

# OECD Health Statistics 2021

## Definitions, Sources and Methods

### Perinatal mortality

The ratio of deaths of children within one week of birth (early neonatal deaths) plus foetal deaths of minimum gestation period 28 weeks or minimum foetal weight of 1000g, expressed per 1000 births.


Note that some variations exist in the definitions for some countries, particularly with regard to foetal deaths, and as such, care should be exercised when making comparisons between countries.

#### Sources and Methods


The **Eurostat database** (dataset Infant mortality rates [demo\_minfind] accessed in June 2021) is the main data source for European countries, except for Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Estonia, France, Ireland, Latvia, Norway, Poland, Spain, Turkey and the United Kingdom. Time series are also completed with national data for selected years, see details below.

#### Australia

**Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics.** Causes of Death, Australia. ABS Cat. No. 3303.0. Canberra: ABS.

 **Break in time series in 1999:** Data from 1999 comprise foetal deaths (400g at delivery or 20 weeks gestation) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1000 total births.

**Data for 1978-1998** live births exclude those under 1000g, which comprise about 0.4% of the total.

 **Break in time series in 1978:** Data before 1978 comprise foetal deaths (500g at delivery or 22 weeks gestation) and neonatal deaths (within 28 days of birth) per 1000 total births.

**Further information:** <http://www.abs.gov.au/>.

#### Austria

**Source: Statistics Austria,** Gesundheitsstatistisches Jahrbuch (Todesursachenstatistik).


**Further information:** [http://www.statistik.at/web\\_en/](http://www.statistik.at/web_en/).

#### Belgium

##### Sources:

From 1997: **Statistics Belgium** (former National Statistical Institute).

Until 1996: **Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

 **Deviation from the OECD definition:** Death occurring before the 8<sup>th</sup> day of life. The minimum gestation period for a foetal death is 26 weeks and minimum foetal weight of 500g.

**Methodology:** Since 2010, the official numbers for livebirths and deaths are coming from the Population National Register (and not exclusively from vital registration). Livebirths and deaths of residents taking place in foreign countries are therefore included in the statistics.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

#### Canada

**Source:** **Statistics Canada**, Canadian Vital Statistics Birth, Stillbirth and Death Databases.  
From 1991: Table 13-10-0714-01 (formerly CANSIM 102-0508).  
1960-1990: Selected Infant Mortality and Related Statistics, Canada, 1921-1990, Cat. No. 82-549.  
Only foetal deaths of more than 20 weeks of gestational age or 500 grams are registered in Canada.  
**Further information:** <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/>.

## Chile

**Source:** **National Committee of Vital Statistics**, composed of the National Institute of Statistics (INE), the Ministry of Health (MINSAL, Department of Health Statistics and Information DEIS) and the National Service of Civil Identification Registry (“Servicio de Registro Civil e Identificación”, SRCEI).  
**Methodology:** Foetal deaths, which are only recorded for statistical purposes, have been collected since 2001 with the same forms as those used for deaths. For further information see the process explained for infant mortality.  
**Further information:** Information on Vital Registries available at <https://deis.minsal.cl/>.


## Colombia

**Source:** **National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE). Vital Statistics, Births and deaths.**  
Source of the Administrative Record: Sole Registry of Affiliates (Registro único de Afiliados, RUAFA).  
**Estimation:** The information has no adjustments, it is calculated with the totals obtained from the official registry.  
**Further information:**  
- <http://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/nacimientos-y-defunciones>.  
- Anonymised microdata: [http://microdatos.dane.gov.co/index.php/catalog/MICRODATOS/about\\_collection/22/5](http://microdatos.dane.gov.co/index.php/catalog/MICRODATOS/about_collection/22/5).

## Costa Rica

Data not available.

## Czech Republic


**Source:** **Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.  
**Coverage:** Until March 2012, **live birth** was defined as a child expelled or removed out of the mother’s body, who gives sign of life (respiration, heartbeat, umbilicus pulsation, active movement of muscles) and whose birth weight is 500 grams and more or less than 500 grams, and survives for 24 hours after birth. Those surviving less than 24 hours were registered as spontaneous abortions. A fetus with no signs of life and with a birth weight of at least 1000 grams was considered a **stillbirth**. Since April 2012, **live birth** is defined as a child expelled or removed out of the mother’s body, who gives sign of life. Definition of live birth does not contain weight limit and gestational age. A fetus with no signs of life and with a birth weight of at least 500 grams is considered a **stillbirth**.  
 **Break in time series in 1965:** Until 1964, **live birth** was defined as a birth of a fetus that showed signs of life (breathing or a heartbeat), born after 28 weeks of gestation, longer than 35 cm and weighing at least 1000 grams. All fetuses not meeting the criteria of live birth but surviving at least 24 hours were considered live births. Those surviving less than 24 hours were registered as spontaneous abortions. A fetus, or at least 28 weeks gestation, that was not breathing, with a body length of at least 35 cm and with a birth weight of at least 1000 grams was considered a **stillbirth**. In 1965, the former Czechoslovakia started using the internationally recommended definition of live birth. Such change in definition resulted in a sudden jump in infant mortality rates between 1964 and 1965 in both the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic. **Live birth** child was defined as a birth of a fetus that showed signs of life (no minimum threshold). A fetus with no signs of life, born at least 28 week gestation and with a birth weight of at least 1000 grams was considered a **stillbirth**.  
**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Denmark

**Sources:**  
From 1997 onwards: **The Medical Birth Register, The Danish Health Authority.**

1960-1996: **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

 **Break in time series in 1997** due to a change in source.

**Further information:** <http://www.esundhed.dk/sundhedsregistre/MFR/Sider/F%C3%B8dselsregisteret.aspx>.

## Estonia

### Sources:

From 2008: **National Institute for Health Development**, Causes of Death Registry and Medical Birth Registry.

1960-2007: **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

 **Break in time series in 2008** due to a change in source.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Finland


**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## France

**Source:** Institut national de la statistique et des études économiques (Insee).

### Methodology:

 **Breaks in time series:**

2009: In 2008, a new legislative change took place. The decree No. 2008-800 of August 20<sup>th</sup> 2008 has redefined the notion of a lifeless child. The certificate for a lifeless child is based on a medical birth certificate. The criteria (22 weeks of gestation or a 500-grams weight) are no longer taken into account.

2002: The strong growth of perinatal mortality and stillbirth rates in 2002 is due to a legislative change. According to the November 2001 circular, a stillborn certificate now matches 22 weeks of amenorrhea term or a 500-grams weight, following the viability criteria defined by WHO

(<http://www.insee.fr/fr/methodes/default.asp?page=sources/sou-adm-etat-civil.htm>). These criteria replace the previously used 180 gestation days or 28 weeks. Deaths which were previously counted as intra-uterine deaths are thus now considered stillborn.

- Before March 1993, when a child was dead at the time of declaration, registrars were not allowed to draw up a birth certificate nor a death certificate, they drew up a lifeless child certificate.

**Foetal deaths:** BESP; National databases from the "programme de médicalisation des systèmes d'information (PMSI).

**Reference period:** Calendar year.

### Coverage:

- French data cover residents of Metropolitan France and/or overseas Départements (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana, Réunion Island and from 2015 Mayotte), who were hospitalised in public and private hospitals of the same area. They refer to hospitalisations in the units delivering acute care in medicine, medical specialties, surgery, surgical specialties, gynecology and obstetrics (MCO).

- It is important to note that a large proportion of foetal deaths come from medical termination of pregnancy that can be practiced until the end of pregnancy in France.

**Further information:** Early neonatal deaths: Insee, Données détaillées des statistiques d'état civil sur les décès en 2019, séries longues, tableau T77 : *Décès d'enfants de moins d'un an selon le sexe et la durée de vie*,

<https://www.insee.fr/fr/statistiques/4771989?sommaire=4772633#titre-bloc-3>. And Drees Rapport 2017 *L'état de santé de la population en France*, indicateur thématique mortalité périnatale et mortalité infantile, p.176, see [https://drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/esp2017\\_6b\\_sante\\_populationnelle.pdf](https://drees.solidarites-sante.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/esp2017_6b_sante_populationnelle.pdf).

## Germany

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

### **Deviation from the OECD definition:**

Definition of still births in Germany has changed over time.

- From April 1994: still births relate to births with a weight of 500 grams or more.
- From July 1979 to March 1994: the definition required a weight of 1000 grams or more.
- Before July 1979: still births referred to cases with a minimum length of 35 cm.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Greece

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Hungary

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Methodology:** Late foetal death (stillbirth) in Hungary is defined as follows: if after the separation from the mother's body the foetus did not show any sign of life, if from the conception more than 24 complete weeks have passed (27 weeks until 1997), or if, in the case the age of the foetus cannot be stated, the length of the foetus is 30 cm or more or if the weight of the foetus is 500 g or more; in the case of twin births, if at least one of the foetus was born alive.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Iceland

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Ireland

### Sources:

From 2000 onwards: National Perinatal Reporting System (NPRS), Healthcare Pricing Office (HPO).

1960-1999: Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

### Methodology:

From 2000:


- Number of perinatal deaths (includes stillbirths  $\geq 28$  weeks gestation or  $\geq 1000$  grams and all early neonatal deaths) per 1,000 total births (includes all live births and stillbirths  $\geq 28$  weeks gestation OR  $\geq 1000$  grams).
- Births with both 'not stated' gestation and 'not stated' weight are excluded.

1960-1999: See [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

### Coverage:

From 2000: Generally, the NPRS reports on births weighing  $\geq 500$  grams or with a gestation of  $\geq 24$  weeks.

However, the data reported refer to all live births, all early neonatal deaths and all stillbirths  $\geq 28$  weeks gestation or  $\geq 1000$  grams. The data reported here therefore differs from data published elsewhere by the NPRS.

 **Break in time series in 2000:** Births are notified and registered on a standard Birth Notification Form used to notify local registrars of all live births and stillbirths occurring in Ireland. Notification of birth, which is collected by the National Perinatal Reporting System, differs from registration of birth. The Civil Registration Act 2004 outlines the duty of persons attending each birth to notify the local registrar of a stillbirth or live birth, however it is not a legal requirement of the parents/guardians to register stillbirths. Therefore, the General Register Office (GRO), and subsequently the Irish Central Statistics Office and Eurostat, publish data on registered births, stillbirths and perinatal deaths only. The data provided by the National Perinatal Reporting System from 2000 refers to 'notified' births, stillbirths and early neonatal deaths which would be higher than the number of 'registered' births in the case of stillbirths.

## Israel

**Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.** Based on birth, death and foetal death registrations.

**Further information:** <https://www.cbs.gov.il/EN/Pages/search/yearly.aspx>.

**Note:** The statistical data for Israel are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

## Italy

**Source: Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Japan

**Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare,** Vital Statistics of Japan (published annually).

**Methodology:** The live births are registered regardless of the gestation period, so very premature babies are registered as live births.

**Further information:** <https://www.e-stat.go.jp/en/stat-search/files?page=1&toukei=00450011&tstat=000001028897>.

## Korea

### Sources:

From 2009: **Statistics Korea,** Annual Report on the Cause of Death Statistics (based on vital registration).

1996-2008: **Ministry of Health and Welfare, Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs,** Infant Mortality Survey Report.

### Methodology:

- Information on deaths under seven days and foetal deaths at 28 weeks or more of gestation was gathered from various existing sources and integrated into one set, after adjusting any overlap among datasets from the various sources (medical insurance data, survey data from medical facilities and vital registration data).

- Total perinatal deaths divided by estimated total live births based on vital registration.

**Further information:** <http://kosis.kr/eng/>.

## Latvia

**Source: Centre for Disease Prevention and Control.**

**Methodology:** Number of stillborns and deaths during the first week of life (28 and over gestational weeks) (Register of Causes of Death) per 1000 live births (Medical Birth Register) and stillborns (Register of Causes of Death).

## Lithuania

**Source: Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Luxembourg

**Source: Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

- National data source: Civil Register (collected by the National Statistics Office "STATEC").

**Numerator:** Number of perinatal deaths of residents in or outside the country.

**Denominator:** Number of births of residents in or outside the country.


**i** All fetal death are included, even those with a gestational age of less than 22 weeks and a birthweight of less than 500g. For this reason, the perinatal mortality rate for the defined criteria is overestimated.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Mexico

**Sources:** National Institute of Statistics (INEGI) / Ministry of Health, Mortality database 1990-2019, and database on fetal deaths 1990-2018, and National Population Council (CONAPO), Mexico 2019: Demographic estimations 1990-2015 and Population projections 2016-2050, Mexico.

**Methodology:** The denominator is calculated using the estimated live births plus foetal deaths estimated.

 **Break in time series in 2011:**

- From 2011, information from birth certificates and administrative death records is used.
- Early neonatal mortality (1990-2010) was estimated by multiplying the proportion of early neonatal deaths of infant deaths observed by child deaths estimated by the National Population Council. In the case of foetal deaths (28 weeks or more), derived from the underreporting of Vital Statistics System (foetal death certificate) for which coverage varies by state, 60% was added to correct underreporting.

**Further information:** <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/> and <http://www.salud.gob.mx/> (both in Spanish).

## Netherlands

**Source:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Methodology:**

- Data come from the Causes of death statistics, based on the obligatory registration in the population register.
- Stillbirths are obligatory registered with a minimum threshold of 24 weeks (and before 1991, 28 weeks); children who die within 7 days after birth are also included.


**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## New Zealand

**Source:** Ministry of Health (National Collections).

**Methodology:**

- Birth data are based on live births registered in New Zealand by the date of registration. Late birth registrations are included in the denominator population.
- Death data are based on deaths registered in New Zealand by death registration year.
- The infant mortality figures include late registrations of deaths, after resolving mis-registered infant deaths and still births (i.e. registered as one when it is the other) based on additional information that they receive. These data processes cause delays in provision of final data (for both infant and neonatal mortality statistics).
- Data relate to the year ending in December.
- Additionally, perinatal mortality requires complete still births information, and the process used by the National Collections and Reporting Team to produce complete still births counts is quite complex and lengthy. The data processes involved in producing perinatal mortality statistics cause delays in provision of final data.

 **Lower limits of registration of still-births in New Zealand:** more than 20 weeks of gestational age or a minimum of 400 grams birth weight. Prior to 1996, the definition used for foetal death was gestational age of 28 weeks or more. There were no birth-weight criteria in the definition. Data supplied to the OECD uses the 28 weeks and 500g criteria.

**Further information:** <http://www.health.govt.nz/nz-health-statistics/national-collections-and-surveys/collections/mortality-collection>.

## Norway

**Sources:**

**1967 onwards:** The Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN).

**1960-1966:** Eurostat database. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

[http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

**Methodology:**

- The Medical Birth Registry contains information about all births, stillbirths, perinatal deaths and abortions from the 16<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy onwards from 1967-2001 and from the 12<sup>th</sup> week of pregnancy onwards starting in 2002.
- The data on infant deaths are updated using information from maternity wards, neonatal wards and the national register, Norway.


 **Break in time series in 1967** due to a change in source.

**Further information:** <https://www.fhi.no/en/hn/health-registries/medical-birth-registry-of-norway/> and <http://statistikbank.fhi.no/mfr/>.

## Poland

**Source:** **Statistics Poland**, published annually (Demographic Yearbook of Poland).

**Methodology:** Statistics Poland sources of data are administrative registers and the individual documentation “Notification of death” and “Notification of birth (live and still)”, secondarily used by national statistics.

 In Poland, the criteria for registration of live births are a minimum weight of 500 grams (or a minimum threshold of 22 weeks of gestation). For the years 1994 -2014, the main criterion for foetal deaths was a gestation period of 28 weeks. Since 2015, the main criteria is a minimum weight of 1000g.

**Further information:** <http://stat.gov.pl/en/>.


## Portugal

**Source:** **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Slovak Republic

**Source:** **Eurostat database** Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

 **Break in time series in 1965:** Until 1964, live birth was defined as a birth of a fetus that showed signs of life (breathing or a heartbeat), born after 28 weeks of gestation, longer than 35 cm and weighing at least 1000 grams. All fetuses not meeting the criteria of live birth but surviving at least 24 hours were considered live births. Those surviving less than 24 hours were registered as spontaneous abortions. A fetus, of at least 28 weeks gestation, that was not breathing, with a body length of at least 35 cm and with a birth weight of at least 1000 grams was considered a **stillbirth**. In 1965, the former Czechoslovakia started using the internationally recommended definition of live birth. Such change in definition resulted in a sudden jump in infant mortality rates between 1964 and 1965 in both the Czech Republic and Slovak Republic.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Slovenia

**Source:** **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Spain

**Source:** *Basic Demographic Indicators* published by the **National Institute of Statistics**.

**Further information:** [https://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t20/metodologia\\_idb\\_en.pdf](https://www.ine.es/en/metodologia/t20/metodologia_idb_en.pdf).


## Sweden

**Source:** **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

## Switzerland

**Source:** **Eurostat database**. Data extracted on June 16, 2021.

 **Break in time series in 2005:** Since 2005, the minimal gestation period to register a foetal death is 22 weeks, or a minimum foetal weight of 500g. Until 2004, the minimal gestation period was 24 weeks, or a minimum foetal length of 30 cm.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).




## Turkey

### Sources:

2009 onwards: **Ministry of Health, General Directorate of Public Health.**

1993, 2003 and 2008: **Hacettepe University, the Institute of Population Studies and the Ministry of Health, Mother and Child Health and Family Planning Department, The Turkey Demographic and Health Survey, 1993 (advanced analyses), 2003 and 2008.**

### Methodology:

 2009 onwards: The ratio of deaths of children within one week of birth (early neonatal deaths) plus foetal deaths per 1000 births.

1993, 2003 and 2008: TDHS (The Turkey Demographic and Health Survey) reflects the average value of the 5 years prior to the survey date.

**Further information:** [http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/tnsa2008/data/TDHS\\_2008\\_Main\\_Report.pdf](http://www.hips.hacettepe.edu.tr/tnsa2008/data/TDHS_2008_Main_Report.pdf) and <https://dosyamerkez.saglik.gov.tr/Eklenti/28593.health-statistics-yearbook-pdf.pdf?0>.

## United Kingdom

### Sources:

From 2010:

- England and Wales: Vital Statistics Tables, **ONS.**

- Scotland: **ISD Maternity**, Annual Reports.

- Northern Ireland: **Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency**, Annual Reports.

2006-2009: **UK Health Statistics, ONS.**


1974-2005:


- England and Wales: **Office for National Statistics**, Mortality Statistics: Childhood, infant and perinatal, England and Wales' annual reference volumes series DH3 (1974-2005).

- Scotland: **General Register Office for Scotland**, Annual Reports.

- Northern Ireland: **Northern Ireland Statistics and Research Agency**, Annual Reports.

1960-1973: Registrar General's Annual Statistical Review of England and Wales (1960-1973).

**Coverage:**  1960-1973: Data cover only England and Wales.

 **Break in time series:** 1 October 1992: In the UK, the definition of a stillbirth was amended to cover 24 weeks gestation or more (but voluntary notification at 22 and 23 weeks is possible). Before 1992, it was 28 weeks.

### Further information:

- England and Wales: <http://www.statistics.gov.uk/>.

- Scotland: <http://www.nrscotland.gov.uk>.

- Northern Ireland: <http://www.nisra.gov.uk>.

## United States

### Sources:

1995 onwards: **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics.** Linked Birth/Infant Deaths final data (several years). **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics.** Fetal Death final data (several years).

1980 to 1994: **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics.** Vital Statistics of the United States, Volume II, Mortality, and Part A (published annually).


1960-1979: **U.S. Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention/National Center for Health Statistics.** Vital Statistics of the United States, Vol. II Mortality. Unpublished data.

**Coverage:** National Vital Statistics Registration System.

### Methodology:



1972-1976: Deaths based on a 50 percent sample. Data based on 50 largest U.S. Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA).

 The US federal guidelines recommend reporting those foetal deaths whose birth weight is over 12.5 oz (350g), or those having more than 20 weeks gestation.

**Further information:** NCHS Vital Statistics website, <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss.htm>.

## NON-OECD ECONOMIES

### Russian Federation

**Source: Eurostat database.** Data extracted on June 22, 2021.

**Further information:** [http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node\\_code=demo\\_minfind](http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database?node_code=demo_minfind).

**Note:** This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

© OECD, *OECD Health Statistics 2021*. July 2021.  
<http://www.oecd.org/health/health-data.htm>