had a mean value of 0.7 (SD 0.8), British Columbia 0.8 (SD 0.8) and Prince Edward Island 0.8 (1.1). (figure 3.31)

### (3) Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring

There have been no randomized controlled trials to date to support routine **initial** electronic fetal heart rate monitoring. The accumulated evidence from randomized controlled trials for routine **continuous** electronic fetal heart rate monitoring suggests that there are no measurable benefits to the mother or the baby. These studies apply to continuous electronic fetal heart rate monitoring when used alone in low risk situations (without fetal scalp blood sampling) in place of auscultation. In fact the evidence indicates that routine use of continuous electronic fetal heart rate monitoring results in a higher rate of cesarean birth and operative delivery (Grant, 1993).

#### (a) Initial Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring: Policy

In question 29a the hospitals were asked what their policy was regarding Initial Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring (IEFM). Sixty five percent (335) of the 516 hospitals that responded to this question had a unit policy that specified that all women were to have a 20- to 30- minute initial fetal heart rate strip done on admission. Fourteen percent (70) of hospitals had a policy of initial heart rate strips for specific women only. Twenty-two percent (111) of the hospitals said that they did not use initial 20- to 30-minute fetal heart rate strip. (figure 3.32)

There were substantial provincial variations regarding this policy. One hundred percent (16) of the hospitals in New Brunswick had a policy whereby women routinely have IEFM, compared to 49% (32) of the hospitals in British Columbia. (figure 3.33)

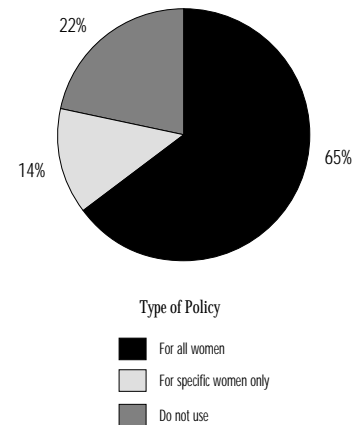
Large hospitals were far more likely to do IEFM than small ones. Eighty-one percent (99) of hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year had a policy specifying that this is done routinely, compared to 52% (91) of hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths. The same trend was noted for teaching hospitals. (figures 3.34, 3.35)

#### (b) Initial Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring: Actual Practice

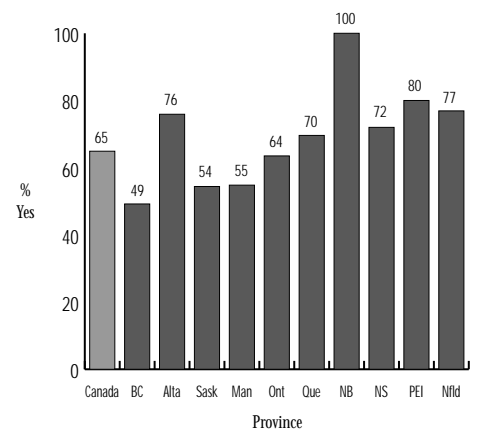
In order to estimate the proportion of women receiving IEFM, each of the responses to question 29b was coded as follows:

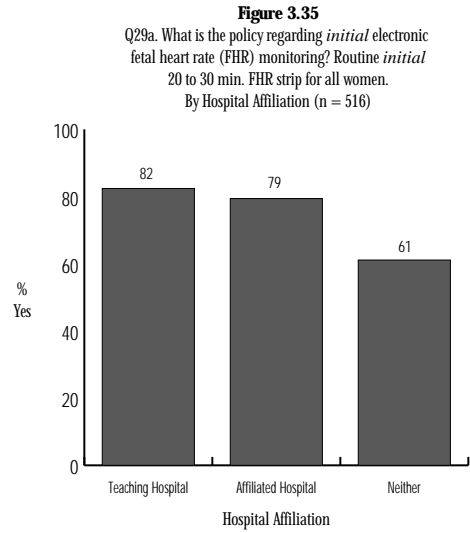
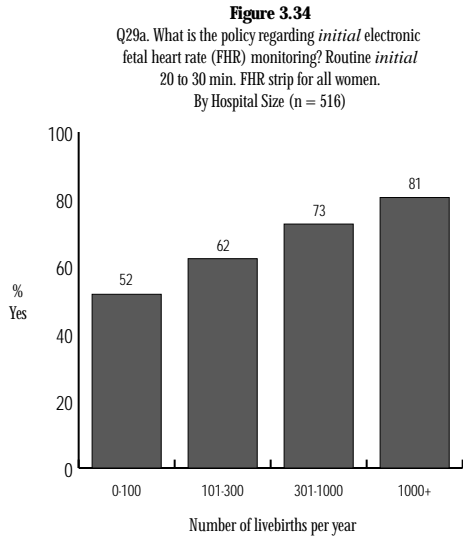
- hardly any women = 0;
- less than half the women = 1;
- more than half the women = 2; and
- almost all women = 3.

**Figure 3.32**  
Q29a. What is the policy regarding *initial* electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? (n = 516)



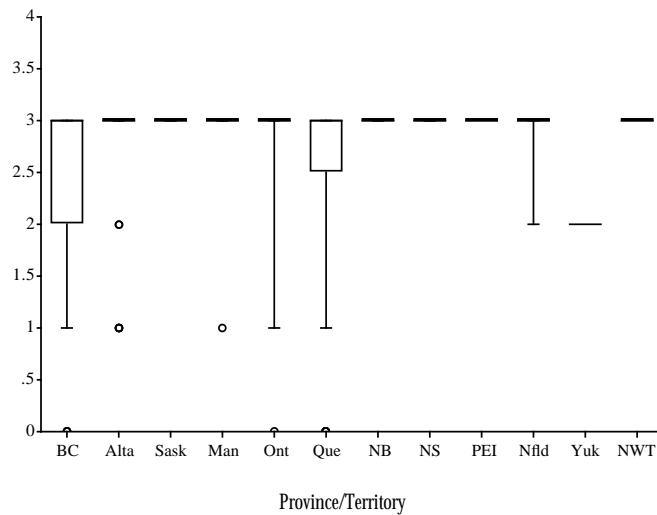
**Figure 3.33**  
Q29a. What is the policy regarding *initial* electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? Routine *initial* 20 to 30 min. FHR strip for all women. By Province (n = 516)





In the hospitals that use IEFM, almost all of the women had this procedure. Four hundred and two hospitals responded to this question. The mean score for Canada was 2.7 (SD 0.7), suggesting that nearly “almost all women” were receiving initial fetal heart strip. This score did not vary much according to province/territory, hospital size or teaching affiliation.

**Figure 3.36**  
Q29b. In practice, initial electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes... hardly any women (0); less than half the women (1); more than half the women (2); almost all women (3).  
By Province/Territory (n = 402)



### (c) Continuous Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring: Policy

In question 29d hospitals were asked what their policy was regarding Continuous Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring (CEFM). Three percent (15) of the 516 hospitals that responded to question 29c had a unit policy that recommended routine CEFM for all women. Only 25% (130) of hospitals had a policy of not using continuous CEFM. (figure 3.37)

### (d) Continuous Electronic Fetal Heart Rate Monitoring: Actual Practice

In order to estimate what proportion of women were routinely receiving CEFM, each of the responses to question 29d was coded as follows:

- hardly any women = 0;
- less than half the women = 1;
- more than half the women = 2; and
- almost all women = 3.

Three hundred and eighty-five hospitals responded to this question. The mean score for Canada was 1.0 (SD 0.9). The mean score varied by province/territory, with the highest mean scores found in Prince Edward Island (mean score=1.8; SD 1.3) and Newfoundland (mean score = 1.8; SD 1.0), and the lowest mean score found in British Columbia (mean score = 0.8, SD 0.8). A greater proportion of women were likely to be monitored in larger hospitals and in teaching hospitals.

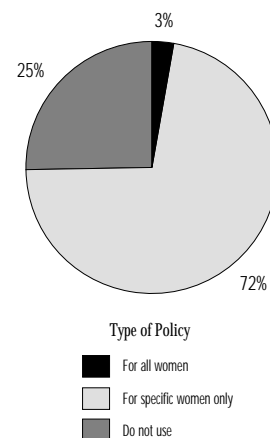
## 3. Pain Control

### a. Introduction

Pain is a phenomenon that occurs naturally during labour and birth. The mental and physical aspects of pain are inseparable. In Canada, there are a number of options that could be available to assist women to cope with the pain of labour. These include such techniques as supportive care, ambulation, baths and showers, medications and other pain management strategies. Hodnett (1989) found that supportive care during labour decreased the quantity of pain medication used and increased a woman's satisfaction with her birth experience. (Note: The findings on support during labour and birth have been discussed in a previous section of the report.)

A variety of pain medications and other pain management strategies could be available to help women cope with pain or to relieve the pain of labour. These include narcotics, nitrous oxide and epidurals. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) is another technique available to relieve labour pain, as is massage, coaching, breathing and heat/cold. For many women, ambulation, baths and showers and other invasive and non-invasive strategies to cope with pain are satisfactory methods. They should be informed of their availability and the extent to which they are effective, and encouraged to choose the ones that are most appropriate for them. Hospitals should strive, therefore, to offer women a variety of pain management options and medications.

**Figure 3.37**  
Q29c. What is the policy regarding *continuous* electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? (n = 516)

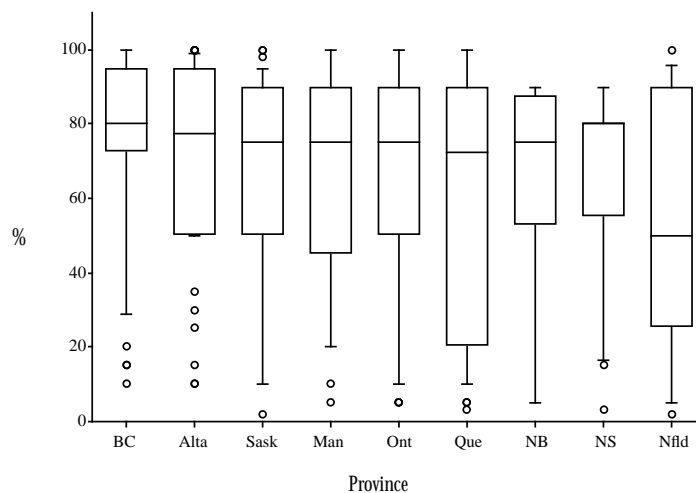


## b. Ambulation

Labouring women find that they experience less pain in some positions than in others and, if left to their own devices, will select those body positions that are comfortable. Through trial and error and through their instinctive tendency to seek comfort, labouring women learn that some positions, such as sitting, walking and standing, are more comfortable than others (Simkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 896).

The survey therefore asked if ambulation was used as an approach to pain control. Ninety-four percent (482) of the 514 hospitals that responded to question 30a reported that they had ambulation available as an approach to pain control on their unit. The following box-plots of the 348 hospitals that provided estimates of the proportion of women who used ambulation for pain control demonstrate that ambulation was less likely to be used in Newfoundland where the median proportion was 50% compared to 80% in both British Columbia and Nova Scotia.

**Figure 3.38**  
Q30a. Approximately what proportion of women use ambulation for pain control in your unit?  
By Province (n = 348)

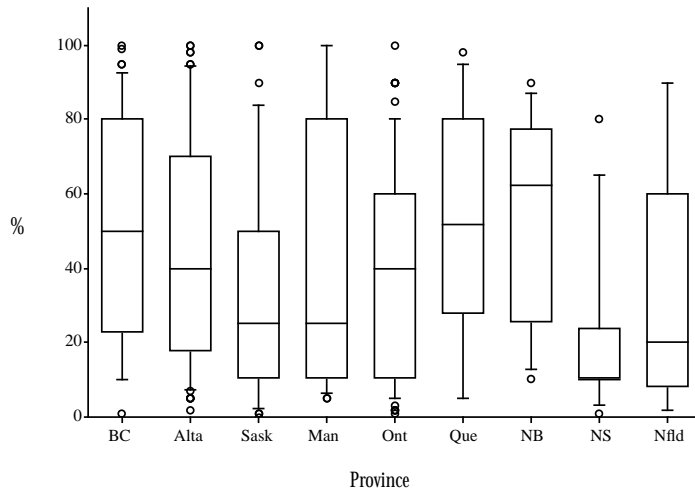


## c. Bath/Shower

The efficacy of hydrotherapy, using baths and showers for pain control, has not been evaluated in controlled trials. However, the published observational and cohort studies suggest that it might produce substantial benefits (Simkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 898-899). Therefore, in question 30b hospitals were asked if this method of pain management was available. Seventy-two percent (364) of the 508 hospitals that responded to this question had bath/shower available as an approach to pain

control. When asked what proportion of women actually used bath/shower for pain control, 269 hospitals were able to provide estimates. The median proportion reported was 40% and the mean score for Canada was 43% (SD 30.9). There was wide inter provincial variation, as demonstrated in the following boxplots.

**Figure 3.39**  
Q30b. Approximately what proportion of women use bath/shower for pain control in your unit?  
By Province (n = 269)



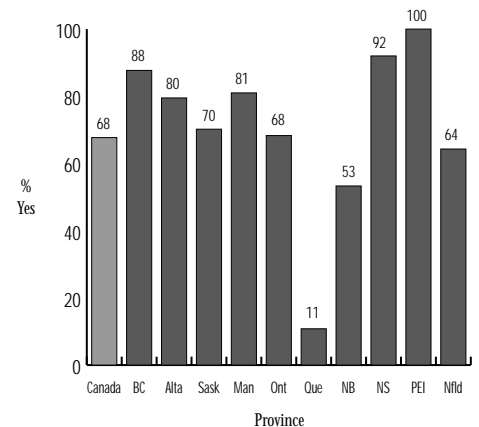
#### d. Nitrous Oxide

Nitrous oxide has been in use for obstetric analgesia and anaesthesia for over 100 years. There have been a number of clinical trials examining the effectiveness of nitrous oxide, which have reached similar conclusions; while good to excellent pain relief was achieved 75% of the time, the major drawback was that the pain relief was incomplete (Dickersin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 921).

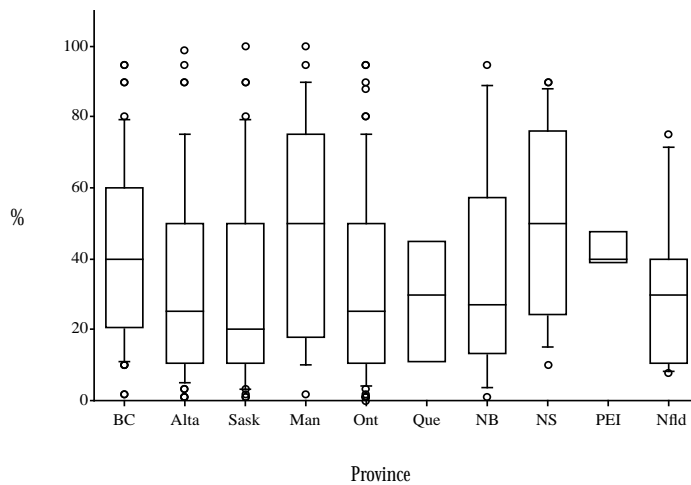
Hospitals were asked if they had nitrous oxide available for pain control. Sixty-eight percent (348) of the 514 hospitals responding to question 30c reported that they use nitrous oxide. There was great variation in the availability of nitrous oxide among provinces. Only 11% (7) of hospitals in Quebec reported using nitrous oxide while 92% (23) of units in Nova Scotia, and 100% (5) in Prince Edward Island reported doing so. (figure 3.40)

When hospitals that used nitrous oxide for pain control were asked to estimate what proportion of women actually used it, 287 responded. The median proportion reported was 30% and the mean score for Canada was 37% (SD 28). The following boxplots demonstrate the provincial variations in the proportion of women using nitrous oxide in those hospitals where this option was available. (figure 3.41)

**Figure 3.40**  
Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use nitrous oxide?  
By Province (n = 514)



**Figure 3.41**  
 Q30c. Approximately what proportion of women  
 use nitrous oxide for pain control in your unit?  
 By Province (n = 287)



#### e. Narcotics

Studies have confirmed that while adequate pain relief can be achieved with systemic narcotics, they may result in maternal and neonatal depression. The amount of pain relief achieved is limited by the side effects of the drug, since these side effects are related to how much of the drug is administered (Dickersin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 917).

It appears that narcotics were used widely in Canadian hospitals. Ninety-four percent (479) of the 512 hospitals responding to question 30d used narcotics for pain control. Ninety-eight percent (117) of large hospitals (with more than 1000 births) used narcotics while 88% (154) of small hospitals (fewer than 100 births) used narcotics.

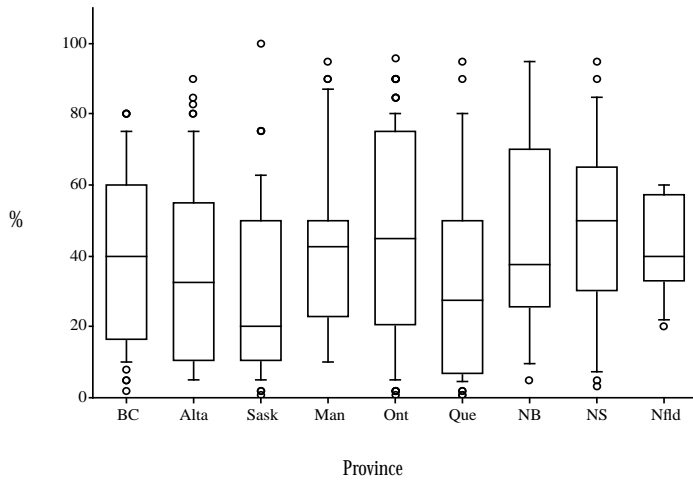
Of the 389 hospitals that provided estimates of the proportion of women using narcotics, the median proportion was 40% and the mean score for Canada was 40% (SD 27). There was wide variation among provinces with regard to the proportion of women who actually used the narcotics. The highest proportions were in Nova Scotia and Ontario, and the lowest in Saskatchewan. The following boxplots demonstrate these provincial variations. (figure 3.42)

#### f. Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation

The use of Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation (TENS) has been subjected to a number of clinical trials. They suggest that some women tend to find TENS helpful in labour, but that it does not stand alone as an adequate method of pain relief. There is some question related to how it is used (i.e., that its effectiveness could be improved if it was used differently) (Simkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 902-905).



**Figure 3.42**  
 Q30d. Approximately what proportion of women  
 use narcotics for pain control in your unit?  
 By Province (n = 389)

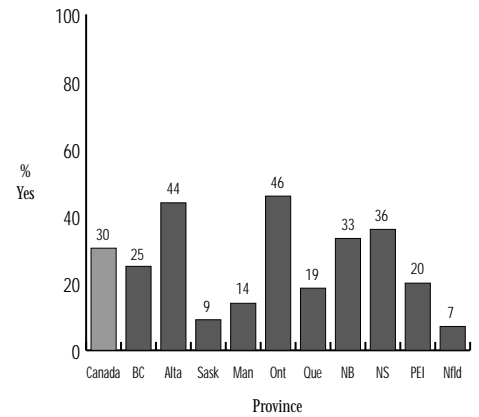


When hospitals were asked if TENS was available for pain control, 30% (154) of the 507 hospitals responding to question 30e reported that it was an available option. It was more likely to be available in large hospitals than in small, and in teaching hospitals than in non-teaching hospitals.

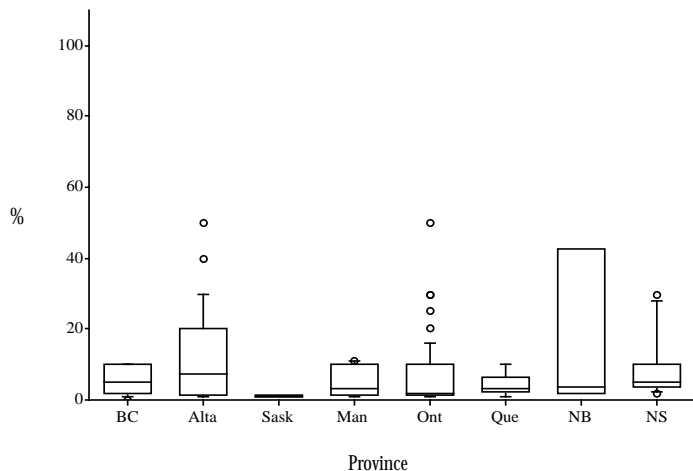
There were provincial variations in the availability of TENS. Forty-six percent (62) of Ontario hospitals had TENS available, compared to 7% (1) of Newfoundland hospitals and 9% (5) of Saskatchewan hospitals. (figure 3.43)

Even though 154 hospitals offered TENS, a very small proportion of women use it as shown in the boxplots below.

**Figure 3.43**  
 Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use  
 transcutaneous electrical nerve stimulation (TENS)?  
 By Province (n = 507)



**Figure 3.44**  
 Q30e. Approximately what proportion of women  
 use TENS for pain control in your unit?  
 By Province (n = 117)



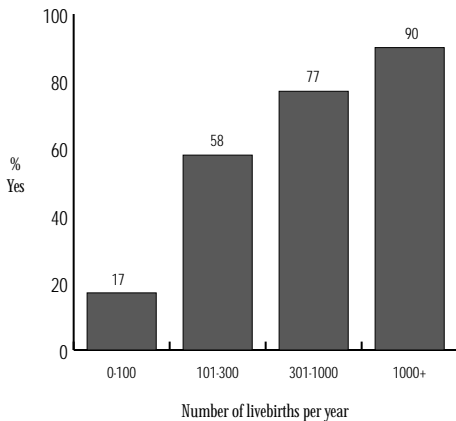
## g. Epidural

Epidural analgesia has become very popular. It produces the most effective pain relief of any of the available analgesic agents, while it results in an increased use of instrumental vaginal delivery. However, Dickersin warns, “clinicians are perhaps less concerned than they should be about the dearth of good data on possible harmful effects [of regional analgesia]. This may be in part because of the positive aspects of epidural analgesia” (Dickersin, 1989, 924).

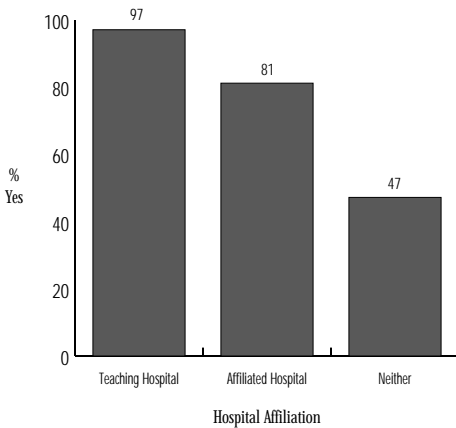
Fifty-five percent (284) of the 516 hospitals responding to question 30f had epidural anaesthesia available for pain control. Sixty-one percent (173) of these hospitals had epidurals available 24 hours a day. Epidural was far more likely to be available in large units and in teaching units. (figures 3.45, 3.46)

Two hundred and forty-four hospitals were able to provide estimates as to the proportion of women who used epidurals. There were wide variations among provinces. The median proportion of women using epidurals in Ontario was 30% (mean score=33%, SD=25) and in Newfoundland it was 5% (mean score=12%, SD=16). The following boxplots demonstrate these provincial variations.

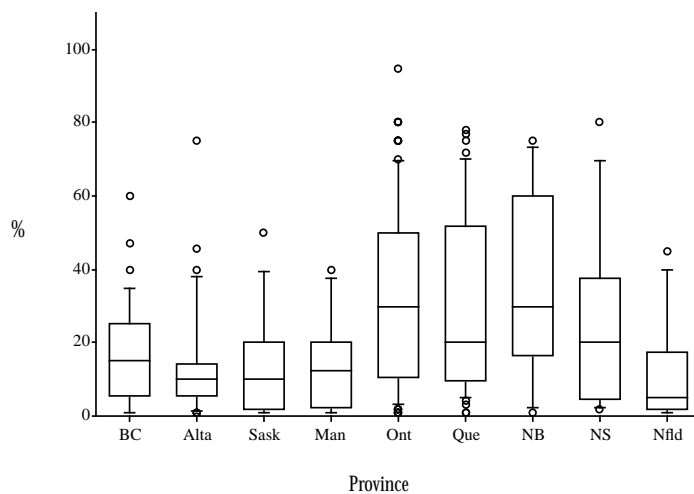
**Figure 3.45**  
Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use epidural?  
By Hospital Size (n = 516)



**Figure 3.46**  
Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use epidural?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 516)



**Figure 3.47**  
Q30f. Approximately what proportion of women use epidural for pain control in your unit?  
By Province (n = 244)



## h. Other Methods of Pain Control

Eighty-six hospitals reported that they had other methods of pain control available. These varied greatly. The most commonly identified were massage (12 hospitals); coaching (6 hospitals); breathing (5 hospitals); and heat/cold (5 hospitals).

#### **4. Vaginal Examinations**

Vaginal examinations are a method of determining the progress of labour. Too frequent vaginal examinations during labour may be associated with an increased risk of infection. It is not considered essential to examine women vaginally at frequent intervals. It may be useful, however, to do so when progress is in doubt or another indication arises (Bennett and Brown, 1989, p.169).

The recommended frequency of vaginal examination to assess the progress of cervical dilation varies greatly in the literature. Cowther et al. (1989) concluded that "the number and timing of vaginal examinations should be frequent enough to permit adequate assessment of progress and to detect any problems promptly, but no more frequent than is necessary to accomplish this end" (p. 837). *The National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity Care* recommended that vaginal examinations "be conducted every two hours (primiparous women) to four hours (multiparous women) once a woman is in established labour" (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a: 52).

Question 31 asked whether there was a unit policy that specified the frequency of vaginal examinations. Thirty-four percent (176) of the 516 hospitals that responded to this question had a policy. Of those units that had such a policy, 35% (62) had a policy that stipulated "as needed to determine progress" and 28% (50) had a policy that specified frequency as "every two to four hours." Twenty-one percent (37) of hospitals indicated that in their units "some physicians (did) have a policy".

#### **5. Length of Time of Second Stage of Labour**

The optimal duration of the second stage of labour is not known. In multiparous women it may be as short as five minutes; in primiparous women it may take as long as two hours. Epidural anaesthesia influences the length of the second stage. More important than the time factor is the evidence of progressive descent and the condition of mother and fetus. There is no evidence to suggest that the imposition of any time limit on the duration of the second stage improves birth outcomes for mother or baby (Bennett and Brown, 1989, p. 195). Chalmers, Enkin and Keirse (1989) concluded, after a review of the available evidence, that if both the mother and baby's condition is satisfactory and there is evidence that progress is occurring with descent of the presenting part, there are no grounds for reducing the length of time of second stage of labour (Sleep, Roberts and Chalmers, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, p. 1135).

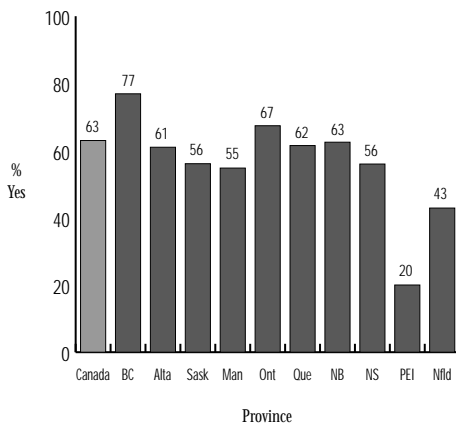
In question 36, the survey asked if there was a unit policy specifying the length of time a woman should be allowed to be in the second stage of labour before action is taken. Twenty percent (98) of the 498 hospitals responding to this question had a policy that specifies the length of time allowed for the second stage of labour. Of those 84 hospitals that had a policy to restrict the amount of time of second

stage, and which specified what that time was, the mean time for primiparous women was 2.6 hours (SD 2.2) and for multiparous women it was 2.0 hours (SD 2.1). Of those hospitals that had policies, small hospitals allowed a longer time for the second stage of labour for both groups of women than larger hospitals.

## 6. Position for Birth

Women should have the choice to labour in whatever position they are most comfortable and hospitals should strive to have a policy which promotes flexibility and informed choice. The available evidence suggests that the policy of restricting women to a supine position during labour compromises effective uterine activity, prolongs labour and leads to an increased use of oxytocics to augment contractions (Roberts, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 890). There is no evidence to justify restricting a woman to any position during the second stage of labour. With some reservations, the data tend to support the use of upright positions during birth (Sleep, Roberts and Chalmers, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p.1130-1134). There is also a tendency for recumbent positions to lengthen the second stage of labour and to reduce the incidence of spontaneous births (Sleep et al., 1989).

**Figure 3.48**  
Q33. Is the position a woman may adopt for birth... her own choice?  
By Province (n = 516)



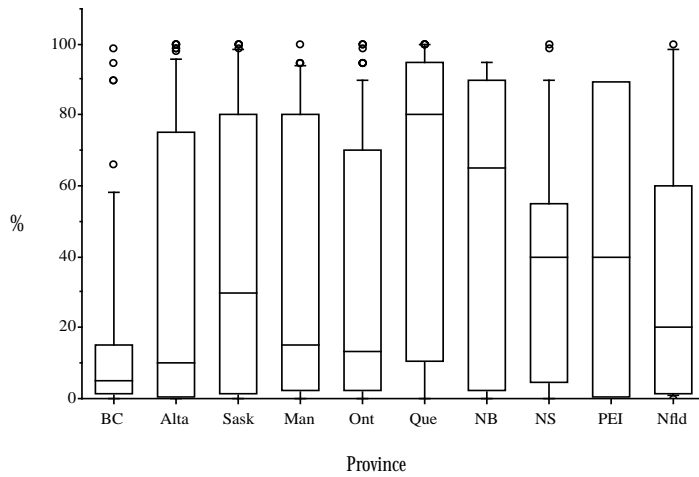
### a. Choice of Position for Birth

In question 33, hospitals were asked whether women had a **choice** regarding the position for birth. Sixty-three percent (325) of the 516 hospitals that responded to this question reported that the position a woman adopts for birth is her own choice. Twelve percent (61) of the hospitals stated that the position is recommended in unit policy. Twenty-five percent (130) of the hospitals reported “other”, which in most cases was specified as the “physician’s preference”. There were differences among provinces. In British Columbia, 77% (50) of hospitals stated that the position that a woman adopts for birth is her own choice, while in Newfoundland that proportion was 43% (6) and in Prince Edward Island it was 20% (1). The small hospitals were three times as likely as hospitals of any other size to recommend position for birth in their unit policy. (figure 3.48)

### b. Lithotomy Position with Stirrups

Four hundred and forty-three hospitals that responded to question 34 were able to approximate what proportion of women gave birth in lithotomy position with stirrups. The mean value for Canada was 37% (SD 38). The median value was 15%. There were great provincial variations in the responses. The following boxplots compare the provincial estimates of the proportion of women who gave birth in the lithotomy position. The largest proportion was in Quebec where the median was 80%, and the lowest was in British Columbia where the median was 5%. (figure 3.49)

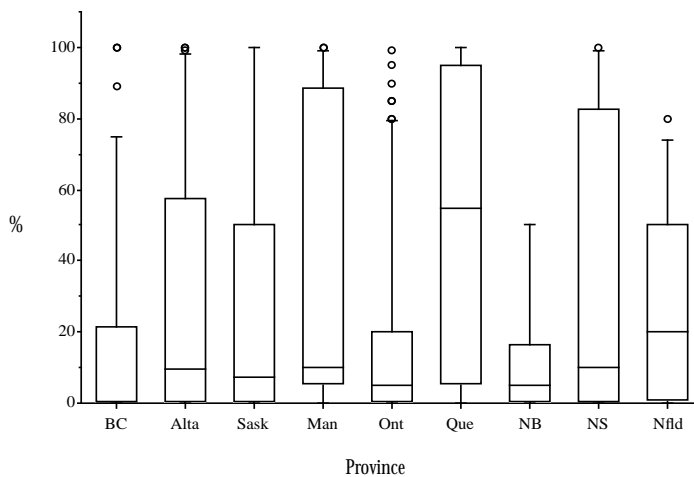
**Figure 3.49**  
 Q34. Can you approximate what proportion of women  
 give birth in the lithotomy position with stirrups?  
 By Province (n = 443)



### c. Supine Position

Two hundred and fifty-three hospitals that responded to question 35 were able to estimate the proportion of women who gave birth in the supine position. The mean value for Canada was 29% (SD 37) and the median was 10%. Again, there were considerable provincial variations in the answers. The following boxplots compare the provincial estimates.

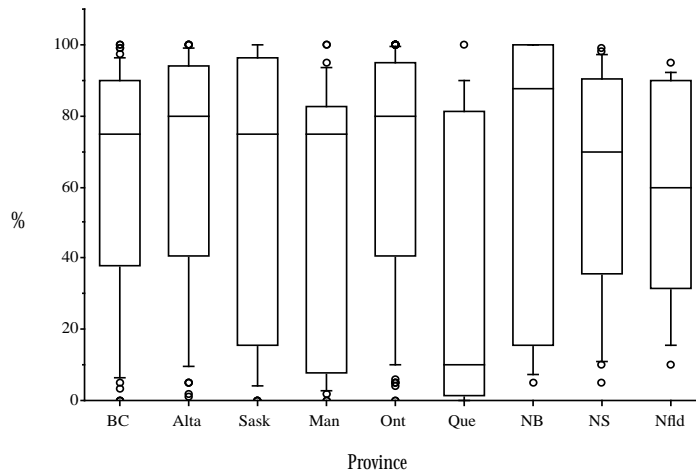
**Figure 3.50**  
 Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women  
 give birth in the supine position?  
 By Province (n = 253)



#### d. Semi-Recumbent Position

Three hundred and forty-nine hospitals responding to question 35 were able to estimate the proportion of women who gave birth in a semi-recumbent position. The mean value for Canada was 62% (SD 35) and the median was 75%. There were once again considerable variations within and among provinces. The following boxplots compare the provincial estimates.

**Figure 3.51**  
Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women  
give birth in the semi-recumbent position?  
By Province (n = 349)



#### 7. Clothing Worn by Staff

There is no evidence that protective clothing improves outcomes for mothers and babies in normal situations. However, during birth there is a risk of blood and fluid transmitted infections. Universal precautions would dictate that eye protection, gloves and plastic gowns should be worn to protect health care workers from infections such as HIV or hepatitis. On the other hand, excessive and unnecessary use of protective clothing creates an institutional “medical” environment which should be avoided.

The Health Protection Branch of Health Canada and the Centers for Disease Control recommend that universal blood and body-fluid precautions be the precautions for “vaginal or cesarean delivery or other invasive obstetric procedure during which bleeding may occur” (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987b: 2; Health and Welfare Canada, 1988). They recommend that “...All health-care workers who perform or assist in vaginal or cesarean deliveries should wear gloves and gowns when handling the placenta or the infant... (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987b: 3).

In question 37, hospitals were asked what kinds of protective clothing were required during vaginal birth. Fifty-three percent (278) of the 522 hospitals responding to question 37a reported that staff were required to wear gowns during vaginal birth. Face masks were required in 32% (170) of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 37b. Twenty-one percent (107) of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 37c required hair cover. Seventeen percent (90) of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 37d required special shoe covers. Eighty-nine percent (464) of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 37e required that they wear gloves. Twenty-one percent (107) of the 504 hospitals that responded to question 37f required eye protection. These practices varied according to hospital size, with small hospitals more likely to require gowns, masks, hair cover and shoe covers. Large hospitals were more likely to require eye protection.

**Table 3.2**  
Q37. Are the following required in your unit by staff during vaginal birth?  
By Hospital Size (n = 504-522)

What is required?	Number of Livebirths per Year (n = 504-522)			
	≤ 100	101 - 300	301-1000	>1000
Gowns	75.4% (135)	54.0% (67)	47.9% (46)	24.4% (30)
Face masks	49.7% (89)	25.0% (31)	33.7% (32)	14.6% (18)
Hair cover	29.2% (52)	12.9% (16)	20.8% (20)	15.4% (19)
Shoe covers	28.7% (51)	12.1% (15)	15.6% (15)	7.3% (9)
Gloves	81.6% (146)	96.8% (120)	88.5% (85)	92.6% (113)
Eye protection	11.4% (20)	16.9% (20)	31.9% (30)	31.6% (37)

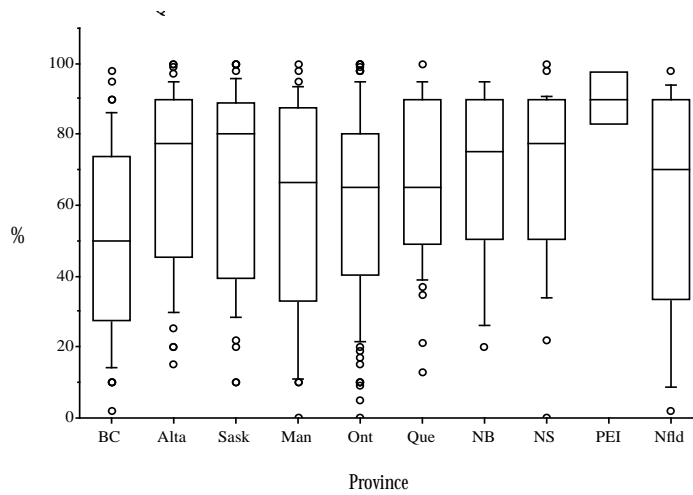
## 8. Episiotomy

Episiotomy is one of the most common surgical procedures in Western medicine (Thacker and Banta, 1983). There is no evidence that liberal or routine use of episiotomy prevents perineal trauma or pelvic floor relaxation. The liberal or routine use of episiotomy should be abandoned and episiotomy should only be used for specific fetal indications, such as evidence that birth must be expedited for reasons of fetal distress, or for clear maternal indications, such as the woman's inability to give birth without an instrumental intervention (Klein et al., 1992).

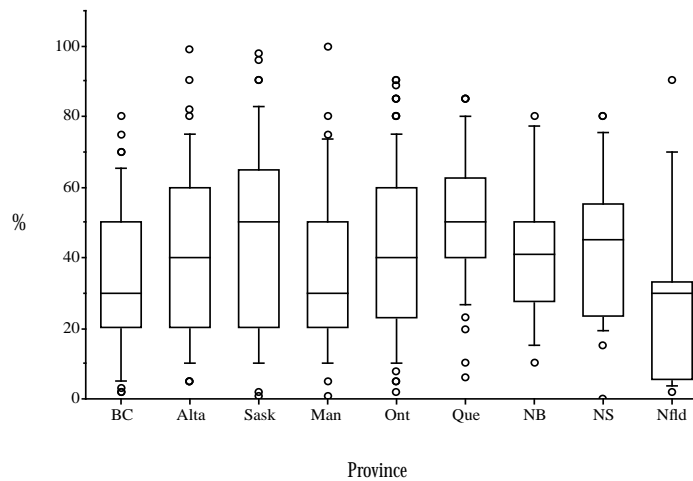
As yet, no one knows what a normal episiotomy rate should be. Some have suggested five percent for multiparous women and ten percent for primiparous women (The Accoucheur, 1994). The most recent randomized trial from Argentina suggests rates should be at least less than 30% (Argentine Episiotomy Trial Collaborative Group, 1993). Klein et al. (1992) reported that episiotomy was safely reduced from 80% to below 60% for primiparous women and from 50% to 30% for multiparous women.

In question 38, hospitals were asked to approximate the rate of episiotomy in their unit. Three hundred and fifty-eight hospitals provided the estimates for primiparous women and for multiparous women. The mean rate for Canada for primiparous women was 63% (SD 27) and the median was 70%. The mean rate for Canada for multiparous women was 42% (SD 24) and the median was 40%. There were considerable differences among provinces. The lowest rates were in British Columbia.

**Figure 3.52**  
 Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of  
 primiparous women who have an episiotomy in your unit?  
 By Province (n = 358)



**Figure 3.53**  
 Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of  
 multiparous women who have an episiotomy in your unit?  
 By Province (n = 358)





## **9. Birthing Beds**

Eighty-seven percent (454) of the 521 hospitals that responded to question 39 had birthing beds. Birthing beds were more likely to be found in the large hospitals. Ninety-eight percent (119) of all hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year had birthing beds compared with 69% (122) of hospitals with fewer than 100 births per year. Of the 520 hospitals that responded to question 40, 4% (20) had birthing chairs. Seven of these hospitals were in Alberta, five in Ontario and four in Saskatchewan.

## **G. Immediately Following Birth**

### Highlights

- Sixty percent of the responding hospitals had a policy that facilitated the family being together immediately following birth. Almost three quarters of these hospitals placed no limit on time that families could spend together.
- Eighty-seven percent of the responding hospitals had a routine observation period for the healthy newborn following birth. In the majority of cases the length of time was one to four hours. Sixty-nine percent of these hospitals separated mothers and babies during this observation. Large hospitals were more likely than small ones to separate mothers and babies.
- More than half of all responding hospitals, 53%, had a routine practice that separates mothers and healthy babies during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit.

### **1. Routine Procedures and Practices**

#### **a. Parent-Infant Contact**

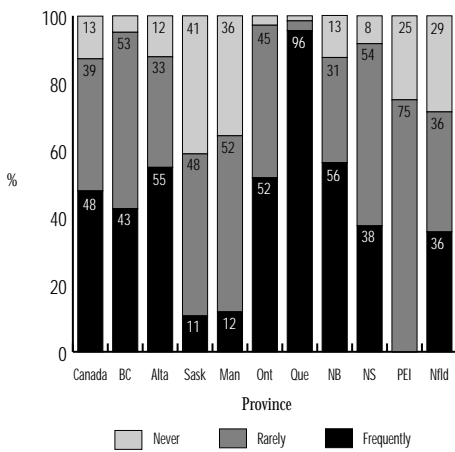
Bonding is the early attachment that takes place between parents and infants within the first hours and days after birth. It can be facilitated and reinforced by physical contact and is primarily unidirectional from parent to infant. Attachment is an affectional tie between infant and parents that begins during pregnancy, continues through birth, and flourishes over a lifetime. Attachment is reciprocal both to and from mother to infant and to father. Many variables influence attachment (Phillips, 1991, p. 31; Klaus and Kennell, 1982, p. 56).

In order for mothers, babies and families to have the opportunity to become attached to each other they need to be together. Evidence concerning the possible adverse consequences of routine separation of mothers and their newborn infants in the early postpartum period has been accumulating throughout the literature for more than 30 years. Relevant data are available from controlled trials published as long ago as 1952 (Thomson and Westreich, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1323; Illingworth et al, 1952, cited in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, p. 1323).

The effect of policies tending to restrict mother-infant contact on breastfeeding patterns has been demonstrated clearly in clinical trials. It has been shown that women were more likely to discontinue breastfeeding one to three months after birth if they had been subjected to the more restrictive policies (Thomson and Westreich, 1989, p. 1328).

To determine the extent to which Canadian hospitals support parent-infant contact, hospitals were asked whether they had policies that facilitated bonding. For example, they were asked about the amount of time the mother spent with the baby after birth; whether the partner was encouraged to hold the baby immediately after birth; whether the partner was given the opportunity to cut the cord; and if there were policies that restricted contact between mother and baby.

**Figure 3.54**  
Q45. Is the partner given the opportunity to cut the cord?  
By Province (n = 511)



### (1) Partner's Participation after Birth

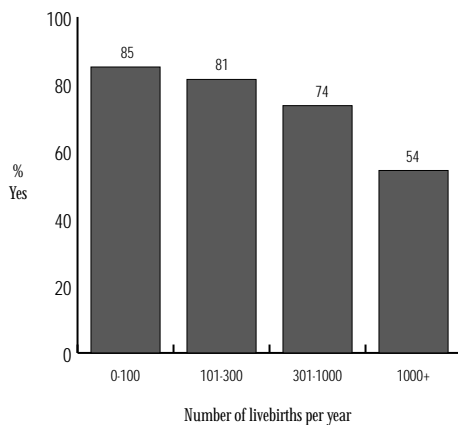
Sixty-six percent (343) of the 520 hospitals that responded to question 43 stated that partners were usually given their **first** opportunity to hold the baby **immediately** after birth. The remaining 34% (177) stated that that happened within one hour. Of the 511 hospitals responding to question 45, the woman's partner was frequently given the opportunity to cut the cord in 48% (245) of the hospitals; was rarely given this opportunity in 39% (201) of the hospitals and was never given this opportunity in 13% (65) hospitals. This practice varied among provinces. Quebec frequently gave the partner the opportunity to cut the cord in 96% (65) of the hospitals in contrast to Saskatchewan or Manitoba where the rate was 11% (6) and 12% (5) of the hospitals, respectively. (figure 3.54)

### (2) Time Together after Birth

Of the 520 hospitals that responded to question 46, 60% (312) had a policy that facilitated the family being together immediately following birth. Large hospitals, with more than 1000 births per year, were more likely to have such a policy than small hospitals, as were teaching hospitals when compared to non-teaching hospitals.

Seventy-four percent (220) of the 298 hospitals that described their policy in relation to question 46a stated that it meant that the family could be together for an **unlimited** time after birth. However, this was more likely to characterize small rather than large hospitals. (figure 3.55)

**Figure 3.55**  
Q46a. Is there a policy that facilitates the family being together for an unlimited time immediately following birth?  
By Hospital Size (n = 298)



### (3) Routine Observation of the Baby

There is no evidence that routine observation of the healthy newborn following birth and routine separation of mothers and babies for transfer to postpartum units improves the outcome for mothers or babies (Rush, Chalmers and Enkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1340). The majority of Canadian

hospitals have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn following birth. Eighty-seven percent (455) of the 521 hospitals responding to question 47 had such a policy. There were little variations to this practice among provinces or hospitals of different size. Seventy-nine percent (27) of the teaching hospitals had a routine observation period as opposed to 88% (369) of hospitals that were neither teaching nor affiliated hospitals.

The length of the observation period was one to four hours in the majority of hospitals. Of the 438 hospitals responding to question 47c, 18% (79) had an observation period that was more than four hours. (figure 3.56)

The majority of the 431 hospitals responding to question 47d separated mothers and babies during their routine observation period. Sixty-nine percent (296) of the hospitals engaged in this practice. This proportion was lower in some provinces. In New Brunswick it was 50% (7) of the hospitals and in Nova Scotia it was 57% (13) of the hospitals. (figure 3.57)

Larger hospitals were more likely than smaller hospitals to separate mothers and babies. A similar trend was found in teaching hospitals when compared to non-teaching hospitals. (figure 3.58)

**(4) Separation of Mother and Baby for Transfer to Postpartum**

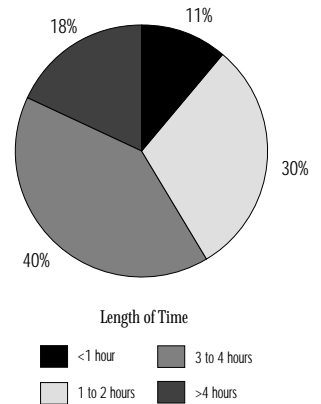
More than half of all hospitals have a routine practice that separates mothers and healthy babies during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit. Of the 497 hospitals responding to question 48a, 53% (264) had such a practice in place. This practice varied from a low of 36% (9) in Nova Scotia to a high of 100% (5) in Prince Edward Island. (figure 3.59)

**H. Postpartum**

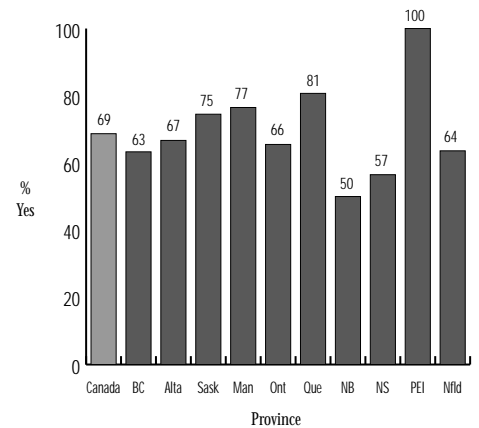
**Highlights**

- The average length of stay following vaginal birth was 3.2 days. It was 5.0 following cesarean birth. Large hospitals had shorter length of stays than small hospitals. The average length of stay varied among provinces.
- Ninety-five percent of the responding hospitals reported that mothers could choose early discharge following birth. One-quarter, 24%, had formal protocols for early discharge. Large and teaching hospitals were more likely than small and non-teaching hospitals to have such protocols. There were wide variations among provinces. In Ontario, 52% of the responding hospitals had protocols. In Newfoundland, none of the responding hospitals had protocols.
- Sixty-five percent of the responding hospitals had policies which supported rooming-in for 19 to 24 hours. In practice, however, babies roomed-in for much shorter periods of time. The median number of hours rooming-in was 16. There were wide provincial variations – from a median of 6.5 hours in Quebec to 19 hours in Alberta.

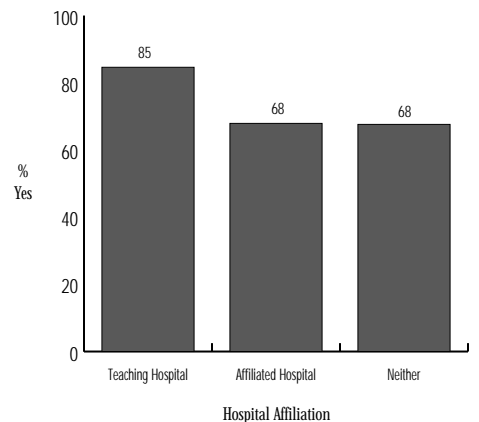
**Figure 3.56**  
Q47c. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, how long is it? (n = 438)



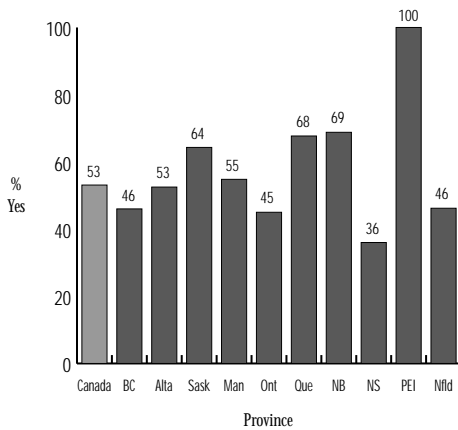
**Figure 3.57**  
Q47d. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period? By Province (n = 431)



**Figure 3.58**  
Q47d. If you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn, is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period? By Hospital Affiliation (n = 431)



**Figure 3.59**  
 Q48a. Is there a routine practice to separate the mother and her healthy baby during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit?  
 By Province (n = 497)



- Seventeen percent of responding hospitals had restrictions on when partners could visit the mother and baby. Forty-five percent had such restrictions for siblings and 53% had them for grandparents. There were wide provincial variations to these restrictions. Large hospitals were more likely to have them than small hospitals.
- Seventy-five percent of the responding hospitals practised mother-baby or combined, care. There were provincial variations – from a low of 41% in Quebec to a high of 88% in Alberta.
- Twenty percent of responding hospitals had a policy/protocol for assessing **women** who were going home to potentially violent situations. Twenty-four percent had such a policy/protocol for assessing **babies** who were going home to violent situations.

### 1. Introduction

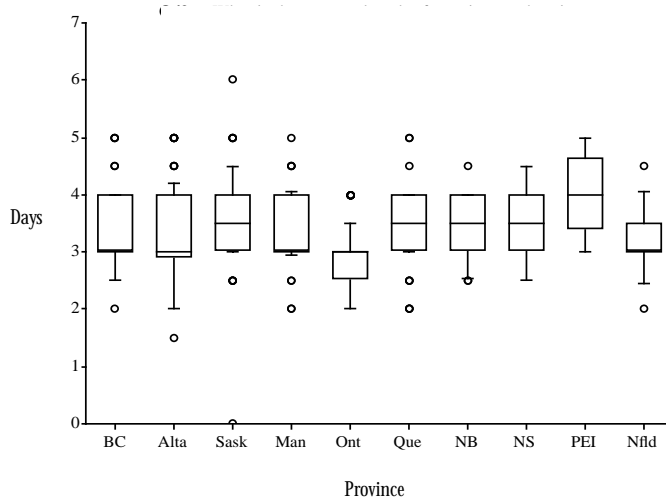
The postpartum period is an important transitional time for the new mother, her baby and the family as a whole. Researchers have commented on the general predictability of phases that mothers experience throughout the postpartum period (Rubin, 1975). Although it is not as well documented or articulated, other family members also experience phases of adaptation during this period. There are recommended practices and policies which enable women and their families to adapt more easily to the new baby during this time. These policies and practices include those which promote parent-infant interaction such as supporting choice around shortened hospital stays; rooming-in; combined mother-infant care (where one nurse cares for the mother-infant dyad); and non-restrictive visiting hours. A family-centred approach to the postpartum period recognizes these benefits and encourages sensitivity and guidance on the part of the health care system and health care providers (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a: 64-65).

Traditionally, women have been encouraged to stay in the hospital a few days following birth, ostensibly to evaluate their and their babies' physical and emotional health and to assist them to adapt to parenting. More recently, there have been initiatives established to decrease the length of stay in hospital, recognizing that women adapt whether in hospital or at home, and that birth is a normal developmental event rather than a serious medical problem. It is expected that those women who are discharged early are given access to adequate community support.

## 2. Average Length of Stay

Four hundred and sixty-six hospitals responding to question 49a were able to estimate the average length of postpartum stay following **vaginal** birth. For Canada the mean score for length of stay was 3.2 days (SD 0.7). The average length of stay varied between provinces.

**Figure 3.60**  
Q49a. What is the average length of stay (days)  
in your hospital for vaginal birth?  
By Province (n = 466)



The length of stay was shorter in large hospitals than in small ones. The mean score for length of stay in hospitals with more than 1000 births per year was 2.8 days compared to 3.5 days in hospitals with fewer than 100 births per year. (figure 3.61)

For Canada the mean score for length of stay for **cesarean** birth was 5.0 (SD .97). This also varied by province. (figure 3.62)

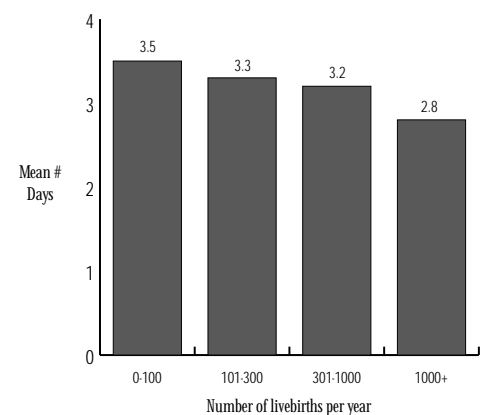
## 3. Early Discharge

Of the 513 hospitals responding to question 50, 95% (485) reported that mothers could choose early discharge following birth. However, of the 519 hospitals responding to question 51, only 24% (123) had formal protocols for early discharge. This varied among provinces. Ontario had a considerably higher proportion of hospitals with protocols. (figure 3.63)

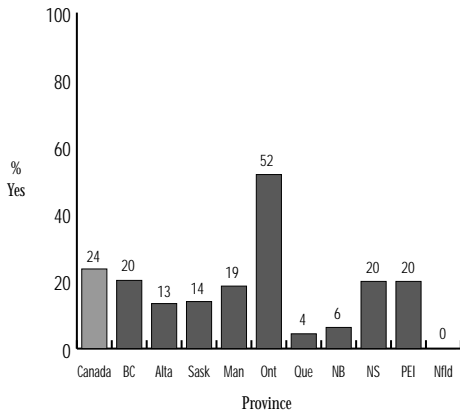
This also varied according to hospital size. Forty-one percent (50) of all hospitals with more than 1000 births had such protocols compared to 14% (24) of hospitals with fewer than 100 births. (figure 3.64)

In addition, teaching hospitals were more likely to have protocols than non-teaching or university affiliated hospitals.

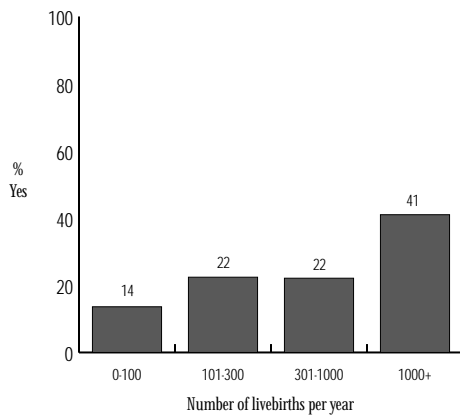
**Figure 3.61**  
Q49a. What is the average length of stay (days)  
in your hospital for vaginal birth?  
By Hospital Size (n = 466)



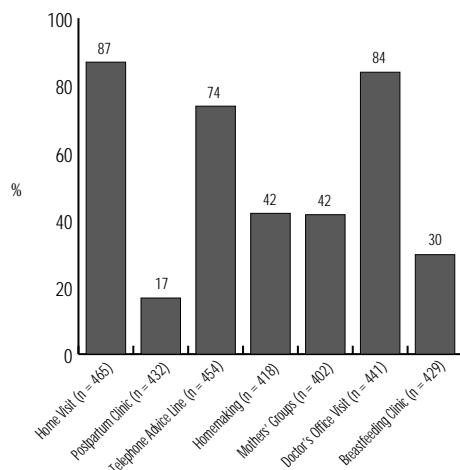
**Figure 3.63**  
Q51. Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge?  
By Province (n = 519)



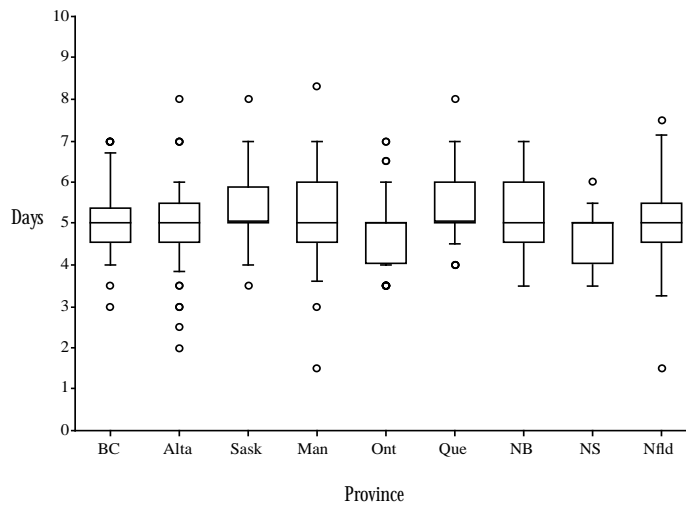
**Figure 3.64**  
Q51. Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge?  
By Hospital Size (n = 519)



**Figure 3.65**  
Q52. After early discharge, what supports are available in the community?



**Figure 3.62**  
Q49b. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital for cesarean birth?  
By Province (n = 394)



Furthermore, for 123 hospitals that reported to have protocols, early discharge was defined as: 6 hours or less by 3 hospitals, 12 hours or less by 5 hospitals, 24 hours or less by 39 hospitals, 48 hours or less by 69 hospitals, and 6 hospitals had other definitions.

### a. Support Following Early Discharge

Hospitals were asked if services were available in the community to support women following shortened hospital stay. The services in question were home visiting; postpartum clinics; telephone advice lines; homemaking; mothers' groups; doctor's office visits; and breastfeeding clinics. They were available to varying degrees. Eighty-seven percent (404) of the 465 hospitals responding to question 52a reported that home visiting was available following a shortened hospital stay. Seventy-four percent (335) of the 454 hospitals responding to question 52c reported that a telephone advice line was available. Forty-two percent (167) of the 402 hospitals responding to question 52e reported that mothers' groups were available. (figure 3.65)

The availability of these supports varied among provinces. In Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island, 100% of hospitals, 12 and 5 respectively, stated that there was home visiting support. In Alberta, 93% (68) of hospitals reported home visiting support. In New Brunswick, 73% (11) of the hospitals did so. Quebec had the highest percentage of hospitals reporting the availability of postpartum clinics, 26% (15), and telephone advice lines, 97% (61). Ontario had the highest proportion of hospitals reporting mothers' groups, 62% (74) of the hospitals. Ontario and Quebec had the highest proportion of hospitals reporting that breastfeeding clinics were available, 43% (55) and 44% (28), respectively.

#### **b. Support Following Regular Length of Stay**

Hospitals were also asked if services were available in the community to support women following regular length of stay. They were available to varying degrees. Ninety-one (472) of the 517 hospitals responding to question 53a reported that home visiting was available following a hospital stay. Seventy-eight percent (108) of Ontario hospitals reported that home visiting support was available. In all other provinces this support was above 92%.

### **4. Rooming-In**

In conventional postpartum care the mother was separated from her baby, who was placed in a separate nursery and brought to her at designated periods. This practice of separating babies in hospital nurseries began at the turn of the century as a response to a high incidence of maternal sepsis and newborn infections. Also, many mothers received “twilight sleep” and other interventions during labour and birth and were unable to care for their babies.

“Rooming-in” is the term used to designate a hospital arrangement whereby a mother may have her newborn baby by her bedside whenever she wishes. It was started in an effort to foster the development of parent-child relationships. Advantages cited from rooming-in programs include reduced hospital costs, improved parenting skills, facilitated breastfeeding and reports of parent satisfaction (Phillips, 1991, p. 277).

Although rooming-in was started in the effort to foster relationships, the implementation sometimes inhibited that process due to the institutionalization and development of procedures and routines within hospitals. Often times the infant was literally “dumped” on the new mother in her taking-in phase of postpartum adjustment, and the mother was expected to assume primary responsibility for infant care. Because the baby was assigned to the nursery nurse and the mother was assigned to the postpartum nurse, there was often confusion in messages (Phillips, 1991, p. 277). Rooming-in, in combination with supportive nursing care, is critical to avoid these situations.

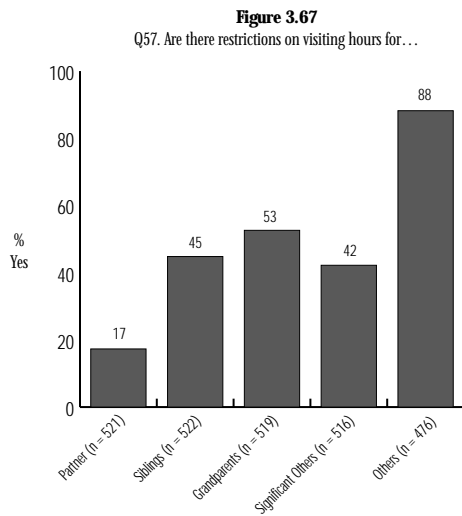
#### **a. Availability of Beds for Rooming-In**

The availability of facilities for rooming-in was high across Canada. Of the 517 hospitals responding to question 54, 89% (460) reported that all of their beds can be used for rooming-in.

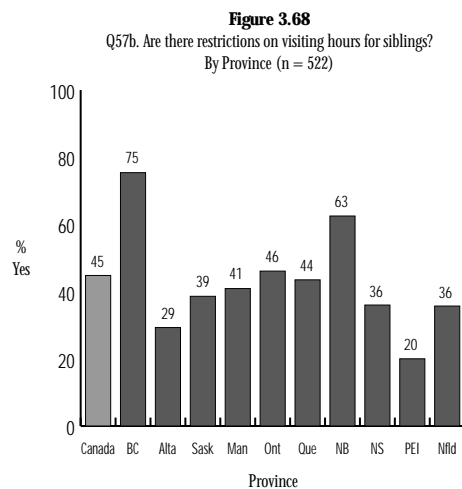
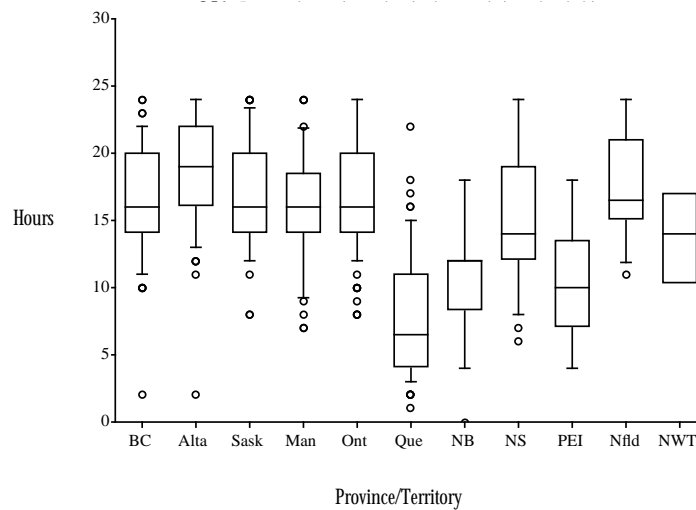
#### **b. Number of Hours per Day Infants are with Mothers**

Hospitals were asked to estimate how many hours per day infants spent rooming-in, whether there were policies supporting rooming-in, and to assess how those policies translated into practice.

Sixty-five percent (324) of the 497 hospitals responding to question 55 had policies that supported rooming-in for 19 to 24 hours. In practice, the median number of hours for rooming-in was 16 and the mean number of hours was 15.7 (SD 5.5). There was substantial provincial variation in the median number of hours babies actually were rooming-in. The median number of hours in Quebec was 6.5 and in Alberta it was 19.



**Figure 3.66**  
Q56. In actual practice, what is the usual time that babies room-in per day?  
By Province/Territory (n = 472)



## 5. Visiting

The 1987 Guidelines recommended that the father or the support person should be allowed to visit as desired (Health and Welfare Canada, 1987a, p.60). Hospitals were asked if they had restrictions on visiting hours for partners, siblings, grandparents, significant others, and others. Of the 521 hospitals responding to question 57a, 17% (90) hospitals had restrictions on when partners could visit. Hospitals were more likely to restrict visiting for siblings, grandparents and significant others. (figure 3.67)

There were wide provincial variations with regard to visiting restrictions. In Prince Edward Island, only 20% (1) of the hospitals restricted visiting for siblings, whereas in British Columbia, 75% (49) of the hospitals did so. (figure 3.68)

Healthy newborns were able to remain in the room when most visitors were present. Five hundred and twenty hospitals (99.6%) reported that they could remain in the room when partners visited; 98% said this was the case when siblings visited and 95% when grandparents visited. Of the 516 hospitals responding to question 58b, 87% (447) reported that newborns could remain in the room



when significant others visited. Sixty-seven percent (312) of the 464 hospitals responding to question 58e stated that newborns could remain in the room when other people visited.

## 6. Combined Care

Mother-baby nursing is the provision of care by one nurse to both the mother and her infant. All policies and procedures are geared toward the new mother as a member of a family unit. Mother-baby nursing provides infant care at the mother's bedside, guides and teaches parenting skills, attends to the mother's physiological and psychological needs, and integrates other family members into this care. Therefore, in question 59 hospitals were asked about combined care.

Seventy-five percent (385) of the 515 hospitals responding to this question reported that they practise mother-baby, or combined, care on their units. This varied among provinces; 88% (72) of Alberta hospitals reported practising combined care compared with 41% (28) of Quebec hospitals. (figure 3.69)

Smaller hospitals were more likely than larger ones to practise combined care. Medium-sized hospitals were the least likely to report practising combined care. University hospitals were as likely to practise combined care as were affiliated and non-affiliated hospitals. (figure 3.70)

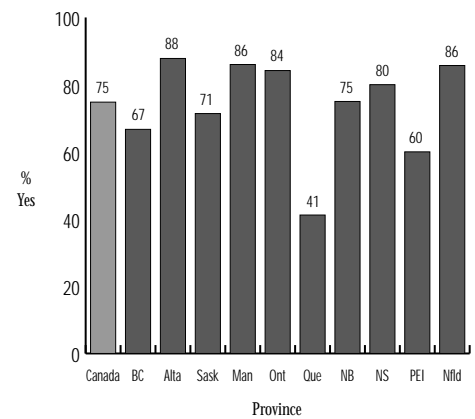
## 7. Postpartum Education

### a. Postpartum Parent Education

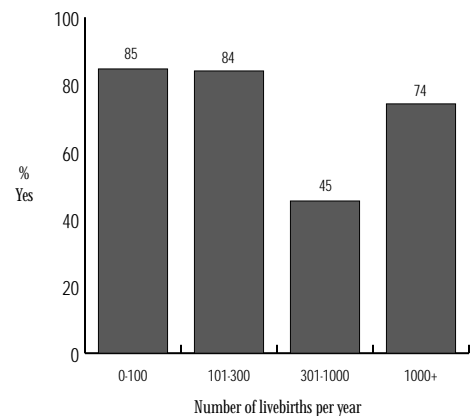
Some studies have addressed the effects of formal postpartum parent education. Although the demonstrable effects of teaching were rarely as dramatic as the investigators had hoped, this body of research shows that postpartum educational programs can and do affect parental behaviour and health outcomes (Rush, Chalmers and Enkin, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1341).

Of the 522 hospitals responding to question 60, 99% (514) provided parent education for breastfeeding. The follow-up to question 60 asked those hospitals providing parent education for breastfeeding if they provided it to groups or individuals. Of the 484 hospitals responding to this question, 70% provided this education to individuals and 30% provided both individual and group education. Fifty-four percent (282) of the 520 hospitals responding to question 61 provided education in family planning and contraception. The follow-up to question 61 asked those hospitals that provided education in family planning and contraception if they provided it to groups or individuals. Eighty-seven percent of the 245 hospitals responding to this follow-up question provided this education to individuals and 14% to both individuals and groups. Fifty-eight percent (297) of the 514 hospitals that responded to question 62 provided education in parenting. The follow-up to

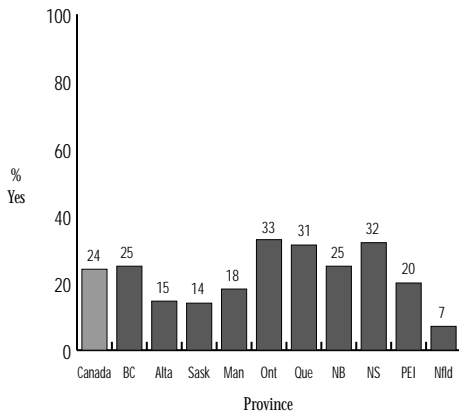
**Figure 3.69**  
Q59. Do you practise combined mother-infant care (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple) in your unit?  
By Province (n = 515)



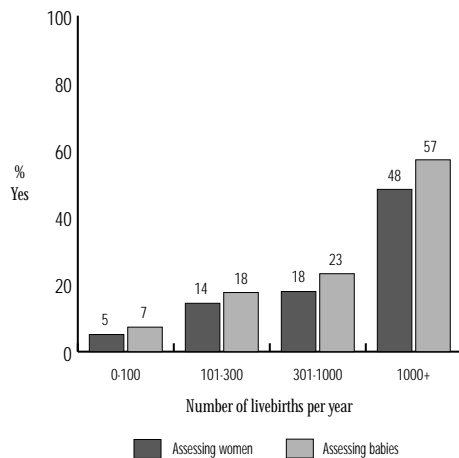
**Figure 3.70**  
Q59. Do you practise combined mother-infant care (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple) in your unit?  
By Hospital Size (n = 515)



**Figure 3.71**  
Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing babies who may be going home to violent situations?  
By Province (n = 518)



**Figure 3.72**  
Q63 and Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing women/babies who may be going home to violent situations?  
By Hospital Size (n = 518)



question 62 asked those hospitals that provided parent education if they provided it to individuals or groups. Sixty-six percent of the 258 hospitals responding to this follow-up question provided the education to individuals and 35% to both individuals and groups.

## 8. Procedures for Assessing Family Violence

Many women and children live with violence. In Canada, it is estimated that almost one in three women who have ever been married or lived in a common-law relationship have experienced violence at the hands of their partner (Statistics Canada, 1993). Twenty-one percent of these women were assaulted during pregnancy. The literature estimates that the incidence of violence during pregnancy is 11% to 25% (Hanvey and Kinnon, 1993). We do not have national statistics on the incidence of child abuse, but Ontario provincial information suggests that the incidence of **reported** child abuse is 14 per 1000 children, and that the actual occurrence is much higher (Hanvey et al., 1994 p. 35).

Given the magnitude of the family violence problem that both women and babies face in Canada, we asked whether hospitals had a policy/protocol to assess whether or not the mother and baby were sent home to a potentially violent situation. Twenty percent (102) of the 518 hospitals responding to questions 63 and 64 had a policy/protocol for assessing **women** who were going home to potentially violent situations. Twenty-four percent (125) had a policy/protocol for assessing **babies** who were going home to violent situations.

Availability of these policies/protocols varied among provinces. In Ontario, Nova Scotia and Quebec, about one third of hospitals had protocols for assessing babies going home to a violent situation. (figure 3.71)

Larger hospitals and teaching hospitals were considerably more likely to have these policies/protocols. (figures 3.72, 3.73)

## I. Infant Feeding

### Highlights

- Four hundred and sixty-one hospitals were able to estimate the percentage of women who were breastfeeding at the time of discharge from hospital. The mean rate for Canada was 74%. There were wide variations among provinces – the breastfeeding rates were higher in the West and dropped off from Quebec east.
- Almost half of the responding hospitals reported that they usually gave breastfed babies other drinks such as water, glucose or formula. There were wide variations among provinces in this practice, from a high of 79% in Manitoba to a low of 30% in Quebec.
- Fourteen percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a lactation consultant on staff. Large hospitals were more likely to have one than small hospitals.

- Fifty-eight percent of hospitals had a written policy on breastfeeding – this was more likely in large hospitals. Twenty-eight percent of responding hospitals reported that they had a policy based on the WHO/UNICEF “Ten Steps” and *The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes*.
- Twenty-four percent of responding hospitals routinely gave breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula. There were large provincial variations, from a high in Quebec of 57% to a low in Ontario at 8%. Sixty-one percent of the responding hospitals routinely gave these samples to mothers who were formula feeding.
- \* Eighty-two percent of responding hospitals had an exclusive contract with a formula company.

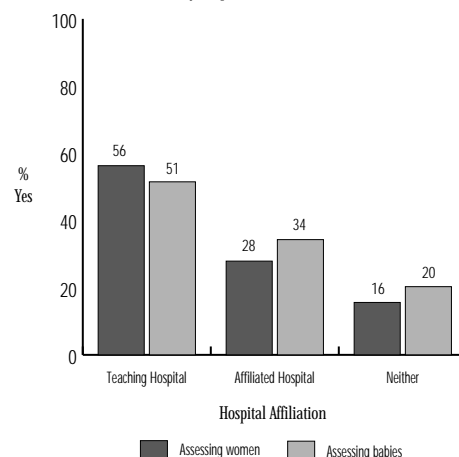
## 1. Introduction

Hospital policies and procedures relating to breastfeeding can have a major effect on the initiation and successful continuation of breastfeeding. Those who care for women during pregnancy and birth have a critical role to play in enabling them to breastfeed successfully. It is important that professionals working in hospitals promote **only** practices that have been demonstrated to support breastfeeding. The survey therefore attempted to determine what policies and practices were in place to support breastfeeding.

The World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, in their Joint Statement, *Protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding: the special role of maternity services*, 1989, describes “10 Steps to Successful Breastfeeding”. The “Ten Steps” outline policies and practices that should be provided in hospitals. These “Ten Steps” are:

1. Have a written breastfeeding policy that is routinely communicated to all health care staff (cf. question 72).
2. Train all health care staff in skills necessary to implement this policy.
3. Inform all pregnant women about the benefits and management of breastfeeding.
4. Help mothers initiate breastfeeding within a half hour of birth (cf. question 66).
5. Show mothers how to breastfeed and how to maintain lactation even if they should be separated from their infants.
6. Give newborn infants no food or drink other than breast milk, unless **medically** indicated (cf. question 68).
7. Practise rooming-in, allow mothers and infants to remain together – 24 hours a day (cf. question 55).
8. Encourage breastfeeding on demand (cf. question 67).
9. Give no artificial teats or pacifiers (also called dummies or soothers) to breastfeeding infants (cf. question 79).

**Figure 3.73**  
Q63 and Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing women/babies who may be going home to violent situations?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 518)



10. Foster the establishment of breastfeeding support groups and refer mothers to them on discharge from the hospital or clinic (cf. question 74).

In addition, in 1981, *The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes* condemned all use of free formula gift packs for families (World Health Organization, 1981) (questions 76 and 77). Free gift packs have been shown to have a negative impact on breastfeeding, especially among first-time mothers (Bergevin et al., 1983; Frank and Wirtz, 1987).

A joint statement in 1989 by the WHO and UNICEF called Protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding and the 1990 Innocenti Declaration adopted by participants at the WHO/UNICEF policy maker's meeting on "Breastfeeding in the 1990s: A Global Initiative" formed the basis for the development of the WHO/UNICEF Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI). The BFHI is a strategy that enforces the "Ten Steps" and *The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes*. Protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding in maternity units means ending the practices that are known to be obstacles to women initiating and continuing breastfeeding, including separating healthy babies from their mothers, giving babies sugar-water, and furnishing free or low-price supplies of infant formula to maternity wards and hospitals.

## **2. Rates of Breastfeeding**

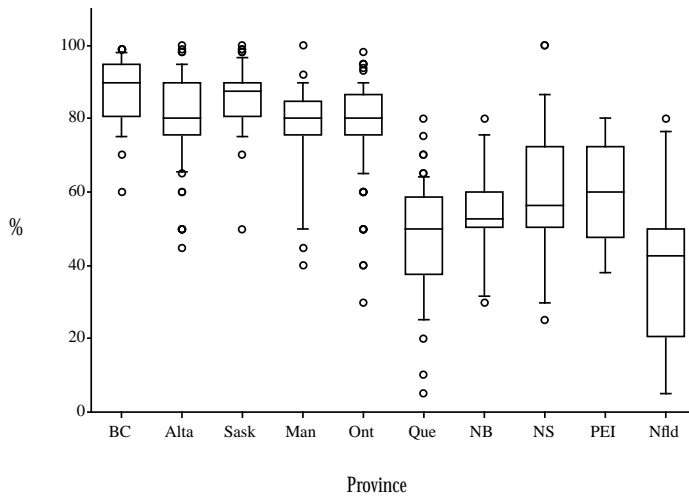
In question 65, hospitals were asked to approximate the percentage of women who were breastfeeding at the time of discharge. Four hundred and sixty-one hospitals responded with valid estimates. The mean rate for Canada was 74% (SD=19) and the median value was 80%. The following boxplots show the wide variations among and within provinces. In general, breastfeeding rates were higher in the West, and drop off to a large extent from Quebec to the East. (figure 3.74)

## **3. Helping Mothers Initiate Breastfeeding Immediately after Birth**

Early contact between mothers and babies has, in addition to other important benefits, effects on breastfeeding (Thompson and Weistreich, *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1328). Almost all hospitals, 99.6% of the 499 hospitals responding to question 66, stated that the baby is first offered the breast immediately after birth.

Babies' nursing patterns vary. Responding to the baby's cues as to when he or she wants to feed is recommended in order to establish breastfeeding (Lawrence, 1989). Furthermore, the amount of milk the mother produces depends on the frequency and effectiveness of the sucking her baby does at the breast (La Leche League International, 1991). After reviewing all of the data, Inch and

**Figure 3.74**  
 Q65. Can you approximate the percentage of mothers  
 who are breastfeeding at the time of discharge?  
 By Province (n = 461)



Garforth, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1370, concluded that no data are available which provide any reason for imposing breastfeeding schedules.

#### 4. ***Breastfeeding on Demand***

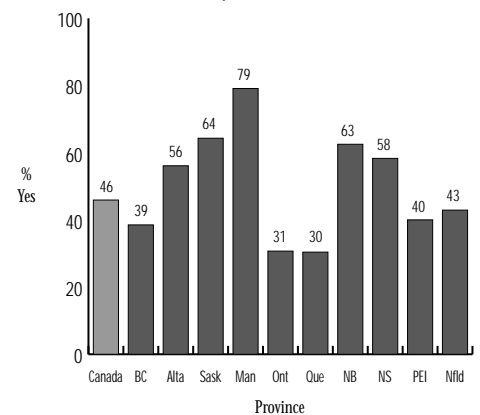
In question 67, hospitals were asked if babies were allowed to breastfeed on cue, whenever they indicated an interest, 24 hours a day. Ninety-seven percent (503) of the 518 hospitals that responded to question 67 indicated that babies breastfed on cue.

#### 5. ***Supplementation***

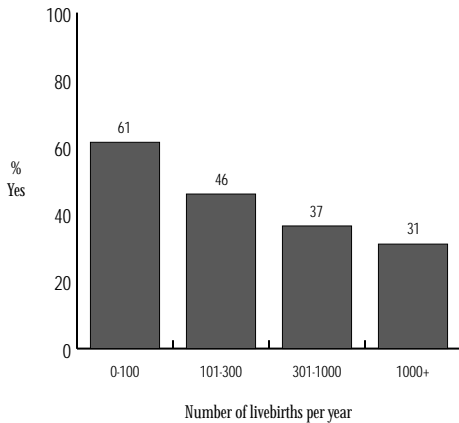
Providing breastfed babies routinely with water, glucose or formula supplements is unnecessary. Lawrence, (1989, p. 212), found that a significant relationship exists between providing supplements in the hospital and discontinuing breastfeeding early. According to Inch and Garforth, (in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1366-1368), women whose babies receive supplements are up to five times more likely to give up breastfeeding in the first week, and twice as likely to abandon it during the second week as are women whose babies are not fed breast milk substitutes.

Hospitals were asked whether breastfed babies were usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time. Almost half, 46% (238), of the 518 hospitals responding to question 68 usually gave other drinks to breastfed babies. There were large differences among provinces. (figure 3.75)

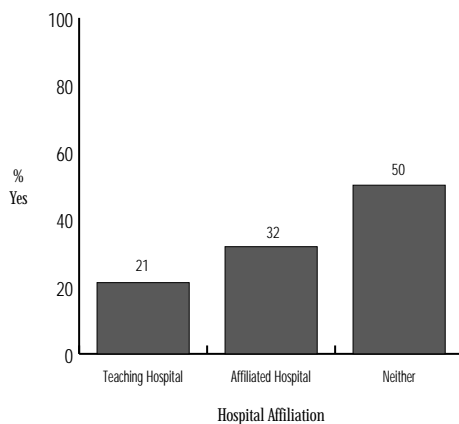
**Figure 3.75**  
 Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks  
 (water, glucose, formula) at any time?  
 By Province (n = 518)



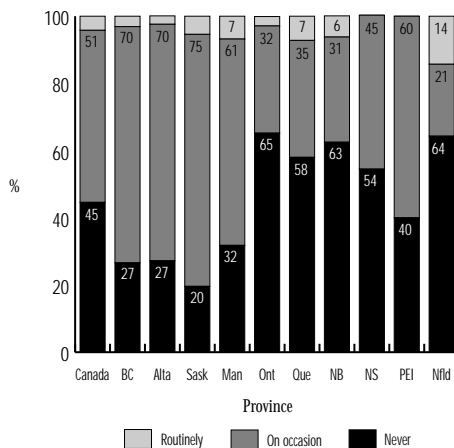
**Figure 3.76**  
Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks  
(water, glucose, formula) at any time?  
By Hospital Size (n = 518)



**Figure 3.77**  
Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks  
(water, glucose, formula) at any time?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 518)



**Figure 3.78**  
Q70. Are breastfed babies weighed before and after feedings?  
By Province (n = 518)



Small hospitals and non-university affiliated hospitals were more likely to give babies other drinks. (figures 3.76, 3.77)

## 6. Time Spent Breastfeeding

The hospitals were asked if there was a policy to restrict the time spent feeding. Of the 518 hospitals that responded to question 69, 88% (456) stated that there was no such policy. Of those 456 hospitals, 77% stated that the time spent feeding was determined by the mother and baby.

## 7. Weighing

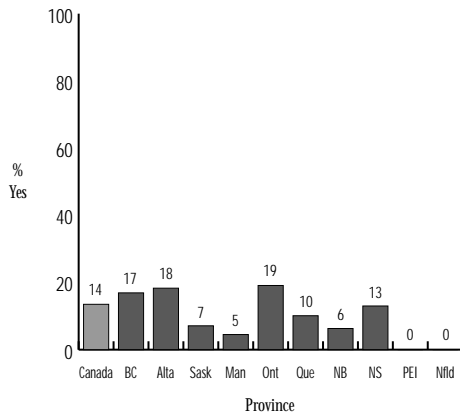
Historically, the practice of weighing infants before and after breastfeeding to determine how much milk they drank was widespread in hospitals. Women subjected to this practice were found to be more likely to discontinue breastfeeding in the early weeks (Inch and Renfrew, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p. 1380). Hospitals were asked whether they engaged in this practice. Of the 518 hospitals that answered question 70, 45% (231) never weighed babies before and after feedings, 51% (265) did so occasionally and 4% (22) do so routinely. Again, there were wide variations among provinces. (figure 3.78)

## 8. Lactation Consultants

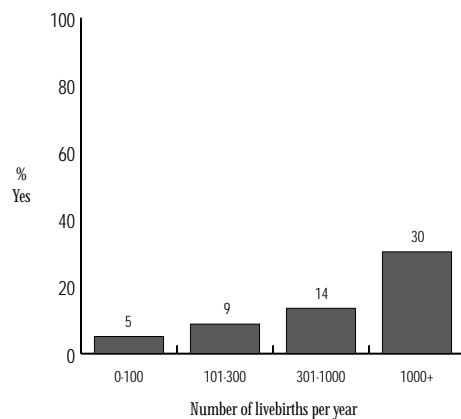
Women can be helped to establish and maintain breastfeeding in a number of ways, but the experimentally derived evidence suggests that continuity of personal support from someone knowledgeable about breastfeeding is most effective (Inch and Garforth, in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*, 1989, p.1370). Agnew (1993, p. 13) reported that while health care professionals frequently express favourable attitudes toward breastfeeding, they often make poor recommendations with regard to breastfeeding.

Lactation consultants are specially trained/experienced professionals whose sole purpose is to provide breastfeeding support and education. Hospitals were asked whether they had a certified lactation consultant. Fourteen percent (70) of the 519 hospitals responding to question 71 reported that they had a lactation consultant. Nineteen percent (27) of Ontario hospitals had lactation consultants, 18% (15) of Alberta hospitals and 17% (11) of British Columbia hospitals. Larger hospitals were more likely to have these specially trained professionals. Thirty percent (37) of responding hospitals with over 1000 livebirths per year had them compared to 5% (9) hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths per year. A similar trend was found for teaching hospitals compared with affiliated and non-affiliated hospitals. (figures 3.79, 3.80)

**Figure 3.79**  
Q71. Do you have a certified lactation consultant?  
By Province (n = 519)



**Figure 3.80**  
Q71. Do you have a certified lactation consultant?  
By Hospital Size (n = 519)



## 9. Written Policies

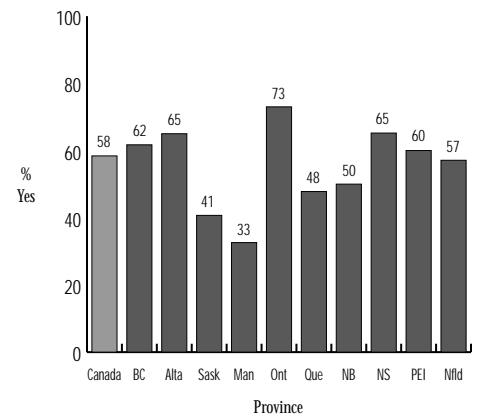
Hospitals were asked if they had a written policy on breastfeeding. Fifty-eight percent (296) of the 507 hospitals responding to question 72 had such a policy. There were wide variations among provinces. (figure 3.81)

Seventy-nine percent (96) of the hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year had such a policy, compared to 43% (74) of the hospitals with fewer than 100 livebirths per year or 58% (53) of the hospitals with 101 to 300 livebirths. As well, teaching hospitals were more likely to have a policy than non-teaching or affiliated hospitals. (figures 3.82, 3.83)

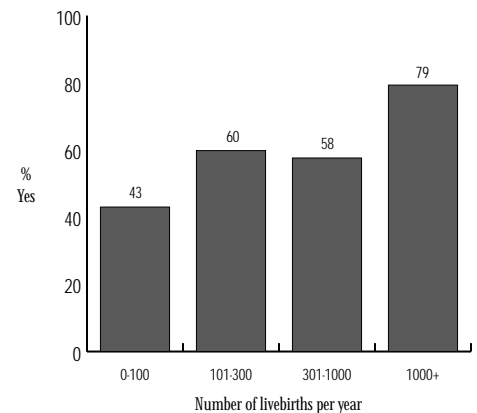
The hospitals were asked if their written policy was based on the WHO/UNICEF “Ten Steps” and the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes. Twenty-eight percent (148) of all 523 hospitals indicated that they had a policy based on the “10 Steps” and the WHO International Code. This means that of the 296 hospitals that had a written breastfeeding policy, 50% stated that the policy was based on the WHO/UNICEF “10 Steps” and the International Code.

There were large differences among provinces. In Ontario, 57% (59) of the hospitals with policies stated that they were based on the WHO/UNICEF “10 Steps” and the International Code. In British Columbia this proportion was 65% (24). In Newfoundland, 75% of the hospitals had a policy based on the WHO/UNICEF “10 Steps” and the International Code. (figure 3.84)

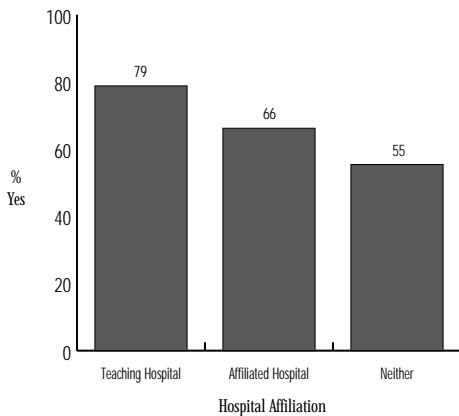
**Figure 3.81**  
Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding?  
By Province (n = 507)



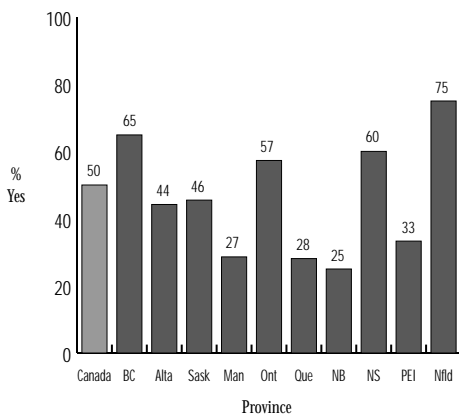
**Figure 3.82**  
Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding?  
By Hospital Size (n = 507)



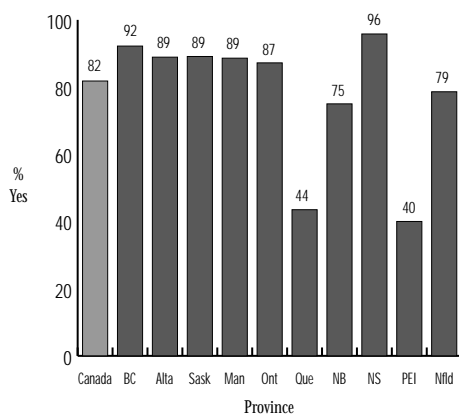
**Figure 3.83**  
Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 507)



**Figure 3.84**  
Q72a. Is this policy based on the WHO/UNICEF "10 Steps" and the International Code?  
By Province (n = 296)



**Figure 3.85**  
Q75a. For mothers who formula feed, is feeding on demand?  
By Province (n = 517)



## 10. Written Breastfeeding Information, Support and Advice

Hospitals were asked if they provide mothers with written breastfeeding information at the time of discharge. Seventy-two percent (371) of the 517 hospitals that responded to question 73 reported that they **always** provide such information. The hospitals were also asked if mothers were offered information on breastfeeding support groups and/or advice at the time of discharge. Fifty-eight percent (297) of the 513 hospitals responding to question 74 **always** gave such information. There were variations among provinces. Seventy-eight percent (54) of Quebec hospitals always gave this information compared with 40% (2) hospitals in Prince Edward Island.

## 11. Formula Feeding

Hospitals were asked whether "for mothers who formula feed, is feeding on demand?" Of the 517 hospitals responding to question 75a, 82% (423 hospitals) stated that formula feeding was on demand. There were also variations among provinces. Ninety-two percent (59) of hospitals in British Columbia had formula feeding on demand compared with the rates in Quebec and Prince Edward Island which were 44% and 40%, respectively. (figure 3.85)

This practice was more likely to occur in small hospitals than in large. Affiliated hospitals reported formula feeding on demand at rates considerably lower than those of teaching and non-affiliated hospitals. (figure 3.86)

Hospitals were also asked if mothers had a choice of formula to feed their babies. Of the 511 hospitals responding to question 75b, 25% (127) stated that mothers had such a choice.

## 12. Distribution of Formula Samples

Hospitals were asked whether they give **breastfeeding** mothers sample packs containing formula. Twenty-four percent (123) of the 517 hospitals responding to question 76 stated that they routinely give breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula. Eighteen percent (92) stated that they give them on request only and 58% (302) stated that they never give breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula. There were large variations among provinces. (figure 3.87)

Hospitals were also asked whether they give **formula** feeding mothers sample packs containing formula. Sixty-one percent (316) of the 517 hospitals responding to question 77 stated that they routinely give formula-feeding mothers sample packs containing formula. Nine percent (44) stated that they give them on request only and 30% (157) stated that they never give formula-feeding mothers sample packs containing formula.



### 13. Exclusive Contract with a Formula Company

An exclusive contract with a formula company usually indicates that a hospital is receiving free formula to use within the hospital. The provision of free formula is often associated with contractual requirements on behalf of the hospital, such as the distribution of the formula gift packs to new mothers. The use of free formula and the distribution of the gift packs violate the spirit and letter of the WHO International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes because it is thought to promote use of infant formula at the expense of breastfeeding.

Most Canadian hospitals have an exclusive contract with a formula company. Eighty-two percent (415) of the 507 hospitals that responded to question 78 had such a contract. This proportion varied by province. Ninety-four percent (15) hospitals in New Brunswick and 74% (39) of hospitals in Saskatchewan reported having an exclusive contract. These proportions also differed according to hospital size and affiliation. Larger hospitals (301 to 1000 livebirths per year) were most likely to have exclusive contracts; university teaching hospitals were least likely to have such contracts. (figures 3.88, 3.89, 3.90)

### J. Support in the Neonatal Intensive Care Unit/ Special Care Nursery

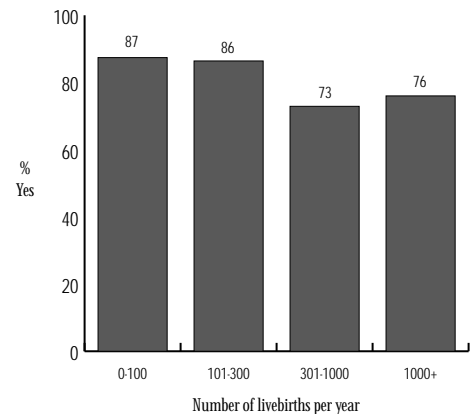
#### Highlights

- One hundred and fifty-one hospitals reported that they had a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) or special care nursery. Seventy-two percent were in large hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year. Almost every obstetric teaching hospital had an NICU.
- All units but one reported that partners could visit the newborn in the NICU/special care nursery. Ninety-one percent indicated that grandparents could visit and 85% reported that siblings could visit. Eighty-two percent of the responding hospitals restricted the number of visitors at any one time – usually to two. The majority, however, 86%, allowed the family to visit as a unit.
- The majority of responding hospitals reported that mothers, fathers, siblings and grandparents were able to touch or handle the newborn in the NICU/special care nursery.
- One quarter of responding hospitals reported that they had support groups for parents with babies in the NICU/special care unit. Teaching hospitals were more likely to have these groups than non-teaching hospitals.

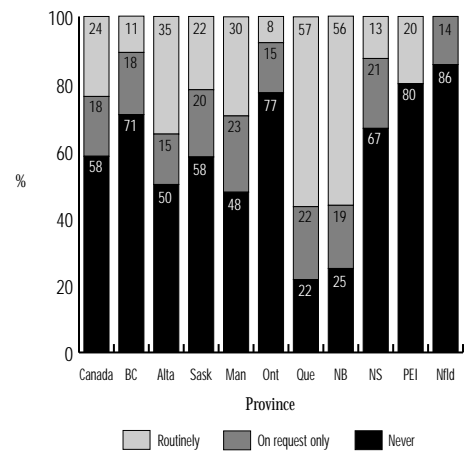
#### 1. Introduction

Adapting to parenthood may be very difficult for the parents of a low birth weight/premature baby, because of the extended hospitalization of the baby; the forced separation of the parents and their baby; the anxieties and fears that they face; the potential of decreased

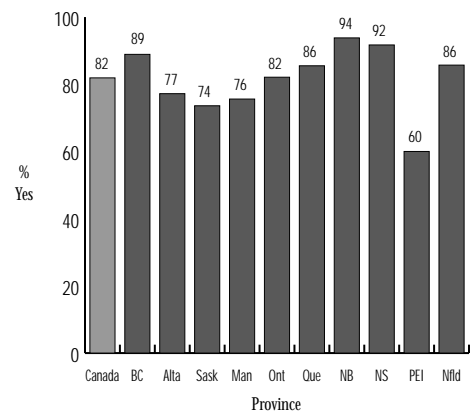
**Figure 3.86**  
Q75a. For mothers who formula feed, is feeding on demand?  
By Hospital Size (n = 517)



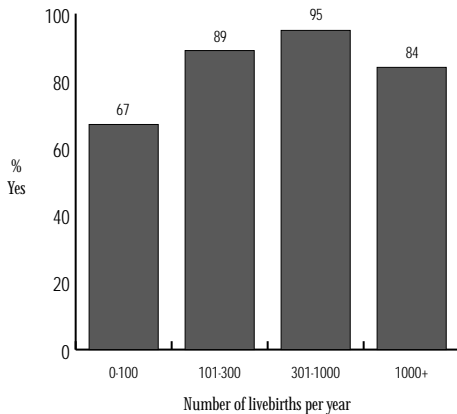
**Figure 3.87**  
Q76. When does your unit give breastfeeding mothers sample packs containing formula?  
By Province (n = 517)



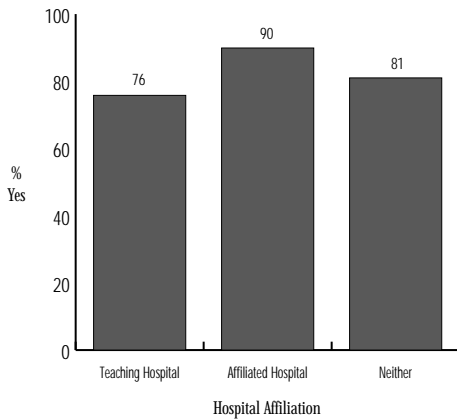
**Figure 3.88**  
Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company?  
By Province (n = 507)



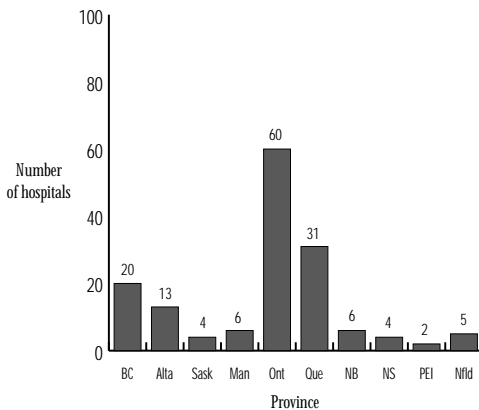
**Figure 3.89**  
Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company?  
By Hospital Size (n = 507)



**Figure 3.90**  
Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 507)



**Figure 3.91**  
Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  
By Province (n = 151)



responsibility of the mother for caring for and feeding her baby; and the increased fear and risk of death. Many premature babies are transported to an intensive care unit in another hospital or city. This further magnifies separation which is extremely stressful.

The birth of a premature or sick baby is a time when a family requires a great deal of support as well as the technical care provided by the health care system. It is therefore recognized that hospitals facilitate the establishment of support groups and avoid restrictive visiting policies that may further interfere with attachment. As well, it is acknowledged that hospitals should attempt to provide as humanistic an environment as possible for the sick baby.

## 2. Number of Neonatal Intensive Care/Special Care Units

One hundred and fifty-one hospitals reported that they have a neonatal intensive care unit (NICU) or special care nursery. The following bar chart shows the distribution of these units by province. (figure 3.91)

One hundred and nine of these units were in hospitals with more than 1000 livebirths per year. (figure 3.92)

Almost every obstetric teaching hospital has an NICU, 95% (32). At the same time, 75 of the neonatal intensive care units/special care nurseries were in hospitals that were neither teaching nor university affiliated. (figure 3.93)

## 3. Number of Bassinets

One hundred and twenty-four of these 151 units reported the number of bassinets in their special care nursery/NICU. The total number of bassinets reported was 1,476. The median size of unit was 9 bassinets and the mean was 11.9 (SD 10.4). The range in the number of bassinets per unit was 1 to 57. Thirty-three percent of the 124 units had 5 or fewer bassinets, 40% had 6 to 10 bassinets.

## 4. Visiting

All units but one reported that partners could visit the newborn in the special care nursery/NICU. Fifteen percent (22) of the 151 hospitals responding to question 81b did not allow siblings to visit a newborn in the unit. Ninety-one percent, 135 out of the 149 hospitals responding to question 81c, indicated that grandparents could visit and 59%, 86 out of the 145 hospitals responding to question 81d, said that others could visit.

Eighty-two percent (122) of units responding to question 82 restricted the number of visitors at any one time. Eighty-seven of the units restricted the number to two visitors and 21 units allowed three or more visitors. One hundred and one of the units that restricted the number of visitors indicated that in spite of this restriction, the family unit was able to visit as a whole.

Forty-six percent (67) of the 147 hospitals responding to question 85 had visiting protocols for the NICU/special care unit. Sixty-five percent of teaching hospitals had such protocols, as did 40% of university affiliated and 41% of non-teaching hospitals.

### 5. Touching and Holding the Newborn

Parents can be helped to see their baby as a unique individual if they are encouraged to touch and interact with their infant. Some parents may want to touch or hold the baby on the first visit to the nursery, and others may be reluctant to do this.

All of the 151 units with NICU/special care units reported that mothers were able to touch the baby. One hundred and fifty indicated that fathers were able to do so. One hundred and nineteen said siblings could touch the baby and 129 said grandparents could do so. (figure 3.94)

### 6. Lighting

Historically, intensive care facilities may have bright lights to aid the staff in carrying out their work. These lights reflect the institutional atmosphere of the unit and do not mimic a warm, home-like environment. In addition, strong lighting can be a source of stressful stimuli for premature babies. Therefore, hospitals were asked whether their unit had lighting facilities that permit dimming at night and, if so, if it was for part of the unit or the entire unit.

Sixty-seven percent (100) of the 149 hospitals responding to question 87 had lighting facilities that permit dimming at night. In 56 units this was possible for the entire unit, in 30 it was possible for only part of the unit. Teaching hospitals were more likely to have this capability for the entire unit. (figure 3.95)

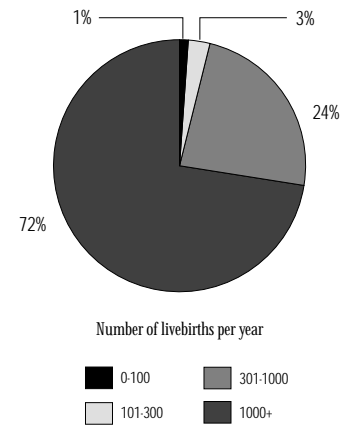
### 7. Special Articles for Babies

Bringing special toys, music, clothes and other things to the unit are ways of helping the family minimize feelings of helplessness, become acquainted, personally involved and attached to their new baby. Eighty-seven percent (127) of the 146 hospitals responding to question 86a encouraged babies in the NICU/special care unit to have toys. Ninety-two percent (132) of the 144 hospitals responding to question 86b encouraged them to have music or other recordings.

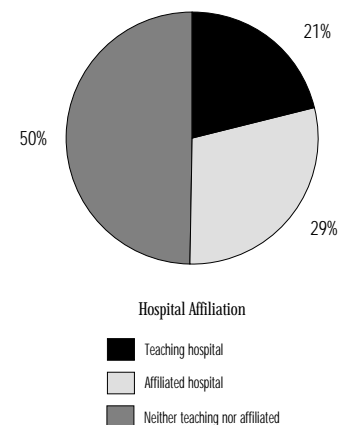
### 8. Support Groups

Parents often find that sharing with other parents who have had premature or sick infants is very helpful. Parents of these infants often prove to be unique in their ability to understand what each other is experiencing. Therefore, some hospitals have regular parent group meetings or refer to veteran parents in the community.

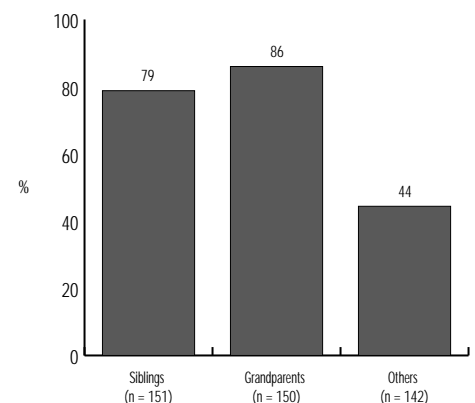
**Figure 3.92**  
Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  
By Hospital Size (n = 151)



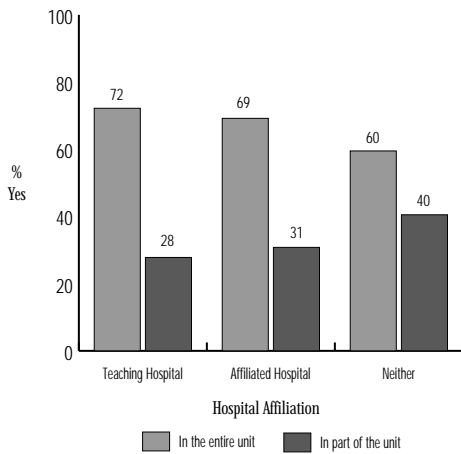
**Figure 3.93**  
Q80. Distribution of hospitals with a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 151)



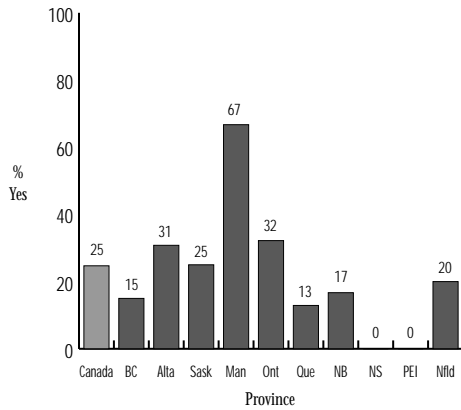
**Figure 3.94**  
Q83. Who is able to handle a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit?  
Canada



**Figure 3.95**  
Q87a. Do you have lighting facilities which permit dimming at night in the special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 86)



**Figure 3.96**  
Q84. Do you have a support group for parents with babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery?  
By Province (n = 150)



Of the 150 hospitals responding to question 84, 25% (37) reported that they had support groups for parents with babies in the NICU/special care unit. Thirty percent (32) were in hospitals with over 1000 births per year. Teaching hospitals were more likely to have these groups than affiliated/non-teaching hospitals.

There were wide provincial variations as is demonstrated in the following bar chart. (figure 3.96)

## K. Loss and Grief

### Highlights

- Almost all, 98%, of the responding hospitals reported that in the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, parents were encouraged to hold the baby. Sixty-three percent provided a remembrance pack (i.e. photograph, lock of hair, clothing) to families who had lost their baby.
- Forty-six percent of the hospitals responding encouraged parents to meet with the local bereavement group. This was more likely in large and teaching hospitals.

### 1. Introduction

The death of a baby is a devastating event for a family. Instead of rejoicing over the birth of their child, they are forced to cope with intense feelings of loss. If parents are involved in all aspects of this difficult situation, the result will be a more realistic identification with, and subsequently a more appropriate resolution of, the grieving process (Health Canada, 1993, p.236-237).

Health care workers often feel awkward when dealing with grief, and may avoid interacting with parents. When this happens, feelings of sadness and frustration can turn into anger. Health care professionals who are knowledgeable about the grief process and its psychological impact on families should plan care that reflects a sensitivity to the needs and wishes of the family (Canadian Paediatric Society, 1993).

Health Canada (1993) recommends that specific elements of this care might include:

- privacy for being with their baby;
- explanations;
- encouragement to see and hold the baby;
- inclusion of other family members as appropriate;
- provision of photographs, keepsakes and mementos;
- opportunities for talking; and
- options in rituals.

## 2. Availability of Supportive Policies/Practices

To evaluate how Canadian hospitals respond to parents experiencing loss and grief, a number of questions were asked. Ninety-eight percent (470) of the 481 hospitals that responded to question 88b reported that in the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, parents were encouraged to hold the baby. Four hospitals reported that in the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, they do not encourage parents to see their baby. Eighty-nine percent (416) of the 470 hospitals responding to question 88c reported that parents were encouraged to take pictures of the baby.

## 3. Bereavement Groups

Forty-six percent (226) of the 488 hospitals responding to question 88d encouraged parents to meet with the local bereavement group. Large hospitals and teaching hospitals were considerably more likely to do this than small hospitals and non-teaching hospitals. Small hospitals were less likely to have these groups available. (figure 3.97)

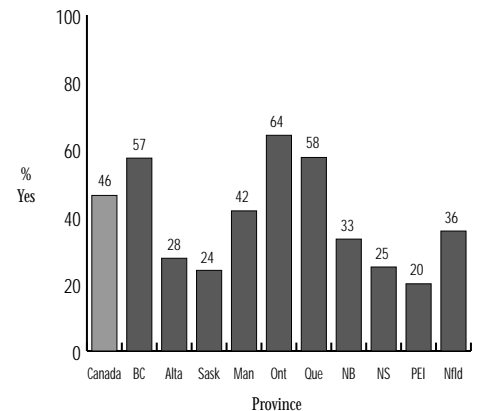
## 4. Remembrance Pack

Sixty-three percent (290) of the 462 hospitals responding to question 89 provided a remembrance pack (i.e., photograph, lock of hair, clothing) to families who had lost their baby. Large hospitals were three times more likely than small hospitals to provide remembrance packs for parents. A similar trend was found for teaching hospitals. (figures 3.98, 3.99)

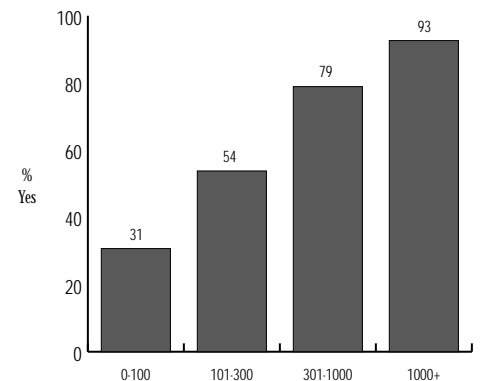
## 5. Quiet Room

Seventy-five percent (382) of the 509 hospitals responding to question 90 had a quiet room for families. Teaching hospitals were more likely to have these available than non-teaching hospitals. (figure 3.100)

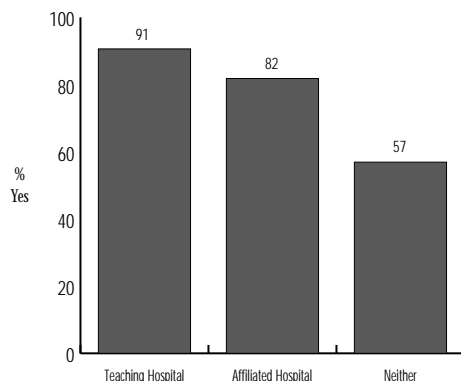
**Figure 3.97**  
Q88d. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, are parents encouraged to meet with the local perinatal bereavement group?  
By Province (n = 488)



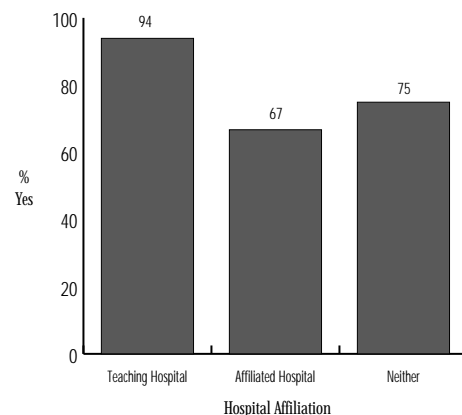
**Figure 3.98**  
Q89. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g., photograph, lock of hair, clothing)  
By Hospital Size (n = 462)



**Figure 3.99**  
Q89. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g., photograph, lock of hair, clothing)  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 462)



**Figure 3.100**  
Q90. Do you have a quiet room for families?  
By Hospital Affiliation (n = 509)



# REFERENCES

---

- Agnew T. (1993). *Breastfeeding Support*. Ottawa: Health and Welfare Canada.
- Argentine Episiotomy Trial Collaborative Group. (1993). Routine vs selective episiotomy: a randomized controlled trial. *The Lancet*. 342: 1517-1518.
- Bennett VR and Brown LK (eds.). (1989). *Myles Textbook for Midwives*, Eleventh Edition. Edinburgh: Churchill Livingstone.
- Bergevin Y, Dougherty C, and Kramer M. (1983). Do infant formula samples shorten the duration of breastfeeding? *The Lancet*. 1: 1148-1151.
- Canadian Hospital Association. (1992). *Canadian Hospital Directory*. Ottawa: CHA.
- Canadian Institute of Child Health. (1980a). *Family-Centred Maternity Care*. Information Paper. Ottawa: CICH.
- Canadian Institute of Child Health. (1980b). *Perinatal Hospital Committees*. Information Paper. Ottawa: CICH.
- Canadian Paediatric Society, Fetus and Newborn Committee. (1993). Support for parents experiencing perinatal loss. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. 129: 335-339.
- Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC. (1989). *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Crowther C, Enkin M, Keirse MJNC, and Brown I. (1989). Monitoring the progress of labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 53. p. 833-845.
- DelGreco L. (1987). Questionnaire Development - Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*. 136: 583-585, 699-700, 817-818, 927-928, 1025-1026.
- Dickersin K. (1989). Pharmacological control of pain during labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 57. p. 913-950.
- Dillman DA. (1978). *Mail and Telephone Surveys: The Total Design Method*. New York: John Wiley & Sons.
- Frank D and Wirtz S. (1987). Commercial discharge packs and breastfeeding counselling. Effects on infant feeding practices in a randomized trial. *Paediatrics*. 80(6): 845-854.

Garforth S. and Garcia, J. (1989). Hospital admission practices. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 51. p. 820-826.

Grant AM. (1993). Published through "Cochrane Updates on Disk". Oxford: Update Software, (Spring 1993). EFM + scalp sampling vs. intermittent auscultation in labour. In Pregnancy and Childbirth Module, Enkin MW, Keirse MJNC, Renfrew MJ, and Neilson JP (eds.), *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, Review No. 03297.

Hanvey LA and Kinnon D. (1993). *The Health Care Sector's Response to Woman Abuse*. Ottawa: National Clearinghouse on Family Violence.

Hanvey LA, Avard D, Graham I, Underwood K, Campbell J, and Kelly, C. (1994). *The Health of Canada's Children: A CICH Profile, Second Edition*. Ottawa: Canadian Institute of Child Health.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1975). *Recommended Standards for Maternity and Newborn Care*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1987a). *Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care: National Guidelines*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1987b). Recommendations for prevention of HIV transmission in health-care settings. *Canada Diseases Weekly Report*. 13S3 (suppl.): 1-10.

Health and Welfare Canada. (1988). Update: Universal Precautions for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, and Other Bloodborne Pathogens in Health Care Settings. *Canada Diseases Weekly Report*. 14-27: 117-124.

Health Canada. (1993). *Postpartum Parent Support Program: Reference Manual*. Ottawa: Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

Hodnett E. (1989). Effects of continuous intrapartum professional support on childbirth outcomes. *Research in Nursing and Health*. 12: 289-297.

Hodnett ED. (1993). Published through Cochrane Updates on Disk, Oxford: Update Software, (Fall 1993). Support from caregivers during childbirth. In Pregnancy and Childbirth Module, Enkin MW, Keirse MJNC, Renfrew MJ, and Neilson JP (eds.). *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*, Review No. 03871.

Illingworth RS, Stone DGH, Jowett GH and Scott JF. (1952). Self-demand feeding in a maternity unit. *Lancet*. 11:683-687 cited in *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Inch S and Garforth S. (1989). Establishing and maintaining breast-feeding. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 80. p. 1359-1374.

- Inch S and Renfrew M. (1989). Common breastfeeding problems. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 81. p. 1375-1389.
- International Childbirth Education Association (ICEA). (1985). *ICEA Position Paper on Planning Comprehensive Maternal and Newborn Services for the Childbearing Year*. Minneapolis: ICEA.
- Johnson CJ, Keirse MJNC, Enkin M, and Chalmers I. (1989). Nutrition and hydration in labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 52. p. 827-832.
- Klaus MH and Kennell JH. (1982). *Parent-Infant Bonding Second Edition*. St. Louis: The CV Mosby Co.
- Klein MC, Gauthier RJ, Jorgensen SH, Robbins JM, Kaczorowski J, Johnson B, Corriveau M, Westreich R, Luskey GW, and Joshi A. (1992). Does episiotomy prevent perineal trauma and pelvic floor relaxation? *On line Journal of Current Clinical Trials*. 10:1.
- La Leche League International. (1991). *Breastfeeding Answer Book*. Franklin Park, Illinois: La Leche League International.
- Lawrence R. (1989). *Breastfeeding A Guide for the Medical Profession*. 3rd ed. St. Louis: Mosby.
- Phillips CR. (1991). *Family-Centered Maternity/Newborn Care: A Basic Text. Third Edition*. St. Louis: Mosby Year Book.
- Post S. (1981). Family-centred maternity care: the Canadian picture. *Dimensions in Health Service* June: 26.
- Post SE and Hanvey L. (1986) Family-centred maternity care – what happened in five years? *Dimensions in Health Service* 6:(3): 14-16.
- Roberts J. (1989). Maternal position during the first stage of labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 55. p. 883-892.
- Rubin R. (1975). Maternity nursing stops too soon. *American Journal of Nursing*. 1680-1685.
- Rush J, Chalmers I, and Enkin M. (1989). Care of the new mother and baby. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 78. p. 1333-1346.
- Simkin P. (1989). Non-pharmacological methods of pain relief during labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 56. p. 893-912.
- Simkin P and Enkin M. (1989). Antenatal classes. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 20. p. 318-334.



Sleep J, Roberts J, and Chalmers I. (1989). Care during the second stage of labour. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 66. p. 1129-1144.

Statistics Canada. (1993). The Violence Against Women Survey. *The Daily*. Catalogue 11-001E, Thursday, November 18.

Statistics Canada. (1992). *Quarterly Demographic Statistics*. Oct-Dec 1991. 5:416-417. Population Estimate Section. Demography Division and the Canadian Centre for Health Information. Catalogue No. 91-002.

Thacker SB and Banta HD. (1983). Benefits and risks of episiotomy: an interpretative review of the English language literature, 1960-1980. *Obstetrics and Gynecology*. 1: 34-44.

*The Accoucheur: A Newsletter for Primary Care in Childbirth*. (1994). Reducing Episiotomy (editorial). April (1): 3.

Thomson M and Westreich R. (1989). Restriction of mother-infant contact in the immediate postnatal period. In *Effective Care in Pregnancy and Childbirth*. Chalmers I, Enkin M, and Keirse MJNC (eds.). Oxford: Oxford University Press. Chapter 77. p. 1322-1332.

Update Software. (1993-). *Cochrane Pregnancy and Childbirth Database*. Manor Cottage, Little Milton, Oxford. OX44 70B United Kingdom.

World Health Organization. (1981). *The International Code of Marketing of Breast Milk Substitutes*. Geneva: WHO.

World Health Organization. (1989). *Protecting, Promoting and Supporting Breastfeeding: The Special Role of Maternity Services. A Joint WHO/UNICEF Statement*. Geneva:WHO.

# **D A T A T A B L E S**

# **R E S P O N S E   R A T E**

Response rate (n = 523)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Total distributed n	Response rate % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>69</b>	<b>94.2 (65)</b>
	0 - 100	22	90.9 (20)
	101 - 300	15	86.7 (13)
	301 - 1000	18	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	14	100.0 (14)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>97</b>	<b>85.6 (83)</b>
	0 - 100	49	85.7 (42)
	101 - 300	31	83.9 (26)
	301 - 1000	7	85.7 (6)
	1001 +	10	90.0 (9)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>64</b>	<b>89.1 (57)</b>
	0 - 100	46	87.0 (40)
	101 - 300	7	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	6	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	5	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>46</b>	<b>95.7 (44)</b>
	0 - 100	29	93.1 (27)
	101 - 300	9	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	3	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	5	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>146</b>	<b>96.6 (141)</b>
	0 - 100	27	92.6 (25)
	101 - 300	37	97.3 (36)
	301 - 1000	28	100.0 (28)
	1001 +	54	96.3 (52)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>81.2 (69)</b>
	0 - 100	7	57.1 (4)
	101 - 300	19	84.2 (16)
	301 - 1000	24	75.0 (18)
	1001 +	35	88.6 (31)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>100.0 (16)</b>
	0 - 100	4	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	5	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	4	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	3	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>25</b>	<b>100.0 (25)</b>
	0 - 100	10	100.0 (10)
	101 - 300	7	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	6	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	2	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	3	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	1	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	1	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>93.3 (14)</b>
	0 - 100	4	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	6	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	4	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	1	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	1	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>3</b>	<b>100.0 (3)</b>
	101 - 300	2	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	1	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>572</b>	<b>91.4 (523)</b>
	0 - 100	201	89.1 (179)
	101 - 300	138	90.6 (125)
	301 - 1000	103	93.2 (96)
	1001 +	130	94.6 (123)

# **STATISTICS**

Q1. Total number of maternity beds\* (n = 509)

Q2. Total number of bassinets\* (n = 498)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q1 Maternity beds	Q2 Bassinets
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		815	967
	0 - 100	65	97
	101 - 300	74	103
	301 - 1000	196	263
	1001 +	480	504
<b>ALBERTA</b>		786	988
	0 - 100	116	209
	101 - 300	172	209
	301 - 1000	118	129
	1001 +	380	441
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		427	467
	0 - 100	98	167
	101 - 300	53	46
	301 - 1000	96	79
	1001 +	180	175
<b>MANITOBA</b>		368	525
	0 - 100	51	108
	101 - 300	76	89
	301 - 1000	53	60
	1001 +	188	268
<b>ONTARIO</b>		2560	2774
	0 - 100	82	114
	101 - 300	248	288
	301 - 1000	421	475
	1001 +	1809	1897
<b>QUEBEC</b>		1400	1689
	0 - 100	8	12
	101 - 300	139	143
	301 - 1000	300	297
	1001 +	953	1237
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		230	229
	0 - 100	18	22
	101 - 300	31	48
	301 - 1000	72	73
	1001 +	109	86
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		347	324
	0 - 100	37	52
	101 - 300	76	65
	301 - 1000	88	92
	1001 +	146	115
<b>P.E.I.</b>		55	66
	0 - 100	10	16
	301 - 1000	23	20
	1001 +	22	30
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		164	174
	0 - 100	7	16
	101 - 300	35	44
	301 - 1000	63	74
	1001 +	59	40
<b>YUKON</b>		15	15
	301 - 1000	15	15
<b>N.W.T.</b>		27	30
	101 - 300	12	12
	301 - 1000	15	18
<b>CANADA</b>		7194	8248
	0-100	492	813
	101 - 300	916	1047
	301 - 1000	1460	1595
	1001+	4326	4793
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	1534	1499
	Affiliated hospital	1519	1797
	Neither of the above	4141	4952

Q3. Total number of livebirths in 1992\* (n = 523)

Q4. Total number of stillbirths in 1992\* (n = 500)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q3 Livebirths	Q4 Stillbirths
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		44941	240
	0 - 100	1163	6
	101 - 300	2267	14
	301 - 1000	9108	56
	1001 +	32403	164
<b>ALBERTA</b>		37138	221
	0 - 100	1781	7
	101 - 300	4352	20
	301 - 1000	4026	23
	1001 +	26979	171
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		14400	86
	0 - 100	1081	4
	101 - 300	1111	1
	301 - 1000	3030	16
	1001 +	9178	65
<b>MANITOBA</b>		17161	113
	0 - 100	855	0
	101 - 300	1887	9
	301 - 1000	1868	12
	1001 +	12551	92
<b>ONTARIO</b>		143549	939
	0 - 100	1284	6
	101 - 300	6957	27
	301 - 1000	16555	83
	1001 +	118753	823
<b>QUEBEC</b>		84897	360
	0 - 100	154	0
	101 - 300	3417	14
	301 - 1000	11467	47
	1001 +	69859	299
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		8819	47
	0 - 100	265	1
	101 - 300	967	7
	301 - 1000	2045	8
	1001 +	5542	31
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		12000	64
	0 - 100	523	3
	101 - 300	1310	4
	301 - 1000	3292	13
	1001 +	6875	44
<b>P.E.I.</b>		1905	10
	0 - 100	107	0
	301 - 1000	644	6
	1001 +	1154	4
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		5614	32
	0 - 100	179	3
	101 - 300	1158	6
	301 - 1000	2419	8
	1001 +	1858	15
<b>YUKON</b>		532	1
	301 - 1000	532	1
<b>N.W.T.</b>		944	6
	101 - 300	298	2
	301 - 1000	646	4
<b>CANADA</b>		371900	2119
	0 - 100	7392	30
	101 - 300	23724	104
	301 - 1000	55632	277
	1001 +	285152	1708
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	102178	755
	Affiliated hospital	89516	501
	Neither of the above	180206	863

\*Please report either 1991 or the fiscal year 1991/92 data, whichever is more convenient.

Q5. Total number of livebirths 2500 grams and over in 1992\* (n = 478)

a) Of these total livebirths, how many were vaginal? (n = 342)

b) Of these total livebirths, how many were cesarean? (n = 349)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q5 Livebirths (2500+)	Q5a Vaginal (2500+)	Q5b Cesarean (2500+)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		34104	11243	2648
	0 - 100	1110	919	141
	101 - 300	2092	1398	371
	301 - 1000	7856	3848	1043
	1001 +	23046	5078	1093
<b>ALBERTA</b>		28647	11925	2315
	0 - 100	1655	1499	111
	101 - 300	3752	1617	226
	301 - 1000	3875	1010	244
	1001 +	19365	7799	1734
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		11322	4274	2474
	0 - 100	873	781	28
	101 - 300	1100	761	167
	301 - 1000	2953	1532	309
	1001 +	6396	1200	1970
<b>MANITOBA</b>		12558	3058	287
	0 - 100	816	785	31
	101 - 300	1644	1214	191
	301 - 1000	1826	1059	65
	1001 +	8272	0	0
<b>ONTARIO</b>		119700	47408	9388
	0 - 100	1239	1182	59
	101 - 300	6710	4204	805
	301 - 1000	15573	6706	1342
	1001 +	96178	35316	7182
<b>QUEBEC</b>		76254	20541	3692
	0 - 100	150	134	16
	101 - 300	3330	2408	438
	301 - 1000	9057	4391	937
	1001 +	63717	13608	2301
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6727	3559	868
	0 - 100	264	238	26
	101 - 300	941	632	126
	301 - 1000	1931	1505	426
	1001 +	3591	1184	290
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		10220	5842	1172
	0 - 100	517	445	28
	101 - 300	1292	767	123
	301 - 1000	2076	288	61
	1001 +	6335	4342	960
<b>P.E.I.</b>		1790	935	230
	0 - 100	45	45	0
	301 - 1000	625	0	0
	1001 +	1120	890	230
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		4783	1555	462
	0 - 100	172	144	28
	101 - 300	1130	502	114
	301 - 1000	1742	909	320
	1001 +	1739	0	0
<b>YUKON</b>		513	450	63
	301 - 1000	513	450	63
<b>N.W.T.</b>		812	741	85
	101 - 300	191	188	17
	301 - 1000	621	553	68
<b>CANADA</b>		307430	111531	23684
	0 - 100	6841	6172	468
	101 - 300	22182	13691	2578
	301 - 1000	48648	22251	4878
	1001 +	229759	69417	15760
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	79256	18283	3711
	Affiliated hospital	71996	20521	5943
	Neither of the above	156178	72727	14030

Q6. Total number of livebirths less than

2500 grams in 1992\* (n = 476)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Livebirths (>2500 grams)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		2099
	0 - 100	20
	101 - 300	45
	301 - 1000	263
	1001 +	1771
<b>ALBERTA</b>		1902
	0 - 100	35
	101 - 300	100
	301 - 1000	149
	1001 +	1618
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		500
	0 - 100	7
	101 - 300	11
	301 - 1000	77
	1001 +	405
<b>MANITOBA</b>		249
	0 - 100	6
	101 - 300	35
	301 - 1000	42
	1001 +	166
<b>ONTARIO</b>		7068
	0 - 100	11
	101 - 300	137
	301 - 1000	575
	1001 +	6345
<b>QUEBEC</b>		4611
	0 - 100	4
	101 - 300	90
	301 - 1000	446
	1001 +	4071
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		406
	0 - 100	1
	101 - 300	25
	301 - 1000	114
	1001 +	266
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		631
	0 - 100	6
	101 - 300	18
	301 - 1000	67
	1001 +	540
<b>P.E.I.</b>		53
	0 - 100	0
	301 - 1000	19
	1001 +	34
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		224
	0 - 100	7
	101 - 300	28
	301 - 1000	70
	1001 +	119
<b>YUKON</b>		19
	301 - 1000	19
<b>N.W.T.</b>		29
	101 - 300	4
	301 - 1000	25
<b>CANADA</b>		17791
	0 - 100	97
	101 - 300	493
	301 - 1000	1866
	1001 +	15335
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	6890
	Affiliated hospital	4781
	Neither of the above	6120

Q7. Total number of cesarean births in 1992\* (n = 512)

- a) Of these total cesarean births, how many were repeat cesarean births? (n = 315)  
 b) How many women who had a repeat cesarean birth had a trial of labour first? (n = 239)  
 c) How many women had a vaginal birth after a previous cesarean birth? (n = 299)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q7 Cesarean births	Q7a Repeat cesarean	Q7b Trial of labour first	Q7c Vaginal after cesarean
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		9823	3434	743	1078
	0 - 100	145	39	3	1
	101 - 300	433	176	27	27
	301 - 1000	1869	702	136	217
	1001 +	7376	2517	577	833
<b>ALBERTA</b>		5001	1858	387	733
	0 - 100	120	47	5	4
	101 - 300	439	198	14	32
	301 - 1000	718	204	71	93
	1001 +	3724	1409	297	604
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		2626	771	42	249
	0 - 100	46	19	2	3
	101 - 300	200	62	10	23
	301 - 1000	553	197	26	59
	1001 +	1827	493	4	164
<b>MANITOBA</b>		2341	494	87	151
	0 - 100	31	11	0	1
	101 - 300	237	61	0	12
	301 - 1000	235	95	6	18
	1001 +	1838	327	81	120
<b>ONTARIO</b>		25648	8831	1371	2649
	0 - 100	63	28	2	1
	101 - 300	1329	428	54	57
	301 - 1000	3249	1027	212	237
	1001 +	21007	7348	1103	2354
<b>QUEBEC</b>		14527	3860	799	1777
	0 - 100	17	5	10	0
	101 - 300	526	159	41	46
	301 - 1000	2029	663	55	141
	1001 +	11955	3033	693	1590
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		1892	519	130	72
	0 - 100	26	8	1	1
	101 - 300	258	102	5	2
	301 - 1000	459	81	18	8
	1001 +	1149	328	106	61
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		2201	751	148	290
	0 - 100	28	3	0	0
	101 - 300	189	83	8	1
	301 - 1000	655	242	19	84
	1001 +	1329	423	121	205
<b>P.E.I.</b>		353	120	9	21
	0 - 100	0	0	0	0
	101 - 300	123	39	0	0
	1001 +	230	81	9	21
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		1293	254	12	60
	0 - 100	28	13	3	0
	101 - 300	198	46	7	11
	301 - 1000	616	195	2	15
	1001 +	451	0	0	34
<b>YUKON</b>		66	23	4	12
	301 - 1000	66	23	4	12
	N.W.T.	91	28	24	19
	101 - 300	17	2	0	0
	301 - 1000	74	26	24	19
<b>CANADA</b>		65862	20943	3756	7111
	0 - 100	504	173	26	11
	101 - 300	3826	1317	166	211
	301 - 1000	10646	3494	573	903
	1001 +	50886	15959	2991	5986
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	17652	4890	1154	2134
	Affiliated hospital	16220	4681	930	2055
	Neither of the above	31990	11372	1672	2922

\*Please report either 1991 or the fiscal year 1991/92 data, whichever is more convenient.



Q8. Is this hospital a ... (n = 523)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	University teaching hospital % (n)	University affiliated hospital % (n)	Neither of the above % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		1.5 (1)	10.8 (7)	87.7 (57)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	14.2 (1)	33.3 (19)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	22.8 (13)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	42.9 (3)	26.3 (15)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	42.9 (3)	17.5 (10)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		3.6 (3)	10.8 (9)	85.5 (71)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	57.7 (41)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	35.2 (25)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	27.3 (3)	4.2 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	44.4 (4)	2.8 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		5.3 (3)	8.2 (3)	89.5 (51)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	78.4 (40)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	9.8 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	9.8 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	1.9 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		6.3 (3)	6.3 (3)	90.5 (38)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	71.1 (27)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	15.8 (6)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	5.2 (2)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	7.9 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		9.9 (14)	8.5 (12)	81.6 (115)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	21.7 (25)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (2)	29.6 (34)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (3)	21.7 (25)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)	58.3 (7)	27.0 (31)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		13.0 (9)	30.4 (21)	56.5 (39)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	10.3 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	19.0 (4)	30.8 (12)
	301 - 1000	11.1 (1)	14.3 (3)	35.9 (14)
	1001 +	88.9 (8)	66.7 (14)	23.1 (9)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		0.0 (0)	37.5 (6)	62.5 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	30.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	30.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)	88.0 (22)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	45.5 (10)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	31.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	22.7 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	42.9 (6)	57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	37.5 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	12.5 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		6.5 (34)	13.2 (69)	80.3 (420)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	4.3 (3)	41.9 (176)
	101 - 300	2.9 (1)	18.8 (13)	26.4 (111)
	301 - 1000	2.9 (1)	27.5 (19)	18.1 (76)
	1001 +	94.1 (32)	49.3 (34)	13.6 (57)

Q9. Are you accredited by the Canadian Association of Health Facilities Accreditation? (n = 514)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		87.5 (56)
	0 - 100	75.0 (15)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	94.4 (17)
	1001 +	100.0 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		81.5 (66)
	0 - 100	66.7 (28)
	101 - 300	96.0 (24)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		64.9 (37)
	0 - 100	50.0 (20)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		79.5 (35)
	0 - 100	70.4 (19)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		97.9 (137)
	0 - 100	95.8 (23)
	101 - 300	100.0 (36)
	301 - 1000	96.4 (27)
	1001 +	98.1 (51)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		85.9 (55)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	66.7 (10)
	301 - 1000	86.7 (13)
	1001 +	96.7 (29)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (16)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		84.0 (21)
	0 - 100	60.0 (6)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (14)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		86.4 (444)
	0 - 100	69.7 (124)
	101 - 300	91.9 (113)
	301 - 1000	95.7 (89)
	1001 +	98.3 (118)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	100.0 (32)
	Affiliated hospital	95.6 (65)
	Neither of the above	83.8 (347)

**POLICY DEVELOPMENT  
AND COMMITTEES**

Q10. Does your hospital have an ethics committee? (n = 498)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		40.3 (25)
	0 - 100	15.8 (3)
	101 - 300	46.2 (6)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (8)
	1001 +	57.1 (8)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		40.7 (33)
	0 - 100	29.3 (12)
	101 - 300	38.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		32.1 (18)
	0 - 100	15.4 (6)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		23.8 (10)
	0 - 100	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		56.3 (76)
	0 - 100	8.3 (2)
	101 - 300	36.4 (12)
	301 - 1000	65.4 (17)
	1001 +	86.5 (45)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		46.6 (27)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	20.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	18.2 (2)
	1001 +	71.4 (20)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		56.3 (9)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		56.0 (14)
	0 - 100	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		64.3 (9)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		45.4 (226)
	0 - 100	18.5 (32)
	101 - 300	41.3 (50)
	301 - 1000	57.6 (49)
	1001 +	79.8 (95)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>	
	Teaching hospital	96.8 (30)
	Affiliated hospital	66.7 (44)
	Neither of the above	37.9 (152)

Q11. Does your hospital have a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee that reviews obstetrical policies? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		83.1 (54)
	0 - 100	65.0 (13)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)
	301 - 1000	94.4 (17)
	1001 +	85.7 (12)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		39.5 (32)
	0 - 100	26.8 (11)
	101 - 300	46.2 (12)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		49.1 (28)
	0 - 100	42.5 (17)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		61.4 (27)
	0 - 100	48.1 (13)
	101 - 300	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		87.1 (121)
	0 - 100	66.7 (16)
	101 - 300	88.6 (31)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)
	1001 +	94.2 (49)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		59.7 (40)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	62.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	41.2 (7)
	1001 +	73.3 (22)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		62.5 (10)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		92.0 (23)
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		71.4 (10)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		67.7 (350)
	0 - 100	48.0 (85)
	101 - 300	70.2 (87)
	301 - 1000	77.9 (74)
	1001 +	86.0 (104)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>	
	Teaching hospital	75.8 (25)
	Affiliated hospital	76.5 (52)
	Neither of the above	65.6 (273)

Q11. Does your hospital have a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee that reviews obstetrical policies? \*

a) If yes, who is on the committee? (n = 523)

Members of the committee	Yes % (n)
<b>Canada</b>	
Director of nursing/VP nursing	43.8 (229)
Obstetrical nursing manager(s)	54.1 (283)
Staff nurse(s)	34.6 (181)
Obstetrician	36.1 (189)
Paediatrician(s)	27.2 (142)
Family physician(s)	60.0 (314)
Hospital administration	15.3 (80)
Social worker	5.2 (27)
Chaplain	1.0 (5)
Community groups	6.1 (32)
Consumers	3.3 (17)
Anaesthetist	15.5 (81)
Paediatric nursing manager	9.8 (51)
Clinical coordinator	3.3 (17)

Members of the committee	Yes		Yes		Yes		Yes	
	0 - 100	101 - 300	301 - 1000	1001 +	0 - 100	101 - 300	301 - 1000	1001 +
Hospital size	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Director of nursing/VP nursing	43.0 (77)	48.8 (61)	34.4 (33)	47.2 (58)				
Obstetrical nursing manager(s)	21.2 (38)	62.4 (78)	72.9 (70)	78.9 (97)				
Staff nurse(s)	30.2 (54)	37.6 (47)	35.4 (34)	37.4 (46)				
Obstetrician	3.9 (7)	18.4 (23)	65.6 (63)	78.0 (96)				
Paediatrician(s)	0.6 (1)	8.0 (10)	43.8 (42)	72.4 (89)				
Family physician(s)	41.9 (75)	64.8 (81)	71.9 (69)	72.4 (89)				
Hospital administration	14.0 (25)	11.2 (14)	15.6 (15)	21.1 (26)				
Social worker	0.0 (0)	3.2 (4)	2.1 (2)	17.1 (21)				
Chaplain	0.6 (1)	0.8 (1)	0.0 (0)	2.4 (3)				
Community groups	3.9 (7)	7.2 (9)	5.2 (5)	8.9 (11)				
Consumers	2.2 (4)	1.6 (2)	4.2 (4)	5.7 (7)				
Anaesthetist	1.7 (3)	10.4 (13)	11.5 (11)	43.9 (54)				
Paediatric nursing manager	1.7 (3)	6.4 (8)	13.5 (13)	22.0 (27)				
Clinical coordinator	0.0 (0)	0.8 (1)	3.1 (3)	10.6 (13)				

Members of the committee	Yes		Yes		Yes	
	Teaching hospitals	Affiliated hospitals	Neither of the above	Teaching hospitals	Affiliated hospitals	Neither of the above
Hospital affiliation	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)	% (n)
Director of nursing/VP nursing	47.1 (16)	36.2 (25)	44.8 (188)			
Obstetrical nursing manager(s)	70.6 (24)	71.0 (49)	50.0 (210)			
Staff nurse(s)	32.4 (11)	24.6 (17)	36.4 (153)			
Obstetrician	67.6 (23)	60.9 (42)	29.5 (124)			
Paediatrician(s)	61.8 (21)	53.6 (37)	20.0 (84)			
Family physician(s)	52.9 (18)	65.2 (45)	59.8 (251)			
Hospital administration	20.6 (7)	13.0 (9)	15.2 (64)			
Social worker	23.5 (8)	7.2 (5)	3.3 (14)			
Chaplain	2.9 (1)	4.3 (3)	0.2 (1)			
Community groups	2.9 (1)	4.3 (3)	6.7 (28)			
Consumers	8.8 (3)	4.3 (3)	2.6 (11)			
Anaesthetist	44.1 (15)	23.2 (16)	11.9 (50)			
Paediatric nursing manager	26.5 (9)	24.6 (17)	6.0 (25)			
Clinical coordinator	8.8 (3)	4.3 (3)	2.6 (11)			

\* Circle all that apply

Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care, (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)? (n = 501)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>77.4 (48)</b>
	0 - 100	47.1 (8)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)
	1001 +	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>56.8 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	54.1 (20)
	101 - 300	52.2 (12)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>73.7 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	70.0 (28)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>71.4 (30)</b>
	0 - 100	64.0 (16)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>93.5 (130)</b>
	0 - 100	79.2 (19)
	101 - 300	91.7 (33)
	301 - 1000	96.4 (27)
	1001 +	100.0 (51)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>65.2 (43)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	46.7 (7)
	1001 +	87.1 (27)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>87.5 (14)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>75.0 (18)</b>
	0 - 100	55.6 (5)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>60.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>92.3 (12)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>76.2 (382)</b>
	0 - 100	62.7 (104)
	101 - 300	74.6 (91)
	301 - 1000	81.5 (75)
	1001 +	92.6 (112)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	90.6 (29)
	Affiliated hospital	79.7 (55)
	Neither of the above	74.5 (298)

Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care,  
(Health and Welfare Canada 1987)? a.) If yes, how often? (n = 501)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Daily % (n)	Weekly % (n)	Monthly % (n)	Yearly % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		10.5 (4)	5.3 (2)	55.3 (21)	28.9 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
	101 - 300	20.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (8)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	15.4 (2)	7.7 (1)	30.8 (4)	46.2 (6)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	90.0 (9)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		27.8 (10)	2.8 (1)	25.0 (9)	44.4 (16)
	0 - 100	20.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	26.7 (4)	53.3 (8)
	101 - 300	50.0 (6)	8.3 (1)	16.7 (2)	25.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		7.1 (2)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (12)	50.0 (14)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	47.4 (9)	52.6 (10)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		14.8 (4)	11.1 (3)	11.1 (3)	63.0 (17)
	0 - 100	6.7 (1)	20.0 (3)	6.7 (1)	66.7 (10)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		15.2 (16)	7.6 (8)	42.9 (45)	34.3 (36)
	0 - 100	25.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	41.7 (5)	33.3 (4)
	101 - 300	6.9 (2)	13.8 (4)	37.9 (11)	41.4 (12)
	301 - 1000	9.5 (2)	14.3 (3)	47.6 (10)	28.6 (6)
	1001 +	20.9 (9)	2.3 (1)	44.2 (19)	32.6 (14)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		35.0 (14)	10.0 (4)	7.5 (3)	47.5 (19)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	26.9 (7)	7.7 (2)	11.5 (3)	53.8 (14)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		27.3 (3)	9.1 (1)	9.1 (1)	54.5 (6)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		38.5 (5)	23.1 (3)	15.4 (2)	23.1 (3)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		28.6 (2)	14.3 (1)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		19.5 (60)	7.8 (24)	32.9 (101)	39.7 (122)
	0 - 100	12.3 (9)	5.5 (4)	27.4 (20)	54.8 (40)
	101 - 300	26.6 (21)	10.1 (8)	29.1 (23)	34.2 (27)
	301 - 1000	20.3 (12)	10.2 (6)	37.3 (22)	32.2 (19)
	1001 +	18.8 (18)	6.3 (6)	37.5 (36)	37.5 (36)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	21.4 (6)	7.1 (2)	35.7 (10)	35.7 (10)
	Affiliated hospital	21.4 (9)	7.1 (3)	28.6 (12)	42.9 (18)
	Neither of the above	19.0 (45)	8.0 (19)	33.3 (79)	39.7 (94)

Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care, (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?

b) Do you use the Guidelines for education and training? (n = 354)

c) Do you use the Guidelines for setting standards? (n = 357)

d) Do you use the Guidelines for operational planning? (n = 345)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q12 b	Q12 c	Q12 d
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		72.5 (29)	89.4 (42)	60.9 (28)
	0 - 100	66.7 (4)	87.5 (7)	50.0 (4)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)	90.9 (10)	54.5 (6)
	301 - 1000	46.7 (7)	87.5 (14)	46.7 (7)
	1001 +	100.0 (10)	91.7 (11)	91.7 (11)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		82.9 (34)	97.5 (39)	61.5 (24)
	0 - 100	84.2 (16)	100.0 (18)	55.6 (10)
	101 - 300	83.3 (10)	100.0 (12)	54.5 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	66.7 (4)	83.3 (5)	83.3 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		75.0 (30)	80.0 (32)	55.6 (20)
	0 - 100	78.6 (22)	78.6 (22)	46.2 (12)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	80.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		79.3 (23)	100.0 (27)	68.0 (17)
	0 - 100	93.3 (14)	100.0 (14)	64.3 (9)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	100.0 (6)	75.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		82.0 (100)	94.2 (114)	79.7 (94)
	0 - 100	77.8 (14)	88.2 (15)	58.8 (10)
	101 - 300	71.0 (22)	90.0 (27)	72.4 (21)
	301 - 1000	92.0 (23)	100.0 (26)	96.0 (24)
	1001 +	85.4 (41)	95.8 (46)	83.0 (39)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		87.8 (36)	87.8 (36)	80.5 (33)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	85.7 (6)	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	85.7 (6)	71.4 (5)
	1001 +	92.6 (25)	92.3 (24)	80.8 (21)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		90.9 (10)	100.0 (11)	80.0 (8)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		75.0 (12)	93.8 (15)	68.8 (11)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		90.9 (10)	100.0 (11)	72.7 (8)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		81.1 (287)	92.4 (330)	71.3 (246)
	0 - 100	80.4 (78)	89.6 (86)	54.3 (51)
	101 - 300	76.2 (64)	91.7 (77)	70.9 (56)
	301 - 1000	80.0 (56)	94.5 (69)	77.1 (54)
	1001 +	86.4 (89)	94.2 (98)	83.3 (85)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	82.1 (23)	89.3 (25)	96.4 (27)
	Affiliated hospital	88.2 (45)	92.0 (46)	83.0 (39)
	Neither of the above	79.6 (219)	92.8 (259)	66.7 (180)

Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care, (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?

e) Do you use the Guidelines for policy development? (n = 353)

f) Do you use the Guidelines for policy evaluation? (n = 349)

g) Do you use the Guidelines for program development? (n = 348)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q12 e	Q12 f	Q12 g
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		85.1 (40)	63.0 (29)	57.4 (27)
	0 - 100	87.5 (7)	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (11)	80.0 (8)	63.6 (7)
	301 - 1000	81.3 (13)	50.0 (8)	43.8 (7)
	1001 +	75.0 (9)	75.0 (9)	83.3 (10)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		87.5 (35)	66.7 (26)	66.7 (26)
	0 - 100	83.3 (15)	77.8 (14)	55.6 (10)
	101 - 300	100.0 (12)	54.5 (6)	81.8 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		76.9 (30)	51.3 (20)	50.0 (19)
	0 - 100	81.5 (22)	51.9 (14)	48.1 (13)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		85.2 (23)	55.6 (15)	74.1 (20)
	0 - 100	92.9 (13)	57.1 (8)	64.3 (9)
	101 - 300	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		91.7 (110)	75.0 (90)	73.9 (88)
	0 - 100	88.2 (15)	64.7 (11)	47.1 (8)
	101 - 300	93.3 (28)	73.3 (22)	76.7 (23)
	301 - 1000	88.0 (22)	72.0 (18)	76.0 (19)
	1001 +	93.8 (45)	81.3 (39)	80.9 (38)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		87.2 (34)	67.6 (25)	81.6 (31)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)	83.3 (5)	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	83.3 (5)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	88.0 (22)	62.5 (15)	87.5 (21)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (11)	81.8 (9)	80.0 (8)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		81.3 (13)	68.8 (11)	62.5 (10)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	60.0 (3)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		81.8 (9)	81.8 (9)	72.7 (8)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		87.3 (308)	67.9 (237)	69.0 (240)
	0 - 100	85.3 (81)	60.0 (57)	51.6 (49)
	101 - 300	91.7 (77)	69.1 (56)	74.7 (62)
	301 - 1000	84.5 (60)	71.8 (51)	67.6 (48)
	1001 +	87.4 (90)	71.6 (73)	81.8 (81)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	82.1 (23)	66.7 (18)	80.8 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	86 (43)	59.2 (29)	81.3 (39)
	Neither of the above	88 (242)	69.6 (190)	65.7 (180)



Q12. Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care, (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?

h) Do you use the Guidelines for service operation? (n = 338)

i) Do you use the Guidelines for service planning? (n = 336)

j) Do you use the Guidelines for other things? (n = 320)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q12 h	Q12 i	Q12 j
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		54.8 (23)	56.1 (23)	46.5 (20)
	0 - 100	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)
	101 - 300	45.5 (5)	50.0 (5)	54.5 (6)
	301 - 1000	53.8 (7)	58.3 (7)	46.2 (6)
	1001 +	70.0 (7)	72.7 (8)	45.5 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		65.8 (25)	55.6 (20)	38.2 (13)
	0 - 100	61.1 (11)	61.1 (11)	33.3 (5)
	101 - 300	60.0 (6)	44.4 (4)	50.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	66.7 (2)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		54.1 (20)	41.7 (15)	27.3 (9)
	0 - 100	57.7 (15)	40.0 (10)	30.4 (7)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		63.0 (17)	59.3 (16)	38.1 (8)
	0 - 100	50.0 (7)	50.0 (7)	9.1 (1)
	101 - 300	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	50.0 (1)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)	75.0 (3)	100.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		73.7 (84)	70.7 (82)	55.8 (63)
	0 - 100	56.3 (9)	52.9 (9)	37.5 (6)
	101 - 300	67.9 (19)	60.7 (17)	50.0 (15)
	301 - 1000	84.0 (21)	80.0 (20)	73.9 (17)
	1001 +	77.8 (35)	78.3 (36)	56.8 (25)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		72.5 (29)	61.5 (24)	34.2 (13)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	66.7 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (5)	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	72.0 (18)	61.5 (16)	38.5 (10)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		81.8 (9)	72.7 (8)	66.7 (6)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		56.3 (9)	62.5 (10)	40.0 (6)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		70.0 (7)	72.7 (8)	54.5 (6)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		66.9 (226)	62.2 (209)	45.6 (146)
	0 - 100	54.8 (51)	48.4 (45)	32.1 (27)
	101 - 300	64.6 (51)	56.6 (43)	48.7 (37)
	301 - 1000	73.5 (50)	71.2 (47)	50.0 (32)
	1001 +	75.5 (74)	73.3 (74)	52.1 (50)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	70.4 (19)	81.5 (22)	55.6 (15)
	Affiliated hospital	78.7 (37)	73.9 (34)	43.9 (18)
	Neither of the above	64.4 (170)	58.2 (153)	44.8 (113)

# **FAMILY EDUCATION**

Q13. Can you approximate what percentage of the women who give birth in your hospital attend any childbirth education classes? (n = 401)

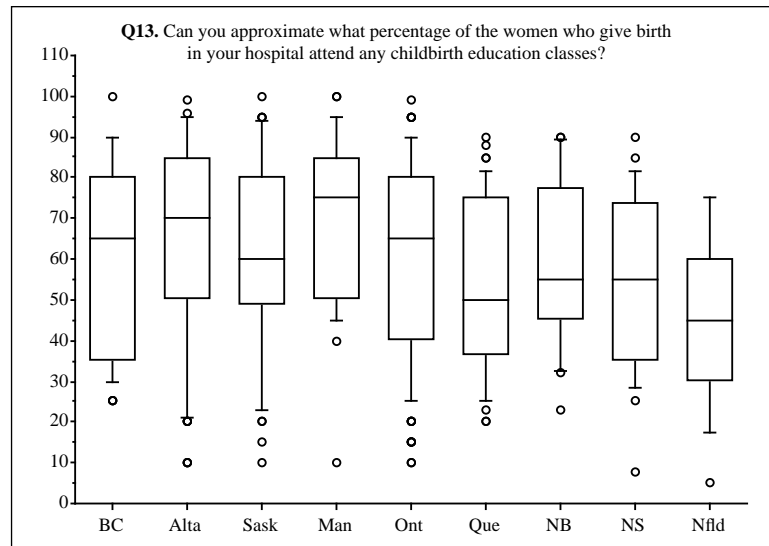
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	65.0	60.5 (23.3)	48
ALBERTA	70.0	63.6 (24.8)	66
SASKATCHEWAN	60.0	62.0 (25.1)	41
MANITOBA	75.0	69.1 (21.0)	34
ONTARIO	65.0	59.5 (24.1)	114
QUEBEC	50.0	54.3 (21.6)	42
NEW BRUNSWICK	55.0	59.0 (20.9)	16
NOVA SCOTIA	55.0	54.5 (21.8)	22
P.E.I.	47.5	51.3 (34.5)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	45.0	46.3 (21.9)	10
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	50.0	36.7 (23.1)	3
CANADA	60.0	59.9 (23.7)	401

Hospital size			
0 - 100	70.0	64.8 (24.3)	139
101 - 300	68.0	61.4 (23.4)	103
301 - 1000	50.0	54.6 (20.3)	68
1001 +	50.0	54.7 (23.8)	91

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	60.0	55.8 (22.0)	25
Affiliated hospital	50.0	50.1 (21.5)	51
Neither of the above	65.0	61.8 (23.8)	325



Q14. Does your hospital offer its own childbirth education classes? (n = 515)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		24.6 (16)
	0 - 100	15.0 (3)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (3)
	1001 +	64.3 (9)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		28.4 (23)
	0 - 100	28.6 (12)
	101 - 300	8.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		11.1 (6)
	0 - 100	13.2 (5)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		34.1 (15)
	0 - 100	29.6 (8)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		28.1 (39)
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)
	101 - 300	14.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	18.5 (5)
	1001 +	51.9 (27)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		17.6 (12)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	25.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	19.4 (6)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		25.0 (4)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		12.0 (3)
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		23.5 (121)
	0 - 100	19.3 (34)
	101 - 300	13.8 (17)
	301 - 1000	12.8 (12)
	1001 +	47.5 (58)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	54.5 (18)
	Affiliated hospital	27.9 (19)
	Neither of the above	20.3 (84)

Q15. Are parents given written information about *labour and birth care* specific to your obstetrical unit? (n = 507)

Q16. Are parents given written information about *postpartum care* specific to your obstetrical unit? (n = 513)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q15 Yes % (n)	Q16 Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		55.4 (36)	75.4 (49)
	0 - 100	50.0 (10)	70.0 (14)
	101 - 300	53.8 (7)	84.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	44.4 (8)	72.2 (13)
	1001 +	78.6 (11)	78.6 (11)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		58.2 (46)	78.8 (63)
	0 - 100	57.5 (23)	78.0 (32)
	101 - 300	57.7 (15)	76.9 (20)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	71.4 (5)	85.7 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		49.1 (26)	82.1 (46)
	0 - 100	40.5 (15)	82.1 (32)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		45.5 (20)	62.8 (27)
	0 - 100	33.3 (9)	65.4 (17)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		54.4 (74)	78.3 (108)
	0 - 100	33.3 (8)	56.0 (14)
	101 - 300	47.1 (16)	77.1 (27)
	301 - 1000	40.7 (11)	85.2 (23)
	1001 +	76.5 (39)	86.3 (44)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		34.3 (23)	67.2 (45)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	31.3 (5)	68.8 (11)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (3)	58.8 (10)
	1001 +	43.3 (13)	70.0 (21)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		43.8 (7)	43.8 (7)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		58.3 (14)	84.0 (21)
	0 - 100	44.4 (4)	70.0 (7)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		71.4 (10)	85.7 (12)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		50.9 (258)	74.7 (383)
	0 - 100	42.7 (73)	71.0 (125)
	101 - 300	49.2 (60)	73.4 (91)
	301 - 1000	45.3 (43)	74.5 (70)
	1001 +	68.9 (82)	81.5 (97)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	78.8 (26)	90.6 (29)
	Affiliated hospital	58.0 (40)	72.5 (50)
	Neither of the above	47.4 (192)	73.8 (304)

Q17. Does your obstetrical unit have an instructional program for siblings to attend birth? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>10.8 (7)</b>
	0 - 100	10.0 (2)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)
	1001 +	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>11.1 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	7.3 (3)
	101 - 300	7.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (4)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>1.8 (1)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>6.8 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>9.3 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	7.1 (2)
	1001 +	21.6 (11)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>8.8 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	20.0 (6)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>12.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>7.1 (1)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>8.3 (43)</b>
	0 - 100	3.4 (6)
	101 - 300	3.2 (4)
	301 - 1000	5.2 (5)
	1001 +	23.3 (28)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	34.4 (11)
	Affiliated hospital	19.1 (13)
	Neither of the above	4.5 (19)

# **PHYSICAL FACILITIES**

Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital:

- a) Traditional delivery (case) rooms? (n = 519)
- b) Combined labour-birth rooms? (n = 514)
- c) Combined labour-birth-recovery rooms? (n = 516)
- d) Combined labour-birth-recovery-postpartum rooms? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q18 a % (n)	Q18 b % (n)	Q18 c % (n)	Q18 d % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		58.5 (38)	34.4 (22)	38.1 (24)	4.6 (3)
	0 - 100	55.0 (11)	20.0 (4)	26.3 (5)	15.0 (3)
	101 - 300	61.5 (8)	46.2 (6)	15.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	61.1 (11)	35.3 (6)	58.8 (10)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	57.1 (8)	42.9 (6)	50.0 (7)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		52.4 (43)	35.4 (29)	30.5 (25)	4.9 (4)
	0 - 100	42.9 (18)	38.1 (16)	23.8 (10)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	65.4 (17)	46.2 (12)	19.2 (5)	3.8 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	62.5 (5)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (8)	12.5 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		82.1 (46)	19.3 (11)	14.0 (8)	1.8 (1)
	0 - 100	87.2 (34)	7.5 (3)	5.0 (2)	2.5 (1)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		90.9 (40)	31.0 (13)	20.9 (9)	11.6 (5)
	0 - 100	92.6 (25)	26.9 (7)	11.5 (3)	11.5 (3)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)	50.0 (4)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		75.0 (105)	39.9 (55)	49.6 (69)	10.1 (14)
	0 - 100	52.0 (13)	24.0 (6)	32.0 (8)	24.0 (6)
	101 - 300	69.4 (25)	52.8 (19)	37.1 (13)	2.9 (1)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)	51.9 (14)	37.0 (10)	3.7 (1)
	1000 +	82.4 (42)	32.0 (16)	73.1 (38)	11.5 (6)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		88.4 (61)	68.1 (47)	23.2 (16)	10.1 (7)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	87.5 (14)	75.0 (12)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	77.8 (14)	11.1 (2)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	90.3 (28)	61.3 (19)	38.7 (12)	9.7 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (16)	40.0 (6)	33.3 (5)	6.7 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		44.0 (11)	44.0 (11)	36.0 (9)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	50.0 (5)	30.0 (3)	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		84.6 (11)	23.1 (3)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		72.4 (376)	39.1 (201)	33.5 (173)	6.8 (35)
	0 - 100	67.4 (120)	24.7 (44)	19.2 (34)	7.3 (13)
	101 - 300	66.9 (83)	53.7 (66)	24.2 (30)	3.3 (4)
	301 - 1000	79.2 (76)	48.4 (45)	35.1 (33)	7.4 (7)
	1000 +	80.2 (97)	38.3 (46)	62.8 (76)	9.0 (11)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	78.8 (26)	36.4 (12)	66.7 (22)	6.1 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	72.5 (50)	50.7 (35)	42.4 (28)	11.8 (8)
	Neither of the above	71.9 (300)	37.4 (154)	29.5 (123)	6.0 (25)

Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital:

a) Traditional delivery (case) rooms?

If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms? (n = 329)

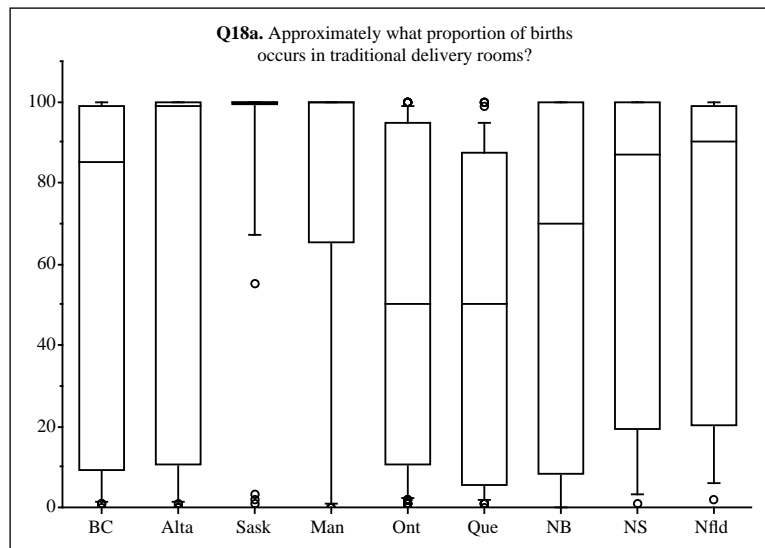
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	85.0	62.2 (43.2)	29
ALBERTA	99.0	71.1 (42.5)	41
SASKATCHEWAN	100.0	90.4 (25.9)	43
MANITOBA	100.0	76.1 (38.6)	36
ONTARIO	50.0	53.7 (39.0)	89
QUEBEC	50.0	49.1 (37.5)	53
NEW BRUNSWICK	70.0	53.0 (44.6)	13
NOVA SCOTIA	87.0	61.9 (44.7)	8
P.E.I.	99.0	94.5 (9.7)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	90.0	69.6 (41.1)	10
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			0
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>64.2 (40.5)</b>	<b>329</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	100.0	88.3 (28.7)	113
101 - 300	67.0	54.0 (43.0)	72
301 - 1000	70.0	55.5 (39.9)	59
1001+	50.0	46.8 (37.5)	85

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	59.0	51.9 (37.4)	20
Affiliated hospital	35.0	45.6 (40.4)	45
Neither of the above	95.0	68.3 (39.8)	264





Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital:

b) Combined labour-birth rooms?

If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms? (n = 170)

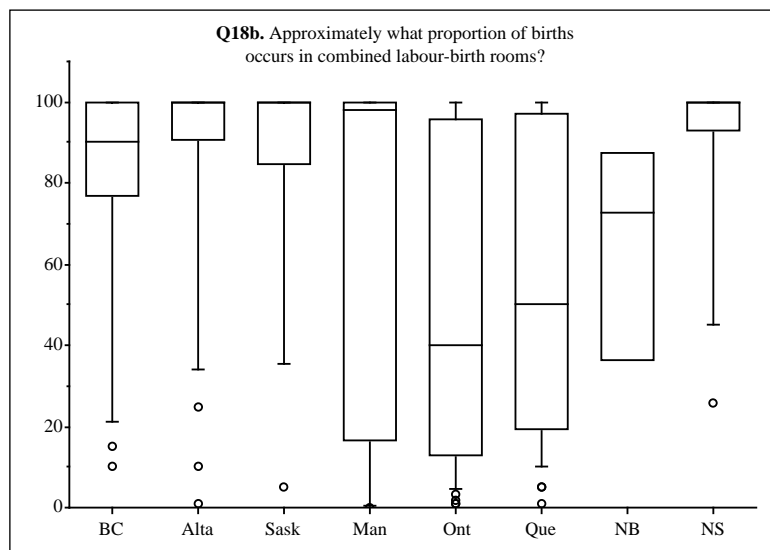
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	90.0	77.5 (31.0)	19
ALBERTA	100.0	85.0 (28.0)	28
SASKATCHEWAN	100.0	85.7 (31.1)	9
MANITOBA	98.0	67.5 (44.5)	11
ONTARIO	40.0	49.9 (38.6)	43
QUEBEC	50.0	55.7 (38.0)	41
NEW BRUNSWICK	72.5	61.8 (41.9)	4
NOVA SCOTIA	100.0	88.9 (25.7)	8
P.E.I.	50.5	50.5 (70.0)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	90.0	61.7 (49.1)	3
YUKON			0
N.W.T.	100.0	100.0 (0.0)	2
CANADA	90.0	66.1 (38.1)	170

Hospital size			
0 - 100	100.0	85.1 (32.0)	39
101 - 300	90.0	75.9 (32.5)	59
301 - 1000	60.0	55.4 (38.2)	34
1001+	25.0	41.1 (36.4)	38

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	20.0	41.1 (40.6)	9
Affiliated hospital	75.0	58.4 (40.3)	32
Neither of the above	90.0	69.8 (36.7)	129



Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital:

c) Combined labour-birth-recovery rooms?

If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms? (n = 151)

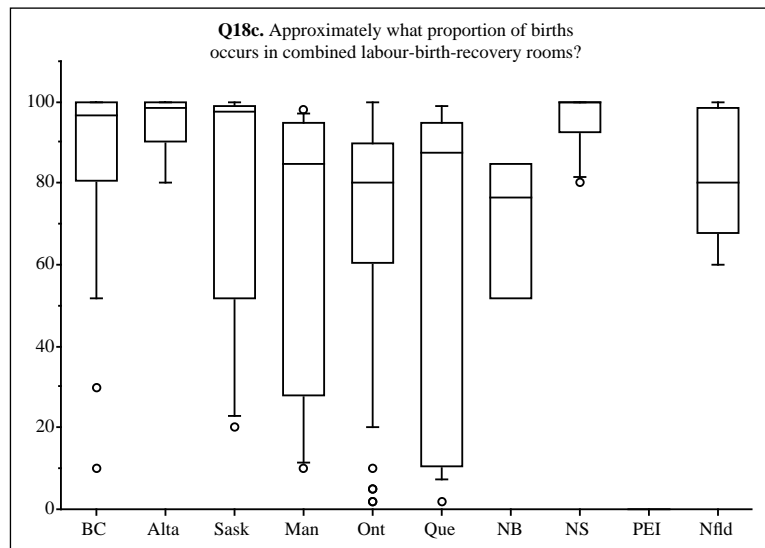
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	96.5	85.2 (24.2)	20
ALBERTA	98.5	94.4 (7.2)	22
SASKATCHEWAN	97.5	77.0 (33.4)	8
MANITOBA	85.0	65.4 (37.6)	8
ONTARIO	80.0	70.8 (29.2)	59
QUEBEC	87.5	63.6 (39.6)	14
NEW BRUNSWICK	76.5	68.3 (26.4)	4
NOVA SCOTIA	100.0	95.5 (8.1)	8
P.E.I.			1
NEWFOUNDLAND	80.0	81.6 (17.4)	5
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
CANADA	90.0	77.0 (29.1)	151

Hospital size			
0 - 100	100.0	91.7 (19.8)	29
101 - 300	95.0	88.8 (13.9)	28
301 - 1000	83.0	73.6 (30.2)	27
1001+	80.0	67.2 (32.7)	67

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	76.0	60.7 (37.1)	19
Affiliated hospital	80.0	78.1 (20.8)	25
Neither of the above	90.0	79.7 (28.5)	107



Q18. Which of the following are available at your hospital:

d) Combined labour-birth-recovery-postpartum rooms?

If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms? (n = 33)

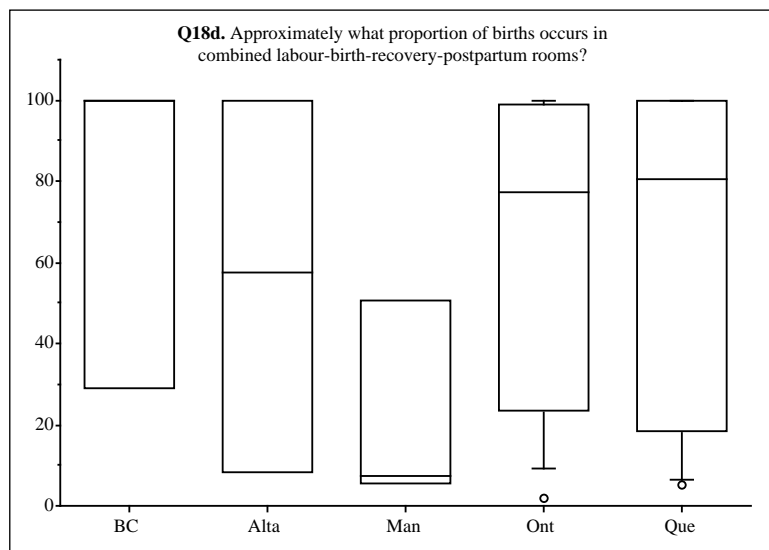
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	100.0	68.3 (54.8)	3
ALBERTA	57.5	54.0 (53.4)	4
SASKATCHEWAN			1
MANITOBA	7.5	27.8 (42.2)	4
ONTARIO	77.5	61.2 (37.5)	14
QUEBEC	80.5	64.0 (42.8)	6
NEW BRUNSWICK			1
NOVA SCOTIA			0
P.E.I.			0
NEWFOUNDLAND			0
YUKON			0
N.W.T.			0
CANADA	75.0	57.7 (41.2)	33

Hospital size			
0 - 100	89.5	67.8 (40.9)	12
101 - 300	93.0	64.7 (55.2)	3
301 - 1000	66.0	62.3 (39.5)	7
1001+	20.0	41.7 (40.2)	11

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	3.5	3.5 (2.1)	2
Affiliated hospital	50.0	53.8 (44.8)	8
Neither of the above	80.0	63.8 (39.0)	23



Q19. Where does cesarean birth take place? (n = 523)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Obstetrical suite % (n)	Operating room % (n)	Both % (n)	Do not know/ missing % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		7.7 (5)	70.8 (46)	6.2 (4)	15.4 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	55.0 (11)	0.0 (0)	45.0 (9)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	92.3 (12)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	83.3 (15)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	28.6 (4)	57.1 (8)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		3.6 (3)	68.7 (57)	1.2 (1)	26.5 (22)
	0 - 100	2.4 (1)	50.0 (21)	0.0 (0)	47.6 (20)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	96.2 (25)	0.0 (0)	3.8 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	22.2 (2)	55.6 (5)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		5.3 (3)	35.1 (20)	1.8 (1)	57.9 (33)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	17.5 (7)	0.0 (0)	82.5 (33)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		6.8 (3)	40.9 (18)	2.3 (1)	50.0 (22)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	22.2 (6)	0.0 (0)	77.8 (21)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	88.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		24.8 (35)	56.7 (80)	5.7 (8)	12.8 (18)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	36.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	64.0 (16)
	101 - 300	2.8 (1)	94.4 (34)	0.0 (0)	2.8 (1)
	301 - 1000	7.1 (2)	78.6 (22)	10.7 (3)	3.6 (1)
	1000 +	61.5 (32)	28.8 (15)	9.6 (5)	0.0 (0)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		5.8 (4)	84.1 (58)	5.8 (4)	4.3 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	12.9 (4)	74.2 (23)	12.9 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		31.3 (5)	62.5 (10)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		8.0 (2)	68.0 (17)	0.0 (0)	24.0 (6)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (6)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	85.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		14.3 (2)	78.6 (11)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		11.9 (62)	61.8 (323)	3.6 (19)	22.8 (119)
	0 - 100	0.6 (1)	36.3 (65)	0.0 (0)	63.1 (113)
	101 - 300	1.6 (2)	95.2 (119)	0.0 (0)	3.2 (4)
	301 - 1000	7.3 (7)	86.5 (83)	5.2 (5)	1.0 (1)
	1000 +	42.3 (52)	45.5 (56)	11.4 (14)	0.8 (1)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	61.8 (21)	26.5 (9)	5.9 (2)	5.9 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	23.2 (16)	68.1 (47)	7.2 (5)	1.4 (1)
	Neither of the above	6.0 (25)	63.6 (267)	2.9 (12)	27.6 (116)

Q20. Does your obstetrical unit have:

a) A visiting, all-purpose lounge for parents? (n = 520)

b) Kitchen facilities that parents can use? (n = 520)

c) Sleeping facilities available for partners? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	A visiting lounge	Kitchen facilities	Sleeping facilities
		for parents % (n)	parents can use % (n)	available for partners % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		70.8 (46)	69.2 (45)	23.1 (15)
	0 - 100	50.0 (10)	30.0 (6)	20.0 (4)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)	69.2 (9)	23.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	88.9 (16)	22.2 (4)
	1000 +	71.4 (10)	100.0 (14)	28.6 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		75.6 (62)	73.2 (60)	47.6 (39)
	0 - 100	61.9 (26)	59.5 (25)	50.0 (21)
	101 - 300	84.6 (22)	88.5 (23)	46.2 (12)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (8)	75.0 (6)	25.0 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		73.7 (42)	49.1 (28)	31.6 (18)
	0 - 100	62.5 (25)	35.0 (14)	25.0 (10)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		70.5 (31)	31.8 (14)	34.1 (15)
	0 - 100	66.7 (18)	18.5 (5)	25.9 (7)
	101 - 300	66.7 (6)	66.7 (6)	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		79.1 (110)	72.3 (102)	45.0 (63)
	0 - 100	75.0 (18)	48.0 (12)	50.0 (12)
	101 - 300	80.6 (29)	75.0 (27)	36.1 (13)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (21)	85.7 (24)	28.6 (8)
	1000 +	80.8 (42)	75.0 (39)	57.7 (30)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		60.9 (42)	15.9 (11)	11.8 (8)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	62.5 (10)	25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	16.7 (3)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	54.8 (17)	12.9 (4)	16.1 (5)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		75.0 (12)	68.8 (11)	31.3 (5)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		72.0 (18)	68.0 (17)	40.0 (10)
	0 - 100	50.0 (5)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)	100.0 (7)	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		71.4 (10)	71.4 (10)	14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		72.9 (379)	58.6 (306)	33.8 (176)
	0 - 100	61.8 (110)	41.3 (74)	33.9 (60)
	101 - 300	78.4 (98)	70.4 (88)	33.6 (42)
	301 - 1000	83.2 (79)	76.0 (73)	28.1 (27)
	1000 +	75.4 (92)	58.2 (71)	38.5 (47)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	81.8 (27)	51.5 (17)	51.5 (17)
	Affiliated hospital	71.0 (49)	55.1 (38)	27.5 (19)
	Neither of the above	72.5 (303)	59.8 (251)	33.5 (140)

Q21. In what year was your obstetrical unit built or most recently renovated? (n = 479)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	1945-60 % (n)	1961-70 % (n)	1971-80 % (n)	1981-85 % (n)	1986-90 % (n)	1991-93 % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		5.3 (3)	12.3 (7)	21.1 (12)	17.5 (10)	33.3 (19)	10.5 (6)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	25.0 (4)	25.0 (4)	43.8 (7)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (2)	25.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	41.7 (5)	16.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	18.8 (3)	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)	25.0 (4)	12.5 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	15.4 (2)	23.1 (3)	23.1 (3)	23.1 (3)	15.4 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		2.6 (2)	11.5 (9)	9.0 (7)	33.3 (26)	24.4 (19)	19.2 (15)
	0 - 100	2.6 (1)	17.9 (7)	7.7 (3)	43.6 (17)	15.4 (6)	12.8 (5)
	101 - 300	4.0 (1)	8.0 (2)	16.0 (4)	24.0 (6)	24.0 (6)	24.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)	37.5 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		7.8 (4)	33.3 (17)	15.7 (8)	3.9 (2)	21.6 (11)	17.6 (9)
	0 - 100	8.6 (3)	37.1 (13)	22.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (7)	11.4 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		5.3 (2)	13.2 (5)	23.7 (9)	26.3 (10)	21.1 (8)	10.5 (4)
	0 - 100	4.3 (1)	8.7 (2)	26.1 (6)	26.1 (6)	30.4 (7)	4.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	25.0 (2)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	25.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		7.5 (10)	16.4 (22)	13.4 (18)	14.2 (19)	24.6 (33)	23.9 (32)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	4.3 (1)	26.1 (6)	13.0 (3)	30.4 (7)	26.1 (6)
	101 - 300	8.8 (3)	14.7 (5)	8.8 (3)	8.8 (3)	32.4 (11)	26.5 (9)
	301 - 1000	15.4 (4)	26.9 (7)	3.8 (1)	19.2 (5)	15.4 (4)	19.2 (5)
	1000 +	5.9 (3)	17.6 (9)	15.7 (8)	15.7 (8)	21.6 (11)	23.5 (12)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		3.2 (2)	15.9 (10)	12.7 (8)	23.8 (15)	20.6 (13)	23.8 (15)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)	18.8 (3)	18.8 (3)	25.0 (4)	31.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	13.3 (2)	20.0 (3)	20.0 (3)	13.3 (2)	33.3 (5)
	1000 +	6.9 (2)	20.7 (6)	6.9 (2)	31.0 (9)	20.7 (6)	13.8 (4)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		7.1 (1)	28.6 (4)	21.4 (3)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		4.3 (1)	13.0 (3)	26.1 (6)	17.4 (4)	30.4 (7)	8.7 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	55.6 (5)	22.2 (2)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)	21.4 (3)	28.6 (4)	28.6 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		5.4 (26)	16.3 (78)	15.2 (73)	19.6 (94)	25.1 (120)	18.4 (88)
	0 - 100	3.8 (6)	16.6 (26)	21.0 (33)	22.3 (35)	25.5 (40)	10.8 (17)
	101 - 300	4.2 (5)	12.7 (15)	15.3 (18)	14.4 (17)	28.0 (33)	25.4 (30)
	301 - 1000	10.2 (9)	21.6 (19)	9.1 (8)	13.6 (12)	26.1 (23)	19.3 (17)
	1000 +	5.2 (6)	15.5 (18)	12.1 (14)	25.9 (30)	20.7 (24)	20.7 (24)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>						
	Teaching hospital	6.7 (2)	16.7 (5)	3.3 (1)	40.0 (12)	13.3 (4)	20.0 (6)
	Affiliated hospital	6.1 (4)	7.6 (5)	15.2 (10)	21.2 (14)	24.2 (16)	25.8 (17)
	Neither of the above	5.2 (20)	17.8 (68)	16.2 (62)	17.8 (68)	26.1 (100)	17.0 (65)

Q21. In what year was your obstetrical unit built or most recently renovated? (n = 479)

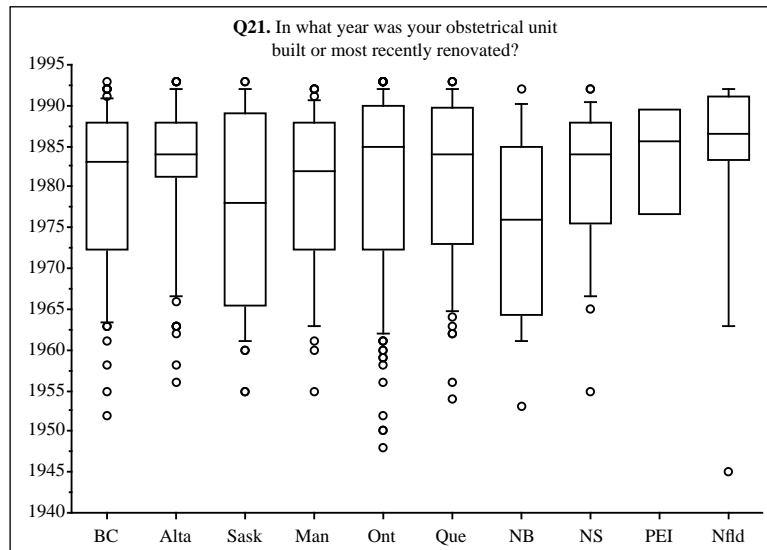
PROVINCE	Median	Mean	(SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1983	1980	(10.5)	57
ALBERTA	1984	1982	(9.1)	78
SASKATCHEWAN	1978	1977	(12.3)	51
MANITOBA	1982	1979	(10.2)	38
ONTARIO	1985	1980	(11.9)	134
QUEBEC	1984	1981	(10.3)	63
NEW BRUNSWICK	1976	1975	(11.9)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	1984	1980	(9.8)	23
P.E.I.	1985	1983	(8.8)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	1986	1982	(13.0)	14
YUKON				1
N.W.T.	1989	1989	(1.4)	2
CANADA	1984	1980	(11.0)	479

Hospital size				
0 - 100	1983	1980	(9.9)	157
101 - 300	1986	1981	(10.8)	118
301 - 1000	1984	1978	(12.7)	88
1001+	1984	1980	(11.0)	116

Hospital affiliation				
Teaching hospital	1984	1981	(10.9)	30
Affiliated hospital	1985	1982	(10.5)	66
Neither of the above	1984	1980	(11.0)	383



Q22. Have you proposed to upgrade your physical facility in the last five years? (n = 507)

Q23. Have you completed an upgrade of your physical facility in the last five years? (n = 506)

Q24. Are you in the process of upgrading your physical facility? (n = 497)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q22	Q23	Q24
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		67.2 (41)	40.0 (24)	38.7 (24)
	0 - 100	47.1 (8)	43.8 (7)	29.4 (5)
	101 - 300	58.3 (7)	16.7 (2)	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	50.0 (9)	33.3 (6)
	1000 +	85.7 (12)	42.9 (6)	64.3 (9)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		46.3 (37)	30.9 (25)	24.7 (20)
	0 - 100	41.5 (17)	24.4 (10)	19.5 (8)
	101 - 300	50.0 (13)	34.6 (9)	30.8 (8)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	57.1 (4)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		55.4 (31)	33.9 (19)	23.1 (12)
	0 - 100	51.3 (20)	28.2 (11)	20.0 (7)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		62.8 (27)	18.2 (8)	34.1 (15)
	0 - 100	50.0 (13)	14.8 (4)	22.2 (6)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	33.3 (3)	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		80.3 (110)	40.9 (56)	47.1 (65)
	0 - 100	64.0 (16)	45.8 (11)	24.0 (6)
	101 - 300	68.6 (24)	41.7 (15)	33.3 (12)
	301 - 1000	88.5 (23)	38.5 (10)	48.1 (13)
	1000 +	92.2 (47)	39.2 (20)	68.0 (34)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		88.1 (59)	47.0 (31)	59.6 (34)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	93.8 (15)	73.3 (11)	53.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	38.9 (7)	60.0 (9)
	1000 +	93.3 (28)	41.4 (12)	68.0 (17)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		93.3 (14)	26.7 (4)	46.7 (7)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		64.0 (16)	33.3 (8)	44.0 (11)
	0 - 100	60.0 (6)	22.2 (2)	50.0 (5)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)	42.9 (3)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		71.4 (10)	57.1 (8)	50.0 (7)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		68.8 (349)	37.2 (188)	39.6 (197)
	0 - 100	51.5 (88)	28.8 (49)	24.3 (41)
	101 - 300	67.5 (83)	40.7 (50)	36.9 (45)
	301 - 1000	76.6 (72)	43.6 (41)	42.4 (39)
	1000 +	89.1 (106)	40.3 (48)	63.2 (72)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	93.8 (30)	32.3 (10)	70.0 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	79.1 (53)	44.8 (30)	50.8 (32)
	Neither of the above	65.2 (266)	36.3 (148)	35.6 (144)



# **LABOUR AND BIRTH**

Q25. During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:  
b) Siblings in labour room? (n = 515)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		4.9 (3)	68.9 (42)	26.2 (16)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	94.1 (16)	5.9 (1)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)	76.9 (10)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	55.6 (10)	44.4 (8)
	1000 +	15.4 (2)	46.2 (6)	38.5 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		6.0 (5)	69.9 (58)	24.1 (20)
	0 - 100	4.8 (2)	83.3 (35)	11.9 (5)
	101 - 300	7.7 (2)	76.9 (20)	15.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)	77.8 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		8.9 (5)	78.6 (44)	12.5 (7)
	0 - 100	10.3 (4)	84.6 (33)	5.1 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		4.5 (2)	81.8 (36)	13.6 (6)
	0 - 100	7.4 (2)	85.2 (23)	7.4 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		9.3 (13)	60.0 (84)	30.7 (43)
	0 - 100	12.5 (3)	79.2 (19)	8.3 (2)
	101 - 300	5.6 (2)	75.0 (27)	19.4 (7)
	301 - 1000	10.7 (3)	57.1 (16)	32.1 (9)
	1000 +	9.6 (5)	42.3 (22)	48.1 (25)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		20.3 (14)	34.8 (24)	44.9 (31)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	18.8 (3)	31.3 (5)	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	11.1 (2)	50.0 (9)	38.9 (7)
	1000 +	25.8 (8)	29.0 (9)	45.2 (14)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		0.0 (0)	60.0 (9)	40.0 (6)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		16.7 (4)	62.5 (15)	20.8 (5)
	0 - 100	20.0 (2)	80.0 (8)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	85.7 (12)	14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0% (91)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		9.1 (47)	64.1 (330)	26.8 (138)
	0 - 100	8.1 (14)	83.2 (144)	8.7 (15)
	101 - 300	8.1 (10)	72.6 (90)	19.4 (24)
	301 - 1000	5.23 (5)	54.2 (52)	40.6 (39)
	1000 +	14.8 (18)	36.1 (44)	49.2 (60)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	23.5 (8)	14.7 (5)	61.8 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	11.8 (8)	48.5 (33)	39.7 (27)
	Neither of the above	7.5 (31)	70.7 (292)	21.8 (90)

Q25. During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:  
c) Grandparents in labour room? (n = 512)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		39.3 (24)	34.4 (21)	26.2 (16)
	0 - 100	25.0 (4)	56.3 (9)	18.8 (3)
	101 - 300	46.2 (6)	38.5 (5)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (9)	16.7 (3)	33.3 (6)
	1000 +	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	35.7 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		27.7 (23)	44.6 (37)	27.7 (23)
	0 - 100	26.2 (11)	54.8 (23)	19.0 (8)
	101 - 300	26.9 (7)	42.3 (11)	30.8 (8)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	44.4 (4)	11.1 (1)	44.4 (4)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		28.1 (16)	50.9 (29)	21.1 (12)
	0 - 100	25.0 (10)	62.5 (25)	12.5 (5)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		19.5 (8)	63.4 (26)	17.1 (7)
	0 - 100	11.5 (3)	73.1 (19)	15.4 (4)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	55.6 (5)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	1000 +	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		42.9 (60)	22.1 (31)	35.0 (49)
	0 - 100	33.3 (8)	29.2 (7)	37.5 (9)
	101 - 300	41.7 (15)	27.8 (10)	30.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	35.7 (10)	32.1 (9)	32.1 (9)
	1000 +	51.9 (27)	9.6 (5)	38.5 (20)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		39.7 (27)	22.1 (15)	38.2 (26)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	43.8 (7)	31.3 (5)	25.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	27.8 (5)	16.7 (3)	55.6 (10)
	1000 +	45.2 (14)	19.4 (6)	35.5 (11)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		20.0 (3)	46.7 (7)	33.3 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		33.3 (8)	33.3 (8)	33.3 (8)
	0 - 100	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		35.7 (5)	42.9 (6)	21.4 (3)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		35.0 (179)	35.5 (182)	29.5 (151)
	0 - 100	25.1 (43)	54.4 (93)	20.5 (35)
	101 - 300	36.3 (45)	34.7 (43)	29.0 (36)
	301 - 1000	36.8 (35)	25.3 (24)	37.9 (36)
	1000 +	45.9 (56)	18.0 (22)	36.1 (44)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	58.8 (20)	17.6 (6)	23.5 (8)
	Affiliated hospital	36.8 (25)	29.4 (20)	33.8 (23)
	Neither of the above	32.7 (134)	38.0 (156)	29.3 (120)

Q25. During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:  
d) Significant other(s), as defined by the woman, in labour room? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		80.6 (50)	4.8 (3)	14.5 (9)
	0 - 100	64.7 (11)	11.8 (2)	23.5 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (3)
	1000 +	78.6 (11)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		85.5 (71)	6.0 (5)	8.4 (7)
	0 - 100	90.5 (38)	7.1 (3)	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	80.8 (21)	3.8 (1)	15.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		86.0 (49)	1.8 (1)	12.3 (7)
	0 - 100	87.5 (35)	2.5 (1)	10.0 (4)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		88.4 (38)	2.3 (1)	9.3 (4)
	0 - 100	80.8 (21)	3.8 (1)	15.4 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		82.9 (116)	1.4 (2)	15.7 (22)
	0 - 100	66.7 (16)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (8)
	101 - 300	80.6 (29)	2.8 (1)	16.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	85.7 (24)	3.6 (1)	10.7 (3)
	1000 +	90.4 (47)	0.0 (0)	9.6 (5)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		68.1 (47)	2.9 (2)	29.0 (20)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	75.0 (12)	6.3 (1)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (9)	5.6 (1)	44.4 (8)
	1000 +	74.2 (23)	0.0 (0)	25.8 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		80.0 (12)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		88.0 (22)	0.0 (0)	12.0 (3)
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		92.9 (13)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		82.4 (426)	2.9 (15)	14.7 (76)
	0 - 100	82.1 (142)	4.6 (8)	13.3 (23)
	101 - 300	84.8 (106)	2.4 (3)	12.8 (16)
	301 - 1000	77.1 (74)	2.1 (2)	20.8 (20)
	1000 +	84.6 (104)	1.6 (2)	13.8 (17)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	82.4 (28)	2.9 (1)	14.7 (5)
	Affiliated hospital	76.5 (52)	4.4 (3)	19.1 (13)
	Neither of the above	83.4 (346)	2.7 (11)	14.0 (58)

Q25. During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:

e) Labour support person(s) and partner in room? (n = 516)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		82.3 (51)	4.8 (3)	12.9 (8)
	0 - 100	82.4 (14)	11.8 (2)	5.9 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)	0.0 (0)	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	78.6 (11)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		92.8 (77)	2.4 (2)	4.8 (4)
	0 - 100	95.2 (40)	2.4 (1)	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	92.3 (24)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		92.9 (52)	3.6 (2)	3.6 (2)
	0 - 100	92.3 (36)	5.1 (2)	2.6 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		83.7 (36)	14.0 (6)	2.3 (1)
	0 - 100	84.6 (22)	11.5 (3)	3.8 (1)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		87.2 (123)	2.8 (4)	9.9 (14)
	0 - 100	84.0 (21)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)
	101 - 300	83.3 (30)	2.8 (1)	13.9 (5)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)	3.6 (1)	7.1 (2)
	1000 +	90.4 (47)	1.9 (1)	7.7 (4)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		81.2 (56)	2.9 (2)	15.9 (11)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)	6.3 (1)	12.5 (2)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (12)	5.6 (1)	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	87.1 (27)	0.0 (0)	12.9 (4)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		86.7 (13)	6.7 (1)	6.7 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		87.5 (21)	8.3 (2)	4.2 (1)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)	7.1 (1)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		87.2 (450)	4.5 (23)	8.3 (43)
	0 - 100	89.0 (154)	6.4 (11)	4.6 (8)
	101 - 300	88.7 (110)	4.0 (5)	7.3 (9)
	301 - 1000	81.3 (78)	2.1 (2)	16.7 (16)
	1000 +	87.8 (108)	4.1 (5)	8.1 (10)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	94.1 (32)	2.9 (1)	2.9 (1)
	Affiliated hospital	80.9 (55)	7.4 (5)	11.8 (8)
	Neither of the above	87.7 (363)	4.1 (17)	8.2 (34)

Q25. During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:

f) Do you restrict the number of support persons in the room? (n = 516)

If yes, to how many?

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q 25 f Yes % (n)	One person n=403 % (n)	Two persons n=403 % (n)	Three + n=403 % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		77.4 (48)	12.5 (6)	47.9 (23)	39.6 (19)
	0 - 100	76.5 (13)	15.4 (2)	53.8 (7)	30.8 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)	15.4 (2)	23.1 (3)	61.5 (8)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)	7.7 (1)	61.5 (8)	30.8 (4)
	1000 +	64.3 (9)	11.1 (1)	55.6 (5)	33.3 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		74.7 (62)	16.1 (10)	64.5 (40)	19.4 (12)
	0 - 100	76.2 (32)	15.6 (5)	62.5 (20)	21.9 (7)
	101 - 300	84.6 (22)	18.2 (4)	68.2 (15)	13.6 (3)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	44.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		62.5 (35)	20.0 (7)	54.3 (19)	25.7 (9)
	0 - 100	64.1 (25)	24.0 (6)	48.0 (12)	28.0 (7)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		77.3 (34)	20.6 (7)	61.8 (21)	17.6 (6)
	0 - 100	66.7 (18)	16.7 (3)	66.7 (12)	16.7 (3)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)	37.5 (3)	37.5 (3)	25.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		81.6 (115)	5.2 (6)	69.6 (80)	25.2 (29)
	0 - 100	84.0 (21)	9.5 (2)	81.0 (17)	9.5 (2)
	101 - 300	83.3 (30)	3.3 (1)	70.0 (21)	26.7 (8)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)	12.0 (3)	60.0 (15)	28.0 (7)
	1000 +	75.0 (39)	0.0 (0)	69.2 (27)	30.8 (12)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		76.5 (52)	7.7 (4)	67.3 (35)	25.0 (13)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	75.0 (12)	8.3 (1)	66.7 (8)	25.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)	12.5 (2)	62.5 (10)	25.0 (4)
	1000 +	66.7 (20)	5.0 (1)	80.0 (16)	15.0 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		93.3 (14)	21.4 (3)	57.1 (8)	21.4 (3)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		87.5 (21)	4.8 (1)	71.4 (15)	23.8 (5)
	0 - 100	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (14)	35.7 (5)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		78.1 (403)	12.2 (49)	62.3 (251)	25.6 (103)
	0 - 100	75.7 (131)	15.3 (20)	62.6 (82)	22.1 (29)
	101 - 300	83.2 (104)	14.4 (15)	56.7 (59)	28.8 (30)
	301 - 1000	86.5 (83)	12.0 (10)	62.7 (52)	25.3 (21)
	1000 +	69.7 (85)	4.7 (4)	68.2 (58)	27.1 (23)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	57.6 (19)	5.3 (1)	57.9 (11)	36.8 (7)
	Affiliated hospital	79.4 (54)	14.8 (8)	57.4 (31)	27.8 (15)
	Neither of the above	79.5 (330)	12.1 (40)	63.3 (209)	24.5 (81)

Q26a. What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Partial/ mini shave % (n)	No shave % (n)	Differs between physicians % (n)	Other % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		6.2 (4)	73.8 (48)	18.5 (12)	1.5 (1)
	0 - 100	10.0 (2)	55.0 (11)	35.0 (7)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	15.4 (2)	61.5 (8)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	78.6 (11)	14.3 (2)	7.1 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		22.9 (19)	49.4 (41)	24.1 (20)	3.6 (3)
	0 - 100	23.8 (10)	57.1 (24)	16.7 (7)	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	26.9 (7)	30.8 (8)	34.6 (9)	7.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	66.7 (6)	33.3 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		37.5 (21)	50.0 (28)	10.7 (6)	1.8 (1)
	0 - 100	46.2 (18)	48.7 (19)	5.1 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		20.5 (9)	56.8 (25)	22.7 (10)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	22.2 (6)	55.6 (15)	22.2 (6)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	33.3 (3)	44.4 (4)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		2.9 (4)	75.7 (106)	17.9 (25)	3.6 (5)
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)	76.0 (19)	8.0 (2)	8.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	74.3 (26)	22.9 (8)	2.9 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	67.9 (19)	25.0 (7)	7.1 (2)
	1000 +	3.8 (2)	80.8 (42)	15.4 (8)	0.0 (0)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		15.9 (11)	66.7 (46)	13.0 (9)	4.3 (3)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	12.5 (2)	68.8 (11)	12.5 (2)	6.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	22.2 (4)	66.7 (12)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	9.7 (3)	67.7 (21)	16.1 (5)	6.5 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		18.8 (3)	56.3 (9)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		24.0 (6)	52.0 (13)	20.0 (5)	4.0 (1)
	0 - 100	30.0 (3)	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	42.9 (3)	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		15.4 (2)	53.8 (7)	30.8 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		15.6 (81)	63.3 (329)	18.5 (96)	2.7 (14)
	0 - 100	25.3 (45)	57.9 (103)	15.2 (27)	1.7 (3)
	101 - 300	14.5 (18)	58.1 (72)	24.2 (30)	3.2 (4)
	301 - 1000	10.5 (10)	68.4 (65)	17.9 (17)	3.2 (3)
	1000 +	6.5 (8)	72.4 (89)	17.9 (22)	3.3 (4)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	2.9 (1)	85.3 (29)	8.8 (3)	2.9 (1)
	Affiliated hospital	13.2 (9)	66.2 (45)	17.6 (12)	2.9 (2)
	Neither of the above	17.0 (71)	61.0 (255)	19.4 (81)	2.6 (11)

Q26b. In practice, shaving pubic hair in your unit includes ... (n = 504)

- No women .....(0)
- Hardly any women.....(1)
- Less than half the women.....(2)
- More than half the women .....(3)
- Almost all women .....(4)

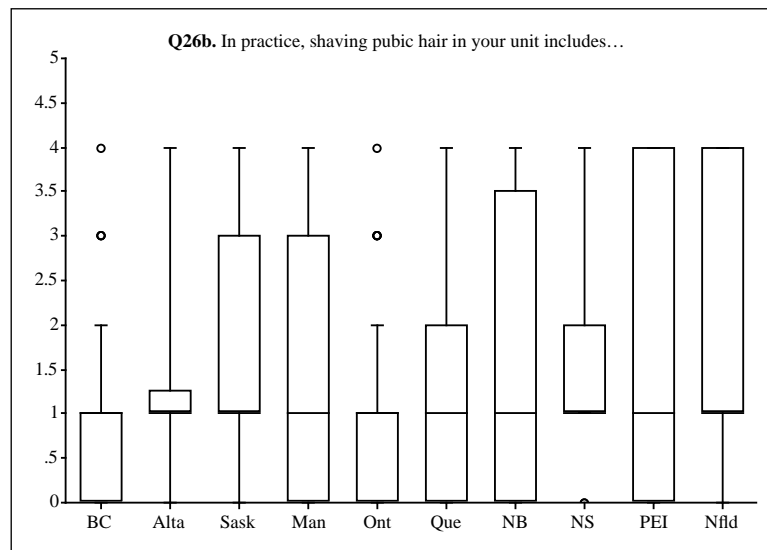
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	56
ALBERTA	0.0	0.2 (0.4)	81
SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.2 (0.4)	56
MANITOBA	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	42
ONTARIO	0.0	0.4 (0.5)	139
QUEBEC	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	67
NEW BRUNSWICK	0.0	0.4 (0.5)	16
NOVA SCOTIA	0.0	0.1 (0.3)	25
P.E.I.	0.0	0.4 (0.5)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	0.0	0.1 (0.3)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	1.0	0.7 (0.6)	3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.3 (0.5)</b>	<b>504</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	0.0	0.3 (0.4)	173
101 - 300	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	122
301 - 1000	0.0	0.4 (0.5)	87
1001+	0.0	0.2 (0.4)	122

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	0.0	0.4 (0.5)	34
Affiliated hospital	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	64
Neither of the above	0.0	0.3 (0.5)	406





Q27a. What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission? (n = 521)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Enema/ suppository % (n)	For specified women only % (n)	No enema/ suppository % (n)	Differs between physicians % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		1.5 (1)	24.6 (16)	44.6 (29)	29.2 (19)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	15.0 (3)	60.0 (12)	25.0 (5)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	38.5 (5)	23.1 (3)	38.5 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	27.8 (5)	50.0 (9)	22.2 (4)
	1000 +	7.1 (1)	21.4 (3)	35.7 (5)	35.7 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		13.3 (11)	31.3 (26)	26.5 (22)	28.9 (24)
	0 - 100	21.4 (9)	28.6 (12)	28.6 (12)	21.4 (9)
	101 - 300	7.7 (2)	34.6 (9)	23.1 (6)	34.6 (9)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)	44.4 (4)	33.3 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		19.3 (11)	28.1 (16)	17.5 (10)	35.1 (20)
	0 - 100	25.0 (10)	35.0 (14)	15.0 (6)	25.0 (10)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		25.0 (11)	2.3 (1)	27.3 (12)	45.5 (20)
	0 - 100	29.6 (8)	3.7 (1)	25.9 (7)	40.7 (11)
	101 - 300	33.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (3)	33.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		4.3 (6)	12.1 (17)	54.3 (76)	29.3 (41)
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)	16.0 (4)	48.0 (12)	28.0 (7)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	5.7 (2)	65.7 (23)	28.6 (10)
	301 - 1000	10.7 (3)	17.9 (5)	46.4 (13)	25.0 (7)
	1000 +	1.9 (1)	11.5 (6)	53.8 (28)	32.7 (17)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		15.9 (11)	29.0 (20)	36.2 (25)	18.8 (13)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	18.8 (3)	31.3 (5)	37.5 (6)	12.5 (2)
	301 - 1000	27.8 (5)	16.7 (3)	44.4 (8)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	9.7 (3)	38.7 (12)	32.3 (10)	19.4 (6)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		12.5 (2)	37.5 (6)	25.0 (4)	25.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		8.0 (2)	12.0 (3)	32.0 (8)	48.0 (12)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (4)	60.0 (6)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	28.6 (2)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	30.8 (4)	23.1 (3)	46.2 (6)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		10.7 (56)	21.3 (111)	37.0 (193)	30.9 (161)
	0 - 100	16.8 (30)	21.8 (39)	32.4 (58)	29.1 (52)
	101 - 300	8.9 (11)	20.2 (25)	40.3 (50)	30.6 (38)
	301 - 1000	9.5 (9)	24.2 (23)	35.8 (34)	30.5 (29)
	1000 +	4.9 (6)	19.5 (24)	41.5 (51)	34.1 (42)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	2.9 (1)	26.5 (9)	52.9 (18)	17.6 (6)
	Affiliated hospital	14.7 (10)	19.1 (13)	32.4 (22)	33.8 (23)
	Neither of the above	10.7 (45)	21.2 (89)	36.5 (153)	31.5 (132)

Q27b. In practice, giving an enema/suppository in your unit includes ... (n = 502)

- No women .....(0)
- Hardly any women.....(1)
- Less than half the women.....(2)
- More than half the women .....(3)
- Almost all women .....(4)

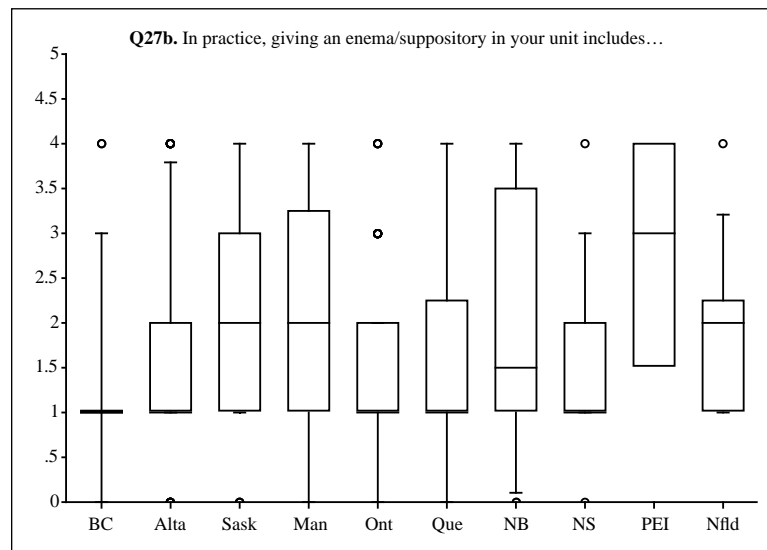
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.0	1.2 (1.0)	62
ALBERTA	1.0	1.6 (1.1)	77
SASKATCHEWAN	2.0	2.1 (1.3)	55
MANITOBA	2.0	2.0 (1.5)	41
ONTARIO	1.0	1.2 (0.9)	136
QUEBEC	1.0	1.8 (1.2)	69
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.5	2.1 (1.5)	16
NOVA SCOTIA	1.0	1.5 (0.9)	25
P.E.I.	3.0	2.8 (1.5)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	2.0	1.9 (1.0)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	1.0	0.7 (0.6)	3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.6 (1.2)</b>	<b>502</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	1.0	1.8 (1.3)	167
101 - 300	1.0	1.4 (1.1)	122
301 - 1000	1.0	1.6 (1.2)	92
1001+	1.0	1.4 (1.0)	121

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	1.0	1.3 (0.9)	34
Affiliated hospital	1.0	1.7 (1.2)	68
Neither of the above	1.0	1.6 (1.2)	400



Q28a. What is the unit policy about routinely starting I.V.'s on women in labour? (n = 519)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Routine I.V. for all women % (n)	I.V. for some women % (n)	Differs between physicians % (n)	Other % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		1.5 (1)	40.0 (26)	23.1 (15)	35.4 (23)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	45.0 (9)	25.0 (5)	30.0 (6)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	30.8 (4)	30.8 (4)	38.5 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	27.8 (5)	22.2 (4)	50.0 (9)
	1000 +	7.1 (1)	57.1 (8)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		7.2 (6)	36.1 (30)	30.1 (25)	26.5 (22)
	0 - 100	11.9 (5)	38.1 (16)	23.8 (10)	26.2 (11)
	101 - 300	3.8 (0)	26.9 (7)	38.5 (10)	30.8 (8)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	55.6 (5)	22.2 (2)	22.2 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		14.0 (8)	29.8 (17)	29.8 (17)	26.3 (15)
	0 - 100	20.0 (8)	30.0 (12)	27.5 (11)	22.5 (9)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		25.0 (11)	40.9 (18)	20.5 (9)	13.6 (6)
	0 - 100	29.6 (8)	37.0 (10)	18.5 (5)	14.8 (4)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	44.4 (4)	11.1 (1)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		5.8 (8)	26.1 (36)	26.8 (37)	41.3 (57)
	0 - 100	4.2 (1)	12.5 (3)	33.3 (8)	50.0 (12)
	101 - 300	8.6 (3)	8.6 (3)	37.1 (13)	45.7 (16)
	301 - 1000	7.4 (2)	44.4 (12)	7.4 (2)	40.7 (11)
	1000 +	3.8 (2)	34.6 (18)	26.9 (14)	34.6 (18)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		46.4 (32)	23.2 (16)	21.7 (15)	8.7 (6)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	43.8 (7)	25.0 (4)	18.8 (3)	12.5 (2)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	11.1 (2)	11.1 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	29.0 (9)	32.3 (10)	25.8 (8)	12.9 (4)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.3 (1)	31.3 (5)	43.8 (7)	18.8 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		12.0 (3)	24.0 (6)	44.0 (11)	20.0 (5)
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	38.5 (5)	46.2 (6)	15.4 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		13.5 (70)	31.2 (162)	27.7 (144)	27.6 (143)
	0 - 100	14.0 (25)	30.9 (55)	29.2 (52)	25.8 (46)
	101 - 300	12.1 (15)	24.2 (30)	31.5 (39)	32.3 (40)
	301 - 1000	18.1 (17)	29.8 (28)	23.4 (22)	28.7 (27)
	1000 +	10.6 (13)	39.8 (49)	25.2 (31)	24.4 (30)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	8.8 (3)	58.8 (20)	11.8 (4)	20.6 (7)
	Affiliated hospital	20.6 (14)	30.9 (21)	26.5 (18)	22.1 (15)
	Neither of the above	12.7 (53)	29.0 (121)	29.3 (122)	29.0 (121)

Q28b. In practice, I.V. therapy in your unit includes ... (n = 504)

- Hardly any women.....(0)
- Less than half the women.....(1)
- More than half the women .....(2)
- Almost all women .....(3)

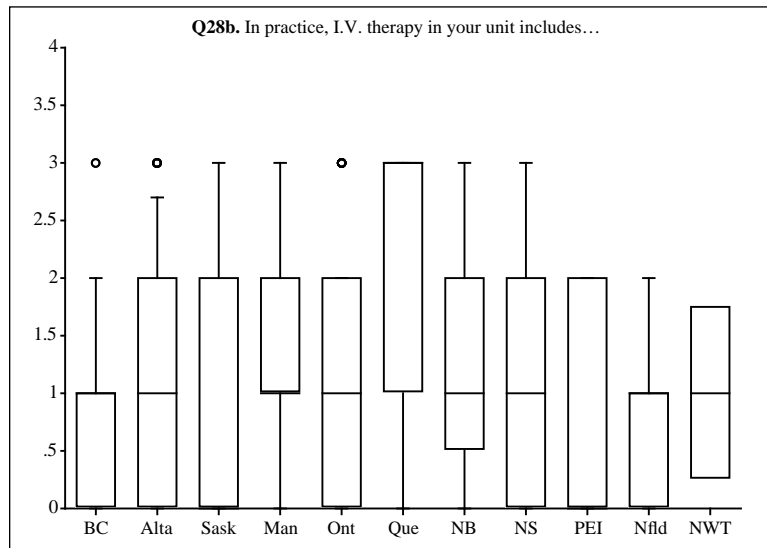
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.0	0.8 (0.8)	64
ALBERTA	1.0	1.0 (1.0)	78
SASKATCHEWAN	0.0	0.9 (1.1)	56
MANITOBA	1.0	1.5 (1.1)	43
ONTARIO	1.0	1.0 (0.9)	132
QUEBEC	3.0	2.0 (1.2)	68
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.0	1.4 (1.1)	16
NOVA SCOTIA	1.0	1.1 (1.0)	25
P.E.I.	0.0	0.8 (1.1)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	1.0	0.8 (0.7)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	1.0	1.0 (1.0)	3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.1 (1.1)</b>	<b>504</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	1.0	1.0 (1.1)	170
101 - 300	0.0	0.9 (1.1)	122
301 - 1000	1.0	1.3 (1.0)	93
1001+	2.0	1.6 (0.9)	119

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.0	1.7 (0.8)	33
Affiliated hospital	1.0	1.5 (1.1)	66
Neither of the above	1.0	1.0 (1.1)	405



Q29a. What is the policy regarding initial electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? (n = 516)

A-1 Routine initial 20 to 30 min. FHR strip for all women

A-2 Initial 20 to 30 min. FHR strip for specific women only

A-3 Do not use initial 20 to 30 min. FHR strip

PROVINCE	Hospital size	A-1 % (n)	A-2 % (n)	A-3 % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		49.2 (32)	29.2 (19)	21.5 (14)
	0 - 100	55.0 (11)	10.0 (2)	35.0 (7)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)	46.2 (6)	23.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	44.4 (8)	44.4 (8)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	64.3 (9)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		75.9 (63)	7.2 (6)	16.9 (14)
	0 - 100	71.4 (30)	4.8 (2)	23.8 (10)
	101 - 300	69.2 (18)	15.4 (4)	15.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		54.4 (31)	1.8 (1)	43.9 (25)
	0 - 100	37.5 (15)	2.5 (1)	60.0 (24)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		54.8 (23)	4.8 (2)	40.5 (17)
	0 - 100	32.0 (8)	4.0 (1)	64.0 (16)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		63.5 (87)	16.8 (23)	19.7 (27)
	0 - 100	37.5 (9)	12.5 (3)	50.0 (12)
	101 - 300	54.5 (18)	18.2 (6)	27.3 (9)
	301 - 1000	67.9 (19)	21.4 (6)	10.7 (3)
	1000 +	78.8 (41)	15.4 (8)	5.8 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		69.6 (48)	24.6 (17)	5.8 (4)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)	50.0 (8)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)	22.2 (4)	5.6 (1)
	1000 +	74.2 (23)	16.1 (5)	9.7 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (16)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		72.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	28.0 (7)
	0 - 100	60.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		76.9 (10)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (91)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		64.9 (335)	13.6 (70)	21.5 (111)
	0 - 100	51.7 (91)	5.1 (9)	43.2 (76)
	101 - 300	62.3 (76)	21.3 (23)	16.4 (20)
	301 - 1000	72.6 (69)	20.0 (19)	7.4 (7)
	1000 +	80.5 (99)	13.0 (16)	6.5 (8)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	82.4 (28)	11.8 (4)	5.9 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	79.4 (54)	14.7 (10)	5.9 (4)
	Neither of the above	61.1 (253)	13.5 (56)	25.4 (105)

Q29b. In practice, initial electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes ... (n = 402)

Hardly any women.....(0)

Less than half the women.....(1)

More than half the women .....(2)

Almost all women .....(3)

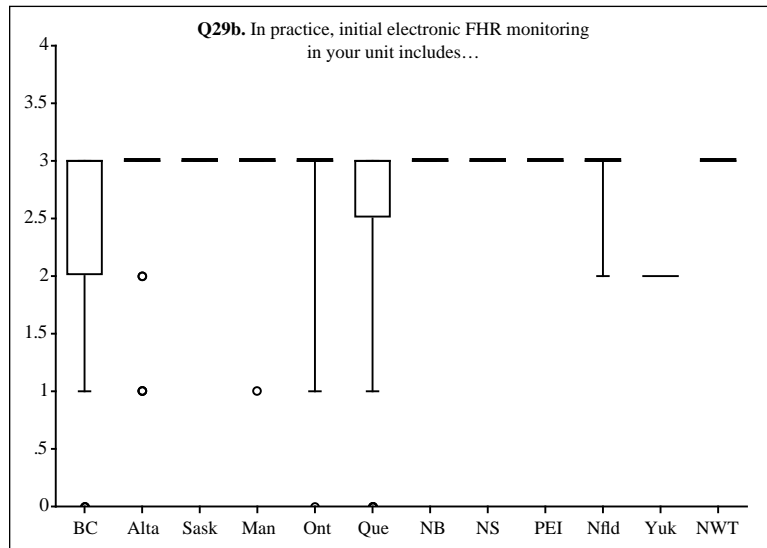
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3.0	2.3 (1.0)	50
ALBERTA	3.0	2.9 (0.5)	68
SASKATCHEWAN	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	32
MANITOBA	3.0	2.9 (0.4)	24
ONTARIO	3.0	2.7 (0.7)	112
QUEBEC	3.0	2.5 (0.9)	64
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	15
NOVA SCOTIA	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	18
P.E.I.	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	3.0	2.8 (0.4)	11
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	3
CANADA	3.0	2.7 (0.7)	402

Hospital size			
0 - 100	3.0	2.9 (0.4)	99
101 - 300	3.0	2.5 (0.9)	102
301 - 1000	3.0	2.6 (0.8)	86
1001+	3.0	2.8 (0.5)	115

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	3.0	2.8 (0.6)	32
Affiliated hospital	3.0	2.8 (0.6)	64
Neither of the above	3.0	2.7 (0.7)	306



Q29c. What is the policy regarding continuous electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring? (n = 516)

- C-1 Routine continuous electronic FHR for all women
- C-2 Continuous electronic FHR monitoring for specific women
- C-3 Do not use continuous electronic FHR monitoring

PROVINCE	Hospital size	C-1 (%) n	C-2 (%) n	C-3 (%) n
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		0.0 (0)	78.5 (51)	21.5 (14)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	60.0 (12)	40.0 (8)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	53.8 (7)	46.2 (6)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (18)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (14)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		0.0 (0)	72.3 (60)	27.7 (23)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	54.8 (23)	45.2 (19)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	88.5 (23)	11.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		0.0 (0)	51.8 (29)	48.2 (27)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	33.3 (13)	66.7 (26)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		2.4 (1)	47.6 (20)	50.0 (21)
	0 - 100	4.0 (1)	20.0 (5)	76.0 (19)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		3.6 (5)	75.0 (105)	21.4 (30)
	0 - 100	4.0 (1)	28.0 (7)	68.0 (17)
	101 - 300	8.6 (3)	65.7 (23)	25.7 (9)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	96.4 (27)	3.6 (1)
	1000 +	1.9 (1)	92.3 (48)	5.8 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		10.1 (7)	85.5 (59)	4.3 (3)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	6.3 (1)	93.8 (15)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	94.4 (17)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	9.7 (3)	80.6 (25)	9.7 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		0.0 (0)	93.3 (14)	6.7 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		0.0 (0)	68.0 (17)	32.0 (8)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (5)	50.0 (5)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		8.3 (1)	83.3 (10)	8.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		2.9 (15)	71.9 (371)	25.2 (130)
	0 - 100	2.3 (4)	42.5 (74)	55.2 (96)
	101 - 300	4.0 (5)	76.6 (95)	19.4 (24)
	301 - 1000	1.1 (1)	95.8 (91)	3.2 (3)
	1000 +	4.1 (5)	90.2 (111)	5.7 (7)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	8.8 (3)	82.4 (28)	8.8 (3)
	Affiliated hospital	1.5 (1)	95.6 (65)	2.9 (2)
	Neither of the above	2.7 (11)	67.1 (278)	30.2 (125)

Q29d. In practice, continuous electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes ... (n = 385)

- Hardly any women.....(0)
- Less than half the women.....(1)
- More than half the women .....(2)
- Almost all women .....(3)

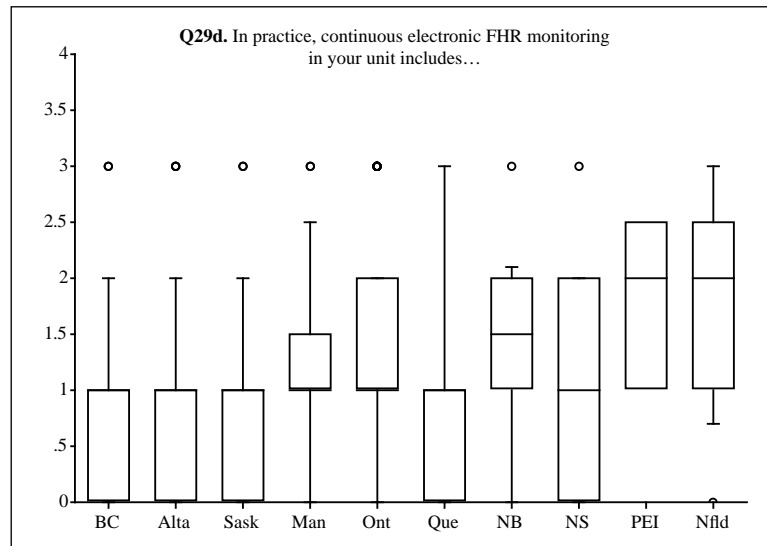
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.0	0.8 (0.8)	51
ALBERTA	1.0	0.9 (0.8)	60
SASKATCHEWAN	1.0	0.9 (0.9)	28
MANITOBA	1.0	1.2 (0.9)	20
ONTARIO	1.0	1.2 (0.9)	110
QUEBEC	1.0	0.9 (1.0)	66
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.5	1.4 (0.9)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	1.0	1.1 (0.9)	17
P.E.I.	2.0	1.8 (1.3)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	2.0	1.8 (1.0)	12
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	1.0	1.0 (0.0)	2
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0 (0.9)</b>	<b>385</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	1.0	0.9 (0.9)	78
101 - 300	1.0	0.9 (0.9)	100
301 - 1000	1.0	1.0 (0.8)	92
1001+	1.0	1.3 (0.9)	115

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	1.0	1.4 (1.0)	30
Affiliated hospital	1.0	1.3 (0.9)	66
Neither of the above	1.0	0.9 (0.9)	289





Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Ambulation	Bath / shower	Nitrous oxide	Narcotics	TENS	Epidural
		n=514 % (n)	n=508 % (n)	n=514 % (n)	n=512 % (n)	n=507 % (n)	n=516 % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		98.5 (64)	84.6 (55)	87.7 (57)	98.5 (64)	25.0 (16)	67.7 (44)
	0 - 100	100.0 (20)	65.0 (13)	80.0 (16)	100.0 (20)	21.1 (4)	25.0 (5)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)	84.6 (11)	100.0 (13)	92.3 (12)	30.8 (4)	76.9 (10)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	94.4 (17)	83.3 (15)	100.0 (18)	27.8 (5)	88.9 (16)
	1000 +	100.0 (14)	100.0 (14)	92.9 (13)	100.0 (14)	21.4 (3)	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		95.1 (78)	78.3 (65)	79.5 (66)	98.8 (82)	43.9 (36)	37.3 (31)
	0 - 100	92.7 (38)	71.4 (30)	64.3 (27)	97.6 (41)	29.3 (12)	26.2 (11)
	101 - 300	96.2 (25)	76.9 (20)	92.3 (24)	100.0 (26)	53.8 (14)	34.6 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (9)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (9)	66.7 (6)	88.9 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		92.7 (51)	65.5 (36)	70.2 (40)	87.5 (49)	9.1 (5)	24.6 (14)
	0 - 100	89.5 (34)	55.3 (21)	60.0 (24)	82.5 (33)	2.6 (1)	5.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)	100.0 (9)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		93.0 (40)	58.5 (24)	81.0 (34)	87.8 (36)	14.0 (6)	32.6 (14)
	0 - 100	88.9 (24)	52.0 (13)	73.1 (19)	80.0 (20)	7.4 (2)	11.1 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (8)	62.5 (5)	87.5 (7)	100.0 (8)	12.5 (1)	50.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	60.0 (3)	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		92.1 (128)	79.7 (110)	68.3 (95)	92.8 (128)	45.9 (62)	72.3 (99)
	0 - 100	88.0 (22)	68.0 (17)	69.6 (16)	83.3 (20)	43.5 (10)	17.4 (4)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)	76.5 (26)	83.3 (30)	91.7 (33)	41.7 (15)	68.6 (24)
	301 - 1000	96.2 (25)	74.1 (20)	64.3 (18)	92.6 (25)	40.7 (11)	85.2 (23)
	1000 +	96.2 (50)	90.4 (47)	59.6 (31)	98.0 (50)	53.1 (26)	92.3 (48)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		94.0 (63)	58.5 (38)	10.8 (7)	89.2 (58)	18.5 (12)	75.0 (51)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	93.8 (15)	68.8 (11)	12.5 (2)	93.3 (14)	31.3 (5)	68.8 (11)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	52.9 (9)	6.3 (1)	88.9 (16)	12.5 (2)	72.2 (13)
	1000 +	93.3 (28)	58.6 (17)	10.0 (3)	93.1 (27)	16.1 (5)	87.1 (27)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		93.8 (15)	80.0 (12)	53.3 (8)	100.0 (16)	33.3 (5)	56.3 (9)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (5)	50.0 (2)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0 (24)	52.2 (12)	92.0 (23)	100.0 (25)	36.0 (9)	36.0 (9)
	0 - 100	100.0 (10)	55.6 (5)	80.0 (8)	100.0 (10)	40.0 (4)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)	100.0 (7)	100.0 (7)	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)	83.3 (5)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)	57.1 (8)	64.3 (9)	85.7 (12)	7.1 (1)	57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		93.8 (482)	71.7 (364)	67.7 (348)	93.6 (479)	30.4 (154)	55.0 (284)
	0 - 100	90.9 (159)	59.5 (103)	67.4 (118)	88.0 (154)	19.8 (34)	16.6 (29)
	101 - 300	93.5 (115)	76.7 (92)	77.2 (95)	95.9 (117)	36.9 (45)	57.7 (71)
	301 - 1000	96.8 (91)	73.4 (69)	67.0 (63)	95.8 (91)	31.2 (29)	76.8 (73)
	1000 +	95.9 (117)	82.6 (100)	59.0 (72)	97.5 (117)	38.3 (46)	90.2 (111)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>							
	Teaching hospital	100.0 (34)	87.9 (29)	57.6 (19)	93.9 (31)	39.4 (13)	97.1 (33)
	Affiliated hospital	95.5 (64)	70.3 (45)	62.7 (42)	100.0 (67)	38.2 (26)	81.2 (56)
	Neither of the above	93.0 (384)	70.6 (290)	69.3 (287)	92.5 (381)	28.3 (115)	47.2 (195)

Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

a) Ambulation, if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 348)

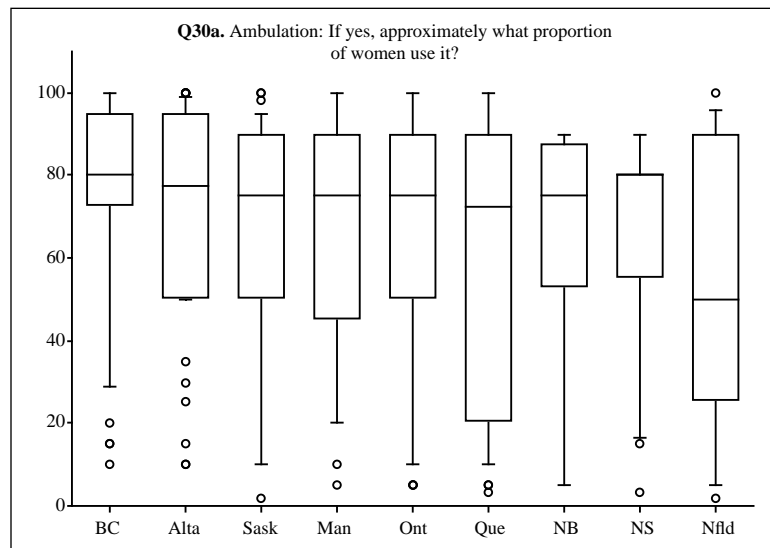
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	80.0	75.9 (25.5)	44
ALBERTA	77.5	72.3 (23.9)	66
SASKATCHEWAN	75.0	61.7 (31.0)	35
MANITOBA	75.0	63.9 (31.0)	29
ONTARIO	75.0	65.4 (31.5)	94
QUEBEC	72.5	58.0 (34.9)	40
NEW BRUNSWICK	75.0	62.7 (31.2)	11
NOVA SCOTIA	80.0	65.2 (27.3)	16
P.E.I.			1
NEWFOUNDLAND	50.0	52.4 (35.6)	9
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	82.5	82.5 (10.6)	2
CANADA	75.0	66.3 (30.0)	348

Hospital size			
0 - 100	75.0	65.7 (28.8)	113
101 - 300	80.0	71.0 (27.3)	83
301 - 1000	80.0	68.6 (32.1)	58
1001+	75.0	61.4 (32.0)	94

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	50.0	52.3 (32.8)	29
Affiliated hospital	75.0	64.1 (32.9)	45
Neither of the above	77.5	68.1 (28.9)	274



Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

b) Bath/shower, if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 269)

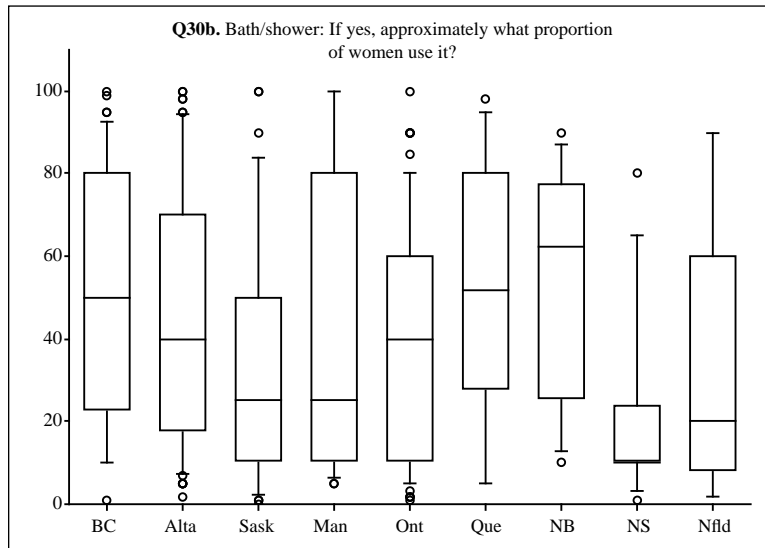
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	50.0	53.1 (30.4)	40
ALBERTA	40.0	44.1 (31.9)	56
SASKATCHEWAN	25.0	33.7 (29.4)	28
MANITOBA	25.0	43.1 (37.1)	18
ONTARIO	40.0	39.0 (27.8)	80
QUEBEC	52.0	54.0 (31.9)	21
NEW BRUNSWICK	62.5	53.8 (30.6)	8
NOVA SCOTIA	10.0	22.0 (24.6)	10
P.E.I.			0
NEWFOUNDLAND	20.0	34.4 (36.0)	5
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	52.5	52.5 (38.9)	2
CANADA	40.0	43.0 (30.9)	269

Hospital size			
0 - 100	30.0	40.1 (30.8)	72
101 - 300	30.0	39.3 (30.4)	73
301 - 1000	50.0	45.5 (31.4)	46
1001+	50.0	47.7 (31.1)	78

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	50.0	43.9 (32.4)	23
Affiliated hospital	50.0	46.3 (27.7)	36
Neither of the above	40.0	42.3 (31.4)	210



Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

c) Nitrous oxide, if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 287)

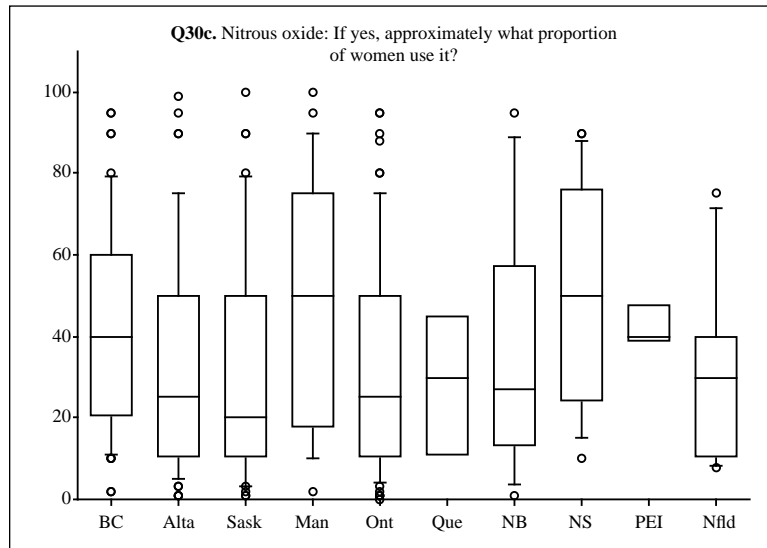
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	40.0	41.5 (25.2)	46
ALBERTA	25.0	32.3 (26.2)	59
SASKATCHEWAN	20.0	30.8 (29.2)	36
MANITOBA	50.0	49.5 (31.3)	28
ONTARIO	25.0	32.8 (28.3)	77
QUEBEC	30.0	27.8 (21.8)	4
NEW BRUNSWICK	27.0	36.4 (32.7)	8
NOVA SCOTIA	50.0	49.4 (28.0)	17
P.E.I.	40.0	42.7 (6.4)	3
NEWFOUNDLAND	30.0	32.2 (25.2)	6
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	22.5	22.5 (24.7)	2
CANADA	30.0	36.5 (28.0)	287

Hospital size			
0 - 100	28.0	38.6 (29.5)	98
101 - 300	27.5	34.2 (26)	80
301 - 1000	32.5	38.3 (27.1)	48
1001+	25.0	34.6 (28.9)	61

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	12.0	23.6 (22.2)	17
Affiliated hospital	40.0	39.1 (27.4)	35
Neither of the above	30.0	37.0 (28.3)	235



Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

d) Narcotics, if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 389)

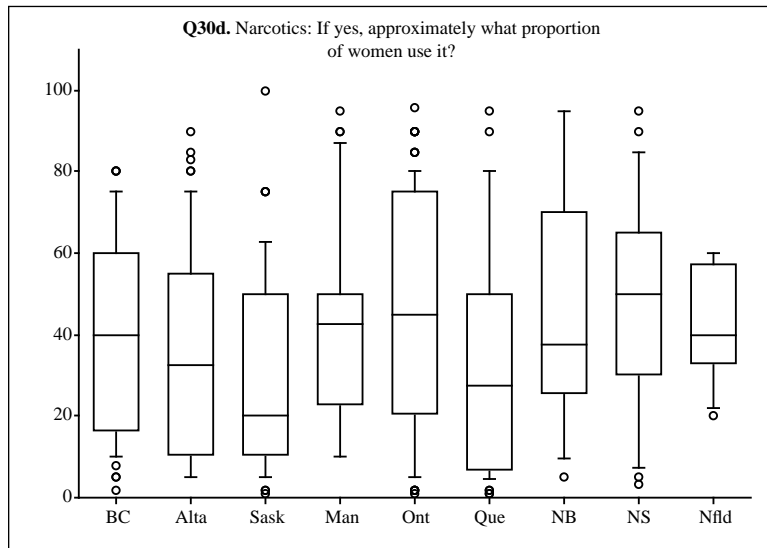
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	40.0	38.9 (25.2)	55
ALBERTA	32.5	37.1 (26.3)	72
SASKATCHEWAN	20.0	28.3 (24.2)	43
MANITOBA	42.5	42.5 (25.7)	28
ONTARIO	45.0	44.6 (28.7)	101
QUEBEC	27.5	33.5 (29.1)	44
NEW BRUNSWICK	37.5	46.1 (31.5)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	50.0	48.2 (27.9)	20
P.E.I.	72.5	72.5 (31.8)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	40.0	42.9 (15.0)	7
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	30.0	30.0 (28.3)	2
CANADA	40.0	39.6 (27.4)	389

Hospital size			
0 - 100	20.0	28.7 (24.4)	131
101 - 300	40.0	39.2 (25.7)	91
301 - 1000	50.0	47.0 (27.2)	69
1001+	50.0	49.1 (28.0)	98

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	20.0	31.2 (28.1)	25
Affiliated hospital	45.0	44.2 (27.8)	53
Neither of the above	35.0	39.4 (27.2)	311



Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

e) TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation), if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 117)

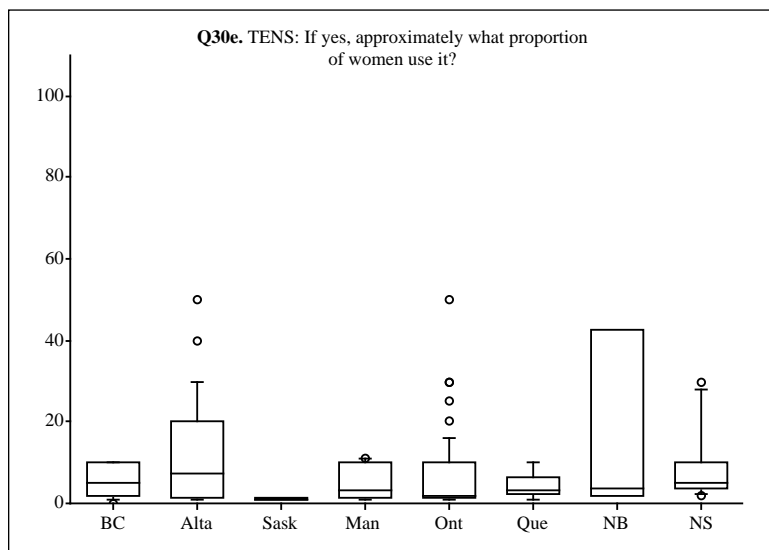
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	5.0	5.8 (4.1)	12
ALBERTA	7.5	11.3 (12.7)	30
SASKATCHEWAN	1.0	1.0 (.81)	4
MANITOBA	3.0	4.8 (4.7)	6
ONTARIO	2.0	6.4 (9.6)	49
QUEBEC	3.0	4.2 (3.6)	5
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.5	22.0 (38.7)	4
NOVA SCOTIA	5.0	9.2 (10.6)	6
P.E.I.			0
NEWFOUNDLAND			0
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			0
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>7.9 (11.8)</b>	<b>117</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	10.0	14.1 (18.5)	28
101 - 300	2.0	5.9 (7.0)	33
301 - 1000	5.0	7.8 (10.4)	21
1001+	2.0	4.9 (6.9)	35

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.0	7.1 (10.6)	7
Affiliated hospital	2.0	3.6 (4.5)	20
Neither of the above	5.0	8.9 (12.8)	90



Q30. For pain control in your unit do you use:

f) Epidural, if yes, approximately what proportion of women use it? (n = 244)

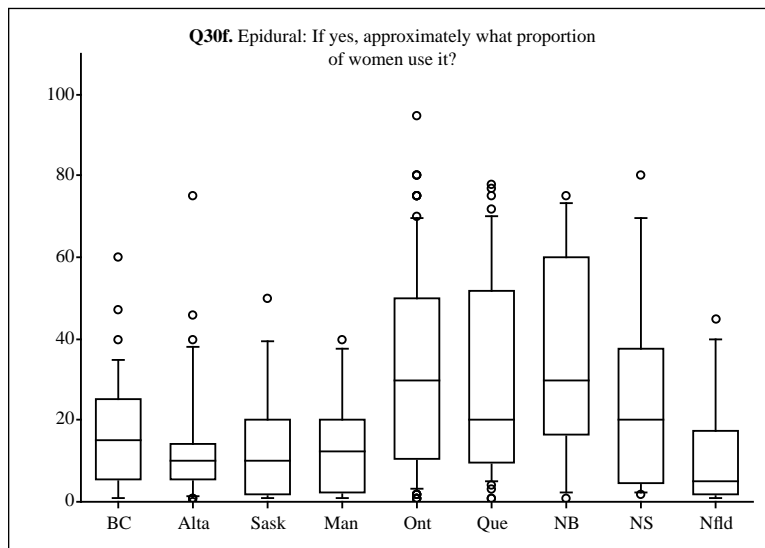
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	15.0	17.4 (15.0)	35
ALBERTA	10.0	13.8 (16.7)	27
SASKATCHEWAN	10.0	14.6 (15.4)	12
MANITOBA	12.5	14.8 (13.8)	10
ONTARIO	30.0	33.3 (24.8)	89
QUEBEC	20.0	29.8 (24.8)	44
NEW BRUNSWICK	30.0	36.0 (27.3)	8
NOVA SCOTIA	20.0	25.6 (27.0)	8
P.E.I.			1
NEWFOUNDLAND	5.0	12.1 (16.0)	7
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	10.0	10.0 (7.1)	2
CANADA	20.0	25.4 (23.1)	244

Hospital size			
0 - 100	5.0	11.1 (15.5)	23
101 - 300	10.0	15.6 (17.7)	59
301 - 1000	15.0	20.4 (18.6)	59
1001+	35.0	37.0 (24.4)	103

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	57.5	53.9 (18.7)	30
Affiliated hospital	22.5	28.2 (22.0)	50
Neither of the above	10.0	19.3 (20.0)	164



Q31. Is there a unit policy that specifies the frequency of vaginal examinations? (n = 516)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>35.4 (23)</b>
	0 - 100	30.0 (6)
	101 - 300	46.2 (6)
	301 - 1000	44.4 (8)
	1000 +	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>34.9 (29)</b>
	0 - 100	31.0 (13)
	101 - 300	42.3 (11)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>22.8 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (10)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>34.9 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	37.0 (10)
	101 - 300	37.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>39.0 (53)</b>
	0 - 100	45.5 (10)
	101 - 300	36.1 (13)
	301 - 1000	44.4 (12)
	1000 +	35.3 (18)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>26.5 (18)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	31.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	25.8 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>25.0 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>40.0 (10)</b>
	0 - 100	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>40.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>50.0 (7)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>33.3 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>34.1 (176)</b>
	0 - 100	32.0 (56)
	101 - 300	37.9 (47)
	301 - 1000	41.1 (39)
	1000 +	27.9 (34)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	23.5 (8)
	Affiliated hospital	37.7 (26)
	Neither of the above	34.4 (142)



Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:  
b) Siblings in room for vaginal birth? (n = 516)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		4.6 (3)	76.9 (50)	18.5 (12)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (20)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)	69.2 (9)	23.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	72.2 (13)	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	14.3 (2)	57.1 (8)	28.6 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		4.9 (4)	74.1 (60)	21.0 (17)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	92.7 (38)	7.3 (3)
	101 - 300	12.0 (3)	72.0 (18)	16.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)	77.8 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		1.8 (1)	85.5 (47)	12.7 (7)
	0 - 100	2.6 (1)	92.1 (35)	5.3 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		0.0 (0)	88.1 (37)	11.9 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	92.3 (24)	7.7 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		8.5 (12)	66.7 (94)	24.8 (35)
	0 - 100	12.0 (3)	84.0 (21)	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	2.8 (1)	83.3 (30)	13.9 (5)
	301 - 1000	3.6 (1)	67.9 (19)	28.6 (8)
	1000 +	13.5 (7)	46.2 (24)	40.4 (21)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		16.2 (11)	44.1 (30)	39.7 (27)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	12.5 (2)	37.5 (6)	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	5.9 (1)	64.7 (11)	29.4 (5)
	1000 +	22.6 (7)	35.5 (11)	41.9 (13)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.3 (1)	56.3 (9)	37.5 (6)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		4.0 (1)	76.0 (19)	20.0 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	90.0 (9)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (14)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		6.4 (33)	71.1 (367)	22.5 (116)
	0 - 100	3.4 (6)	90.9 (159)	5.7 (10)
	101 - 300	5.7 (7)	73.2 (90)	21.1 (26)
	301 - 1000	2.1 (2)	69.5 (66)	28.4 (27)
	1000 +	14.6 (18)	42.3 (52)	43.1 (53)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	20.6 (7)	17.6 (6)	61.8 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	8.7 (6)	58.0 (40)	33.3 (23)
	Neither of the above	4.8 (20)	77.7 (321)	17.4 (72)

Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:

c) Grandparents in room for vaginal birth? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		30.8 (20)	41.5 (27)	27.7 (18)
	0 - 100	15.0 (3)	70.0 (14)	15.0 (3)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)	30.8 (4)	38.5 (5)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (7)	22.2 (4)	38.9 (7)
	1000 +	42.9 (6)	35.7 (5)	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		13.4 (11)	56.1 (46)	30.5 (25)
	0 - 100	12.2 (5)	68.3 (28)	19.5 (8)
	101 - 300	11.5 (3)	50.0 (13)	38.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	33.3 (3)	22.2 (2)	44.4 (4)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		12.5 (7)	64.3 (36)	23.2 (13)
	0 - 100	10.3 (4)	74.4 (29)	15.4 (6)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		7.0 (3)	69.8 (30)	23.3 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	81.5 (22)	18.5 (5)
	101 - 300	25.0 (2)	50.0 (4)	25.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		33.3 (47)	44.7 (63)	22.0 (31)
	0 - 100	24.0 (6)	48.0 (12)	28.0 (7)
	101 - 300	38.9 (14)	47.2 (17)	13.9 (5)
	301 - 1000	21.4 (6)	64.3 (18)	14.3 (4)
	1000 +	40.4 (21)	30.8 (16)	28.8 (15)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		41.8 (28)	22.4 (15)	35.8 (24)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	37.5 (6)	31.3 (5)	31.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	23.5 (4)	17.6 (3)	58.8 (10)
	1000 +	56.7 (17)	16.7 (5)	26.7 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.3 (1)	62.5 (10)	31.3 (5)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		24.0 (6)	36.0 (9)	40.0 (10)
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)	50.0 (5)	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		28.6 (4)	42.9 (6)	28.6 (4)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		25.3 (131)	47.5 (246)	27.2 (141)
	0 - 100	13.0 (23)	66.7 (118)	20.3 (36)
	101 - 300	27.4 (34)	45.2 (56)	27.4 (34)
	301 - 1000	26.3 (25)	36.8 (35)	36.8 (35)
	1000 +	40.2 (49)	30.3 (37)	29.5 (36)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	55.9 (19)	17.6 (6)	26.5 (9)
	Affiliated hospital	27.9 (19)	41.2 (28)	30.9 (21)
	Neither of the above	22.4 (93)	51.0 (212)	26.7 (111)

Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:  
d) Significant other(s), as defined by the woman, in room for vaginal birth? (n = 516)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		79.7 (51)	6.3 (4)	14.1 (9)
	0 - 100	60.0 (12)	15.0 (3)	25.0 (5)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	76.9 (10)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		86.4 (70)	8.6 (7)	4.9 (4)
	0 - 100	87.8 (36)	9.8 (4)	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (20)	12.0 (3)	8.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		83.9 (47)	8.9 (5)	7.1 (4)
	0 - 100	80.0 (32)	12.5 (5)	7.5 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		86.4 (38)	9.1 (4)	4.5 (2)
	0 - 100	81.5 (22)	14.8 (4)	3.7 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		83.0 (117)	5.0 (7)	12.1 (17)
	0 - 100	72.0 (18)	4.0 (1)	24.0 (6)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)	5.6 (2)	8.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	85.7 (24)	7.1 (2)	7.1 (2)
	1000 +	84.6 (44)	3.8 (2)	11.5 (6)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		65.7 (44)	4.5 (3)	29.9 (20)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	68.8 (11)	6.3 (1)	25.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	52.9 (9)	5.9 (1)	41.2 (7)
	1000 +	70.0 (21)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (9)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		93.8 (15)	0.0 (0)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		84.0 (21)	4.0 (1)	12.0 (3)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)	10.0 (1)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		81.8 (422)	6.2 (32)	12.0 (62)
	0 - 100	79.2 (141)	11.2 (20)	9.6 (17)
	101 - 300	85.4 (105)	4.9 (6)	9.8 (12)
	301 - 1000	81.9 (77)	3.2 (3)	14.9 (14)
	1000 +	81.8 (99)	2.5 (3)	15.7 (19)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	88.2 (30)	0.0 (0)	11.8 (4)
	Affiliated hospital	77.6 (52)	4.5 (3)	17.9 (12)
	Neither of the above	81.9 (340)	7.0 (29)	11.1 (46)

Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:  
e) Labour support person(s) and partner in room for vaginal birth? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		84.4 (54)	7.8 (5)	7.8 (5)
	0 - 100	80.0 (16)	15.0 (3)	5.0 (1)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	84.6 (11)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		82.9 (68)	9.8 (8)	7.3 (6)
	0 - 100	85.4 (35)	9.8 (4)	4.9 (2)
	101 - 300	80.8 (21)	11.5 (3)	7.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		87.5 (49)	10.7 (6)	1.8 (1)
	0 - 100	89.7 (35)	10.3 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		79.5 (35)	13.6 (6)	6.8 (3)
	0 - 100	81.5 (22)	14.8 (4)	3.7 (1)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		85.8 (121)	4.3 (6)	9.9 (14)
	0 - 100	80.0 (20)	4.0 (1)	16.0 (4)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)	0.0 (0)	13.9 (5)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)	3.6 (1)	7.1 (2)
	1000 +	86.5 (45)	7.7 (4)	5.8 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		72.1 (49)	2.9 (2)	25.0 (17)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)	0.0 (0)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	58.8 (10)	5.9 (1)	35.3 (6)
	1000 +	74.2 (23)	0.0 (0)	25.8 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		87.5 (14)	6.3 (1)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		91.7 (22)	4.2 (1)	4.2 (1)
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)	0.0 (0)	14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		83.6 (433)	6.8 (35)	9.7 (50)
	0 - 100	84.7 (150)	9.6 (17)	5.6 (10)
	101 - 300	84.7 (105)	4.8 (6)	10.5 (13)
	301 - 1000	82.1 (78)	4.2 (4)	13.7 (13)
	1000 +	82.0 (100)	6.6 (8)	11.5 (14)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	88.2 (30)	0.0 (0)	11.8 (4)
	Affiliated hospital	75.4 (52)	5.8 (4)	18.8 (13)
	Neither of the above	84.6 (351)	7.5 (31)	8.0 (33)

Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:  
 f) Expectant partner present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia? (n = 376)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		90.4 (47)	1.9 (1)	7.7 (4)
	0 - 100	55.6 (5)	11.1 (1)	33.3 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (11)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	94.4 (17)	0.0 (0)	5.6 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (14)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		59.2 (29)	24.5 (12)	16.3 (8)
	0 - 100	43.8 (7)	43.8 (7)	12.5 (2)
	101 - 300	55.6 (10)	22.2 (4)	22.2 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	88.9 (8)	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		65.2 (15)	21.7 (5)	13.0 (3)
	0 - 100	50.0 (4)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		73.9 (17)	8.7 (2)	17.4 (4)
	0 - 100	57.1 (4)	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)
	101 - 300	62.5 (5)	12.5 (1)	25.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		84.7 (100)	6.8 (8)	8.5 (10)
	0 - 100	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	75.8 (25)	15.2 (5)	9.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (24)	3.7 (1)	7.4 (2)
	1000 +	88.5 (46)	1.9 (1)	9.6 (5)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		67.7 (44)	15.4 (10)	16.9 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	64.7 (11)	17.6 (3)	17.6 (3)
	1000 +	80.6 (25)	6.5 (2)	12.9 (4)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		73.3 (11)	13.3 (2)	13.3 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		93.3 (14)	6.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		54.5 (6)	18.2 (2)	27.3 (3)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		76.3 (287)	11.4 (43)	12.2 (46)
	0 - 100	54.7 (29)	30.2 (16)	15.1 (8)
	101 - 300	66.7 (72)	17.6 (19)	15.7 (17)
	301 - 1000	83.7 (77)	5.4 (5)	10.9 (10)
	1000 +	88.6 (109)	2.4 (3)	8.9 (11)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	93.9 (31)	0.0 (0)	6.1 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	78.3 (54)	7.2 (5)	14.5 (10)
	Neither of the above	73.7 (202)	13.9 (38)	12.4 (34)

Q32. During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:  
 g) Expectant partner present for cesarean birth with general anaesthesia? (n = 395)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Encouraged % (n)	Not encouraged % (n)	With restrictions % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		3.8 (2)	86.8 (46)	9.4 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	101 - 300	8.3 (1)	83.3 (10)	8.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	88.9 (16)	5.6 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	92.9 (13)	7.1 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		24.6 (14)	61.4 (35)	14.0 (8)
	0 - 100	36.8 (7)	31.6 (6)	31.6 (6)
	101 - 300	17.4 (4)	73.9 (17)	8.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	33.3 (3)	66.7 (6)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		32.0 (8)	68.0 (17)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		18.2 (4)	63.6 (14)	18.2 (4)
	0 - 100	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	75.0 (6)	25.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		12.2 (15)	71.5 (88)	16.3 (20)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)
	101 - 300	25.0 (9)	63.9 (23)	11.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	7.4 (2)	74.1 (20)	18.5 (5)
	1000 +	7.7 (4)	73.1 (38)	19.2 (10)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		13.8 (9)	75.4 (49)	10.8 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	18.8 (3)	62.5 (10)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	5.9 (1)	88.2 (15)	5.9 (1)
	1000 +	16.1 (5)	74.2 (23)	9.7 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		26.7 (4)	53.3 (8)	20.0 (3)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		23.5 (4)	64.7 (11)	11.8 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		8.3 (1)	83.3 (10)	8.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		15.9 (63)	71.1 (281)	12.9 (51)
	0 - 100	22.4 (13)	56.9 (33)	20.7 (12)
	101 - 300	20.0 (24)	68.3 (82)	11.7 (14)
	301 - 1000	9.6 (9)	81.9 (77)	8.5 (8)
	1000 +	13.8 (17)	72.4 (89)	13.8 (17)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	12.1 (4)	63.6 (21)	24.2 (8)
	Affiliated hospital	20.3 (14)	69.6 (48)	10.1 (7)
	Neither of the above	15.4 (45)	72.4 (212)	12.3 (36)

Q33. Is the position a woman may adopt for birth ... (n = 516)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Recommended in unit policy % (n)	Her own choice % (n)	Other % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		3.1 (2)	76.9 (50)	20.0 (13)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	80.0 (16)	20.0 (4)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)	76.9 (10)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	77.8 (14)	22.2 (4)
	1000 +	7.1 (1)	71.4 (10)	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		8.5 (7)	61.0 (50)	30.5 (25)
	0 - 100	11.9 (5)	69.0 (29)	19.0 (8)
	101 - 300	8.0 (2)	48.0 (12)	44.0 (11)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	44.4 (4)	55.6 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		28.1 (16)	56.1 (32)	15.8 (9)
	0 - 100	35.0 (14)	50.0 (20)	15.0 (6)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		16.7 (7)	54.8 (23)	28.6 (12)
	0 - 100	26.9 (7)	50.0 (13)	23.1 (6)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		6.4 (9)	67.4 (95)	26.2 (37)
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)	76.0 (19)	16.0 (4)
	101 - 300	8.3 (3)	72.2 (26)	19.4 (7)
	301 - 1000	10.7 (3)	64.3 (18)	25.0 (7)
	1000 +	1.9 (1)	61.5 (32)	36.5 (19)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		12.3 (8)	61.5 (40)	26.2 (17)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	6.7 (1)	80.0 (12)	13.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	18.8 (3)	43.8 (7)	37.5 (6)
	1000 +	12.9 (4)	61.3 (19)	25.8 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		12.5 (2)	62.5 (10)	25.0 (4)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		20.0 (5)	56.0 (14)	24.0 (6)
	0 - 100	40.0 (4)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		14.3 (2)	42.9 (6)	42.9 (6)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		11.8 (61)	63.0 (325)	25.2 (130)
	0 - 100	21.5 (38)	58.2 (103)	20.3 (36)
	101 - 300	6.5 (8)	68.3 (84)	25.2 (31)
	301 - 1000	7.5 (7)	65.6 (61)	26.9 (25)
	1000 +	6.5 (8)	62.6 (77)	30.9 (38)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	6.1 (2)	69.7 (23)	24.2 (8)
	Affiliated hospital	7.2 (5)	69.6 (48)	23.2 (16)
	Neither of the above	13.0 (54)	61.4 (254)	25.6 (106)

Q34. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in lithotomy position with stirrups? (n = 443)

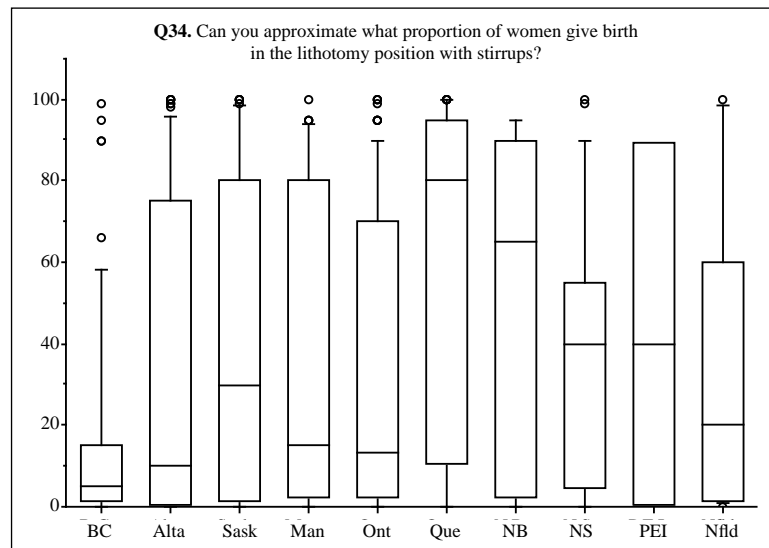
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	5.0	17.1 (26.8)	50
ALBERTA	10.0	33.6 (38.7)	73
SASKATCHEWAN	30.0	42.7 (40.8)	51
MANITOBA	15.0	36.6 (38.4)	37
ONTARIO	13.5	33.9 (35.5)	126
QUEBEC	80.0	60.9 (40.8)	47
NEW BRUNSWICK	65.0	49.5 (43.9)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	40.0	34.7 (33.1)	25
P.E.I.	40.0	44.8 (52.3)	4
NEWFOUNDLAND	20.0	34.7 (38.8)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	35.0	35.0 (49.5)	2
CANADA	15.0	36.6 (38.3)	443

Hospital size			
0 - 100	25.0	39.2 (39.4)	153
101 - 300	5.0	28.0 (36.0)	109
301 - 1000	12.5	36.0 (38.0)	76
1001+	30.0	42.3 (38.2)	105

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	15.0	38.6 (37.7)	29
Affiliated hospital	6.5	31.8 (39.1)	56
Neither of the above	15.0	37.2 (38.3)	358





Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the following positions:

- Supine (n = 253)

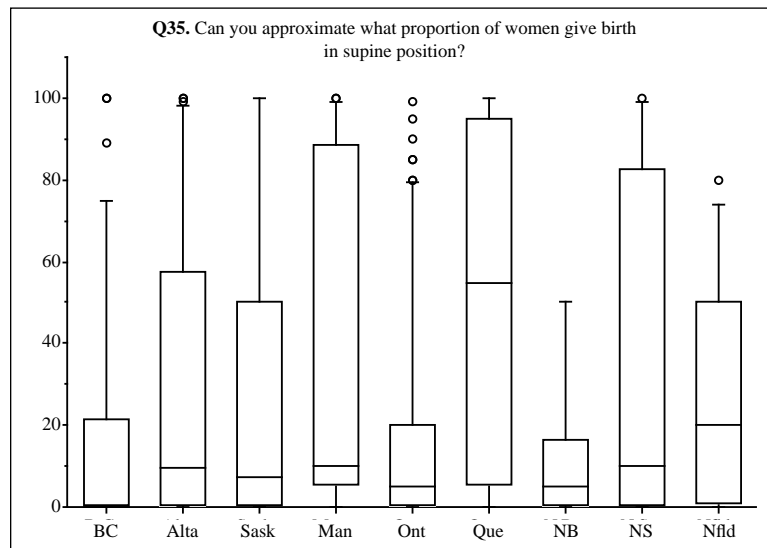
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	.00	16.5 (29.1)	35
ALBERTA	9.5	30.2 (37.6)	36
SASKATCHEWAN	7.5	28.7 (39.3)	26
MANITOBA	10.0	35.0 (41.0)	23
ONTARIO	5.0	17.6 (28.0)	66
QUEBEC	55.0	52.4 (42.4)	38
NEW BRUNSWICK	5.0	12.0 (21.4)	5
NOVA SCOTIA	10.0	39.2 (43.4)	13
P.E.I.	40.0	40.0 (56.6)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	20.0	28.7 (31.7)	7
YUKON			0
N.W.T.	2.0	2.0 (0.0)	2
CANADA	10.0	28.5 (37.0)	253

Hospital size			
0 - 100	20.0	38.0 (39.4)	72
101 - 300	6.5	25.6 (34.5)	62
301 - 1000	2.0	23.9 (36.5)	47
1001+	5.0	24.7 (36.0)	72

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	1.0	10.2 (22.9)	19
Affiliated hospital	2.0	26.3 (37.1)	35
Neither of the above	10.0	30.7 (37.7)	199



Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the following positions:

- Semi-recumbent (n = 349)

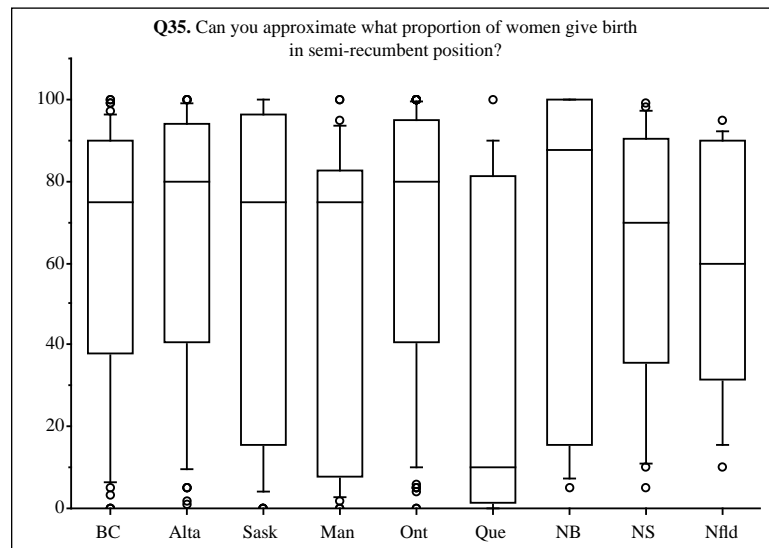
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	75.0	62.7 (31.9)	48
ALBERTA	80.0	66.2 (32.6)	54
SASKATCHEWAN	75.0	59.7 (38.2)	40
MANITOBA	75.0	54.5 (37.8)	28
ONTARIO	80.0	66.2 (33.3)	110
QUEBEC	10.0	37.9 (40.1)	25
NEW BRUNSWICK	87.5	65.4 (41.2)	10
NOVA SCOTIA	70.0	62.3 (33.4)	17
P.E.I.	100.0	96.7 (5.8)	3
NEWFOUNDLAND	60.0	60.8 (32.3)	11
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	55.0	55.0 (56.6)	2
CANADA	75.0	61.9 (35.1)	349

Hospital size			
0 - 100	73.0	58.6 (36.9)	111
101 - 300	80.0	62.3 (35.4)	91
301 - 1000	80.0	64.5 (32.6)	65
1001+	75.0	63.8 (34.6)	82

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	82.5	77.3 (22.6)	20
Affiliated hospital	75.0	66.3 (31.5)	39
Neither of the above	75.0	60.3 (36.1)	290



Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the following positions:

• Squatting (n = 251)

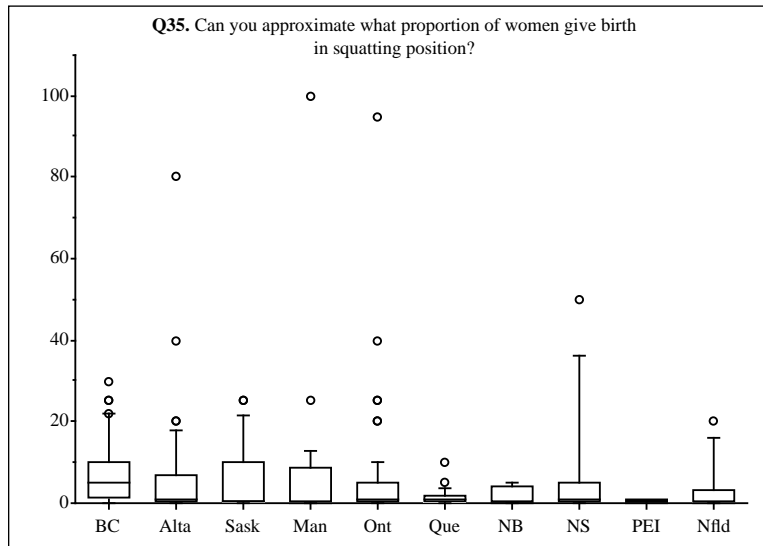
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	5.0	7.3 (8.4)	36
ALBERTA	1.0	6.6 (14.4)	39
SASKATCHEWAN	.50	5.2 (8.2)	22
MANITOBA	.00	8.0 (20.9)	23
ONTARIO	1.0	4.9 (12.3)	79
QUEBEC	1.0	1.4 (2.4)	19
NEW BRUNSWICK	.00	1.6 (2.4)	7
NOVA SCOTIA	1.0	7.8 (15.7)	12
P.E.I.	.00	.33 (.57)	3
NEWFOUNDLAND	.00	3.4 (7.0)	9
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
CANADA	1.0	5.5 (12.2)	251

Hospital size			
0 - 100	1.0	9.0 (17.9)	66
101 - 300	1.0	4.0 (6.9)	63
301 - 1000	2.0	4.4 (6.8)	51
1001+	1.0	4.3 (12.0)	71

Hospital size			
Teaching hospital	2.0	3.9 (6.0)	19
Affiliated hospital	1.0	4.2 (6.1)	31
Neither of the above	1.0	5.8 (13.3)	201



Q35. Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the following positions:

• Sitting (n = 237)

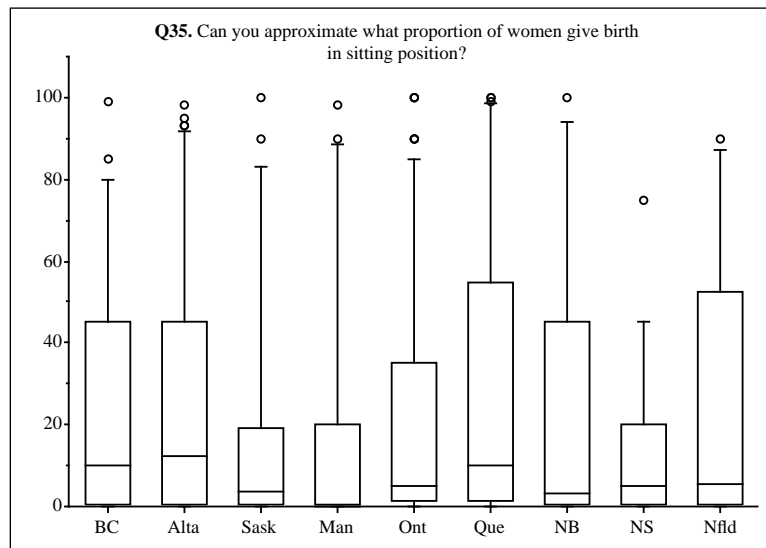
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	10.0	25.2 (31.9)	28
ALBERTA	12.5	27.9 (33.8)	36
SASKATCHEWAN	3.5	17.9 (30.5)	22
MANITOBA	.00	20.2 (34.5)	16
ONTARIO	5.0	23.5 (31.5)	74
QUEBEC	10.0	29.9 (37.8)	30
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.0	24.5 (40.9)	8
NOVA SCOTIA	5.0	14.2 (22.3)	11
P.E.I.	0.0	0.0 (0.0)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	5.5	25.8 (37.6)	8
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
CANADA	5.0	23.8 (32.6)	237

Hospital size			
0 - 100	2.5	22.9 (34.0)	60
101 - 300	12.5	31.9 (35.8)	64
301 - 1000	10.0	26.2 (32.9)	47
1001+	2.0	15.0 (25.7)	66

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.0	8.9 (20.4)	19
Affiliated hospital	9.0	22.6 (29.3)	30
Neither of the above	9.0	25.5 (33.8)	188



Q36. Is there a unit policy that specifies the length of time a woman should be allowed to be in the second stage of labour before action is taken? (n = 498)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		16.1 (10)
	0 - 100	5.6 (1)
	101 - 300	41.7 (5)
	301 - 1000	11.1 (2)
	1000 +	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		10.1 (8)
	0 - 100	5.0 (2)
	101 - 300	12.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		12.7 (7)
	0 - 100	10.5 (4)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		9.8 (4)
	0 - 100	4.2 (1)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		16.9 (23)
	0 - 100	8.7 (2)
	101 - 300	2.9 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (7)
	1000 +	25.5 (13)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		28.1 (18)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	28.6 (4)
	301 - 1000	5.9 (1)
	1000 +	40.0 (12)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		31.3 (5)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		56.5 (13)
	0 - 100	62.5 (5)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		46.2 (6)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		19.7 (98)
	0 - 100	11.5 (19)
	101 - 300	21.2 (25)
	301 - 1000	20.2 (19)
	1000 +	28.9 (35)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	24.2 (8)
	Affiliated hospital	29.9 (20)
	Neither of the above	17.6 (70)

Q36. Is there a unit policy that specifies the length of time a woman should be allowed to be in the second stage of labour before action is taken?

a) If yes, how long for primiparae? (n = 84)

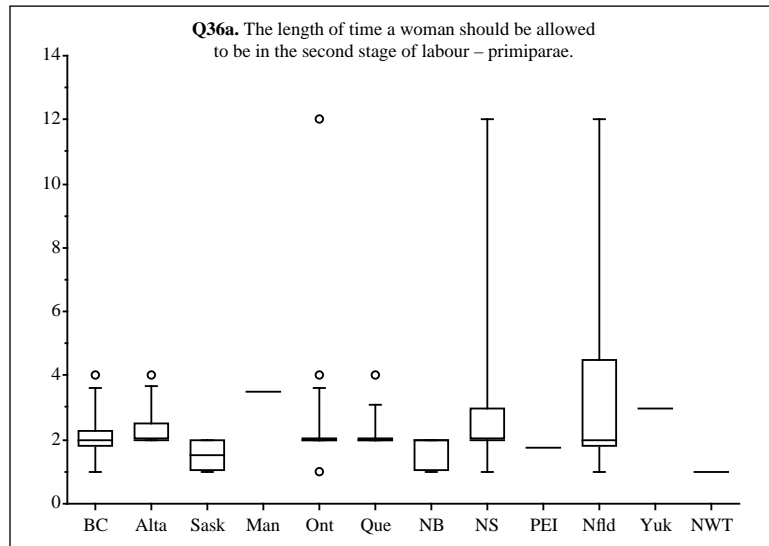
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	2.0	2.1 (.92)	9
ALBERTA	2.0	2.4 (.74)	8
SASKATCHEWAN	1.5	1.5 (.50)	5
MANITOBA	3.5	3.5 (2.1)	2
ONTARIO	2.0	2.6 (2.3)	19
QUEBEC	2.0	2.3 (.61)	14
NEW BRUNSWICK	2.0	1.6 (.54)	5
NOVA SCOTIA	2.0	3.5 (3.8)	13
P.E.I.	1.8	1.8 (.35)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	2.0	3.8 (4.6)	5
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.6 (2.2)</b>	<b>84</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	2.0	4.9 (4.6)	15
101 - 300	2.0	2.1 (.70)	21
301 - 1000	2.0	2.1 (.91)	17
1001+	2.0	2.0 (.36)	31

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.0	2.0 (.63)	6
Affiliated hospital	2.0	1.8 (.63)	17
Neither of the above	2.0	2.8 (2.6)	61



Q36. Is there a unit policy that specifies the length of time a woman should be allowed to be in the second stage of labour before action is taken?

a) If yes, how long for multiparae? (n = 80)

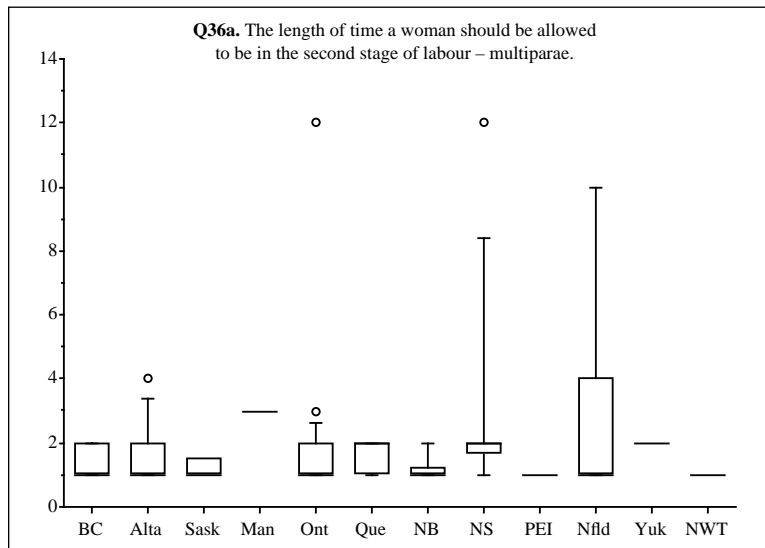
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.0	1.4 (.52)	9
ALBERTA	1.0	1.6 (1.1)	8
SASKATCHEWAN	1.0	1.3 (.50)	4
MANITOBA	3.0	3.0 (2.8)	2
ONTARIO	1.0	2.1 (2.5)	19
QUEBEC	2.0	1.6 (.50)	13
NEW BRUNSWICK	1.0	1.2 (.44)	5
NOVA SCOTIA	2.0	3.0 (3.3)	11
P.E.I.	1.0	1.0 (0.0)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	1.0	3.0 (3.9)	5
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
CANADA	1.0	2.0 (2.1)	80

Hospital size			
0 - 100	2.0	4.4 (4.3)	13
101 - 300	2.0	1.6 (.48)	19
301 - 1000	1.0	1.4 (.50)	17
1001+	1.0	1.5 (.56)	31

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.0	2.0 (.63)	6
Affiliated hospital	1.0	1.3 (.46)	17
Neither of the above	1.5	2.1 (2.4)	57



Q37. Are the following required in your unit by staff during vaginal birth:

- a) Wearing a gown? (n = 522)
- b) Wearing a face mask? (n = 521)
- c) Wearing a hair cover? (n = 521)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q37 a	Q37 b	Q37 c
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		60.0 (39)	30.8 (20)	13.8 (9)
	0 - 100	75.0 (15)	50.0 (10)	35.0 (7)
	101 - 300	69.2 (9)	30.8 (4)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (12)	33.3 (6)	5.6 (1)
	1000 +	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		66.3 (55)	28.9 (24)	18.1 (15)
	0 - 100	78.6 (33)	38.1 (16)	26.2 (11)
	101 - 300	73.1 (19)	23.1 (6)	11.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		75.4 (43)	54.4 (31)	24.6 (14)
	0 - 100	80.0 (32)	57.5 (23)	20.0 (8)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	50.0 (3)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	66.7 (4)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		68.2 (30)	56.8 (25)	43.2 (19)
	0 - 100	85.2 (23)	70.4 (19)	44.4 (12)
	101 - 300	66.7 (6)	55.6 (5)	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		31.2 (44)	26.2 (37)	15.7 (22)
	0 - 100	60.0 (15)	44.0 (11)	16.7 (4)
	101 - 300	44.4 (16)	22.2 (8)	8.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	28.6 (8)	21.4 (6)	21.4 (6)
	1000 +	9.6 (5)	23.1 (12)	17.3 (9)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		54.4 (37)	16.4 (11)	17.6 (12)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	33.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	13.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (9)	41.2 (7)	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	61.3 (19)	3.2 (1)	6.5 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		50.0 (8)	43.8 (7)	37.5 (6)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		36.0 (9)	16.0 (4)	16.0 (4)
	0 - 100	60.0 (6)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		64.3 (9)	57.1 (8)	35.7 (5)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		53.3 (278)	32.6 (170)	20.5 (107)
	0 - 100	75.4 (135)	49.7 (89)	29.2 (52)
	101 - 300	54.0 (67)	25.0 (31)	12.9 (16)
	301 - 1000	47.9 (46)	33.7 (32)	20.8 (20)
	1000 +	24.4 (30)	14.6 (18)	15.4 (19)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	14.7 (5)	14.7 (5)	14.7 (5)
	Affiliated hospital	40.6 (28)	23.2 (16)	20.3 (14)
	Neither of the above	58.5 (245)	35.6 (149)	21.1 (88)



Q37. Are the following required in your unit by staff during vaginal birth:

d) Wearing special shoe covers? (n = 521)

e) Wearing gloves? (n = 521)

f) Wearing eye protection? (n = 504)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q37 d Yes % (n)	Q37 e Yes % (n)	Q37 f Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		9.2 (6)	89.2 (58)	24.2 (15)
	0 - 100	25.0 (5)	75.0 (15)	11.1 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (13)	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	100.0 (18)	35.3 (6)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	85.7 (12)	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		20.5 (17)	96.4 (80)	18.5 (15)
	0 - 100	28.6 (12)	92.9 (39)	17.1 (7)
	101 - 300	19.2 (5)	100.0 (26)	16.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (9)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		28.1 (16)	78.9 (45)	16.1 (9)
	0 - 100	27.5 (11)	70.0 (28)	12.8 (5)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	100.0 (6)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	100.0 (6)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		25.6 (11)	86.4 (38)	4.7 (2)
	0 - 100	34.6 (9)	81.5 (22)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)	100.0 (9)	12.5 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		9.9 (14)	92.2 (130)	31.9 (43)
	0 - 100	12.0 (3)	88.0 (22)	12.0 (3)
	101 - 300	8.3 (3)	94.4 (34)	20.6 (7)
	301 - 1000	14.3 (4)	92.9 (26)	37.0 (10)
	1000 +	7.7 (4)	92.3 (48)	46.9 (23)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		19.1 (13)	82.1 (55)	15.2 (10)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	6.7 (1)	86.7 (13)	6.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	22.2 (4)	55.6 (10)	16.7 (3)
	1000 +	12.9 (4)	96.7 (29)	17.2 (5)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		31.3 (5)	93.8 (15)	13.3 (2)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		16.0 (4)	80.0 (20)	13.0 (3)
	0 - 100	30.0 (3)	60.0 (6)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	100.0 (7)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		14.3 (2)	100.0 (14)	42.9 (6)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		17.3 (90)	89.1 (464)	21.2 (107)
	0 - 100	28.7 (51)	81.6 (146)	11.4 (20)
	101 - 300	12.1 (15)	96.8 (120)	16.9 (20)
	301 - 1000	15.6 (15)	88.5 (85)	31.9 (30)
	1000 +	7.3 (9)	92.6 (113)	31.6 (37)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	17.6 (6)	90.9 (30)	26.5 (9)
	Affiliated hospital	10.1 (7)	91.3 (63)	21.2 (14)
	Neither of the above	18.4 (77)	88.5 (371)	20.8 (84)

Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of women who have an episiotomy in your unit? (n = 358)

1) Primip

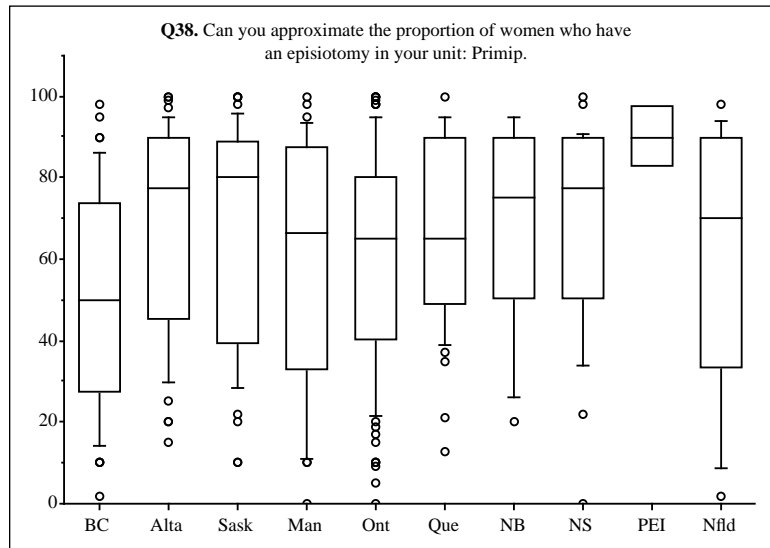
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	50.0	50.6 (26.9)	43
ALBERTA	80.0	68.9 (24.7)	60
SASKATCHEWAN	80.0	65.4 (28.0)	41
MANITOBA	66.5	57.8 (30.6)	28
ONTARIO	70.0	61.7 (26.7)	99
QUEBEC	62.0	64.2 (21.9)	39
NEW BRUNSWICK	75.0	68.2 (26.9)	10
NOVA SCOTIA	77.5	69.1 (25.8)	24
P.E.I.	85.0	85.0 (7.1)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	70.0	59.8 (33.4)	10
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
CANADA	70.0	62.6 (26.8)	358

Hospital size			
0 - 100	75.0	64.5 (28.5)	120
101 - 300	70.0	59.1 (29.5)	94
301 - 1000	70.0	65.4 (23.8)	64
1000 +	64.0	61.6 (22.8)	80

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	60.0	49.0 (22.4)	21
Affiliated hospital	64.0	61.2 (22.9)	46
Neither of the above	70.0	63.8 (27.4)	291



Q38. Can you approximate the proportion of women who have an episiotomy in your unit? (n = 358)

2) Multip

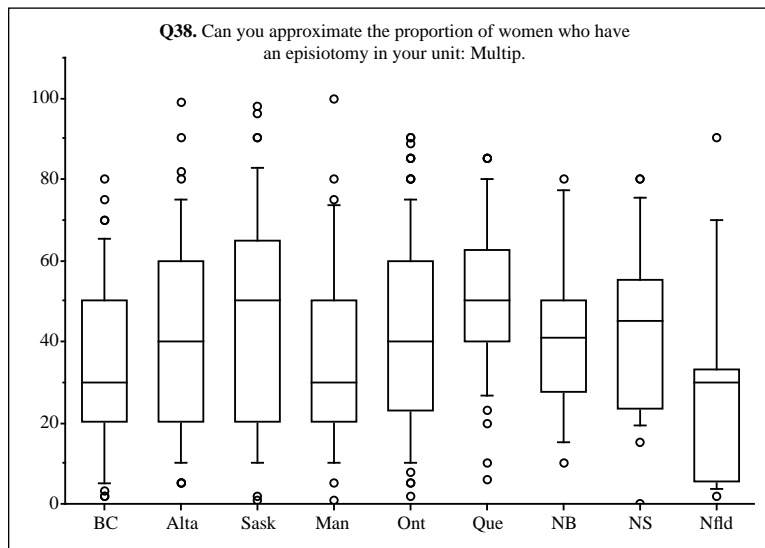
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	30.0	35.0 (21.7)	43
ALBERTA	40.0	40.8 (25.0)	60
SASKATCHEWAN	50.0	44.8 (26.6)	41
MANITOBA	30.0	36.4 (25.0)	28
ONTARIO	40.0	42.9 (23.8)	99
QUEBEC	50.0	51.8 (19.7)	39
NEW BRUNSWICK	41.0	42.4 (22.9)	10
NOVA SCOTIA	45.0	42.1 (21.9)	24
P.E.I.	70.0	70.0 (28.3)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	30.0	29.5 (26.1)	10
YUKON			1
N.W.T.			1
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>41.8 (24.1)</b>	<b>358</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	40.0	42.8 (26.9)	120
101 - 300	30.0	36.1 (22.4)	94
301 - 1000	50.0	45.0 (23.8)	64
1000 +	48.0	44.6 (20.8)	80

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	35.0	37.1 (18.5)	21
Affiliated hospital	40.0	38.7 (21.6)	46
Neither of the above	45.0	42.7 (24.8)	291



Q39. Do you have birthing beds? (n = 521)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>96.8 (61)</b>
	0 - 100	94.7 (18)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	94.4 (17)
	1000 +	100.0 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>92.8 (77)</b>
	0 - 100	85.7 (36)
	101 - 300	100.0 (26)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	100.0 (9)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>57.9 (33)</b>
	0 - 100	40.0 (16)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>65.9 (29)</b>
	0 - 100	51.9 (14)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>93.6 (132)</b>
	0 - 100	80.0 (20)
	101 - 300	94.4 (34)
	301 - 1000	96.4 (27)
	1000 +	98.1 (51)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>92.8 (64)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (16)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)
	1000 +	93.5 (29)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>87.5 (14)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>92.0 (23)</b>
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>85.7 (12)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>100.0 (3)</b>
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>87.1 (454)</b>
	0 - 100	68.5 (122)
	101 - 300	97.6 (122)
	301 - 1000	94.8 (91)
	1000 +	97.5 (119)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	97.1 (33)
	Affiliated hospital	98.6 (68)
	Neither of the above	84.4 (353)

**Q39. Do you have birthing beds?**

a) If yes, what proportion of vaginal births take part in them? (n = 380)

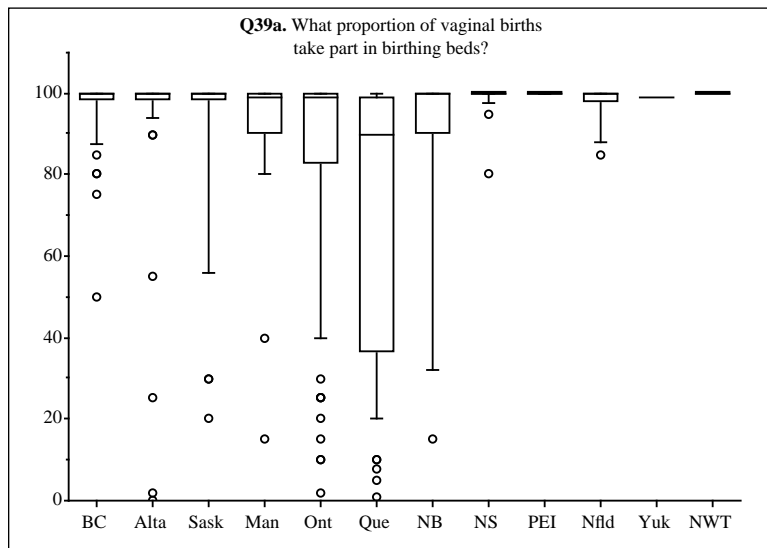
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	100.0	96.5 (8.8)	50
ALBERTA	100.0	94.0 (20.2)	63
SASKATCHEWAN	100.0	91.9 (22.6)	29
MANITOBA	99.0	90.4 (20.2)	25
ONTARIO	99.0	84.0 (26.5)	103
QUEBEC	90.0	69.8 (34.1)	56
NEW BRUNSWICK	100.0	86.6 (27.4)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	100.0	98.7 (4.2)	23
P.E.I.	100.0	100.0 (0.0)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	100.0	97.5 (5.3)	8
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	100.0	100.0 (0.0)	3
CANADA	100.0	87.9 (24.6)	380

Hospital size			
0 - 100	100.0	95.7 (17.8)	101
101 - 300	100.0	92.7 (15.9)	107
301 - 1000	99.0	85.0 (25.8)	71
1001+	95.0	76.9 (32.2)	101

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	98.0	82.6 (31.1)	28
Affiliated hospital	99.0	83.9 (26.6)	56
Neither of the above	100.0	89.1 (23.5)	296



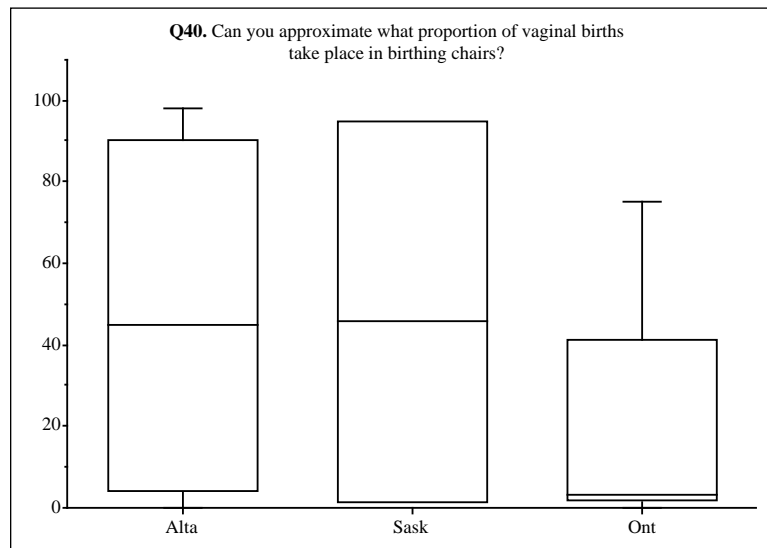
Q40. Do you have birthing chairs? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		1.6 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		8.4 (7)
	0 - 100	4.8 (2)
	101 - 300	11.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		7.0 (4)
	0 - 100	10.0 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		3.6 (5)
	0 - 100	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	7.4 (2)
	1000 +	3.8 (2)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		2.9 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	6.7 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		3.8 (20)
	0 - 100	4.5 (8)
	101 - 300	2.4 (3)
	301 - 1000	5.3 (5)
	1000 +	3.3 (4)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	2.9 (1)
	Affiliated hospital	5.9 (4)
	Neither of the above	3.6 (15)

**Q40. Do you have birthing chairs?**

a) If yes, what proportion of vaginal births take part in them? (n = 15)

PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA			0
ALBERTA	45.0	47.2 (45.4)	5
SASKATCHEWAN	46.0	48.0 (54.4)	4
MANITOBA			0
ONTARIO	3.0	22.0 (32.1)	5
QUEBEC			1
NEW BRUNSWICK			0
NOVA SCOTIA			0
P.E.I.			0
NEWFOUNDLAND			0
YUKON			0
N.W.T.			0
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>42.2 (43.4)</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Hospital size</b>			
0 - 100	30.0	45.7 (48.3)	7
101 - 300	25.0	25.0 (28.3)	2
301 - 1000	3.0	31.0 (49.4)	3
1001+	75.0	56.7 (50.1)	3
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
Teaching hospital			1
Affiliated hospital			1
Neither of the above	30.0	41.4 (42.6)	13



Q41. Do you have a policy regarding induction of labour after 42 weeks of gestation? (n = 509)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>33.3 (21)</b>
	0 - 100	44.4 (8)
	101 - 300	38.5 (5)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (6)
	1000 +	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>30.1 (25)</b>
	0 - 100	23.8 (10)
	101 - 300	38.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	22.2 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>38.9 (21)</b>
	0 - 100	42.1 (16)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	20.0 (1)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>51.2 (22)</b>
	0 - 100	34.6 (9)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>28.5 (39)</b>
	0 - 100	17.4 (4)
	101 - 300	32.4 (11)
	301 - 1000	17.9 (5)
	1000 +	36.5 (19)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>59.1 (39)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	62.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (7)
	1000 +	69.0 (20)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>50.0 (8)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>45.8 (11)</b>
	0 - 100	55.6 (5)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>28.6 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>33.3 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>37.5 (191)</b>
	0 - 100	34.1 (58)
	101 - 300	43.9 (54)
	301 - 1000	30.5 (29)
	1000 +	41.3 (50)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	43.8 (14)
	Affiliated hospital	46.4 (32)
	Neither of the above	35.5 (145)



**IMMEDIATELY  
FOLLOWING BIRTH**

Q43. When is the partner usually given the first opportunity to hold the baby? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Immediately after birth % (n)	Within one hour % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		63.5 (40)	36.5 (23)
	0 - 100	38.9 (7)	61.1 (11)
	101 - 300	69.2 (9)	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	22.2 (4)
	1000 +	71.4 (10)	28.6 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		66.3 (55)	33.7 (28)
	0 - 100	69.0 (29)	31.0 (13)
	101 - 300	61.5 (16)	38.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	66.7 (6)	33.3 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		68.4 (39)	31.6 (18)
	0 - 100	67.5 (27)	32.5 (13)
	101 - 300	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		53.5 (23)	46.5 (20)
	0 - 100	38.5 (10)	61.5 (16)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		66.7 (94)	33.3 (47)
	0 - 100	56.0 (14)	44.0 (11)
	101 - 300	69.4 (25)	30.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (20)	28.6 (8)
	1000 +	67.3 (35)	32.7 (17)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		72.5 (50)	27.5 (19)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)	27.8 (5)
	1000 +	64.5 (20)	35.5 (11)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		68.8 (11)	31.3 (5)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		64.0 (16)	36.0 (9)
	0 - 100	70.0 (7)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		64.3 (9)	35.7 (5)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		66.0 (343)	34.0 (177)
	0 - 100	60.8 (107)	39.2 (69)
	101 - 300	68.0 (85)	32.0 (40)
	301 - 1000	68.8 (66)	31.3 (30)
	1000 +	69.1 (85)	30.9 (38)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	73.5 (25)	26.5 (9)
	Affiliated hospital	65.2 (45)	34.8 (24)
	Neither of the above	65.5 (273)	34.5 (144)

Q44. What is the unit policy about cutting the cord? (n = 514)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	No policy % (n)	Immediate % (n)	Delayed % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		85.9 (55)	10.9 (7)	3.1 (2)
	0 - 100	78.9 (15)	15.8 (3)	5.3 (1)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)	7.7 (1)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	78.6 (11)	21.4 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		75.9 (63)	22.9 (19)	1.2 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (28)	31.0 (13)	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	80.8 (21)	19.2 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		54.4 (31)	36.8 (21)	8.8 (5)
	0 - 100	45.0 (18)	45.0 (18)	10.0 (4)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		54.8 (23)	38.1 (16)	7.1 (3)
	0 - 100	50.0 (13)	46.2 (12)	3.8 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (4)	37.5 (3)	12.5 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		82.6 (114)	14.5 (20)	2.9 (4)
	0 - 100	68.0 (17)	28.0 (7)	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)	13.9 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	92.6 (25)	7.4 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	82.0 (41)	12.0 (6)	6.0 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		69.1 (47)	20.6 (14)	10.3 (7)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	68.8 (11)	12.5 (2)	18.8 (3)
	301 - 1000	64.7 (11)	29.4 (5)	5.9 (1)
	1000 +	74.2 (23)	19.4 (6)	6.5 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		75.0 (12)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		78.3 (18)	21.7 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		50.0 (7)	42.9 (6)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		73.3 (377)	22.0 (113)	4.7 (24)
	0 - 100	56.6 (99)	37.1 (65)	6.3 (11)
	101 - 300	78.2 (97)	16.9 (21)	4.8 (6)
	301 - 1000	87.2 (82)	11.7 (11)	1.1 (1)
	1000 +	81.8 (99)	13.2 (16)	5.0 (6)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	84.8 (28)	9.1 (3)	6.1 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	79.7 (55)	15.9 (11)	4.3 (3)
	Neither of the above	71.4 (294)	24.0 (99)	4.6 (19)

Q45. Is the partner given the opportunity to cut the cord? (n = 511)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Frequently % (n)	Rarely % (n)	Never % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		42.6 (26)	52.5 (32)	4.9 (3)
	0 - 100	33.3 (6)	61.1 (11)	5.6 (1)
	101 - 300	53.8 (7)	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	35.3 (6)	64.7 (11)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	53.8 (7)	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		54.9 (45)	32.9 (27)	12.2 (10)
	0 - 100	45.2 (19)	31.0 (13)	23.8 (10)
	101 - 300	57.7 (15)	42.3 (11)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	75.0 (6)	25.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		10.7 (6)	48.2 (27)	41.1 (23)
	0 - 100	5.1 (2)	38.5 (15)	56.4 (22)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		11.9 (5)	52.4 (22)	35.7 (15)
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)	36.0 (9)	56.0 (14)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)	77.8 (7)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		51.8 (73)	45.4 (64)	2.8 (4)
	0 - 100	60.0 (15)	32.0 (8)	8.0 (2)
	101 - 300	38.9 (14)	61.1 (22)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	42.9 (12)	53.6 (15)	3.6 (1)
	1000 +	61.5 (32)	36.5 (19)	1.9 (1)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		95.6 (65)	2.9 (2)	1.5 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	87.5 (14)	12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (30)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		56.3 (9)	31.3 (5)	12.5 (2)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		37.5 (9)	54.2 (13)	8.3 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 10	00 50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	0.0(0)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 10	00 0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0(0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		35.7 (5)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		47.9 (245)	39.3 (201)	12.7 (65)
	0 - 100	27.7 (48)	38.7 (67)	33.5 (58)
	101 - 300	51.6 (64)	46.0 (57)	2.4 (3)
	301 - 1000	54.3 (51)	43.3 (41)	2.1 (2)
	1000 +	68.3 (82)	30.0 (36)	1.7 (2)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	78.8 (26)	21.2 (7)	0.0 (0)
	Affiliated hospital	61.8 (42)	35.3 (24)	2.9 (2)
	Neither of the above	43.2 (177)	41.5 (170)	15.4 (63)

Q46. Is there a policy that facilitates the family being together immediately following birth? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		64.1 (41)
	0 - 100	42.1 (8)
	101 - 300	76.9 (10)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (12)
	1000 +	78.6 (11)
ALBERTA		60.2 (50)
	0 - 100	52.4 (22)
	101 - 300	69.2 (18)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	77.8 (7)
SASKATCHEWAN		67.9 (38)
	0 - 100	59.0 (23)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)
MANITOBA		45.5 (20)
	0 - 100	44.4 (12)
	101 - 300	55.6 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)
ONTARIO		62.4 (88)
	0 - 100	60.0 (15)
	101 - 300	50.0 (18)
	301 - 1000	64.3 (18)
	1000 +	71.2 (37)
QUEBEC		49.3 (34)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	43.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (7)
	1000 +	54.8 (17)
NEW BRUNSWICK		68.8 (11)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)
NOVA SCOTIA		80.0 (20)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
		1000 +
NEWFOUNDLAND		57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		60.0 (312)
	0 - 100	55.9 (99)
	101 - 300	59.2 (74)
	301 - 1000	57.9 (55)
	1000 +	68.3 (84)
Hospital affiliation		
	Teaching hospital	73.5 (25)
	Affiliated hospital	60.9 (42)
	Neither of the above	58.8 (245)

Q46. Is there a policy that facilitates the family being together immediately following birth? a.) If yes, for how long? (n = 298)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Unlimited % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		60.5 (23)
	0 - 100	71.4 (5)
	101 - 300	70.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	63.6 (7)
	1000 +	40.0 (4)
ALBERTA		80.9 (38)
	0 - 100	76.2 (16)
	101 - 300	87.5 (14)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1000 +	71.4 (5)
SASKATCHEWAN		86.8 (33)
	0 - 100	91.3 (21)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)
	1000 +	50.0 (2)
MANITOBA		73.7 (14)
	0 - 100	83.3 (10)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)
ONTARIO		66.3 (57)
	0 - 100	85.7 (12)
	101 - 300	88.9 (16)
	301 - 1000	55.6 (10)
	1000 +	52.8 (19)
QUEBEC		67.7 (21)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	56.3 (9)
NEW BRUNSWICK		81.8 (9)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	66.7 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		100.0 (18)
	0 - 100	100.0 (7)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		100.0 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
		1000 +
NEWFOUNDLAND		62.5 (5)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		73.8 (220)
	0 - 100	85.1 (80)
	101 - 300	81.4 (57)
	301 - 1000	73.6 (39)
	1000 +	54.3 (44)
Hospital affiliation		
	Teaching hospital	72.0 (18)
	Affiliated hospital	66.7 (26)
	Neither of the above	75.2 (176)

Q47. Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn? (n = 521)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>76.9 (50)</b>
	0 - 100	80.0 (16)
	101 - 300	76.9 (10)
	301 - 1000	55.6 (10)
	1000 +	100.0 (14)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>90.4 (75)</b>
	0 - 100	90.5 (38)
	101 - 300	92.3 (24)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	77.8 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>89.5 (51)</b>
	0 - 100	87.5 (35)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>88.4 (38)</b>
	0 - 100	80.8 (21)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>87.1 (122)</b>
	0 - 100	92.0 (23)
	101 - 300	88.9 (32)
	301 - 1000	85.7 (24)
	1000 +	84.3 (43)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>85.5 (59)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)
	1000 +	83.9 (26)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>93.8 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>96.0 (24)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (10)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>92.9 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>66.7 (2)</b>
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>87.3 (455)</b>
	0 - 100	88.2 (157)
	101 - 300	89.6 (112)
	301 - 1000	84.4 (81)
	1000 +	86.1 (105)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	79.4 (27)
	Affiliated hospital	85.5 (59)
	Neither of the above	88.3 (369)

Q47. Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn? If yes:

a) Where do these observations take place in the majority of cases? (n = 451)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Separate from the mother % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>30.0 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (4)
	101 - 300	20.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	30.0 (3)
	1000 +	42.9 (6)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>45.3 (34)</b>
	0 - 100	52.6 (20)
	101 - 300	37.5 (9)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	28.6 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>43.1 (22)</b>
	0 - 100	40.0 (14)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	75.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>43.2 (16)</b>
	0 - 100	55.0 (11)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>31.7 (38)</b>
	0 - 100	18.2 (4)
	101 - 300	16.1 (5)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (8)
	1000 +	48.8 (21)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>62.7 (37)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	61.5 (8)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (12)
	1000 +	50.0 (13)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>40.0 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>25.0 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>60.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>33.3 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>40.1 (181)</b>
	0 - 100	40.6 (63)
	101 - 300	31.8 (35)
	301 - 1000	43.2 (35)
	1000 +	45.7 (48)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	40.7 (11)
	Affiliated hospital	45.8 (27)
	Neither of the above	39.2 (143)

Q47. Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn? If yes:

b) During the observation, where is the baby? (n = 448)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Incubator and/or bassinet and/or mother's bed			
		Incubator % (n)	Bassinet % (n)	Mother's bed % (n)	Incubator and/or bassinet and/or mother's bed % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		10.0 (5)	38.0 (3)	18.0 (9)	34.0 (17)
	0 - 100	6.3 (1)	43.8 (7)	12.5 (2)	37.5 (6)
	101 - 300	30.0 (3)	20.0 (2)	20.0 (2)	30.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	50.0 (7)	14.3 (2)	35.7 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		29.3 (22)	38.7 (29)	4.0 (3)	28.0 (21)
	0 - 100	39.5 (15)	34.2 (13)	5.3 (2)	21.1 (8)
	101 - 300	20.8 (5)	45.8 (11)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (8)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	71.4 (5)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		25.5 (13)	33.3 (17)	3.9 (2)	37.3 (19)
	0 - 100	28.6 (10)	28.6 (10)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (15)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		27.0 (10)	21.6 (8)	0.0 (0)	51.4 (19)
	0 - 100	35.0 (7)	30.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	35.0 (7)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	77.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		12.7 (15)	36.4 (43)	5.9 (7)	44.9 (53)
	0 - 100	22.7 (5)	31.8 (7)	9.1 (2)	36.4 (8)
	101 - 300	6.5 (2)	19.4 (6)	12.9 (4)	61.3 (19)
	301 - 1000	13.0 (3)	39.1 (9)	0.0 (0)	47.8 (11)
	1000 +	11.9 (5)	50.0 (21)	2.4 (1)	35.7 (15)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		24.1 (14)	32.8 (19)	6.9 (4)	36.2 (21)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)	23.1 (3)	15.4 (2)	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	31.3 (5)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	43.8 (7)
	1000 +	8.0 (2)	44.0 (11)	8.0 (2)	40.0 (10)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.7 (1)	40.0 (6)	6.7 (1)	46.7 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		8.3 (2)	54.2 (13)	0.0 (0)	37.5 (9)
	0 - 100	20.0 (2)	50.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		16.7 (2)	41.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	41.7 (5)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		18.8 (84)	36.4 (163)	5.8 (26)	39.1 (175)
	0 - 100	29.0 (45)	33.5 (52)	3.9 (6)	33.5 (52)
	101 - 300	17.3 (19)	30.0 (33)	8.2 (9)	44.5 (49)
	301 - 1000	16.3 (13)	32.5 (26)	5.0 (4)	46.3 (37)
	1000 +	6.8 (7)	50.5 (52)	6.8 (7)	35.9 (37)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	14.8 (4)	40.7 (11)	3.7 (1)	40.7 (11)
	Affiliated hospital	12.1 (7)	41.4 (24)	8.6 (5)	37.9 (22)
	Neither of the above	20.1 (73)	35.3 (128)	5.5 (20)	39.1 (142)

Q47. Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn? If yes:

c) How long is this observation period? (n = 438)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	< 1 hour % (n)	1 - 2 hours % (n)	3 - 4 hours % (n)	> 4 hours % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		16.7 (8)	35.4 (17)	31.3 (15)	16.7 (8)
	0 - 100	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	60.0 (6)	40.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	20.0 (2)	30.0 (3)	20.0 (2)	30.0 (3)
	1000 +	7.1 (1)	28.6 (4)	35.7 (5)	28.6 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		8.2 (6)	35.6 (26)	38.4 (28)	17.8 (13)
	0 - 100	5.3 (2)	23.7 (9)	47.4 (18)	23.7 (9)
	101 - 300	13.6 (3)	59.1 (13)	22.7 (5)	4.5 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	28.6 (2)	57.1 (4)	14.3 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		18.0 (9)	24.0 (12)	32.0 (16)	26.0 (13)
	0 - 100	20.6 (7)	20.6 (7)	35.3 (12)	23.5 (8)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
<b>MANITоба</b>		2.9 (1)	40.0 (14)	51.4 (18)	5.7 (2)
	0 - 100	5.3 (1)	36.8 (7)	47.4 (9)	10.5 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (4)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		12.0 (14)	28.2 (33)	47.0 (55)	12.8 (15)
	0 - 100	4.8 (1)	33.3 (7)	42.9 (9)	19.0 (4)
	101 - 300	3.4 (1)	31.0 (9)	48.3 (14)	17.2 (5)
	301 - 1000	20.8 (5)	33.3 (8)	37.5 (9)	8.3 (2)
	1000 +	16.3 (7)	20.9 (9)	53.5 (23)	9.3 (4)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		8.5 (5)	27.1 (16)	39.0 (23)	25.4 (15)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	23.1 (3)	30.8 (4)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	6.3 (1)	25.0 (4)	31.3 (5)	37.5 (6)
	1000 +	3.8 (1)	23.1 (6)	46.2 (12)	26.9 (7)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		0.0 (0)	38.5 (5)	61.5 (8)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		13.6 (3)	9.1 (2)	40.9 (9)	36.4 (8)
	0 - 100	33.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (3)	33.3 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		15.4 (2)	30.8 (4)	38.5 (5)	15.4 (2)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		11.2 (49)	30.4 (133)	40.4 (177)	18.0 (79)
	0 - 100	13.4 (20)	26.2 (39)	40.9 (61)	19.5 (29)
	101 - 300	8.6 (9)	40.0 (42)	41.0 (43)	10.5 (11)
	301 - 1000	13.6 (11)	32.1 (26)	30.9 (25)	23.5 (19)
	1000 +	8.7 (9)	25.2 (26)	46.6 (48)	19.4 (20)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	11.1 (3)	14.8 (4)	55.6 (15)	18.5 (5)
	Affiliated hospital	12.3 (7)	22.8 (13)	49.1 (28)	15.8 (9)
	Neither of the above	11.0 (39)	32.8 (116)	37.9 (134)	18.4 (65)



Q47. Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn? If yes:

d) Is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period? (n = 431)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>63.3 (31)</b>
	0 - 100	56.3 (9)
	101 - 300	60.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	55.6 (5)
	1000 +	78.6 (11)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>66.7 (48)</b>
	0 - 100	68.6 (24)
	101 - 300	62.5 (15)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	71.4 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>74.5 (35)</b>
	0 - 100	74.3 (26)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>76.5 (26)</b>
	0 - 100	88.9 (16)
	101 - 300	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (1)
	1000 +	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>65.5 (76)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (7)
	101 - 300	64.5 (20)
	301 - 1000	72.7 (16)
	1000 +	78.6 (33)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>80.7 (46)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	81.8 (9)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (12)
	1000 +	84.6 (22)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>50.0 (7)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>56.5 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	44.4 (4)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>63.6 (7)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>50.0 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>68.7 (296)</b>
	0 - 100	64.2 (95)
	101 - 300	68.6 (72)
	301 - 1000	63.2 (48)
	1000 +	79.4 (81)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	84.6 (22)
	Affiliated hospital	67.9 (38)
	Neither of the above	67.6 (236)

Q48. a) Is there a routine practice to separate the mother and her healthy baby during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit? (n = 497)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>46.0 (29)</b>
	0 - 100	42.1 (8)
	101 - 300	33.3 (4)
	301 - 1000	61.1 (11)
	1000 +	42.9 (6)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>52.5 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	56.1 (23)
	101 - 300	50.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)
	1000 +	37.5 (3)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>64.3 (36)</b>
	0 - 100	67.5 (27)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1000 +	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>54.8 (23)</b>
	0 - 100	53.8 (14)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1000 +	75.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>45.0 (59)</b>
	0 - 100	31.8 (7)
	101 - 300	30.3 (10)
	301 - 1000	44.0 (11)
	1000 +	60.8 (31)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>67.7 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	75.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	68.8 (11)
	1000 +	67.7 (21)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>68.8 (11)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1000 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>36.0 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (5)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1000 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>46.2 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1000 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>66.7 (2)</b>
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>53.1 (264)</b>
	0 - 100	53.5 (92)
	101 - 300	45.2 (52)
	301 - 1000	53.3 (48)
	1000 +	60.0 (48)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	50.0 (16)
	Affiliated hospital	65.7 (44)
	Neither of the above	51.3 (204)

Q48. b) In practice, mothers and healthy babies are separated during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit ... (n = 491)

- Hardly ever .....(0)
- Less than half the time .....(1)
- More than half the time .....(2)
- Almost all of the time.....(3)

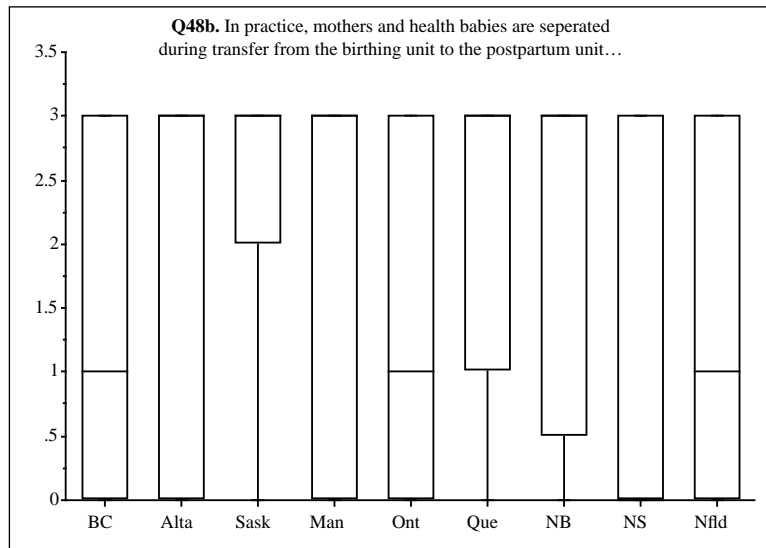
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	Valid n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	1.0	1.5 (1.4)	61
ALBERTA	3.0	1.8 (1.4)	80
SASKATCHEWAN	3.0	2.2 (1.1)	55
MANITOBA	3.0	1.9 (1.3)	41
ONTARIO	1.0	1.4 (1.4)	129
QUEBEC	3.0	2.2 (1.2)	63
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.0	2.0 (1.4)	16
NOVA SCOTIA	0.0	1.0 (1.4)	24
P.E.I.	1.0	1.0 (0.0)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	1.0	1.5 (1.3)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	1.0	1.0 (0.0)	3
CANADA	92.0	1.8 (1.4)	491

Hospital size			
0 - 100	3.0	1.8 (1.3)	165
101 - 300	1.5	1.6 (1.3)	116
301 - 1000	2.0	1.7 (1.4)	90
1000 +	3.0	1.9 (1.4)	120

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	1.0	1.5 (1.4)	33
Affiliated hospital	3.0	2.1 (1.3)	65
Neither of the above	2.0	1.7 (1.4)	393



# **P O S T P A R T U M**

Q49. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital:  
 a) For vaginal birth? (n = 466)

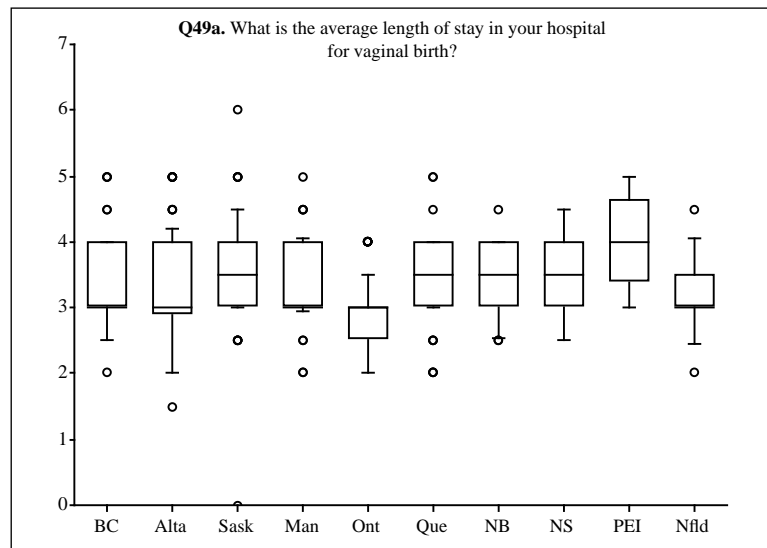
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	Valid n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	3.0	3.4 (0.7)	59
ALBERTA	3.0	3.2 (0.8)	69
SASKATCHEWAN	3.0	3.5 (1.0)	45
MANITOBA	3.0	3.3 (0.7)	37
ONTARIO	3.0	2.8 (0.6)	132
QUEBEC	3.5	3.4 (0.7)	68
NEW BRUNSWICK	3.5	3.5 (0.6)	15
NOVA SCOTIA	3.5	3.4 (0.6)	21
P.E.I.	4.5	4.3 (0.8)	3
NEWFOUNDLAND	3.0	3.2 (0.6)	13
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	3.0	3.0 (0.0)	3
CANADA	3.0	3.2 (0.7)	466

Hospital size			
0 - 100	3.0	3.5 (0.8)	133
101 - 300	3.0	3.3 (0.7)	121
301 - 1000	3.0	3.2 (0.7)	95
1000 +	3.0	2.8 (0.6)	117

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	2.5	2.6 (0.7)	33
Affiliated hospital	3.0	3.2 (0.6)	68
Neither of the above	3.0	3.3 (0.7)	365



Q49. What is the average length of stay (days) in your hospital:  
 b) For cesarean birth? (n = 394)

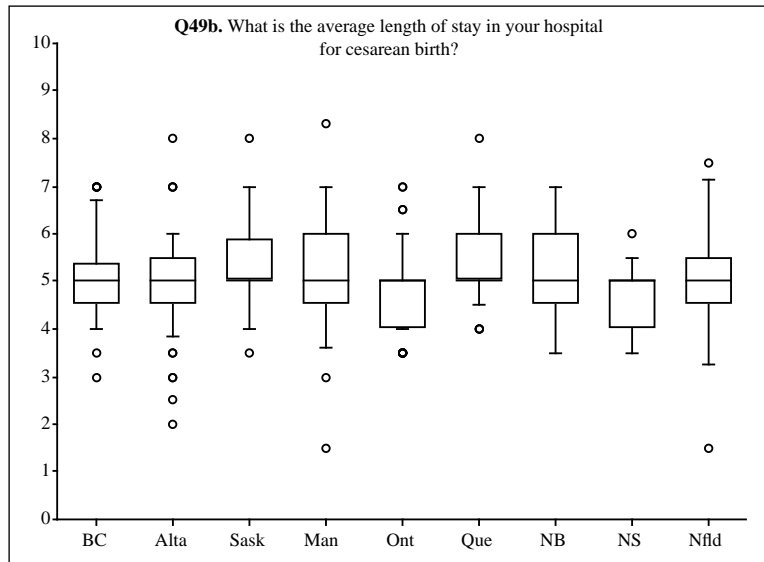
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	5.0	5.0 (.93)	51
ALBERTA	5.0	4.9 (1.1)	62
SASKATCHEWAN	5.0	5.2 (1.1)	23
MANITOBA	5.0	5.1 (1.5)	21
ONTARIO	5.0	4.7 (.74)	122
QUEBEC	5.0	5.5 (.84)	65
NEW BRUNSWICK	5.0	5.3 (1.1)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	5.0	4.6 (.77)	18
P.E.I.	5.5	5.5 (0.0)	2
NEWFOUNDLAND	5.0	5.0 (1.5)	12
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	5.0	4.7 (.57)	3
CANADA	5.0	5.0 (.97)	394

Hospital size			
0 - 100	5.0	5.3 (1.1)	62
101 - 300	5.0	5.1 (.92)	119
301 - 1000	5.0	4.9 (.96)	95
1001 +	4.5	4.7 (.87)	118

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	5.0	4.8 (1.1)	32
Affiliated hospital	5.0	4.9 (1.1)	68
Neither of the above	5.0	5.0 (.92)	294



Q50. Following birth, can the mother choose early discharge? (n = 513)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		98.4 (63)
	0 - 100	100.0 (20)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	92.3 (12)
ALBERTA		96.2 (76)
	0 - 100	94.9 (37)
	101 - 300	96.2 (25)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
SASKATCHEWAN		81.5 (44)
	0 - 100	81.1 (30)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
MANITOBA		97.7 (42)
	0 - 100	96.2 (25)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
ONTARIO		98.6 (139)
	0 - 100	92.0 (23)
	101 - 300	100.0 (36)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (28)
	1001 +	100.0 (52)
QUEBEC		100.0 (69)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (16)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	100.0 (31)
NEW BRUNSWICK		87.5 (14)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		76.0 (19)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		100.0 (5)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
	NEWFOUNDLAND	
0 - 100		75.0 (3)
101 - 300		80.0 (4)
301 - 1000		66.7 (2)
1001 +		100.0 (1)
YUKON		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
N.W.T.		100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
CANADA		94.5 (485)
	0 - 100	91.3 (157)
	101 - 300	95.2 (119)
	301 - 1000	94.7 (90)
	1001 +	98.3 (119)
Hospital affiliation		
Teaching hospital		100.0 (33)
Affiliated hospital		97.1 (66)
Neither of the above		93.7 (386)

Q51. Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge? (n = 519)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		20.3 (13)
	0 - 100	5.0 (1)
	101 - 300	23.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	11.8 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (7)
ALBERTA		13.4 (11)
	0 - 100	7.1 (3)
	101 - 300	19.2 (5)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	25.0 (2)
SASKATCHEWAN		14.0 (8)
	0 - 100	7.5 (3)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
MANITOBA		18.6 (8)
	0 - 100	7.7 (2)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
ONTARIO		51.8 (73)
	0 - 100	40.0 (10)
	101 - 300	50.0 (18)
	301 - 1000	60.7 (17)
	1001 +	53.8 (28)
QUEBEC		4.4 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	9.7 (3)
NEW BRUNSWICK		6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)
NOVA SCOTIA		20.0 (5)
	0 - 100	40.0 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
P.E.I.		20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
	NEWFOUNDLAND	
0 - 100		0.0 (0)
101 - 300		0.0 (0)
301 - 1000		0.0 (0)
1001 +		0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		23.7 (123)
	0 - 100	13.6 (24)
	101 - 300	22.4 (28)
	301 - 1000	22.1 (21)
	1001 +	41.0 (50)
Hospital affiliation		
Teaching hospital		48.5 (16)
Affiliated hospital		19.1 (13)
Neither of the above		22.5 (94)

Q52. After *early discharge*, are the following supports available in the community:

- a) Home visit? (n = 465)
- b) Postpartum Clinic? (n = 432)
- c) Telephone advice line? (n = 454)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q52 a Yes % (n)	Q52 b Yes % (n)	Q52 c Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		76.9 (45)	13.8 (8)	58.6 (34)
	0 - 100	77.8 (14)	5.6 (1)	44.4 (8)
	101 - 300	76.9 (10)	7.7 (1)	76.9 (10)
	301 - 1000	78.6 (11)	28.6 (4)	64.3 (9)
	1001 +	76.9 (10)	15.4 (2)	53.8 (7)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		93.2 (68)	20.3 (13)	62.9 (44)
	0 - 100	100.0 (37)	16.1 (5)	55.9 (19)
	101 - 300	78.3 (18)	23.8 (5)	69.6 (16)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)	42.9 (3)	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		89.1 (41)	19.0 (8)	60.0 (27)
	0 - 100	84.4 (27)	13.8 (4)	54.8 (17)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (4)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		88.2 (30)	18.2 (6)	81.8 (27)
	0 - 100	95.0 (19)	10.0 (2)	75.0 (15)
	101 - 300	75.0 (6)	42.9 (3)	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		91.2 (125)	12.3 (16)	76.3 (103)
	0 - 100	91.3 (21)	4.5 (1)	60.9 (14)
	101 - 300	94.1 (32)	6.1 (2)	78.8 (26)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)	11.1 (3)	77.8 (21)
	1001 +	90.4 (47)	20.8 (10)	80.8 (42)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		75.0 (48)	25.9 (15)	96.8 (61)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (12)	13.3 (2)	92.9 (13)
	301 - 1000	52.9 (9)	28.6 (4)	100.0 (17)
	1001 +	82.1 (23)	26.9 (7)	96.4 (27)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		73.3 (11)	0.0 (0)	73.3 (11)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		88.9 (16)	18.8 (3)	82.4 (14)
	0 - 100	87.5 (7)	14.3 (1)	87.5 (7)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (12)	22.2 (2)	90.9 (10)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	33.3 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (4)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		86.9 (404)	16.7 (72)	73.8 (335)
	0 - 100	91.5 (140)	12.2 (17)	60.8 (90)
	101 - 300	86.5 (96)	15.1 (16)	78.5 (84)
	301 - 1000	81.2 (69)	16.5 (13)	78.3 (65)
	1001 +85.5	(99) 24.1	(26) 82.8	(96)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	93.8 (30)	50.0 (14)	96.9 (31)
	Affiliated hospital	85.7 (54)	23.3 (14)	77.4 (48)
	Neither of the above	86.5 (320)	12.8 (44)	71.1 (256)

Q52. After *early discharge*, are the following supports available in the community:

- d) Homemaking? (n = 418)
- e) Mothers' groups? (n = 402)
- f) Doctor's office visit? (n = 441)
- g) Breast-feeding clinic? (n = 429)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q52 d	Q52 e	Q52 f	Q52 g
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		28.3 (15)	51.0 (26)	92.6 (50)	26.4 (14)
	0 - 100	29.4 (5)	33.3 (5)	88.2 (15)	26.7 (4)
	101 - 300	9.1 (1)	50.0 (6)	100.0 (11)	33.3 (4)
	301 - 1000	38.5 (5)	66.7 (8)	92.9 (13)	14.3 (2)
	1001 +	33.3 (4)	58.3 (7)	91.7 (11)	33.3 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		41.0 (25)	45.0 (27)	100.0 (68)	20.3 (13)
	0 - 100	30.0 (9)	24.1 (7)	100.0 (33)	13.3 (4)
	101 - 300	42.9 (9)	45.0 (9)	100.0 (22)	14.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	100.0 (4)	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	66.7 (4)	100.0 (7)	100.0 (8)	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		43.2 (19)	15.0 (6)	95.6 (43)	11.1 (5)
	0 - 100	32.3 (10)	0.0 (0)	93.5 (29)	3.2 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		25.8 (8)	23.1 (6)	94.1 (32)	6.9 (2)
	0 - 100	15.8 (3)	5.9 (1)	95.0 (19)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)	66.7 (4)	100.0 (7)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		65.1 (82)	61.7 (74)	96.9 (127)	43.0 (55)
	0 - 100	63.6 (14)	31.6 (6)	100.0 (22)	9.5 (2)
	101 - 300	65.6 (21)	44.8 (13)	96.9 (31)	22.6 (7)
	301 - 1000	56.0 (14)	56.0 (14)	100.0 (27)	40.7 (11)
	1001 +	70.2 (33)	87.2 (41)	94.0 (47)	71.4 (35)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		25.9 (15)	33.9 (20)	10.0 (6)	44.4 (28)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	35.7 (5)	13.3 (2)	15.4 (2)	42.9 (6)
	301 - 1000	20.0 (3)	37.5 (6)	0.0 (0)	29.4 (5)
	1001 +	25.9 (7)	45.8 (11)	14.8 (4)	53.6 (15)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		20.0 (3)	7.1 (1)	78.6 (11)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		26.7 (4)	33.3 (5)	100.0 (17)	37.5 (6)
	0 - 100	28.6 (2)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (8)	14.3 (1)
	101 - 300	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	10.0 (1)	81.8 (9)	40.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		41.9 (175)	41.5 (167)	83.9 (370)	29.6 (127)
	0 - 100	34.1 (47)	16.7 (21)	93.8 (135)	11.1 (15)
	101 - 300	44.0 (44)	39.8 (39)	87.3 (89)	23.8 (24)
	301 - 1000	40.8 (31)	47.4 (36)	75.9 (63)	26.8 (22)
	1001 +	51.0 (53)	69.6 (71)	74.1 (83)	59.5 (66)
	<b>Hospital size</b>				
	Teaching hospital	58.6 (17)	85.2 (23)	83.3 (25)	64.5 (20)
	Affiliated hospital	39.0 (23)	50.0 (28)	71.0 (44)	47.5 (29)
	Neither of the above	40.9 (135)	36.4 (116)	86.2 (301)	23.1 (78)



Q53. After a regular length of stay, are the following supports available in the community:

a) Home visit? (n = 517)

b) Postpartum Clinic? (n = 478)

c) Telephone advice line? (n = 508)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q53 a	Q53 b	Q53 c
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		92.3 (60)	16.4 (10)	64.1 (41)
	0 - 100	95.0 (19)	10.5 (2)	50.0 (10)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)	8.3 (1)	75.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)	29.4 (5)	83.3 (15)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)	15.4 (2)	50.0 (7)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		97.5 (79)	14.9 (11)	59.5 (47)
	0 - 100	100.0 (41)	8.3 (3)	46.2 (18)
	101 - 300	92.3 (24)	16.0 (4)	73.1 (19)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)	42.9 (3)	62.5 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		98.2 (56)	14.0 (7)	66.1 (37)
	0 - 100	97.5 (39)	8.6 (3)	61.5 (24)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		95.5 (42)	21.4 (9)	70.5 (31)
	0 - 100	100.0 (27)	19.2 (5)	70.4 (19)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)	33.3 (3)	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		77.7 (108)	14.7 (19)	79.4 (108)
	0 - 100	84.0 (21)	4.3 (1)	62.5 (15)
	101 - 300	80.0 (28)	12.9 (4)	81.8 (27)
	301 - 1000	64.3 (18)	7.4 (2)	81.5 (22)
	1001 +	80.4 (41)	25.0 (12)	84.6 (44)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		95.6 (65)	23.1 (15)	95.6 (65)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (16)	18.8 (3)	93.3 (14)
	301 - 1000	82.4 (14)	17.6 (3)	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	100.0 (31)	25.0 (7)	93.5 (29)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (16)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (12)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		96.0 (24)	4.8 (1)	84.0 (21)
	0 - 100	100.0 (10)	12.5 (1)	90.0 (9)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (13)	25.0 (3)	75.0 (9)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		91.3 (472)	15.7 (75)	73.8 (375)
	0 - 100	96.6 (172)	11.2 (18)	60.1 (104)
	101 - 300	90.3 (112)	16.4 (19)	79.8 (95)
	301 - 1000	84.0 (79)	14.3 (13)	83.0 (78)
	1001 +	90.1 (109)	22.7 (25)	80.3 (98)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	93.9 (31)	44.8 (13)	93.9 (31)
	Affiliated hospital	95.6 (65)	24.6 (15)	78.8 (52)
	Neither of the above	90.4 (376)	12.1 (47)	71.4 (292)

Q53. After a regular length of stay, are the following supports available in the community:

d) Homemaking? (n = 462)

e) Mothers' groups? (n = 459)

f) Doctor's office visit? (n = 508)

g) Breast-feeding clinic? (n = 480)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q53 d	Q53 e	Q53 f	Q53 g
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		28.3 (17)	52.6 (30)	96.8 (60)	24.6 (14)
	0 - 100	26.3 (5)	31.6 (6)	100.0 (18)	18.8 (3)
	101 - 300	25.0 (3)	54.5 (6)	92.3 (12)	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	37.5 (6)	73.3 (11)	94.4 (17)	11.1 (2)
	1001 +	23.1 (3)	58.3 (7)	100.0 (13)	35.7 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		34.3 (24)	40.0 (28)	98.7 (78)	20.5 (15)
	0 - 100	20.6 (7)	23.5 (8)	100.0 (39)	14.3 (5)
	101 - 300	33.3 (8)	37.5 (9)	96.2 (25)	12.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	80.0 (4)	83.3 (5)	100.0 (6)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	71.4 (5)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (8)	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		44.2 (23)	15.7 (8)	92.9 (52)	9.4 (5)
	0 - 100	31.4 (11)	2.9 (1)	95.0 (38)	5.4 (2)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	20.0 (1)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	60.0 (3)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		25.0 (10)	22.2 (8)	93.2 (41)	10.0 (4)
	0 - 100	16.0 (4)	13.0 (3)	96.3 (26)	8.3 (2)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)	50.0 (4)	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (2)	33.3 (1)	80.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		28.6 (36)	63.8 (81)	99.3 (136)	41.4 (55)
	0 - 100	39.1 (9)	25.0 (5)	100.0 (23)	9.1 (2)
	101 - 300	19.4 (6)	48.5 (16)	100.0 (35)	18.2 (6)
	301 - 1000	20.0 (5)	56.0 (14)	100.0 (28)	40.7 (11)
	1001 +	34.0 (16)	93.9 (46)	98.0 (50)	70.6 (36)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		29.5 (18)	39.7 (25)	11.8 (8)	47.7 (31)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (6)	18.8 (3)	18.8 (3)	46.7 (7)
	301 - 1000	26.7 (4)	43.8 (7)	0.0 (0)	47.1 (8)
	1001 +	27.6 (8)	55.6 (15)	16.7 (5)	51.7 (15)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		25.0 (4)	6.3 (1)	87.5 (14)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0(0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		30.0 (6)	33.3 (7)	100.0 (25)	37.5 (9)
	0 - 100	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (10)	11.1 (1)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)	100.0 (7)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)	9.1 (1)	84.6 (11)	54.5 (6)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		30.7 (142)	41.4 (190)	85.2 (433)	29.0 (139)
	0 - 100	26.9 (42)	15.7 (24)	95.9 (164)	10.8 (17)
	101 - 300	30.4 (34)	38.4 (43)	84.7 (105)	22.1 (25)
	301 - 1000	32.5 (27)	51.2 (44)	76.8 (73)	32.3 (30)
	1001 +	35.1 (39)	73.1 (79)	77.1 (91)	57.3 (67)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	50.0 (15)	89.3 (25)	83.9 (26)	65.6 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	29.0 (18)	56.5 (35)	68.7 (46)	50.0 (32)
	Neither of the above	29.5 (109)	35.2 (130)	88.0 (361)	22.4 (86)

**Q54. What percentage of your postpartum beds can be used for rooming-in? (n = 517)**

PROVINCE	Hospital size	All of them % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>88.9 (56)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (19)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	82.4 (14)
	1001 +	71.4 (10)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>93.8 (76)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (41)
	101 - 300	84.6 (22)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>87.7 (50)</b>
	0 - 100	90.0 (36)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>93.2 (41)</b>
	0 - 100	96.3 (26)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>94.3 (132)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (25)
	101 - 300	94.4 (34)
	301 - 1000	92.9 (26)
	1001 +	92.2 (47)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>73.5 (50)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	68.8 (11)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)
	1001 +	83.9 (26)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>81.3 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>84.0 (21)</b>
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>80.0 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>92.9 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>100.0 (3)</b>
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>89.0 (460)</b>
	0 - 100	94.3 (166)
	101 - 300	88.0 (110)
	301 - 1000	81.1 (77)
	1001 +	88.4 (107)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	90.9 (30)
	Affiliated hospital	84.1 (58)
	Neither of the above	89.6 (372)

**Q55. According to your rooming-in policy how many hours per day are infants with their mothers? (n = 497)**

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Less than 12 hours % (n)	13 to 18 hours % (n)	19 to 24 hours % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>7.9 (5)</b>	<b>22.2 (14)</b>	<b>69.8 (44)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	5.0 (1)	95.0 (19)
	101 - 300	8.3 (1)	33.3 (4)	58.3 (7)
	301 - 1000	11.8 (2)	29.4 (5)	58.8 (10)
	1001 +	14.3 (2)	28.6 (4)	57.1 (8)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>1.3 (1)</b>	<b>8.9 (7)</b>	<b>89.9 (71)</b>
	0 - 100	2.6 (1)	5.1 (2)	92.3 (36)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	19.2 (5)	80.8 (21)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>1.9 (1)</b>	<b>29.6 (16)</b>	<b>68.5 (37)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	29.7 (11)	70.3 (26)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>10.0 (4)</b>	<b>35.0 (14)</b>	<b>55.0 (22)</b>
	0 - 100	8.0 (2)	40.0 (10)	52.0 (13)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	57.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>5.8 (8)</b>	<b>30.4 (42)</b>	<b>63.8 (88)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	28.0 (7)	72.0 (18)
	101 - 300	13.9 (5)	44.4 (16)	41.7 (15)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	38.5 (10)	61.5 (16)
	1001 +	5.9 (3)	17.6 (9)	76.5 (39)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>40.0 (24)</b>	<b>11.7 (7)</b>	<b>48.3 (29)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	40.0 (6)	20.0 (3)	40.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	35.3 (6)	11.8 (2)	52.9 (9)
	1001 +	40.7 (11)	7.4 (2)	51.9 (14)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>12.5 (2)</b>	<b>31.3 (5)</b>	<b>56.3 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>8.0 (2)</b>	<b>40.0 (10)</b>	<b>52.0 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)	20.0 (2)	70.0 (7)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	71.4 (5)	14.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>50.0 (2)</b>	<b>50.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>14.3 (2)</b>	<b>42.9 (6)</b>	<b>42.9 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>33.3 (1)</b>	<b>66.7 (2)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>9.9 (49)</b>	<b>24.9 (124)</b>	<b>65.2 (324)</b>
	0 - 100	3.0 (5)	22.6 (38)	74.4 (125)
	101 - 300	12.4 (15)	33.1 (40)	54.5 (66)
	301 - 1000	10.9 (10)	29.3 (27)	59.8 (55)
	1001 +	16.4 (19)	16.4 (19)	67.2 (78)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	6.3 (2)	15.6 (5)	78.1 (25)
	Affiliated hospital	15.9 (10)	17.5 (11)	66.7 (42)
	Neither of the above	9.2 (37)	26.9 (108)	63.9 (257)

Q56. In actual practice, what is the usual time that babies room-in per day? (n = 472)

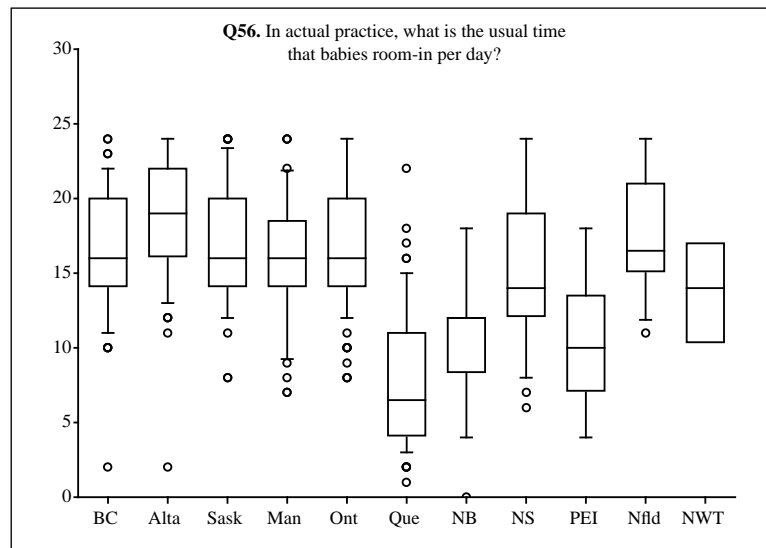
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	Valid n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	16.0	16.5 (4.4)	60
ALBERTA	19.0	19.1 (4.3)	74
SASKATCHEWAN	16.0	16.9 (4.1)	51
MANITOBA	16.0	16.1 (4.4)	36
ONTARIO	16.0	16.8 (4.3)	130
QUEBEC	6.5	8.0 (4.7)	58
NEW BRUNSWICK	12.0	10.6 (4.9)	15
NOVA SCOTIA	14.0	15.4 (5.0)	25
P.E.I.	10.0	10.4 (5.2)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	16.5	17.4 (4.1)	14
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	14.0	13.7 (4.5)	3
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>15.7 (5.5)</b>	<b>472</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	18.0	18.0 (4.7)	159
101 - 300	15.0	14.5 (5.6)	114
301 - 1000	14.0	13.6 (5.1)	87
1001 +	16.0	15.0 (5.6)	112

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	17.0	16.0 (5.3)	32
Affiliated hospital	14.0	13.8 (5.3)	59
Neither of the above	16.0	15.9 (5.5)	381



Q57. Are there restrictions on visiting hours for ...

- a) Partner? (n = 521)  
 b) Siblings? (n = 522)  
 c) Grandparents? (n = 519)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q57 a	Q57 b	Q57 c
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		35.9 (23)	75.4 (49)	78.5 (51)
	0 - 100	25.0 (5)	65.0 (13)	65.0 (13)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)	76.9 (10)	69.2 (9)
	301 - 1000	47.1 (8)	77.8 (14)	88.9 (16)
	1001 +	42.9 (6)	85.7 (12)	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		4.9 (4)	29.3 (24)	35.4 (29)
	0 - 100	2.4 (1)	31.0 (13)	33.3 (14)
	101 - 300	7.7 (2)	19.2 (5)	34.6 (9)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	12.5 (1)	37.5 (3)	50.0 (4)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		12.3 (7)	38.6 (22)	41.1 (23)
	0 - 100	10.0 (4)	27.5 (11)	28.2 (11)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	66.7 (4)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		18.2 (8)	40.9 (18)	58.1 (25)
	0 - 100	18.5 (5)	33.3 (9)	53.8 (14)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	55.6 (5)	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		20.6 (29)	46.1 (65)	51.8 (73)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	32.0 (8)	32.0 (8)
	101 - 300	16.7 (6)	36.1 (13)	44.4 (16)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (7)	64.3 (18)	67.9 (19)
	1001 +	30.8 (16)	50.0 (26)	57.7 (30)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		10.1 (7)	43.5 (30)	54.4 (37)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	6.3 (1)	37.5 (6)	53.3 (8)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	38.9 (7)	72.2 (13)
	1001 +	16.1 (5)	45.2 (14)	48.4 (15)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		37.5 (6)	62.5 (10)	62.5 (10)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		12.0 (3)	36.0 (9)	44.0 (11)
	0 - 100	10.0 (1)	30.0 (3)	30.0 (3)
	101 - 300	14.3 (1)	28.6 (2)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		7.1 (1)	35.7 (5)	50.0 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		17.3 (90)	44.8 (234)	52.6 (273)
	0 - 100	9.5 (17)	34.6 (62)	39.0 (69)
	101 - 300	16.8 (21)	44.0 (55)	51.6 (64)
	301 - 1000	17.9 (17)	54.2 (52)	68.8 (66)
	1001 +	28.7 (35)	53.3 (65)	60.7 (74)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	18.2 (6)	36.4 (12)	48.5 (16)
	Affiliated hospital	18.8 (13)	49.3 (34)	54.4 (37)
	Neither of the above	16.9 (71)	44.8 (188)	52.6 (220)

Q57. Are there restrictions on visiting hours for ...

d) Significant Others? (n = 516)

e) Others? (n = 476)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q57 d	Q57 e
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		54.7 (35)	93.2 (55)
	0 - 100	57.9 (11)	82.4 (14)
	101 - 300	53.8 (7)	100.0 (11)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (9)	100.0 (17)
	1001 +	57.1 (8)	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		32.9 (27)	92.2 (71)
	0 - 100	23.8 (10)	87.2 (34)
	101 - 300	42.3 (11)	96.0 (24)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	37.5 (3)	100.0 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		25.0 (14)	88.2 (45)
	0 - 100	20.5 (8)	82.9 (29)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	100.0 (5)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		40.9 (18)	90.0 (36)
	0 - 100	44.4 (12)	87.5 (21)
	101 - 300	55.6 (5)	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		39.1 (54)	86.9 (113)
	0 - 100	36.4 (8)	82.6 (19)
	101 - 300	30.6 (11)	85.7 (30)
	301 - 1000	46.4 (13)	79.2 (19)
	1001 +	42.3 (22)	93.8 (45)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		60.3 (41)	78.7 (48)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	53.3 (8)	69.2 (9)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	93.3 (14)
	1001 +	54.8 (17)	77.4 (24)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		62.5 (10)	92.9 (13)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	75.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		40.0 (10)	95.8 (23)
	0 - 100	40.0 (4)	90.0 (9)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)	100.0 (4)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		35.7 (5)	69.2 (9)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	100.0 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		42.2 (218)	88.2 (420)
	0 - 100	35.1 (61)	84.3 (134)
	101 - 300	42.7 (53)	90.4 (103)
	301 - 1000	49.0 (47)	90.7 (78)
	1001 +	46.7 (57)	89.7 (105)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	33.3 (11)	81.3 (26)
	Affiliated hospital	47.1 (32)	84.6 (55)
	Neither of the above	42.2 (175)	89.4 (339)

Q58. Do healthy newborns remain in the room when the following visitors are present:

- a) Partner? (n = 522)
- b) Siblings? (n = 520)
- c) Grandparents? (n = 519)
- d) Significant Others? (n = 516)
- e) Others? (n = 464)

PROVINCE	Q58 a	Q58 b	Q58 c	Q58 d	Q58 e
	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA	100.0 (65)	96.9 (63)	93.8 (61)	84.4 (54)	46.8 (29)
ALBERTA	98.8 (81)	98.8 (81)	96.3 (79)	88.9 (72)	65.8 (48)
SASKATCHEWAN	98.2 (56)	98.2 (56)	98.2 (56)	91.2 (52)	70.6 (36)
MANITOBA	100.0 (44)	100.0 (44)	97.7 (42)	90.7 (39)	69.7 (23)
ONTARIO	100.0 (141)	99.3 (140)	100.0 (141)	96.4 (135)	87.9 (116)
QUEBEC	100.0 (69)	92.5 (62)	73.1 (49)	55.2 (37)	36.4 (20)
NEW BRUNSWICK	100.0 (16)	100.0 (16)	93.8 (15)	75.0 (12)	42.9 (6)
NOVA SCOTIA	100.0 (25)	100.0 (25)	100.0 (25)	96.0 (24)	87.0 (20)
P.E.I.	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (4)
NEWFOUNDLAND	100.0 (14)	100.0 (14)	100.0 (14)	92.9 (13)	64.3 (9)
YUKON	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
N.W.T.	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
CANADA	99.6 (520)	98.1 (510)	94.6 (491)	86.6 (447)	66.8 (312)
<b>Hospital size</b>					
0 - 100	98.9 (177)	97.8 (174)	95.5 (169)	87.4 (153)	60.0 (90)
101 - 300	100.0 (125)	100.0 (124)	94.4 (117)	83.7 (103)	63.4 (71)
301 - 1000	100.0 (96)	94.8 (91)	92.7 (89)	82.3 (79)	65.5 (57)
1001 +	100.0 (122)	99.2 (121)	95.1 (116)	91.8 (112)	81.7 (94)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
Teaching hospital	100.0 (33)	100.0 (33)	97.0 (32)	93.9 (31)	90.0 (27)
Affiliated hospital	100.0 (69)	97.1 (66)	94.1 (64)	85.1 (57)	69.5 (41)
Neither of the above	99.5 (418)	98.1 (411)	94.5 (395)	86.3 (359)	65.1 (244)

Q59. Do you practice combined mother-infant care, (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple), in your unit? (n = 515)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		66.7 (42)
	0 - 100	84.2 (16)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	29.4 (5)
	1001 +	57.1 (8)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		87.8 (72)
	0 - 100	81.0 (34)
	101 - 300	100.0 (26)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		71.4 (40)
	0 - 100	77.5 (31)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	25.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		86.0 (37)
	0 - 100	88.5 (23)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		84.2 (117)
	0 - 100	95.7 (22)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)
	301 - 1000	57.1 (16)
	1001 +	92.3 (48)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		41.2 (28)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (3)
	1001 +	46.7 (14)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		75.0 (12)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		80.0 (20)
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		74.8 (385)
	0 - 100	84.6 (148)
	101 - 300	84.0 (105)
	301 - 1000	45.3 (43)
	1001 +	74.2 (89)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	78.1 (25)
	Affiliated hospital	72.5 (50)
	Neither of the above	74.9 (310)



Q60. Do you provide parent education for breastfeeding?  
(n = 522)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		98.5 (64)
	0 - 100	95.0 (19)
	101 - 300	100.0 (13)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)
ALBERTA		100.0 (82)
	0 - 100	100.0 (42)
	101 - 300	100.0 (26)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
SASKATCHEWAN		94.7 (54)
	0 - 100	92.5 (37)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
MANITOBA		95.5 (42)
	0 - 100	92.6 (25)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
ONTARIO		99.3 (140)
	0 - 100	100.0 (25)
	101 - 300	97.2 (35)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (28)
	1001 +	100.0 (52)
QUEBEC		98.6 (68)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (16)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	96.8 (30)
NEW BRUNSWICK		100.0 (16)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
NOVA SCOTIA		100.0 (25)
	0 - 100	100.0 (10)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		100.0 (5)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
	NEWFOUNDLAND	
0 - 100		100.0 (4)
101 - 300		100.0 (5)
301 - 1000		100.0 (4)
1001 +		100.0 (1)
YUKON		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
N.W.T.		100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
CANADA		98.5 (514)
	0 - 100	96.6 (173)
	101 - 300	99.2 (124)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (96)
	1001 +	99.2 (121)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	100.0 (33)
	Affiliated hospital	98.6 (68)
	Neither of the above	98.3 (413)

Q60. Do you provide parent education for breastfeeding?  
If yes, is it to ... (n = 484)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Individuals % (n)	Groups/Both % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		67.7 (42)	32.3 (20)
	0 - 100	83.3 (15)	16.7 (3)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	55.6 (10)	44.4 (8)
	1001 +	46.2 (6)	53.8 (7)
ALBERTA		80.3 (61)	19.7 (15)
	0 - 100	86.1 (31)	13.9 (5)
	101 - 300	84.6 (22)	15.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	37.5 (3)	62.5 (5)
SASKATCHEWAN		88.5 (46)	11.5 (6)
	0 - 100	100.0 (35)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
MANITOBA		82.5 (33)	17.5 (7)
	0 - 100	95.7 (22)	4.3 (1)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
ONTARIO		55.3 (73)	44.7 (59)
	0 - 100	95.8 (23)	4.2 (1)
	101 - 300	73.5 (25)	26.5 (9)
	301 - 1000	48.0 (12)	52.0 (13)
	1001 +	26.5 (13)	73.5 (36)
QUEBEC		65.0 (39)	35.0 (21)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	86.7 (13)	13.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	53.3 (8)	46.7 (7)
	1001 +	53.8 (14)	46.2 (12)
NEW BRUNSWICK		75.0 (12)	25.0 (4)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
NOVA SCOTIA		75.0 (18)	25.0 (6)
	0 - 100	100.0 (10)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
P.E.I.		100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	NEWFOUNDLAND		69.2 (9)
0 - 100		66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
101 - 300		80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
301 - 1000		50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
1001 +		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
N.W.T.		100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
CANADA		70.5 (341)	29.5 (143)
	0 - 100	92.5 (148)	7.5 (12)
	101 - 300	79.5 (97)	20.5 (25)
	301 - 1000	55.1 (49)	44.9 (40)
	1001 +	41.6 (47)	58.4 (66)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	32.3 (10)	67.7 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	58.5 (38)	41.5 (27)
	Neither of the above	75.5 (293)	24.5 (95)

Q61. Do you provide parent education in family planning and contraception? (n = 520)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		32.3 (21)
	0 - 100	25.0 (5)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (6)
	1001 +	42.9 (6)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		53.7 (44)
	0 - 100	50.0 (21)
	101 - 300	57.7 (15)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	62.5 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		42.1 (24)
	0 - 100	42.5 (17)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		61.4 (27)
	0 - 100	48.1 (13)
	101 - 300	88.9 (8)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		53.2 (75)
	0 - 100	36.0 (9)
	101 - 300	52.8 (19)
	301 - 1000	53.6 (15)
	1001 +	61.5 (32)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		70.6 (48)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	56.3 (9)
	301 - 1000	58.8 (10)
	1001 +	80.6 (25)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		66.7 (10)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		84.0 (21)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		54.2 (282)
	0 - 100	45.8 (82)
	101 - 300	54.8 (68)
	301 - 1000	53.7 (51)
	1001 +	66.4 (81)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	87.5 (28)
	Affiliated hospital	62.3 (43)
	Neither of the above	50.4 (211)

Q61. Do you provide parent education in family planning and contraception?

If yes, is it to ... (n = 245)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Individuals % (n)	Groups/Both % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		78.9 (15)	21.1 (4)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		92.3 (36)	7.7 (3)
	0 - 100	93.8 (15)	6.3 (1)
	101 - 300	93.3 (14)	6.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		100.0 (22)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (16)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		91.7 (22)	8.3 (2)
	0 - 100	91.7 (11)	8.3 (1)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		81.8 (54)	18.2 (12)
	0 - 100	66.7 (6)	33.3 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (16)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	85.7 (12)	14.3 (2)
	1001 +	74.1 (20)	25.9 (7)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		87.5 (35)	12.5 (5)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (8)	11.1 (1)
	1001 +	84.2 (16)	15.8 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		66.7 (6)	33.3 (3)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		86.7 (13)	13.3 (2)
	0 - 100	85.7 (6)	14.3 (1)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		86.5 (212)	13.5 (33)
	0 - 100	88.7 (63)	11.3 (8)
	101 - 300	94.8 (55)	5.2 (3)
	301 - 1000	80.4 (37)	19.6 (9)
	1001 +	81.4 (57)	18.6 (13)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	76.9 (20)	23.1 (6)
	Affiliated hospital	84.8 (28)	15.2 (5)
	Neither of the above	88.2 (164)	11.8 (22)

Q62. Do you provide education in parenting? (n = 514)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		50.0 (32)
	0 - 100	26.3 (5)
	101 - 300	38.5 (5)
	301 - 1000	61.1 (11)
	1001 +	78.6 (11)
ALBERTA		55.6 (45)
	0 - 100	50.0 (21)
	101 - 300	48.0 (12)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)
SASKATCHEWAN		35.7 (20)
	0 - 100	28.2 (11)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)
MANITOBA		61.9 (26)
	0 - 100	44.0 (11)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
ONTARIO		57.1 (80)
	0 - 100	28.0 (7)
	101 - 300	44.4 (16)
	301 - 1000	63.0 (17)
	1001 +	76.9 (40)
QUEBEC		82.4 (56)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)
	301 - 1000	64.7 (11)
	1001 +	90.3 (28)
NEW BRUNSWICK		60.0 (9)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		76.0 (19)
	0 - 100	60.0 (6)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
CANADA		57.8 (297)
	0 - 100	39.4 (69)
	101 - 300	54.5 (67)
	301 - 1000	68.1 (64)
	1001 +	79.5 (97)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	87.9 (29)
	Affiliated hospital	73.9 (51)
	Neither of the above	52.7 (217)

Q62. Do you provide education in parenting?

If yes, is it to ... (n = 258)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Individuals % (n)	Groups/Both % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		53.6 (15)	46.4 (13)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	40.0 (4)	60.0 (6)
	1001 +	45.5 (5)	54.5 (6)
ALBERTA		73.7 (28)	26.3 (10)
	0 - 100	80.0 (12)	20.0 (3)
	101 - 300	66.7 (8)	33.3 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
SASKATCHEWAN		68.4 (13)	31.6 (6)
	0 - 100	90.0 (9)	10.0 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
MANITOBA		77.3 (17)	22.7 (5)
	0 - 100	80.0 (8)	20.0 (2)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
ONTARIO		59.2 (42)	40.8 (29)
	0 - 100	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)
	101 - 300	83.3 (10)	16.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	81.3 (13)	18.8 (3)
	1001 +	40.5 (15)	59.5 (22)
QUEBEC		66.0 (33)	34.0 (17)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (5)	50.0 (5)
	1001 +	58.3 (14)	41.7 (10)
NEW BRUNSWICK		44.4 (4)	55.6 (5)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		84.6 (11)	15.4 (2)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
P.E.I.		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		83.3 (5)	16.7 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
CANADA		65.5 (169)	34.5 (89)
	0 - 100	79.6 (43)	20.4 (11)
	101 - 300	75.9 (44)	24.1 (14)
	301 - 1000	67.9 (38)	32.1 (18)
	1001 +	48.9 (44)	51.1 (46)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	51.9 (14)	48.1 (13)
	Affiliated hospital	56.8 (25)	43.2 (19)
	Neither of the above	69.5 (130)	30.5 (57)

Q63. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing women who may be going home to violent situations? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes %	(n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		23.4	(15)
	0 - 100	5.0	(1)
	101 - 300	30.8	(4)
	301 - 1000	11.8	(2)
	1001 +	57.1	(8)
ALBERTA		12.2	(10)
	0 - 100	4.8	(2)
	101 - 300	15.4	(4)
	301 - 1000	16.7	(1)
	1001 +	37.5	(3)
SASKATCHEWAN		14.0	(8)
	0 - 100	7.5	(3)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	16.7	(1)
	1001 +	80.0	(4)
MANITOBA		16.3	(7)
	0 - 100	7.7	(2)
	101 - 300	22.2	(2)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	60.0	(3)
ONTARIO		24.3	(34)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	8.3	(3)
	301 - 1000	21.4	(6)
	1001 +	49.0	(25)
QUEBEC		25.0	(17)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	12.5	(2)
	301 - 1000	22.2	(4)
	1001 +	36.7	(11)
NEW BRUNSWICK		18.8	(3)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	25.0	(1)
	1001 +	66.7	(2)
NOVA SCOTIA		24.0	(6)
	0 - 100	10.0	(1)
	101 - 300	42.9	(3)
	301 - 1000	16.7	(1)
	1001 +	50.0	(1)
P.E.I.		0.0	(0)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	0.0	(0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		14.3	(2)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	25.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)
YUKON		0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
N.W.T.		0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
CANADA		19.7	(102)
	0 - 100	5.1	(9)
	101 - 300	14.4	(18)
	301 - 1000	17.9	(17)
	1001 +	48.3	(58)
Hospital affiliation			
	Teaching hospital	56.3	(18)
	Affiliated hospital	27.9	(19)
	Neither of the above	15.6	(65)

Q64. Do you have a policy/protocol for assessing babies who may be going home to violent situations? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes %	(n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		25.0	(16)
	0 - 100	5.0	(1)
	101 - 300	30.8	(4)
	301 - 1000	11.8	(2)
	1001 +	64.3	(9)
ALBERTA		14.6	(12)
	0 - 100	4.8	(2)
	101 - 300	19.2	(5)
	301 - 1000	33.3	(2)
	1001 +	37.5	(3)
SASKATCHEWAN		14.0	(8)
	0 - 100	7.5	(3)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	16.7	(1)
	1001 +	80.0	(4)
MANITOBA		18.2	(8)
	0 - 100	11.1	(3)
	101 - 300	22.2	(2)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	60.0	(3)
ONTARIO		32.9	(46)
	0 - 100	4.0	(1)
	101 - 300	13.9	(5)
	301 - 1000	35.7	(10)
	1001 +	58.8	(30)
QUEBEC		31.3	(21)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	18.8	(3)
	301 - 1000	27.8	(5)
	1001 +	44.8	(13)
NEW BRUNSWICK		25.0	(4)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	25.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(3)
NOVA SCOTIA		32.0	(8)
	0 - 100	30.0	(3)
	101 - 300	42.9	(3)
	301 - 1000	16.7	(1)
	1001 +	50.0	(1)
P.E.I.		20.0	(1)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)
NEWFOUNDLAND		7.1	(1)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)
YUKON		0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
N.W.T.		0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
CANADA		24.1	(125)
	0 - 100	7.3	(13)
	101 - 300	17.6	(2)
	301 - 1000	23.2	(22)
	1001 +	57.1	(68)
Hospital affiliation			
	Teaching hospital	51.5	(17)
	Affiliated hospital	34.3	(23)
	Neither of the above	20.3	(85)

# **INFANT FEEDING**

Q65. Can you approximate the percentage of mothers who are breastfeeding at the time of discharge? (n = 461)

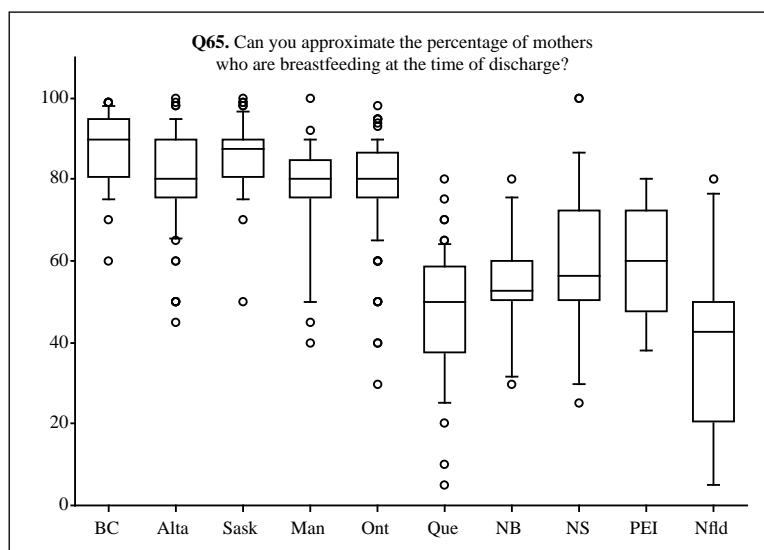
PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	90.0%	87.0 (8.3)	58
ALBERTA	80.0%	80.3 (12.1)	76
SASKATCHEWAN	87.5%	85.2 (9.2)	50
MANITOBA	80.0%	76.5 (13.9)	37
ONTARIO	80.0%	78.7 (12.0)	123
QUEBEC	50.0%	47.7 (15.5)	59
NEW BRUNSWICK	52.5%	54.8 (15.1)	14
NOVA SCOTIA	56.5%	58.6 (20.3)	24
P.E.I.	60.0%	59.6 (16.5)	5
NEWFOUNDLAND	42.5%	39.6 (24.5)	12
YUKON			1
N.W.T.	72.5%	72.5 (3.5)	2
<b>CANADA</b>	<b>80.0%</b>	<b>73.6 (19.1)</b>	<b>461</b>

Hospital size			
0 - 100	80.0%	77.7 (18.5)	161
101 - 300	79.0%	71.0 (21.3)	109
301 - 1000	79.0%	70.9 (19.6)	86
1001 +	80.0%	72.3 (16.0)	105

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	80.0%	74.2 (14.1)	30
Affiliated hospital	60.0%	64.1 (21.8%)	60
Neither of the above	80.0%	75.1 (18.5)	371



Q68. Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Babies usually given other drinks (n = 238)					
		Yes % (n)	Before the first feed	During the observation	At night	During the day	Other
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		38.5 (25)	20.0 (5)	20.0 (5)	60.0 (15)	20.0 (5)	32.0 (8)
	0 - 100	50.0 (10)	40.0 (4)	10.0 (1)	70.0 (7)	40.0 (4)	20.0 (2)
	101 - 300	30.8 (4)	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		56.1 (46)	28.3 (13)	32.6 (15)	54.3 (25)	15.2 (7)	39.1 (18)
	0 - 100	61.9 (26)	30.8 (8)	38.5 (10)	53.8 (14)	7.7 (2)	30.8 (8)
	101 - 300	50.0 (13)	30.8 (4)	15.4 (2)	46.2 (6)	23.1 (3)	46.2 (6)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	37.5 (3)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		64.3 (36)	27.8 (10)	25.0 (9)	33.3 (12)	13.9 (5)	44.4 (16)
	0 - 100	71.8 (28)	32.1 (9)	28.6 (8)	35.7 (10)	17.9 (5)	42.9 (12)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		79.1 (34)	14.7 (5)	35.3 (12)	35.3 (12)	20.6 (7)	50.0 (17)
	0 - 100	80.8 (21)	14.3 (3)	33.3 (7)	28.6 (6)	9.5 (2)	66.7 (14)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)	22.2 (2)	44.4 (4)	44.4 (4)	33.3 (3)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		30.7 (43)	18.6 (8)	11.6 (5)	23.3 (10)	7.0 (3)	53.5 (23)
	0 - 100	36.0 (9)	22.2 (2)	11.1 (1)	22.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	44.4 (4)
	101 - 300	31.4 (11)	18.2 (2)	0.0 (0)	27.3 (3)	18.2 (2)	63.6 (7)
	301 - 1000	35.7 (10)	30.0 (3)	20.0 (2)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	50.0 (5)
	1001 +	25.0 (13)	7.7 (1)	15.4 (2)	23.1 (3)	0.0 (0)	53.8 (7)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		30.4 (21)	52.4 (11)	14.3 (3)	14.3 (3)	9.5 (2)	33.3 (7)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	37.5 (6)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (6)	83.3 (5)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	22.6 (7)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (3)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		62.5 (10)	30.0 (3)	40.0 (4)	70.0 (7)	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		58.3 (14)	42.9 (6)	28.6 (4)	28.6 (4)	7.1 (1)	35.7 (5)
	0 - 100	55.6 (5)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		42.9 (6)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		45.9 (238)	26.9 (64)	24.8 (59)	38.2 (91)	13.9 (33)	40.8 (97)
	0 - 100	61.4 (108)	30.6 (33)	27.8 (30)	38.9 (42)	12.0 (13)	39.8 (43)
	101 - 300	46.0 (57)	22.8 (13)	22.8 (13)	42.1 (24)	21.1 (12)	38.6 (22)
	301 - 1000	36.5 (35)	28.6 (10)	22.9 (8)	28.6 (10)	5.7 (2)	42.9 (15)
	1001 +	31.1 (38)	21.1 (8)	21.1 (8)	39.5 (15)	15.8 (6)	44.7 (17)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>							
	Teaching hospital	21.2 (7)	14.3 (1)	14.3 (1)	42.9 (3)	42.9 (3)	28.6 (2)
	Affiliated hospital	31.9 (22)	27.3 (6)	36.4 (8)	45.5 (10)	27.3 (6)	31.8 (7)
	Neither of the above	50.2 (209)	27.3 (57)	23.9 (50)	37.3 (78)	11.5 (24)	42.1 (88)

Q69. For breastfed babies, is there a policy to restrict the time spent feeding? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	<i>Time spent feeding determined by the baby/mother? (n = 456)</i>			
	No % (n)	Yes % (n)	No % (n)	Do not know missing % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA	87.5 (56)	73.2 (41)	1.8 (1)	25.0 (14)
ALBERTA	92.7 (76)	76.3 (58)	1.3 (1)	22.4 (17)
SASKATCHEWAN	94.6 (53)	84.9 (45)	1.9 (1)	13.2 (7)
MANITOBA	77.3 (34)	64.7 (22)	2.9 (1)	32.4 (11)
ONTARIO	95.0 (133)	77.4 (103)	2.3 (3)	20.3 (27)
QUEBEC	71.0 (49)	83.7 (41)	2.0 (1)	14.3 (7)
NEW BRUNSWICK	75.0 (12)	83.3 (10)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA	91.7 (22)	59.1 (13)	9.1 (2)	31.8 (7)
P.E.I.	100.0 (5)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
NEWFOUNDLAND	92.9 (13)	92.3 (12)	0.0 (0)	7.7 (1)
YUKON	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.	66.7 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
CANADA	88.0 (456)	77.0 (351)	2.2 (10)	20.8 (95)
<b>Hospital size</b>				
0 - 100	86.4 (152)	73.0 (111)	3.3 (5)	23.7 (36)
101 - 300	86.4 (108)	79.6 (86)	2.8 (3)	17.6 (19)
301 - 1000	90.6 (87)	77.0 (67)	2.3 (2)	20.7 (18)
1001 +	90.1 (109)	79.8 (87)	0.0 (0)	20.2 (22)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
Teaching hospital	90.9 (30)	83.3 (25)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (5)
Affiliated hospital	91.3 (63)	77.8 (49)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (14)
Neither of the above	87.3 (363)	76.3 (277)	2.8 (10)	20.9 (76)



Q70. Are breastfed babies weighed before and after feedings? (n = 518)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Never % (n)	On occasion % (n)	Routinely % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		26.6 (17)	70.3 (45)	3.1 (2)
	0 - 100	25.0 (5)	65.0 (13)	10.0 (2)
	101 - 300	15.4 (2)	84.6 (11)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (7)	61.1 (11)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	23.1 (3)	76.9 (10)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		27.2 (22)	70.4 (57)	2.5 (2)
	0 - 100	19.5 (8)	75.6 (31)	4.9 (2)
	101 - 300	30.8 (8)	69.2 (18)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	66.7 (4)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (4)	50.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		19.6 (11)	75.0 (42)	5.4 (3)
	0 - 100	15.4 (6)	76.9 (30)	7.7 (3)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		31.8 (14)	61.4 (27)	6.8 (3)
	0 - 100	18.5 (5)	70.4 (19)	11.1 (3)
	101 - 300	55.6 (5)	44.4 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		65.2 (92)	31.9 (45)	2.8 (4)
	0 - 100	60.0 (15)	28.0 (7)	12.0 (3)
	101 - 300	61.1 (29)	36.1 (13)	2.8 (1)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (20)	28.6 (8)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	67.3 (35)	32.7 (17)	0.0 (0)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		58.0 (40)	34.8 (24)	7.2 (5)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)	43.8 (7)	6.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (12)	33.3 (6)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	61.3 (19)	32.3 (10)	6.5 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		62.5 (10)	31.3 (5)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		54.2 (13)	45.8 (11)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	22.2 (2)	77.7 (7)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	14.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		64.3 (9)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		44.6 (231)	51.2 (265)	4.2 (22)
	0 - 100	26.7 (47)	63.6 (112)	9.7 (17)
	101 - 300	48.0 (60)	49.6 (62)	2.4 (3)
	301 - 1000	58.3 (56)	41.7 (40)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	56.2 (68)	42.1 (51)	1.7 (2)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	66.7 (22)	30.3 (10)	3.0 (1)
	Affiliated hospital	55.1 (38)	43.5 (30)	1.4 (1)
	Neither of the above	41.1 (171)	54.1 (225)	4.8 (20)

Q71. Do you have a certified lactation consultant? (n = 519)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		16.9 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	22.2 (4)
	1001 +	35.7 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		18.3 (15)
	0 - 100	11.9 (5)
	101 - 300	7.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		7.1 (4)
	0 - 100	2.6 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		4.5 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	20.0 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		19.1 (27)
	0 - 100	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	11.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	14.3 (4)
	1001 +	34.6 (18)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		10.1 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	12.5 (2)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)
	1001 +	12.9 (4)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		13.0 (3)
	0 - 100	25.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		13.5 (70)
	0 - 100	5.1 (9)
	101 - 300	8.8 (11)
	301 - 1000	13.5 (13)
	1001 +	30.3 (37)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>	
	Teaching hospital	36.4 (12)
	Affiliated hospital	15.9 (11)
	Neither of the above	11.3 (47)

**Q72. Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding? (n = 507)**

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes %	(n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		61.7	(37)
	0 - 100	31.6	(6)
	101 - 300	58.3	(7)
	301 - 1000	81.3	(13)
	1001 +	84.6	(11)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		65.0	(52)
	0 - 100	56.1	(23)
	101 - 300	68.0	(17)
	301 - 1000	66.7	(4)
	1001 +	100.0	(8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		40.7	(22)
	0 - 100	30.8	(12)
	101 - 300	60.0	(3)
	301 - 1000	60.0	(3)
	1001 +	80.0	(4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		32.6	(14)
	0 - 100	26.9	(7)
	101 - 300	44.4	(4)
	301 - 1000	33.3	(1)
	1001 +	40.0	(2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		73.0	(103)
	0 - 100	56.0	(14)
	101 - 300	72.2	(26)
	301 - 1000	60.7	(17)
	1001 +	88.5	(46)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		47.8	(32)
	0 - 100	33.3	(1)
	101 - 300	37.5	(6)
	301 - 1000	35.3	(6)
	1001 +	61.3	(19)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		50.0	(8)
	0 - 100	50.0	(2)
	101 - 300	40.0	(2)
	301 - 1000	25.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		65.2	(15)
	0 - 100	62.5	(5)
	101 - 300	71.4	(5)
	301 - 1000	50.0	(3)
	1001 +	100.0	(2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		60.0	(3)
	0 - 100	66.7	(2)
	301 - 1000	100.0	(1)
	1001 +	0.0	(0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		57.1	(8)
	0 - 100	50.0	(2)
	101 - 300	40.0	(2)
	301 - 1000	75.0	(3)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0	(1)
	301 - 1000	100.0	(1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3	(1)
	101 - 300	50.0	(1)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)
<b>CANADA</b>		58.4	(296)
	0 - 100	43.0	(74)
	101 - 300	59.8	(73)
	301 - 1000	57.6	(53)
	1001 +	79.3	(96)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	78.8	(26)
	Affiliated hospital	66.2	(45)
	Neither of the above	55.4	(225)

**Q72. a) Is this policy based on the WHO/UNICEF "10 Steps" and the International Code? (n = 523)**

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes %	No %	Do not know/missing %
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		36.9 (24)	7.7 (5)	55.4 (36)
	0 - 100	5.0 (1)	5.0 (1)	90.0 (18)
	101 - 300	38.5 (5)	7.7 (1)	53.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (9)	5.6 (1)	44.4 (8)
	1001 +	64.3 (9)	14.3 (2)	21.4 (3)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		27.7 (23)	20.5 (17)	51.8 (43)
	0 - 100	14.3 (6)	21.4 (9)	64.3 (27)
	101 - 300	26.9 (7)	26.9 (7)	46.2 (12)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	77.8 (7)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		17.5 (10)	10.5 (6)	71.9 (41)
	0 - 100	7.5 (3)	12.5 (5)	80.0 (32)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		9.1 (4)	13.6 (6)	77.3 (34)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	14.8 (4)	85.2 (23)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	11.1 (1)	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		41.8 (59)	13.5 (19)	44.7 (63)
	0 - 100	24.0 (6)	8.0 (2)	68.0 (17)
	101 - 300	27.8 (10)	27.8 (10)	44.4 (16)
	301 - 1000	21.4 (6)	17.9 (5)	60.7 (17)
	1001 +	71.2 (37)	3.8 (2)	25.0 (13)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		13.0 (9)	10.1 (7)	76.8 (53)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	12.5 (2)	12.5 (2)	75.0 (12)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	11.1 (2)	83.3 (15)
	1001 +	19.4 (6)	9.7 (3)	71.0 (22)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		12.5 (2)	25.0 (4)	62.5 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		36.0 (9)	4.0 (1)	60.0 (15)
	0 - 100	20.0 (2)	10.0 (1)	70.0 (7)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		42.9 (6)	0.0 (0)	57.1 (8)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		28.3 (148)	12.8 (67)	58.9 (308)
	0 - 100	10.6 (19)	14.5 (26)	74.9 (134)
	101 - 300	27.2 (34)	18.4 (23)	54.4 (68)
	301 - 1000	29.2 (28)	10.4 (10)	60.4 (58)
	1001 +	54.5 (67)	6.5 (8)	39.0 (48)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	50.0 (17)	8.8 (3)	41.2 (14)
	Affiliated hospital	34.8 (24)	7.2 (5)	58.0 (40)
	Neither of the above	25.5 (107)	14.0 (59)	60.5 (254)

Q73. Are mothers offered written breastfeeding information at the time of discharge? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Always % (n)	Usually % (n)	Rarely/Never % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		61.9 (39)	22.2 (14)	15.9 (10)
	0 - 100	47.4 (9)	36.8 (7)	15.8 (3)
	101 - 300	61.5 (8)	23.1 (3)	15.4 (2)
	301 - 1000	64.7 (11)	17.6 (3)	17.6 (3)
	1001 +	78.6 (11)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		69.5 (57)	20.7 (17)	9.8 (8)
	0 - 100	64.3 (27)	28.6 (12)	7.1 (3)
	101 - 300	76.9 (20)	11.5 (3)	11.5 (3)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	62.5 (5)	25.0 (2)	12.5 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		78.6 (44)	12.5 (7)	8.9 (5)
	0 - 100	71.8 (28)	17.9 (7)	10.3 (4)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		65.9 (29)	25.0 (11)	9.1 (4)
	0 - 100	74.1 (20)	14.8 (4)	11.1 (3)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)	11.1 (1)	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		77.9 (109)	13.6 (19)	8.6 (12)
	0 - 100	80.0 (20)	16.0 (4)	4.0 (1)
	101 - 300	72.2 (26)	13.9 (5)	13.9 (5)
	301 - 1000	78.6 (22)	10.7 (3)	10.7 (3)
	1001 +	80.4 (41)	13.7 (7)	5.9 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		69.6 (48)	23.2 (16)	7.2 (5)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	56.3 (9)	43.8 (7)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	72.2 (13)	11.1 (2)	16.7 (3)
	1001 +	80.6 (25)	12.9 (4)	6.5 (2)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		75.0 (12)	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		66.7 (16)	25.0 (6)	8.3 (2)
	0 - 100	66.7 (6)	22.2 (2)	11.1 (1)
	101 - 300	85.7 (6)	14.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		92.9 (13)	0.0 (0)	7.1 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		71.8 (371)	18.8 (97)	9.5 (49)
	0 - 100	66.5 (117)	24.4 (43)	9.1 (16)
	101 - 300	72.8 (91)	16.8 (21)	10.4 (13)
	301 - 1000	72.6 (69)	15.8 (15)	11.6 (11)
	1001 +	77.7 (94)	14.9 (18)	7.4 (9)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	63.6 (21)	27.3 (9)	9.1 (3)
	Affiliated hospital	77.9 (53)	14.7 (10)	7.4 (5)
	Neither of the above	71.4 (297)	18.8 (78)	9.9 (41)

Q74. Are mothers offered information on breastfeeding support groups and/or advice at the time of discharge? (n = 513)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Always % (n)	Usually % (n)	Rarely/Never % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		50.0 (32)	29.7 (19)	20.3 (13)
	0 - 100	15.8 (3)	47.4 (9)	36.8 (7)
	101 - 300	46.2 (6)	30.8 (4)	23.1 (3)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)
	1001 +	64.3 (9)	21.4 (3)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		51.3 (41)	36.3 (29)	12.5 (10)
	0 - 100	53.7 (22)	34.1 (14)	12.2 (5)
	101 - 300	40.0 (10)	40.0 (10)	20.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	62.5 (5)	37.5 (3)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		42.6 (23)	25.9 (14)	31.5 (17)
	0 - 100	36.8 (14)	28.9 (11)	34.2 (13)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)	20.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		41.9 (18)	37.2 (16)	20.9 (9)
	0 - 100	38.5 (10)	34.6 (9)	26.9 (7)
	101 - 300	55.6 (5)	22.2 (2)	22.2 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		66.4 (93)	26.4 (37)	7.1 (10)
	0 - 100	48.0 (12)	32.0 (8)	20.0 (5)
	101 - 300	66.7 (24)	25.0 (9)	8.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (20)	25.0 (7)	3.6 (1)
	1001 +	72.5 (37)	25.5 (13)	2.0 (1)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		78.3 (54)	18.8 (13)	2.9 (2)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	75.0 (12)	18.8 (3)	6.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)	11.1 (2)	5.6 (1)
	1001 +	80.6 (25)	19.4 (6)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		62.5 (10)	31.3 (5)	6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	20.0 (1)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		54.2 (13)	37.5 (9)	8.3 (2)
	0 - 100	55.6 (5)	33.3 (3)	11.1 (1)
	101 - 300	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		64.3 (9)	35.7 (5)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		57.9 (297)	29.4 (151)	12.7 (65)
	0 - 100	43.4 (75)	34.7 (60)	22.0 (38)
	101 - 300	56.9 (70)	30.1 (37)	13.0 (16)
	301 - 1000	68.8 (66)	22.9 (22)	8.3 (8)
	1001 +	71.1 (86)	26.4 (32)	2.5 (3)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	69.7 (23)	30.3 (10)	0.0 (0)
	Affiliated hospital	68.1 (47)	27.5 (19)	4.3 (3)
	Neither of the above	55.2 (227)	29.7 (122)	15.1 (62)

Q75. For mothers who formula feed:

a) Is formula feeding on demand? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		92.2 (59)
	0 - 100	80.0 (16)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	100.0 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		88.9 (72)
	0 - 100	87.8 (36)
	101 - 300	88.5 (23)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		89.1 (49)
	0 - 100	89.5 (34)
	101 - 300	83.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		88.6 (39)
	0 - 100	88.9 (24)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		87.2 (123)
	0 - 100	92.0 (23)
	101 - 300	86.1 (31)
	301 - 1000	85.7 (24)
	1001 +	86.5 (45)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		43.5 (30)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	62.5 (10)
	301 - 1000	22.2 (4)
	1001 +	45.2 (14)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		75.0 (12)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		95.8 (23)
	0 - 100	100.0 (9)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		78.6 (11)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		81.8 (423)
	0 - 100	87.4 (153)
	101 - 300	86.4 (108)
	301 - 1000	72.9 (70)
	1001 +	76.0 (92)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	93.9 (31)
	Affiliated hospital	60.9 (42)
	Neither of the above	84.3 (350)

Q75. For mothers who formula feed:

b) Is there a choice of formula? (n = 511)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		7.8 (5)
	0 - 100	5.3 (1)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	11.1 (2)
	1001 +	7.1 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		24.4 (20)
	0 - 100	31.0 (13)
	101 - 300	23.1 (6)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		35.8 (19)
	0 - 100	45.9 (17)
	101 - 300	16.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	25.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		32.6 (14)
	0 - 100	29.6 (8)
	101 - 300	44.4 (4)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	40.0 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		28.8 (40)
	0 - 100	16.7 (4)
	101 - 300	19.4 (7)
	301 - 1000	18.5 (5)
	1001 +	46.2 (24)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		27.9 (19)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	33.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	22.2 (4)
	1001 +	25.8 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		6.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		29.2 (7)
	0 - 100	44.4 (4)
	101 - 300	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		14.3 (2)
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		24.9 (127)
	0 - 100	28.9 (50)
	101 - 300	21.8 (27)
	301 - 1000	14.0 (13)
	1001 +	30.6 (37)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	45.5 (15)
	Affiliated hospital	14.9 (10)
	Neither of the above	24.8 (102)

Q76. When does your unit give *breastfeeding mothers* sample packs containing formula? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Never % (n)	On request only % (n)	Routinely % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		70.8 (46)	18.5 (12)	10.8 (7)
	0 - 100	60.0 (12)	15.0 (3)	25.0 (5)
	101 - 300	61.5 (8)	30.8 (4)	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)	16.7 (3)	5.6 (1)
	1001 +	85.7 (12)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		50.0 (40)	15.0 (12)	35.0 (28)
	0 - 100	30.0 (12)	20.0 (8)	50.0 (20)
	101 - 300	61.5 (16)	11.5 (3)	26.9 (7)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	0.0 (0)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		58.2 (32)	20.0 (11)	21.8 (12)
	0 - 100	56.4 (22)	17.9 (7)	25.6 (10)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		47.7 (21)	22.7 (10)	29.5 (13)
	0 - 100	40.7 (11)	22.2 (6)	37.0 (10)
	101 - 300	55.6 (5)	11.1 (1)	33.3 (3)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		77.3 (109)	14.9 (21)	7.8 (11)
	0 - 100	76.0 (19)	8.0 (2)	16.0 (4)
	101 - 300	63.9 (23)	25.0 (9)	11.1 (4)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (21)	17.9 (5)	7.1 (2)
	1001 +	88.5 (46)	9.6 (5)	1.9 (1)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		21.7 (15)	21.7 (15)	56.5 (39)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	31.3 (5)	18.8 (3)	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	5.6 (1)	22.2 (4)	72.2 (13)
	1001 +	29.0 (9)	22.6 (7)	48.4 (15)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		25.0 (4)	18.8 (3)	56.3 (9)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		66.7 (16)	20.8 (5)	12.5 (3)
	0 - 100	77.8 (7)	0.0 (0)	22.2 (2)
	101 - 300	42.9 (3)	57.1 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	16.7 (1)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		85.7 (12)	14.3 (2)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		58.4 (302)	17.8 (92)	23.8 (123)
	0 - 100	50.3 (88)	16.6 (29)	33.1 (58)
	101 - 300	57.3 (71)	21.8 (27)	21.0 (26)
	301 - 1000	59.4 (57)	17.7 (17)	22.9 (22)
	1001 +	70.5 (86)	15.6 (19)	13.9 (17)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	78.8 (26)	12.1 (4)	9.1 (3)
	Affiliated hospital	63.8 (44)	17.4 (12)	18.8 (13)
	Neither of the above	55.9 (232)	18.3 (76)	25.8 (107)

Q77. When does your unit give *formula feeding mothers* sample packs of formula? (n = 517)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Never % (n)	On request only % (n)	Routinely % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		53.1 (34)	10.9 (7)	35.9 (23)
	0 - 100	31.6 (6)	10.5 (2)	57.9 (11)
	101 - 300	46.2 (6)	23.1 (3)	30.8 (4)
	301 - 1000	61.1 (11)	5.6 (1)	33.3 (6)
	1001 +	78.6 (11)	7.1 (1)	14.3 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		21.0 (17)	4.9 (4)	74.1 (60)
	0 - 100	12.2 (5)	4.9 (2)	82.9 (34)
	101 - 300	15.4 (4)	0.0 (0)	84.6 (22)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	16.7 (1)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	75.0 (6)	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		30.4 (17)	16.1 (9)	53.6 (30)
	0 - 100	33.3 (13)	17.9 (7)	48.7 (19)
	101 - 300	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	40.0 (2)	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		18.6 (8)	7.0 (3)	74.4 (32)
	0 - 100	19.2 (5)	3.8 (1)	76.9 (20)
	101 - 300	22.2 (2)	11.1 (1)	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	20.0 (1)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		39.0 (55)	10.6 (15)	50.4 (71)
	0 - 100	32.0 (8)	8.0 (2)	60.0 (15)
	101 - 300	38.9 (14)	5.6 (2)	55.6 (20)
	301 - 1000	35.7 (10)	7.1 (2)	57.1 (16)
	1001 +	44.2 (23)	17.3 (9)	38.5 (20)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		10.1 (7)	4.3 (3)	85.5 (59)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	25.0 (1)	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	25.0 (4)	0.0 (0)	75.0 (12)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	9.7 (3)	6.5 (2)	83.9 (26)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		12.5 (2)	0.0 (0)	87.5 (14)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		25.0 (6)	4.2 (1)	70.8 (17)
	0 - 100	33.3 (3)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (6)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	14.3 (1)	85.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	16.7 (1)	0.0 (0)	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		20.0 (1)	40.0 (2)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)	0.0 (0)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		50.0 (7)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (7)
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	40.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		66.7 (2)	0.0 (0)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		30.4 (157)	8.5 (44)	61.1 (316)
	0 - 100	24.7 (43)	8.6 (15)	66.7 (116)
	101 - 300	28.2 (35)	5.6 (7)	66.4 (83)
	301 - 1000	32.3 (31)	5.2 (5)	62.5 (60)
	1001 +	39.3 (48)	13.9 (17)	46.7 (57)
	<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	45.5 (15)	15.2 (5)	39.4 (13)
	Affiliated hospital	40.6 (28)	5.8 (4)	53.6 (37)
	Neither of the above	27.5 (114)	8.4 (35)	64.1 (266)

Q78. Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company? (n = 507)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>88.9 (56)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (12)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>77.2 (61)</b>
	0 - 100	63.4 (26)
	101 - 300	87.5 (21)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>73.6 (39)</b>
	0 - 100	62.2 (23)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>75.6 (31)</b>
	0 - 100	70.8 (17)
	101 - 300	66.7 (6)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>82.1 (115)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (18)
	101 - 300	97.2 (35)
	301 - 1000	92.9 (26)
	1001 +	69.2 (36)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>85.5 (59)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	81.3 (13)
	301 - 1000	88.9 (16)
	1001 +	90.3 (28)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>93.8 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>91.7 (22)</b>
	0 - 100	77.8 (7)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>60.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>85.7 (12)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>50.0 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>81.9 (415)</b>
	0 - 100	67.3 (113)
	101 - 300	89.3 (108)
	301 - 1000	94.8 (91)
	1001 +	84.4 (103)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	75.8 (25)
	Affiliated hospital	89.9 (62)
	Neither of the above	81.0 (328)

Q79. Does your hospital provide soothers? (n = 519)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>83.1 (54)</b>
	0 - 100	60.0 (12)
	101 - 300	84.6 (11)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)
	1001 +	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>73.2 (60)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (28)
	101 - 300	76.9 (20)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>69.6 (39)</b>
	0 - 100	59.0 (23)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>65.1 (28)</b>
	0 - 100	53.8 (14)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>73.8 (104)</b>
	0 - 100	60.0 (15)
	101 - 300	88.9 (32)
	301 - 1000	78.6 (22)
	1001 +	67.3 (35)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>79.7 (55)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	56.3 (9)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (15)
	1001 +	90.3 (28)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>93.8 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (3)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>91.7 (22)</b>
	0 - 100	77.8 (7)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>64.3 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>33.3 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>75.7 (393)</b>
	0 - 100	62.5 (110)
	101 - 300	80.0 (100)
	301 - 1000	87.5 (84)
	1001 +	81.1 (99)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	66.7 (22)
	Affiliated hospital	91.3 (63)
	Neither of the above	73.9 (308)



**SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES  
WITH PREMATURE BABIES**

Q80. Does your hospital have a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? (n = 521)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>30.8 (20)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	7.7 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (6)
	1001 +	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>15.9 (13)</b>
	0 - 100	2.4 (1)
	101 - 300	3.8 (1)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>7.0 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	2.5 (1)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>13.6 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	11.1 (1)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>42.6 (60)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	35.7 (10)
	1001 +	96.2 (50)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>44.9 (31)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (7)
	1001 +	77.4 (24)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>37.5 (6)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>16.7 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>40.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>35.7 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>29.0 (151)</b>
	0 - 100	1.1 (2)
	101 - 300	3.2 (4)
	301 - 1000	37.5 (36)
	1001 +	89.3 (109)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	97.0 (32)
	Affiliated hospital	63.8 (44)
	Neither of the above	17.9 (75)

Q80. Does your hospital have a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit ?

a) If yes, how many bassinets does the unit have? (n = 124)

PROVINCE	Median	Mean (SD)	Valid n
BRITISH COLUMBIA	9.0	9.1 (6.0)	16
ALBERTA	12.0	15.4 (15.5)	9
SASKATCHEWAN	6.0	12.0 (14.9)	3
MANITOBA	6.5	9.2 (9.8)	6
ONTARIO	9.0	11.2 (8.2)	53
QUEBEC	8.0	13.2 (12.4)	26
NEW BRUNSWICK	7.0	12.0 (12.1)	4
NOVA SCOTIA	18.0	23.7 (24.0)	3
P.E.I.			1
NEWFOUNDLAND	16.0	14.0 (11.1)	3
YUKON			0
N.W.T.			0
CANADA	9.0	11.9 (10.4)	124

Hospital size			
0 - 100			1
101 - 300	1.0	1.0 (0.0)	2
301 - 1000	4.0	5.7 (3.6)	29
1001 +	12.0	14.2 (11.0)	92

Hospital affiliation			
Teaching hospital	15.0	19.0 (13.7)	27
Affiliated hospital	10.0	12.9 (11.2)	36
Neither of the above	8.0	8.2 (5.7)	61

Q81. Who may visit a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit?

b) Siblings? (n = 151)

c) Grandparents? (n = 149)

d) Others? (n = 145)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q81 b	Q81 c	Q81 d
		Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		70.0 (14)	90.0 (18)	50.0 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)	100.0 (6)	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	69.2 (9)	84.6 (11)	38.5 (5)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		84.6 (11)	84.6 (11)	84.6 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)	100.0 (8)	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	100.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		96.7 (58)	98.3 (59)	69.0 (40)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (10)	100.0 (10)	50.0 (5)
	1001 +	96.0 (48)	98.0 (49)	72.9 (35)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		67.7 (21)	69.0 (20)	41.4 (12)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (5)	50.0 (3)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	66.7 (16)	73.9 (17)	43.5 (10)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	40.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		85.4 (129)	90.6 (135)	59.3 (86)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	50.0 (2)	75.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	91.7 (33)	91.4 (32)	54.3 (19)
	1001 +	85.3 (93)	91.7 (99)	61.9 (65)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	87.5 (28)	96.9 (31)	64.5 (20)
	Affiliated hospital	77.3 (34)	88.4 (38)	62.8 (27)
	Neither of the above	89.3 (67)	89.2 (66)	54.9 (39)

Q81. Who may visit a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit:

e) If "others" are able to visit, are they restricted as to the number or who they are? (n = 85)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes
		% (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		87.5 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (4)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		80.0 (8)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	71.4 (5)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		100.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		83.3 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		88.1 (37)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	60.0 (3)
	1001 +	91.9 (34)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		83.3 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	88.9 (8)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		85.9 (73)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)
	1001 +	87.7 (57)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	90.0 (18)
	Affiliated hospital	84.6 (22)
	Neither of the above	84.6 (33)

Q82. Is the number of visitors restricted at any one time? (n = 149)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		80.0 (16)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	76.9 (10)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		100.0 (13)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		83.3 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		75.0 (45)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (5)
	1001 +	80.0 (40)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		93.1 (27)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (7)
	1001 +	90.9 (20)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		66.7 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		81.9 (122)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (28)
	1001 +	83.2 (89)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	87.1 (27)
	Affiliated hospital	84.1 (37)
	Neither of the above	78.4 (58)

Q82. Is the number of visitors restricted at any one time?

a) If yes, what is the number? (n = 108)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Two visitors % (n)	Three or more % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		71.4 (10)	28.6 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	80.0 (8)	20.0 (2)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		87.5 (7)	12.5 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		93.2 (41)	6.8 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	92.3 (36)	7.7 (3)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		66.7 (16)	33.3 (8)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (5)	28.6 (2)
	1001 +	64.7 (11)	35.3 (6)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		50.0 (2)	50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	100.0 (2)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		80.6 (87)	19.4 (21)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (20)	16.7 (4)
	1001 +	78.8 (63)	21.3 (17)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	81.8 (18)	22.2 (6)
	Affiliated hospital	64.7 (22)	11.4 (4)
	Neither of the above	90.4 (47)	10.9 (6)

Q82. Is the number of visitors restricted *at any one time*?  
 b) If yes, is the family unit able to visit as a whole? (n = 117)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		80.0 (12)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	80.0 (8)
ALBERTA		84.6 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)
SASKATCHEWAN		50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
MANITOBA		80.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)
ONTARIO		95.3 (41)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (5)
	1001 +	94.7 (36)
QUEBEC		72.0 (18)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	73.7 (14)
NEW BRUNSWICK		100.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		100.0 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
P.E.I.		100.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		100.0 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		86.3 (101)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	88.5 (23)
	1001 +	86.0 (74)
Hospital affiliation		
	Teaching hospital	77.8 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	88.6 (31)
	Neither of the above	89.1 (49)

Q83. Who is able to touch or handle a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit:  
 c) Siblings? (n = 151)  
 d) Grandparents? (n = 150)  
 e) Others? (n = 142)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q83 c Yes % (n)	Q83 d Yes % (n)	Q83 e Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		65.0 (13)	85.0 (17)	35.0 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	61.5 (8)	76.9 (10)	23.1 (3)
ALBERTA		76.9 (10)	84.6 (11)	83.3 (10)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)	100.0 (8)	100.0 (7)
SASKATCHEWAN		50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
MANITOBA		50.0 (3)	100.0 (6)	25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	50.0 (2)	100.0 (4)	50.0 (1)
ONTARIO		93.3 (56)	95.0 (57)	55.4 (31)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (10)	100.0 (10)	66.7 (6)
	1001 +	92.0 (46)	94.0 (47)	53.2 (25)
QUEBEC		58.1 (18)	56.7 (17)	23.3 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (5)	42.9 (3)	16.7 (1)
	1001 +	54.2 (13)	60.9 (14)	25.0 (6)
NEW BRUNSWICK		100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
NOVA SCOTIA		100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
P.E.I.		100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)
YUKON		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
CANADA		78.8 (119)	86.0 (129)	44.4 (63)
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	75.0 (3)	75.0 (3)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	86.1 (31)	88.9 (32)	47.1 (16)
	1001 +	77.1 (84)	86.1 (93)	44.7 (46)
Hospital affiliation				
	Teaching hospital	84.4 (27)	93.8 (30)	53.3 (16)
	Affiliated hospital	75.0 (33)	83.7 (36)	48.8 (21)
	Neither of the above	78.7 (59)	84.0 (63)	37.7 (26)

Q84. Do you have a support group for parents with babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery? (n = 150)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		15.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	23.1 (3)
ALBERTA		30.8 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	37.5 (3)
SASKATCHEWAN		25.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)
MANITOBA		66.7 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)
ONTARIO		32.2 (19)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	20.0 (2)
	1001 +	34.7 (17)
QUEBEC		12.9 (4)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	16.7 (4)
NEW BRUNSWICK		16.7 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	33.3 (1)
NOVA SCOTIA		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
P.E.I.		0.0 (0)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
NEWFOUNDLAND		20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		24.7 (37)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	25.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	11.1 (4)
	1001 +	29.6 (32)
Hospital affiliation		
	Teaching hospital	37.5 (12)
	Affiliated hospital	15.9 (7)
	Neither of the above	24.3 (18)

Q85. Do you have a visiting protocol for the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery? (n = 147)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
BRITISH COLUMBIA		55.0 (11)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	61.5 (8)
ALBERTA		53.8 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	62.5 (5)
SASKATCHEWAN		75.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
MANITOBA		50.0 (3)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	75.0 (3)
ONTARIO		45.8 (27)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	40.0 (4)
	1001 +	46.9 (23)
QUEBEC		23.3 (7)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	14.3 (1)
	1001 +	26.1 (6)
NEW BRUNSWICK		83.3 (5)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
NOVA SCOTIA		50.0 (2)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (1)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
P.E.I.		50.0 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
NEWFOUNDLAND		33.3 (1)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
YUKON		0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
N.W.T.		0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
CANADA		45.6 (67)
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	38.9 (14)
	1001 +	50.0 (53)
Hospital affiliation		
	Teaching hospital	64.5 (20)
	Affiliated hospital	39.5 (17)
	Neither of the above	41.1 (30)

Q86. Do you encourage babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/  
special care nursery to have ...

a) Toys? (n = 146)

b) Music/other recordings? (n = 144)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q86 a		Q86 b	
		%	(n)	%	(n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		85.0	(17)	85.0	(17)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)
	301 - 1000	83.3	(5)	83.3	(5)
	1001 +	84.6	(11)	84.6	(11)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		84.6	(11)	91.7	(11)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	100.0	(3)	100.0	(3)
	1001 +	100.0	(8)	100.0	(8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		100.0	(4)	100.0	(4)
	0 - 100	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	100.0	(3)	100.0	(3)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		100.0	(4)	100.0	(4)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(3)	100.0	(3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		98.3	(58)	96.6	(57)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	88.9	(8)	100.0	(9)
	1001 +	100.0	(50)	96.0	(48)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		70.0	(21)	89.7	(26)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	83.3	(5)	66.7	(4)
	1001 +	66.7	(16)	95.7	(22)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		66.7	(4)	100.0	(6)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	33.3	(1)	100.0	(3)
	1001 +	100.0	(3)	100.0	(3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0	(4)	75.0	(3)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	100.0	(2)	50.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(2)	100.0	(2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		50.0	(1)	50.0	(1)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		75.0	(3)	75.0	(3)
	0 - 100	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	100.0	(1)
	301 - 1000	66.7	(2)	50.0	(1)
	1001 +	100.0	(1)	100.0	(1)
<b>YUKON</b>		0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	101 - 300	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
	301 - 1000	0.0	(0)	0.0	(0)
<b>CANADA</b>		87.0	(127)	91.7	(132)
	0 - 100	50.0	(1)	50.0	(1)
	101 - 300	50.0	(1)	100.0	(2)
	301 - 1000	79.4	(27)	81.8	(27)
	1001 +	90.7	(98)	95.3	(102)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>					
	Teaching hospital	93.8	(30)	100.0	(32)
	Affiliated hospital	88.6	(39)	95.2	(40)
	Neither of the above	82.9	(58)	85.7	(60)



Q87. Do you have lighting facilities which permit dimming at night in the special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit? (n = 149)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>75.0 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	61.5 (8)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>84.6 (11)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)
	1001 +	75.0 (6)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>50.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>100.0 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>59.3 (35)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (7)
	1001 +	56.0 (28)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>58.1 (18)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	71.4 (5)
	1001 +	54.2 (13)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>83.3 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>75.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>80.0 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>67.1 (100)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	82.9 (29)
	1001 +	61.1 (66)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	65.6 (21)
	Affiliated hospital	65.9 (29)
	Neither of the above	68.5 (50)

Q87. Do you have lighting facilities which permit dimming at night in the special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  
a) If yes, for ... (n = 86)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	The entire unit % (n)	Part of the unit % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>83.3 (10)</b>	<b>16.7 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (3)	25.0 (1)
	1001 +	85.7 (6)	14.3 (1)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>55.6 (5)</b>	<b>44.4 (4)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>100.0 (2)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>80.0 (4)</b>	<b>20.0 (1)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>53.1 (17)</b>	<b>46.9 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	57.1 (4)	42.9 (3)
	1001 +	52.0 (13)	48.0 (12)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>64.3 (9)</b>	<b>35.7 (5)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	54.5 (6)	45.5 (5)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>60.0 (3)</b>	<b>40.0 (2)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)
	1001 +	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>100.0 (3)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (2)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>50.0 (1)</b>	<b>50.0 (1)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>	<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>65.1 (56)</b>	<b>34.9 (30)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (3)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (16)	33.3 (8)
	1001 +	62.7 (37)	37.3 (22)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>			
	Teaching hospital	72.2 (13)	27.8 (5)
	Affiliated hospital	69.2 (18)	30.8 (8)
	Neither of the above	59.5 (25)	40.5 (17)

# **LOSS AND GRIEF**

Q88. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, are parents encouraged to:

b) Hold the baby? (n = 481)

c) Have pictures taken of the baby? (n = 470)

d) Meet with the local perinatal bereavement group? (n = 488)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Q88 b Yes % (n)	Q88 c Yes % (n)	Q88 d Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		95.1 (58)	89.5 (51)	57.4 (35)
	0 - 100	87.5 (14)	64.3 (9)	16.7 (3)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)	90.9 (10)	41.7 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	100.0 (18)	82.4 (14)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)	100.0 (14)	92.9 (13)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		98.6 (72)	77.9 (53)	27.6 (21)
	0 - 100	97.1 (34)	68.8 (22)	18.9 (7)
	101 - 300	100.0 (24)	77.3 (17)	16.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)	100.0 (8)	87.5 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		95.6 (43)	91.1 (41)	24.0 (12)
	0 - 100	92.9 (26)	89.3 (25)	12.1 (4)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)	83.3 (5)	33.3 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		97.3 (35)	80.0 (28)	41.7 (15)
	0 - 100	95.0 (19)	66.7 (12)	28.6 (6)
	101 - 300	100.0 (9)	88.9 (8)	42.9 (3)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	80.0 (4)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		100.0 (137)	95.0 (132)	64.2 (88)
	0 - 100	100.0 (22)	73.9 (17)	20.8 (5)
	101 - 300	100.0 (35)	97.2 (35)	38.2 (13)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (28)	100.0 (28)	82.1 (23)
	1001 +	100.0 (52)	100.0 (52)	92.2 (47)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		97.0 (65)	86.6 (58)	57.6 (38)
	0 - 100	100.0 (3)	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)
	101 - 300	86.7 (13)	60.0 (9)	33.3 (5)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (18)	88.9 (16)	61.1 (11)
	1001 +	100.0 (31)	100.0 (31)	70.0 (21)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		93.8 (15)	93.8 (15)	33.3 (5)
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)	80.0 (4)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		100.0 (24)	87.5 (21)	25.0 (6)
	0 - 100	100.0 (9)	77.8 (7)	11.1 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (7)	85.7 (6)	28.6 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	33.3 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)	100.0 (2)	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		100.0 (4)	100.0 (3)	20.0 (1)
	0 - 100	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)	33.3 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		92.3 (12)	84.6 (11)	35.7 (5)
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)	33.3 (1)	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	100.0 (5)	100.0 (5)	20.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)	100.0 (4)	75.0 (3)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>YUKON</b>		100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		100.0 (3)	100.0 (2)	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	100.0 (2)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)	100.0 (1)	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		97.7 (470)	88.5 (416)	46.3 (226)
	0 - 100	95.1 (135)	74.1 (100)	18.6 (29)
	101 - 300	96.7 (117)	85.5 (100)	29.7 (35)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (96)	97.9 (94)	66.0 (62)
	1001 +	100.0 (122)	100.0 (122)	83.3 (100)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>				
	Teaching hospital	100.0 (33)	100.0 (33)	93.8 (30)
	Affiliated hospital	98.5 (67)	98.5 (67)	64.6 (42)
	Neither of the above	97.4 (370)	97.4 (370)	39.4 (154)

Q89. In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g. photograph, lock of hair, clothing) (n = 462)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>71.2 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	26.7 (4)
	101 - 300	58.3 (7)
	301 - 1000	94.4 (17)
	1001 +	100.0 (14)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>52.2 (35)</b>
	0 - 100	41.4 (12)
	101 - 300	37.5 (9)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (6)
	1001 +	100.0 (8)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>38.6 (17)</b>
	0 - 100	14.8 (4)
	101 - 300	50.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>48.5 (16)</b>
	0 - 100	29.4 (5)
	101 - 300	50.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>82.8 (111)</b>
	0 - 100	40.0 (8)
	101 - 300	77.1 (27)
	301 - 1000	89.3 (25)
	1001 +	100.0 (51)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>47.7 (31)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	26.7 (4)
	301 - 1000	29.4 (5)
	1001 +	71.0 (22)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>56.3 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	50.0 (2)
	101 - 300	0.0 (0)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>65.2 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	37.5 (3)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	100.0 (2)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>100.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>64.3 (9)</b>
	0 - 100	0.0 (0)
	101 - 300	80.0 (4)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>100.0 (1)</b>
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>33.3 (1)</b>
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>62.8 (290)</b>
	0 - 100	30.7 (39)
	101 - 300	53.8 (64)
	301 - 1000	78.9 (75)
	1001 +	92.6 (112)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	90.6 (29)
	Affiliated hospital	81.8 (54)
	Neither of the above	56.9 (207)

Q90. Do you have a quiet room for families? (n = 509)

PROVINCE	Hospital size	Yes % (n)
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>		<b>76.6 (49)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (15)
	101 - 300	92.3 (12)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)
	1001 +	61.5 (8)
<b>ALBERTA</b>		<b>81.0 (64)</b>
	0 - 100	82.1 (32)
	101 - 300	76.9 (20)
	301 - 1000	83.3 (5)
	1001 +	87.5 (7)
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>		<b>79.2 (42)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (27)
	101 - 300	100.0 (6)
	301 - 1000	66.7 (4)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>MANITOBA</b>		<b>67.4 (29)</b>
	0 - 100	61.5 (16)
	101 - 300	77.8 (7)
	301 - 1000	33.3 (1)
	1001 +	100.0 (5)
<b>ONTARIO</b>		<b>77.1 (108)</b>
	0 - 100	76.0 (19)
	101 - 300	80.6 (29)
	301 - 1000	75.0 (21)
	1001 +	76.5 (39)
<b>QUEBEC</b>		<b>70.6 (48)</b>
	0 - 100	25.0 (1)
	101 - 300	50.0 (8)
	301 - 1000	77.8 (14)
	1001 +	83.3 (25)
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>		<b>75.0 (12)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (3)
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>		<b>65.2 (15)</b>
	0 - 100	75.0 (6)
	101 - 300	71.4 (5)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (3)
	1001 +	50.0 (1)
<b>P.E.I.</b>		<b>60.0 (3)</b>
	0 - 100	66.7 (2)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
	1001 +	0.0 (0)
<b>NEWFOUNDLAND</b>		<b>71.4 (10)</b>
	0 - 100	100.0 (4)
	101 - 300	60.0 (3)
	301 - 1000	50.0 (2)
	1001 +	100.0 (1)
<b>YUKON</b>		<b>0.0 (0)</b>
	301 - 1000	0.0 (0)
<b>N.W.T.</b>		<b>66.7 (2)</b>
	101 - 300	50.0 (1)
	301 - 1000	100.0 (1)
<b>CANADA</b>		<b>75.0 (382)</b>
	0 - 100	74.6 (126)
	101 - 300	75.2 (94)
	301 - 1000	70.8 (68)
	1001 +	79.0 (94)
<b>Hospital affiliation</b>		
	Teaching hospital	93.9 (31)
	Affiliated hospital	66.7 (46)
	Neither of the above	74.9 (305)

## SURVEY OF ROUTINE CARE IN CANADIAN MATERNITY UNITS

### STATISTICS

PLEASE REPORT EITHER 1991 OR THE FISCAL YEAR 1991/92 DATA, WHICHEVER IS MORE CONVENIENT.

No.	Question	Answers Circle the appropriate response. Please fill where applicable.	Skip to
1	Total number of maternity beds?	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
2	Total number of bassinets?	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
3	Total number of livebirths in 1991?	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
4	Total number of stillbirths in 1991?	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
5	Total number of livebirths 2500 grams and over in 1991?  <i>a) Of these total livebirths, how many were vaginal?</i>  <i>b) Of these total livebirths, how many were cesarean?</i>	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9  No: _____ 1 Do not know 9  No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
6	Total number of livebirths less than 2500 grams in 1991?	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
7	Total number of cesarean births in 1991?  <i>a) Of these total cesarean births, how many were repeat cesarean births?</i>  <i>b) How many women who had a repeat cesarean birth had a trial of labour first?</i>  <i>c) How many women had a vaginal birth after a previous cesarean birth?</i>	No: _____ 1 Do not know 9  No: _____ 1 Do not know 9  No: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
8	Is this hospital a ...	University teaching hospital 1 University affiliated hospital 2 Neither of the above 3 Do not know 9	
9	Are you accredited by the Canadian Association of Health Facilities Accreditation?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

## POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMITTEES

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
10	Does your hospital have an ethics committee?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
11	Does your hospital have a Maternal/Newborn (Perinatal) Committee that reviews obstetrical policies?  <i>a) If yes, who is on the committee?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY: Director of nursing/ VP nursing 1 Obstetrical nursing manager(s) 2 Staff nurse(s) 3 Obstetrician(s) 4 Paediatrician(s) 5 Family physician(s) 6 Hospital administration 7 Social work 10 Chaplain 11 Community groups 12 Consumers 13 Anaesthetist 14 Paediatric nursing manager 15 Other,specify 16  _____ _____  Do not know 9	12
12	Do you use the National Guidelines on Family-Centred Maternity and Newborn Care, (Health and Welfare Canada 1987)?  <i>a) If yes, how often?</i>   <i>b) Do you use the Guidelines for education and training?</i>   <i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Daily 1 Weekly 2 Monthly 3 Yearly 4 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Very useful 1 Generally useful 2 Not useful 3	13       12c 12c

**POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMITTEES con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to	
12 (Con't)	c) Do you use the Guidelines for setting standards?	Yes 1		
		No 2	12d	
		Do not know 9	12d	
		<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1	
			Generally useful 2	
			Not useful 3	
		d) Do you use the Guidelines for operational planning?	Yes 1	
			No 2	12e
			Do not know 9	12e
		<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1	
			Generally useful 2	
			Not useful 3	
		e) Do you use the Guidelines for policy development?	Yes 1	
			No 2	12f
			Do not know 9	12f
		<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1	
			Generally useful 2	
			Not useful 3	
		f) Do you use the Guidelines for policy evaluation?	Yes 1	
			No 2	12g
			Do not know 9	12g
		<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1	
			Generally useful 2	
			Not useful 3	
	g) Do you use the Guidelines for program development?	Yes 1		
		No 2	12h	
		Do not know 9	12h	
	<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1		
		Generally useful 2		
		Not useful 3		
	h) Do you use the Guidelines for service operation?	Yes 1		
		No 2	12i	
		Do not know 9	12i	
	<i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Very useful 1		
		Generally useful 2		
		Not useful 3		

**POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND COMMITTEES con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
12 (Con't)	i) Do you use the Guidelines for service planning?  <i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>  j) Do you use the Guidelines for other things?  <i>If yes, how useful are they?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Very useful 1 Generally useful 2 Not useful 3  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Very useful 1 Generally useful 2 Not useful 3	12j 12j       13 13



## FAMILY EDUCATION

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
13	Can you approximate what percentage of the women who give birth in your hospital attend any childbirth education classes?	Percent: _____ 1 Do not know 9	
14	Does your hospital offer its own childbirth education classes?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
15	Are parents given written information about <u>labour and birth care</u> specific to your obstetrical unit?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
16	Are parents given written information about <u>postpartum care</u> specific to your obstetrical unit?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
17	Does your obstetrical unit have an instructional program for siblings to attend birth?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

## PHYSICAL FACILITIES

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
18	<p>Which of the following are available at your hospital:</p> <p><i>a) Traditional delivery (case) rooms?</i></p> <p><i>b) Combined labour-birth rooms?</i></p> <p><i>c) Combined labour-birth-recovery rooms?</i></p> <p><i>d) Combined labour-birth-recovery-postpartum rooms?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>If yes, approximately what proportion of births occurs in these rooms?</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p>	
19	Where does cesarean birth take place?	<p style="text-align: right;">Obstetrical suite 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Operating room 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Both 3</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p>	
20	<p>Does your obstetrical unit have:</p> <p><i>a) A visiting, all-purpose lounge for parents?</i></p> <p><i>b) Kitchen facilities that parents can use?</i></p> <p><i>c) Sleeping facilities available for partners?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">No 2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p>	

**PHYSICAL FACILITIES con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
21	In what year was your obstetrical unit built or most recently renovated?	_____ year Do not know 9	
22	Have you proposed to upgrade your physical facility in the last five years?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
23	Have you completed an upgrade of your physical facility in the last five years?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
24	Are you in the process of upgrading your physical facility?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

## LABOUR AND BIRTH

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
25	<p>During the course of labour in your unit, which of the following are encouraged:</p> <p><i>a) Expectant partners in labour room?</i></p> <p><i>b) Siblings in labour room?</i></p> <p><i>c) Grandparents in labour room?</i></p> <p><i>d) Significant other(s), as defined by the woman, in labour room?</i></p> <p><i>e) Labour support person(s) and partner in room?</i></p> <p><i>f) Do you restrict the number of support persons in the room?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify: 3 ----- Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify: 3 ----- Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify: 3 ----- Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify: 3 ----- Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify: 3 ----- Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 If yes, to how many? _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p>	

**LABOUR AND BIRTH con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
26	<p>a) What is the unit policy about shaving pubic hair on admission?</p> <p>b) In practice, shaving pubic hair in your unit includes...</p>	<p>Complete shave 1                      Partial/mini shave 2                      No shave 3                      Differs between physicians 4                      Other, Please specify 5</p> <hr/> <p>Do not know 9</p> <p>Almost all women 1                      More than half the women 2                      Less than half the women 3                      Hardly any women 4</p> <hr/> <p>Do not know 9</p>	
27	<p>a) What is the unit policy about giving an enema/suppository on admission?</p> <p>b) In practice, giving an enema/suppository in your unit includes...</p>	<p>Enema/suppository 1                      Enema/suppository for specified women only 2                      If so, please specify _____                      No enema/suppository 3                      Differs between physicians 4                      Do not know 9</p> <p>Almost all women 1                      More than half the women 2                      Less than half the women 3                      Hardly any women 4                      Do not know 9</p>	
28	<p>a) What is the unit policy about routinely starting I.V.'s on women in labour?</p> <p>b) In practice, I.V. therapy in your unit includes...</p>	<p>Routine I.V. for all women 1                      I.V. for some women 2                      Differs between physicians 3                      Other, specify 4</p> <hr/> <p>Do not know 9</p> <p>Almost all women 1                      More than half the women 2                      Less than half the women 3                      Hardly any women 4                      Do not know 9</p>	

## LABOUR AND BIRTH con't

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
29	<p>a) What is the policy regarding <u>initial</u> electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring?</p> <p>b) In practice, <u>initial</u> electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes ...</p> <p>c) What is the policy regarding <u>continuous</u> electronic fetal heart rate (FHR) monitoring?</p> <p>d) In practice, <u>continuous</u> electronic FHR monitoring in your unit includes ...</p>	<p>Routine <u>initial</u> 20 to 30 min. FHR strip for all women 1</p> <p><u>Initial</u> 20 to 30 min. FHR strip for specific women only 2</p> <p>Do not use <u>initial</u> 20 to 30 min. FHR strip 3</p> <p>Do not know 9</p> <p>Almost all women 1</p> <p>More than half the women 2</p> <p>Less than half the women 3</p> <p>Hardly any women 4</p> <p>Do not know 9</p> <p>Routine <u>continuous</u> electronic FHR monitoring for all women 1</p> <p><u>Continuous</u> electronic FHR monitoring for specific women 2</p> <p>Do not use <u>continuous</u> electronic FHR monitoring 3</p> <p>Do not know 4</p> <p>Almost all women 1</p> <p>More than half the women 2</p> <p>Less than half the women 3</p> <p>Hardly any women 4</p> <p>Do not know 9</p>	<p>29c</p> <p>30</p>

**LABOUR AND BIRTH con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
30	<p>For pain control in your unit do you use:</p> <p>a) <i>Ambulation</i></p> <p>b) <i>Bath/shower</i></p> <p>c) <i>Nitrous oxide</i></p> <p>d) <i>Narcotics</i></p> <p>e) <i>TENS (Transcutaneous Electrical Nerve Stimulation)</i></p> <p>f) <i>Epidural</i></p>	<p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p> <p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p> <p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p> <p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p> <p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p> <p>Yes 1  <i>If yes, approximately what proportion of women use it?</i>  <i>Percent: _____</i></p> <p>No 2            Do not know 9</p>	<p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p>30 h 30 h</p>

**LABOUR AND BIRTH con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
30 (Con't)	<p><i>g) If you have epidural available, is it available ...</i></p> <p><i>h) Other</i></p>	<p align="right">24 hours 1 Less than 24 hours 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ _____ _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
31	<p>Is there a unit policy that specifies the frequency of vaginal examinations?</p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 <i>If yes, how frequently?</i> _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 <i>If no, do some physicians have a policy?</i> _____</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	
32	<p>During the actual birth at your hospital, which of the following are encouraged:</p> <p><i>a) Expectant partner in room for vaginal birth?</i></p> <p><i>b) Siblings in room for vaginal birth?</i></p> <p><i>c) Grandparents in room for vaginal birth?</i></p>	<p align="right">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3 _____</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3 _____</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3 _____</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	



## LABOUR AND BIRTH con't

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
32 (Con't)	<p>d) <i>Significant other(s), as defined by the woman, in room for vaginal birth?</i></p> <p>e) <i>Labour support person(s) and partner in room for vaginal birth?</i></p> <p>f) <i>Expectant partner or significant other present for cesarean birth with epidural anaesthesia?</i></p> <p>g) <i>Expectant partner or significant other present for cesarean birth with general anaesthesia?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Encouraged 1 Not Encouraged 2 Encouraged, but with restrictions, please specify 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p>	
	THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS RELATE TO VAGINAL BIRTH:		
33	Is the position a woman may adopt for birth ...	<p style="text-align: right;">Recommended in unit policy 1 Her own choice 2 Other, please specify 3</p> <p style="text-align: center;">-----</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Do not know 9</p>	
34	Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in lithotomy position with stirrups?	<p style="text-align: right;">Percent: _____ Do not know 9</p>	

## LABOUR AND BIRTH con't

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
35	Can you approximate what proportion of women give birth in the following positions?	Supine: Percent _____ Semi-recumbent: Percent _____ Squatting: Percent _____ Sitting: Percent _____ Other: Percent _____ Specify _____ _____ _____ Do not know 9	
36	Is there a unit policy that specifies the length of time a woman should be allowed to be in the second stage of labour before action is taken?  <i>a) If yes, how long for...</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Primiparae _____ hours Multiparae _____ hours Are there any exceptions? _____	37 37
37	Are the following required in your unit by staff during vaginal birth:  <i>a) Wearing a gown?</i>  <i>b) Wearing a face mask?</i>  <i>c) Wearing a hair cover?</i>  <i>d) Wearing special shoe covers?</i>  <i>e) Wearing gloves?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

**LABOUR AND BIRTH con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
37 (Con't)	<p><i>f) Wearing eye protection?</i></p> <p><i>g) Other</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify: _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
38	Can you approximate the proportion of women who have an episiotomy in your unit:	<p>Primip, Percent: _____ Multip, Percent: _____ Do not know 9</p>	
39	<p>Do you have birthing beds?</p> <p><i>a) If yes, what proportion of vaginal births take part in them?</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Percent: _____</p>	40 40
40	<p>Do you have birthing chairs?</p> <p><i>a) If yes, can you approximate what proportion of vaginal births take place in them?</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Percent: _____</p>	41 41
41	Do you have a policy regarding induction of labour after 42 weeks of gestation?	<p align="right">Yes 1 Specify: _____ _____ _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p>	

### IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING BIRTH

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
42	In your unit, where is a healthy baby <u>usually</u> put immediately after s/he is born?	CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY:  In mother's arms 1 On mother's abdomen 2 Into a separate cot/basinet 3 Resuscitation table 4 On the birthing bed 5 Other, specify 6 Do not know 9	
43	When is the partner usually given the first opportunity to hold the baby?	Immediately after birth 1 Within one hour 2 Later 3 Do not know 9	
44	What is the unit policy about cutting the cord?	No policy 1 Immediate 2 Delayed 3 Specify _____ Do not know 9	
45	Is the partner given the opportunity to cut the cord?	Frequently 1 Rarely 2 Never 3 Do not know 9	
46	Is there a policy that facilitates the family being together immediately following birth?  <i>a) If yes, for how long?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Unlimited 1 >2 hours 2 2 hours 3 1 hour 4 Do not know 9	47 47

**IMMEDIATELY FOLLOWING BIRTH con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
47	<p>Do you have a routine observation period for the healthy newborn?</p> <p align="center"><i>If yes:</i></p> <p>a) <i>Where do these observations take place in the majority of cases?</i></p> <p>b) <i>During the observation, where is the baby?</i></p> <p>c) <i>How long is this observation period?</i></p> <p>d) <i>Is the baby usually separated from the mother at any time during the observation period?</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY: Separate from the mother, in an observation room/nursery 1 With the mother, in an observation room/nursery 2 With the mother, in her room 3 Do not know 9</p> <p>CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY: Incubator 1 Bassinet 2 Mother's bed 3 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">&lt;1 hour 1 1-2 hours 2 3-4 hours 3 &gt;4 hours 4</p> <p>Specify: _____ Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	48 48
48	<p>a) Is there a routine practice to separate the mother and her healthy baby during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit?</p> <p>b) In practice, mothers and healthy babies are separated during transfer from the birthing unit to the postpartum unit...</p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Not applicable 3 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Almost all of the time 1 More than half the time 2 Less than half the time 3 Hardly ever 4 Do not know 9</p>	

## POSTPARTUM

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
49	What is the average length of stay in your hospital:  <i>a) For vaginal birth?</i>  <i>b) For cesarean birth?</i>	Number of days: _____  Number of days: _____  Do not know 9	
50	Following birth, can the mother choose early discharge?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
51	Are there formal protocols setting conditions for early discharge?  <i>a) If yes, what is the definition of an early discharge?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  6 hours or less 1 12 hours or less 2 24 hours or less 3 48 hours or less 4 Other, specify 5 _____ Do not know 9	53 53
52	After <u>early discharge</u> , are the following supports available in the community:  <i>a) Home visit</i>    <i>b) Postpartum Clinic</i>    <i>c) Telephone advice line</i>    <i>d) Homemaking</i>	Yes 1 If yes, who visits? _____ How many visits? _____ When? _____ No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 If yes, who does it? _____ How often? _____ For how long? _____ No 2 Do not know 9	

**POSTPARTUM con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
52 (Con't)	<p><i>e) Mothers' groups</i></p> <p><i>f) Doctor's office visit</i></p> <p><i>g) Breast-feeding clinic</i></p> <p><i>h) Other</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ _____ _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
53	<p>After a <u>regular length of stay</u>, are the following supports available in the community:</p> <p><i>a) Home visit</i></p> <p><i>b) Postpartum Clinic</i></p> <p><i>c) Telephone advice line</i></p> <p><i>d) Homemaking</i></p> <p><i>e) Mothers' groups</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p>If yes, who visits? _____</p> <p>How many visits? _____</p> <p>When? _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p>If yes, who does it? _____</p> <p>How often? _____</p> <p>For how long? _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	

**POSTPARTUM con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
53 (Con't)	<p><i>f) Doctor's office visit</i></p> <p><i>g) Breast-feeding clinic</i></p> <p><i>h) Other</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ _____ _____</p> <p align="right">No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
54	What percentage of your postpartum beds can be used for rooming-in?	<p align="right">All of them 1 76 - 99% 2 51 - 75% 3 26 - 50% 4 1 - 25% 5 None 6 Do not know 9</p>	57 57
55	According to your rooming-in policy how many hours per day are infants with their mothers?	<p align="right">19 - 24 hours 1 13 - 18 hours 2 5 - 12 hours 3 1 - 4 hours 4 Do not know 9</p>	
56	In actual practice, what is the usual time that babies room-in per day?	<p align="right">Number of hours: _____ Do not know 9</p>	
57	<p>Are there restrictions on visiting hours for ...</p> <p><i>a) Partners</i></p> <p><i>b) Siblings</i></p> <p><i>c) Grandparents</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1 Specify _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p>	



**POSTPARTUM con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
57 (Con't)	<p>Are there restrictions on visiting hours for ...</p> <p><i>d) Significant others</i></p> <p><i>e) Others</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	
58	<p>Do healthy newborns remain in the room when the following visitors are present:</p> <p><i>a) Partner?</i></p> <p><i>b) Siblings?</i></p> <p><i>c) Grandparents?</i></p> <p><i>d) Significant Others?</i></p> <p><i>e) Others</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p>Specify _____</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	
59	<p>Do you practise combined mother-infant care, (one nurse cares for the mother/baby couple), in your unit?</p>	<p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	
60	<p>Do you provide parent education for breastfeeding?</p> <p><i>If yes, is it to ...</i></p>	<p align="right">Yes 1</p> <p align="right">No 2</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p> <p align="right">Individuals 1</p> <p align="right">Groups 2</p> <p align="right">Both 3</p> <p align="right">Do not know 9</p>	<p align="right">61</p> <p align="right">61</p>

**POSTPARTUM con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
61	Do you provide parent education in family planning and contraception?  <i>If yes, is it to ...</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Individuals 1 Groups 2 Both 3 Do not know 9	62 62
62	Do you provide education in parenting?  <i>If yes, is it to ...</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Individuals 1 Groups 2 Both 3 Do not know 9	63 63
63	Do you have a policy/protocol for <u>assessing women</u> who may be going home to potentially violent situations?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
64	Do you have a policy/protocol for <u>assessing babies</u> who may be going home to violent situations?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

## INFANT FEEDING

65	Can you approximate the percentage of mothers who are breastfeeding at the time of discharge?	Percent _____ Do not know 9	
66	For mothers who breastfeed, when is the baby first offered the breast?	Immediately after birth, (within 1-2 hours) 1 Later, please specify 2 _____ Do not know 9	
67	Are breastfed babies allowed to breastfeed on cue, whenever they indicate an interest, 24 hours a day?	Yes 1 No 2 If no, how is it scheduled? _____ Do not know 9	
68	Are breastfed babies usually given other drinks (water, glucose, formula) at any time?  <i>a) If yes, when?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY: Before the first feed 1 During the observation period 2 At night 3 During the day 4 Other 5 Specify: _____ Do not know 9	69 69
69	For breastfed babies, is there a policy to restrict the time spent feeding?  <i>a) If no, is the time spent feeding determined by the baby/mother?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Explain: _____ Do not know 9	70
70	Are breastfed babies weighed before and after feedings?	Never 1 On occasion 2 Routinely 3 Do not know 9	
71	Do you have a certified lactation consultant?  <i>a) If yes, is s/he ...</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  CIRCLE ALL THAT APPLY: Full-time 1 Part-time 2 Day shift only 3 Do not know 9	72 72

### INFANT FEEDING con't

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
72	Does your hospital have a written policy on breastfeeding?  <i>a) If yes, is this policy based on the WHO/UNICEF "10 Steps" and the International Code?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	73 73
73	Are mothers offered written breastfeeding information at the time of discharge?	Always 1 Usually 2 Rarely 3 Never 4 Do not know 9	
74	Are mothers offered information on breastfeeding support groups and/or advice at the time of discharge?	Always 1 Usually 2 Rarely 3 Never 4 Do not know 9	
75	For mothers who formula feed:  <i>a) Is formula feeding on demand?</i>   <i>b) Is there a choice of formula?</i>	Yes 1 No 2 If no, how is it organized? ----- Do not know 9  Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
76	When does your unit give <u>breastfeeding</u> mothers sample packs containing formula?	Never 1 On request only 2 Routinely to all breastfeeding mothers 3 Do not know 9	
77	When does your unit give <u>formula feeding</u> mothers sample packs of formula?	Never 1 On request only 2 Routinely to all formula feeding mothers 3 Do not know 9	
78	Does your hospital have an exclusive contract with a formula company?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	
79	Does your hospital provide soothers?	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9	

## SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES WITH PREMATURE BABIES

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
80	<p>Does your hospital have a special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?</p> <p><i>a) If yes, how many bassinets does the unit have?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p>Number: _____ Do not know 9</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">88 88</p>
81	<p>Who may visit a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit:</p> <p><i>a) Partner?</i></p> <p><i>b) Siblings?</i></p> <p><i>c) Grandparents?</i></p> <p><i>d) Others?</i></p> <p><i>e) If "others" are able to visit, are they restricted as to the number or who they are?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p>Specify: _____ Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">82 82</p>
82	<p>Is the number of visitors restricted <u>at any one time</u>?</p> <p><i>a) If yes, what is the number?</i></p> <p><i>b) If yes, is the family unit able to visit as a whole?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p>No: _____ Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">83 83</p>

## SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES WITH PREMATURE BABIES con't

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
83	<p>Who is able to touch or handle a newborn in the special care nursery/neonatal unit:</p> <p><i>a) Mother?</i></p> <p><i>b) Partner?</i></p> <p><i>c) Siblings?</i></p> <p><i>d) Grandparents?</i></p> <p><i>e) Others?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
84	Do you have a support group for parents with babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery?	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
85	Do you have a visiting protocol for the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery?	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 If yes, Please attach No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
86	<p>Do you encourage babies in the neonatal intensive care unit/special care nursery to have ....</p> <p><i>a) Toys?</i></p> <p><i>b) Music/other recordings?</i></p> <p><i>c) Other?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 Specify: _____ No 2 Do not know 9</p>	

**SUPPORT FOR FAMILIES WITH PREMATURE BABIES con't**

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
87	Do you have lighting facilities which permit dimming at night in the special care nursery/neonatal intensive care unit?  <i>a) If yes, for ...</i>	Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9  The entire unit 1 Part of the unit 2 Do not know 9	88 88

## LOSS AND GRIEF

No.	Question	Answers	Skip to
88	<p>In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, are parents encouraged to:</p> <p><i>a) See the baby?</i></p> <p><i>b) Hold the baby?</i></p> <p><i>c) Have pictures taken of the baby?</i></p> <p><i>d) Meet with the local perinatal bereavement group?</i></p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 No group available 3 Do not know 9</p>	
89	<p>In the event of a stillbirth or neonatal death, do the staff provide a remembrance pack for parents? (e.g. photograph, lock of hair, clothing)</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	
90	<p>Do you have a quiet room for families?</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Yes 1 No 2 Do not know 9</p>	



**GENERAL**

91

Do you have any additional comments:

--	--	--	--