



Northern  
Territory  
Government

Northern Territory Midwives' Collection  
**Mothers and Babies 2013**



[www.nt.gov.au/health](http://www.nt.gov.au/health)

# Mothers and Babies 2013

Northern Territory Midwives' Collection

Jack Hall  
Amanda Case  
Leanne O'Neil

## Acknowledgements

The authors are grateful to the many people who have assisted in the production of this report, including:

- Public hospital and Darwin Private Hospital midwives
- Remote community midwives
- Homebirth services midwives
- Midwifery Group Practices, Darwin and Alice Springs
- Community Midwives Group Practice
- Indigenous Health Workers
- Public hospital and Darwin Private Hospital obstetricians
- Public hospital and Darwin Private Hospital paediatricians
- Public hospital medical records staff
- Alukura staff
- Northern Territory Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages
- Perinatal Data Manager, Acute Care Information Services
- Data Warehouse staff, Department of Health
- Members of the Perinatal Information Management Group

© Department of Health, Northern Territory 2015

This publication is copyright. The information in this report may be freely copied and distributed for non-profit purposes such as study, research, health service management and public information subject to the inclusion of an acknowledgement of the source. Reproduction for other purposes requires the written permission of the Chief Executive of the Department of Health, Northern Territory.

### Suggested citation

Hall J, Case A, O'Neil L. Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2013. Department of Health, Darwin, 2015

ISBN 978 0 9757203 7 0

An electronic version is available at:

[http://www.health.nt.gov.au/Health\\_Gains/Publications/index.aspx](http://www.health.nt.gov.au/Health_Gains/Publications/index.aspx)

### General enquiries about this publication should be directed to:

Director, Health Gains Planning Branch

Department of Health

PO Box 40596, Casuarina, NT 0811

Phone: (08) 8985 8074

Email: [ntghealth.gains@nt.gov.au](mailto:ntghealth.gains@nt.gov.au)

# Table of contents

<b>Summary</b>	<b>v</b>
Key findings	v
<b>Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
Information presented in this report	1
Data sources	1
Northern Territory Midwives' Collection	1
NT Perinatal Death Register	2
Data limitations	2
<b>Mothers and babies of the Northern Territory</b>	<b>4</b>
Mothers	4
Place of residence	4
Fertility rate	4
Maternal age	4
Parity	5
Antenatal care	5
Alcohol consumption during pregnancy	6
Smoking status during pregnancy	6
Birth facility	7
Onset of labour and induction of labour	7
Presentation and method of birth	7
Analgesia and anaesthesia for childbirth	8
Complications due to pregnancy and/or childbirth	8
Perineal status	8
Postnatal hospital stay	8
Babies	9
Birth status	9
Plurality	9
Gestational age and birthweight	9
Apgar scores	9
Resuscitation of live born babies	9
Perinatal mortality	10
<b>Statistical tables</b>	<b>11</b>
Mothers	11
Babies	24
<b>Appendices</b>	<b>31</b>
Appendix 1. Hospital profiles	31
Appendix 2. Trends of perinatal indicators, by Indigenous status, NT, 1999–2013	38
Appendix 3. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population	45
<b>Glossary</b>	<b>46</b>
<b>References</b>	<b>49</b>

<b>List of tables</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Selected Health Gains Planning publications</b>	<b>52</b>

## Summary

This report summarises data from the 2013 Northern Territory (NT) Midwives' Collection. It includes population characteristics of mothers, maternal health status, antenatal information, conditions and procedures used in labour and childbirth, as well as birth outcomes of all births that occurred in 2013. While the NT Midwives' Collection contains information on both NT residents and non-NT residents who gave birth in the NT, the focus of this report is on NT residents who gave birth in the NT. Unless otherwise stated, the following key findings are for NT residents only.

The primary purpose of the report is to inform and encourage professional discussion regarding the health of women and their babies. This report will assist policy makers and health planners to provide better services to the community. In addition, this report aims to provide feedback to midwives, Aboriginal Health Workers, community health nurses and medical practitioners involved with maternal and child health.

## Key findings

- In 2013, there were 3,966 babies born to 3,925 NT mothers, 31% of whom were Indigenous. In addition, there were 95 babies born in the NT to 93 mothers who were from interstate or overseas. The total number of births in the NT for 2013 was 4,061 babies born to 4,018 mothers.
- Both Indigenous and non-Indigenous women in the NT had a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.0, which was higher than that reported for all Australian women during the same period (1.88 births per woman).<sup>7</sup>
- The mean age of Indigenous mothers (25 years) was almost five years younger than that of non-Indigenous mothers (29.8 years). Twenty per cent of Indigenous mothers were less than 20 years of age.
- Non-Indigenous mothers were more than twice as likely to be in the oldest age group (35 years and over) as Indigenous mothers (20% and 8% respectively).
- A greater proportion of Indigenous mothers (24%) had three or more previous births compared with non-Indigenous mothers (7%). Similarly, a smaller proportion of Indigenous mothers gave birth to their first baby in 2013 than non-Indigenous mothers (34% and 46% respectively).
- Indigenous mothers were five times as likely to have insufficient antenatal care (no antenatal visit or less than four visits attended) compared with non-Indigenous mothers (10% and 2% respectively).
- Eighty-six per cent of non-Indigenous mothers attended their first antenatal visit during their first trimester of pregnancy, compared with 61% of Indigenous mothers.
- Indigenous mothers were more than five times as likely to report smoking during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy compared with non-Indigenous mothers (52% and 10% respectively).
- Ninety-seven per cent of all NT births occurred in a hospital, while 1% of births were registered planned homebirths, and 2% were other non-hospital births including births at a community health centre, births that occurred in transit to hospitals and births in unintended locations.

- Onset of labour was induced for over a quarter (26%) of all NT mothers.
- The majority of fetal presentations were vertex (95%) while breech accounted for 4.5% and other presentations less than 1%.
- Fifty-nine per cent of all NT mothers had a normal vaginal delivery and 10% had an assisted vaginal delivery. Of the assisted vaginal deliveries, the majority were instrumental deliveries using forceps or ventouse (vacuum suction).
- Among NT mothers who gave birth vaginally, 32% had an intact perineum, while 53% had some degree of perineal laceration. The remainder had an episiotomy (14%) or a combination of episiotomy and tear (1%).
- Almost a third (31%) of all NT mothers had a caesarean section. Of those mothers, Indigenous mothers were more likely to undergo a caesarean section for emergency reasons (60%) than non-Indigenous mothers (43%).
- The main reason for elective caesarean section births was a previous caesarean section (70%). The main indications for emergency caesarean section births were failure to progress during labour (49%) and fetal distress (non-reassuring fetal status) (36%).
- The most common medical complication of pregnancy was gestational diabetes mellitus, which affected 12% of all NT mothers, with a higher proportion in Indigenous than non-Indigenous mothers (16% and 10% respectively).
- The most common complication of labour and childbirth was post-partum haemorrhage (26%), with a higher proportion among Indigenous than non-Indigenous mothers (32% and 23% respectively).
- Over half of all mothers who gave birth in hospital (61%) stayed in hospital for three days or less following birth.
- Nine per cent of all NT live births were preterm (less than 37 weeks). The proportion of preterm babies born to Indigenous mothers was more than double that of preterm babies born to non-Indigenous mothers (16% and 6% respectively).
- Eight per cent of all NT live births were low birthweight (less than 2500 grams). The proportion of low birthweight babies born to Indigenous mothers was more than double that of those born to non-Indigenous mothers (14% and 5% respectively).
- A small percentage of all NT full term (37 weeks and over) singleton live births were low birthweight; 4% of those born to Indigenous mothers and 2% to non-Indigenous mothers.
- By five minutes after birth, just 3% of NT live born babies had an Apgar score below seven; 4% of those born to Indigenous mothers and 2% to non-Indigenous mothers.
- Twenty per cent of all NT live births received some form of resuscitation, excluding tactile stimulation. Resuscitation rates were higher among live born Indigenous babies than non-Indigenous babies (22% and 19% respectively).
- There were 58 perinatal deaths comprising 44 fetal deaths (stillbirths) and 14 neonatal deaths. The overall Indigenous perinatal death rate was more than three times that of the non-Indigenous rate (27.4 and 8.8 deaths per 1000 births respectively).



# Introduction

This report summarises data from the 2013 Northern Territory (NT) Midwives' Collection. It includes population characteristics of mothers, maternal health status, antenatal information, conditions and procedures used in labour and childbirth as well as birth outcomes for all births that occurred in 2013. The trend tables show changes over time for key demographic and obstetric indicators and birth outcomes over the period 1999–2013.

The primary purpose of the report is to inform and encourage professional discussion regarding the health of women and their babies. This report will assist policy makers and health planners to provide better services to the community. In addition, this report aims to provide feedback to midwives, Aboriginal Health Workers, community health nurses and medical practitioners involved with maternal and child health.

## Information presented in this report

The NT Midwives' Collection contains information on both NT residents and non-NT residents who gave birth in the NT. However, the focus of this report is NT residents who gave birth in the NT. Unless otherwise stated, mothers and babies usually residing interstate or overseas were omitted from the statistical tables.

Information on Territory women who gave birth interstate is not collected in the NT Midwives' Collection and is beyond the scope of this report. Perinatal reports by the AIHW publish estimated numbers of NT women who gave birth interstate. In their most recent report in 2012, it was estimated that 83 NT women gave birth interstate, predominantly in South Australia (30 births) and Queensland (28 births) with the balance spread between all Australian jurisdictions, with the exception of Tasmania and the ACT.<sup>1</sup> These figures are comparable to reports from previous years. Indigenous status was not available for interstate births to NT women.

In this report, maternal Indigenous status was used during analysis of both mother and baby information. For information on labour and childbirth in the Mothers' section of this report, the data of the first birth were used for mothers with multiple births in one pregnancy.

A brief description of the results is presented in the next chapter followed by a comprehensive presentation of the data in a series of tables. Most tables are presented with information for all women as well as separately by Indigenous status and, in some, place of mother's usual residence (for NT mothers). Place of mother's usual residence is classified into health service districts, and into urban and rural/remote areas. The urban area includes Darwin Urban and Alice Springs Urban districts and the towns of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; the rural/remote area covers the balance of the NT.<sup>2</sup>

## Data sources

### Northern Territory Midwives' Collection

The NT Midwives' Collection is a population-based census of all births that occurred in the NT, including births in public and private hospitals, planned home births, births in community health centres, and other non-hospital births. All live births and fetal deaths



(stillbirths) of at least 20 weeks gestation or with a birthweight of at least 400 grams are included.

The NT Midwives' Collection contains information about population characteristics of the mother, antenatal care, maternal health, the pregnancy, labour and childbirth, and perinatal health.

In 2013 the majority of information about the births was captured directly in electronic format. In the public sector, midwives enter data shortly after the birth of a baby via the Birthing Suite Module of CareSys, the Hospital Information System. This normally covers births that occurred in public hospitals and births before arrival (BBAs). Births in Darwin Private Hospital (DPH) and planned home births are entered via the NT Midwives' Collection website. Births that occurred in health centres, which did not involve being admitted to hospital, are submitted in paper form and then entered by the perinatal data manager onto the intranet site.

In producing this report, data from the Midwives' Collection were downloaded in unit record form from Business Objects and transferred into a statistical program. The data went through further validation, and corrections were transferred back to the Midwives' Collection systems.

## NT Perinatal Death Register

The Health Gains Planning Branch of the Department of Health has maintained information on deaths of babies of NT residents that occurred in the NT up to one year of age since 1986. The primary sources for the register are the monthly death list from the NT Births, Deaths and Marriage Registry for infant deaths and the NT Midwives' Collection for fetal deaths. The hospital morbidity dataset is also used as another source of data. The Register does not hold information on those NT residents who died interstate.

## Data limitations

Several data items in the Midwives' Collection, notably antenatal information including parity, previous caesareans, smoking and alcohol use during pregnancy, maternal medical conditions and pregnancy complications as well as indications for caesarean section are incomplete or of low accuracy. This is primarily due to the indirect data collection method and the lack of a validating process.

The treatment of 'not stated' data requires careful consideration depending upon the cause of the missing data. For example, data may be missing due to refusal of clients to answer a question or may simply be missing completely at random (MCAR). While there are no hard and fast rules as to how 'not stated' data are reported, as a default position the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) recommends that 'not stated' are shown in tables as numbers and excluded from the calculation of percentage distributions. This methodology assumes that the 'stated' and the 'not stated' share the same distribution (unpublished guidelines, AIHW, 2008).

In the *Mothers and Babies 2003* report,<sup>3</sup> the Health Gains Planning Branch commenced using the AIHW default position and 'not stated' data were excluded from calculation of percentage distributions. This approach differs from reports compiled prior to the 2003 report. In these earlier reports, 'not stated' data were included as a percentage of the total in each table.

The effect of our change in approach is that the proportional distribution for certain data items, particularly alcohol consumption and/or smoking during pregnancy, is now

markedly higher than previously reported. Comparative analyses involving reports published from 2003 and those published prior to 2003 will need to take this methodological change into account.

The data used in this report are limited to health information available at the time of data entry. In instances where an antenatal record is incomplete or missing, the midwife entering information into the Birthing Suite Module of CareSys or NT Midwives' Collection website is limited to the details at hand. Key antenatal indicators such as visit dates and health behaviours are most likely to be affected as this information is only recorded on antenatal records.

For some medical conditions, procedures and complications related to labour and childbirth, the data in the Midwives' Collection are sometimes different from the information recorded in the main hospital data system. This is due to the different data coding and entry methods with midwives responsible for data in the Midwives' Collection and medical coders responsible for data entry to the main hospital data system.

In 2012, data for post-partum blood loss for all public hospital admissions was made available for analysis. Prior to 2012, data on post-partum haemorrhages (PPH) were collected using the midwives flag entered at time of birth, which may not accurately represent the rate of PPH within public hospitals. To improve the accuracy and standardisation of the data a new definition of PPH was developed to include all episodes with a post-partum blood loss volume of 500 millilitres or more (including caesarean sections), regardless of whether the PPH flag was used. Blood loss volume data for non-public hospital admissions and non-hospital births is not available, so PPH rates for these institutions are calculated using the PPH flag entered at time of birth.

Information such as mother's post-partum complications and baby's further health outcomes are not collected in the NT Midwives' Collection because they are recorded only after mothers and babies have left the birthing suite.

In the *Mothers and Babies 2012* report, the Health Gains Planning Branch commenced reporting of gestational age and birthweights of live births only in the hospitals and trends tables, as these are key indicators of population health. As a result, the birthweight and gestational age data may differ slightly from previous reports, where the gestational age and birthweight of both stillborn and liveborn babies were included.

The denominator population used to calculate fertility rates is the 2013 NT Estimated Resident Population based on the 2011 ABS Census of Population and Housing.

Because the NT population is small, when data are disaggregated by Indigenous status or region the numbers being reported can be very small. When small numbers are used, seemingly large differences can be seen when percentage rates are calculated, even if the difference is only one or two births. When there is a risk of attributes about an individual being disclosed due to a small number of cases, relevant cells or tables are suppressed. In 2013 there was a total of eight births at Tennant Creek Hospital and as a result a hospital profile has not been presented in Appendix 1.

A further issue with data disaggregated by region for the Indigenous population is difficulties individuals have identifying one usual place of residence.<sup>4</sup> This is particularly true for pregnant women who have to travel to and stay in an urban area from 38 weeks gestation to be close to a hospital when they give birth.<sup>5</sup> The location they are staying in could thus be recorded as their current place of residence and not the usual residence they have travelled from. A recent audit of NT hospital demographic data found 91% congruence between hospital records of patients' recorded health district of residence and the health district people identified as their usual place of residence when asked in an interview.<sup>6</sup>

# Mothers and babies of the Northern Territory

## Mothers

### Place of residence

In 2013, a total of 4,018 mothers gave birth to 4,061 babies in the NT, of which 4,014 were live births. Among all babies born in the NT, most were born to mothers who were resident in the NT. There were 93 mothers from interstate or overseas who gave birth to 95 babies (2% of all babies born in the NT).

Indigenous mothers comprised 31% of all NT mothers in 2013. This figure is the same as the proportion of the NT female population of child-bearing age (i.e. 15-49 years). In 2013, Indigenous women comprised 31% of all NT women of child-bearing age (Appendix 3).

Most NT non-Indigenous mothers were living in urban areas (97%), which include the Darwin Urban and Alice Springs Urban districts and the towns of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy. In contrast, Indigenous mothers were predominantly from rural and remote areas (62%).

### Fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the NT was 2.0 live births per woman in 2013, slightly below the replacement rate of 2.1 births per woman and higher than the TFR of 1.88 births per woman for the whole of Australia in the same period.<sup>7</sup> Non-Indigenous and Indigenous NT women had the same TFR in 2013 (2.0 live births per woman).

Higher TFRs for Indigenous women compared with non-Indigenous women were seen in both urban (2.2 and 2.0 respectively) and rural/remote areas (1.8 and 1.2 respectively) and in all districts with the exception of Darwin Urban. Katherine district had the highest TFR for all NT women (2.2), whilst East Arnhem, Barkly, and Alice Springs Rural were among the lowest (1.6, 1.7, and 1.8 respectively).

The age-specific fertility rates show differences in the age of child-bearing between the Indigenous and non-Indigenous populations. The fertility rate in the youngest age group (less than 20 years of age) was five times as high for Indigenous women compared with non-Indigenous women of the same age (71.9 and 14.2 births per 1,000 women respectively). Conversely, the fertility rate of the 35 years and older age group was higher for non-Indigenous than Indigenous women (28.0 and 13.6 respectively).

### Maternal age

The mean age of Indigenous mothers was 25 years, which was almost five years younger than the mean age of 29.8 years for non-Indigenous mothers. This difference was due to the age profile of mothers. Fifty per cent of Indigenous mothers were aged less than 25 years, compared with 17% of non-Indigenous mothers. In contrast, just over half of non-Indigenous mothers were aged 30 years or older (53%), while that age group comprised only 22% of all Indigenous mothers. A fifth (20%) of Indigenous mothers were less than 20 years of age at the time of giving birth, ten times as high as the proportion of non-Indigenous mothers (2%). A further difference was seen among

mothers aged less than 18 years with 7% of all Indigenous mothers being in this age group, compared with less than 1% of non-Indigenous mothers. In contrast, non-Indigenous mothers were two and half times as likely to be aged 35 years and over than Indigenous mothers (20% and 8% respectively). This pattern of markedly earlier childbearing among Indigenous mothers was seen in all health districts and in both urban and rural/remote areas.

Indigenous mothers in Barkly district were more likely to give birth below the age of 20 (28%) compared with Indigenous mothers in other health districts where the proportion of young mothers (less than 20 years) was between 14% and 24%. Across the NT the proportion of young Indigenous mothers was lower in urban areas (16%) than in rural/remote areas (23%).

## Parity

Among those women with parity recorded, the majority had given birth at least once before. Nearly half (45%) had one or two previous births and 12% had three or more previous births. Forty-two per cent of women gave birth to their first child. First-time mothers were proportionally higher among non-Indigenous mothers (46%) than Indigenous mothers (34%). Similarly, proportionally more Indigenous women than non-Indigenous had three or more previous births (24% and 7% respectively).

The difference in maternal age between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women was more pronounced among first-time mothers, for whom there was an eight year difference in the mean age of birth (20.5 and 28.3 years respectively). The majority of non-Indigenous first-time mothers were aged 25 years or older (76%), whereas half (50%) of first-time Indigenous mothers were less than 20 years of age, and 21% of first-time Indigenous mothers aged below 18 years of age.

## Antenatal care

The vast majority of mothers had information on antenatal visits recorded. In less than 1% of records the date of first visit or frequency of visits were not recorded. The World Health Organisation classifies less than four antenatal visits during the whole pregnancy to be insufficient.<sup>8</sup> Among mothers for whom information was collected, Indigenous mothers in the NT were more likely to have had insufficient antenatal care documented (no antenatal visit or attended less than four visits) compared with non-Indigenous mothers (10% and 2% respectively). Indigenous mothers living in urban areas were slightly more likely to have had insufficient antenatal care compared with their counterparts in rural and remote areas (12% and 9% respectively).

It is important for maternal and fetal health for women to have their first antenatal visit within the first trimester of pregnancy.<sup>8</sup> In this report, first trimester is defined as a gestational age less than fourteen weeks from conception. This definition is consistent with the National Indigenous Reform Agreement definition endorsed onto Australia's online repository for metadata standards (METeOR) in June 2012<sup>9</sup> and differs from NT perinatal reports published prior to 2012. In these reports, first trimester was defined as less than thirteen weeks.

In this report gestational age at the first antenatal visit was derived from three sources to determine the lowest valid gestational age. These sources were the date of the first antenatal visit, the date of the first ultrasound or the recorded gestational age at the time of the first ultrasound.

Compared with non-Indigenous mothers, Indigenous mothers were more likely to attend their first antenatal visit later in the pregnancy. Among those mothers who had a record of the time of their first visit, 86% of non-Indigenous mothers attended their first

visit during the first trimester of pregnancy. This proportion was much less for Indigenous mothers (61%). The proportion of Indigenous women attending a first antenatal visit in the first trimester was higher in urban areas than in rural/remote (67% and 58% respectively). Among non-Indigenous women, the proportion attending an antenatal visit in the first trimester was similar in urban and rural/remote areas (87% and 86% respectively).

### **Alcohol consumption during pregnancy**

Self-reported alcohol consumption during pregnancy is collected at the first antenatal visit and again at around 36 weeks gestation. Although the collection of this indicator has improved in recent years, the proportion of missing data remains sizeable. In this report, 6% of alcohol consumption data were missing at the first visit and 20% at 36 weeks gestation. Missing data for alcohol consumption was more prevalent among the antenatal records of Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers. The prevalence of alcohol consumption reported below was calculated after removing missing data.

At first antenatal visit, 5% of all NT mothers reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy, while only 2% reported drinking at 36 weeks gestation. The prevalence of alcohol consumption was higher in Indigenous mothers (10% at the first visit and 5% at 36 weeks gestation) than non-Indigenous mothers (3% at the first visit and less than 1% at 36 weeks gestation).

### **Smoking status during pregnancy**

Smoking status during pregnancy is self-reported, and is recorded as having smoked during the first 20 weeks gestation and after 20 weeks gestation. These variables were introduced into the NT Midwives' Collection to ensure consistency with the method of collecting smoking information in the National Minimum Dataset. Using this method, the proportion of data with missing smoking status was 1% for the first 20 weeks of gestation and 12% for post 20 weeks gestation. The missing data for smoking status for the first 20 weeks of gestation was more prevalent among the antenatal records of Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers, while it was the opposite for the missing data for post 20 weeks gestation. The prevalence of smoking during pregnancy reported below was calculated after removing records with missing data.

Twenty-three per cent of NT mothers reported smoking during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy. Indigenous mothers were over five times as likely as non-Indigenous mothers to report smoking during the first 20 weeks (52% and 10% respectively). By post 20 weeks gestation, smoking prevalence dropped slightly for all mothers, although Indigenous mothers remained over five times as likely to report smoking compared with non-Indigenous mothers (48% and 8% respectively). Smoking prevalence during the first 20 weeks of pregnancy was slightly higher in Indigenous mothers in rural/remote areas compared to those in urban areas (55% and 47% respectively), while the proportions were similar for non-Indigenous mothers (11% and 10% respectively).

Among Indigenous mothers, those living in Alice Springs Rural district had notably lower smoking rates than other districts (although smoking levels were still high, with 35% of mothers smoking during the first 20 weeks). This pattern of lower smoking in Alice Springs Rural is consistent with data from previous years and may be related to the local practice of chewing tobacco (pituri) in the region.<sup>10</sup> In contrast to this, smoking rates were higher in the coastal regions, such as East Arnhem, where smoking has been a part of traditional practices for hundreds of years.<sup>11</sup>

## Birth facility

Nearly all NT births occurred in a hospital (97%) in 2013. The majority of hospital births took place at one of the five public hospitals in the NT (82%) and the rest were at DPH, the only private hospital in the NT. Almost all mothers who gave birth at DPH were non-Indigenous (98%).

A small proportion of mothers (1%) had a registered planned homebirth while 2% were other non-hospital births, such as births at a community health centre, births that occurred in transit to hospitals, and births in unintended locations including unplanned births in the home. Community health centres were the most common place for non-hospital births for Indigenous mothers. Darwin Rural and East Arnhem health districts had the largest proportion of non-hospital births (both 7%), with the remainder of health districts ranging between 1% and 5%.

## Onset of labour and induction of labour

Spontaneous onset of labour occurred for 56% of all mothers; a quarter of mothers (26%) had induced labour and 18% had no labour. Non-Indigenous mothers were slightly less likely to have spontaneous onset of labour than Indigenous mothers (55% and 60% respectively) and slightly more likely to have no labour (19% and 14% respectively).

## Presentation and method of birth

The majority of birth presentations in NT mothers were vertex (95%) while breech accounted for 4.5% and other presentations less than 1%. Caesarean section was the most common birth method for breech presentations, except for very preterm births (less than 28 weeks) which were mostly delivered vaginally.

Of all NT mothers giving birth in 2013, 59% had a normal vaginal delivery. Indigenous mothers were more likely to have a normal vaginal delivery than non-Indigenous mothers (65% and 57% respectively). Almost a third (31%) of births were performed by caesarean section. Non-Indigenous mothers were more likely to have a caesarean section than Indigenous mothers (33% and 27% respectively). Among all hospitals in the NT, DPH had the highest proportion of caesarean section births (46%) and the lowest proportion of normal vaginal births (40%).

Instrumental deliveries using forceps or ventouse (vacuum suction) in childbirth accounted for 9% of births and were more common among non-Indigenous mothers (11%) than Indigenous mothers (7%). Vaginal breech accounted for less than 1% of all births.

Among mothers who had a caesarean section, Indigenous mothers were much more likely to undergo the procedure for emergency reasons (60%) compared with non-Indigenous mothers (43%). The primary reason for elective caesarean section births was previous caesarean section (70%). The main reasons for emergency caesarean section included: failure to progress during labour (49%), fetal distress (non-reassuring fetal status) (36%) and malpresentation (11%). Indigenous mothers were more likely to have an emergency caesarean section because of fetal distress than non-Indigenous mothers (40% and 33% respectively), whereas failure to progress was a more common indicator for emergency caesareans among non-Indigenous mothers than Indigenous mothers (52% and 45% respectively).

## Analgesia and anaesthesia for childbirth

The majority of mothers who had spontaneous or induced onset of labour used some form of analgesia (82%). Analgesia use was slightly higher among non-Indigenous mothers than Indigenous mothers (83% and 80% respectively). Non-Indigenous mothers were also more likely to have an epidural as an analgesic than Indigenous mothers (24% and 15% respectively).

Anaesthesia was applied in the vast majority of operative births (births using forceps or ventouse and via caesarean section). Non-Indigenous women were more likely than Indigenous women to have epidural or caudal anaesthesia (24% and 18% respectively) or a combination of spinal and epidural anaesthesia (3% and 1% respectively). By contrast, there was higher use of spinal anaesthesia among Indigenous women compared with non-Indigenous women (62% and 58% respectively), as well as local anaesthesia (8% and 4% respectively). General anaesthesia and pudendal anaesthesia were administered to similar proportions of Indigenous and non-Indigenous women having operative births.

## Complications due to pregnancy and/or childbirth

This report presents information on a selection of pregnancy and/or childbirth complications. Over half of all NT mothers (56%) experienced one of these complications. Indigenous mothers were more likely to have a complication than non-Indigenous mothers (65% and 52% respectively). Post-partum haemorrhage (cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500 millilitres or more in public hospitals and cases flagged as having post-partum haemorrhage by midwives at the time of data entry at DPH and during non-hospital births) was the most common complication for NT mothers (26%), and had a higher rate among Indigenous mothers compared with non-Indigenous mothers (32% and 23% respectively). There were similar proportions of NT mothers with fetal distress and meconium stained liquor (12% and 11% respectively). Indigenous mothers had higher rates of gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus (16% and 4% respectively) compared with non-Indigenous mothers (10% and less than 1% respectively).

## Perineal status

Thirty-two per cent of all mothers who gave birth vaginally had an intact perineum after childbirth, while 53% had some degree of perineal laceration. A small proportion (2%) had a third or fourth degree tear. Episiotomy was performed on 15% of women who had vaginal births. Indigenous mothers were more likely than non-Indigenous mothers to have an intact perineum (38% and 28% respectively).

## Postnatal hospital stay

The majority of mothers who gave birth in hospital stayed in hospital for one day or more following the birth (93%). Most hospital stays were for less than one week and only 3% of women stayed for eight or more days. The average length of stay was 3.2 days.

Indigenous mothers were more likely than non-Indigenous mothers to have a hospital stay and more likely to stay for eight or more days. The overall average length of stay for all birth methods was longer among Indigenous mothers compared with non-Indigenous mothers (3.6 days and 3.0 days respectively).



## Babies

### Birth status

In 2013, a total of 4,061 babies were born in the NT. Of these, 95 were born to mothers who were not NT residents. Of the 3,966 babies born to NT mothers, 44 were fetal deaths and 3,922 were live births. The proportion of Indigenous fetal deaths (1.9%) was almost three times that of non-Indigenous fetal deaths (0.8%). Over half of the fetal deaths (61%) had an extremely low birthweight of less than 1000 grams. Similarly, over half (55%) of these fetal deaths were very preterm, being born before 28 weeks gestation.

### Plurality

There were 41 twin births to NT mothers in 2013 and no other multiple births. Multiple births were similar among Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers (0.9% and 1.1% of all births respectively).

### Gestational age and birthweight

Altogether there were 370 (9%) preterm live births (gestational age less than 37 weeks). Proportionally there were almost three times as many preterm babies born to Indigenous mothers (16%) than to non-Indigenous mothers (6%). Two-thirds (66%) of the 32 babies in the very preterm category (less than 28 weeks gestation) were born to Indigenous mothers.

Of all live born babies, 8% were low birthweight (less than 2500 grams). Babies born to Indigenous mothers were more than twice as likely to have a low birthweight as babies born to non-Indigenous mothers (14% and 5% respectively). This difference was also seen in very low birthweight babies (less than 1500 grams), with 3% of babies born to Indigenous mothers in this category compared with less than 1% of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers. In all health districts, Indigenous mothers were more likely to have low birthweight or preterm babies than non-Indigenous mothers.

Among full term (37 weeks and over) singleton live born babies, 4% of those born to Indigenous mothers were of low birthweight compared with less than 2% born to non-Indigenous mothers. For those born preterm (28-36 weeks gestation) the proportion of babies at least 2500 grams in weight was lower for Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers (34% and 50% respectively).

### Apgar scores

An Apgar score is a clinical indicator of the condition of the baby at birth. Five physical signs (heart rate, breathing, colour, muscle tone and reflex irritability) are each assigned a score of 0, 1 or 2, with the highest total Apgar score being 10. A score of 7-10 indicates a healthy baby.<sup>1</sup> By five minutes after birth 3% of all NT live born babies had an Apgar score below seven, and for Indigenous and non-Indigenous babies the proportions were 3.2% and 2.4% respectively.

### Resuscitation of live born babies

Twenty per cent of babies born alive received some form of resuscitation, excluding tactile stimulation. Resuscitation rates were higher among Indigenous compared with non-Indigenous live born babies (22% and 19% respectively). The most common methods of resuscitation were intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) (9%),

facial oxygen only (5%) and suction only (4%). Methods such as intubation, external cardiac massage and ventilation, and continuous positive airway pressure (CPAP) were uncommon (all less than 1%).

### **Perinatal mortality**

Perinatal mortality includes fetal deaths and neonatal deaths. Neonatal mortality refers to a death of a live born baby within 28 days of birth. In 2013 there were 58 perinatal deaths in the NT, comprising 44 fetal deaths and 14 neonatal deaths. The rate of fetal deaths was higher for Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers, at 19.3 and 7.4 deaths per 1000 births respectively. Of the 14 neonatal deaths, 10 were Indigenous and 4 non-Indigenous. The overall Indigenous perinatal death rate was over three times that of the non-Indigenous rate (27.4 and 8.8 deaths per 1000 births respectively).

Perinatal death rates throughout the NT were higher in 2013 than those seen in previous years, however due to the small numbers involved, are likely influenced by random fluctuation. These rates do not include the perinatal deaths of those babies born outside the NT.

# Statistical tables

## Mothers

Table 1. Total births in the NT, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, 2013

District	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Mothers	Babies	Mothers	Babies	Mothers	Babies
Darwin Urban	233	236	2061	2083	2300	2326
Darwin Rural	241	242	40	41	281	283
Katherine	210	211	147	148	357	359
East Arnhem	163	164	60	60	223	224
Barkly	80	81	18	18	98	99
Alice Springs Urban	120	121	341	344	461	465
Alice Springs Rural	185	188	20	22	205	210
<b>NT total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>3966</b>
Non NT	64	65	29	30	93	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>1308</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>2746</b>	<b>4018</b>	<b>4061</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers and their babies were only included in the count of All NT.

Table 2. Summary statistics, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013

		Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>ALL</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>						
	<20	247	20.0	60	2.2	307	7.8
	20-34	893	72.5	2101	78.2	2998	76.4
	35+	92	7.5	526	19.6	620	15.8
	<b>Place of birth</b>						
	Hospital	1178	95.6	2632	98.0	3816	97.2
	Non-hospital	54	4.4	55	2.0	109	2.8
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>						
	Spontaneous	737	59.8	1467	54.6	2204	56.2
	Induced	323	26.2	703	26.2	1028	26.2
	No labour	172	14.0	517	19.2	693	17.7
	<b>Method of birth</b>						
	Normal vaginal	805	65.3	1528	56.9	2333	59.4
	Vaginal breech	11	0.9	2	0.1	13	0.3
	Forceps	31	2.5	135	5.0	167	4.3
	Ventouse	53	4.3	147	5.5	200	5.1
	Caesarean section	332	26.9	875	32.6	1212	30.9
<b>FIRST-TIME</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>		<b>1240</b>		<b>1657</b>	
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>						
	<20	206	49.9	53	4.3	259	15.6
	20-34	201	48.7	1027	82.8	1231	74.3
	35+	6	1.5	160	12.9	167	10.1
<b>TOTAL FERTILITY RATE</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>		<b>2.0</b>	

Notes:

(1) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

(2) Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates seen in 2013.

**Table 3. Area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Area	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban area	473	38.4	2596	96.6	3075	78.3
Rural/remote area	759	61.6	91	3.4	850	21.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

(1) Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

(2) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 4. District and area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

District	Area	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Darwin Urban		233	18.9	2061	76.7	2300	58.6
Darwin Rural		241	19.6	40	1.5	281	7.2
Katherine	Urban	65	5.3	132	4.9	197	5.0
	Rural/remote	145	11.8	15	0.6	160	4.1
East Arnhem	Urban	9	0.7	46	1.7	55	1.4
	Rural/remote	154	12.5	14	0.5	168	4.3
Barkly	Urban	46	3.7	16	0.6	62	1.6
	Rural/remote	34	2.8	2	0.1	36	0.9
Alice Springs Urban		120	9.7	341	12.7	461	11.7
Alice Springs Rural		185	15.0	20	0.7	205	5.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 5. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

District	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All NT
Darwin Urban	1.9	2.1	2.1
Darwin Rural	2.1	1.6	2.0
Katherine	2.2	2.1	2.2
East Arnhem	1.5	1.4	1.6
Barkly	1.8	1.3	1.7
Alice Springs Urban	2.2	1.8	2.0
Alice Springs Rural	2.0	0.8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Note: Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates seen in 2013.

**Table 6. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

Remoteness	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All NT
Urban area	2.2	2.0	2.1
Rural/remote area	1.8	1.2	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Notes:

(1) Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates seen in 2013.

(2) Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 7. Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Indigenous status	Age specific fertility rate (births per 1000)			Total fertility rate
	<20 years	20-34 years	35+ years	
Indigenous	71.9	95.4	13.6	2.0
Non-Indigenous	14.2	103.1	28.0	2.0
<b>All NT</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>100.9</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Note:

- (1) Age-specific fertility rate is the number of births per 1000 women in each age group. The rate for the <20 age group is calculated using the female population aged 15-19 years; the rate for the 35+ group is calculated using the female population aged 35-49 years.  
 (2) Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates seen in 2013.

**Table 8. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Maternal age (years)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16	22	1.8	0	0.0	22	0.6
16-17	67	5.4	20	0.7	87	2.2
18-19	158	12.8	40	1.5	198	5.0
20-24	372	30.2	397	14.8	769	19.6
25-29	340	27.6	813	30.3	1154	29.4
30-34	181	14.7	891	33.2	1075	27.4
35-39	68	5.5	431	16.0	501	12.8
40-44	23	1.9	91	3.4	114	2.9
45+	1	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mean age (years)</b>	<b>25</b>		<b>29.8</b>		<b>28.3</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 9. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

District	Maternal age (years)			Total Number
	<20 %	20-34 %	35+ %	
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Darwin Urban	13.7	77.7	8.6	<b>233</b>
Darwin Rural	23.7	70.1	6.2	<b>241</b>
Katherine	17.1	74.8	8.1	<b>210</b>
East Arnhem	19.6	73.0	7.4	<b>163</b>
Barkly	27.5	65.0	7.5	<b>80</b>
Alice Springs Urban	23.3	69.2	7.5	<b>120</b>
Alice Springs Rural	21.6	71.4	7.0	<b>185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>				
Darwin Urban	2.2	78.3	19.5	<b>2061</b>
Darwin Rural	2.5	82.5	15.0	<b>40</b>
Katherine	4.1	80.3	15.6	<b>147</b>
East Arnhem	0.0	76.7	23.3	<b>60</b>
Barkly	11.1	72.2	16.7	<b>18</b>
Alice Springs Urban	1.5	76.8	21.7	<b>341</b>
Alice Springs Rural	0.0	80.0	20.0	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2687</b>
<b>All NT</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>3925</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 10. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

Area	Maternal age (years)			Total
	<20 %	20-34 %	35+ %	Number
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Urban area	16.1	75.7	8.2	<b>473</b>
Rural/remote area	22.5	70.5	7.0	<b>759</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>72.5</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>				
Urban area	2.2	78.1	19.8	<b>2596</b>
Rural/remote area	4.4	81.3	14.3	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>78.2</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>2687</b>

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 11. Maternal parity, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Parity	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	413	33.5	1240	46.1	1657	42.2
1-2	518	42.0	1261	46.9	1781	45.4
3+	301	24.4	186	6.9	487	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

(1) Parity is the number of previous births a woman has had of at least 20 weeks duration.

(2) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 12. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT first-time mothers, 2013**

Maternal age (years)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16	22	5.3	0	0.0	22	1.3
16-17	63	15.3	19	1.5	82	4.9
18-19	121	29.3	34	2.7	155	9.4
20-24	144	34.9	243	19.6	387	23.4
25-29	46	11.1	439	35.4	486	29.3
30-34	11	2.7	345	27.8	358	21.6
35+	6	1.5	160	12.9	167	10.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1240</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1657</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Mean age (years)</b>	<b>20.5</b>		<b>28.3</b>		<b>26.4</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of four mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 13. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Number of antenatal visits	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	20	1.7	5	0.2	25	0.6
1 - 3	98	8.1	56	2.1	154	4.0
4 - 7	369	30.5	548	20.5	917	23.6
8 & more	723	59.8	2065	77.2	2794	71.8
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2674</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3890</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	22		13		35	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 14. Antenatal visits, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013**

District	Number of antenatal visits				Total stated	Not stated	Total
	0	1 - 3	4 - 7	8+			
	%	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Darwin Urban	1.3	10.1	35.2	53.3	227	6	233
Darwin Rural	0.8	1.3	22.5	75.4	240	1	241
Katherine	2.5	6.9	34.2	56.4	202	8	210
East Arnhem	1.2	6.7	22.1	69.9	163	0	163
Barkly	6.3	8.8	27.5	57.5	80	0	80
Alice Springs Urban	0.9	10.3	28.2	60.7	117	3	120
Alice Springs Rural	1.1	15.5	41.4	42.0	181	4	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1232</b>

**Table 15. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

	Number of antenatal visits				Total stated	Not stated	Total
	0	1 to 3	4 to 7	8 +			
	%	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
<b>Indigenous</b>							
Urban area	2.2	9.3	32.7	55.8	462	11	473
Rural/remote area	1.3	7.4	29.1	62.2	748	11	759
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>1210</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>							
Urban area	0.2	2.1	20.3	77.4	2584	12	2596
Rural/remote area	0.0	2.2	25.6	72.2	90	1	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>77.2</b>	<b>2674</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>2687</b>

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 16. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Gestation at first antenatal visit	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
First trimester	738	61.0	2314	86.4	3057	78.5
Second trimester	382	31.6	296	11.1	679	17.4
Third trimester	89	7.4	67	2.5	156	4.0
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1209</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2677</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3892</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	23		10		33	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

Notes:

- (1) First trimester is less than 14 weeks gestation; second trimester is 14-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation.
- (2) Not stated includes mothers with zero antenatal visits recorded and mothers with no date of first antenatal visit recorded.
- (3) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.



**Table 17. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013**

District	Gestation at first antenatal visit			Total stated	Not stated	Total
	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester			
	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Darwin Urban	67.5	27.2	5.3	228	5	233
Darwin Rural	56.5	38.1	5.4	239	2	241
Katherine	64.4	28.3	7.3	205	5	210
East Arnhem	58.1	33.1	8.8	160	3	163
Barkly	52.0	38.7	9.3	75	5	80
Alice Springs Urban	70.6	24.4	5.0	119	1	120
Alice Springs Rural	55.2	32.8	12.0	183	2	185
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1209</b>	23	<b>1232</b>

Notes:

- (1) First trimester is less than 14 weeks gestation; second trimester is 14-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation.  
 (2) Not stated includes mothers with zero antenatal visits recorded and mothers with no date of first antenatal visit recorded.

**Table 18. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013**

Area	Gestation at first antenatal visit			Total stated	Not stated	Total
	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester			
	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Urban area	66.8	27.5	5.6	461	12	473
Rural/remote area	57.5	34.1	8.4	748	11	759
<b>Total</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>7.4</b>	<b>1209</b>	23	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>						
Urban area	86.5	11.0	2.5	2586	10	2596
Rural/remote area	85.7	12.1	2.2	91	0	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2677</b>	10	<b>2687</b>

Notes:

- (1) First trimester is less than 14 weeks gestation; second trimester is 14-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation.  
 (2) Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.  
 (3) Not stated includes mothers with zero antenatal visits recorded and mothers with no date of first antenatal visit recorded.

**Table 19. Self-reported alcohol consumption, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

	Alcohol consumption	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>At first visit</b>	Alcohol	104	9.5	64	2.5	168	4.6
	No alcohol	991	90.5	2523	97.5	3520	95.4
	<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1095</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3688</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Not stated	137		100		237	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	
<b>At 36 Weeks</b>	Alcohol	50	5.3	13	0.6	63	2.0
	No alcohol	893	94.7	2164	99.4	3063	98.0
	<b>Total stated</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2177</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3126</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Not stated	289		510		799	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

Table 20. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013

	Smoking status	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
First 20 weeks	Smoking	619	51.5	267	10.0	886	22.8
	Non-smoking	582	48.5	2405	90.0	2993	77.2
	<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2672</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3879</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Not stated	31		15		46	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	
After 20 weeks	Smoking	537	48.4	177	7.5	714	20.6
	Non-smoking	572	51.6	2180	92.5	2758	79.4
	<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2357</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3472</b>	<b>100.0</b>
	Not stated	123		330		453	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

Table 21. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013

Area	Smoking	Non-smoking	Total stated	Not stated	Total
	%	%	Number	Number	Number
<b>Smoking during first 20 weeks</b>					
<b>Indigenous</b>					
Urban area	47.1	52.9	<b>465</b>	8	<b>473</b>
Rural/remote area	54.3	45.7	<b>736</b>	23	<b>759</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1201</b>	31	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>					
Urban area	10.0	90.0	<b>2581</b>	15	<b>2596</b>
Rural/remote area	11.0	89.0	<b>91</b>	0	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>2672</b>	15	<b>2687</b>
<b>Smoking after 20 weeks</b>					
<b>Indigenous</b>					
Urban area	45.1	54.9	<b>415</b>	58	<b>473</b>
Rural/remote area	50.4	49.6	<b>694</b>	65	<b>759</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1109</b>	123	<b>1232</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>					
Urban area	7.5	92.5	<b>2277</b>	319	<b>2596</b>
Rural/remote area	8.8	91.3	<b>80</b>	11	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>2357</b>	330	<b>2687</b>

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 22. Self-reported smoking status, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013**

District	Smoking	Non-smoking	Total stated	Not stated	Total
	%	%	Number	Number	Number
<b>Smoking during first 20 weeks</b>					
Darwin Urban	44.3	55.7	<b>228</b>	5	<b>233</b>
Darwin Rural	64.7	35.3	<b>238</b>	3	<b>241</b>
Katherine	56.2	43.8	<b>203</b>	7	<b>210</b>
East Arnhem	62.0	38.0	<b>158</b>	5	<b>163</b>
Barkly	47.4	52.6	<b>76</b>	4	<b>80</b>
Alice Springs Urban	45.4	54.6	<b>119</b>	1	<b>120</b>
Alice Springs Rural	34.6	65.4	<b>179</b>	6	<b>185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>1201</b>	31	<b>1232</b>
<b>Smoking after 20 weeks</b>					
Darwin Urban	42.2	57.8	<b>199</b>	34	<b>233</b>
Darwin Rural	61.6	38.4	<b>224</b>	17	<b>241</b>
Katherine	50.5	49.5	<b>200</b>	10	<b>210</b>
East Arnhem	58.9	41.1	<b>146</b>	17	<b>163</b>
Barkly	45.5	54.5	<b>66</b>	14	<b>80</b>
Alice Springs Urban	42.6	57.4	<b>108</b>	12	<b>120</b>
Alice Springs Rural	31.3	68.7	<b>166</b>	19	<b>185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>48.4</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>1109</b>	123	<b>1232</b>

**Table 23. Actual place of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Actual place of birth	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
RDH	561	45.5	1332	49.6	1893	48.2
RDH Birth Centre	10	0.8	98	3.6	108	2.8
DPH	7	0.6	670	24.9	683	17.4
GDH	96	7.8	52	1.9	148	3.8
KH	143	11.6	125	4.7	268	6.8
TCH	7	0.6	1	0.0	8	0.2
ASH	354	28.7	354	13.2	708	18.0
Health centres	29	2.4	0	0.0	29	0.7
Planned homes	2	0.2	42	1.6	44	1.1
Others <sup>(a)</sup>	23	1.9	13	0.5	36	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Others include births that occurred in transit to hospitals and in unintended locations, including unplanned births in the home.

Notes:

(1) Hospital names are as follows: Royal Darwin Hospital (RDH), Darwin Private Hospital (DPH), Gove District Hospital (GDH), Katherine Hospital (KH), Tennant Creek Hospital (TCH), and Alice Springs Hospital (ASH).

(2) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 24. Actual place of birth, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013**

District	Actual place of birth			Total Number
	Hospital	Health centres	Others <sup>(a)</sup>	
	%	%	%	
Darwin Urban	97.4	0.0	2.6	<b>233</b>
Darwin Rural	92.9	5.0	2.1	<b>241</b>
Katherine	97.1	1.0	1.9	<b>210</b>
East Arnhem	92.6	3.7	3.7	<b>163</b>
Barkly	97.5	1.3	1.3	<b>80</b>
Alice Springs Urban	99.2	0.0	0.8	<b>120</b>
Alice Springs Rural	94.6	4.3	1.1	<b>185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>95.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1232</b>

(a) Others include births that occurred in transit to hospitals and in unintended locations, including unplanned births in the home.

**Table 25. Type of labour onset, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Type of labour onset	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Spontaneous	737	59.8	1467	54.6	2204	56.2
Induced	323	26.2	703	26.2	1028	26.2
No labour	172	14.0	517	19.2	693	17.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 26. Method of induction, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with induced onset of labour, 2013**

Method of induction	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
ARM	207	64.1	473	67.3	681	66.2
Oxytocics	235	72.8	508	72.3	745	72.5
Prostaglandins	188	58.2	348	49.5	536	52.1
Other methods	8	2.5	5	0.7	13	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

(1) Multiple methods may be applied to one mother.

(2) ARM stands for artificial rupture of membranes.

(3) The Indigenous status of two mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 27. Birth presentation, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Presentation at birth	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Vertex	1165	95.0	2538	94.6	3708	94.7
Breech	53	4.3	125	4.7	178	4.5
Face	1	0.1	1	0.0	2	0.1
Brow	2	0.2	3	0.1	5	0.1
Other	5	0.4	15	0.6	21	0.5
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1226</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3914</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	6		5		11	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 28. Method of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Method of birth	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Normal vaginal	805	65.3	1528	56.9	2333	59.4
Vaginal breech	11	0.9	2	0.1	13	0.3
Forceps	31	2.5	135	5.0	167	4.3
Ventouse	53	4.3	147	5.5	200	5.1
Caesarean - elective	133	10.8	496	18.5	633	16.1
Caesarean - emergency	199	16.2	379	14.1	579	14.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2687</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3925</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 29. Method of birth, by type of labour onset, NT mothers, 2013**

Type of labour onset	Method of birth				Total
	Normal vaginal	Assisted vaginal <sup>(a)</sup>	Caesarean-elective	Caesarean-emergency	Number
	%	%	%	%	
Spontaneous	76.1	10.7	2.1	11.1	<b>2204</b>
Induced	63.8	14.0	0.0	22.2	<b>1028</b>
No labour	0.0	0.0	84.6	15.4	<b>693</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>59.4</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>14.8</b>	<b>3925</b>

(a) Assisted vaginal births include vaginal breech, forceps and ventouse.

**Table 30. Method of birth, by gestational age, NT mothers with breech presentation, 2013**

Gestational age (weeks)	Method of birth								Total
	Normal vaginal		Vaginal Breech		Caesarean-elective		Caesarean-emergency		Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
<28	5	55.6	3	33.3	0	0.0	1	11.1	9
28-36	1	2.6	4	10.3	9	23.1	25	64.1	39
37+	1	0.8	6	4.6	92	70.8	31	23.8	130
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>178</b>

**Table 31. Method of birth, by hospital, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013**

Hospital	Method of birth						Total
	Normal vaginal	Vaginal breech	Forceps	Ventouse	Caesarean-elective	Caesarean-emergency	Number
	%	%	%	%	%	%	
RDH	60.4	0.3	4.5	5.0	12.9	16.8	<b>2001</b>
DPH	39.8	0.0	8.5	5.4	33.5	12.7	<b>683</b>
GDH	72.3	0.0	0.7	10.1	5.4	11.5	<b>148</b>
KH	66.8	0.7	1.5	4.1	13.8	13.1	<b>268</b>
TCH	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>8</b>
ASH	64.0	0.3	1.8	5.1	14.3	14.5	<b>708</b>
<b>All hospitals</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>3816</b>

Note: Hospital names are as follows: Royal Darwin Hospital (RDH), Darwin Private Hospital (DPH), Gove District Hospital (GDH), Katherine Hospital (KH), Tennant Creek Hospital (TCH), and Alice Springs Hospital (ASH).

**Table 32. Indications for caesarean section, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth via caesarean section, 2013**

Indications for caesarean section	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Elective caesarean</b>						
Previous caesarean	101	77.1	336	68.2	438	69.7
Malpresentation	14	10.7	72	14.6	86	13.7
Other <sup>(a)</sup>	19	14.5	94	19.1	116	18.5
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	2		3		5	
<b>Total</b>	<b>133</b>		<b>496</b>		<b>633</b>	
<b>Emergency caesarean</b>						
Failure to progress	90	45.2	194	51.5	284	49.2
Fetal distress	80	40.2	126	33.4	206	35.7
Malpresentation	24	12.1	38	10.1	62	10.7
Ante-partum haemorrhage	12	6.0	15	4.0	27	4.7
Cord prolapse	1	0.5	3	0.8	4	0.7
Other <sup>(b)</sup>	25	12.6	39	10.3	64	11.1
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	0		2		2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>199</b>		<b>379</b>		<b>579</b>	

(a) Previous caesarean and malpresentation are not included in the count of Other indications for elective caesareans.

(b) Failure to progress, fetal distress, malpresentation, ante-partum haemorrhage and cord prolapse are not included in the count of Other indications for emergency caesareans.

Notes:

(1) Multiple indications may be present in one mother.

(2) The Indigenous status of five mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 33. Method of analgesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with spontaneous or induced onset of labour, 2013**

Analgesia: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Nitrous oxide	393	37.7	672	31.4	1065	33.4
Narcotics	201	19.3	402	18.8	604	19.0
Epidural	153	14.7	519	24.2	673	21.1
Other	81	7.8	181	8.4	262	8.2
None	214	20.5	369	17.2	583	18.3
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1042</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2143</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3187</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	18		27		45	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1060</b>		<b>2170</b>		<b>3232</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of two mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 34. Method of anaesthesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having operative birth, 2013**

Anaesthesia: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Local	32	7.7	51	4.4	83	5.3
Pudendal	8	1.9	27	2.3	35	2.2
Epidural/Caudal	76	18.3	273	23.8	349	22.2
Spinal	259	62.4	664	57.8	928	59.1
Spinal and Epidural	5	1.2	32	2.8	38	2.4
General	25	6.0	62	5.4	87	5.5
Other	0	0.0	3	0.3	3	0.2
None	10	2.4	37	3.2	47	3.0
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1149</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1570</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	1		8		9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>416</b>		<b>1157</b>		<b>1579</b>	

Notes:

(1) Operative birth methods include forceps, ventouse and caesarean section.

(2) The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 35. Complications of pregnancy and/or childbirth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013**

Type of complication	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Pregnancy</b>						
Gestational diabetes mellitus <sup>(a)</sup>	194	15.7	272	10.1	466	11.9
Pre-existing diabetes mellitus	51	4.1	16	0.6	67	1.7
Pre-eclampsia <sup>(a)</sup>	54	4.4	85	3.2	139	3.5
<b>Labour/childbirth</b>						
Cord prolapse <sup>(a)</sup>	1	0.1	4	0.1	5	0.1
Fetal distress	156	12.7	296	11.0	452	11.5
Manual removal of placenta <sup>(a)</sup>	36	2.9	30	1.1	66	1.7
Meconium stained liquor	150	12.2	272	10.1	422	10.8
Obstructed labour	80	6.5	133	4.9	213	5.4
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(a)(b)</sup>	395	32.1	622	23.1	1017	25.9
Other	185	15.0	316	11.8	501	12.8
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>799</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>1398</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>56.0</b>
<b>Total births</b>	<b>1232</b>		<b>2687</b>		<b>3925</b>	

(a) Indicates validated data items.

(b) Includes cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500ml or more (public hospitals) and cases flagged as having post-partum haemorrhage by midwives at the time of data entry (DPH and non-hospital births). The national definition for post-partum haemorrhage changed to a blood loss volume of 500ml or more in 2012.

Notes:

(1) Mothers may have more than one complication.

(2) Pre-eclampsia includes hypertension in pregnancy.

(3) Other complications include ante-partum haemorrhage as well as other unclassified complications.



**Table 36. State of the perineum, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having vaginal birth, 2013**

State of the perineum	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Intact	338	38.2	504	28.4	842	31.7
1st degree tear <sup>(a)</sup>	269	30.4	415	23.4	684	25.7
2nd degree tear	162	18.3	516	29.1	678	25.5
3rd-4th degree tear	19	2.1	35	2.0	54	2.0
Episiotomy	89	10.1	282	15.9	371	14.0
Combined episiotomy & tear	7	0.8	21	1.2	29	1.1
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1773</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2658</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	16		39		55	
<b>Total</b>	<b>900</b>		<b>1812</b>		<b>2713</b>	

(a) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

Notes:

(1) Vaginal birth methods include normal vaginal, vaginal breech, forceps and ventouse.

(2) The Indigenous status of one mother was unknown. This mother was only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 37. Length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013**

Length of postnatal stay (days)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	40	3.4	229	8.7	269	7.0
1 - 3	658	55.9	1417	53.8	2076	54.4
4 - 7	416	35.3	939	35.7	1360	35.6
8 & more	64	5.4	47	1.8	111	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1178</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2632</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3816</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. These mothers were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 38. Average length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status and method of birth, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013**

Method of birth	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	All NT
	Average length (days) of postnatal stay		
Normal vaginal	2.9	2.2	2.5
Assisted vaginal <sup>(a)</sup>	3.5	3.4	3.4
Caesarean - elective	4.1	4.1	4.1
Caesarean - emergency	5.7	4.4	4.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>

(a) Assisted vaginal birth methods include vaginal breech, forceps and ventouse.

## Babies

Table 39. Summary statistics, by maternal Indigenous status, all babies born in the NT, 2013

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>BIRTHS TO NT RESIDENTS</b>						
<b>Birth status</b>						
Livebirths	1219	98.1	2696	99.3	3922	98.9
Stillbirths	24	1.9	20	0.7	44	1.1
<b>Baby's sex</b>						
Males	629	50.7	1359	50.0	1992	50.3
Females	612	49.3	1357	50.0	1972	49.7
<b>Plurality</b>						
Singletons	1221	98.2	2658	97.9	3884	97.9
Multiples	22	1.8	58	2.1	82	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1243</b>		<b>2716</b>		<b>3966</b>	
<b>BIRTHS TO NON-NT RESIDENTS</b>						
<b>Birth status</b>						
Livebirths	64	98.5	28	93.3	92	96.8
Stillbirths	1	1.5	2	6.7	3	3.2
<b>Baby's sex</b>						
Males	24	36.9	18	60.0	42	44.2
Females	41	63.1	12	40.0	53	55.8
<b>Plurality</b>						
Singletons	63	96.9	28	93.3	91	95.8
Multiples	2	3.1	2	6.7	4	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>65</b>		<b>30</b>		<b>95</b>	
<b>ALL BIRTHS</b>						
<b>Birth status</b>						
Livebirths	1283	98.1	2724	99.2	4014	98.8
Stillbirths	25	1.9	22	0.8	47	1.2
<b>Baby's sex</b>						
Males	653	50.0	1377	50.1	2034	50.1
Females	653	50.0	1369	49.9	2025	49.9
<b>Plurality</b>						
Singletons	1284	98.2	2686	97.8	3975	97.9
Multiples	24	1.8	60	2.2	86	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1308</b>		<b>2746</b>		<b>4061</b>	

Notes:

- (1) The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.  
 (2) The sex of two babies was unknown.

**Table 40. Area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013**

Area	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban area	479	38.5	2622	96.5	3108	78.4
Rural/remote area	764	61.5	94	3.5	858	21.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3966</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

- (1) Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.
- (2) The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 41. District and area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013**

District	Area	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Darwin Urban		236	19.0	2083	76.7	2326	58.6
Darwin Rural		242	19.5	41	1.5	283	7.1
Katherine	Urban	66	5.3	133	4.9	199	5.0
	Rural/remote	145	11.7	15	0.6	160	4.0
East Arnhem	Urban	9	0.7	46	1.7	55	1.4
	Rural/remote	155	12.5	14	0.5	169	4.3
Barkly	Urban	47	3.8	16	0.6	63	1.6
	Rural/remote	34	2.7	2	0.1	36	0.9
Alice Springs Urban		121	9.7	344	12.7	465	11.7
Alice Springs Rural		188	15.1	22	0.8	210	5.3
<b>Total</b>		<b>1243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3966</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes:

- (1) Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.
- (2) The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.

Table 42. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2013

Gestational age (weeks)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Stillbirths</b>						
<28	11	45.8	13	65.0	24	54.5
28 - 36	8	33.3	3	15.0	11	25.0
37 - 41	5	20.8	4	20.0	9	20.5
42+	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Livebirths</b>						
<28	21	1.7	11	0.4	32	0.8
28 - 36	177	14.5	161	6.0	338	8.6
37 - 41	1016	83.3	2508	93.0	3531	90.0
42+	5	0.4	16	0.6	21	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3922</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>All births</b>						
<28	32	2.6	24	0.9	56	1.4
28 - 36	185	14.9	164	6.0	349	8.8
37 - 41	1021	82.1	2512	92.5	3540	89.3
42+	5	0.4	16	0.6	21	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2716</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3966</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.

Table 43. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2013

Birthweight (g)	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Stillbirths</b>						
<1000	13	54.2	14	70.0	27	61.4
1000 - 1499	5	20.8	1	5.0	6	13.6
1500 - 2499	2	8.3	2	10.0	4	9.1
2500+	4	16.7	3	15.0	7	15.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<i>Mean birthweight (g)</i>	1372		1058		1229	
<b>Livebirths</b>						
<1000	22	1.8	11	0.4	33	0.8
1000 - 1499	20	1.6	8	0.3	28	0.7
1500 - 2499	134	11.0	118	4.4	252	6.4
2500+	1043	85.6	2558	94.9	3608	92.0
<b>Total Stated</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3921</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	0		1		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>		<b>2696</b>		<b>3922</b>	
<i>Mean birthweight (g)</i>	3092		3358		3276	
<b>All births</b>						
<1000	35	2.8	25	0.9	60	1.5
1000 - 1499	25	2.0	9	0.3	34	0.9
1500 - 2499	136	10.9	120	4.4	256	6.5
2500+	1047	84.2	2561	94.3	3615	91.2
<b>Total Stated</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2715</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3965</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	0		1		1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1243</b>		<b>2716</b>		<b>3966</b>	
<i>Mean birthweight (g)</i>	3059		3341		3253	

Note: The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 44. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013**

District	Gestational age (weeks)			Total
	<37	37-41	42+	Number
	%	%	%	
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Darwin Urban	12.6	86.5	0.9	<b>230</b>
Darwin Rural	11.7	87.9	0.4	<b>240</b>
Katherine	18.4	81.2	0.5	<b>207</b>
East Arnhem	23.8	76.3	0.0	<b>160</b>
Barkly	10.3	88.5	1.3	<b>78</b>
Alice Springs Urban	15.1	84.9	0.0	<b>119</b>
Alice Springs Rural	21.1	78.9	0.0	<b>185</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1219</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>				
Darwin Urban	6.1	93.4	0.5	<b>2069</b>
Darwin Rural	5.0	95.0	0.0	<b>40</b>
Katherine	10.8	87.2	2.0	<b>148</b>
East Arnhem	5.0	95.0	0.0	<b>60</b>
Barkly	5.6	94.4	0.0	<b>18</b>
Alice Springs Urban	6.5	92.7	0.9	<b>341</b>
Alice Springs Rural	10.0	90.0	0.0	<b>20</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2696</b>

**Table 45. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013**

Area	Gestational age (weeks)			Total
	<37	37-41	42+	Number
	%	%	%	
<b>Indigenous</b>				
Urban area	14.8	84.6	0.6	<b>467</b>
Rural/remote area	17.2	82.6	0.3	<b>752</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>83.3</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1219</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>				
Urban area	6.4	93.0	0.6	<b>2605</b>
Rural/remote area	5.5	94.5	0.0	<b>91</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>93.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2696</b>

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 46. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013**

District	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Darwin Urban	1.7	7.4	80.9	10.0	230	3285
Darwin Rural	1.3	10.8	85.0	2.9	240	3076
Katherine	3.9	13.0	76.8	6.3	207	3079
East Arnhem	7.5	14.4	75.0	3.1	160	2856
Barkly	2.6	11.5	82.1	3.8	78	3036
Alice Springs Urban	1.7	13.4	75.6	9.2	119	3167
Alice Springs Rural	5.9	8.6	78.9	6.5	185	3068
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>3092</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>						
Darwin Urban	0.6	4.2	86.0	9.1	2069	3347
Darwin Rural	0.0	5.0	87.5	7.5	40	3436
Katherine	2.0	6.8	81.1	10.1	148	3312
East Arnhem	0.0	3.3	70.0	26.7	60	3521
Barkly	0.0	0.0	88.9	11.1	18	3484
Alice Springs Urban	1.2	4.4	80.4	14.1	341	3396
Alice Springs Rural	0.0	10.0	80.0	10.0	20	3363
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>3358</b>

**Table 47. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013**

Area	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
<b>Indigenous</b>						
Urban area	2.6	10.5	77.9	9.0	467	3183
Rural/remote area	4.0	11.3	80.5	4.3	752	3036
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>79.5</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>1219</b>	<b>3092</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>						
Urban area	0.7	4.3	84.7	10.2	2605	3357
Rural/remote area	0.0	6.6	83.5	9.9	91	3391
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>84.7</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>2696</b>	<b>3358</b>

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts of Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

**Table 48. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and gestational age, NT singleton live births, 2013**

Gestational age (weeks)	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
<b>Indigenous</b>						
<28	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15	582
28 - 36	11.0	52.1	36.2	0.6	163	2315
37 - 41	0.0	3.9	89.1	7.0	1014	3281
42+	0.0	0.0	60.0	40.0	5	3617
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>1197</b>	<b>3117</b>
<b>Non-Indigenous</b>						
<28	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11	661
28 - 36	5.1	41.2	52.2	1.5	136	2504
37 - 41	0.0	1.5	87.6	10.9	2479	3434
42+	0.0	0.0	75.0	25.0	16	3681
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>85.4</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>2642</b>	<b>3376</b>

**Table 49. Apgar score at 5 minutes, by maternal Indigenous status, NT live births, 2013**

Apgar score at 5 minutes	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 3	15	1.2	7	0.3	22	0.6
4 - 6	36	3.0	56	2.1	92	2.4
7 - 10	1162	95.8	2631	97.7	3800	97.1
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1213</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2694</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3914</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	6		2		8	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1219</b>		<b>2696</b>		<b>3922</b>	

Note: The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.

**Table 50. Methods of resuscitation, by maternal Indigenous status, NT live births, 2013**

Resuscitation: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Suction	43	3.5	120	4.5	163	4.2
Oxygen therapy	72	5.9	103	3.8	175	4.5
IPPV	123	10.1	232	8.6	356	9.1
Endotracheal intubation	16	1.3	12	0.4	28	0.7
ECM & ventilation	6	0.5	7	0.3	13	0.3
Other <sup>(a)</sup>	6	0.5	22	0.8	28	0.7
CPAP	7	0.6	6	0.2	13	0.3
None	944	77.6	2193	81.4	3143	80.2
<b>Total stated</b>	<b>1217</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2695</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3919</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Not stated	2		1		3	
<b>Total of livebirths</b>	<b>1219</b>		<b>2696</b>		<b>3922</b>	

(a) Other resuscitation includes stimulation methods such as intramuscular treatment.

Notes:

(1) Resuscitation methods exclude tactile stimulation.

(2) IPPV stands for intermittent positive pressure ventilation.

(3) ECM stands for external cardiac massage.

(4) CPAP stands for continuous positive airway pressure.

(5) The Indigenous status of the mothers of seven babies was unknown. These babies were only included in the count of All NT.



**Table 51. Numbers and rates of stillbirths (fetal deaths), neonatal deaths and perinatal deaths, by Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013**

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Stillbirths	24	19.3	20	7.4	44	11.1
Neonatal deaths	10	8.2	4	1.5	14	3.6
Perinatal deaths	34	27.4	24	8.8	58	14.6

Notes:

- (1) Rate of fetal deaths or perinatal deaths is the number of deaths per 1000 total births; rate of neonatal deaths is the number of deaths per 1000 live births.
- (2) Fetal deaths are by maternal Indigenous status and neonatal deaths are by Indigenous status of the babies. Perinatal deaths are therefore a mix of maternal and baby's Indigenous status.

---

# Appendices

## Appendix 1. Hospital profiles

The profile table of each hospital includes all births that occurred in that hospital in 2013, among mothers who were either NT residents or from interstate or overseas.

Royal Darwin Hospital

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>584</b>		<b>1453</b>		<b>2037</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>						
<20 years	96	16.4	47	3.2	143	7.0
20-34 years	435	74.5	1197	82.4	1632	80.1
35+ years	53	9.1	209	14.4	262	12.9
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous onset	311	53.3	825	56.8	1136	55.8
Induced labour	174	29.8	416	28.6	590	29.0
No labour	99	17.0	212	14.6	311	15.3
<b>Method of birth</b>						
Normal vaginal birth	347	59.4	889	61.2	1236	60.7
Vaginal breech birth	6	1.0	0	0.0	6	0.3
Forceps birth	20	3.4	71	4.9	91	4.5
Ventouse birth	27	4.6	75	5.2	102	5.0
Elective caesarean	73	12.5	187	12.9	260	12.8
Emergency caesarean	111	19.0	231	15.9	342	16.8
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>						
Cord prolapse	1	0.2	4	0.3	5	0.2
Fetal distress	89	15.2	217	14.9	306	15.0
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	135	23.1	165	11.4	300	14.7
Manual removal of placenta	15	2.6	18	1.2	33	1.6
Meconium stained liquor	70	12.0	192	13.2	262	12.9
Obstructed labour	44	7.5	91	6.3	135	6.6
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	195	33.4	417	28.7	612	30.0
Pre-eclampsia	18	3.1	60	4.1	78	3.8
Others	82	14.0	218	15.0	300	14.7
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>67.8</b>	<b>899</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>1295</b>	<b>63.6</b>
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>400</b>		<b>1035</b>		<b>1435</b>	
<b>Perineum status</b>						
Intact	154	39.4	246	24.3	400	28.5
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	98	25.1	226	22.3	324	23.1
2nd degree tear	69	17.6	339	33.5	408	29.1
3rd-4th degree tear	6	1.5	20	2.0	26	1.9
Episiotomy	59	15.1	171	16.9	230	16.4
Combined episiotomy & tear	5	1.3	10	1.0	15	1.1
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>591</b>		<b>1466</b>		<b>2057</b>	
Stillbirths	9	1.5	12	0.8	21	1.0
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>582</b>		<b>1454</b>		<b>2036</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>						
<28 weeks	8	1.4	9	0.6	17	0.8
28-36 weeks	104	17.9	88	6.1	192	9.4
37+ weeks	470	80.8	1357	93.3	1827	89.7
<b>Birthweight</b>						
<1500g	22	3.8	15	1.0	37	1.8
1500-2499g	83	14.3	71	4.9	154	7.6
2500g+	477	82.0	1368	94.1	1845	90.6

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500ml or more.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

Notes:

(1) This table includes all births that occurred in RDH and the attached Birth Centre in 2013. An additional 38 births occurred before arrival and are reported in the Appendix 1 table for non-hospital births.

(2) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.

## Darwin Private Hospital

	All	
	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>685</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>		
<20 years	1	0.1
20-34 years	471	68.8
35+ years	213	31.1
<b>Onset of labour</b>		
Spontaneous onset	286	41.8
Induced labour	176	25.7
No labour	223	32.6
<b>Method of birth</b>		
Normal vaginal birth	273	39.9
Vaginal breech birth	0	0.0
Forceps birth	58	8.5
Ventouse birth	37	5.4
Elective caesarean	230	33.6
Emergency caesarean	87	12.7
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>		
Cord prolapse	0	0.0
Fetal distress	40	5.8
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	63	9.2
Manual removal of placenta	2	0.3
Meconium stained liquor	27	3.9
Obstructed labour	12	1.8
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	47	6.9
Pre-eclampsia	11	1.6
Others	33	4.8
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>30.1</b>
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>368</b>	
<b>Perineum status</b>		
Intact	119	33.3
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	84	23.5
2nd degree tear	64	17.9
3rd-4th degree tear	4	1.1
Episiotomy	78	21.8
Combined episiotomy & tear	8	2.2
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>698</b>	
Stillbirths	6	0.9
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>692</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>		
<28 weeks	0	0.0
28-36 weeks	50	7.2
37+ weeks	642	92.8
<b>Birthweight</b>		
<1500g	2	0.3
1500-2499g	26	3.8
2500g+	663	95.9

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes all flagged cases of post-partum haemorrhage.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

## Notes:

(1) This table includes all births that occurred in DPH.

(2) There were seven Indigenous mothers who gave birth at DPH and the Indigenous status of six mothers was unknown. Separate data is not presented for these cases.

(3) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.

Gove District Hospital

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>148</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>						
<20 years	26	27.1	0	0.0	26	17.6
20-34 years	67	69.8	41	78.8	108	73.0
35+ years	3	3.1	11	21.2	14	9.5
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous onset	71	74.0	36	69.2	107	72.3
Induced labour	17	17.7	10	19.2	27	18.2
No labour	8	8.3	6	11.5	14	9.5
<b>Method of birth</b>						
Normal vaginal birth	70	72.9	37	71.2	107	72.3
Vaginal breech birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Forceps birth	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
Ventouse birth	11	11.5	4	7.7	15	10.1
Elective caesarean	4	4.2	4	7.7	8	5.4
Emergency caesarean	10	10.4	7	13.5	17	11.5
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	11	11.5	5	9.6	16	10.8
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	15	15.6	8	15.4	23	15.5
Manual removal of placenta	3	3.1	0	0.0	3	2.0
Meconium stained liquor	14	14.6	9	17.3	23	15.5
Obstructed labour	2	2.1	3	5.8	5	3.4
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	33	34.4	13	25.0	46	31.1
Pre-eclampsia	5	5.2	1	1.9	6	4.1
Others	13	13.5	12	23.1	25	16.9
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>70.3</b>
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>82</b>		<b>41</b>		<b>123</b>	
<b>Perineum status</b>						
Intact	25	31.3	10	25.0	35	29.2
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	27	33.8	12	30.0	39	32.5
2nd degree tear	20	25.0	14	35.0	34	28.3
3rd-4th degree tear	0	0.0	1	2.5	1	0.8
Episiotomy	6	7.5	3	7.5	9	7.5
Combined episiotomy & tear	2	2.5	0	0.0	2	1.7
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>96</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>148</b>	
Stillbirths	1	1.0	0	0.0	1	0.7
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>95</b>		<b>52</b>		<b>147</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>						
<28 weeks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28-36 weeks	5	5.3	3	5.8	8	5.4
37+ weeks	90	94.7	49	94.2	139	94.6
<b>Birthweight</b>						
<1500g	1	1.1	0	0.0	1	0.7
1500-2499g	3	3.2	2	3.8	5	3.4
2500g+	91	95.8	50	96.2	141	95.9

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500ml or more.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

Notes:

(1) This table includes all births that occurred in GDH in 2013. An additional 4 births occurred before arrival and are reported in the Appendix 1 table for non-hospital births.

(2) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.

## Katherine Hospital

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>144</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>269</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>						
<20 years	32	22.2	6	4.8	38	14.1
20-34 years	106	73.6	103	82.4	209	77.7
35+ years	6	4.2	16	12.8	22	8.2
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous onset	99	68.8	88	70.4	187	69.5
Induced labour	29	20.1	15	12.0	44	16.4
No labour	16	11.1	22	17.6	38	14.1
<b>Method of birth</b>						
Normal vaginal birth	99	68.8	81	64.8	180	66.9
Vaginal breech birth	2	1.4	0	0.0	2	0.7
Forceps birth	3	2.1	1	0.8	4	1.5
Ventouse birth	5	3.5	6	4.8	11	4.1
Elective caesarean	14	9.7	23	18.4	37	13.8
Emergency caesarean	21	14.6	14	11.2	35	13.0
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	17	11.8	7	5.6	24	8.9
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	24	16.7	12	9.6	36	13.4
Manual removal of placenta	4	2.8	5	4.0	9	3.3
Meconium stained liquor	20	13.9	8	6.4	28	10.4
Obstructed labour	10	6.9	6	4.8	16	5.9
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	38	26.4	32	25.6	70	26.0
Pre-eclampsia	5	3.5	4	3.2	9	3.3
Others	19	13.2	11	8.8	30	11.2
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>55.0</b>
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>75.7</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>70.4</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>73.2</b>
<b>Perineum status</b>						
Intact	47	43.1	35	40.7	82	42.1
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	40	36.7	26	30.2	66	33.8
2nd degree tear	14	12.8	18	20.9	32	16.4
3rd-4th degree tear	3	2.8	3	3.5	6	3.1
Episiotomy	5	4.6	3	3.5	8	4.1
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	1	1.2	1	0.5
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>145</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>270</b>	
Stillbirths	3	2.1	0	0.0	3	1.1
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>142</b>		<b>125</b>		<b>267</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>						
<28 weeks	4	2.8	1	0.8	5	1.9
28-36 weeks	8	5.6	4	3.2	12	4.5
37+ weeks	130	91.5	120	96.0	250	93.6
<b>Birthweight</b>						
<1500g	5	3.5	1	0.8	6	2.2
1500-2499g	5	3.5	3	2.4	8	3.0
2500g+	132	93.0	121	96.8	253	94.8

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500ml or more.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

Notes:

(1) This table includes all births that occurred in KH in 2013. An additional 4 births occurred before arrival and are reported in the Appendix 1 table for non-hospital births.

(2) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.

Alice Springs Hospital

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>403</b>		<b>358</b>		<b>761</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>						
<20 years	85	21.1	7	2.0	92	12.1
20-34 years	285	70.7	277	77.4	562	73.9
35+ years	33	8.2	74	20.7	107	14.1
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous onset	223	55.3	200	55.9	423	55.6
Induced labour	122	30.3	95	26.5	217	28.5
No labour	58	14.4	63	17.6	121	15.9
<b>Method of birth</b>						
Normal vaginal birth	269	66.7	216	60.3	485	63.7
Vaginal breech birth	1	0.2	2	0.6	3	0.4
Forceps birth	6	1.5	7	2.0	13	1.7
Ventouse birth	13	3.2	26	7.3	39	5.1
Elective caesarean	47	11.7	61	17.0	108	14.2
Emergency caesarean	67	16.6	46	12.8	113	14.8
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	41	10.2	30	8.4	71	9.3
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	79	19.6	43	12.0	122	16.0
Manual removal of placenta	12	3.0	6	1.7	18	2.4
Meconium stained liquor	49	12.2	36	10.1	85	11.2
Obstructed labour	25	6.2	21	5.9	46	6.0
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	140	34.7	120	33.5	260	34.2
Pre-eclampsia	27	6.7	10	2.8	37	4.9
Others	62	15.4	46	12.8	108	14.2
<b>Any complication</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>63.6</b>
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>289</b>		<b>251</b>		<b>540</b>	
<b>Perineum status</b>						
Intact	104	36.9	71	28.4	175	32.9
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	97	34.4	66	26.4	163	30.6
2nd degree tear	53	18.8	72	28.8	125	23.5
3rd-4th degree tear	8	2.8	7	2.8	15	2.8
Episiotomy	20	7.1	31	12.4	51	9.6
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	3	1.2	3	0.6
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>407</b>		<b>363</b>		<b>770</b>	
Stillbirths	5	1.2	4	1.1	9	1.2
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>402</b>		<b>359</b>		<b>761</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>						
<28 weeks	7	1.7	4	1.1	11	1.4
28-36 weeks	49	12.2	22	6.1	71	9.3
37+ weeks	346	86.1	333	92.8	679	89.2
<b>Birthweight</b>						
<1500g	14	3.5	6	1.7	20	2.6
1500-2499g	38	9.5	17	4.7	55	7.2
2500g+	350	87.1	336	93.6	686	90.1

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes cases recorded as having a blood loss volume of 500ml or more.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

Notes:

(1) This table includes all births that occurred in ASH in 2013. An additional 13 births occurred before arrival and are reported in the Appendix 1 table for non-hospital births.

(2) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.

## Non-hospital

	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>MOTHERS</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>110</b>	
<b>Maternal age</b>						
<20 years	14	25.5	0	0.0	14	12.7
20-34 years	40	72.7	45	81.8	85	77.3
35+ years	1	1.8	10	18.2	11	10.0
<b>Onset of labour</b>						
Spontaneous onset	55	100.0	55	100.0	110	100.0
Induced labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>Method of birth</b>						
Normal vaginal birth	52	94.5	55	100.0	107	97.3
Vaginal breech birth	3	5.5	0	0.0	3	2.7
<b>Actual place of giving birth</b>						
Health centres	30	54.5	0	0.0	30	27.3
Planned homes	2	3.6	42	76.4	44	40.0
Other	23	41.8	13	23.6	36	32.7
<b>Pregnancy and/or childbirth complications</b>						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.9
Diabetes in pregnancy <sup>(a)</sup>	8	14.5	3	5.5	11	10.0
Manual removal of placenta	3	5.5	0	0.0	3	2.7
Meconium stained liquor	6	10.9	2	3.6	8	7.3
Obstructed labour	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.9
Post-partum haemorrhage <sup>(b)</sup>	9	16.4	1	1.8	10	9.1
Pre-eclampsia	2	3.6	0	0.0	2	1.8
Others	19	34.5	2	3.6	21	19.1
<b>Any complication</b>	30	54.5	7	12.7	37	33.6
<b>MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>110</b>	
<b>Perineum status</b>						
Intact	26	47.3	28	51.9	54	49.5
1st degree tear <sup>(c)</sup>	14	25.5	14	25.9	28	25.7
2nd degree tear	11	20.0	12	22.2	23	21.1
3rd-4th degree tear	3	5.5	0	0.0	3	2.8
Episiotomy	1	1.8	0	0.0	1	0.9
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>55</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>110</b>	
Stillbirths	5	9.1	0	0.0	5	4.5
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>50</b>		<b>55</b>		<b>105</b>	
<b>Gestational age</b>						
<28 weeks	3	6.0	0	0.0	3	2.9
28-36 weeks	17	34.0	0	0.0	17	16.2
37+ weeks	30	60.0	55	100.0	85	81.0
<b>Birthweight</b>						
<1500g	4	8.0	0	0.0	4	3.8
1500-2499g	15	30.0	0	0.0	15	14.3
2500g+	31	62.0	55	100.0	86	81.9

(a) Diabetes in pregnancy includes gestational diabetes mellitus and pre-existing diabetes mellitus.

(b) Includes all flagged cases of post-partum haemorrhage.

(c) 1<sup>st</sup> degree tear includes those cases with a first degree tear as well as those with a perineal graze.

## Notes:

(1) This table comprises all births that occurred out of hospital in 2013, including planned home births, births in health centres and other locations such as in transit to hospital or unintended places.

(2) Not stated category is not presented, and the total may differ from the sum of the components.



## **Appendix 2. Trends of perinatal indicators, by Indigenous status, NT, 1999–2013**

The following trends tables summarise key indicators over time by Indigenous status. Numbers are provided in tables A.1, B.1 and C.1. Proportions are provided in tables A.2, B.2 and C.2.

Table A.1. Trends in numbers for selected measures, NT Indigenous mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total fertility rate</b>		2.3	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0
		<b>Number</b>														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1261</b>	<b>1236</b>	<b>1431</b>	<b>1332</b>	<b>1335</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>1400</b>	<b>1412</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>1425</b>	<b>1355</b>	<b>1349</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1232</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	374	407	430	401	382	360	338	360	335	305	316	314	272	301	247
	20-34	819	772	930	851	876	822	905	950	974	944	990	932	972	940	893
	35+	68	57	71	80	77	88	77	90	103	107	119	109	105	107	92
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	1187	1195	1364	1279	1264	1209	1249	1330	1350	1299	1370	1283	1297	1292	1178
	Non-hospital	74	41	67	53	71	61	71	70	62	57	55	72	52	56	54
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	919	930	1042	976	941	926	948	972	975	950	1008	897	872	866	737
	Induced	193	202	240	208	243	194	212	275	264	233	251	270	300	302	323
	No labour	127	104	149	148	151	150	160	153	173	173	166	188	177	180	172
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	933	901	1029	951	919	868	905	959	962	939	970	903	864	885	805
	Vaginal breech	8	9	7	5	16	17	12	15	14	14	16	10	6	6	11
	Forceps	22	17	25	22	23	12	19	13	16	20	28	11	22	18	31
	Ventouse	25	40	53	28	42	53	49	56	41	39	49	68	57	61	53
	Caesarean section	252	269	317	326	335	320	335	357	379	344	362	363	400	378	332
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>471</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>406</b>	<b>419</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>432</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>454</b>	<b>413</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	267	319	299	263	261	245	245	255	245	229	230	242	218	246	206
	20-34	152	121	165	143	151	128	159	162	157	169	194	192	195	202	201
	35+	6	1	7	7	4	0	2	2	5	4	8	5	5	6	6
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>1245</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>1348</b>	<b>1343</b>	<b>1277</b>	<b>1331</b>	<b>1416</b>	<b>1428</b>	<b>1367</b>	<b>1443</b>	<b>1376</b>	<b>1368</b>	<b>1363</b>	<b>1243</b>
	Stillbirths	25	14	14	15	19	13	18	23	22	16	28	17	16	12	24
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1253</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>1324</b>	<b>1264</b>	<b>1313</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1406</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1359</b>	<b>1352</b>	<b>1351</b>	<b>1219</b>
	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	1244	1227	1419	1316	1327	1263	1310	1384	1396	1345	1407	1334	1330	1333	1221
	Multiple	34	18	24	32	16	14	21	32	32	22	36	42	38	30	22
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	24	23	25	25	31	34	37	42	39	26	36	38	37	33	42
	1500-2499	136	139	153	147	160	140	149	151	140	157	157	152	177	151	134
	2500+	1071	1069	1251	1161	1133	1090	1127	1200	1227	1168	1222	1169	1138	1167	1043
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	13	14	11	13	19	18	22	13	14	14	12	15	21	16	21
	28-36	158	151	172	193	186	178	171	194	191	173	179	179	200	184	177
	37+	1062	1066	1245	1126	1119	1068	1120	1186	1199	1164	1223	1165	1131	1151	1021

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
(2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

Table A.2. Trends in proportions for selected measures, NT Indigenous mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Percent														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	29.7	32.9	30.0	30.1	28.6	28.3	25.6	25.7	23.7	22.5	22.2	23.2	20.2	22.3	20.0
	20-34	64.9	62.5	65.0	63.9	65.6	64.7	68.6	67.9	69.0	69.6	69.5	68.8	72.1	69.7	72.5
	35+	5.4	4.6	5.0	6.0	5.8	6.9	5.8	6.4	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.0	7.8	7.9	7.5
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	94.1	96.7	95.3	96.0	94.7	95.2	94.6	95.0	95.6	95.8	96.1	94.7	96.1	95.8	95.6
	Non-hospital	5.9	3.3	4.7	4.0	5.3	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.4
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	74.2	75.2	72.8	73.3	70.5	72.9	71.8	69.4	69.1	70.1	70.7	66.2	64.6	64.2	59.8
	Induced	15.6	16.3	16.8	15.6	18.2	15.3	16.1	19.6	18.7	17.2	17.6	19.9	22.2	22.4	26.2
	No labour	10.3	8.4	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	10.9	12.3	12.8	11.6	13.9	13.1	13.4	14.0
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	75.2	72.9	71.9	71.4	68.8	68.3	68.6	68.5	68.1	69.2	68.1	66.6	64.0	65.7	65.3
	Vaginal breech	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9
Forceps	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.5	
Ventouse	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	3.7	4.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	5.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	
Caesarean section	20.3	21.8	22.2	24.5	25.1	25.2	25.4	25.5	26.8	25.4	25.4	26.8	29.7	28.0	26.9	
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	62.8	72.3	63.5	63.7	62.7	65.7	60.3	60.9	60.2	57.0	53.2	55.1	52.2	54.2	49.9
	20-34	35.8	27.4	35.0	34.6	36.3	34.3	39.2	38.7	38.6	42.0	44.9	43.7	46.7	44.5	48.7
35+	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	
<b>BABIES</b>																
Stillbirths	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.9	
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	97.3	98.6	98.3	97.6	98.8	98.9	98.4	97.7	97.8	98.4	97.5	96.9	97.2	97.8	98.2
	Multiple	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.2	1.6	2.5	3.1	2.8	2.2	1.8
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.4	3.4
	1500-2499	11.0	11.3	10.7	11.0	12.1	11.1	11.3	10.8	10.0	11.6	11.1	11.2	13.1	11.2	11.0
	2500+	87.0	86.8	87.5	87.1	85.6	86.2	85.8	86.1	87.3	86.5	86.4	86.0	84.2	86.4	85.6
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.7
	28-36	12.8	12.3	12.0	14.5	14.0	14.1	13.0	13.9	13.6	12.8	12.7	13.2	14.8	13.6	14.5
37+	86.1	86.6	87.2	84.5	84.5	84.5	85.3	85.1	85.4	86.2	86.5	85.7	83.7	85.2	83.8	

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
 (2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

Table B.1. Trends in numbers for selected measures, NT non-Indigenous mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total fertility rate</b>		1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0
		<b>Number</b>														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2219</b>	<b>2197</b>	<b>2212</b>	<b>2233</b>	<b>2195</b>	<b>2066</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>2186</b>	<b>2243</b>	<b>2373</b>	<b>2342</b>	<b>2375</b>	<b>2440</b>	<b>2555</b>	<b>2687</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	128	118	121	119	123	96	121	109	91	94	81	76	74	79	60
	20-34	1751	1728	1756	1726	1682	1578	1671	1632	1650	1800	1766	1779	1852	1968	2101
	35+	340	351	335	388	390	392	437	444	502	479	495	520	514	508	526
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	2186	2187	2180	2206	2165	2039	2213	2141	2195	2332	2290	2330	2385	2512	2632
	Non-hospital	33	10	32	27	30	27	16	45	48	41	52	45	55	43	55
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	1483	1445	1383	1379	1302	1224	1273	1278	1362	1471	1396	1424	1398	1501	1467
	Induced	464	496	528	525	544	487	535	512	481	512	550	562	608	612	703
	No labour	259	256	301	329	349	355	421	396	400	390	396	389	434	442	517
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	1566	1548	1476	1496	1335	1224	1306	1291	1325	1438	1393	1399	1379	1479	1528
	Vaginal breech	10	6	15	3	10	9	12	13	14	9	8	10	7	12	2
	Forceps	114	98	98	83	48	48	55	48	55	82	81	87	96	95	135
	Ventouse	39	78	85	73	158	153	153	161	141	157	143	161	146	159	147
	Caesarean section	478	465	538	578	644	632	703	673	708	687	717	718	812	810	875
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1041</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1001</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>986</b>	<b>1076</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>1049</b>	<b>1094</b>	<b>1121</b>	<b>1240</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	104	98	100	104	103	80	106	98	75	78	67	68	67	70	53
	20-34	829	736	796	734	727	656	764	718	760	852	822	829	875	911	1027
	35+	108	97	105	103	114	122	139	120	151	146	119	152	152	140	160
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2249</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>2241</b>	<b>2261</b>	<b>2231</b>	<b>2095</b>	<b>2265</b>	<b>2222</b>	<b>2268</b>	<b>2399</b>	<b>2377</b>	<b>2407</b>	<b>2474</b>	<b>2587</b>	<b>2716</b>
	Stillbirths	22	16	12	14	20	9	23	17	9	10	14	14	11	11	20
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>2227</b>	<b>2212</b>	<b>2229</b>	<b>2247</b>	<b>2211</b>	<b>2086</b>	<b>2242</b>	<b>2205</b>	<b>2259</b>	<b>2389</b>	<b>2363</b>	<b>2393</b>	<b>2463</b>	<b>2576</b>	<b>2696</b>
	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	2189	2166	2183	2205	2159	2037	2193	2150	2219	2347	2308	2343	2406	2523	2658
	Multiple	60	62	58	56	72	58	72	72	49	52	69	64	68	64	58
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	31	16	23	20	15	23	25	19	19	20	15	27	28	17	19
	1500-2499	126	124	111	98	137	109	126	132	88	91	132	112	121	121	118
	2500+	2059	2069	2095	2129	2059	1954	2089	2054	2152	2278	2216	2254	2314	2438	2558
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	14	5	9	9	4	8	6	6	6	7	7	11	10	6	11
	28-36	168	166	163	150	165	142	170	172	141	141	143	168	166	159	161
	37+	2034	2041	2057	2087	2042	1936	2066	2027	2112	2241	2213	2214	2287	2411	2524

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
(2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

Table B.2. Trends in proportions for selected measures, NT non-Indigenous mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Percent														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.6	4.6	5.4	5.0	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.2
	20-34	78.9	78.7	79.4	77.3	76.6	76.4	75.0	74.7	73.6	75.9	75.4	74.9	75.9	77.0	78.2
	35+	15.3	16.0	15.1	17.4	17.8	19.0	19.6	20.3	22.4	20.2	21.1	21.9	21.1	19.9	19.6
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	98.5	99.5	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.7	99.3	97.9	97.9	98.3	97.8	98.1	97.7	98.3	98.0
	Non-hospital	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	2.1	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.0
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	67.2	65.8	62.5	61.8	59.3	59.2	57.1	58.5	60.7	62.0	59.6	60.0	57.3	58.7	54.6
	Induced	21.0	22.6	23.9	23.5	24.8	23.6	24.0	23.4	21.4	21.6	23.5	23.7	24.9	24.0	26.2
	No labour	11.7	11.7	13.6	14.7	15.9	17.2	18.9	18.1	17.8	16.4	16.9	16.4	17.8	17.3	19.2
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	71.0	70.5	66.7	67.0	60.8	59.2	58.6	59.1	59.1	60.6	59.5	58.9	56.5	57.9	56.9
	Vaginal breech	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1
Forceps	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.2	2.5	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.7	5.0	
Ventouse	1.8	3.6	3.8	3.3	7.2	7.4	6.9	7.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.8	6.0	6.2	5.5	
Caesarean section	21.7	21.2	24.3	25.9	29.3	30.6	31.5	30.8	31.6	29.0	30.6	30.2	33.3	31.7	32.6	
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	10.0	10.5	10.0	11.1	10.9	9.3	10.5	10.5	7.6	7.2	6.6	6.5	6.1	6.2	4.3
	20-34	79.6	79.1	79.5	78.0	77.0	76.5	75.7	76.7	77.1	79.2	81.5	79.0	80.0	81.3	82.8
35+	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.9	12.1	14.2	13.8	12.8	15.3	13.6	11.8	14.5	13.9	12.5	12.9	
<b>BABIES</b>																
	Stillbirths	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.7
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.5	96.8	97.2	96.8	96.8	97.8	97.8	97.1	97.3	97.3	97.5	97.9
	Multiple	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.1
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.1	0.7	0.7
	1500-2499	5.7	5.6	5.0	4.4	6.2	5.2	5.6	6.0	3.9	3.8	5.6	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.4
	2500+	92.9	93.7	94.0	94.7	93.1	93.7	93.3	93.2	95.3	95.4	93.8	94.2	94.0	94.6	94.9
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4
	28-36	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.7	7.5	6.8	7.6	7.8	6.2	5.9	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.2	6.0
37+	91.8	92.3	92.3	92.9	92.4	92.8	92.1	91.9	93.5	93.8	93.7	92.5	92.9	93.6	93.6	

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
(2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

Table C.1. Trends in numbers for selected measures, all NT mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
<b>Total fertility rate</b>		2.1	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
		<b>Number</b>														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3480</b>	<b>3433</b>	<b>3643</b>	<b>3565</b>	<b>3530</b>	<b>3336</b>	<b>3549</b>	<b>3586</b>	<b>3655</b>	<b>3730</b>	<b>3771</b>	<b>3737</b>	<b>3792</b>	<b>3905</b>	<b>3925</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	502	525	551	520	505	456	459	469	426	399	397	390	346	380	307
	20-34	2570	2500	2686	2577	2558	2400	2576	2582	2624	2744	2759	2716	2827	2909	2998
	35+	408	408	406	468	467	480	514	534	605	587	615	631	619	616	620
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	3373	3382	3544	3485	3429	3248	3462	3471	3545	3632	3664	3619	3685	3806	3816
	Non-hospital	107	51	99	80	101	88	87	115	110	98	107	118	107	99	109
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	2402	2375	2425	2355	2243	2150	2221	2250	2337	2421	2404	2323	2270	2367	2204
	Induced	657	698	768	733	787	681	747	787	745	745	803	834	910	915	1028
	No labour	386	360	450	477	500	505	581	549	573	564	564	580	612	623	693
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	2499	2449	2505	2447	2254	2092	2211	2250	2287	2377	2364	2305	2245	2365	2333
	Vaginal breech	18	15	22	8	26	26	24	28	28	23	24	20	13	18	13
	Forceps	136	115	123	105	71	60	74	61	71	102	109	98	118	113	167
	Ventouse	64	118	138	101	200	206	202	217	182	196	193	229	203	220	200
	Caesarean section	730	734	855	904	979	952	1038	1030	1087	1032	1081	1085	1213	1189	1212
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1466</b>	<b>1372</b>	<b>1472</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>1360</b>	<b>1231</b>	<b>1415</b>	<b>1356</b>	<b>1393</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>1442</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>1512</b>	<b>1576</b>	<b>1657</b>
	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	371	417	399	367	364	325	351	353	320	307	297	310	285	316	259
	20-34	981	857	961	877	878	784	923	880	917	1021	1018	1023	1070	1113	1231
	35+	114	98	112	110	118	122	141	122	156	150	127	157	157	147	167
<b>BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3527</b>	<b>3473</b>	<b>3684</b>	<b>3609</b>	<b>3574</b>	<b>3372</b>	<b>3596</b>	<b>3638</b>	<b>3696</b>	<b>3767</b>	<b>3824</b>	<b>3790</b>	<b>3845</b>	<b>3952</b>	<b>3966</b>
	Stillborn	47	30	26	29	39	22	41	40	31	26	42	31	27	24	44
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3480</b>	<b>3443</b>	<b>3658</b>	<b>3580</b>	<b>3535</b>	<b>3350</b>	<b>3555</b>	<b>3598</b>	<b>3665</b>	<b>3741</b>	<b>3782</b>	<b>3759</b>	<b>3818</b>	<b>3928</b>	<b>3922</b>
	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	3433	3393	3602	3521	3486	3300	3503	3534	3615	3693	3719	3684	3739	3858	3884
	Multiple	94	80	82	88	88	72	93	104	81	74	105	106	106	94	82
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	55	39	48	45	46	57	62	61	58	46	51	65	65	50	61
	1500-2499	262	263	264	245	297	249	275	283	228	248	289	264	298	272	252
	2500+	3130	3138	3346	3290	3192	3044	3216	3254	3379	3447	3442	3429	3455	3606	3608
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	27	19	20	22	23	26	28	19	20	21	19	26	31	22	32
	28-36	326	317	335	343	351	320	341	366	332	314	322	347	366	343	338
	37+	3096	3107	3302	3213	3161	3004	3186	3213	3311	3406	3440	3385	3421	3563	3552

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
(2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

Table C.2. Trends in proportions for selected measures, all NT mothers and babies, 1999-2013

		1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
		Percent														
<b>ALL MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	14.4	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.3	13.7	12.9	13.1	11.7	10.7	10.5	10.4	9.1	9.7	7.8
	20-34	73.9	72.8	73.7	72.3	72.5	71.9	72.6	72.0	71.8	73.6	73.2	72.7	74.6	74.5	76.4
	35+	11.7	11.9	11.1	13.1	13.2	14.4	14.5	14.9	16.6	15.7	16.3	16.9	16.3	15.8	15.8
	<b>Place of birth</b>															
	Hospital	96.9	98.5	97.3	97.8	97.1	97.4	97.5	96.8	97.0	97.4	97.2	96.8	97.2	97.5	97.2
	Non-hospital	3.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.5	2.8
	<b>Type of labour onset</b>															
	Spontaneous	69.7	69.2	66.6	66.1	63.5	64.4	62.6	62.7	63.9	64.9	63.7	62.2	59.9	60.6	56.2
	Induced	19.1	20.3	21.1	20.6	22.3	20.4	21.0	21.9	20.4	20.0	21.3	22.3	24.0	23.4	26.2
	No labour	11.2	10.5	12.4	13.4	14.2	15.1	16.4	15.3	15.7	15.1	15.0	15.5	16.1	16.0	17.7
	<b>Method of birth</b>															
	Normal vaginal	72.5	71.4	68.8	68.6	63.9	62.7	62.3	62.7	62.6	63.7	62.7	61.7	59.2	60.6	59.4
Vaginal breech	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	
Forceps	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.1	2.9	4.3	
Ventouse	1.9	3.4	3.8	2.8	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.1	5.0	5.3	5.1	6.1	5.4	5.6	5.1	
Caesarean section	21.2	21.4	23.5	25.4	27.7	28.5	29.2	28.7	29.7	27.7	28.7	29.0	32.0	30.4	30.9	
<b>FIRST-TIME MOTHERS</b>	<b>Maternal age</b>															
	<20	25.3	30.4	27.1	27.1	26.8	26.4	24.8	26.1	23.0	20.8	20.6	20.8	18.8	20.1	15.6
	20-34	66.9	62.5	65.3	64.8	64.6	63.7	65.2	64.9	65.8	69.1	70.6	68.7	70.8	70.6	74.3
35+	7.8	7.1	7.6	8.1	8.7	9.9	10.0	9.0	11.2	10.1	8.8	10.5	10.4	9.3	10.1	
<b>BABIES</b>																
	Stillborn	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.1
<b>LIVEBORN BABIES</b>	<b>Plurality</b>															
	Singleton	97.3	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.9	97.4	97.1	97.8	98.0	97.3	97.2	97.2	97.6	97.9
	Multiple	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.2	2.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	2.1
	<b>Birthweight (g)</b>															
	<1500	1.6	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.6
	1500-2499	7.6	7.6	7.2	6.8	8.4	7.4	7.7	7.9	6.2	6.6	7.6	7.0	7.8	6.9	6.4
	2500+	90.8	91.2	91.5	91.9	90.3	90.9	90.5	90.4	92.2	92.1	91.0	91.2	90.5	91.8	92.0
	<b>Gestational age (weeks)</b>															
	<28	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
28-36	9.5	9.2	9.2	9.6	9.9	9.6	9.6	10.2	9.1	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.6	8.7	8.6	
37+	89.8	90.2	90.3	89.8	89.4	89.7	89.6	89.3	90.4	91.0	91.0	90.1	89.6	90.7	90.6	

Notes: (1) Not stated category is not shown in each breakdown, therefore the sum of listed categories of each breakdown may not add to the total number.  
 (2) Figures in trend table may differ slightly to those in previous reports due to the ongoing data validation process.

## Appendix 3. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population

Table. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population, by Indigenous status, age group and sex, 2013

Age (years)	Male			Female			Person
	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	Non-Indigenous	Total	Total
0 - 4	3769	6039	9808	3465	5781	9246	19054
5 - 9	4050	5153	9203	3739	4905	8644	17847
10 - 14	3869	4875	8744	3599	4719	8318	17062
15 - 19	3572	5386	8958	3364	4231	7595	16553
20 - 24	3472	7428	10900	3364	5385	8749	19649
25 - 29	3203	9431	12634	3193	7781	10974	23608
30 - 34	2669	8903	11572	2714	7347	10061	21633
35 - 39	2385	7257	9642	2425	6465	8890	18532
40 - 44	2289	7360	9649	2457	6424	8881	18530
45 - 49	1870	6464	8334	1950	5713	7663	15997
50 - 54	1541	6615	8156	1595	5813	7408	15564
55 - 59	1207	5746	6953	1246	5081	6327	13280
60 - 64	785	4843	5628	876	3726	4602	10230
65 - 69	496	3394	3890	571	2450	3021	6911
70 - 74	283	1931	2214	343	1411	1754	3968
75 +	293	1750	2043	457	1623	2080	4123
<b>Total</b>	<b>35753</b>	<b>92575</b>	<b>128328</b>	<b>35358</b>	<b>78855</b>	<b>114213</b>	<b>242541</b>

Department of Health, 2015, 'Northern Territory Resident Population Estimates by Age, Sex, Indigenous Status and Health Districts (1971-2014)', prepared by Health Gains Planning, file updated on 24 April 2015, using ABS Estimated Resident Population.



# Glossary

This section provides definitions for a selection of key perinatal terms. For a more comprehensive glossary please see Australia's Mothers and Babies 2012.<sup>1</sup>

**Age-specific fertility rate:** The number of births per individual within a specific age interval during a specified time.

**Antenatal:** The period covering conception up to the time of birth.

**Apgar score:** numerical score used to indicate the baby's condition at one minute and five minutes after birth. A score of 0, 1 or 2 is given for each of five characteristics; heart rate, breathing, colour, muscle tone and reflex irritability, and the total score is between 0 and 10.

**Augmentation of labour:** intervention after the onset of spontaneous labour to assist the progress of labour.

**Birth status:** status of the baby immediately after birth.

**Birthweight:** the first weight of a baby (stillborn or live born) obtained after birth, measured to the nearest 5 grams and usually obtained within one hour of birth. Low weight births can be classified at the following levels:

- Low birthweight: less than 2500 grams
- Very low birthweight: less than 1500 grams
- Extremely low birthweight: less than 1000 grams.

**Born before arrival:** the term used to describe deliveries which occur before arrival at the health service or before the arrival of the midwife for homebirths.

**Caesarean section:** operative birth by surgical incision through the abdominal wall and uterus. It is often divided into two sub-categories:

- Elective caesarean section: a caesarean section carried out as a planned procedure before the onset of labour or following the onset of spontaneous labour, when the decision was made before labour. It does not include caesarean section after failed trial of scar.
- Emergency caesarean section: a caesarean section required because of an emergency situation (e.g. obstructed labour, fetal distress). It is best described as 'when the caesarean section is performed having not been considered necessary previously'.

**Epidural/Caudal:** Analgesia or anaesthesia produced by injection of a local anaesthetic into the epidural space of the spinal cord or caudal canal.

**Episiotomy:** an incision of the perineum and vagina to enlarge the vulval orifice.

**Fetal death (stillbirth):** a child of at least 20 weeks' gestation or with a body mass of at least 400 grams at birth that exhibits no sign of respiration or heartbeat, or other sign of life, after birth.

**Fetal death rate:** the number of fetal deaths in a year per 1000 total births in that same year.

**Forceps birth:** assisted birth using a metallic obstetric instrument.

**First-time mother:** also called primiparous mother, refers to a woman who is giving birth for the first time.

**Gestational age:** the duration of a pregnancy in completed weeks, calculated from the date of the first day of women's last menstrual period to her baby's date of birth. Each birth can be categorized, according to fetal gestational age, into:

- Preterm baby: A baby born before 37 completed weeks of gestation;
- Term baby: A baby born from 37 completed weeks up to 41 completed weeks of gestation; or
- Post-term baby: A baby born after 41 completed weeks of gestation.

**Induction of labour:** intervention to stimulate the onset of labour.

**Instrumental birth:** includes vaginal birth by forceps or ventouse (vacuum extraction).

**Labour:** the process by which the products of conception are expelled from the uterus via the birth canal.

**Live birth:** the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a baby, irrespective of duration of pregnancy, which after separation shows signs of life.

**Maternal age:** mother's age in completed years at the birth of her baby.

**Mother's length of postnatal hospital stay:** number of days between date of baby's birth and separation date of the mother (from the hospital where birth occurred). The interval is calculated by subtracting the date of baby's birth from the date of separation.

**Neonatal death:** death of a live born baby within 28 days of birth.

**Neonatal death rate:** the neonatal deaths in a year per 1000 live births in that same year.

**Normal vaginal birth:** birth without intervention in which the baby's head is the presenting part.

**Parity:** number of previous pregnancies resulting in live births or stillbirths, excluding the current pregnancy.

**Perinatal death:** a fetal or neonatal death.

**Perinatal death rate:** the sum of fetal deaths (stillbirths) and neonatal deaths in a year per 1000 total births in that same year.

**Perineal laceration (tear):** a graze, laceration, rupture or tear of the perineal skin during delivery. Perineal lacerations can be classified as either

- 1<sup>st</sup> degree: considered to be slight or that involves fourchette, labia, vagina or vulva;
- 2<sup>nd</sup> degree: also involving pelvic floor, perineal muscles or vaginal muscles;
- 3<sup>rd</sup> degree: also involving anal floor, rectovaginal septum or sphincter; or

- 4<sup>th</sup> degree: also involving anal mucosa or rectal mucosa.

**Perineal status:** status of the perineum after the birth. It may involve surgical suturing of perineal laceration (tear) or episiotomy incision.

**Plurality:** the number of babies resulting from a pregnancy. According to plurality a pregnancy can be defined as either

- Singleton birth: with one baby; or
- Multiple birth: with more than one baby.

**Presentation at birth:** presenting part of the fetus at birth.

**Pudendal:** local anaesthetic to block the pudendal nerves.

**Resuscitation of baby:** active measures taken shortly after birth to assist the baby's ventilation and heartbeat, or to treat depressed respiratory effort and to correct metabolic disturbances.

**Teenage mother:** mother aged less than 20 years at the birth of her baby.

**Total fertility rate:** a hypothetical measure of the number of live births a woman would have if, throughout her reproductive years, she had children at the age-specific rates that were observed in any one year.

**Ventouse (Vacuum extraction) birth:** assisted birth using a suction cap applied to the baby's head.

**Vaginal breech birth:** vaginal birth in which the baby's buttocks or lower limbs are the presenting parts.

## References

1. Hilder L, Zhichao Z, Parker M, Jahan S, Chambers GM. Australia's mothers and babies 2012. *Perinatal statistics series no. 30. Cat. no. PER 69*. Canberra: AIHW, 2014.
2. Chondur R, Guthridge S. Population data in the Northern Territory. Darwin: Department of Health and Community Services, 2006.
3. Zhang X, Dempsey K, McNellee S. Northern Territory Midwives' Collection: Mothers and Babies 2003. Darwin: Department of Health and Families, 2009.
4. Morphy F. Agency, contingency and census progress. Observation of the 2006 Indigenous Enumeration Strategy in remote Aboriginal Australia. *CAEPR Research Monograph No. 28*. Canberra: Australian National University E Press, 2007.
5. Congress Alukura. Minymaku Katju Tjukurpa: Women's Business Manual. 5th ed. Alice Springs: Centre for Remote Health, 2008.
6. Foley M, Zhao Y, Condon J. Demographic data quality assessment for Northern Territory public hospitals 2011. Darwin: Department of Health, 2012.
7. Australian Bureau of Statistics. Births, Australia, 2013. *Cat. no. 3301.0, Summary*. Viewed 8 September 2015, <<http://www.abs.gov.au/AUSSTATS/abs@.nsf/DetailsPage/3301.02013?OpenDocument>>.
8. Department of Making Pregnancy Safer. Standards for maternal and neonatal care: Provision of effective antenatal care. Geneva: World Health Organisation, 2006.
9. Australian Institute of Health and Welfare. Metadata Online Registry (METeOR). National Indigenous Reform Agreement: PI 09-Antenatal care, 2013. Viewed 20 October 2014, <<http://meteor.aihw.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/484317>>.
10. Ratsch A, Steadman KJ, Bogossian F. The pituri story: a review of the historical literature surrounding traditional Australian Aboriginal use of nicotine in Central Australia. *J Ethnobiol Ethnomed* 2010;6(26).
11. Winstanley MH, van der Sterren A, Knoche D. Tobacco use among Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders. In: Scollo MM, Winstanley MH, editors. Tobacco in Australia: Facts and issues. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Melbourne: Cancer Council Victoria; 2012. Last updated on 6 December 2011, available from <[www.TobaccoInAustralia.org.au](http://www.TobaccoInAustralia.org.au)>.

## List of tables

Table 1. Total births in the NT, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, 2013.....	11
Table 2. Summary statistics, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	11
Table 3. Area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	12
Table 4. District and area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	12
Table 5. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	12
Table 6. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	12
Table 7. Age-specific fertility rates and total fertility rate, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	13
Table 8. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	13
Table 9. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	13
Table 10. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	14
Table 11. Maternal parity, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	14
Table 12. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT first-time mothers, 2013.....	14
Table 13. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	14
Table 14. Antenatal visits, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013 .....	15
Table 15. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	15
Table 16. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 ..	15
Table 17. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013 .....	16
Table 18. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	16
Table 19. Self-reported alcohol consumption, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	16
Table 20. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	17
Table 21. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2013 .....	17
Table 22. Self-reported smoking status, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013 .....	18
Table 23. Actual place of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	18
Table 24. Actual place of birth, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2013 .....	19
Table 25. Type of labour onset, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	19
Table 26. Method of induction, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with induced onset of labour, 2013 .....	19
Table 27. Birth presentation, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013.....	19

Table 28. Method of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	20
Table 29. Method of birth, by type of labour onset, NT mothers, 2013.....	20
Table 30. Method of birth, by gestational age, NT mothers with breech presentation, 2013.....	20
Table 31. Method of birth, by hospital, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013.....	20
Table 32. Indications for caesarean section, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth via caesarean section, 2013.....	21
Table 33. Method of analgesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with spontaneous or induced onset of labour, 2013 .....	21
Table 34. Method of anaesthesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having operative birth, 2013.....	22
Table 35. Complications of pregnancy and/or childbirth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2013 .....	22
Table 36. State of the perineum, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having vaginal birth, 2013.....	23
Table 37. Length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013 .....	23
Table 38. Average length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status and method of birth, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2013.....	23
Table 39. Summary statistics, by maternal Indigenous status, all babies born in the NT, 2013.....	24
Table 40. Area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013.....	25
Table 41. District and area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013.....	25
Table 42. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2013.....	26
Table 43. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2013 .....	26
Table 44. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013 .....	27
Table 45. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013 .....	27
Table 46. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013 .....	28
Table 47. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT live births, 2013 .....	28
Table 48. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and gestational age, NT singleton live births, 2013.....	29
Table 49. Apgar score at 5 minutes, by maternal Indigenous status, NT live births, 2013 .....	29
Table 50. Methods of resuscitation, by maternal Indigenous status, NT live births, 2013 .....	29
Table 51. Numbers and rates of stillbirths (fetal deaths), neonatal deaths and perinatal deaths, by Indigenous status, NT babies, 2013.....	30

# Selected Health Gains Planning publications

## Mothers and babies reports

Markey PG, d'Espaignet ET, Condon JR, Woods M. *Trends in the Health of Mothers and Babies Northern Territory 1986–1995*. Darwin: Territory Health Services, 1998.

Zhang X, Dempsey KE, Johnstone K, Guthridge S. *Trends in the Health of Mothers and Babies in the Northern Territory, 1986-2005*. Department of Health and Families, Darwin, 2010.

Tew K, Zhang X. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2006*. Darwin: Department of Health and Families, 2010.

Thompson F, Zhang X, Dempsey K. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2007*. Darwin: Department of Health and Families, 2012.

Thompson F, Zhang X, Bhatia B. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2008*. Darwin: Department of Health, 2013.

Thompson F, Zhang X. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2009*. Darwin: Department of Health, 2013.

Thompson F. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2010*. Darwin: Department of Health, 2013.

Thompson F. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2011*. Darwin: Department of Health, 2014.

Case A, Dempsey K, Zhang X. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2012*. Department of Health, Darwin, 2015.

## Information on children and young people

Carson BE, Guthridge SL, Li SQ, Measey ML. *Growing up in the Territory: Parent Survey*. Darwin: Department of Health and Community Services, 2006.

Li SQ, Jacklyn SP, Carson BE, Guthridge SL, Measey ML. *Growing up in the Territory: Social-emotional Wellbeing and Learning Outcomes*. Darwin: Department of Health and Community Services, 2006.

Li SQ, Guthridge SL, d'Espaignet ET, Paterson BA. *From Infancy to Young Adulthood: Health Status in the Northern Territory 2006*. Darwin: Department of Health and Community Services, 2007.

Guthridge SL, Ryan P, Condon JC, Bromfield L, Moss J, Lynch J. *Trends in reports of child maltreatment in the Northern Territory, 1999 to 2010*. *Med J Aust* 2012; 197(11):637-641

Guthridge S, Ryan P, Condon J, Moss J, Lynch J. *Trends in hospital admissions for conditions associated with child maltreatment, Northern Territory, 1999 to 2010*. *Med J Aust* 2014; 201(3):162-166

Guthridge S, Li L, Silburn S, Li SQ, McKenzie J, Lynch J. *Impact of perinatal health and socio-demographic factors on school educational outcomes: A population study of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children in the Northern Territory*. *J Paediatr & Child H* 2015: doi:10.1111/jpc.12852

# Northern Territory Midwives' Collection Mothers and Babies 2013

Department of Health

Health Gains Planning

GPO Box 40596

Casuarina NT 0811

Telephone: (08) 8985 8074

Facsimile: (08) 8985 8075

Email: [ntghealth.gains@nt.gov.au](mailto:ntghealth.gains@nt.gov.au)

Web: [www.nt.gov.au/health](http://www.nt.gov.au/health)