

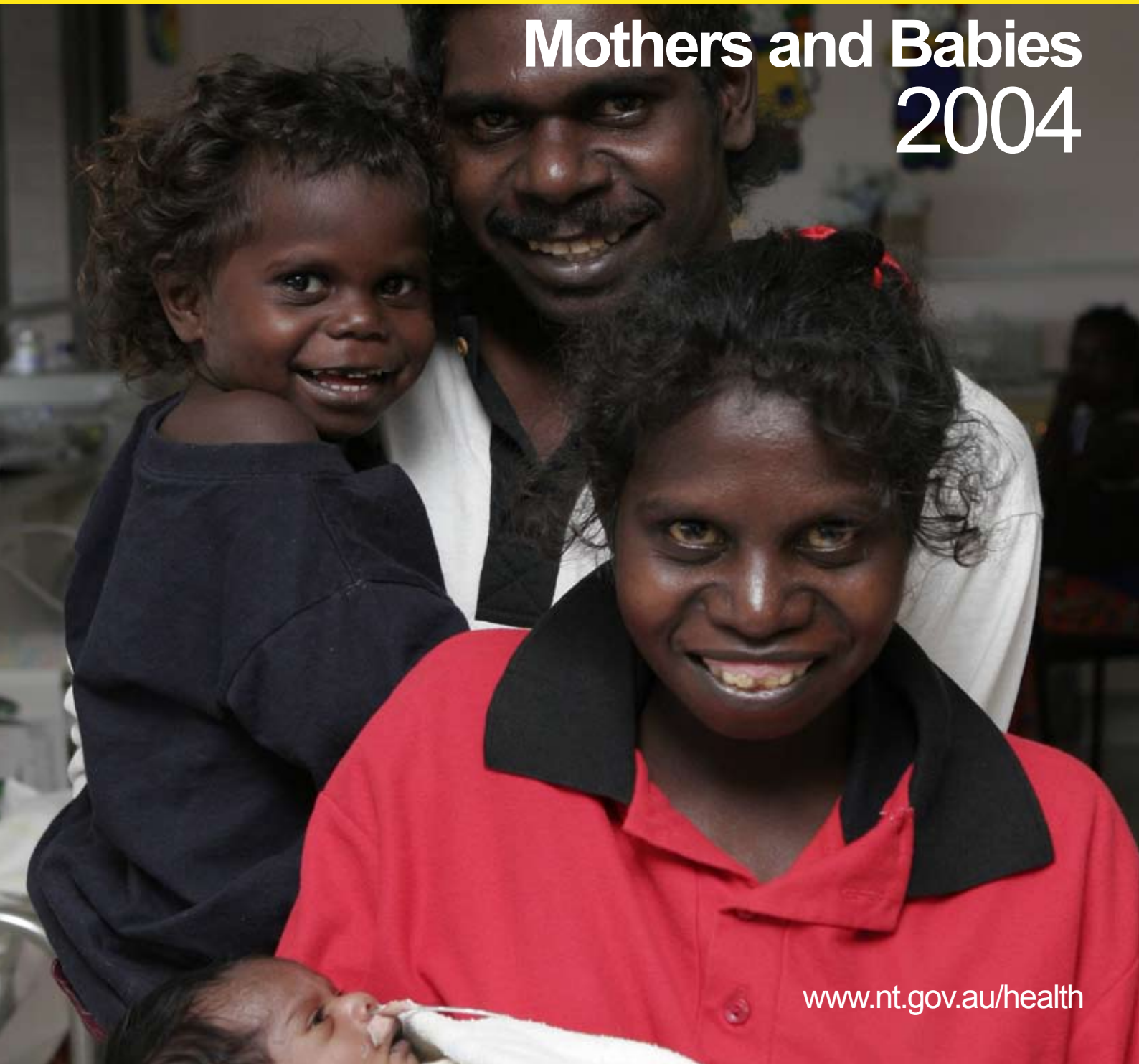


Northern
Territory
Government

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILIES

Northern Territory Midwives' Collection

Mothers and Babies 2004



www.nt.gov.au/health



Northern
Territory
Government

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILIES

Northern Territory Midwives' Collection

Mothers and Babies 2004

Xiaohua Zhang
Karen Dempsey
Sonya McNellee

Acknowledgements

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

- Perinatal Data Manager in the Acute Care Information Branch
- Hospital and community midwives, Indigenous Health Workers, obstetricians and paediatricians
- Members of Perinatal Information Management Group
- Medical records staff of all public hospitals in the Northern Territory
- Staff of Darwin Private Hospital
- Staff of Alukura in Alice Springs
- Darwin and Alice Springs Home Birth Groups
- Northern Territory Registrar General
- Staff from Data Warehouse And Acute Care Information Services Branches, Department of Health and Families
- Kim Johnstone for final editing and proof reading.

Health Gains Planning Branch

© Department of Health and Families, Northern Territory 2009.

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 Officer of the Department of Health and Families, Northern Territory.

Suggested citation

Zhang X, Dempsey K, McNellee S. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2004.* Department of Health and Families, Darwin, 2009.

ISBN 978-0-9805326-0-9

Printed by the Government Printer of the Northern Territory, 2009.

An electronic version is available at: <http://www.health.nt.gov.au/health/publications.shtml>.

General enquiries about this publication should be directed to:

Director, Health Gains Planning Branch
Department of Health and Families
PO Box 40596, Casuarina, NT 0811

Phone: (08) 89858074

Facsimile: (08) 89858075

Table of contents

Summary	i
Key findings	i
Introduction	1
Data sources	1
Northern Territory Midwives' Collection	1
NT Perinatal Death Register	1
Data quality	2
Information presented in this report	3
Mothers and babies of the Northern Territory	4
Mothers	4
Place of residence	4
Fertility rate	4
Maternal age	4
Parity	5
Antenatal care	5
Smoking status and alcohol consumption during pregnancy	5
Birth facility	6
Onset of labour and induction of labour	6
Presentation and method of birth	6
Analgesia for labour and anaesthesia for childbirth	7
Labour complications and perineal status	7
Postnatal hospital stay	7
Babies	8
Birth status	8
Plurality	8
Preterm and low birthweight livebirths	8
Apgar scores	8
Resuscitation of livebirths	8
Neonatal and perinatal mortality	9
Statistical tables	10
Mothers	10
Babies	24
References	31
Glossary	32
Appendices	36
Appendix A. Hospital profiles	36
Appendix B. Trends of perinatal indicators, by Indigenous status, NT, 1990–2004	44
Appendix C. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population	51
Selected Health Gains Planning publications	52
Mothers and babies reports	52
Information on children and young people	52
Other publications	52

List of tables

Table 1. Total births in the NT, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, 2004.....	10
Table 2. Summary statistics, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	10
Table 3. Area of usual residence, by Indigenous status and, NT mothers, 2004.....	11
Table 4. District and area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	11
Table 5. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	11
Table 6. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	11
Table 7. Age-specific fertility rate and total fertility rate, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	12
Table 8. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	12
Table 9. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	12
Table 10. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	13
Table 11. Maternal parity, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	13
Table 12. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT first-time mothers, 2004.....	13
Table 13. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	14
Table 14. Antenatal visits, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2004.....	14
Table 15. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	14
Table 16. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with at least one visit, 2004.....	15
Table 17. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers with at least one visit, 2004.....	15
Table 18. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers with at least one visit, 2004.....	15
Table 19. Self-reported alcohol consumption, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	16
Table 20. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	16
Table 21. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004.....	17
Table 22. Self-reported smoking status, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2004.....	18
Table 23. Actual place of giving birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	18
Table 24. Actual place of giving birth, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2004.....	19
Table 25. Type of labour onset, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	19
Table 26. Methods of induction, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with induced onset of labour, 2004.....	19
Table 27. Birth presentation, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	19
Table 28. Method of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004.....	20
Table 29. Method of birth, by type of labour onset, NT mothers, 2004.....	20
Table 30. Method of birth, by gestational age, NT mothers with breech presentation, 2004.....	20
Table 31. Method of birth, by hospital, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004.....	20
Table 32. Indications for caesarean section, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth via caesarean section, 2004.....	21

Table 33. Method of analgesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with spontaneous or induced onset of labour, 2004	21
Table 34. Method of anaesthesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having operative birth, 2004.....	22
Table 35. Labour and childbirth complications, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004	22
Table 36. State of the perineum, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having vaginal birth, 2004	22
Table 37. Length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004	23
Table 38. Average length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status and method of birth, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004	23
Table 39. Summary statistics, by maternal Indigenous status, all babies born in the NT, 2004	24
Table 40. Area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004.....	25
Table 41. District and area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004.....	25
Table 42. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2004.....	26
Table 43. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2004	26
Table 44. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004.....	27
Table 45. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004.....	27
Table 46. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004.....	28
Table 47. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004	28
Table 48. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and gestational age, NT singleton livebirths, 2004	29
Table 49. Apgar scores at 5 minutes, by maternal Indigenous status, NT livebirths, 2004	29
Table 50. Methods of resuscitation, by maternal Indigenous status, NT livebirths, 2004	29
Table 51. Numbers and rates of stillbirth, neonatal death and perinatal death, by Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004	30

Summary

This report summarises data from the 2004 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 2004. While the NT Midwives' Collection contains information on both NT resident and interstate residents who gave birth in the NT, the focus of this report is NT residents who gave birth in the NT.

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

- During 2004, there were 3371 babies born to 3335 NT mothers, 38% of whom were Indigenous. In addition there were 103 babies born to 102 interstate mothers in the NT. The sum total of births in the NT for this year was 3474 babies born to 3437 mothers.
- Indigenous women, in the NT, had a much higher total fertility rate than the national average, while non-Indigenous women were only slightly higher.
- The mean age of Indigenous mothers who gave birth in 2004 was just over five years younger than that of non-Indigenous mothers. Twenty eight per cent of Indigenous mothers were less than 20 years of age.
- Indigenous mothers were more likely to give birth to their third or more baby than non-Indigenous mothers.
- Indigenous mothers were more likely to attend no antenatal visits or attend an inadequate number, and were also less likely to attend the first antenatal session within the first trimester of pregnancy.
- About half of Indigenous mothers reported smoking during pregnancy, which was more than twice the proportion of non-Indigenous mothers who reported smoking.
- For a sizeable proportion (20%) of mothers, onset of labour was induced. For Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers, the most commonly used induction method was artificial rupture of membranes (55% and 64% respectively). Prostaglandins was a less frequently used method of induction (42%).
- Sixty three per cent of mothers had a spontaneous vaginal birth. Assisted births using forceps or vacuum extraction were only used for 8% of mothers. Among the mothers who gave birth vaginally, 10% had an episiotomy.
- Caesarean sections were performed for 29% of mothers. Proportionally more Indigenous mothers had emergency caesareans than non-Indigenous mothers. Failure to progress was the main indication for emergency caesarean sections.
- Almost half of mothers (48%) who gave birth in hospital stayed in hospital for three days or less.

- Ten per cent of livebirths born to NT mothers were preterm and 9% were low in birthweight. Proportionally there were more than twice as many preterm babies born to Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers, and this was also true for low birthweight babies.
- Almost half of the babies born alive received some form of resuscitation.
- There were 43 perinatal deaths in 2004, including 22 stillbirths and 21 neonatal deaths. The perinatal death rate of Indigenous babies was nearly three times that of non-Indigenous babies.

Introduction

This report summarises data from the 2004 Northern Territory 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 2004. The trend tables show changes over time for key demographic and obstetric indicators and birth outcomes over the period 1990–2004.

The primary purpose of the report is to inform, and encourage professional discussion regarding the health of women and their babies. Annual reporting is primarily to the Perinatal Information Management Group (PIMG) who make data available for health service planning and delivery. This report will assist policy makers and health planners 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.

Data sources

Northern Territory Midwives' Collection

The Northern Territory Midwives' Collection is a population-based census of all births that occurred in the Northern Territory, including births in both public and private hospitals, planned home births, births in community health centres, and other non-hospital births. All livebirths and 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 received, maternal health, the pregnancy, labour and childbirth, and perinatal health.

In 2004 the majority of information about the births was captured directly in electronic format. In the public sector, midwives entered data shortly after the birth of a baby via the Birthing Suite Module of CareSys, the Hospital Information System. This normally covered births that occurred in public hospitals and births before arrival (BBAs). Births in Darwin Private Hospital (DPH) and planned home births were entered via the intranet site of the NT Midwives' Collection. Births that occurred in health centres, which did not involve being admitted to hospital, were submitted in paper form and then were entered by the perinatal data manager to 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 and Families has maintained a collection of deaths that occurred in newborn babies 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 early neonatal deaths and the NT Midwives' Collection for stillbirths. Other sources of data include searches in the hospital morbidity dataset and the Australian Bureau of Statistics' death dataset.

Data quality

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 indicators for caesarean section are incomplete or low in 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 this report we have chosen to adhere to the AIHW default position because 'not stated' data in the NT Midwives Collection are more likely due to random and accidental data entry errors ie MCAR rather than deliberate omission on the part of the mothers. This approach differs from previous NT Mothers and Babies reports in which 'not stated' data were included in the proportional distribution for each table.

The effect of our change in approach is that the proportional distribution for certain data items, particularly smoking and/or alcohol consumption during pregnancy, is now markedly higher than previously reported, and comparative analyses involving this report and former reports will need to take this methodological change into account.

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.

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

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 they have left the birth suite.

The denominator population used to calculate fertility rates is the 2004 NT Estimated Resident Population based on the 2001 Census of Population and Housing. Because of undercounts in the 2006 Census of Population and Housing that were revealed with Australia's first ever post-enumeration survey in remote parts of Australia,¹ estimates for earlier censuses are being developed based on the 2006 Census. Once these estimates are completed they will be used for time series' analysis, which may produce different results from those presented here.

Because the Northern Territory population is small, when data are disaggregated by Indigenous status or regions 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. A further issue with data disaggregated by region for the Indigenous population is difficulties individuals have identifying one usual place of residence.² This is particularly true for pregnant women who have to travel to and stay in town from 36 weeks' gestation to be close to a hospital when they give birth.³ The place they are staying in town could thus be recorded as their usual place of residence and not the community they have travelled from. A recent audit of Northern Territory hospital demographic data found 88 per cent congruence between hospital records of patients' usual place of residence and the place people identified as their usual place of residence when asked in an interview.⁴

Information presented in this report

The NT Midwives' Collection contains information on both NT resident and interstate residents who gave birth in the NT. However, the focus of this report is NT residents who gave birth in the NT. Unless specified, mothers' usually resident interstate and births to them were omitted from the statistical tables.

Information on Territory women who gave birth interstate are not collected in the NT Midwives' Collection and are beyond the scope of this report. An estimate of the number of NT women who gave birth interstate was published in 2004. These data show a count of 138 NT women who gave birth interstate, predominantly in New South Wales.⁵ Indigenous status was not available for interstate births to NT women.

For information on labour and childbirth in the Mothers' section, 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 following section 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, or into urban/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 rest of the NT.⁶

Mothers and babies of the Northern Territory

Mothers

Place of residence

In 2004, 3437 mothers gave birth to 3474 babies in the Northern Territory. Among these babies, most were born to mothers who were usually resident in the NT. Only 102 mothers from interstate were recorded as giving birth in the NT. Indigenous mothers comprised 38% of all NT-resident mothers. This is higher than the 27% share of the NT female population of child-bearing age made up of Indigenous women (Appendix C).

Most NT non-Indigenous mothers (95%) were living in urban areas, which include Darwin Urban and Alice Springs Urban districts and the towns of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy. In contrast, the majority of Indigenous mothers were from rural and remote areas (68%).

Fertility rate

The total fertility rate (TFR) for the NT was 2.1 livebirths per woman in 2004, which was the same as the sub-replacement fertility rate and higher than the 1.8 for the whole of Australia in the same period.⁷ Barkly and Katherine were the two districts with the highest TFRs, whilst Alice Spring Rural had the lowest rate. Non-Indigenous women had a lower TFR than Indigenous women (1.8 and 2.5 births per woman respectively). Indigenous women had higher fertility than non-Indigenous women in all districts, both urban and rural-remote.

The age-specific fertility rates show differences in the age of child-bearing between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women. The fertility rate for the youngest age group (less than 20 years of age) was significantly higher for Indigenous women compared to non-Indigenous women. Conversely, the fertility rate of the 35 year and older age group was slightly higher for non-Indigenous women, despite a lower overall fertility rate.

Maternal age

The mean age of Indigenous mothers was 23.9 years, which was 5.5 years younger than the 29.4 years mean age of non-Indigenous mothers. This difference was due to the age profile of mothers. The majority of Indigenous mothers were aged less than 25 years whereas most non-Indigenous were aged 25 years or older. A high proportion (28%) of Indigenous mothers were aged less than 20 years at the time of giving birth, more than five times higher than the 5% of non-Indigenous mothers. A more marked difference was seen among mothers aged less than 18 years, with 14% of all Indigenous mothers being in this age group, compared to only 1% of non-Indigenous mothers. In contrast, non-Indigenous mothers were nearly three times more likely to be in the oldest age group (35 years and over) than Indigenous mothers (19% and 7% respectively). Regardless of place of usual residence Indigenous mothers are more likely than non-Indigenous mothers to have children at these young ages. For both Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers, young motherhood was more likely in rural-remote areas.

Parity

Among those women for whom parity was recorded, the majority had given birth at least once before. Nearly half (48%) had one or two previous births and 16% had three or more previous births. Over one-third of women (37%) gave birth to their first child. First-time mothers were proportionally higher among non-Indigenous mothers (42%) than among Indigenous mothers (29%). In contrast, more Indigenous women than non-Indigenous women had three or more previous births (26% and 9% respectively).

The difference in maternal age between Indigenous and non-Indigenous women was more pronounced among first-time mothers for whom there was a nine year difference in mean age at first birth (19.2 and 27.8 years respectively). The majority of non-Indigenous first-time mothers were aged 25 years or older (69%), whereas first-time Indigenous mothers were mostly less than 20 years of age (66%) and largely aged below 18 years of age (41%).

Antenatal care

In total, there was only a small proportion of mothers for whom information on antenatal visits was missing. Specifically, only 1% of records showed an unknown frequency of visits and 6% of records showed an unknown time of the first visit.

The World Health Organisation classifies less than four antenatal visits during the whole pregnancy to be insufficient. Among mothers for whom information was collected, Indigenous mothers in the NT were much more likely to have no antenatal visits or attend less than four compared to non-Indigenous mothers (19% and 3% respectively). Among non-Indigenous mothers, those living in urban areas (3%) were less likely to have inadequate antenatal visits than those from rural-remote areas (6%). For Indigenous women the proportions of mothers having inadequate antenatal visits were almost the same in urban and rural-remote areas (19% and 18% respectively).

It is also regarded as important for maternal and fetal health to have the first antenatal visit within the first trimester period of pregnancy (i.e. less than thirteen weeks from conception). Compared to non-Indigenous mothers, Indigenous mothers were more likely to attend their first antenatal visits later in the pregnancy. Among those mothers who attended at least one antenatal visit and had a record of the time of their first visit, over half (56%) of non-Indigenous mothers attended their first visit in the first trimester of pregnancy. This proportion was much less for Indigenous mothers (36%). While Indigenous women in both rural-remote and urban areas were less likely than non-Indigenous women to have a first antenatal visit in the first trimester, for both population groups women in rural-remote areas were less likely than women in urban areas to attend an antenatal visit before 13 weeks of pregnancy.

Smoking status and alcohol consumption during pregnancy

Self-reported smoking status and alcohol consumption during pregnancy are collected at the first antenatal visit and around 36-weeks of gestation. The quality of data for these data items has improved in recent years. In 2004 there was 13% of data missing at the first visit and 18% at 36 weeks for alcohol consumption, and 8% and 14% respectively for smoking status. The problem of missing data was more severe for Indigenous mothers than for non-Indigenous mothers. The prevalence of alcohol drinking and smoking reported below were calculated after removing missing data, therefore these prevalence rates are higher than the figures published in *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2004*,⁵ where missing data were included in the denominator. Both methods contain bias due to missing data and caution should be used when referring to them. Despite data quality issues, this information does provide an

indication of levels of these harmful behaviours during pregnancy at broad population levels.

Alcohol drinking during pregnancy was much less prevalent than smoking. Alcohol drinking was slightly more prevalent among Indigenous mothers (12% at the first visit and 8% at 36 weeks' gestation) than non-Indigenous mothers (10% and 5% respectively).

Indigenous mothers were more than twice as likely as non-Indigenous mothers to report smoking during pregnancy. At the first antenatal visit, the smoking rate was 51% for Indigenous mothers and 21% for non-Indigenous mothers. Around 36 weeks' gestation the smoking rates dropped slightly for both Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers (47% and 17% respectively). Among non-Indigenous mothers, those living in rural-remote areas had a higher smoking prevalence rate than those living in urban areas. For Indigenous mothers, the opposite was true with urban mothers smoking more than rural-remote mothers. Among Indigenous mothers, Alice Spring Rural district presented notably lower smoking rates than other districts (although the rate was still high with one quarter of mothers smoking at their first antenatal visit).

Birth facility

Nearly all NT births occurred in hospitals (97%), and of these, most were in public hospitals (81%). Almost all mothers who gave birth in Darwin Private Hospital, the only private hospital in the NT, were non-Indigenous mothers (99%). A small proportion (less than 1%) of mothers, nearly all of whom were non-Indigenous, had a planned homebirth. Unplanned non-hospital births, including those that happened in health centres, in transit and other places, occurred for nearly 5% of Indigenous mothers but for less than 1% of non-Indigenous mothers. Health centres were the most common place for out-of-hospital births, in particular for Indigenous mothers living in rural-remote areas.

Onset of labour and induction of labour

Spontaneous onset of labour occurred for 65% of all mothers. One in five mothers had induced labour and a further 15% had no labour. Non-Indigenous mothers were less likely to have spontaneous onset of labour compared to Indigenous mothers (59% and 73% respectively) and therefore were more likely to have needed induction to initiate the labour or have no labour.

Artificial rupture of membranes (ARM), oxytocics and prostaglandins were among the most commonly used induction methods. Non-Indigenous mothers were more likely to use ARM and oxytocics (64% for each) than Indigenous mothers (55% and 53% for ARM and oxytocics respectively).

Presentation and method of birth

Of all NT mothers giving birth in 2004, 63% gave birth via spontaneous vaginal deliveries (SVD). Spontaneous vaginal deliveries were higher among Indigenous than non-Indigenous mothers (68% and 59% respectively). Caesarean sections were performed for over a quarter of all mothers, with 13% being elective and 15% emergency. While Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers have similar caesarean rates, over half (52%) of caesareans performed for non-Indigenous mothers were elective compared to only 35% for Indigenous mothers. The use of forceps or ventouse (vacuum suction) in childbirth was 8%, which was higher for non-Indigenous than Indigenous mothers (10% and 5% respectively). Vaginal breech accounted for less than one per cent of all childbirths.

Vertex presentation was seen in the overwhelming majority of mothers (95%) and breech presentation was seen among 5% of mothers. All other presentations accounted for less than 1% of mothers. Caesarean section was the most common birth method for breech presentations, except for very preterm births which were mostly delivered vaginally.

Among all hospitals in the NT, Darwin Private Hospital had the highest caesarean rate (39%) and the lowest proportion of spontaneous vaginal births (44%).

The main reason for elective caesarean sections was previous caesarean (63%) and for emergency caesareans; failure to progress during labour (47%) and fetal distress (36%). Non-Indigenous mothers were more likely than Indigenous mothers to undergo an emergency caesarean due to failure to progress (52% and 40% respectively).

Analgesia for labour and anaesthesia for childbirth

The majority of mothers who had spontaneous or induced onset of labour used analgesia (75%), and analgesia use was slightly higher among non-Indigenous mothers than Indigenous mothers (78% and 71% respectively). Anaesthesia was applied in the vast majority of operative births. Non-Indigenous women were almost twice as likely as Indigenous women to use epidural or caudal as anaesthesia (27% and 14% respectively). In contrast, a higher use of spinal anaesthesia was seen among Indigenous women than non-Indigenous women (64% and 40% respectively).

Labour complications and perineal status

A complication of labour and birth occurred for 41% of all mothers. Complications were higher for Indigenous mothers compared to non-Indigenous mothers (46% and 37% respectively). Fetal distress during labour and meconium stained liquor were among the most common complications and for Indigenous mothers, post-partum haemorrhage was also a relatively common complication.

Just under half (45%) the women who gave birth vaginally had an intact perineum after childbirth. Forty six per cent had some degree of perineal laceration, with only 1% having a third or fourth degree tear. Episiotomy was performed on 9% of women. Indigenous mothers were slightly more likely to have an intact perineum than non-Indigenous mothers (48% and 43% respectively).

Postnatal hospital stay

The majority of mothers who gave birth in hospital also stayed in hospital following the birth. Most stays were for less than one week and only 6% of women stayed for eight or more days. The average length of stay was four days. Not surprisingly, mothers who had a caesarean had longer stays than mothers who had vaginal births.

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 average length of stay for emergency caesarean was one day longer for Indigenous mothers compared to non-Indigenous mothers. The overall average length of stay of all birth methods was only slightly longer among Indigenous mothers compared to non-Indigenous mothers.

Babies

Birth status

In 2004, 3474 babies were born in the NT. Of these, 103 were born to mothers who were not NT residents. Of the 3371 babies born to NT mothers during 2004, 22 were stillbirths and 3349 were livebirths. Similar numbers of stillbirths were born to Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers, but the stillbirth rate was higher for Indigenous births. The majority of stillbirths had extremely low birthweight of less than 1000 grams (59%) and were very preterm, being born before 28 weeks' gestation (55%).

Plurality

There were 36 sets of twin births born to NT mothers in 2004. Multiple births were less common among Indigenous mothers than non-Indigenous mothers (0.5% and 1.3% respectively).

Preterm and low birthweight livebirths

Altogether there were 346 (10%) livebirths born preterm (gestational age less than 37 weeks). Proportionally there were twice as many preterm babies born to Indigenous mothers (16%) than to non-Indigenous mothers (7%). Eighteen of the 26 babies in the very preterm category (less than 28 weeks gestation) were born to Indigenous mothers.

Of livebirths, the proportion of low birthweight babies less than 2500 grams was 9% for the NT. Babies of Indigenous mothers (14%) were more than twice as likely to have a low birthweight than babies of non-Indigenous mothers (7%). The difference was also seen in very low birthweight babies (less than 1500 grams). Almost 3% of babies born to Indigenous mothers were in this category compared to 1% of non-Indigenous babies. Indigenous mothers who resided in the Barkly and East Arnhem districts had the highest percentage of low birthweight babies (17%). In each district, Indigenous mothers were more likely to have low birthweight babies than non-Indigenous mothers (except for the Alice Springs Rural district where the result must be viewed with caution due to the very small number of non-Indigenous births in the region).

Among singleton livebirths, the prevalence of low birthweight among full term babies was 16% of those born to Indigenous mothers, which was significantly higher than that of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers (2%). For those born preterm (28-36 weeks gestation) there were similar proportions of babies born weighing at least 2500 grams to both Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers (48% and 45% respectively).

Apgar scores

An Apgar score is a clinical indicator of the condition of a baby at the time of birth. Five physical signs are assigned a score between 0 and 2, and the highest score is 10. A score of 7-10 indicates a healthy baby. By five minutes after birth there was only 3% of babies with Apgar scores below seven and there were only slight differences between Indigenous and non-Indigenous babies.

Resuscitation of livebirths

Almost half of the babies born alive received some form of resuscitation (48%), excluding tactile stimulation. Resuscitation rates were similar for babies born to Indigenous and non-Indigenous mothers (49% and 47% respectively). Methods such

as intubation and intermittent positive pressure ventilation (IPPV) or cardiac massage and ventilation (2%) were not commonly used or applied on their own. The most common methods of resuscitation were suction (21%) or facial oxygen (16%).

Neonatal and perinatal mortality

Neonatal mortality refers to the death of a live-born baby within the first twenty-eight days of life. Perinatal mortality includes neonatal deaths and stillbirths.

In 2004 there were 43 perinatal deaths in the NT, including 22 stillbirths and 21 neonatal deaths. The stillbirth rate for Indigenous babies was over twice the rate for non-Indigenous babies. The Indigenous neonatal death rate was over three times the non-Indigenous neonatal death rate. This led to an overall Indigenous perinatal death rate 2.7 times higher than that of the non-Indigenous rate (21 and 8 deaths per 1000 births respectively).

Statistical tables

Mothers

Table 1. Total births in the NT, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, 2004

District	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	mothers	babies	mothers	babies	mothers	babies
Darwin Urban	197	198	1463	1483	1660	1681
Darwin Rural	243	245	41	43	284	288
Katherine	206	206	158	162	364	368
East Arnhem	217	218	69	69	286	287
Barkly	89	89	22	22	111	111
Alice Springs Urban	122	122	288	291	410	413
Alice Springs Rural	195	198	18	18	213	216
District not stated	1	1	6	6	7	7
NT total	1270	1277	2065	2094	3335	3371
Interstates	62	62	40	41	102	103
Total	1332	1339	2105	2135	3437	3474

Table 2. Summary statistics, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

		Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
ALL	Total	1270		2065		3335	
MOTHERS	Maternal age						
	<20	357	28.2	96	4.7	453	13.6
	20-34	821	64.9	1573	76.5	2394	72.1
	35+	87	6.9	386	18.8	473	14.2
	Place of birth						
	Hospital	1209	95.2	2038	98.7	3247	97.4
	Non-hospital	61	4.8	27	1.3	88	2.6
	Type of labour onset						
	Spontaneous	926	72.9	1224	59.3	2150	64.5
	Induced	194	15.3	487	23.6	681	20.4
	No labour	150	11.8	354	17.1	504	15.1
	Method of birth						
	Spontaneous vaginal	868	68.3	1224	59.3	2092	62.7
	Vaginal breech	17	1.3	9	0.4	26	0.8
	Forceps	12	0.9	48	2.3	60	1.8
	Ventouse	53	4.2	153	7.4	206	6.2
	Caesarean section	320	25.2	631	30.6	951	28.5
FIRST-TIME	Total	373		858		1231	
MOTHERS	Maternal age						
	<20	244	65.4	80	9.3	324	26.3
	20-34	129	34.6	656	76.5	785	63.8
	35+	0	0.0	122	14.2	122	9.9
TOTAL FERTILITY RATE		2.5		1.8		2.1	

Table 3. Area of usual residence, by Indigenous status and, NT mothers, 2004

Area	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban area	413	32.5	1958	95.1	2371	71.2
Rural/remote area	856	67.5	101	4.9	957	28.8
Total stated	1269	100.0	2059	100.0	3328	100.0
Not stated	1		6		7	
Total	1270		2065		3335	

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

Table 4. District and area of usual residence, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

District	Area	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Darwin Urban		197	15.5	1463	71.1	1660	49.9
Darwin Rural		243	19.1	41	2.0	284	8.5
Katherine	Urban	51	4.0	133	6.5	184	5.5
	Rural/remote	155	12.2	25	1.2	180	5.4
East Arnhem	Urban	6	0.5	52	2.5	58	1.7
	Rural/remote	211	16.6	17	0.8	228	6.9
Barkly	Urban	37	2.9	22	1.1	59	1.8
	Rural/remote	52	4.1	0	0.0	52	1.6
Alice Springs Urban		122	9.6	288	14.0	410	12.3
Alice Springs Rural		195	15.4	18	0.9	213	6.4
Total stated		1269	100.0	2059	100.0	3328	100.0
District not stated		1		6		7	
Total		1270		2065		3335	

Table 5. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

District	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	All NT
Darwin Urban	2.3	1.9	1.9
Darwin Rural	2.5	1.6	2.4
Katherine	2.6	2.4	2.6
East Arnhem	2.6	1.9	2.5
Barkly	3.3	1.3	2.6
Alice Springs Urban	3.0	1.7	2.0
Alice Springs Rural	2.1	0.5	1.8
Total	2.5	1.8	2.1

Note: Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates of 2004.

Table 6. Total fertility rate, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

Remoteness	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	All NT
Urban area	2.6	1.9	2.0
Rural/remote area	2.5	1.2	2.2
Total	2.5	1.8	2.1

Notes:

Total fertility rate is the average number of births per woman over her life time if she experienced the age-specific rates of 2004.

Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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 rate and total fertility rate, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Indigenous status	Age specific fertility rate (births per 1000)			TFR
	<20 years	20-34 years	35+ years	
Indigenous	126.9	110.5	17.7	2.5
non-Indigenous	23.1	93.4	22.7	1.8
All NT	64.3	98.6	21.5	2.1

Note: Age-specific fertility rate is the number of births per 1000 women in each age group. That of <20 age group is calculated using the female population of 15-19 year; that of 35+ group is calculated using the female population of 35-49 years.

Table 8. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Maternal age (years)	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16	49	3.9	3	0.1	52	1.6
16-17	130	10.3	16	0.8	146	4.4
18-19	178	14.1	77	3.7	255	7.7
20-24	393	31.1	328	16.0	721	21.7
25-29	259	20.5	570	27.7	829	25.0
30-34	169	13.4	675	32.8	844	25.4
35-44	87	6.9	385	18.7	472	14.2
45+	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Total stated	1265	100.0	2055	100.0	3320	100.0
Not stated	5		10		15	
Total	1270		2065		3335	
Mean age	23.9		29.4		27.3	

Table 9. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and district of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

District	Maternal age			Total stated Number	Not stated Number	Total Number
	<20 years %	20-34 years %	35+ years %			
Indigenous						
Darwin Urban	18.8	72.1	9.1	197	0	197
Darwin Rural	32.1	61.3	6.7	240	3	243
Katherine	31.6	63.6	4.9	206	0	206
East Arnhem	24.0	70.0	6.0	217	0	217
Barkly	29.2	64.0	6.7	89	0	89
Alice Springs Urban	24.0	66.9	9.1	121	1	122
Alice Springs Rural	36.6	56.7	6.7	194	1	195
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0	1
Total	28.2	64.9	6.9	1265	5	1270
Non-Indigenous						
Darwin Urban	4.5	76.3	19.2	1459	4	1463
Darwin Rural	7.3	73.2	19.5	41	0	41
Katherine	8.9	77.2	13.9	158	0	158
East Arnhem	0.0	88.4	11.6	69	0	69
Barkly	9.1	72.7	18.2	22	0	22
Alice Springs Urban	3.9	75.2	20.9	282	6	288
Alice Springs Rural	0.0	83.3	16.7	18	0	18
Not stated	0.0	66.7	33.3	6	0	6
Total	4.7	76.5	18.8	2055	10	2065
All NT	13.6	72.1	14.2	3320	15	3335

Table 10. Maternal age, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

Area	Maternal age			Total stated Number	Not stated Number	Total Number
	<20 years %	20-34 years %	35+ years %			
Indigenous						
Urban area	22.3	68.9	8.7	412	1	413
Rural/remote area	31.1	62.9	6.0	852	4	856
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	1	0	1
Total	28.2	64.9	6.9	1265	5	1270
Non-Indigenous						
Urban area	4.5	76.6	18.9	1948	10	1958
Rural/remote area	7.9	76.2	15.8	101	0	101
Not stated	0.0	66.7	33.3	6	0	6
Total	4.7	76.5	18.8	2055	10	2065

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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, 2004

Parity	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	373	29.4	858	41.6	1231	36.9
1-2	569	44.8	1013	49.1	1582	47.5
3+	328	25.8	193	9.4	521	15.6
Total stated	1270	100.0	2064	100.0	3334	100.0
Not stated	0		1		1	
Total	1270		2065		3335	

Note: Parity is the number of previous births of at least 20 weeks duration

Table 12. Maternal age, by Indigenous status, NT first-time mothers, 2004

Maternal age (years)	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<16	47	12.6	3	0.3	50	4.1
16-17	105	28.2	15	1.7	120	9.7
18-19	92	24.7	62	7.2	154	12.5
20-24	92	24.7	190	22.1	282	22.9
25-29	22	5.9	227	26.5	249	20.2
30-34	15	4.0	239	27.9	254	20.6
35-44	0	0.0	121	14.1	121	9.8
45+	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.1
Total	373	100.0	858	100.0	1231	100.0
Mean age (years)	19.2		27.8		25.2	

Table 13. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Number of antenatal visits	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	23	1.9	3	0.1	26	0.8
1 - 3	204	16.6	63	3.1	267	8.1
4 - 7	313	25.4	299	14.5	612	18.6
8 & more	690	56.1	1693	82.3	2383	72.5
Total of known visits	1230	100.0	2058	100.0	3288	100.0
Not stated	40		7		47	
Total	1270		2065		3335	

Table 14. Antenatal visits, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2004

District	Number of antenatal visits				Total stated Number	Not stated Number	Total Number
	0	1 - 3	4 - 7	8+			
	%	%	%	%			
Darwin Urban	1.6	19.0	25.4	54.0	189	8	197
Darwin Rural	0.9	15.1	18.1	65.9	232	11	243
Katherine	0.5	8.5	27.1	63.8	199	7	206
East Arnhem	3.3	15.8	25.4	55.5	209	8	217
Barkly	2.4	28.2	24.7	44.7	85	4	89
Alice Springs Urban	2.5	14.9	23.1	59.5	121	1	122
Alice Springs Rural	2.6	21.1	34.5	41.8	194	1	195
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	1.9	16.6	25.4	56.1	1230	40	1270

Table 15. Antenatal visits, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

Area	Number of antenatal visits				Total stated Number	Not stated Number	Total Number
	0	1 - 3	4 - 7	8+			
	%	%	%	%			
Indigenous							
Urban area	1.7	17.2	24.9	56.2	402	11	413
Rural/remote area	1.9	16.3	25.8	56.0	827	29	856
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	1.9	16.6	25.4	56.1	1230	40	1270
Non-Indigenous							
Urban area	0.2	2.9	13.9	83.0	1951	7	1958
Rural/remote area	0.0	5.9	25.7	68.3	101	0	101
Not stated	0.0	0.0	16.7	83.3	6	0	6
Total	0.1	3.1	14.5	82.3	2058	7	2065

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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 with at least one visit, 2004

Gestation at first antenatal visit	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
First trimester	407	35.9	1096	56.2	1503	48.8
Second trimester	502	44.3	713	36.6	1215	39.4
Third trimester	224	19.8	140	7.2	364	11.8
Total stated	1133	100.0	1949	100.0	3082	100.0
Not stated	74		106		180	
Total	1207		2055		3262	

Note: First trimester is less than 13 weeks gestation; second trimester is 13-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation.

Table 17. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers with at least one visit, 2004

District	Gestation at first antenatal visit			Total stated	Not stated	Total
	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester			
	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Darwin Urban	37.6	35.3	27.2	173	13	186
Darwin Rural	34.7	49.3	16.0	213	17	230
Katherine	43.7	44.7	11.6	190	8	198
East Arnhem	33.7	50.8	15.5	187	15	202
Barkly	26.3	35.0	38.8	80	3	83
Alice Springs Urban	46.0	40.7	13.3	113	5	118
Alice Springs Rural	27.3	46.6	26.1	176	13	189
Not stated	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1
Total	35.9	44.3	19.8	1133	74	1207

Note: First trimester is less than 13 weeks gestation; second trimester is 13-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation.

Table 18. Gestation at first antenatal visit, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers with at least one visit, 2004

Area	Gestation at first antenatal visit			Total stated	Not stated	Total
	First trimester	Second trimester	Third trimester			
	%	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Indigenous						
Urban area	41.9	36.5	21.6	375	20	395
Rural/remote area	32.9	48.2	18.9	757	54	811
Not stated	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	0	1
Total	35.9	44.3	19.8	1133	74	1207
Non-Indigenous						
Urban area	56.7	36.4	6.9	1846	102	1948
Rural/remote area	47.4	41.2	11.3	97	4	101
Not stated	66.7	16.7	16.7	6	0	6
Total	56.2	36.6	7.2	1949	106	2055

Notes:

First trimester is less than 13 weeks gestation; second trimester is 13-26 weeks gestation; third trimester is 27 weeks or more gestation. Urban area covers the two urban districts, Darwin and Alice Springs plus the major townships of Katherine, Tennant Creek and Nhulunbuy; rural/remote area covers the rest of the NT.

Table 19. Self-reported alcohol consumption, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

	Alcohol consumption	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
At first visit	Alcohol	120	11.8	179	9.6	299	10.3
	Non-alcohol	899	88.2	1695	90.4	2594	89.7
	Total stated	1019	100.0	1874	100.0	2893	100.0
	Not stated	251		191		442	
	Total	1270		2065		3335	
At 36 Weeks	Alcohol	78	8.0	84	4.7	162	5.9
	Non-alcohol	891	92.0	1691	95.3	2582	94.1
	Total stated	969	100.0	1775	100.0	2744	100.0
	Not stated	301		290		591	
	Total	1270		2065		3335	

Table 20. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

	Smoking status	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
At first visit	Smoking	553	51.3	404	20.5	957	31.3
	Non-smoking	525	48.7	1571	79.5	2096	68.7
	Total stated	1078	100.0	1975	100.0	3053	100.0
	Not stated	192		90		282	
	Total	1270		2065		3335	
At 36 Weeks	Smoking	480	47.2	319	17.3	799	28.0
	Non-smoking	537	52.8	1522	82.7	2059	72.0
	Total stated	1017	100.0	1841	100.0	2858	100.0
	Not stated	253		224		477	
	Total	1270		2065		3335	

Table 21. Self-reported smoking status, by Indigenous status and area of usual residence, NT mothers, 2004

Area	Smoker	Non-smoker	Total stated	Not stated	Total
	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Smoking status at first visit					
Indigenous					
Urban area	56.6	43.4	373	40	413
Rural/remote area	48.6	51.4	704	152	856
Not stated	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	51.3	48.7	1078	192	1270
Non-Indigenous					
Urban area	20.0	80.0	1874	84	1958
Rural/remote area	31.6	68.4	95	6	101
Not stated	0.0	100.0	6	0	6
Total	20.5	79.5	1975	90	2065
Smoking status at 36 weeks					
Indigenous					
Urban area	52.8	47.2	352	61	413
Rural/remote area	44.3	55.7	664	192	856
Not stated	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	47.2	52.8	1017	253	1270
Non-Indigenous					
Urban area	16.9	83.1	1747	211	1958
Rural/remote area	25.8	74.2	89	12	101
Not stated	0.0	100.0	5	1	6
Total	17.3	82.7	1841	224	2065

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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, 2004

District	Smoker	Non-smoker	Total stated	Not stated	Total
	%	%	Number	Number	Number
Smoking status at first visit					
Darwin Urban	55.6	44.4	187	10	197
Darwin Rural	54.5	45.5	198	45	243
Katherine	54.5	45.5	187	19	206
East Arnhem	65.5	34.5	171	46	217
Barkly	43.1	56.9	72	17	89
Alice Springs Urban	54.8	45.2	104	18	122
Alice Springs Rural	24.7	75.3	158	37	195
District not stated	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	51.3	48.7	1078	192	1270
Smoking status at 36 weeks					
Darwin Urban	52.4	47.6	170	27	197
Darwin Rural	51.9	48.1	185	58	243
Katherine	52.2	47.8	180	26	206
East Arnhem	59.4	40.6	160	57	217
Barkly	39.1	60.9	69	20	89
Alice Springs Urban	50.5	49.5	103	19	122
Alice Springs Rural	18.1	81.9	149	46	195
District not stated	0.0	100.0	1	0	1
Total	47.2	52.8	1017	253	1270

Table 23. Actual place of giving birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Actual place of giving birth	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
RDH	540	42.5	900	43.6	1440	43.2
DPH	7	0.6	620	30.0	627	18.8
GDH	123	9.7	54	2.6	177	5.3
KH	150	11.8	149	7.2	299	9.0
TCH	25	2.0	8	0.4	33	1.0
ASH	364	28.7	307	14.9	671	20.1
Health centres	40	3.1	3	0.1	43	1.3
Planned homes	1	0.1	10	0.5	11	0.3
In transit	8	0.6	5	0.2	13	0.4
Other	12	0.9	9	0.4	21	0.6
Total	1270	100.0	2065	100.0	3335	100.0

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), Alice Springs Hospital (ASH).

Table 24. Actual place of giving birth, by district of usual residence, NT Indigenous mothers, 2004

District	Actual place of giving birth			Total
	Hospital	Health centres	Others*	Number
	%	%	%	
Darwin Urban	99.0	0.0	1.0	197
Darwin Rural	92.2	6.6	1.2	243
Katherine	94.7	3.9	1.5	206
East Arnhem	93.1	3.7	3.2	217
Barkly	95.5	3.4	1.1	89
Alice Springs Urban	99.2	0.0	0.8	122
Alice Springs Rural	95.4	2.6	2.1	195
Not stated	100.0	0.0	0.0	1
Total	95.2	3.1	1.7	1270

Note: *Others include other, in transit births and homebirth.

Table 25. Type of labour onset, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Type of labour onset	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Spontaneous	926	72.9	1224	59.3	2150	64.5
Induced	194	15.3	487	23.6	681	20.4
No labour	150	11.8	354	17.1	504	15.1
Total	1270	100.0	2065	100.0	3335	100.0

Table 26. Methods of induction, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with induced onset of labour, 2004

Method of induction	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
ARM	106	54.6	310	64.0	416	61.4
Oxytocics	102	52.6	309	63.8	411	60.6
Prostaglandins	87	44.8	196	40.5	283	41.7
Other methods	2	1.0	2	0.4	4	0.6
Total stated	194		484		678	
Not stated	0		3		3	
Total	194		487		681	

Note: Multiple methods may be applied to one mother. ARM stands for artificial rupture of membranes.

Table 27. Birth presentation, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Presentation at birth	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Vertex	1205	94.9	1948	94.4	3153	94.6
Breech	52	4.1	104	5.0	156	4.7
Face	2	0.2	0	0.0	2	0.1
Brow	2	0.2	1	0.0	3	0.1
Other	9	0.7	11	0.5	20	0.6
Total stated	1270	100.0	2064	100.0	3334	100.0
Not stated	0		1		1	
Total	1270		2065		3335	

Table 28. Method of birth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Method of birth	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Spontaneous vaginal	868	68.3	1224	59.3	2092	62.7
Vaginal breech	17	1.3	9	0.4	26	0.8
Forceps	12	0.9	48	2.3	60	1.8
Ventouse	53	4.2	153	7.4	206	6.2
Elective caesarean	111	8.7	328	15.9	439	13.2
Emergency caesarean	209	16.5	303	14.7	512	15.4
Total	1270	100.0	2065	100.0	3335	100.0

Table 29. Method of birth, by type of labour onset, NT mothers, 2004

Type of labour onset	Method of birth				Total
	Spontaneous vaginal	Assisted vaginal	Elective caesarean	Emergency caesarean	
	%	%	%	%	Number
Spontaneous	76.6	9.4	0.5	13.6	2150
Induced	65.5	13.2	0.0	21.3	681
No labour	0.0	0.0	85.1	14.9	504
Total	62.7	8.8	13.2	15.4	3335

Note: Assisted vaginal births include vaginal breech, forceps and ventouse.

Table 30. Method of birth, by gestational age, NT mothers with breech presentation, 2004

Method of birth	Gestational age (weeks)						Total	
	< 28		28 - 36		37 +		Number	%
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Vaginal breech*	14	93.3	4	13.8	7	6.3	25	16.0
Elective caesarean	0	0.0	7	24.1	74	66.1	81	51.9
Emergency caesarean	1	6.7	18	62.1	31	27.7	50	32.1
Total	15	100.0	29	100.0	112	100.0	156	100.0

Notes: *In this table vaginal breech excludes one case with presentation recorded as 'other'.

Table 31. Method of birth, by hospital, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004

Hospital	Method of birth						Total
	Spontaneous vaginal		Forceps	Ventouse	Elective caesarean	Emergency caesarean	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	Number
RDH	62.0	1.2	0.6	6.3	11.5	18.4	1440
DPH	44.3	0.3	4.6	12.0	26.0	12.8	627
GDH	70.6	0.0	0.6	1.7	10.2	16.9	177
KH	74.2	0.3	0.7	4.0	8.4	12.4	299
TCH	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33
ASH	68.1	0.3	3.0	3.7	10.0	14.9	671
All hospitals	61.8	0.7	1.8	6.3	13.5	15.8	3247

Notes:

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

Table 32. Indications for caesarean section, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth via caesarean section, 2004

Type of indication	Indigenous		Non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<i>Elective caesarean</i>						
Previous caesarean [†]	79	71.8	193	59.4	272	62.5
Malpresentation [†]	13	11.8	61	18.8	74	17.0
Other [*]	22	20.0	75	23.1	97	22.3
Total stated	110		325		435	
Not stated	1		3		4	
Total	111		328		439	
<i>Emergency caesarean</i>						
Failure to progress [†]	73	39.5	141	51.5	214	46.6
Fetal distress [†]	81	43.8	82	29.9	163	35.5
Malpresentation [†]	23	12.4	28	10.2	51	11.1
Ante-partum haemorrhage [†]	8	4.3	21	7.7	29	6.3
Cord prolapse [†]	0	0.0	2	0.7	2	0.4
Other ^{**}	27	14.6	31	11.3	58	12.6
Total stated	185		274		459	
Not stated	24		29		53	
Total	209		303		512	

Notes:

† Mothers may have more than one indication for caesarean section.

* Other indications for elective caesarean sections exclude previous caesarean and malpresentation.

** Other indications for emergency caesarean sections exclude failure to progress, fetal distress, malpresentation, ante-partum haemorrhage and cord prolapse.

Table 33. Method of analgesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers with spontaneous or induced onset of labour, 2004

Analgesia: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	329	29.4	384	22.4	713	25.2
Nitrous oxide	374	33.4	461	26.9	835	29.5
Narcotics	253	22.6	393	23.0	646	22.8
Epidural/Caudal	83	7.4	334	19.5	417	14.7
Spinal	6	0.5	8	0.5	14	0.5
Other	74	6.6	131	7.7	205	7.2
Total stated	1119	100.0	1711	100.0	2830	100.0
Not stated	1		0		1	
All spontaneous or induced onsets	1120		1711		2831	

Table 34. Method of anaesthesia, by Indigenous status, NT mothers having operative birth, 2004

Anaesthesia: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	23	6.0	57	6.9	80	6.6
Local	16	4.2	31	3.7	47	3.9
Pudendal	2	0.5	20	2.4	22	1.8
Epidural/Caudal	53	13.8	223	26.9	276	22.7
Spinal	247	64.2	335	40.4	582	47.9
General	40	10.4	82	9.9	122	10.0
Other	4	1.0	82	9.9	86	7.1
Total stated	385	100.0	830	100.0	1215	100.0
Not stated	0		2		2	
Total	385		832		1217	

Note: Operative birth methods include forceps, ventouse and caesarean section.

Table 35. Complications due to pregnancy and/or childbirth, by Indigenous status, NT mothers, 2004

Type of complication	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Pregnancy						
Pre-eclampsia*	65	5.1	92	4.5	157	4.7
Childbirth						
Cord prolapse [†]	3	0.2	2	0.1	5	0.1
Fetal distress	168	13.2	229	11.1	397	11.9
Manual removal of placenta [†]	32	2.5	20	1.0	52	1.6
Meconium stained liquor	165	13.0	217	10.5	382	11.5
Obstructed labour	82	6.5	164	7.9	246	7.4
Post-partum haemorrhage [†]	147	11.6	138	6.7	285	8.5
Other**	129	10.2	170	8.2	299	9.0
Any complication	586	46.1	772	37.4	1358	40.7
Total births	1270	100.0	2065	100.0	3335	100.0

Notes:

(1) Mothers may have more than one complication.

[†] Validated data items.

* Pre-eclampsia includes hypertension in pregnancy.

** 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, 2004

State of the perineum	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Intact	455	47.9	611	42.6	1066	44.7
1st degree tear	215	22.6	368	25.7	583	24.5
2nd degree tear	191	20.1	288	20.1	479	20.1
3rd-4th degree tear	15	1.6	14	1.0	29	1.2
Episiotomy	63	6.6	139	9.7	202	8.5
Combined episiotomy & tear	11	1.2	14	1.0	25	1.0
All vaginal births	950	100.0	1434	100.0	2384	100.0

Note: Vaginal birth methods include spontaneous vaginal, vaginal breech, forceps and ventouse.

Table 37. Length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004

Length of postnatal stay (days)	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	21	1.7	61	3.0	82	2.5
1 - 3	558	46.2	914	44.8	1472	45.3
4 - 7	523	43.3	977	47.9	1500	46.2
8 & more	107	8.9	86	4.2	193	5.9
All mothers giving birth in hospital	1209	100.0	2038	100.0	3247	100.0

Table 38. Average length of postnatal hospital stay, by Indigenous status and method of birth, NT mothers giving birth in hospital, 2004

Method of birth	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	All NT
	Average length (days) of postnatal stay		
Spontaneous vaginal	3.5	3.0	3.2
Assisted	4.8	4.3	4.5
Elective caesarean	5.2	5.4	5.3
Emergency caesarean	6.4	5.1	5.6
All mothers giving birth in hospital	4.2	3.8	4.0

Note: 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, 2004

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
BIRTHS TO NT RESIDENTS						
Birth status						
Livebirths	1264	99.0	2085	99.6	3349	99.3
Stillbirths	13	1.0	9	0.4	22	0.7
Baby's sex						
Males	670	52.5	1047	50.0	1717	50.9
Females	607	47.5	1045	49.9	1652	49.0
Indeterminate	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Plurality						
Singletons	1263	98.9	2036	97.2	3299	97.9
Twins	14	1.1	58	2.8	72	2.1
Total	1277		2094		3371	
BIRTHS TO NON-NT RESIDENTS						
Birth status						
Livebirths	62	100.0	41	100.0	103	100.0
Stillbirths	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Baby's sex						
Males	30	48.4	19	46.3	49	47.6
Females	32	51.6	22	53.7	54	52.4
Indeterminate	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Plurality						
Singletons	62	100.0	39	95.1	101	98.1
Twins	0	0.0	2	4.9	2	1.9
Total	62		41		103	
ALL BIRTHS						
Birth status						
Livebirths	1326	99.0	2126	99.6	3452	99.4
Stillbirths	13	1.0	9	0.4	22	0.6
Baby's sex						
Males	700	52.3	1066	49.9	1766	50.8
Females	639	47.7	1067	50.0	1706	49.1
Indeterminate	0	0.0	2	0.1	2	0.1
Plurality						
Singletons	1325	99.0	2075	97.2	3400	97.9
Twins	14	1.0	60	2.8	74	2.1
Total	1339		2135		3474	

Table 40. Area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004

Area	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Urban area	414	32.4	1985	95.1	2399	71.3
Rural/remote area	862	67.6	103	4.9	965	28.7
Total stated	1276	100.0	2088	100.0	3364	100.0
Not stated	1		6		7	
Total	1277		2094		3371	

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

Table 41. District and area of mother's usual residence, by maternal Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004

District	Area	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Darwin Urban		198	15.5	1483	71.0	1681	50.0
Darwin Rural		245	19.2	43	2.1	288	8.6
Katherine	Urban	51	4.0	137	6.6	188	5.6
	Rural/remote	155	12.1	25	1.2	180	5.4
East Arnhem	Urban	6	0.5	52	2.5	58	1.7
	Rural/remote	212	16.6	17	0.8	229	6.8
Barkly	Urban	37	2.9	22	1.1	59	1.8
	Rural/remote	52	4.1	0	0.0	52	1.5
Alice Springs Urban		122	9.6	291	13.9	413	12.3
Alice Springs Rural		198	15.5	18	0.9	216	6.4
Total stated		1276	100.0	2088	100.0	3364	100.0
Not stated		1		6		7	
Total		1277		2094		3371	

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

Table 42. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2004

Gestational age (weeks)	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Stillbirths						
<28	7	53.8	5	55.6	12	54.5
28 - 36	2	15.4	2	22.2	4	18.2
37 - 41	3	23.1	2	22.2	5	22.7
42+	1	7.7	0	0.0	1	4.5
Total	13	100.0	9	100.0	22	100.0
Livebirths						
<28	18	1.4	8	0.4	26	0.8
28 - 36	178	14.1	142	6.8	320	9.6
37 - 41	1058	83.7	1913	91.8	2971	88.7
42+	10	0.8	22	1.1	32	1.0
Total	1264	100.0	2085	100.0	3349	100.0
All births						
<28	25	2.0	13	0.6	38	1.1
28 - 36	180	14.1	144	6.9	324	9.6
37 - 41	1061	83.1	1915	91.5	2976	88.3
42+	11	0.9	22	1.1	33	1.0
Total	1277	100.0	2094	100.0	3371	100.0

Table 43. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and birth status, NT babies, 2004

Birthweight (g)	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Stillbirths						
<1000	7	53.8	6	66.7	13	59.1
1000 - 1499	0	0.0	1	11.1	1	4.5
1500 - 2499	1	7.7	1	11.1	2	9.1
2500+	5	38.5	1	11.1	6	27.3
Total	13	100.0	9	100.0	22	100.0
Mean birthweight (g)	1711		1017		1427	
Livebirths						
<1000	22	1.7	7	0.3	29	0.9
1000 - 1499	12	0.9	16	0.8	28	0.8
1500 - 2499	140	11.1	109	5.2	249	7.4
2500+	1090	86.2	1953	93.7	3043	90.9
Total	1264	100.0	2085	100.0	3349	100.0
Mean birthweight (g)	3114		3356		3264	
All births						
<1000	29	2.3	13	0.6	42	1.2
1000 - 1499	12	0.9	17	0.8	29	0.9
1500 - 2499	141	11.0	110	5.3	251	7.4
2500+	1095	85.7	1954	93.3	3049	90.4
Total	1277	100.0	2094	100.0	3371	100.0
Mean birthweight (g)	3100		3346		3252	

Table 44. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and district of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004

District	Gestational age (weeks)			Total
	<37	37-41	42+	Number
	%	%	%	
Indigenous				
Darwin Urban	15.7	83.8	0.5	197
Darwin Rural	17.8	81.7	0.4	241
Katherine	14.6	84.4	1.0	205
East Arnhem	18.0	81.1	0.9	217
Barkly	18.2	80.7	1.1	88
Alice Springs Urban	5.8	93.4	0.8	121
Alice Springs Rural	15.5	83.5	1.0	194
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	15.5	83.7	0.8	1264
non-Indigenous				
Darwin Urban	7.7	91.3	1.0	1477
Darwin Rural	2.3	97.7	0.0	43
Katherine	8.6	89.5	1.9	162
East Arnhem	0.0	100.0	0.0	69
Barkly	9.1	90.9	0.0	22
Alice Springs Urban	6.6	92.0	1.4	288
Alice Springs Rural	0.0	100.0	0.0	18
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	6
Total	7.2	91.8	1.1	2085

Table 45. Gestational age, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004

Area	Gestational age (weeks)			Total
	<37	37-41	42+	Number
	%	%	%	
Indigenous				
Urban area	14.1	85.2	0.7	412
Rural/remote area	16.2	83.0	0.8	851
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	1
Total	15.5	83.7	0.8	1264
non-Indigenous				
Urban area	7.4	91.5	1.1	1976
Rural/remote area	2.9	96.1	1.0	103
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	6
Total	7.2	91.8	1.1	2085

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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 livebirths, 2004

District	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
Indigenous						
Darwin Urban	3.0	9.1	77.7	10.2	197	3242
Darwin Rural	4.6	10.8	77.6	7.1	241	3040
Katherine	2.9	10.7	77.1	9.3	205	3118
East Arnhem	4.1	12.9	75.1	7.8	217	3011
Barkly	1.1	15.9	76.1	6.8	88	2977
Alice Springs Urban	0.0	7.4	81.0	11.6	121	3284
Alice Springs Rural	0.5	11.3	83.0	5.2	194	3147
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	2340
Total	2.7	11.1	78.1	8.1	1264	3114
non-Indigenous						
Darwin Urban	1.3	5.3	84.0	9.3	1477	3334
Darwin Rural	2.3	2.3	86.0	9.3	43	3310
Katherine	0.6	6.2	77.8	15.4	162	3370
East Arnhem	0.0	0.0	81.2	18.8	69	3592
Barkly	0.0	4.5	90.9	4.5	22	3271
Alice Springs Urban	0.7	5.2	79.2	14.9	288	3410
Alice Springs Rural	0.0	16.7	72.2	11.1	18	3321
Not stated	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	6	3841
Total	1.1	5.2	82.7	10.9	2085	3356

Table 47. Birthweight, by maternal Indigenous status and area of mother's usual residence, NT livebirths, 2004

Area	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
Indigenous						
Urban area	2.2	9.7	77.7	10.4	412	3211
Rural/remote area	2.9	11.6	78.4	7.1	851	3068
Not stated	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	1	2340
Total	2.7	11.1	78.1	8.1	1264	3114
non-Indigenous						
Urban area	1.1	5.2	82.9	10.8	1976	3355
Rural/remote area	1.0	6.8	80.6	11.7	103	3348
Not stated	0.0	0.0	66.7	33.3	6	3841
Total	1.1	5.2	82.7	10.9	2085	3356

Note: Urban area covers the two urban districts, 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 livebirths, 2004

Gestational age (weeks)	Birthweight (g)				Total Number	Mean birthweight (g)
	<1500 %	1500-2499 %	2500-3999 %	4000+ %		
Indigenous						
<28	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16	<i>694</i>
28 - 36	8.1	44.2	47.1	0.6	172	<i>2419</i>
37 - 41	0.0	5.6	85.1	9.3	1052	<i>3273</i>
42+	0.0	10.0	50.0	40.0	10	<i>3571</i>
Total	2.4	10.9	78.5	8.2	1250	<i>3125</i>
non-Indigenous						
<28	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8	<i>802</i>
28 - 36	9.9	45.5	43.0	1.7	121	<i>2405</i>
37 - 41	0.0	2.2	86.0	11.8	1877	<i>3446</i>
42+	0.0	0.0	77.3	22.7	22	<i>3553</i>
Total	1.0	4.8	83.0	11.2	2028	<i>3375</i>

Table 49. Apgar scores at 5 minutes, by maternal Indigenous status, NT livebirths, 2004

Apgar score at 5 minutes	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 3	13	1.0	10	0.5	23	0.7
4 - 6	37	2.9	26	1.2	63	1.9
7 - 10	1213	96.0	2047	98.3	3260	97.4
Total stated	1263	100.0	2083	100.0	3346	100.0
Not stated	1		2		3	
Total	1264		2085		3349	

Table 50. Methods of resuscitation, by maternal Indigenous status, NT livebirths, 2004

Resuscitation: highest rank of method used	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
None	648	51.3	1098	52.7	1746	52.1
Suction	266	21.0	426	20.4	692	20.7
Oxygen therapy	206	16.3	342	16.4	548	16.4
IPPR through bag & mask	108	8.5	179	8.6	287	8.6
Endotracheal intubation & IPPV	26	2.1	18	0.9	44	1.3
ECM & ventilation	6	0.5	2	0.1	8	0.2
Other	4	0.3	20	1.0	24	0.7
Total of livebirths	1264	100.0	2085	100.0	3349	100.0

Note: Resuscitation methods exclude tactile stimulation. IPPR stands for intermittent positive pressure resuscitation; IPPV stands for intermittent positive pressure ventilation; ECM stands for external cardiac massage.

Table 51. Numbers and rates of stillbirth, neonatal death and perinatal death, by Indigenous status, NT babies, 2004

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All NT	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Stillbirths	13	10.2	9	4.3	22	6.5
Neonatal deaths	14	11.1	7	3.4	21	6.3
Perinatal deaths	27	21.1	16	7.6	43	12.8

Notes:

Rate of stillbirth or perinatal death is the number of deaths per 1000 total births; rate of neonatal death is the number of deaths per 1000 livebirths.

Stillbirths 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.

References

1. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Census of Population and Housing – Details of Undercount. Cat. No. 2940.0.* Australian Bureau of Statistics: Canberra, 2007.
2. Morphy F (editor). *Agency, contingency and census process. Observations of the 2006 Indigenous Enumeration Strategy in remote Aboriginal Australia. CAEPR Research Monograph No. 28.* Australian National University E Press: Canberra, 2007.
3. Congress Alukura and Nganampa Health Council Inc. *Minymaku Katju Tjukurpa. Women's Business Manual. 4th Edition.* Central Australian Remote Practitioners' Association (CARPA): Alice Springs, 2008.
4. Tew K, You J, Pircher S. *Validation of hospital patient demographic data: Northern Territory Hospitals, 2008.* Department of Health and Families: Darwin, 2008.
5. Laws PJ, Grayson N, Sullivan EA. *Australia's mothers and babies 2004. Perinatal Statistics Series No. 18. AIHW Cat. No. PER 34.* AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit: Sydney, 2006.
6. Chondur R, Guthridge S. *Population data in the Northern Territory.* Department of Health and Community Services: Darwin, 2006.
7. Australian Bureau of Statistics. *Births, Australia, 2004. Catalogue No. 3301.0.* Australian Bureau of Statistics: Canberra, 2005.
8. Laws PJ, Abeywardana S, Walker J, Sullivan EA. *Australia's mothers and babies 2005. Perinatal Statistics Series no. 20. AIHW cat. no. PER 40.* AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit: Sydney, 2007.

Glossary

Note: for more comprehensive glossary please see Australian's Mothers and Babies 2005.⁸

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

Apgar score: numerical score used to indicate the baby's condition at one minute and five minutes after birth. Between 0 and 2 points are 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 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: a term used for deliveries which occur before reaching the hospital.

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 (planned or unplanned) performed before the onset of labour, usually due to health risks to the mother or baby.
- **Emergency caesarean section:** A caesarean section performed after the onset of labour, whether or not the onset of labour was spontaneous.

Epidural: injection of anaesthetic agent into the epidural space of the spinal cord.

Episiotomy: an incision of the perineum and vagina to enlarge the vulval orifice. An incision of the perineum and vagina that enlarge the introitus and lessens the curve of the birth canal.

Forceps: 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 to less than 42 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.

Livebirth: 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 hospital stay: number of days between admission date (during the admission resulting in a birth) and separation date (from the hospital where birth occurred). The interval is calculated by subtracting the date of admission 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 livebirths in that same year.

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

Perinatal death: a fetal or neonatal death of at least 20 weeks gestation or at least 400 grams birthweight.

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

Perineal status: status of the perineum after the birth. 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 foetus at birth.

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.

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

Stillbirth (Fetal death): death prior to the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception of 20 or more completed weeks of gestation or of 400 grams or more birthweight. The death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the foetus does not breathe or show any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles.

Stillbirth rate: the number of fetal deaths (stillbirths) in a year per 1000 total births in that same year.

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

Total fertility rate: a hypothetical measure of the number of livebirths 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): assisted birth using a suction cap applied to the baby's head.

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

Appendices

Appendix A. Hospital profiles

The profile table of each hospital includes all births that occurred in that hospital in 2004, of mothers who were either NT resident or from interstate.

Royal Darwin Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	550		917		1467	
Maternal age						
<20 years	131	23.8	64	7.0	195	13.3
20-34 years	375	68.2	723	78.8	1098	74.8
35+ years	44	8.0	130	14.2	174	11.9
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	371	67.5	610	66.5	981	66.9
Induced labour	96	17.5	183	20.0	279	19.0
No labour	83	15.1	124	13.5	207	14.1
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	336	61.1	574	62.6	910	62.0
Vaginal breech birth	11	2.0	6	0.7	17	1.2
Forceps birth	1	0.2	8	0.9	9	0.6
Ventouse birth	37	6.7	57	6.2	94	6.4
Elective caesarean	60	10.9	107	11.7	167	11.4
Emergency caesarean	105	19.1	165	18.0	270	18.4
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	2	0.4	2	0.2	4	0.3
Fetal distress	99	18.0	148	16.1	247	16.8
Manual removal of placenta	5	0.9	8	0.9	13	0.9
Meconium stained liquor	85	15.5	150	16.4	235	16.0
Obstructed labour	38	6.9	87	9.5	125	8.5
Post-partum haemorrhage	59	10.7	78	8.5	137	9.3
Pre-eclampsia	29	5.3	55	6.0	84	5.7
Others	74	13.5	93	10.1	167	11.4
Any complication	290	52.7	444	48.4	734	50.0
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	385		645		1030	
Perineum status						
Intact	197	51.2	284	44.0	481	46.7
1st degree tear	70	18.2	135	20.9	205	19.9
2nd degree tear	65	16.9	154	23.9	219	21.3
3rd-4th degree tear	1	0.3	3	0.5	4	0.4
Episiotomy	44	11.4	58	9.0	102	9.9
Combined episiotomy & tear	8	2.1	11	1.7	19	1.8
BABIES	554		929		1483	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	22	4.0	9	1.0	31	2.1
28-36 weeks	101	18.2	69	7.4	170	11.5
37+ weeks	431	77.8	851	91.6	1282	86.4
Birthweight						
<1500g	34	6.1	18	1.9	52	3.5
1500-2499g	60	10.8	51	5.5	111	7.5
2500+g	460	83.0	860	92.6	1320	89.0
Birth status						
Livebirths	547	98.7	926	99.7	1473	99.3
Stillbirths	7	1.3	3	0.3	10	0.7

Notes:

This table includes all births that occurred in RDH in 2004. An additional 33 births occurred before arrival at hospital.

Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Darwin Private Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	7		634		641	
Maternal age						
<20 years	0	0.0	6	0.9	6	0.9
20-34 years	7	100.0	466	73.5	473	73.8
35+ years	0	0.0	162	25.6	162	25.3
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	4	57.1	248	39.1	252	39.3
Induced labour	2	28.6	213	33.6	215	33.5
No labour	1	14.3	173	27.3	174	27.1
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	4	57.1	276	43.5	280	43.7
Vaginal breech birth	0	0.0	2	0.3	2	0.3
Forceps birth	1	14.3	28	4.4	29	4.5
Ventouse birth	0	0.0	76	12.0	76	11.9
Elective caesarean	1	14.3	169	26.7	170	26.5
Emergency caesarean	1	14.3	83	13.1	84	13.1
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	0	0.0	48	7.6	48	7.5
Manual removal of placenta	0	0.0	1	0.2	1	0.2
Meconium stained liquor	1	14.3	29	4.6	30	4.7
Obstructed labour	0	0.0	47	7.4	47	7.3
Post-partum haemorrhage	0	0.0	16	2.5	16	2.5
Pre-eclampsia	0	0.0	25	3.9	25	3.9
Others	0	0.0	34	5.4	34	5.3
Any complication	1	14.3	173	27.3	174	27.1
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	5		382		387	
Perineum status						
Intact	2	40.0	160	41.9	162	41.9
1st degree tear	2	40.0	112	29.3	114	29.5
2nd degree tear	0	0.0	46	12.0	46	11.9
3rd-4th degree tear	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.5
Episiotomy	1	20.0	60	15.7	61	15.8
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	2	0.5	2	0.5
BABIES	7		645		652	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	0	0.0	3	0.5	3	0.5
28-36 weeks	0	0.0	43	6.7	43	6.6
37+ weeks	7	100.0	599	92.9	606	92.9
Birthweight						
<1500g	0	0.0	7	1.1	7	1.1
1500-2499g	0	0.0	31	4.8	31	4.8
2500+g	7	100.0	607	94.1	614	94.2
Birth status						
Livebirths	7	100.0	642	99.5	649	99.5
Stillbirths	0	0.0	3	0.5	3	0.5

Notes:

This table includes all births occurred in DPH in 2004. An additional 2 births occurred before arrival at hospital.
 Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Gove District Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	123		54		177	
Maternal age						
<20 years	36	29.3	0	0.0	36	20.3
20-34 years	83	67.5	48	88.9	131	74.0
35+ years	4	3.3	6	11.1	10	5.6
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	101	82.1	37	68.5	138	78.0
Induced labour	11	8.9	8	14.8	19	10.7
No labour	11	8.9	9	16.7	20	11.3
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	87	70.7	38	70.4	125	70.6
Vaginal breech birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Forceps birth	1	0.8	0	0.0	1	0.6
Ventouse birth	3	2.4	0	0.0	3	1.7
Elective caesarean	9	7.3	9	16.7	18	10.2
Emergency caesarean	23	18.7	7	13.0	30	16.9
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	12	9.8	3	5.6	15	8.5
Manual removal of placenta	4	3.3	1	1.9	5	2.8
Meconium stained liquor	23	18.7	5	9.3	28	15.8
Obstructed labour	10	8.1	6	11.1	16	9.0
Post-partum haemorrhage	14	11.4	7	13.0	21	11.9
Pre-eclampsia	4	3.3	0	0.0	4	2.3
Others	8	6.5	5	9.3	13	7.3
Any complication	56	45.5	18	33.3	74	41.8
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	91		38		129	
Perineum status						
Intact	31	34.1	10	26.3	41	31.8
1st degree tear	31	34.1	15	39.5	46	35.7
2nd degree tear	20	22.0	11	28.9	31	24.0
3rd-4th degree tear	5	5.5	2	5.3	7	5.4
Episiotomy	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	1.6
Combined episiotomy & tear	2	2.2	0	0.0	2	1.6
BABIES	123		54		177	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28-36 weeks	9	7.3	0	0.0	9	5.1
37+ weeks	114	92.7	54	100.0	168	94.9
Birthweight						
<1500g	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1500-2499g	12	9.8	1	1.9	13	7.3
2500+g	111	90.2	53	98.1	164	92.7
Birth status						
Livebirths	123	100.0	54	100.0	177	100.0
Stillbirths	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Notes:

This table includes all births occurred in GDH in 2004. An additional 16 births occurred before arrival at hospital.

Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Katherine Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	150		152		302	
Maternal age						
<20 years	55	36.7	13	8.6	68	22.5
20-34 years	89	59.3	115	75.7	204	67.5
35+ years	6	4.0	24	15.8	30	9.9
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	120	80.0	108	71.1	228	75.5
Induced labour	17	11.3	27	17.8	44	14.6
No labour	13	8.7	17	11.2	30	9.9
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	115	76.7	108	71.1	223	73.8
Vaginal breech birth	1	0.7	0	0.0	1	0.3
Forceps birth	1	0.7	1	0.7	2	0.7
Ventouse birth	4	2.7	9	5.9	13	4.3
Elective caesarean	11	7.3	15	9.9	26	8.6
Emergency caesarean	18	12.0	19	12.5	37	12.3
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	18	12.0	13	8.6	31	10.3
Manual removal of placenta	7	4.7	4	2.6	11	3.6
Meconium stained liquor	16	10.7	17	11.2	33	10.9
Obstructed labour	8	5.3	10	6.6	18	6.0
Post-partum haemorrhage	19	12.7	12	7.9	31	10.3
Pre-eclampsia	9	6.0	5	3.3	14	4.6
Others	13	8.7	9	5.9	22	7.3
Any complication	63	42.0	49	32.2	112	37.1
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	121		118		239	
Perineum status						
Intact	59	48.8	60	50.8	119	49.8
1st degree tear	26	21.5	26	22.0	52	21.8
2nd degree tear	27	22.3	23	19.5	50	20.9
3rd-4th degree tear	2	1.7	0	0.0	2	0.8
Episiotomy	7	5.8	9	7.6	16	6.7
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BABIES	150		155		305	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28-36 weeks	11	7.3	8	5.2	19	6.2
37+ weeks	139	92.7	147	94.8	286	93.8
Birthweight						
<1500g	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.3
1500-2499g	13	8.7	6	3.9	19	6.2
2500+g	137	91.3	148	95.5	285	93.4
Birth status						
Livebirths	150	100.0	155	100.0	305	100.0
Stillbirths	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Notes:

This table includes all births occurred in KH in 2004. An additional 8 births occurred before arrival at hospital. Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Tennant Creek Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	25		8		33	
Maternal age						
<20 years	5	20.0	1	12.5	6	18.2
20-34 years	19	76.0	5	62.5	24	72.7
35+ years	1	4.0	2	25.0	3	9.1
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	25	100.0	8	100.0	33	100.0
Induced labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	25	100.0	8	100.0	33	100.0
Vaginal breech birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Forceps birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Ventouse birth	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Elective caesarean	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Emergency caesarean	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	3.0
Manual removal of placenta	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Meconium stained liquor	8	32.0	1	12.5	9	27.3
Obstructed labour	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	3.0
Post-partum haemorrhage	4	16.0	0	0.0	4	12.1
Pre-eclampsia	1	4.0	0	0.0	1	3.0
Others	2	8.0	1	12.5	3	9.1
Any complication	14	56.0	2	25.0	16	48.5
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	25		8		33	
Perineum status						
Intact	10	40.0	3	37.5	13	39.4
1st degree tear	7	28.0	2	25.0	9	27.3
2nd degree tear	8	32.0	3	37.5	11	33.3
3rd-4th degree tear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Episiotomy	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BABIES	25		8		33	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
28-36 weeks	5	20.0	0	0.0	5	15.2
37+ weeks	20	80.0	8	100.0	28	84.8
Birthweight						
<1500g	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
1500-2499g	4	16.0	0	0.0	4	12.1
2500+g	21	84.0	8	100.0	29	87.9
Birth status						
Livebirths	25	100.0	8	100.0	33	100.0
Stillbirths	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0

Notes:

This table includes all births occurred in TCH in 2004. An additional 3 births occurred before arrival at hospital.

Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Alice Springs Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	413		312		725	
Maternal age						
<20 years	124	30.0	12	3.8	136	18.8
20-34 years	259	62.7	237	76.0	496	68.4
35+ years	30	7.3	63	20.2	93	12.8
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	282	68.3	201	64.4	483	66.6
Induced labour	82	19.9	69	22.1	151	20.8
No labour	49	11.9	42	13.5	91	12.6
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	281	68.0	207	66.3	488	67.3
Vaginal breech birth	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.3
Forceps birth	10	2.4	12	3.8	22	3.0
Ventouse birth	11	2.7	16	5.1	27	3.7
Elective caesarean	35	8.5	39	12.5	74	10.2
Emergency caesarean	75	18.2	37	11.9	112	15.4
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Fetal distress	48	11.6	23	7.4	71	9.8
Manual removal of placenta	11	2.7	2	0.6	13	1.8
Meconium stained liquor	35	8.5	16	5.1	51	7.0
Obstructed labour	32	7.7	20	6.4	52	7.2
Post-partum haemorrhage	53	12.8	28	9.0	81	11.2
Pre-eclampsia	21	5.1	8	2.6	29	4.0
Others	39	9.4	27	8.7	66	9.1
Any complication	177	42.9	97	31.1	274	37.8
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	303		236		539	
Perineum status						
Intact	136	44.9	90	38.1	226	41.9
1st degree tear	75	24.8	70	29.7	145	26.9
2nd degree tear	69	22.8	53	22.5	122	22.6
3rd-4th degree tear	6	2.0	6	2.5	12	2.2
Episiotomy	15	5.0	16	6.8	31	5.8
Combined episiotomy & tear	2	0.7	1	0.4	3	0.6
BABIES	415		316		731	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	2	0.5	2	0.6	4	0.5
28-36 weeks	51	12.3	23	7.3	74	10.1
37+ weeks	362	87.2	291	92.1	653	89.3
Birthweight						
<1500g	4	1.0	4	1.3	8	1.1
1500-2499g	43	10.4	21	6.6	64	8.8
2500+g	368	88.7	291	92.1	659	90.2
Birth status						
Livebirths	410	98.8	313	99.1	723	98.9
Stillbirths	5	1.2	3	0.9	8	1.1

Notes:

This table includes all births occurred in ASH in 2004. An additional 15 births occurred before arrival at hospital.
Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Non-Hospital

	Indigenous		non-Indigenous		All	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
MOTHERS	64		28		92	
Maternal age						
<20 years	21	36.2	2	11.1	23	30.3
20-34 years	32	55.2	11	61.1	43	56.6
35+ years	5	8.6	5	27.8	10	13.2
Onset of labour						
Spontaneous onset	64	100.0	28	100.0	92	100.0
Induced labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
No labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Method of birth						
Spontaneous vaginal birth	60	93.8	28	100.0	88	95.7
Vaginal breech birth	4	6.3	0	0.0	4	4.3
Actual place of giving birth			0		0	
Health centres	43	67.2	0	0.0	43	58.9
Planned homes	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.4
In transit	8	12.5	0	0.0	8	11.0
Other	12	18.8	9	100.0	21	28.8
Labour and childbirth complications						
Cord prolapse	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.1
Fetal distress	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Manual removal of placenta	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.1
Meconium stained liquor	4	6.3	2	7.1	6	6.5
Obstructed labour	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Post-partum haemorrhage	7	10.9	1	3.6	8	8.7
Pre-eclampsia	2	3.1	2	7.1	4	4.3
Others	3	4.7	4	14.3	7	7.6
Any complication	16	25.0	8	28.6	24	26.1
MOTHERS HAVING VAGINAL BIRTH	64		28		92	
Perineum status						
Intact	39	60.9	14	50.0	53	57.6
1st degree tear	11	17.2	11	39.3	22	23.9
2nd degree tear	10	15.6	2	7.1	12	13.0
3rd-4th degree tear	3	4.7	1	3.6	4	4.3
Episiotomy	1	1.6	0	0.0	1	1.1
Combined episiotomy & tear	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
BABIES	65		28		93	
Gestational age						
<28 weeks	3	4.6	0	0.0	3	3.2
28-36 weeks	13	20.0	5	17.9	18	19.4
37+ weeks	49	75.4	23	82.1	72	77.4
Birthweight						
<1500g	7	10.8	1	3.6	8	8.6
1500-2499g	17	26.2	3	10.7	20	21.5
2500+g	41	63.1	24	85.7	65	69.9
Birth status						
Livebirths	64	98.5	28	100.0	92	98.9
Stillbirths	1	1.5	0	0.0	1	1.1

Notes:

This table includes all births that occurred out of hospital in 2004.

Not stated category is not presented and so the total may differ from the sum of the variable components.

Appendix B. Trends of perinatal indicators, by Indigenous status, NT, 1990–2004

Table A. Trend table, NT Indigenous

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total fertility rate		2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5
		Number														
ALL MOTHERS	Total	1129	1161	1194	1176	1161	1184	1147	1152	1206	1261	1236	1430	1332	1334	1270
	Maternal age															
	<20	374	369	381	339	358	345	318	355	362	374	408	428	395	382	357
	20-34	710	749	759	782	748	796	778	745	780	819	772	926	857	873	821
	35+	45	43	54	55	55	43	51	50	62	68	56	71	80	79	87
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	1025	1078	1123	1101	1101	1127	1100	1071	1131	1188	1195	1365	1279	1264	1209
	Non-hospital	104	83	71	75	60	57	47	81	75	73	41	65	53	70	61
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	936	966	939	900	899	901	899	863	883	919	930	1041	976	940	926
	Induced	115	122	171	158	152	153	137	149	166	193	202	240	208	243	194
	No labour	77	73	83	112	109	122	109	113	128	127	104	149	148	151	150
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	833	872	847	836	830	832	850	816	839	933	901	1028	951	918	868
	Vaginal breech	14	16	19	13	13	14	14	13	12	8	9	7	5	16	17
	Forceps	53	60	63	45	36	30	39	30	30	22	17	25	22	23	12
	Ventouse	22	19	23	22	18	9	5	17	19	25	40	53	28	42	53
	Caesarean section	205	191	242	255	264	297	237	252	280	252	269	317	326	335	320
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Total	343	385	399	367	390	373	338	401	392	425	438	470	412	416	373
	Maternal age															
	<20	255	248	271	230	237	234	226	247	250	267	317	297	258	260	244
	20-34	87	136	126	137	149	137	108	148	135	152	120	163	146	152	129
	35+	1	1	2	0	4	2	4	4	6	6	1	7	8	4	0
BABIES	Total	1139	1164	1205	1189	1172	1191	1160	1160	1215	1278	1245	1442	1348	1342	1277
	Plurality															
	Singleton	1119	1158	1184	1163	1150	1177	1134	1144	1197	1244	1227	1418	1316	1326	1263
	Multiples	20	6	21	26	22	14	26	16	18	34	18	24	32	16	14
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	44	34	47	43	35	20	35	38	35	41	32	32	33	42	41
	1500-2499	142	135	147	113	128	139	138	149	120	138	140	154	152	162	141
	2500+	951	992	1010	1028	1007	1030	985	944	1031	1076	1073	1256	1163	1137	1095
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	25	17	19	19	22	17	19	24	24	27	21	18	20	29	25
	28-36	147	137	170	128	133	132	156	152	144	163	156	174	199	190	180
	37+	967	1007	1014	1011	927	1024	977	947	1013	1067	1068	1249	1128	1123	1072
	Birthstatus															
	Livebirths	1115	1143	1182	1162	1151	1172	1146	1141	1198	1253	1231	1428	1333	1323	1264
	Stillbirths	24	21	23	27	21	19	14	19	17	25	14	14	15	19	13

Table A. (continued)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		Percent														
ALL MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	33.1	31.8	31.9	28.8	30.8	29.1	27.7	30.9	30.1	29.7	33.0	30.0	29.7	28.6	28.2
	20-34	62.9	64.5	63.6	66.5	64.4	67.2	67.8	64.8	64.8	64.9	62.5	65.0	64.3	65.4	64.9
	35+	4.0	3.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.3	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.0	6.0	5.9	6.9
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	90.8	92.9	94.1	93.6	94.8	95.2	95.9	93.0	93.8	94.2	96.7	95.5	96.0	94.8	95.2
	Non-hospital	9.2	7.1	5.9	6.4	5.2	4.8	4.1	7.0	6.2	5.8	3.3	4.5	4.0	5.2	4.8
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	83.0	83.2	78.7	76.9	77.5	76.6	78.5	76.7	75.0	74.2	75.2	72.8	73.3	70.5	72.9
	Induced	10.2	10.5	14.3	13.5	13.1	13.0	12.0	13.2	14.1	15.6	16.3	16.8	15.6	18.2	15.3
	No labour	6.8	6.3	7.0	9.6	9.4	10.4	9.5	10.0	10.9	10.3	8.4	10.4	11.1	11.3	11.8
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	73.9	75.3	70.9	71.4	71.5	70.4	74.2	72.3	71.1	75.2	72.9	71.9	71.4	68.8	68.3
	Vaginal breech	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.3
Forceps	4.7	5.2	5.3	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.9	
Ventouse	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.4	1.5	1.6	2.0	3.2	3.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	
Caesarean section	18.2	16.5	20.3	21.8	22.7	25.1	20.7	22.3	23.7	20.3	21.8	22.2	24.5	25.1	25.2	
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	74.3	64.4	67.9	62.7	60.8	62.7	66.9	61.9	63.9	62.8	72.4	63.6	62.6	62.5	65.4
	20-34	25.4	35.3	31.6	37.3	38.2	36.7	32.0	37.1	34.5	35.8	27.4	34.9	35.4	36.5	34.6
35+	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.4	0.2	1.5	1.9	1.0	0.0	
BABIES	Plurality															
	Singleton	98.2	99.5	98.3	97.8	98.1	98.8	97.8	98.6	98.5	97.3	98.6	98.3	97.6	98.8	98.9
	Multiples	1.8	0.5	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.4	1.2	1.1
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	3.9	2.9	3.9	3.6	3.0	1.7	3.0	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.1	3.2
	1500-2499	12.5	11.6	12.2	9.5	10.9	11.7	11.9	13.2	10.1	11.0	11.2	10.7	11.3	12.1	11.0
	2500+	83.6	85.4	83.9	86.8	86.1	86.6	85.1	83.5	86.9	85.7	86.2	87.1	86.3	84.8	85.7
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	2.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.0
	28-36	12.9	11.8	14.1	11.1	12.3	11.3	13.5	13.5	12.2	13.0	12.5	12.1	14.8	14.2	14.1
	37+	84.9	86.7	84.3	87.3	85.7	87.3	84.8	84.3	85.8	84.9	85.8	86.7	83.7	83.7	83.9
Birthstatus																
Livebirths	97.9	98.2	98.1	97.7	98.2	98.4	98.8	98.4	98.6	98.0	98.9	99.0	98.9	98.6	99.0	
Stillbirths	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	

Note: 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.

Table B. Trend table, NT non-Indigenous

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total fertility rate		1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
		Number														
ALL MOTHERS	Total	2163	2265	2326	2251	2249	2340	2200	2306	2230	2219	2197	2212	2233	2195	2065
	Maternal age															
	<20	151	117	142	136	130	141	132	146	109	128	118	121	121	125	96
	20-34	1795	1894	1906	1868	1846	1909	1769	1817	1783	1751	1726	1750	1721	1680	1573
	35+	217	254	278	247	273	290	299	336	338	340	350	334	391	390	386
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	2142	2243	2314	2239	2241	2303	2173	2258	2195	2186	2187	2180	2206	2165	2038
	Non-hospital	21	22	12	12	8	37	27	48	35	33	10	32	27	30	27
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	1585	1590	1569	1495	1536	1563	1506	1556	1441	1483	1445	1383	1379	1302	1224
	Induced	400	508	550	523	470	537	452	483	531	464	496	528	525	544	487
	No labour	176	166	207	231	239	234	236	251	253	259	256	301	329	349	354
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	1649	1722	1693	1629	1655	1723	1618	1703	1568	1566	1548	1476	1496	1335	1224
	Vaginal breech	22	19	15	16	12	14	16	11	15	10	6	15	3	10	9
	Forceps	141	172	175	113	93	127	137	109	133	114	98	98	83	48	48
	Ventouse	21	24	45	36	42	34	24	30	24	39	78	85	73	158	153
	Caesarean section	329	326	397	456	446	442	402	450	486	478	465	538	578	644	631
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Total	945	962	1039	949	965	1031	928	948	968	1041	924	999	943	943	858
	Maternal age															
	<20	125	98	114	119	111	119	102	116	98	104	97	100	106	104	80
	20-34	777	807	857	768	793	846	755	747	781	829	730	796	733	725	656
	35+	43	57	68	62	61	66	71	78	89	108	94	102	104	114	122
BABIES	Total	2187	2298	2356	2274	2283	2381	2225	2333	2261	2249	2228	2241	2261	2231	2094
	Plurality															
	Singleton	2139	2232	2296	2228	2215	2301	2175	2279	2199	2189	2166	2183	2205	2159	2036
	Multiples	48	66	60	46	68	80	50	54	62	60	62	58	56	72	58
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	38	40	34	25	37	32	26	22	29	41	26	32	28	28	30
	1500-2499	120	132	157	121	112	116	131	135	150	130	127	113	99	140	110
	2500+	2029	2125	2163	2127	2134	2230	2062	2154	2076	2066	2072	2096	2134	2063	1954
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	26	25	20	11	22	18	14	12	15	23	14	17	17	16	13
	28-36	126	142	149	123	139	141	152	170	187	174	169	165	151	168	144
	37+	2033	2129	2180	2124	2045	2195	2058	2136	2053	2041	2045	2059	2092	2047	1937
	Birthstatus															
	Livebirths	2157	2277	2334	2259	2263	2365	2213	2320	2251	2227	2212	2229	2247	2211	2085
	Stillbirths	30	21	22	15	20	16	12	13	10	22	16	12	14	20	9

Table B. (continued)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		Percent														
ALL MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	7.0	5.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.0	6.0	6.4	4.9	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.7	4.7
	20-34	83.0	83.6	81.9	83.0	82.1	81.6	80.4	79.0	80.0	78.9	78.7	79.4	77.1	76.5	76.5
	35+	10.0	11.2	12.0	11.0	12.1	12.4	13.6	14.6	15.2	15.3	16.0	15.1	17.5	17.8	18.8
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	99.0	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.6	98.4	98.8	97.9	98.4	98.5	99.5	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.7
	Non-hospital	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.5	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.3
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	73.3	70.2	67.5	66.5	68.4	67.0	68.6	67.9	64.8	67.2	65.8	62.5	61.8	59.3	59.3
	Induced	18.5	22.4	23.6	23.3	20.9	23.0	20.6	21.1	23.9	21.0	22.6	23.9	23.5	24.8	23.6
	No labour	8.1	7.3	8.9	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.8	11.0	11.4	11.7	11.7	13.6	14.7	15.9	17.1
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	76.3	76.1	72.8	72.4	73.6	73.6	73.6	73.9	70.4	71.0	70.5	66.7	67.0	60.8	59.3
	Vaginal breech	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.4
	Forceps	6.5	7.6	7.5	5.0	4.1	5.4	6.2	4.7	6.0	5.2	4.5	4.4	3.7	2.2	2.3
Ventouse	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.8	3.6	3.8	3.3	7.2	7.4	
Caesarean section	15.2	14.4	17.1	20.3	19.8	18.9	18.3	19.5	21.8	21.7	21.2	24.3	25.9	29.3	30.6	
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	13.2	10.2	11.0	12.5	11.5	11.5	11.0	12.3	10.1	10.0	10.5	10.0	11.2	11.0	9.3
	20-34	82.2	83.9	82.5	80.9	82.2	82.1	81.4	79.4	80.7	79.6	79.3	79.8	77.7	76.9	76.5
35+	4.6	5.9	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.4	7.7	8.3	9.2	10.4	10.2	10.2	11.0	12.1	14.2	
BABIES	Plurality															
	Singleton	97.8	97.1	97.5	98.0	97.0	96.6	97.8	97.7	97.3	97.3	97.2	97.4	97.5	96.8	97.2
	Multiples	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.0	3.0	3.4	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.2	2.8
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4
	1500-2499	5.5	5.7	6.7	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.8	6.7	5.8	5.7	5.0	4.4	6.3	5.3
	2500+	92.8	92.5	91.9	93.6	93.5	93.8	92.9	93.2	92.1	92.4	93.1	93.5	94.4	92.5	93.3
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
	28-36	5.8	6.2	6.3	5.4	6.3	6.0	6.8	7.3	8.3	7.8	7.6	7.4	6.7	7.5	6.9
	37+	93.0	92.7	92.8	94.1	92.7	93.2	92.5	92.1	91.0	91.2	91.8	91.9	92.6	91.8	92.5
	Birthstatus															
Livebirths	98.6	99.1	99.1	99.3	99.1	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.6	99.0	99.3	99.5	99.4	99.1	99.6	
Stillbirths	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	

Note: 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.

Table C. Trend table, NT all

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Total fertility rate		2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1
		Number														
ALL MOTHERS	Total	3292	3426	3520	3429	3410	3524	3347	3458	3436	3480	3433	3642	3565	3529	3335
	Maternal age															
	<20	525	486	523	475	488	486	450	501	471	502	526	549	516	507	453
	20-34	2505	2643	2665	2652	2594	2705	2547	2562	2563	2570	2498	2676	2578	2553	2394
	35+	262	297	332	302	328	333	350	386	400	408	406	405	471	469	473
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	3167	3321	3437	3342	3342	3430	3273	3329	3326	3374	3382	3545	3485	3429	3247
	Non-hospital	125	105	83	87	68	94	74	129	110	106	51	97	80	100	88
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	2521	2556	2508	2397	2435	2464	2405	2419	2324	2402	2375	2424	2355	2242	2150
	Induced	515	630	721	681	622	690	589	632	697	657	698	768	733	787	681
	No labour	253	239	290	343	348	356	345	364	381	386	360	450	477	500	504
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	2482	2594	2540	2467	2485	2555	2468	2519	2407	2499	2449	2504	2447	2253	2092
	Vaginal breech	36	35	34	29	25	28	30	24	27	18	15	22	8	26	26
	Forceps	194	232	238	158	129	157	176	139	163	136	115	123	105	71	60
	Ventouse	43	43	68	58	60	43	29	47	43	64	118	138	101	200	206
	Caesarean section	534	517	639	711	710	739	639	702	766	730	734	855	904	979	951
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Total	1288	1347	1438	1318	1355	1404	1266	1349	1360	1466	1362	1469	1355	1359	1231
	Maternal age															
	<20	380	346	385	349	348	353	328	363	348	371	414	397	364	364	324
	20-34	864	943	983	907	942	983	863	895	916	981	850	959	879	877	785
	35+	44	58	70	62	65	68	75	82	95	114	95	109	112	118	122
BABIES	Total	3326	3462	3561	3465	3455	3572	3385	3493	3476	3527	3473	3683	3609	3573	3371
	Plurality															
	Singleton	3258	3390	3480	3393	3365	3478	3309	3423	3396	3433	3393	3601	3521	3485	3299
	Multiples	68	72	81	72	90	94	76	70	80	94	80	82	88	88	72
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	82	74	81	68	72	52	61	60	64	82	58	64	61	70	71
	1500-2499	262	267	304	234	240	255	269	284	270	268	267	267	251	302	251
	2500+	2980	3117	3173	3157	3141	3260	3047	3098	3107	3142	3145	3352	3297	3200	3049
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	51	42	39	30	44	35	33	36	39	50	35	35	37	45	38
	28-36	273	279	319	251	272	273	308	322	331	337	325	339	350	358	324
	37+	3000	3136	3194	3137	2972	3219	3035	3083	3066	3108	3113	3308	3220	3170	3009
	Birthstatus															
	Livebirths	3272	3420	3516	3423	3414	3537	3359	3461	3449	3480	3443	3657	3580	3534	3349
	Stillbirths	54	42	45	42	41	35	26	32	27	47	30	26	29	39	22

Table C. (continued)

		1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
		Percent														
ALL MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	15.9	14.2	14.9	13.9	14.3	13.8	13.4	14.5	13.7	14.4	15.3	15.1	14.5	14.4	13.6
	20-34	76.1	77.1	75.7	77.3	76.1	76.8	76.1	74.3	74.6	73.9	72.8	73.7	72.3	72.3	72.1
	35+	8.0	8.7	9.4	8.8	9.6	9.4	10.5	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.2	13.2	13.3	14.2
	Place of birth															
	Hospital	96.2	96.9	97.6	97.5	98.0	97.3	97.8	96.3	96.8	97.0	98.5	97.3	97.8	97.2	97.4
	Non-hospital	3.8	3.1	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.2	3.0	1.5	2.7	2.2	2.8	2.6
	Type of labour onset															
	Spontaneous	76.6	74.6	71.3	70.1	71.5	70.2	72.0	70.8	68.3	69.7	69.2	66.6	66.1	63.5	64.5
	Induced	15.7	18.4	20.5	19.9	18.3	19.7	17.6	18.5	20.5	19.1	20.3	21.1	20.6	22.3	20.4
	No labour	7.7	7.0	8.2	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.2	11.2	10.5	12.4	13.4	14.2	15.1
	Method of birth															
	Spontaneous vaginal	75.5	75.8	72.2	72.1	72.9	72.5	73.8	73.4	70.7	72.5	71.4	68.8	68.6	63.8	62.7
	Vaginal breech	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.8
Forceps	5.9	6.8	6.8	4.6	3.8	4.5	5.3	4.1	4.8	3.9	3.4	3.4	2.9	2.0	1.8	
Ventouse	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.4	1.3	1.9	3.4	3.8	2.8	5.7	6.2	
Caesarean section	16.2	15.1	18.2	20.8	20.8	21.0	19.1	20.5	22.5	21.2	21.4	23.5	25.4	27.7	28.5	
FIRST-TIME MOTHERS	Maternal age															
	<20	29.5	25.7	26.8	26.5	25.7	25.1	25.9	27.1	25.6	25.3	30.5	27.1	26.9	26.8	26.3
	20-34	67.1	70.0	68.4	68.8	69.5	70.0	68.2	66.8	67.4	66.9	62.5	65.5	64.9	64.5	63.8
	35+	3.4	4.3	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.8	7.0	7.4	8.3	8.7	9.9
BABIES	Plurality															
	Singleton	98.0	97.9	97.7	97.9	97.4	97.4	97.8	98.0	97.7	97.3	97.7	97.8	97.6	97.5	97.9
	Multiples	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.1
	Birthweight (g)															
	<1500	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.1
	1500-2499	7.9	7.7	8.5	6.8	7.0	7.1	8.0	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.2	7.0	8.5	7.4
	2500+	89.7	90.1	89.2	91.3	91.0	91.4	90.2	90.0	90.3	90.0	90.6	91.0	91.4	89.6	90.4
	Gestational age (weeks)															
	<28	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
	28-36	8.2	8.1	9.0	7.3	8.3	7.7	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.7	10.0	9.6
37+	90.3	90.7	89.9	91.8	90.4	91.3	89.9	89.6	89.2	88.9	89.6	89.8	89.3	88.7	89.3	
Birthstatus																
Livebirths	98.4	98.8	98.7	98.8	98.8	99.0	99.2	99.1	99.2	98.7	99.1	99.3	99.2	98.9	99.3	
Stillbirths	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	

Note: 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.

Appendix C. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population

Table. Northern Territory Estimated Resident Population, by Indigenous status and sex, 2004

	Male			Female			Person
	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Total	Indigenous	non-Indigenous	Total	Total
0 - 4	3525	5445	8970	3525	5445	8970	17458
5 - 9	3392	5250	8642	3392	5250	8642	16634
10 - 14	3412	5039	8451	3412	5039	8451	16308
15 - 19	2869	4794	7663	2869	4794	7663	14614
20 - 24	2923	5735	8658	2923	5735	8658	15906
25 - 29	2441	6244	8685	2441	6244	8685	16780
30 - 34	2309	7018	9327	2309	7018	9327	18414
35 - 39	1871	6866	8737	1871	6866	8737	16653
40 - 44	1631	7015	8646	1631	7015	8646	16175
45 - 49	1178	5989	7167	1178	5989	7167	13861
50 - 54	938	5815	6753	938	5815	6753	12555
55 - 59	686	4591	5277	686	4591	5277	9460
60 - 64	552	2997	3549	552	2997	3549	6211
65 - 69	351	1705	2056	351	1705	2056	3591
70 - 74	196	1010	1206	196	1010	1206	2230
75 +	294	1150	1444	294	1150	1444	2984
Total	28568	76663	105231	28568	76663	105231	199834

Source: Northern Territory Resident Population Estimates by sex, age and Indigenous status (1971-2006) (unpublished data) prepared by Health Gains Planning Branch, Department of Health and Families, February 2007 using published Australian Bureau of Statistics Estimated Resident Population data and Indigenous Population Estimates.

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*. Territory Health Services: Darwin, 1998.

d'Espaignet ET, Carnegie MA, Measey ML, Gladigau PW. *Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 1996*. Territory Health Services: Darwin, 1999.

Carnegie MA, Gladigau PW, Measey ML, d'Espaignet ET. *Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 1997*. Territory Health Services: Darwin, 1999.

Gladigau PW, Carnegie MA, Measey ML, d'Espaignet ET. *Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 1998*. Territory Health Services: Darwin, 2000.

NT Perinatal Information Management Group. *Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 1999*. Department of Health and Community Services: Darwin, 2002.

Stewart ML, Li SQ. *Northern Territory Midwives Collection: Mothers and Babies 2000-2002*. Department of Health and Community Services: Darwin, 2005.

Zhang X, Dempsey K, McNellee S. *Northern Territory Midwives' Collection. Mothers and Babies 2003*. Department of Health and Families: Darwin, 2009.

Information on children and young people

d'Espaignet ET, Kennedy K, Paterson BA, Measey ML. *From Infancy to Young Adulthood: Health Status in the Northern Territory*. Territory Health Services: Darwin, 1998.

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

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

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

Other publications

Jones C, Zhang X, Dempsey K, Schwarz N, Guthridge S. *The Health and Wellbeing of Territory Women: From the Desert to the Sea*. Department of Health and Community Services: Darwin, 2005.