# Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Perinatal Statistics Unit Perinatal Statistics Series Number 2

# Australia's Mothers and Babies 1992

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#### **Abbreviations**

NSW - New South Wales

Vic - Victoria Qld - Queensland

WA - Western Australia SA - South Australia

Tas - Tasmania

ACT - Australian Capital Territory

NT - Northern Territory

ABS - Australian Bureau of Statistics

AIHW - Australian Institute of Health and Welfare

na - Not available

## **Explanatory notes**

- Confinements and births in 'not stated' categories are excluded from calculation of percentages. Due to rounding, percentages may not always add up to exactly 100.0 per cent.
- If data items such as presentation or type of delivery differed for twins or other multiple births, the confinement was arbitrarily included in the category of the first multiple birth.
- Fetal deaths (stillbirths) from the State and Territory perinatal collections have a birthweight of at least 400g or a gestational age of at least 20 weeks. Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths in the tables based on data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics have a birthweight of at least 500g or, when birthweight was not available, a gestational age of at least 22 weeks.

# **Highlights**

- In 1992, 262,726 babies born to 259,156 mothers were notified to perinatal data collections in the States and Territories. These included 868 mothers who had home births and 7,257 Aboriginal mothers.
- There were 14,396 teenage mothers, including 1,612 who were 16 years or younger and another 2,503 aged 17 years; teenage mothers accounted for 5.6 per cent of all mothers.
- The regions with the largest number of Aboriginal mothers were Queensland (2,316), New South Wales (1,428), Western Australia (1,418), and the Northern Territory (1,243). Aboriginal mothers were younger and had higher parity than other mothers. The average age of Aboriginal mothers was 23.7 years, 4.4 years less than for all mothers in Australia.
- More than 1 in 5 (22.7 per cent) mothers were born in other countries, including 5.6 per cent in the United Kingdom, 6.3 per cent in Asia (1.4 per cent in Vietnam, 1.0 per cent in the Philippines, and 0.7 per cent in China), 2.4 per cent in New Zealand, and 1.3 per cent in Lebanon.
- Multiple births occurred in 3,455 (1.3 per cent) confinements. There were 3,346 twin confinements, 105 sets of triplets, 2 sets of quadruplets, and 2 sets of quintuplets.
- There were 47,485 deliveries by caesarean section. The caesarean rate of 18.3 per cent in 1992 was slightly higher than the rate of 18.0 per cent in 1992 and continued the increasing trend nationally. South Australia (22.1 per cent) and Queensland (20.9 per cent) had the highest caesarean rates and Tasmania (16.1 per cent) the lowest. More than one in four mothers who had private accommodation in hospital in South Australia and Queensland had their babies by caesarean section. Women having their first baby in their 30s had high caesarean rates. Those aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years with public accommodation in hospital had caesarean rates of 23.7 per cent and 32.0 per cent, respectively; those in the same age groups with private accommodation in hospital had rates of 28.1 per cent and 37.4 per cent, respectively.
- There were 16,493 babies of low birthweight (less than 2,500g) born in 1992, 6.3 per cent of all births. The mean birthweight of babies of Aboriginal mothers was 3,150g, 206g less than for all births; low birthweight occurred in 12.9 per cent of these babies.
- In the period from 1973 to 1992, the fetal death rate declined by 47 per cent to 5.6 per 1,000 births, the neonatal death rate by 66 per cent to 3.8 per 1,000 live births, and the perinatal death rate by 57 per cent to 9.4 per 1,000 births. In 1991, the survival rates to 28 days of low birthweight babies was 58 per cent for those weighing 500 to 999g, 92.1 per cent for babies of 1,000 to 1,499g, and 97.2 per cent for babies of 1,500 to 1,999g. In 1990-1992, the perinatal death rate in twins was 4.1 times higher than in singleton births; it was 6.7 times higher in other multiple births than in singletons.
- The survival rates to 28 days of extremely low birthweight infants (less than 1,000g) born in selected hospitals with neonatal intensive care units in the early 1990s were strongly associated with birthweight. The survival rate increased from between 28 and 44 per cent for infants of 500 to 599g to about 55 per cent for infants of 600 to 699g, 59 to 76 per cent for infants of 700 to 799g, more than 80 per cent for infants of 800 to 899g, and almost 90 per cent for infants of 900 to 999g.

# 1 Introduction

This report contains national data on births in Australia in 1992, based on notifications to the groups responsible for the perinatal data collection in each State and Territory.

The major purposes of these perinatal collections are:

- to describe for all births the demographic, medical and pregnancy characteristics of mothers, and the characteristics and outcomes of their infants;
- to identify risk factors contributing to adverse outcomes of mothers, their pregnancies, and the health status of their infants;
- to plan, implement and evaluate health services for pregnant women and their infants;
- to enable analysis of national data, and comparison of characteristics and outcomes between States and Territories;
- to analyse perinatal and infant deaths and other outcomes, by linking perinatal data to other relevant data;
- to monitor specific outcomes such as congenital malformations;
- to conduct epidemiological studies of health problems among pregnant women and infants.

The report also contains national data on trends in perinatal deaths and information on survival of infants in selected hospitals that have neonatal intensive care units.

#### 1.1 Data sources

The perinatal collections are based on a national perinatal minimum data set which has been revised on several occasions since it was first introduced in 1979. Notification forms for each birth are usually completed by midwives, and sometimes by medical practitioners, who obtain information from the records of each mother and baby. Data processing, analysis, and publication of reports are undertaken by each State and Territory health authority, except in Tasmania where the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at the University of Tasmania has run the perinatal collection since 1974. Each State and Territory provided computerised records for each mother and baby on floppy disks to the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Perinatal Statistics Unit at the University of Sydney.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) compiles statistics and publishes reports on live births and perinatal deaths from data made available by the Registrar of Births, Deaths and Marriages in each State and Territory. Data obtained from ABS and its published reports were used to analyse trends and variations in perinatal deaths in the period from 1973 to 1992.

Selected hospitals with neonatal intensive care units provided summaries of data on births and perinatal deaths for the years 1990 to 1992.

## 1.2 Perinatal minimum data set and definitions

The national perinatal minimum data set has data items on socio-demographic characteristics of the mother; previous pregnancies; the current pregnancy; labour, delivery and the puerperium; and the infant, including birth status, sex, birthweight, Apgar scores, resuscitation,

neonatal morbidity, and congenital malformations (Appendix 1). The National Perinatal Data Advisory Committee has recommended definitions for these data items. Once the final definitions have been approved by the National Health Data Committee and the National Health Information Management Group, they will be included in the National Health Data Dictionary (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 1993). There were some differences in the data items collected in each State and Territory in 1992 so national data were not available for all data items.

#### 1.3 Criteria

Tabulated data in this report are based on births that occurred in each State and Territory in 1992. Because of differences in data items, and varying practices for coding the mother's place of residence if she lived in a State or Territory other than that in which the birth occurred, it is presently not possible to analyse the perinatal data according to region of residence. Notification forms are completed for all births of 20 weeks or more gestation, or a birthweight of 400g or more.

## 1.4 Data quality

Each State and Territory perinatal data group constantly requests further information on missing or doubtful data items from hospitals and homebirth practitioners. Edit checks, and summaries of data provided in reports to individual hospitals, enable additional review of data quality. Most States have also conducted validation studies of the accuracy of their data.

The main limitations of the perinatal collections are for data items on maternal medical conditions, obstetric complications, and neonatal morbidity. In some instances, clinical diagnoses may be recorded without reference to specific definitions. States and Territories also have different practices in collecting these clinical diagnoses, either by recording each specified diagnosis or by including check lists of the more common diagnoses. Further consultation and validation of diagnoses included in specific codes are required.

# 1.5 Scope of report

Until all State and Territory perinatal collections are linked to registrations of perinatal deaths, these collections cannot provide national data on perinatal mortality. Annual reports based on registrations of perinatal deaths are published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics. These data have been used to examine trends in perinatal mortality. Additional tables based on linkage of perinatal deaths to birth records in some States provide information on perinatal mortality by birthweight. Similar data on perinatal mortality in selected hospitals with neonatal intensive care units are also included.

Notifications of congenital malformations from the perinatal collections are supplemented by other information from perinatal death certificates, autopsy reports, cytogenetic laboratories, children's hospitals and notifications of induced abortions. Annual reports on congenital malformations are published by the AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit.

The AIHW National Perinatal Statistics Unit welcomes any comments on the content of this report and on suggestions for data that might be included in future reports.

Reports based on each State or Territory perinatal collection are published by State and Territory health authorities and by the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of the University of Tasmania (Ascroft 1992; Chan, Scott, McCaul & Keane 1993; Consultative Council on Obstetric and Paediatric Mortality and Morbidity 1994; Gee 1992; Marsden & Correy 1989; McComb, Condon & Woods 1994; Pym, Nguyen, Taylor & Houlahan 1993; Queensland Health 1993).

# 2 Results

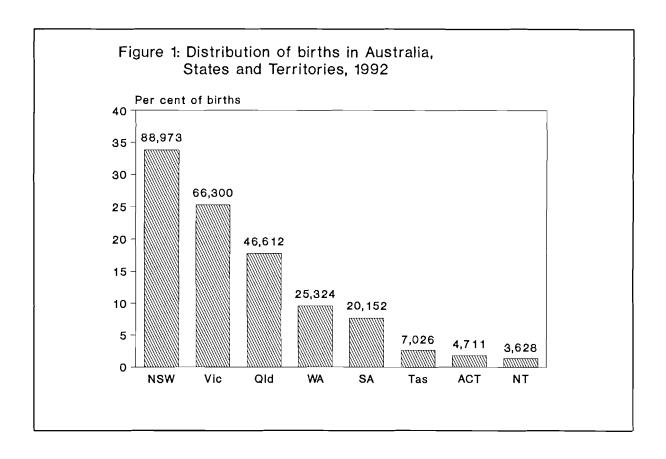
## 2.1 Introductory notes

This chapter provides data on demographic and pregnancy characteristics of mothers and some characteristics and outcomes of their infants. Because of multiple pregnancies and births, the number of infants slightly exceeds the number of mothers. The term 'confinements' has been used in the headings of tables and figures to indicate maternal characteristics and 'births' indicate infants.

Each State and Territory has developed its own forms for collecting perinatal data, often to maintain compatibility with its other data collections. While the perinatal collections are based on a national minimum data set, there may be differences in the options recorded for individual data items. The data in this report are therefore based on the State or Territory of occurrence of births rather than on the area of usual residence of the mother.

## 2.2 Confinements and births

There were 259,156 confinements notified to State and Territory perinatal data groups in Australia in 1992, resulting in a total of 262,726 live births and fetal deaths (Table 1). Compared to the number of births notified in 1991, this was an increase of 6,092 births, or 2.4 per cent. Although birth rates in the States and Territories differ, the distribution of births generally reflects that of the population and of women in the reproductive age group (Figure 1).



To evaluate the completeness of notifications of births in the perinatal collections, these births can be compared with birth registrations by year of occurrence published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 1993). In the registration system, there were 260,512 live births in Australia in 1992 (ABS 1994), slightly fewer than the 260,959 live births notified to the perinatal collections. As the States and Territories sometimes differ in the conventions used for coding the residence of mothers living interstate, it is not readily possible to compare the numbers in the two data systems by State and Territory.

Several factors may account for these small differences noted in the national figures on live births and fetal deaths. There are significant delays in the registration of some live births. It is likely that some home births are not notified to the perinatal collections but are still registered by the parents. Also, the birth status of infants on the borderline of viability may be misclassified (some liveborn infants who have a heart beat but do not breathe may be recorded as fetal deaths), or some fetal deaths that fulfil the criteria for registration as perinatal deaths may not be registered.

Some States are already linking notifications from the perinatal collections to registrations of births and perinatal deaths. Once this is achieved in all States and Territories, with the assistance of Registrars and the Australian Bureau of Statistics, it will be possible to explain the discrepancies between the two perinatal data systems and to implement measures for ensuring complete notification and registration of births and perinatal deaths.

Linking data in the perinatal collections to birth registrations also has the advantage of enabling analysis of associations between paternal characteristics, various maternal characteristics and risk factors, and pregnancy outcome. Except for paternal occupation recorded in South Australia and Tasmania, there are no paternal data in the perinatal collections. Birth registrations include information on paternal age, Aboriginality (except in Queensland), country of birth, and occupation so enhanced analysis becomes possible by linking the two data systems.

#### 2.3 Place of birth

Most births in Australia occur in hospitals, either in conventional labour-ward settings or in hospital birth centres. In 1992, New South Wales, Western Australia, South Australia and the Australian Capital Territory designated birth centres separately on notification forms. Planned home births, and births occurring unexpectedly before arrival in hospital for planned hospital births, are the other two groups and have relatively small numbers (Table 2). The 'other' group of 84 confinements in the Northern Territory were mainly births in bush clinics.

Planned home births are underascertained in some State and Territory perinatal collections. In the report on home births in Australia in 1988-1990 (Bastian & Lancaster 1992), data from multiple sources indicated that more than 1,100 home births occurred each year. In 1992, 868 planned home births, representing 0.3 per cent of all births, were notified nationally (Table 2). By comparing notifications of home births to the perinatal collections with other data obtained from birth registrations, or directly from homebirth practitioners, the extent of underascertainment can be estimated and strategies can be developed for ensuring notification of all home births.

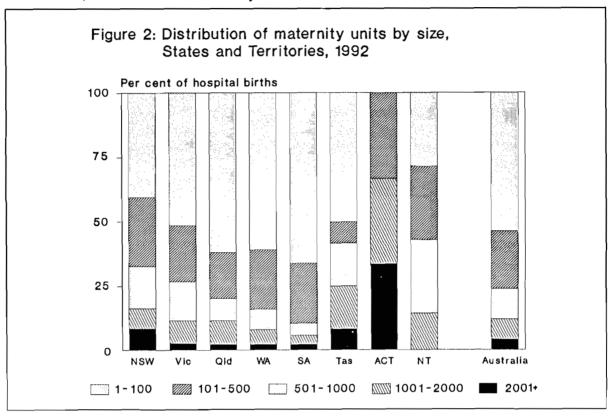
# 2.4 Size of maternity unit

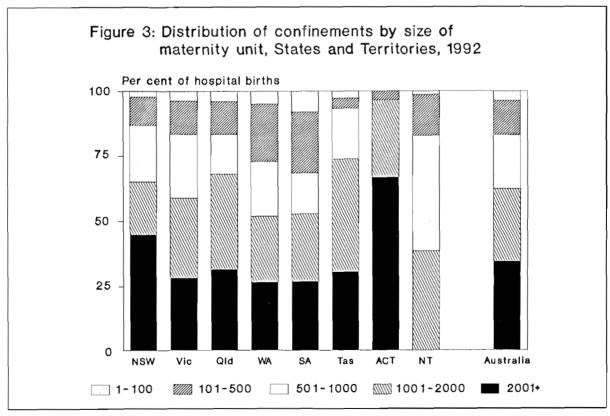
The size of maternity units, based on the annual number of confinements, varies from those with just a few births each year to those with more than 2,000 births. The actual number of maternity units in a region depends on its geographical location, the population of the region, and policies regarding maternity services.

In 1992, more than half (53.8 per cent) of the maternity units in Australia had fewer than 100 confinements (Table 3, Figure 2). Another 34.2 per cent had more than 100 and up to 1,000

confinements, while 12.0 per cent exceeded this size.

The majority of hospital confinements (62.2 per cent) occurred in maternity units that had more than 1,000 confinements annually (Table 4, Figure 3). More than one-third were in units with more than 2,000 confinements annually.





# 2.5 Maternal age

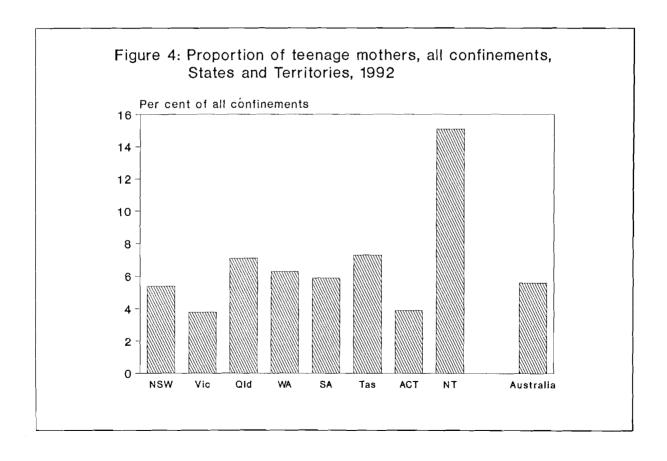
Maternal age is an important risk factor for perinatal outcome. Adverse outcomes are more likely towards each extreme of the reproductive age group. The mean age of women giving birth in Australia in 1992 was 28.1 years (Table 5), slightly higher than the mean age of 27.9 years in 1991. Mothers in Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory were slightly older, and those in the Northern Territory slightly younger, than average.

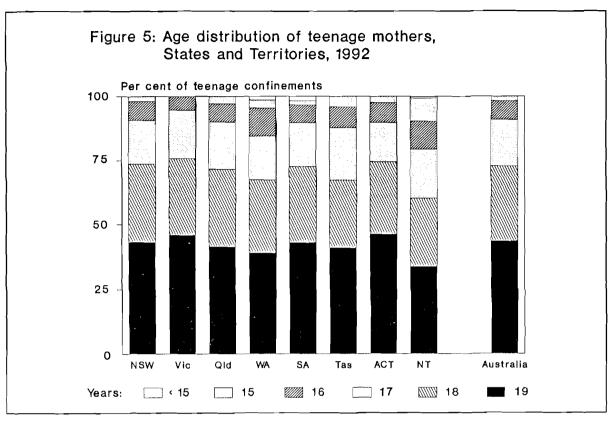
There were 14,396 teenage confinements in 1992, a slight decrease from the 14,923 teenage confinements in 1991. The proportion of teenage confinements was 5.6 per cent nationally and ranged from 3.8 per cent in Victoria and 3.9 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory to 15.1 per cent in the Northern Territory (Table 5, Figure 4). There were relatively more young teenage mothers in the Northern Territory (Figure 5).

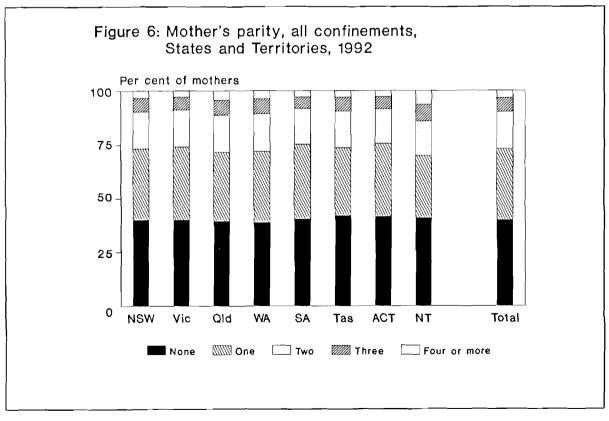
The national age-specific birth rate for teenagers declined from a peak of 55.5 per 1,000 females in 1971 to 20.2 per 1,000 in 1988, rose slightly again to 22.1 per 1,000 in 1991 (ABS 1992), and decreased to 21.9 per 1,000 in 1992 (ABS 1993). There are considerable variations in teenage birth rates among the States and Territories. In 1992, this rate was lowest in the Australian Capital Territory (14.0 per 1,000 females) and Victoria (14.7 per 1,000) and highest in the Northern Territory (90.5 per 1,000).

The age-specific birth rate does not provide a complete picture of teenage pregnancy as it takes no account of induced abortions of unwanted pregnancies. Only South Australia and the Northern Territory collect population-based data on induced abortions. Lack of data on induced abortions in most States considerably hampers analysis of trends in teenage pregnancies.

In 1992, the age-specific birth rates of women in all age groups other than teenagers were higher than in 1991 (ABS 1993).







## 2.6 Maternal parity

Parity is the number of previous pregnancies that resulted in live births or stillbirths. The distribution of parity was similar in all States and Territories in 1992 but there were relatively more women with three or more previous confinements in the Northern Territory (Table 6, Figure 6). The proportion of confinements to women in Australia giving birth for the first time was 39.8 per cent (Table 7).

## 2.7 Marital status

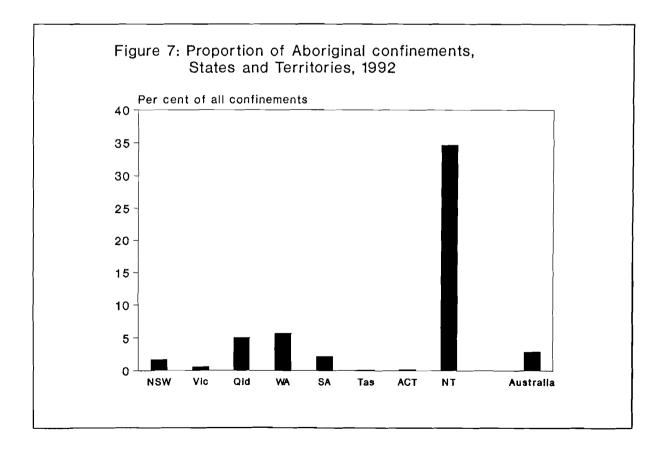
Married mothers and those living in de facto relationships have been grouped together, except in Tasmania where de facto and single were given the same code. Single mothers accounted for 11.2 per cent of all confinements in Australia in 1992 and another 1.2 per cent were widowed, divorced, or separated (Table 8). There were relatively fewer single mothers in the Australian Capital Territory and relatively more in the Northern Territory. The majority of teenage mothers (55.8 per cent) were single and the proportion of single mothers was higher as maternal age decreased, except for slightly more married mothers in the group aged less than 15 years (Table 9).

# 2.8 Aboriginality

The National Health Data Dictionary (AIHW 1993) uses the definition of Aboriginality recommended by the Commonwealth Department of Aboriginal Affairs:

'An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identifies as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated'.

All States and Territories except Tasmania have a data item on Aboriginality on their perinatal form. In Tasmania, confinements of Aboriginal mothers are given a specific code if Aboriginality is recorded on the form. Only Queensland records Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women separately.



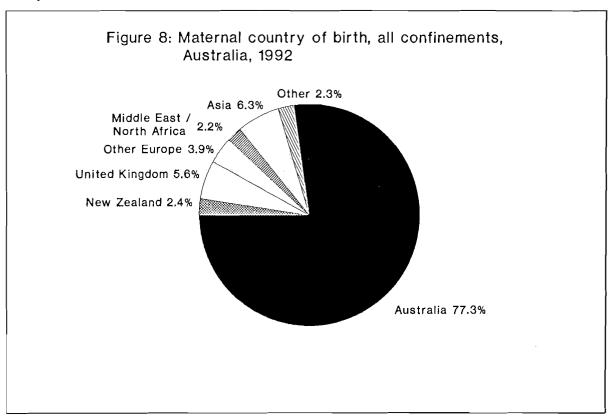
In 1992, 7,257 Aboriginal women gave birth in Australia; this was 2.9 per cent of all national confinements (Table 10), the same proportion as in 1991. Aboriginal mothers accounted for a much larger proportion of all confinements in the Northern Territory (34.7 per cent) than elsewhere in Australia (Figure 7). Relatively high proportions of confinements in Western Australia and Queensland were also to Aboriginal women (5.7 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively). When expressed as actual numbers of Aboriginal mothers, Queensland, New Ssouth Wales and Western Australia had more confinements than the Northern Territory, the other States, and the Australian Capital Territory.

Most Aboriginal women (97.8 per cent) gave birth in hospitals. There were also 72 confinements in bush clinics in the Northern Territory and another 71 women in other States gave birth before being admitted to hospital. Aboriginal mothers tend to have their babies at younger ages, and to have more babies, than other mothers (Tables 11,12). In 1992, their average age was 23.7 years compared with 28.1 years for all confinements. More than a quarter (25.2 per cent) of all Aboriginal mothers were teenagers, a slightly lower proportion than the 27.0 per cent in 1991. The proportion of teenagers among Aboriginal mothers was higher in the Northern Territory than in the other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

# 2.9 Maternal country of birth

The mother's country of birth may be an important risk factor for outcomes such as low birthweight and perinatal mortality. In 1992, most States and Territories used the 2-digit ABS classification but Western Australia and Tasmania used other modified classifications.

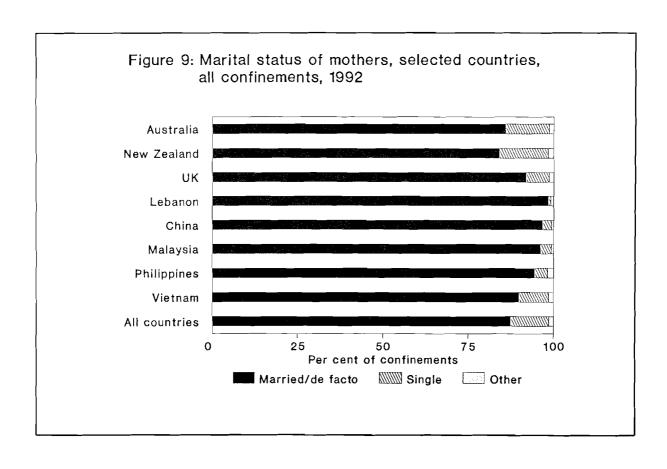
A high proportion (22.7 per cent) of women giving birth in Australia in 1992 were born in other countries (Figure 8), similar to the 22.4 per cent in 1991. Because of the large number of countries, only those countries with more than 1,000 confinements are reported separately (Table 13). Mothers born in the United Kingdom comprised 5.6 per cent of all confinements and accounted for relatively higher proportions of all mothers in Western Australia and South Australia. New Zealand-born mothers comprised 2.4 per cent of all confinements. Mothers born in Asia have increased markedly in the last decade, reflecting recent trends in migration to Australia. In 1992, 6.3 per cent of mothers were born in Asia. Vietnam, the Philippines, China, Malaysia and India were the Asian countries of birth with the most confinements.



The number of women from countries where English is not the first language varies considerably among the States and Territories. For example, most Lebanese-born mothers live in New South Wales and there is also a relatively large number in Victoria but quite few elsewhere (Table 13). A similar pattern is evident for women born in some Asian countries, particularly Vietnam, the Philippines, and China, although there were also sizeable numbers in other States. Further analyses within each State and Territory will assist in identifying those regions where special attention may be required for culturally acceptable maternity and interpreter services, and postnatal community health services.

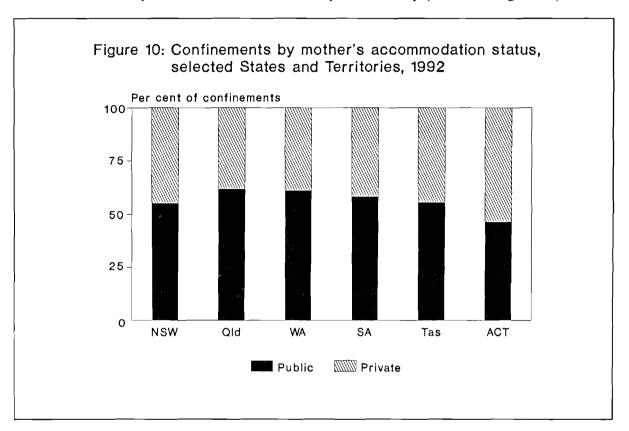
As well as differences in the geographical distribution of mothers born in other countries, their age distribution may differ from that of Australian-born mothers. Teenage confinements were relatively more common among Lebanese-born mothers but relatively less common among mothers born in Asian countries such as China, India, Malaysia, the Philippines and Vietnam (Table 14). On the other hand, these Asian countries were relatively overrepresented among mothers aged 35 years and over. Again, this is relevant to prenatal diagnostic services that screen for chromosomal abnormalities.

Marital status also varies according to the mother's country of birth. A higher proportion of mothers born in Australia and New Zealand were single than those born in most other countries (Table 15, Figure 9).



## 2.10 Accommodation status in hospital

The proportion of the Australian population with private hospital insurance declined from about 68 per cent in 1982 to 40.4 per cent in December 1992 (AIHW 1994). Patients admitted to hospitals may elect to have public or private accommodation; this is usually determined by whether or not they have private health insurance. Victoria and the Northern Territory did not collect information on accommodation status in their perinatal collections in 1992. The proportion of mothers with private accommodation in hospital ranged from 38.2 per cent in Queensland to 53.4 per cent in the Australian Capital Territory (Table 16, Figure 10).



# 2.11 Duration of pregnancy

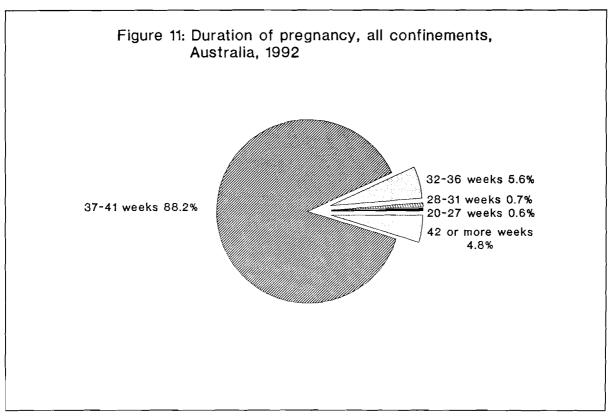
Accurate population data on gestational age are difficult to obtain. Estimations based on the calculated interval between the first day of the last menstrual period (LMP) and the infant's date of birth may be imprecise for some women because of uncertainty about the date of the LMP, irregular cycles, or delayed ovulation after use of oral contraceptives. Nevertheless, in the majority of pregnancies the gestational age derived from the dates provides an appropriate estimate of the duration of pregnancy.

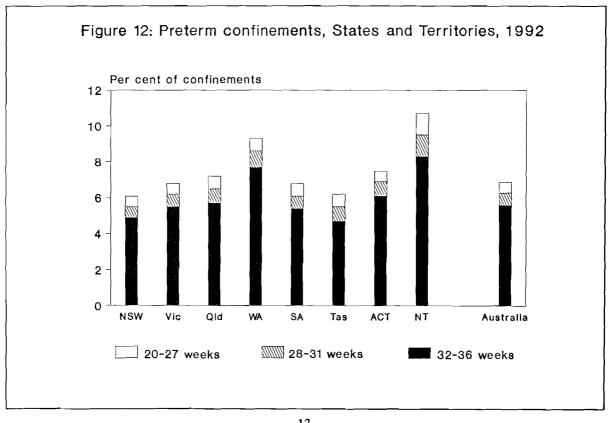
In 1992, the date of the last menstrual period was recorded in the perinatal collections in all States and Territories except New South Wales and Tasmania. Queensland and Western Australia also recorded the estimated date of confinement, which may take account of clinical or ultrasound assessment of gestational age. Tasmania, the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had a data item for clinical estimates of gestational age during pregnancy, the latter specifically based on ultrasound assessment. New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia and South Australia included an estimate of gestational age based on postnatal clinical assessment of the baby.

The different practices for recording and estimating gestational age in the States and Territories are likely to result in variable estimates of the distribution of gestational age. This should be kept in mind when comparing State and Territory data on gestational age. In the tables in this report, gestational age in Victoria, Western Australia, the Australian Capital Territory and the

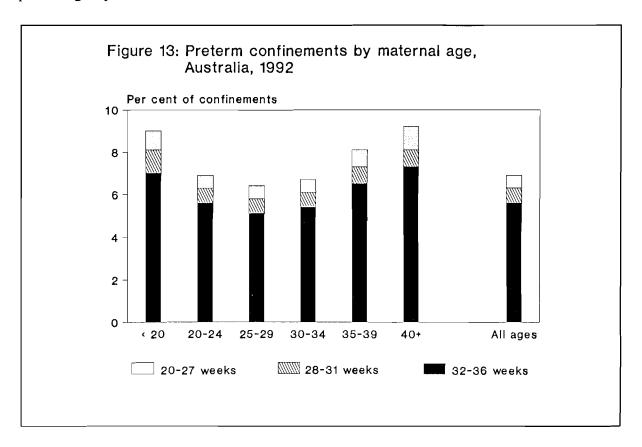
Northern Territory is based on dates and, in the other States, on clinical estimates.

Preterm birth (less than 37 completed weeks' gestation) occurred in 6.9 per cent of all confinements (Table 17, Figure 11). The average duration of pregnancy in Australia was 39.1 weeks. Mothers gave birth at 20-27 weeks in 0.6 per cent of confinements, at 28-31 weeks in 0.7 per cent, and at 32-36 weeks in 5.6 per cent. Preterm birth was more likely in the Northern Territory than elsewhere, but birth at 28-31 and 32-36 weeks was also somewhat more likely in Western Australia than in the other States (Figure 12).





Preterm birth was least likely for mothers aged 25-29 years and was progressively more likely for both younger and older age groups (Table 18, Figure 13). The differences between maternal age groups were more pronounced for preterm deliveries at 20-27 weeks than in the other preterm groups.



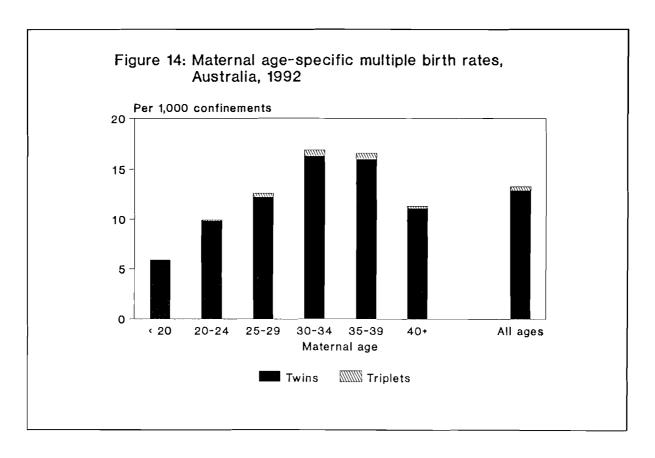
# 2.12 Multiple pregnancy

In the perinatal collections, multiple pregnancies are based on the number of fetuses that remain in utero at 20 weeks' gestation and are subsequently delivered as separate births. This definition excludes fetuses aborted before 20 completed weeks or fetuses compressed in the placenta at 20 weeks or more. If gestational age is unknown, only fetuses weighing 400g or more are taken into account in determining whether it is a singleton or multiple pregnancy. As the perinatal collections include both live births and stillbirths, there are slightly more multiple pregnancies in these figures than in the data on registrations of live births published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

In 1992, there were 3,455 multiple pregnancies (1.3 per cent of all confinements), consisting of 3,346 twin pregnancies, 105 triplet pregnancies, 2 quadruplet pregnancies, and 2 quintuplet pregnancies (Table 19). The twinning rate in Australia has gradually increased since 1977, when it reached its low point of 9.01 per 1,000 confinements (Doherty & Lancaster 1986); in 1992, the twinning rate was 12.91 per 1,000 confinements. The increasing trend in multiple pregnancies in recent years is mainly attributable to fertility drugs and assisted conception.

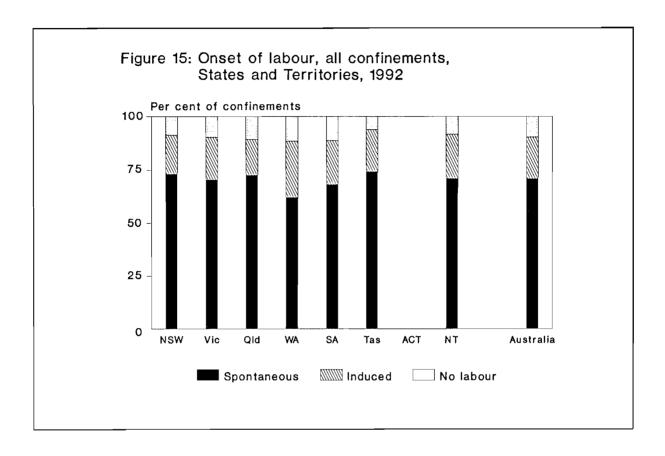
Multiple pregnancy increases with advancing maternal age until women are in their 30s, and then declines in older mothers. In 1992, women aged 30 to 34 and 35 to 39 years were almost 3 times more likely to have multiple births as those aged less than 20 years (Table 20, Figure 14).

The report for 1991 contained errors in the twinning rates for Aboriginal mothers, which were expressed incorrectly as rates per 1,000 when the stated figures were actually the rates per 100 confinements. In 1992, there were 64 twin confinements (0.9 per 100 confinements), and 3 other multiple births, to Aboriginal mothers. Their relatively younger age distribution was an important factor contributing to the lower twinning rate than for all mothers. The maternal age-specific twinning rates of Aboriginal mothers were: 0.5 per 100 (10/1,829) confinements at less than 20 years; 0.9 per 100 (23/2,604) at 20-24 years; 1.0 per 100 (17/1,660) at 25-29 years; 1.2 per 100 (10/838) at 30-34 years; and 1.4 per 100 (4/277) at 35-39 years. There were no multiple births to 45 mothers aged 40 years and over or to 4 mothers whose age was not stated.



#### 2.13 Onset of labour

All States and Territories have a data item on the onset of labour but the additional details relating to augmentation and the methods of inducing labour vary. The majority of confinements (70.9 cent) followed spontaneous onset of labour; there was varying use of augmentation of labour in those States with data available (Table 21, Figure 15). Labour was induced in 19.4 per cent of confinements and showed relatively little variation among the States and Territories. Most confinements with no labour were elective caesarean sections.

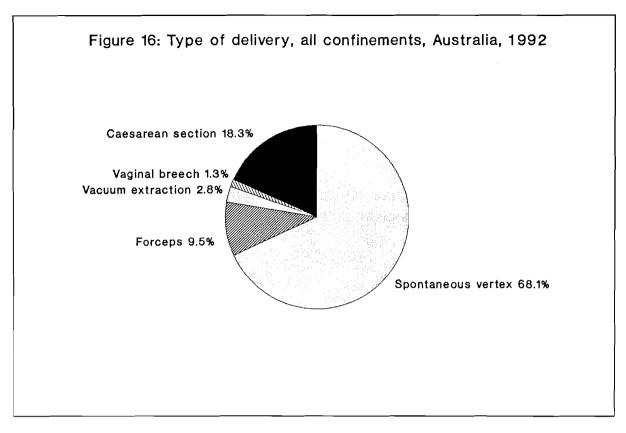


#### 2.14 Presentation in labour

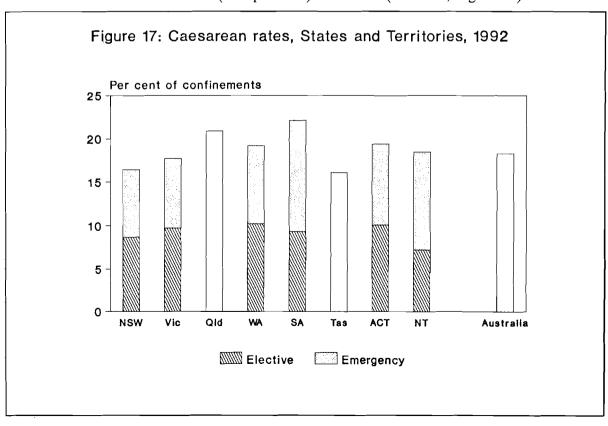
Breech presentation occurred in 4.4 per cent of all confinements and other presentations in 0.6 per cent (Table 22). In Tasmania, vaginal breech deliveries, but not all breech presentations in labour, were recorded, so this State was excluded from the national data on presentation in labour. In multiple pregnancies, the presentation and type of delivery of the first-born infant was used to classify each confinement.

# 2.15 Type of delivery

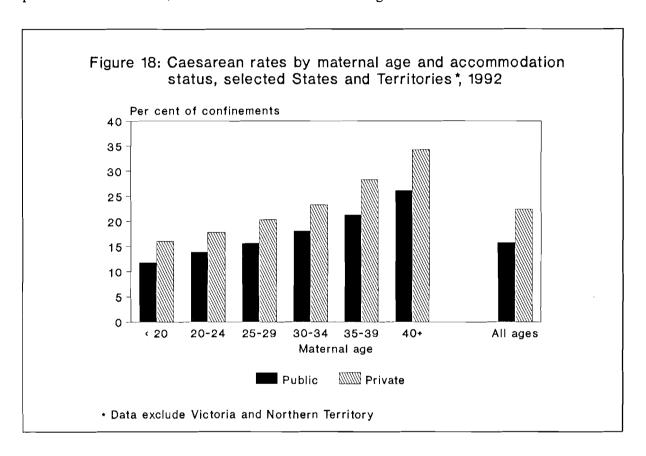
More than two-thirds (68.1 per cent) of all confinements were spontaneous vertex deliveries (Table 23, Figure 16). Forceps delivery occurred in 9.5 per cent, vacuum extraction in 2.8 per cent, and vaginal breech delivery in 1.3 per cent.



Caesarean section was the method of delivery in 47,485 confinements, 18.3 per cent of all confinements. Data on elective and emergency caesarean sections were not available for Queensland and for some caesarean sections in Tasmania. Elsewhere, elective caesarean rates were usually higher than emergency caesarean rates, except in South Australia and the Northern Territory. The caesarean rate of 18.3 per cent in 1992 was higher than in 1991, when it was 18.0 per cent, and continued the rising trend in recent decades (Lancaster & Pedisich 1993). In 1992, South Australia (22.1 per cent) and Queensland (20.9 per cent) had the highest rates of caesarean section and Tasmania (16.1 per cent) the lowest (Table 23, Figure 17).



Caesarean rates by State and Territory were compared in categories of maternal age and hospital accommodation status, parity, singleton and multiple pregnancies, breech presentation in singleton confinements, and birthweight in singleton births (Tables 24, 25, 26 and 28). Excluding Victoria and the Northern Territory which did not have data on hospital accommodation status, the caesarean rate of 22.4 per cent for women who had private accommodation in hospital was 42 per cent higher than the rate of 15.8 per cent for those in public accommodation (Table 24, Figure 18). This difference was partly attributable to a higher proportion of older women among those with private accommodation but rates were about 30 per cent higher within specific age categories. South Australia and Queensland consistently had the highest caesarean rates within maternal age categories for women who had private accommodation in hospital. One in four of these births was by caesarean section. For those in public accommodation, there was more variation among the States.

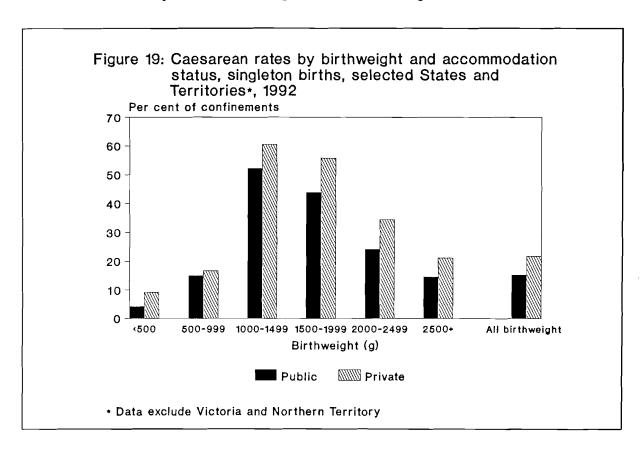


The independent association of maternal age, parity and accommodation status with caesarean rates was examined by analysing national caesarean rates by single year of maternal age, number of previous births, and public and private accommodation in hospital (Tables 25, 26). Except for slight variations at the extremes of the reproductive age group and for some single years of age, caesarean rates were higher with advancing maternal age. Mothers having their first baby had higher caesarean rates than those who had given birth once previously; the latter group had higher rates than those who had given birth at least twice previously. Caesarean rates in most maternal age and parity groups for mothers in private accommodation in hospital were higher than for those in public accommodation. Mothers aged 35 to 39 years in private accommodation in hospital and having their first baby had a caesarean rate of 37.4 per cent compared with 32.0 per cent for those in public accommodation. For mothers aged 40 to 44 years, the comparable caesarean rates were 47.4 per cent and 44.4 per cent, respectively.

The caesarean rate of 17.2 per cent for all Aboriginal mothers was slightly less than the national caesarean rate of 18.3 per cent (Table 27). Aboriginal mothers had higher caesarean rates than

all mothers in the less than 20, 20 to 24, and 35 to 39 age groups. In the Northern Territory, the caesarean rate for Aboriginal mothers was higher than for all births.

The overall pattern of higher caesarean rates in South Australia and Queensland was evident for singleton confinements, for primiparous and multiparous confinements, and for various birthweight categories (Table 28, Figure 19). For singleton births of babies weighing 2500g and over, the caesarean rate for mothers who had private accommodation in hospital was 45 per cent higher than for those in public accommodation. Caesarean rates for twins and other multiple births, and for breech presentation in singleton births, were high in all States and Territories.



# 2.16 Perineal repair after delivery

Several States collected information on perineal repair after delivery, performed either following episiotomy or for suturing of perineal laceration. Repair of episiotomy was notified in 18.3 per cent of confinements in New South Wales, 19.1 per cent in Victoria, and 22.4 per cent in South Australia. Suturing of perineal lacerations was performed in a further 20.4 per cent of confinements in Victoria and 16.5 per cent in South Australia.

# 2.17 Mother's length of stay in hospital

The majority of women (60.1 per cent) gave birth on the same day as they were admitted to hospital (Table 29). Another 32.0 per cent had their baby on the day after admission to hospital. Periods of hospitalisation of 7 days or more immediately before delivery occurred in 2.3 per cent of all confinements. A larger proportion of women in the Northern Territory (3.9 per cent) had prolonged antenatal hospitalisation of 7 days or more than elsewhere in Australia.

The length of the mother's postnatal stay in hospital may be influenced by factors such as the type of delivery, maternal medical and obstetric complications, neonatal morbidity, and specific hospital policies of early discharge. Data for New South Wales in 1992 were not available. As the final data of discharge of women transferred to other hospitals was not known, these women were excluded. The mean length of stay in the other States and Territories was 5.1 days, slightly longer in Victoria and South Australia and shorter in Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory (Table 30).

Consistent with these differences, more women in Queensland had hospital stays of 4 days or less and fewer remained in hospital for more than a week (Figures 20, 21).

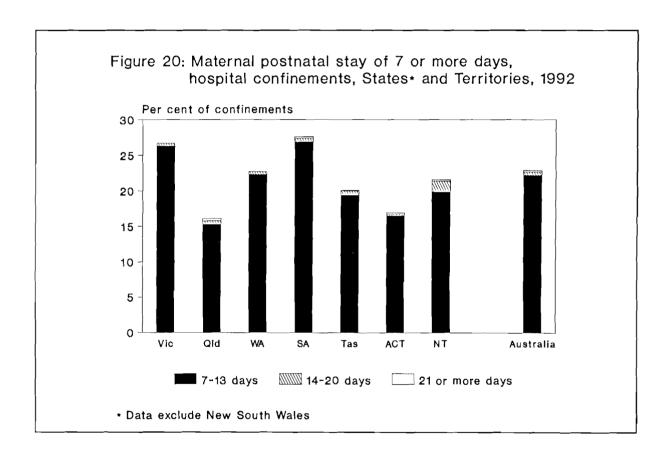
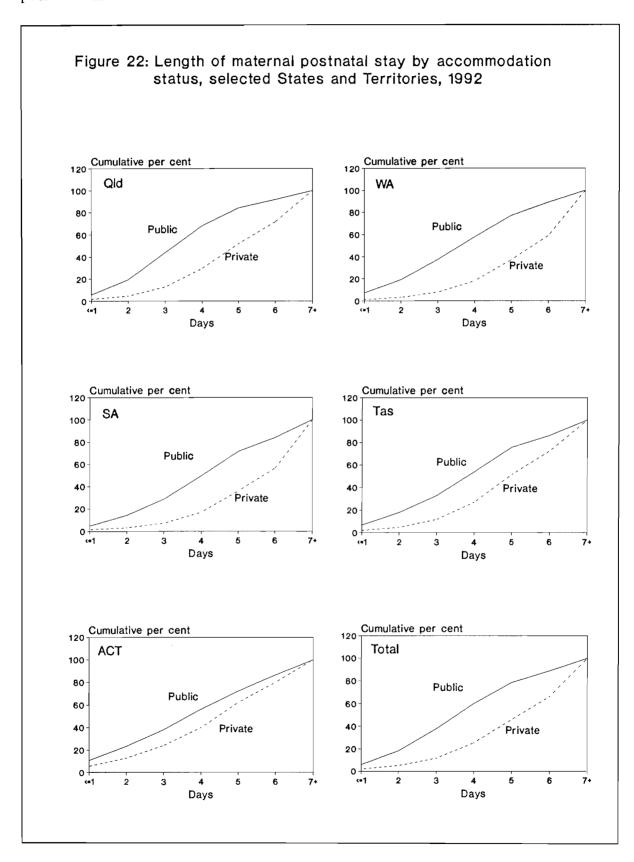


Figure 21: Length of maternal postnatal stay, hospital confinements, States and Territories, 1992 Cumulative per cent Cumulative per cent 100 100 80 80 60 60 Qld 40 40 Vic 20 -20 Days Days Cumulative per cent Cumulative per cent 120 120 100 100 80 80 ACT NT 60 60 Australia 40 40 20 20 Days Days

For those States with available data, women with private accommodation in hospital had longer episodes of postnatal hospitalisation (Table 31, Figure 22). In the combined States, those in private accommodation had an average stay of 5.9 days compared with 4.3 days for those in public accommodation.



Shorter periods of postnatal hospitalisation of less than 5 days were more likely for younger mothers, multiparous women, Aboriginal mothers, those who had a spontaneous delivery, and women giving birth in maternity units that had more than 1,000 confinements annually (Table 32).

# 2.18 Mother's mode of separation from hospital

The majority of mothers giving birth in hospitals are discharged to their homes but some may be transferred to other hospitals for further treatment of complications or, probably more often, for continuing care in a hospital located nearer their place of residence (Table 33). Women transferred to another hospital comprised 3.0 per cent of hospital confinements. Transfers between hospitals were more likely in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland than in the other States and Territories.

The perinatal collections are incomplete sources of maternal deaths as any deaths occurring after discharge from the hospital where the birth occurs are not recorded in these data systems. The few maternal deaths associated with spontaneous or induced abortion or with ectopic pregnancy are also excluded from the perinatal collections. Eleven maternal deaths were reported through the perinatal collections in 1992.

The most recent triennial report on maternal deaths occurring in Australia in 1988 to 1990 included 96 deaths, of which 37 were directly attributable to pregnancy and childbirth and 59 were associated with pregnancy and childbirth (NHMRC 1993). This report drew particular attention to the disproportionate number of direct maternal deaths in Aboriginal women, the lack of complete information on Aboriginality in the available records, and the paucity of information on other possible maternal risk factors such as country of birth. By linking every maternal death associated with childbirth with the record in the State or Territory perinatal collection, an enhanced analysis of maternal deaths in Australia would be possible. This could be achieved without compromising the confidential information provided by medical practitioners and midwives to State and Territory committees.

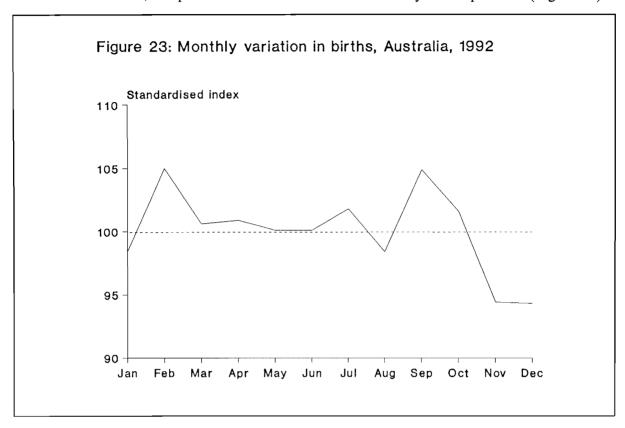
#### 2.19 Infant's birth status

Infants are recorded as liveborn or stillborn (fetal deaths) on perinatal notification forms. There is a separate requirement for legal registration of stillbirths and liveborn infants dying within 28 days of birth. The Australian Bureau of Statistics publishes annual reports on perinatal deaths according to criteria recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO). The criteria for legal registration of births, and for notification in the perinatal collections, differ slightly from the WHO definitions and include additional stillbirths that are less than 500g birthweight but at least 20 weeks' gestation or at least 400g.

In practice, because of differing clinical interpretations of whether or not there are signs of life, a small proportion of births on the borderline of viability may be misclassified, usually because liveborn infants who have a transient heartbeat but do not breathe may be recorded as stillbirths. This, and the different definitions, probably account for the larger number of stillbirths recorded in the perinatal collections than in perinatal death registrations. In 1992, there were 1,493 stillbirths that met the WHO criteria registered in Australia (ABS 1993) whereas there were 1,767 stillbirths notified to the perinatal collections.

#### 2.20 Infant's month of birth

Changing seasonal patterns of birth have been evident in Australia in recent decades (Mathers & Harris 1983). A bimodal pattern with peaks in the autumn and spring has occurred in recent years. In 1992, a similar number of births occurred in March, May, July, September and October (Table 34). When adjustment is made for the number of days in the month by deriving a standardised index, the peak months for births were February and September (Figure 23).



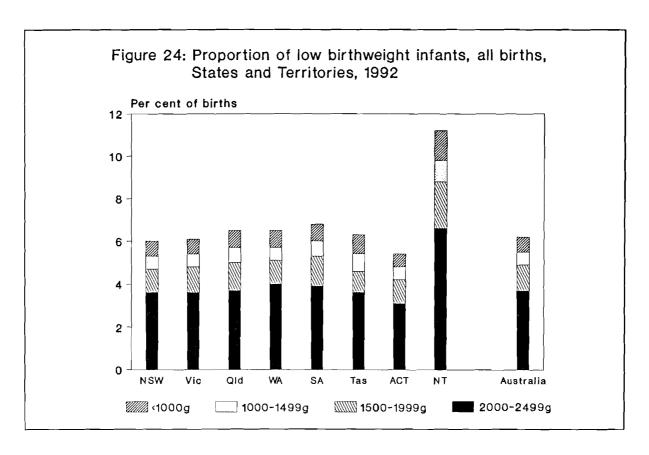
#### 2.21 Infant's sex

Male births exceeded female births in all States and Territories (Table 35). The national sex ratio was 105.8 male births per 100 female births. The sex ratio in singleton and twin births was higher than in other multiple births.

# 2.22 Infant's birthweight

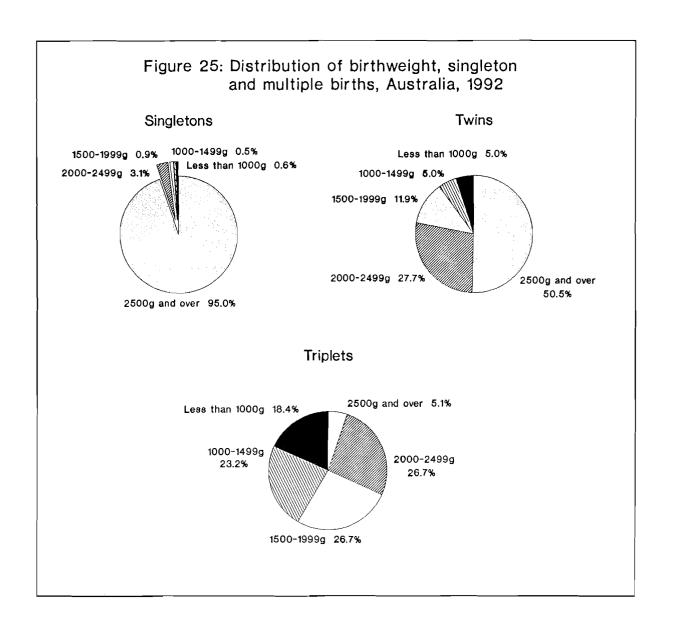
The infant's birthweight is a key indicator of health status and inequalities in health. Infants are defined as low birthweight if their birthweight is less than 2500g. Within this category, those weighing less than 1500g are designated as very low birthweight and those less than 1000g as extremely low birthweight.

In 1992, there were 16,493 (6.3 per cent) infants of low birthweight. The proportion of low birthweight infants was unchanged from 1991. Very low birthweight infants comprised 1.4 per cent of all births and extremely low birthweight infants 0.7 per cent (Table 36, Figure 24). The number of extremely low birthweight infants increased by 11.0 per cent from 1,759 in 1991 to 1,953 in 1992.



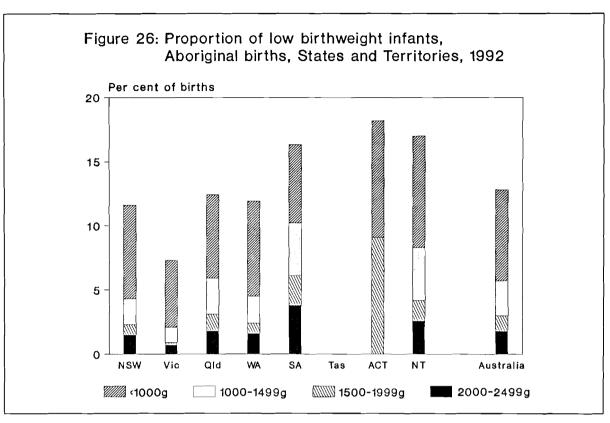
The proportion of low birthweight infants was similar in the States but was higher in the Northern Territory (11.3 per cent) and lower in the Australian Capital Territory (5.4 per cent). These variations in low birthweight are likely to reflect socioeconomic advantage in the Australian Capital Territory and social disadvantage among Aborigines in the Northern Territory. The mean birthweight in Australia was 3,356g and only in the Northern Territory, where it was 3,179g, did it differ greatly from the national average.

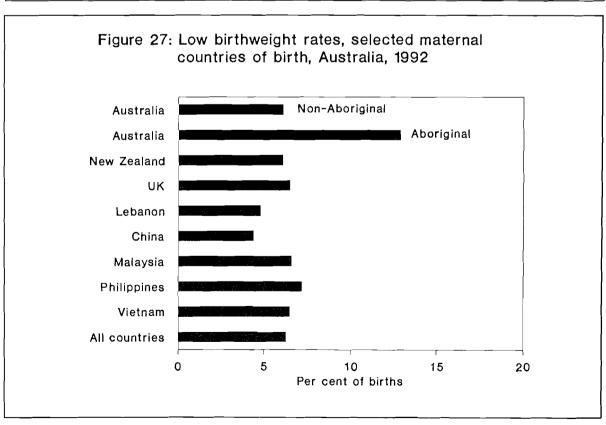
Among live births, 5.8 per cent were low birthweight compared with 73.7 per cent of stillbirths (Table 37). In twins, the proportion of low birthweight was 49.6 per cent, almost 10 times higher than in singleton births (5.0 per cent); in triplets, it was 94.9 per cent and, in other multiple births, 100.0 per cent (Table 38, Figure 25). With increasing plurality, the mean birthweight decreased from 3,384g in singletons, 2,396g in twins, and 1,615g in triplets, to 1,235g in two sets of quadruplets and two sets of quintuplets.



A lower proportion of male infants were low birthweight (5.9 per cent) than females (6.7 per cent) (Table 39). This difference was mainly due to relatively fewer births of males in the 2000-2499g category. In the higher birthweight categories, there were relatively more males in the groups with birthweights of 3500-3999g and over. The mean birthweight of males was 3,417g, which was 124g higher than that of females (3,293g).

The mean birthweight of Aboriginal infants was 3,150g; this was 206g less than the national average of 3,356g for all births. The proportion of low birthweight in Aboriginal infants was 12.9 per cent (Table 40), double that of 6.3 per cent in all infants. There were considerable variations in the proportions of low birthweight Aboriginal infants among the States and Territories (Figure 26). The highest proportions were in the Northern Territory (17.0 per cent), the Australian Capital Territory (18.2 per cent) where there were only 11 births to Aboriginal mothers, and South Australia (16.4 per cent). Very low birthweight was particularly common in South Australia (3.9 per cent).





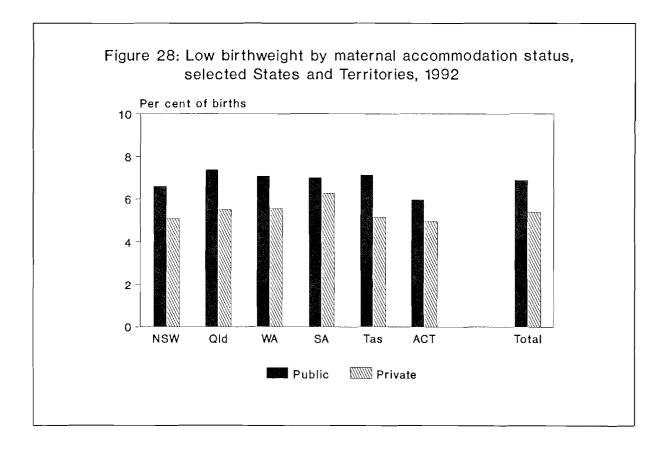
There were relatively small differences in the proportion of low birthweight according to the mother's country of birth. Compared with the proportion of 6.1 per cent in the infants of Australian-born non-Aboriginal mothers, low birthweight was more common in infants whose mothers were born in the United Kingdom, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Vietnam (Table 41, Figure 27). Mothers born in China, Hong Kong, Lebanon and Italy were less likely to have infants of low birthweight.

Mothers aged 25-29 years had the lowest proportion of low birthweight infants (5.7 per cent); this proportion was higher with decreasing and increasing maternal age (Table 41).

Women having their first baby were more likely than any other parity group to have a low birthweight infant (7.7 per cent), while those giving birth for the second time were least likely to do so (5.1 per cent) (Table 41).

The proportion of low birthweight infants born to single mothers (8.8 per cent), and to mothers who were divorced, widowed or separated (9.2 per cent), was considerably higher than for married mothers (5.9 per cent) (Table 41).

Mothers in public accommodation in hospital were 22 per cent more likely to have an infant of low birthweight than those in private accommodation (Table 41, Figure 28).



Women giving birth at home and in birth centres have usually been selected to exclude those with major risk factors for low birthweight. This is reflected in the lower proportion of low birthweight in home births (1.2 per cent), and in birth centres (1.2 per cent), than in hospitals (6.3 per cent) (Table 41). On the other hand, there was a high proportion of low birthweight infants among those born before arrival in hospital (10.2 per cent) and elsewhere (28.7 per cent).

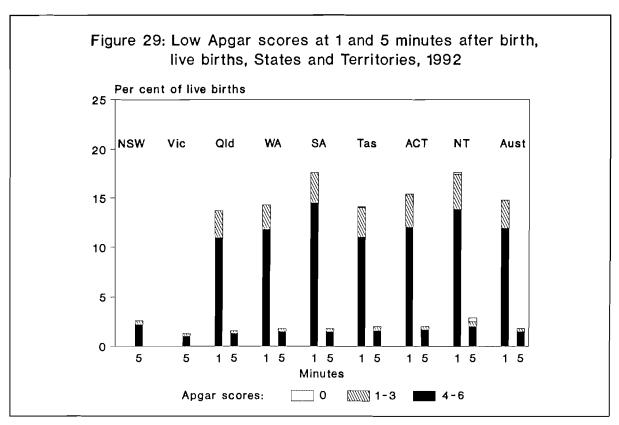
During the past few decades neonatal, and more recently fetal, intensive care has been regionalized to ensure that high-risk pregnant women and babies receive care appropriate to their needs. Births occurring in remote areas, together with the unpredictability of preterm birth, are circumstances that may have an adverse impact on regionalization. The proportion of various categories of low birthweight infants, especially those weighing less than 1500g, born in larger hospitals that have adequate staffing and facilities provides an indicator of the effectiveness of regionalization. This proportion was high in all regions except the Northern Territory which has relatively few births, only one large maternity unit, and a relatively high proportion of Aboriginal births in remote locations (Table 42). More than three-quarters (80.6 per cent) of infants weighing 500-999g were born in hospitals that had more than 2,000 confinements annually and another 9.7 per cent were born in hospitals with 1,001-2,000 confinements annually. An even higher proportion of infants weighing 1000-1499g (92.9 per cent) were born in hospitals with more than 1,000 confinements annually, most in hospitals with more than 2,000 confinements. Of infants weighing 1500-1999g, 81.6 per cent were born in hospitals with more than 1,000 confinements annually.

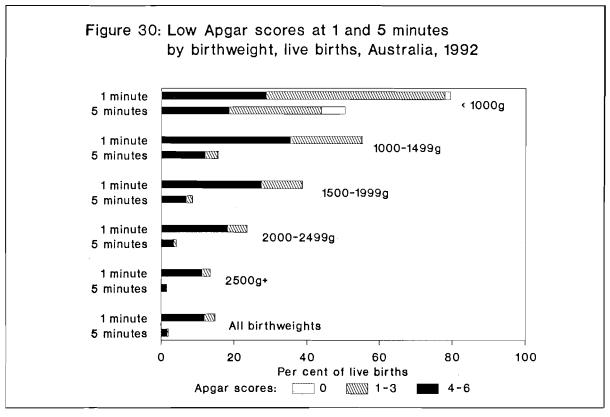
#### 2.23 Apgar scores

Apgar scores are clinical indicators of the infant's condition shortly after birth, based on assessment of the heart rate, breathing, colour, muscle tone, and reflex irritability. Between 0 and 2 points are given for each of these five characteristics so that the total score may vary between 0 and 10. The Apgar score is routinely assessed at 1 and 5 minutes after birth, and subsequently at 5-minute intervals if it is still low at 5 minutes.

While reporting of grouped Apgar scores is usually sufficient for most purposes, data are given for each score from 0 to 10 to enable other groupings and also comparison of the distribution in each State and Territory (Tables 43, 44; Figure 29). The Apgar score at 1 minute was not recorded in the perinatal collections in New South Wales and Victoria in 1992. In the other States and Territories, the distribution of 1-minute and 5-minute Apgar scores was similar. Low Apgar scores of 1-3 were recorded at 1 minute in 2.8 per cent of live births. An Apgar score of 1-3 at 5 minutes was recorded in 0.4 per cent of live births.

Low Apgar scores of less than 4 were strongly associated with the infant's birthweight (Table 45, Figure 30). More than half (50.6 per cent) of all liveborn infants weighing less than 1000g had low scores at 1 minute, compared with 2.3 per cent of infants weighing 2500g or more. Almost one-third (31.8 per cent) of the extremely low birthweight infants had low Apgar scores at 5 minutes compared with 0.2 per cent of those weighing 2500g or more. Aboriginal infants in the extremely low birthweight group were more likely to have low Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes. Infants from singleton and multiple births in the same birthweight categories had similar Apgar scores (Table 46).





#### 2.24 Resuscitation at birth

Recording of the type of resuscitation given to infants immediately after birth differs among the States and Territories. Ventilatory assistance by intermittent positive pressure respiration through a bag and mask, or after intubation, was recorded in 13.8 per cent of births in Victoria, 7.1 per cent in Queensland and 1.2 per cent in the Northern Territory. Endotracheal intubation was recorded in 1.1 per cent of births in Victoria, 2.9 per cent in Queensland, and 0.4 per cent in South Australia. Because of the differences in the method of data collection, these comparative figures should be interpreted cautiously. Narcotic antagonists used to counteract respiratory depression due to maternal narcotic analgesics were administered to 2.6 per cent of infants born in Victoria and 4.6 per cent in South Australia.

#### 2.25 Infant's length of stay in hospital

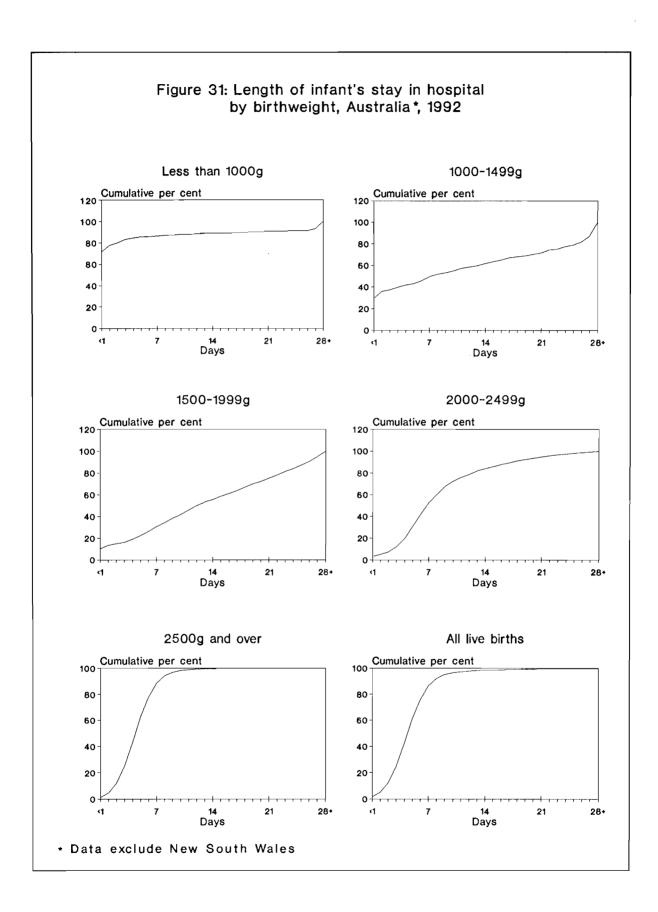
The majority of infants (75.2 per cent) remained in their hospital of birth for less than 7 days (Table 47). Relatively short stays of less than 4 days were more common in the Northern Territory, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory than in the other States. One per cent of infants were hospitalised for 28 or more days. As the period of hospitalisation of infants transferred from their hospital of birth to another hospital is not included here, these figures underestimate the proportion of infants staying in hospital for long periods.

The infant's gestational age and birthweight are usually the main factors influencing the duration of hospitalisation (Table 48, Figure 31). Twins and other infants from multiple births thus had longer stays than singleton infants. Aboriginal infants were more likely to be discharged relatively early from hospital but also were more likely to have stays of 2 weeks or more. These findings are consistent with the preference of Aboriginal mothers for early discharge from hospital and also with their higher risk of having low birthweight infants. Infants with a gestational age of less than 32 weeks, or a birthweight less than 2000g, were more likely to have short periods of stay of less than 3 days in their hospital of birth because of higher risks of neonatal death or transfer to other hospitals.

#### 2.26 Infant's mode of separation from hospital

A total of 4.1 per cent of infants were transferred to another hospital from their hospital of birth (Table 49). Although the States and Territories record the hospital to which the infant is transferred on their perinatal forms, the type of hospital is not presently included in the data provided for the national report. Therefore it is not possible to compare the proportion of infants transferred for further treatment of neonatal conditions rather than because of transfer with their mothers to hospitals closer to where they live.

If an infant dies at home within 28 days of birth, or dies after being transferred to another hospital, this death may not be included in the perinatal collection unless a registered neonatal death has been linked with its perinatal form. The data on mode of separation of the infant therefore cannot be used to determine neonatal death rates.



### 3 Perinatal mortality

#### 3.1 Definitions

There are different legal and statistical definitions in Australia for registering and reporting perinatal deaths. For legal purposes, fetal and neonatal deaths of at least 20 weeks' gestation or at least 400g birthweight are registered. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) publishes annual data on perinatal deaths based on recommendations of the World Health Organization (WHO) for national perinatal statistics. Fetal deaths are included if the birthweight is at least 500g or, when birthweight is not available, if the gestational age is at least 22 weeks, and there is no evidence of life after birth. The ABS data for neonatal deaths include liveborn infants dying within 28 days of birth and are based on the same criteria of birthweight or gestational age as for fetal deaths. However, the WHO recommendations include only early neonatal deaths occurring in the first 7 days and not all neonatal deaths up to 28 days, as reported by ABS.

WHO has also recommended that for international comparisons countries should report data based on lower limits of 1,000g or, when birthweight is not available, of at least 28 weeks, excluding births and fetal and neonatal deaths that do not meet these criteria.

There are major differences in perinatal death rates according to which definition is used (Table 50). For example, in the combined years of 1990 to 1992, the perinatal death rate of 12.1 per 1,000 births based on the legal lower limit of 20 weeks or 400g was just over double the rate based on the WHO definition for international comparisons. The rate calculated using the ABS criteria for national data, 9.8 per 1,000 births, was 66 per cent higher than the rate using the WHO international criteria.

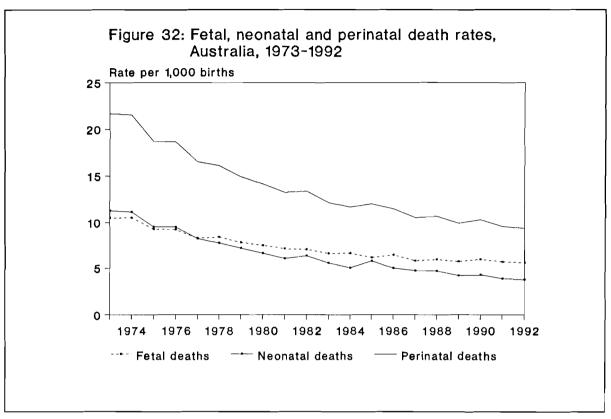
Unless otherwise specified, fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates in this report are based on the ABS definition using a lower limit of 500g, or 22 weeks when birthweight was unknown, and including neonatal deaths within 28 days of birth. Annual data are based on the year of registration.

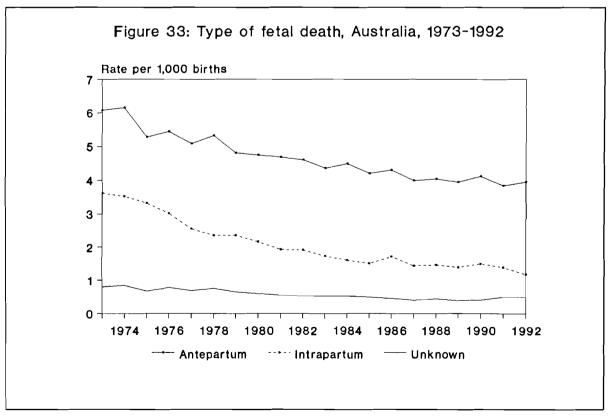
#### 3.2 Trends in fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths

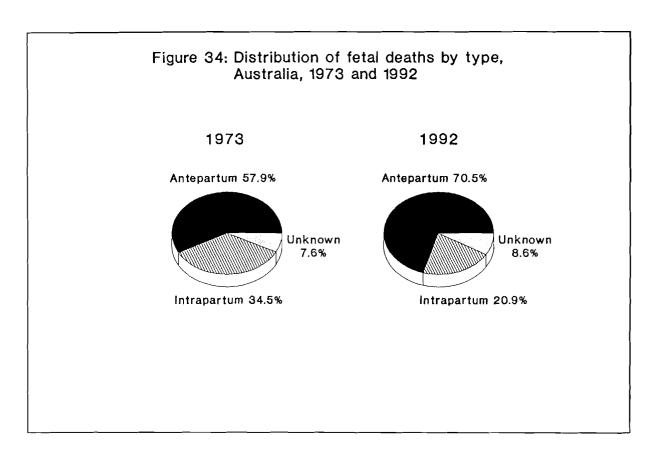
Based on the time of cessation of the heartbeat, fetal deaths can be grouped as antepartum deaths, when the heartbeat ceased before labour commenced; intrapartum deaths, when the heartbeat ceased during labour; and unknown deaths, when it was not known whether the heartbeat ceased before or during labour. There is another small group of registered perinatal deaths where it was not known whether the heartbeat ceased before or after birth. ABS includes this group with the fetal deaths and that practice has been followed in this report, including them with the intrapartum fetal deaths.

In the period between 1973 and 1992, the fetal death rate declined by 47 per cent from 10.5 to 5.6 per 1,000 births (Table 51, Figure 32). There was a more substantial fall of 67 per cent for intrapartum fetal deaths than the decline of 34 and 38 per cent, respectively, for antepartum and unknown fetal deaths (Figure 33). As a result, antepartum fetal deaths increased as a proportion of all fetal deaths from 57.9 per cent in 1973 to 70.5 per cent in 1992, and intrapartum fetal deaths decreased from 34.5 per cent in 1973 to 20.9 per cent in 1992 (Figure 34).

The neonatal death rate declined even more sharply than the fetal death rate, falling by 66 per cent from 11.3 per 1,000 live births in 1973 to 3.8 per 1,000 live births in 1992 (Table 52, Figure 32). Early neonatal deaths within 7 days of birth fell more rapidly than late neonatal deaths occurring in the second, third and fourth weeks after birth.







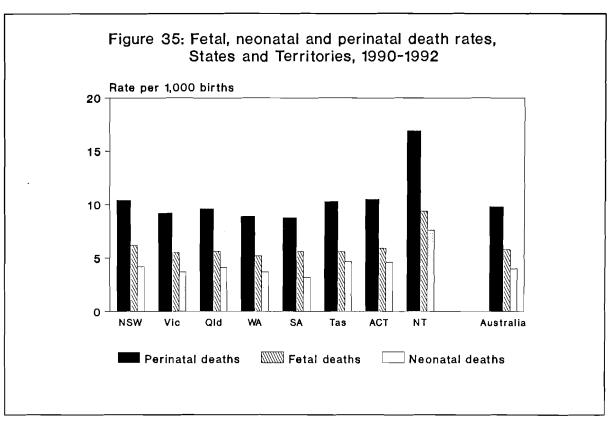
Based on the ABS definitions, the national perinatal mortality rate declined by 57 per cent from 21.7 per 1,000 births in 1973 to 9.4 per 1,000 births in 1992 (Table 53, Figure 32).

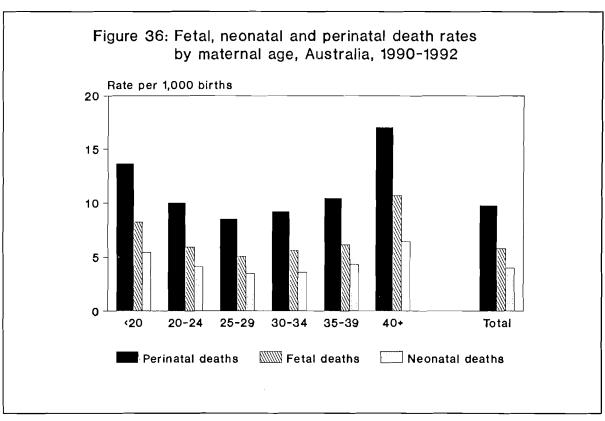
#### 3.3 Perinatal deaths by State and Territory of residence

Except for a higher rate in the Northern Territory, there were relatively small differences in perinatal death rates among the States and the Territories (Table 54, Figure 35). In the three-year period from 1990 to 1992, South Australia and Western Australia had the lowest perinatal death rates. There was relatively more variation in neonatal death rates than in fetal death rates.

### 3.4 Perinatal deaths by maternal age

The perinatal death rate was higher for infants of younger and older mothers than for those in the 25 to 29 years age group, which had the lowest rate of 8.5 per 1,000 births in the period from 1990 to 1992 (Table 55, Figure 36). Infants of mothers aged 30 to 34 years had slightly lower perinatal death rates than of those aged 20 to 24 years. Infants of mothers aged 40 years and over had a perinatal death rate double that of infants whose mothers were in the lowest-risk age group.





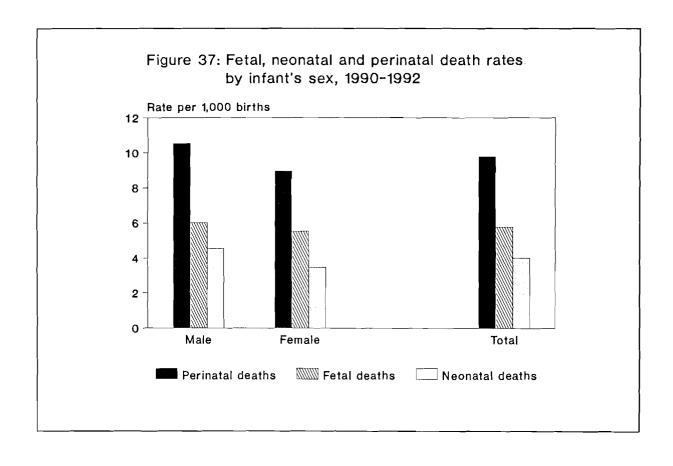
#### 3.5 Perinatal deaths by plurality

Perinatal death rates are higher for multiple than for singleton births. The number of perinatal deaths among triplet and higher order multiple births is relatively small each year so data were analysed for the three-year period of 1990 to 1992.

Multiple births accounted for 10.0 per cent of the 7,709 perinatal deaths in this period (Table 56). There were 717 perinatal deaths in twins and 53 in other multiple births. The perinatal death rate of 37.1 per 1,000 births in twins was 4.1 times higher than the rate of 9.0 per 1,000 births in singletons. Other multiple births had a rate of 60.2 per 1,000 births, 6.7 times higher than in singletons. The disparity between the death rates in singleton and multiple births was greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths.

#### 3.6 Perinatal deaths by infant's sex

Perinatal death rates for males are consistently higher than for females. In 1990 to 1992, the rate for males was 17 per cent above that for females (Table 57, Figure 37). The difference in rates between the sexes was greater for neonatal deaths than for fetal deaths. The neonatal death rate for males was 29 per cent higher than for females; the fetal death rate was 9 per cent higher for males.



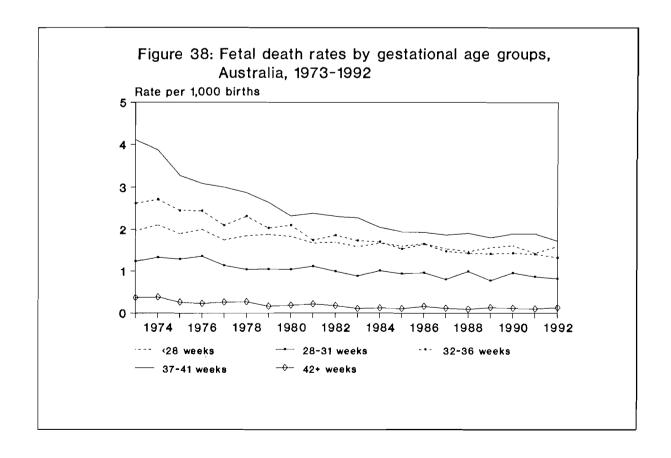
#### 3.7 Perinatal deaths by gestational age

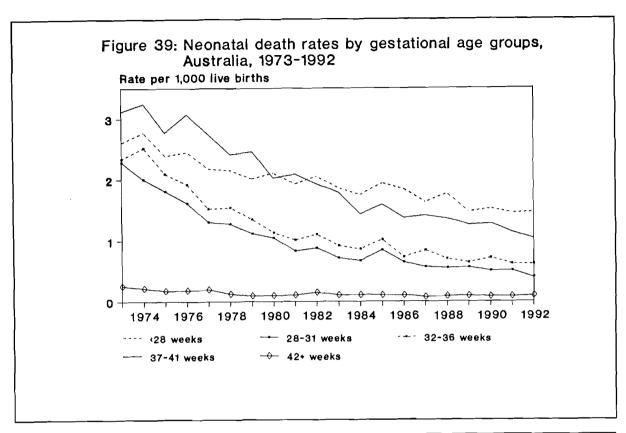
The duration of pregnancy is recorded in completed weeks on perinatal death certificates, based either on the gestational age calculated from the dates of the first day of the last menstrual period and birth or on clinical assessment. As information about the gestational age of all births between 1973 and 1992 was lacking, fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths in categories of gestational age are expressed as proportionate death rates. The denominator for calculating proportionate death rates is the total number of births rather than the number of births in a particular gestational age (or, see below, birthweight) category.

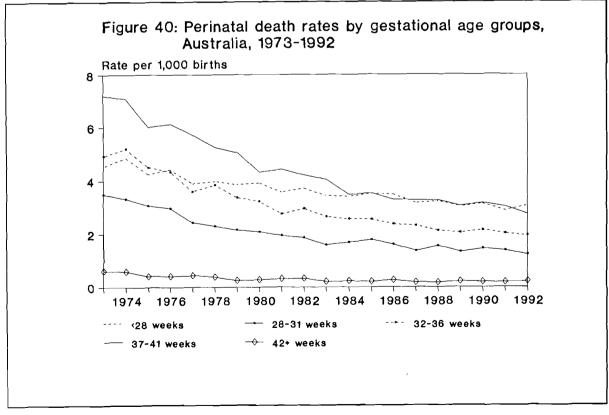
In 1973, preterm births of less than 37 weeks accounted for 57 per cent of fetal deaths with stated gestational ages and those less than 28 weeks for 19 per cent (Table 58, Figure 38). In 1992, these proportions had increased to 67 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively. Many countries that still have a lower limit of 28 weeks for registering fetal deaths thus exclude almost one-third of the fetal deaths included in the Australian data.

The distribution of neonatal deaths by gestational age was similar to that for fetal deaths but there were relatively more neonatal deaths of less than 28 weeks in 1992 than in 1973 (Table 59, Figure 39). The proportion in this group increased from 25 per cent in 1973 to 41 per cent in 1992 while the proportion of all neonatal deaths of known gestational age that were preterm was 68 per cent in 1973 and 69 per cent in 1992.

Between 1973 and 1992, there were substantial falls in the proportionate perinatal death rates in all gestational age groups, but the decline for deaths of less than 28 weeks was not as marked as for deaths in the other gestational age groups (Table 60, Figure 40).





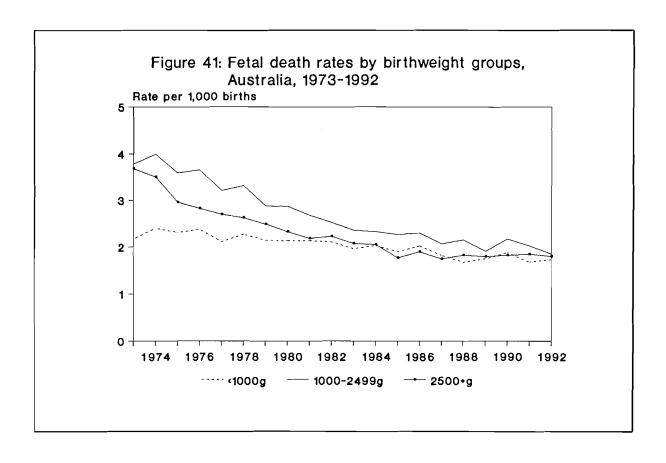


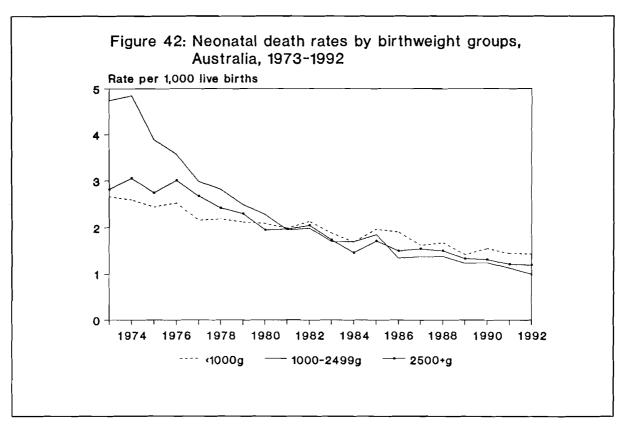
#### 3.8 Perinatal deaths by birthweight

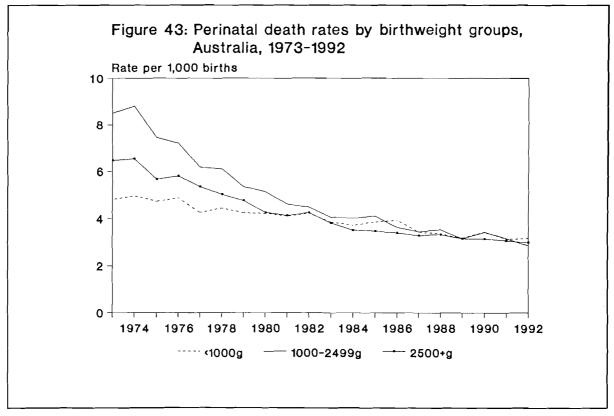
As for the deaths tabulated in gestational age groups, the fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates by birthweight for the period from 1973 to 1992 are expressed as proportionate death rates. In 1973, low birthweight infants of less than 2500g accounted for 61.8 per cent of fetal deaths with stated birthweights and those weighing 500-999g for 22.5 per cent (Table 61, Figure 41). In 1992, these proportions had increased to 66.6 and 32.2 per cent, respectively.

The decline in the proportionate neonatal death rate was much greater for infants weighing 1000-2,499g than for those in lighter or heavier birthweight groups (Table 62, Figure 42). The rate for infants of 1000-2499g fell from 4.7 per 1,000 live births in 1973 to 1.0 per 1,000 live births in 1992. For infants weighing 500-999g, the rate declined from 2.7 to 1.4 per 1,000 live births in the same period, while for those weighing 2500g and over, it declined from 2.8 per 1,000 in 1973 to 1.2 per 1,000 live births in 1992.

Although there were substantial falls in the proportionate perinatal death rates in all birthweight groups, the greatest decline was for infants weighing 1000-2499g, particularly reflecting the decline in neonatal deaths in this birthweight group (Table 63, Figure 43).







#### 3.9 Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths in Australia

The continuing decline in fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates noted in previous sections is influenced by changes in the characteristics of pregnant women and their infants and by the quality of care during pregnancy and labour and in the postnatal period. As the increased risk of perinatal death associated with maternal factors and complications arising during pregnancy is often mediated through higher rates of preterm birth and low birthweight, it is important to take account of these variables in analysing perinatal outcomes such as fetal and neonatal death. It may be difficult to obtain sufficiently accurate information on gestational age for population-based analyses so most studies have concentrated on birthweight-specific outcomes.

Birthweight is not recorded on birth registration forms in most States and Territories but this information is obtained from the forms completed by midwives for the perinatal data collections. These collections should also provide complete data on fetal deaths, but ascertainment of neonatal deaths is likely to be incomplete for those neonatal deaths that do not occur in the hospital of birth. This deficiency can be overcome by linking registered perinatal deaths to their birth records in the perinatal collections but this linkage has not yet been achieved in all States and Territories. An advantage of the perinatal death certificates is that they enable more reliable distinction between fetal and neonatal deaths because the certifier is required to specify when the heartbeat ceased in relation to the onset of labour or to birth.

The reports on perinatal deaths published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics are based on the year of registration rather than on the year of birth. When analysing perinatal death rates by birthweight, it is preferable that both the deaths and the births should include only those infants born in a particular year so that the numerator and denominator have the same year of birth. By merging data files on perinatal death registrations for two successive years, it is possible to obtain complete data for the first of those two years. The disadvantage of such analyses is that publication of reports based on year-of-birth cohorts is delayed.

Missing information on the birthweight of some infants is an additional problem in analysing birthweight-specific death rates. Based on comparisons of data from the State and Territory perinatal collections (Table 64, see NPSU: year of birth) and from perinatal death registrations, there were more fetal deaths with known birthweights of 500g and over in the NPSU data, more fetal deaths with a birthweight of less than 500g in the ABS data, and more fetal deaths with unstated birthweights in the NPSU data (Table 64). Accordingly, fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates for births of 500g and over in 1991 were calculated using NPSU data on live births (Table A1) and ABS data on fetal and neonatal deaths. Birthweight was not recorded in only 0.04 per cent of live births.

With these limitations in mind, national birthweight-specific fetal death rates varied from 342.6 per 1,000 births for infants of 500-999g to 1.2 per 1,000 births for the optimal birthweight group of 3500-3999g. Fetal death rates were slightly higher in the heaviest birthweight groups, but there were only 9 fetal deaths in the group weighing 4500g and over.

Neonatal death rates ranged from 419.8 per 1,000 live births for infants weighing 500-999g to the lowest rate of 0.5 per 1,000 for those in the 4000-4499g group. Expressed as survival rates, 58 per cent of liveborn infants weighing 500-999g, 92.1 per cent of infants of 1000-1499g, and 97.2 per cent of infants of 1500-1999g survived to at least 28 days.

## 3.10 Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths in selected States

Data on birthweight-specific death rates using linked data from perinatal death registrations and the perinatal data collections were available for Victoria, Western Australia and South Australia for births occurring in 1989, 1990 and 1991 (Tables 65, 66, 67) and for the combined three-year period (Table 68). Numbers were small in some 500g birthweight groups, contributing to considerable variation from one year to another and among the States. For the period of 1989 to 1991, there were relatively small differences between States in fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates and no consistent differences in the various birthweight-specific neonatal death rates.

# 3.11 Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths in selected hospitals with neonatal intensive care units

Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates for births in hospitals with neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) should not be compared with the preceding population data because these hospitals usually have relatively more high-risk pregnant women who were referred for antenatal care and birth or who were transferred to the hospital in late pregnancy or during labour. This results in a higher proportion of preterm births and low birthweight infants who are at greater risk of perinatal death.

The Australian and New Zealand Neonatal Network has recently been established to improve the care of high-risk newborn infants and their families through collaborative audit and research.

Data on births and perinatal deaths were provided by 11 hospitals with neonatal intensive care units. The data for 1990 were obtained from 8 hospitals in which there were 26,828 births; for 1991, from 11 hospitals with 35,067 births; and for 1992, from 5 hospitals with 20,709 births. The higher risk for babies born in these hospitals was shown by the high proportion of low birthweight infants; in 1990, it was 11.3 per cent, in 1991, 11.9 per cent, and in 1992, 10.8 per cent. The incidence of low birthweight for all births in Australia was 6.3 per cent in 1991 and 1992.

Pooled data from these hospitals were analysed in 100g birthweight categories for infants weighing less than 1000g, in 500g categories from 1000g up to 2499g, and in the group weighing 2500g and over (Table 69). Depending on the year, the survival rates of infants weighing 500-599g varied between 28 and 44 per cent; the survival rates of liveborn infants in successive 100g birthweight groups were about 55 per cent for infants of 600-699g, 59 to 76 per cent for infants of 700-799g, more than 80 per cent for infants of 800-899g, and almost 90 per cent for infants of 900-999g.

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Table 1: Confinements and births, States and Territories, 1992

	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
Fetal deaths	572	447	305	165	148	51	33	46	1,767
Live births	88,401	65,853	46,307	25,159	20,004	6,975	4,678	3,582	260,959
All births	88,973	66,300	46,612	25,324	20,152	7,026	4,711	3,628	262,726

Table 2: Place of birth, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Place of birth	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number	•			
Hospital	85,083	65,003	45,665	24,733	19,636	6,855	4,516	3,502	254,993
Birth centre	2,160	na	na	52	125	na	68	na	2,405
Home	253	166	156	107	60	73	53	na	868
Born before arrival	257	225	140	78	47	-	na	na	747
Other	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	84	<b>8</b> 9
Not stated	46	5	-	-	-	-	3	-	54
All places of birth	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
Hospital	97.0	99.4	99.4	99.1	98.8	98.9	97.3	97.7	98.4
Birth centre	2.5	na	na	0.2	0.6	na	1.5	na	0.9
Home	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.1	na	0.3
Born before arrival	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	na	na	na	0.3
Other	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	0.1	2.3	0.0
All places of birth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 3: Distribution of maternity units by size, States and Territories, 1992

Number of confinements annually	NSW	Vic	Qid	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
1 - 100	62	75	80	53	57	6	-	2	335
101 - 500	41	32	23	20	20	1	1	2	140
501 - 1000	25	22	11	7	4	2	-	2	73
1001 - 2000	12	13	12	5	3	2	1	1	49
2001 and over	13	4	3	2	2	1	1	-	26
All hospitals	153	146	129	87	86	12	3	7	623
					Per cent	t			
1 - 100	40.5	51.4	62.0	60.9	66.3	50.0		28.6	53.8
101 - 500	26.8	21.9	17.8	23.0	23,3	8.3	33.3	28.6	22.5
501 - 1000	16.3	15.1	8.5	8.0	4.7	16.7	-	28.6	11.7
1001 - 2000	7.8	8.9	9.3	5.7	3.5	16.7	33.3	14.3	7.9
2001 and over	8.5	2.7	2.3	2.3	2.3	8.3	33.3	-	4.2
All hospitals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 4: Distribution of confinements by size of maternity unit, States and Territories, 1992

Number of confinements annually	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number	•			
1 - 100	1,920	2,492	1,895	1,226	1,605	194	_	49	9,381
101 - 500	9,697	8,404	5,513	5,525	4,681	265	161	558	34,804
501 - 1000	19,048	16,125	7,174	5,161	3,085	1,343	-	1,536	53,472
1001 - 2000	17,669	19,910	17,017	6,245	5,130	2,963	1,373	1,359	71,666
2001 and over	39,161	18,297	14,206	6,576	5,307	2,090	3,050	-	88,687
All hospitals	87,495	65,228	45,805	24,733	19,808	6,855	4,584	3,502	258,010
					Per cent	:			
1 - 100	2.2	3.8	4.1	5.0	8.1	2.8	_	1.4	3.6
101 - 500	11.1	12.9	12.0	22.3	23.6	3.9	3.5	15.9	13.5
501 - 1000	21.8	24.7	15.7	20.9	15.6	19.6	-	43.9	20.7
1001 - 2000	20.2	30.5	37.2	25.2	25.9	43.2	30.0	38.8	27.8
2001 and over	44.8	28.1	31.0	26.6	26.8	30.5	66.5	-	34.4
All hospitals	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 5: Maternal age, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Maternal age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Mean age (years)	28.1	28.6	27.5	27.9	27.9	27.4	28.5	26.2	28.1
					Number	•			
Less than 15	32	3	20	22	10	3	1	31	122
15	107	32	78	43	26	22	4	45	357
16	366	152	246	163	88	44	16	58	1,133
17	753	427	602	282	206	105	28	100	2,503
18	1,410	717	965	438	344	129	52	135	4,190
19	2,046	1,123	1,340	618	502	206	82	174	6,091
Less than 20	4,714	2,454	3,251	1,566	1,176	509	183	543	14,396
20 - 24	17,779	11,429	10,570	5,171	4,117	1,603	797	969	52,435
25 - 29	29,799	23,219	15,475	8,602	7,013	2,409	1,661	1,000	89,178
30 - 34	24,915	20,164	12,152	6,974	5,498	1,788	1,438	738	73,667
35 - 39	8,847	7,007	3,885	2,283	1,796	538	474	289	25,119
40 - 44	1,377	1,069	600	363	257	76	82	47	3,871
45 and over	64	52	29	11	10	5	4	_	175
Not stated	304	5	0	-	1	-	5	-	315
All ages	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,867	6,928	4,639	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
Less than 15	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0
15	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.1
16	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.4
17	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.6	2.8	1.0
18	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.1	3.8	1.6
19	2.3	1.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.8	4.9	2.4
Less than 20	5.4	3.8	7.1	6.3	5.9	7.3	3.9	15.1	5.6
20 - 24	20.3	17.5	23.0	20.7	20.7	23.1	17.2	27.0	20.3
25 - 29	34.1	35.5	33.7	34.4	35.3	34.8	35.8	27.9	34.5
30 - 34	28.5	30.8	26.4	27.9	27.7	25.8	31.0	20.6	28.5
35 - 39	10.1	10.7	8.5	9.1	9.0	7.8	10.2	8.1	9.7
40 - 44	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.3	1,1	1.8	1.3	1.5
45 and over	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	-	0.1
All ages	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6: Mother's parity, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Parity	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
					Number				
None	34,899	26,038	17,896	9,656	8,015	2,894	1,919	1,464	102,781
One	29,153	22,389	14,718	8,327	6,935	2,203	1,595	1,049	86,369
Two	14,942	11,157	7,777	4,353	3,265	1,161	736	570	43,961
Three	5,542	3,870	3,131	1,687	1,079	447	264	278	16,298
Four or more	3,014	1,924	1,932	947	574	207	130	225	8,953
Not stated	249	21	508	-	-	16	-	-	794
All parities	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
None	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.7	40.3	41.9	41.3	40.8	39.8
One	33.3	34.2	32.4	33.3	34.9	31.9	34.3	29.3	33.4
Two	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.4	16.4	16.8	15.8	15.9	17.0
Three	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.8	5.4	6.5	5.7	7.8	6.3
Four or more	3.4	2.9	4.3	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	6.3	3.5
All parities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 7: Distribution of confinements by maternal age and parity, Australia, 1992

Parity	-			Materr	nal age (ye	ears)		
	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	All ages
				1	Number			
None	11,738	28,810	36,564	19,730	5,066	744	129	102,781
One	2,337	16,786	31,808	26,599	7,723	1,005	111	86,369
Two	264	5,076	14,274	17,103	6,357	837	50	43,961
Three	24	1,258	4,471	6,562	3,353	613	17	16,298
Four or more	3	348	1,823	3,427	2,521	824	7	8,953
Not stated	30	157	238	246	99	23	l	794
All parities	14,396	52,435	89,178	73,667	25,119	4,046	315	259,156
				P	er cent			
None	81.7	55.1	41.1	26.9	20.2	18.5	41.1	39.8
One	16.3	32.1	35.8	36.2	30.9	25.0	35.4	33.4
Two	1.8	9.7	16.0	23.3	25.4	20.8	15.9	17.0
Three	0.2	2.4	5.0	8.9	13.4	15.2	5.4	6.3
Four or more	0.0	0.7	2.0	4.7	10.1	20.5	2.2	3,5
All parities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 8: Marital status, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Marital status	NSW	Vic	Qld ———	WA	SA -	Tas*	ACT	NT	Australia
					Numb	er			
Married/de facto	76,614	58,351	40,218	22,397	17,008	5,146	4,261	2,558	226,553
Single	9,755	6,177	5,134	2,375	2,519	1,664	316	982	28,922
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1,084	794	484	198	336	118	56	43	3,113
Not stated	346	77	126	-	5	-	11	3	568
All marital status	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cei	nt			
Married/de facto	87.6	89.3	87.7	89.7	85.6	74.3	92.0	71.4	87.6
Single	11.2	9.5	11.2	9.5	12.7	24.0	6.8	27.4	11.2
Widowed, divorced, or separated	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.2
All marital status	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> De facto coded with single marital status

Table 9: Marital status of teenage mothers, Australia, 1992

Maternal age (year)	All confinements	Married	/de facto	Sin	igle	Other		
	(n)	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Less than 15	122	22	18.0	100	82.0	-	-	
15	357	52	14.6	305	85.4	-	-	
16	1,133	248	21.9	877	77.4	8	0.7	
17	2,503	857	34.2	1,633	65.2	13	0.5	
18	4,190	1,875	44.7	2,288	54.6	27	0.6	
19	6,091	3,215	52.8	2,826	46.4	50	0.8	
Less than 20	14,396	6,269	43.5	8,029	55.8	98	0.7	

Table 10: Maternal Aboriginality, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Aboriginality	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
Non-Aboriginal	81,744	64,997	43,474	23,552	19,433	6,924	4,497	2,343	246,964
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1,428	402	2,316	1,418	435	4	11	1,243	7,257
Not stated	4,627	-	172	-	-	-	136	-	-
All confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	;			
Non-Aboriginal	98.3	99.4	94.9	94.3	97.8	99.9	99.8	65.3	97.1
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	1.7	0.6	5.1	5.7	2.2	0.1	0.2	34.7	2.9
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11: Distribution of Aboriginal confinements by maternal age and parity, Australia, 1992

Parity				Matern	al age (yo	ears)	Maternal age (years)											
<u> </u>	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	All ages										
				N	lumber													
None	1,255	659	190	76	20	5	1	2,206										
One	447	837	315	108	29	6	J	1,743										
Two	104	671	390	172	45	3	-	1,385										
Three	14	300	361	126	45	9	1	856										
Four or more	-	123	396	348	134	22	l	1,024										
Not stated	9	14	8	8	4	-	-	43										
All parities	1,829	2,604	1,660	838	277	45	4	7,257										
				P	er cent													
None	69.0	25.4	11.5	9.2	7.3	11.1	25.0	30.6										
One	24.6	32.3	19.1	13.0	10.6	13.3	25.0	24.2										
Two	5.7	25.9	23.6	20.7	16.5	6.7	-	19.2										
Three	0.8	11.6	21.9	15.2	16.5	20.0	25.0	11.9										
Four or more	-	4.7	24.0	41.9	49.1	48.9	25.0	14.2										
All parities	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0										

Table 12: Aboriginal confinements by maternal age, States and Territories, 1992

Maternal age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Mean age (years)	23.8	25.2	24.1	23.1	23.7	31.3	24.2	23.0	23.7
					Number				
Less than 15	6	1	10	17	3	-	-	30	67
15	13	l	25	22	7	-	-	41	109
16	50	5	60	67	11	-	-	49	242
17	51	15	128	80	24	-	-	82	380
18	87	17	136	100	31	-	l	89	461
19	111	27	174	108	38	-	2	110	570
Less than 20	318	66	533	394	114	-	3	401	1,829
20 - 24	544	135	837	524	148	l	4	411	2,604
25 - 29	346	107	531	319	109	l	2	245	1,660
30 - 34	161	72	296	136	40	-	2	131	838
35 - 39	47	17	102	40	22	2	-	47	277
40 and over	9	5	17	5	1	-	-	8	45
Not stated	3	-	-	-	l	-	-	-	4
All confinements	1,428	402	2,316	1,418	435	4	11	1,243	7,257
					Per cent				
Less than 15	0.4	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	-	-	2.4	0.9
15	0.9	0.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	-	-	3.3	1.5
16	3.5	1.2	2.6	4.7	2.5	-	-	3.9	3.3
17	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.6	5.5	-	-	6.6	5.2
18	6.1	4.2	5.9	7.1	7.1	-	9.1	7.2	6.4
19	7.8	6.7	7.5	7.6	8.8	<u>-</u>	18.2	8.8	7.9
Less than 20	22.3	16.4	23.0	27.8	26.3	-	27.3	32.3	25.2
20 - 24	38.2	33.6	36.1	37.0	34.1	25.0	36.4	33.1	35.9
25 - 29	24.3	26.6	22.9	22.5	25.1	25.0	18.2	19.7	22.9
30 - 34	11.3	17.9	12.8	9.6	9.2	_	18.2	10.5	11.6
35 - 39	3.3	4.2	4.4	2.8	5.1	50.0	_	3.8	3.8
40 and over	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.2	-	-	0.6	0.6
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13: Maternal country of birth, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Country of birth	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
Australia	64,924	49,323	38,120	16,574	16,042	6,340	3,574	3,020	197,917
New Zealand	1,955	1,070	1,868	839	194	61	77	88	6,152
United Kingdom	3,533	2,920	2,131	3,365	1,788	248	236	131	14,352
Italy	416	584	67	112	116	8	29	-	1,332
Former Yugoslavia	732	827	97	139	79	8	43	l	1,926
Other Europe and former USSR	2,249	2,283	849	521	486	77	144	65	6,674
Lebanon	2,398	692	50	27	48	9	12	-	3,236
Other Middle East and North Africa	1,101	1,168	90	43	55	17	30	8	2,512
China	1,052	524	121	78	60	3	33	10	1,881
India	460	423	69	134	45	7	20	6	1,164
Malaysia	338	485	107	263	62	12	31	67	1,365
Philippines	1,195	619	464	149	138	31	44	20	2,660
Vietnam	1,425	1,369	250	208	276	8	59	10	3,605
Other Asia	2,612	1,487	500	489	221	42	126	76	5,553
Northern America	455	316	258	150	86	25	47	26	1,363
South and Central America, and the Caribbe		314	63	58	46	5	33	5	1,100
Africa (excluding	416	. 388	141	182	54	13	22	5	1,221
North Africa)	=0.4							4.0	
Other countries	704	535	577	142	59	14	43	48	2,122
Not stated	1,258	72	140	1,497	13	-	41	-	3,021
All countries	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent				
Australia	75.0	75.5	83.2	70.6	80.8	91.5	77.6	84.2	77.3
New Zealand	2.3	1.6	4.1	3.6	1.0	0.9	1.7	2.5	2.4
United Kingdom	4.1	4.5	4.7	14.3	9.0	3.6	5.1	3.7	5.6
Italy	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6	-	0.5
Former Yugoslavia	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.8
Other Europe and former USSR	2.6	3.5	1.9	2.2	2.4	1.1	3.1	1.8	2.6
Lebanon	2.8	1,1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	-	1.3
Other Middle East and North Africa	1.3	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.0
China	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7
India	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Malaysia	0.4	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.5
Philippines	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	1.0
Vietnam	1.6	2.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.1	1.3	0.3	1.4
Other Asia	3.0	2.3	1.1	2.1	1.1	0.6	2.7	2.1	2.2
Northern America	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5
	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.4
South and Central									
South and Central America, and the Caribbe	ean	0.0	0.2	A 0	0.3	0.2	0.5	Λ.1	Λ
South and Central America, and the Caribbe Africa (excluding		0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5
South and Central America, and the Caribbe	ean	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.5

Table 14: Maternal age distribution by selected country of birth, all confinements, Australia, 1992

Country of birth	Maternal age										
	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	All ages			
				N	lumber						
Australia	12,797	42,945	68,255	54,306	16,966	2,431	217	197,917			
New Zealand	333	1,274	2,044	1,718	674	104	5	6,152			
United Kingdom	217	1,760	5,396	4,883	1,735	339	22	14,352			
Italy	1	93	489	498	202	49	-	1,332			
Former Yugoslavia	43	438	752	478	164	50	l	1,926			
Lebanon	232	946	1,036	674	285	51	12	3,236			
China	8	155	720	652	298	43	5	1,881			
Hong Kong	5	47	237	539	192	26	=	1,046			
India	7	168	463	369	132	23	2	1,164			
Malaysia	19	103	376	535	282	48	2	1,365			
Philippines	47	315	804	867	513	110	4	2,660			
Vietnam	83	583	1,090	1,137	600	108	4	3,605			
Other countries	480	3,018	6,491	6,137	2,744	596	33	19,499			
Not stated	124	590	1,025	874	332	68	8	3,021			
All countries	14,396	52,435	89,178	73,667	25,119	4,046	315	259,156			
				p	er cent						
Australia	6.5	21.7	34.5	27.5	8.6	1.2	-	100.0			
New Zealand	5.4	20.7	33.3	27.9	11.0	1.7	-	100.0			
United Kingdom	1.5	12.3	37.7	34.1	12.1	2.4	_	100.0			
Italy	0.1	7.0	36.7	37.4	15.2	3.7	_	100.0			
Former Yugoslavia	2.2	22.8	39.1	24.8	8.5	2.6	_	100.0			
Lebanon	7.2	29.3	32.1	20.9	8.8	1.6	_	100.0			
China	0.4	8.3	38.4	34.8	15.9	2.3	_	100.0			
Hong Kong	0.5	4.5	22.7	51,5	18.4	. 2.5	_	100.0			
India	0.6	14.5	39.8	31.8	11.4	2.0	-	100.0			
Malaysia	1.4	7.6	27.6	39.3	20.7	3,5	-	100.0			
Philippines	1.8	11.9	30.3	32.6	19.3	4.1	_	100.0			
Vietnam	2.3	16.2	30.3	31.6	16.7	3.0	-	100.0			
Other countries	2.5	15.5	33.3	31.5	14.1	3.1	-	100.0			
All countries	5.6	20.3	34.5	28.5	9.7	1.6	-	100.0			

Table 15: Marital status of mother by selected country of birth, all confinements, Australia, 1992

Country of birth	All confinements	Married	/de facto	Sin	igle	Other		
	(n)	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	
Australia	197,917	169,808	85.8	25,299	12.8	2,810	1.4	
New Zealand	6,152	5,170	84.0	880	14.3	102	1.7	
United Kingdom	14,352	13,175	91.8	972	6.8	205	1.4	
Italy	1,332	1,291	96.9	29	2.2	12	0.9	
Former Yugoslavia	1,926	1,842	95.6	55	2.9	29	1.5	
Lebanon	3,236	3,186	98.5	22	0.7	28	0.9	
China	1,881	1,820	96.8	48	2.6	13	0.7	
Hong Kong	1,046	1,033	98.8	11	1.1	2	0.2	
India	1,164	1,141	98.0	19	1.6	4	0.3	
Malaysia	1,365	1,311	96.0	44	3.2	10	0.7	
Philippines	2,660	2,511	94.4	100	3.8	49	1.8	
Vietnam	3,605	3,235	89.7	318	8.8	52	1.4	
Other countries	19,499	18,384	94.3	857	4.4	258	1.3	
Not stated	3,021	2,646	87.6	268	8.9	107	3.5	
All countries	259,156	226,553	87.4	28,922	11.2	3,681	1.4	

Table 16: Maternal accommodation status in hospital, all confinements, selected States and Territories, 1992

Accommodation status	NSW	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT
			Numbe	r		
Public	48,461	28,131	14,649	11,594	3,854	2,114
Private	39,267	17,386	9,346	8,274	3,074	2,418
Not stated/other	71	445	975	-	-	112
All classifications	87,799	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644
			Per cen	t		
Public	55.2	61.8	61.1	58.4	55.6	46.6
Private	44.8	38.2	38.9	41.6	44.4	53.4
All classifications	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Vic and NT data were not available in 1992

Table 17: Duration of pregnancy, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Duration of pregnancy (weeks)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Mean (weeks)	39.2	39.3	39.1	39.0	39.1	39,3	39.2	38.8	39.1
					Number				
20 - 27	498	396	327	166	132	46	27	43	1,635
28 - 31	551	480	389	224	142	53	37	42	1,918
32 - 36	4,264	3,562	2,625	1,918	1,078	323	281	297	14,348
37 - 41	79,392	55,179	40,875	21,075	18,189	6,198	3,944	3,021	227,873
42 and over	3,038	5,144	1,672	1,495	324	308	299	169	12,449
Not stated	56	638	74	92	3	-	56	14	933
All confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
20 - 27	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.6
28 - 31	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7
32 - 36	4.9	5.5	5.7	7.7	5.4	4.7	6.1	8.3	5.6
37 - 41	90.5	85.2	89.1	84.7	91.6	89.5	86.0	84.6	88.2
42 and over	3.5	7.9	3.6	6.0	1.6	4.4	6.5	4.7	4.8
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18: Duration of pregnancy by maternal age, all confinements, Australia, 1992

Duration of				Materr	nal age (ye	ears)		
pregnancy (weeks)	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	All ages
Confinements				1	Number			
20 - 27	133	329	509	412	200	46	6	1,635
28 - 31	161	391	591	531	<b>2</b> 06	34	4	1,918
32 - 36	999	2,907	4,546	3,955	1,628	293	20	14,348
37 - 41	12,217	45,609	78,731	65,377	22,129	3,538	272	227,873
42 and over	776	2,930	4,536	3,205	872	118	12	12,449
Not stated	110	269	265	187	84	17	1	933
All confinements	14,396	52,435	89,178	73,667	25,119	4,046	315	259,156
				F	er cent			
20 - 27	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.9	0.6
28 - 31	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7
32 - 36	7.0	5.6	5.1	5.4	6.5	7.3	6.4	5.6
37 - 41	85.5	87.4	88.5	89.0	88.4	87.8	86.6	88.2
42 and over	5.4	5.6	5.1	4.4	3.5	2.9	3.8	4.8
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 19: Plurality, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Plurality	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
Singleton	86,660	64,521	45,343	24,628	19,594	6,832	4,578	3,545	255,701
Twin	1,108	855	590	330	264	94	65	40	3,346
Triplet	28	23	28	12	10	2	1	1	105
Quadruplet	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Quintuplet	1	-	l	-	_	-	-	-	2
All confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
Singleton	98.7	98.7	98.7	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.6	98.9	98.7
Twin	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3
Triplet	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Quadruplet	0.0	_	_	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Quintuplet	0.0	-	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 20: Multiple confinements by maternal age, Australia, 1992

Plurality	Maternal age (years)										
	Less than 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 and over	Not stated	All ages			
				יו	Number						
Singleton	14,311	51,916	88,045	72,416	24,703	4,000	310	255,701			
Twin	85	512	1,094	1,204	401	45	5	3,346			
Triplet	-	7	37	45	15	1	-	105			
Quadruplet	-	-	l	l	-	_	-	2			
Quintuplet	-	-	1	I	-	-	-	2			
All confinements	14,396	52,435	89,178	73,667	25,119	4,046	315	259,156			
				P	er cent						
Singleton	99.4	99.0	98.7	98.3	98.3	98.9	98.4	98.7			
Twin	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.3			
Triplet	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-	0.0			
Quadruplet	=	-	0.0	0.0	_	-	-	0.0			
Quintuplet	-	_	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0			
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

Table 21: Onset of labour, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Onset of labour	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
					Number	r			
Spontaneous	64,079	46,071	32,899	15,538	13,550	5,139	_	2,546	179,822
- no augmentation	40,040	37,362	na	9,230	9,213	4,115	-	2,239	na
- augmentation	24,039	8,709	na	6,308	4,337	1,024	-	307	na
Induced	15,922	12,951	7,585	6,544	4,101	1,363	-	739	49,205
- medical	3,893	3,491	na	na	1,414	407	-	na	na
- surgical	11,984	9,460	na	na	2,626	956	-	na	na
- combined	45	na	na	na	61	na	-	na	на
No labour	7,631	6,377	4,843	2,888	2,217	426	-	301	24,683
Not stated	167	-	635	-	-	-	-	-	802
All confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	-	3,586	254,512
					Per cen	t			
Spontaneous	73.1	70.4	72.6	62.2	68.2	74.2	~	71.0	70.9
- no augmentation	45.7	57.1	па	37.0	46.4	59.4	_	62.4	na
- augmentation	27.4	13.3	па	25.3	21.8	14.8	_	8.6	na
Induced	18.2	19.8	16.7	26.2	20.6	19.7	_	20.6	19.4
- medical	4.4	5.3	na	na	7.1	5.9	-	na	na
- surgical	13.7	14.5	na	na	13.2	13.8	-	на	na
- combined	0.1	na	na	na	0.3	મલ	-	na	na
No labour	8.7	9.8	10.7	11.6	11.2	6.1	-	8.4	9.7
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude ACT (not available)

Table 22: Presentation at delivery, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Presentation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number	•			
Vertex	83,066	61,483	43,331	23,684	18,774	5,754	4,345	3,403	243,840
Breech	3,906	2,902	2,186	1,148	888	na	208	143	11,381*
Other	627	455	232	138	169	14	27	-	1,662
Not stated	200	559	213	-	37	1,160	64	40	2,273
All confinements	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent	:			
Vertex	94.8	94.8	94.7	94.8	94.7	99.8	94.9	96.0	94.9
Breech	4.5	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.5	na	4.5	4.0	4.4*
Other	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.6	-	0.6
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude Tasmania

Table 23: Type of delivery, all confinements, States and Territories, 1992

Type of delivery	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number	•			
Spontaneous vertex	61,891	44,303	30,923	15,976	12,641	4,891	2,995	2,570	176,190
Forceps	7,774	7,764	3,605	1,830	2,165	750	584	246	24,718
Vacuum extraction	2,245	756	1,304	2,101	521	78	51	70	7,126
Vaginal breech	1,330	940	458	245	148	95	35	31	3,282
Caesarean section	14,404	11,622	9,572	4,818	4,393	1,114	898	664	47,485
- elective	7,631	6,365	na	2,559	1,855	303	466	258	19,437*
- emergency	6,773	5,257	na	2,259	2,538	366	432	406	18,031*
- other	-	-	na	-	-	445	_	-	445
Other	-	-	7	-	-	-	68	5	80
Not stated	155	14	93	-	-	-	13	-	275
All types of delivery	87,799	65,399	45,962	24,970	19,868	6,928	4,644	3,586	259,156
					Per cent				
Spontaneous vertex	70.6	67.8	67.4	64.0	63.6	70.6	64.7	71.7	68. I
Forceps	8.9	11.9	7.9	7.3	10.9	10.8	12.6	6.9	9.5
Vacuum extraction	2.6	1.2	2.8	8.4	2.6	1.1	1.1	2.0	2.8
Vaginal breech	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.3
Caesarean section	16.4	17.8	20.9	19.3	22.1	16.1	19.4	18.5	18.3
- elective	8.7	9.7	na	10.2	9.3	4.4	10.1	7.2	9.4*
- emergency	7.7	8.0	na	9.0	12.8	5.3	9.3	11.3	8.7*
- other	-	-	na	-	_	6.4	_	-	0.2
Other	-	-	0.0	-	-	-	1.5	0.1	0.0
All types of delivery	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude Queensland

Table 24: Caesarean rates by maternal age and accommodation status, States and Territories, 1992

Accommodation status/ Maternal age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Public*					Number				
Less than 20	431	na	397	175	162	62	23	na	1,250
20 - 24	1,580	na	1,286	605	599	157	92	na	4,319
25 - 29	2,126	na	1,498	812	725	162	123	na	5,446
30 - 34	1,731	na	1,099	594	489	105	102	na	4,120
35 - 39	712	na	426	222	193	41	33	na	1,627
40 and over	161	na	76	48	33	9	10	na	337
Not stated	21	na	-	-	-	-	-	na	21
All ages	6,762	na	4,782	2,456	2,201	536	383	na	17,120
Private*									
Less than 20	35	na	35	10	19	3	5	na	107
20 - 24	646	na	410	167	201	57	40	na	1,521
25 - 29	2,456	na	1,587	765	741	210	189	na	5,948
30 - 34	2,886	na	1,864	856	850	217	174	na	6,847
35 - 39	1,310	na	676	363	330	79	78	na	2,836
40 and over	272	na	134	48	51	12	16	na	533
Not stated	25	na	-	•	-	-	1	na	26
All ages	7,630	na	4,706	2,209	2,192	578	503	na	17,818
Public*				Caesaro	ean rate (p	er cent)			
Less than 20	9.8	na	13.0	12.2	14.9	12.7	14.9	na	11.8
20 - 24	11.7	na	15.0	15.0	18.4	12.8	16.9	na	13.9
25 - 29	13.7	na	16.8	17.0	18.7	14.0	16.3	na	15.6
30 - 34	16.5	na	20.2	18.5	19.9	14.6	22.0	na	18.1
35 - 39	19.7	na	24.0	21.6	24.5	17.9	20.8	na	21.4
40 and over	27.2	na	25.2	26.2	25.0	21.4	30.3	na	26.2
All ages	14.0	na	17.0	16.8	19.0	13.9	18.2	na	15.8
Private*									
Less than 20	12.0	na	20.7	13.0	21.6	13.6	23.8	na	16.0
20 - 24	15.5	na	21.4	17.4	23.2	15.1	17.2	na	17.8
25 - 29	17.3	na	24.8	21.8	23.6	16.7	21.7	na	20.3
30 - 34	20.1	na	28.5	24.6	28.0	20.3	18.6	na	23.3
35 - 39	25.1	na	33.3	31.3	32.7	25.6	25.9	na	28.3
40 and over	32.2	na	42.8	28.1	37.8	30.8	30.8	na	34.3
All ages	19.5	na	27.1	23.6	26.5	18.8	20.9	na	22.4
All confinements									
Less than 20	9.9	9.8	13.4	12.2	15.4	12.8	16.5	18.4	11.9
20 - 24	12.5	13.1	16.1	15.4	19.4	13.3	16.9	17.1	14.4
25 - 29	15.4	17.3	20.2	18.9	20.9	15.4	18.9	17.3	17.6
30 - 34	18.6	19.3	24.7	21.6	24.4	18.0	19.6	19.0	20.5
35 - 39	22.9	23.5	28.9	26.2	<b>2</b> 9.1	22.3	23.5	24.6	24.8
40 and over	30.1	28.7	<b>3</b> 3.9	27.0	31.5	25.9	30.2	29.8	30.0
All ages	16.4	17.8	20.9	19. <b>3</b>	22.1	16.1	19.4	18.5	18.3

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory

Table 25: Caesarean rates by maternal age, parity and public accommodation in hospital, Australia, 1992

Maternal age (years)	Parity				Parity			
	None	One	Two+	Total	None	One	Two +	Total
	Number				Rate (per cent)			
Less than 15	7	-	-	7	9.0	-	-	8.5
15	33	-	-	33	12.6	-	-	12.3
16	86	5	1	92	10.9	10.2	16.7	10.9
17	194	18	1	213	11.6	9.7	7.1	11.4
18	307	53	11	371	12.0	10.3	20.0	11.9
19	412	107	15	534	12.8	10.5	8.2	12.0
15 - 19	1,032	183	28	1,243	12. i	10.3	10.9	11.8
20	465	175	31	671	13.7	10.9	8.5	12.5
21	454	211	77	742	14.0	10.6	12.1	12.6
22	495	274	119	888	15.7	12.7	12.3	14.2
23	507	320	151	978	16.5	13.6	11.3	14.5
24	507	327	206	1,040	17.9	13.3	12.8	15.1
20- 24	2,428	1,307	584	4,319	15.5	12.4	11.9	13.9
25	473	. 326	241	1,040	17.6	13.5	13.1	15.0
26	446	334	278	1,058	17.3	13.2	12.8	14.6
27	414	379	318	1,111	18.0	15.5	13.8	15.8
28	428	381	325	1,134	20.4	15.5	13.4	16.2
29	407	344	352	1,103	21.2	15.6	13.4	16.3
25 - 29	2,168	1,764	1,514	5,446	18.7	14.6	13.3	15.6
30	343	333	342	1,018	21.5	16.3	13.9	16.7
31	314	285	362	961	24.1	16.6	15.0	17.7
32	227	277	345	849	23.6	19.5	16.0	18.7
33	185	222	269	676	25.7	19.9	13.9	17.9
34	144	200	272	616	26.5	23.8	17.1	20.7
30 - 34	1,213	1,317	1,590	4,120	23.7	18.5	15.1	18.1
35	114	168	219	501	27.0	24.1	16.3	20.3
36	97	111	191	399	32.4	22.3	17.7	21.3
37	73	85	154	312	31.9	23.4	17.8	21.4
38	59	53	126	238	40.7	21.0	19.4	22.8
39	44	44	89	177	38.3	27.0	18.7	23.5
35 - 39	387	461	779	1,627	32.0	23.4	17.7	21.4
40	27	35	65	127	37.0	29.2	18.8	23.6
41	17	17	47	81	39.5	28.3	22.9	26.3
42	17	11	28	56	63.0	39.3	21.5	30.3
43	9	6	24	39	75.0	46.2	27.0	34.2
44	1	3	13	17	20.0	27.3	22.0	22.7
40 - 44	71	72	177	320	44.4	31.0	21.4	26.2
45 and over	5	2	10	17	35.7	40.0	22.2	26.6
Not stated	10	7	4	21	15.4	11.9	10.0	12.8
Total	7,311	5,106	4,686	17,120	17.2	15.1	14.5	15.8

Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory

Table 26: Caesarean rates by maternal age, parity and private accommodation in hospital,
Australia, 1992

Maternal age		Par	ity			Par	ity	
(years)	None	One	Two +	Total	None	One	Two+	Total
		Nun	iber			Rate (p	er cent)	
Less than 15	1	1	-	2	25.0	100.0	_	40.0
15	ŀ	-	-	1	14.3	-	_	9.1
16	12	1	-	13	20.3	50.0	_	21.3
17	14	-	-	14	17.5	-	-	16.1
18	30	2	-	32	17.6	18.2	-	17.4
19	42	3	-	45	15.0	7.5	-	14.0
15 - 19	99	6	-	105	16.6	9.8	-	15.8
20	87	14	1	102	18.3	13.9	8.3	17.3
21	130	34	5	169	16.8	15.0	20.8	16.5
22	199	67	14	280	18.5	19.9	19.4	18.9
23	278	87	24	389	17.5	14.2	18.2	16.6
24	392	146	43	581	19.8	16.4	19.0	18.7
20- 24	1,086	348	87	1,521	18.4	16.1	18.7	17.8
25	459	215	63	737	19.1	17.3	17.7	18.4
26	582	297	102	981	21.4	17.3	19.1	19.7
27	681	431	166	1,278	22.3	19.3	19.6	20.8
28	687	520	214	1,421	22.3	19.6	18.2	20.5
29	681	587	263	1,531	23.9	19.7	17.8	20.9
25 - 29	3,090	2,050	808	5,948	21.9	18.9	18.4	20.3
30	658	617	347	1,622	25.0	21.1	19.5	22.1
31	598	594	365	1,557	27.7	21.4	18.9	22.7
32	458	535	363	1,356	28.0	22.4	18.9	22.9
33	394	484	343	1,221	30.6	24.6	19.0	24.1
34	346	398	347	1,091	33.5	25.1	21.7	25.9
30 - 34	2,454	2,628	1,765	6,847	28.1	22.6	19.5	23.3
35	257	335	269	861	32.6	28.4	19.0	25.5
36	223	259	215	697	37.7	30.4	20.3	27.9
37	171	198	185	554	39.6	33.1	23.1	30.2
38	124	134	147	405	41.8	30.5	24.9	30.5
39	97	122	100	319	43.3	37.7	22.9	32.4
35 - 39	872	1,048	916	2,836	37.4	30.9	21.3	28.3
40	88	75	67	230	46.6	35.2	22.8	33.0
41	39	40	47	126	45.3	35.1	25.7	32.9
42	18	31	30	79	45.0	47.7	23.1	33.6
43	13	8	26	47	54.2	32.0	35.6	38.5
44	8	8	13	29	72.7	61.5	36.1	48.3
40 - 44	166	162	183	511	47.4	37.7	25.6	34.2
45 and over	3	6	13	22	37.5	40.0	37.1	37.9
Not stated	16	8	2	26	26.2	16.3	6.7	18.6
Total	7,771	6,248	3,774	17,818	24.2	21.9	19.9	22.4

Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory

Table 27: Caesarean rates by maternal age and accommodation status, Aboriginal mothers, States and Territories, 1992

Accommodation status/ Maternal age (years)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia**
Public*					Number				
Less than 20	42	na	84	47	25	_	1	na	199
20 - 24	82	na	116	69	30	_	1	na	298
25 - 29	49	na	84	54	18	_	-	na	205
30 - 34	23	na	60	23	9	_	_	na	115
35 - 39	9	na	26	7	8	_	_	na	50
40 and over	3	na	_	1	_	_	-	na	4
Not stated	1	na	-	-	-	-	-	na	1
All ages	209	na	370	201	90	-	2	na	872
Private*									
Less than 20	-	na	_	1	-	-	_	na	1
20 - 24	1	na	4	1	-	-	1	na	7
25 - 29	1	na	4	i	2	_	-	na	8
30 - 34	1	na	14	-	l	_	1	na	17
35 - 39	1	na	5	2	1	-	-	na	9
40 and over	_	na	_	_	-	_	_	na	_
Not stated	-	na	-	_	_	_	_	na	_
All ages	4	na	27	5	4	-	2	na	42
Public*				Caesare	an rate (p	er cent)			
	13.3	***	16.0	12.6	21.9		33.3	•••	15.0
Less than 20	15.4	na	14.3	13.9			33.3	na	15.0
20 - 24 25 - 29	13.4	na	16.8	18.1	20.3 17.3	-	33.3	na	14.9
30 - 34	15.3	na	23.1	18.1	24.3	_	-	na	16.6 20.0
35 - 39	22.0	na na	29.9	20.0	47.1	-	-	na	27.8
40 and over	33.3	na	29.7 -	33.3	47.1	-	-	na na	13.8
All ages	15.2	na	16.8	15.1	21.4	-	22.2	na	16.3
-	13.2	ш	10.0	13.1	21.4	_	22.2	Па	10.5
Private*									
Less than 20	-	na	-	100.0	-	-	-	na	14.3
20 - 24	10.0	na	22.2	25.0	-	-	100.0	na	21.2
25 - 29	6.3	na	13.8	16.7	40.0	-	-	na	14.3
30 - 34	9.1	na	42.4	-	33.3	-	100.0	na	34.7
35 - 39	16.7	na	35.7	50.0	20.0	-	-	na	29.0
40 and over	-	na	-	-	-	-	-	na	-
All ages	8.7	na	27.6	31.3	30.8	-	100.0	na	23.7
All confinements									
Less than 20	13.2	16.7	15.8	12.7	21.9	_	33.3	20.9	16.3
20 - 24	15.3	12.6	14.4	13.5	20.3	_	50.0	20.9	15.7
25 - 29	14.5	15.9	16.8	17.9	18.3	-	_	24.1	17.6
30 - 34	14.9	13.9	25.3	19.1	25.0	-	50.0	16.8	20.0
35 - 39	21.3	29.4	31.4	22.5	40.9	-	_	21.3	27.1
40 and over	33.3	-	••	40.0	-	-	-	25.0	15.6
All ages	14.9	14.9	17.3	15.2	21.6	_	36.4	21.2	17.2

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory \*\* Data exclude Tasmania

Table 28: Caesarean rates by parity, plurality, breech presentation, and birthweight, States and Territories, 1992

Characteristic	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Parity					Number				
Primipara	6,224	4,938	4,120	1,971	2,023	474	417	301	20,468
Multipara	8,139	6,680	5,344	2,847	2,370	637	481	363	26,861
Not stated	41	4	108	-	-	3	-	-	156
All parity	14,404	11,622	9,572	4,818	4,393	1,114	898	664	47,485
Plurality									
Singleton	13,988	11,289	9,260	4,666	4,283	1,084	867	646	46,083
Twin	389	317	284	141	102	29	30	17	1,309
Other multiple	27	16	28	11	8	1	1	1	93
All confinements	14,404	11,622	9,572	4,818	4,393	1,114	898	664	47,485
Breech presentation in									
singleton births	2,346	1,761	1,510	757	709	na	142	97	7,322
Birthweight (singleton bir	rths)								
Less than 500 g	6	3	6	1	4	2	-	1	23
500 - 999 g	112	56	79	25	22	6	4	3	307
1000 - 1499 g	216	141	139	67	57	16	12	16	664
1500 - 1999 g	299	256	225	95	98	23	26	22	1,044
2000 - 2499 g	643	546	437	211	203	66	37	39	2,182
2500 g and over *	12,702	10,280	8,344	4,267	3,898	971	788	565	41,815
- public	5,848	na	4,052	2,145	1,932	455	329	na	14,761
- private	6,842	na	4,222	1,991	1,966	516	449	na	15,986
- other	12	na	70 20	131	-	-	10	na	223
Not stated	10	7	30	-	1	1.004		-	48
All singleton births	13,988	11,289	9,260	4,666	4,283	1,084	867	646	46,083
Parity				Caesar	ean rate (	per cent)			
Primipara	17.9	19.0	23.1	20.4	25.2	16.4	21.8	20.6	19.9
Multipara	15.5	17.0	19.4	18.6	20.0	15.9	17.7	17.1	17.3
All parity	16.4	17.8	20.9	19.3	22.1	16.1	19.4	18.5	18.3
Plurality									
Singleton	16.2	17.5	20.5	18.9	21.9	15.9	19.0	18.2	18.0
Twin	35.2	37.2	48.5	42.7	38.6	30.9	46.9	42.5	39.2
Other multiple	87.1	69.6	96.6	91.7	80.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	85.3
All confinements	16.4	17.8	20.9	19.3	22.1	16.1	19.4	18.5	18.3
Breech presentation in									_
singleton births	69.7	70.9	80.6	78.2	84.3	na	80.7	72.4	73.8
Birthweight (singleton bi	rths)								
Less than 500 g	4.3	2.5	7.6	2.2	8.7	14.3	-	5.6	4.9
500 - 999 g	15.5	11.3	17.6	13.4	15.1	8.8	10.5	5.8	14.2
1000 - 1499 g	56.4	51.3	54.3	57.3	50.9	42.1	54.5	50.0	53.8
1500 - 1999 g	44.2	45.9	51.7	47.0	49.5	46.0	61.9	29.7	46.7
2000 - 2499 g	24.9	29.0	31.2	26.2	32.6	31.3	30.8	18.9	27.9
2500 g and over *	15.4	16.7	19.5	18.3	21.0	15.0	18.1	17.7	17.3
- public	13.0	na	15.6	15.7	17.9	12.7	16.7	na	14.6
- private	18.4	na	25.8	22.5	25.3	17.8	19.7	na	21.2
All singleton births	16.2	17.5	20.5	18.9	21.9	15.9	19.0	18.2	18.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data include accomodation status not stated and other

Table 29: Length of antenatal stay in hospital, selected States and Territories, 1992

Length of stay	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
Mean length of stay (days)	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0
					Number			
Less than 1 day	40,214	27,292	13,308	11,727	4,040	2,870	2,143	101,594
1 day	20,079	14,051	8,845	6,584	2,181	1,360	929	54,029
2 - 6 days	3,400	2,765	1,382	1,014	474	203	295	9,533
7 - 13 days	693	583	296	261	75	65	76	2,049
14 - 20 days	245	238	116	85	22	34	32	772
21 - 27 days	103	114	54	36	17	18	18	360
28 or more days	230	298	66	54	46	32	9	735
Not stated	39	324	718	-	-	2	-	1,083
All confinements	65,003	45,665	24,785	19,761	6,855	4,584	3,502	170,155
				1	Per cent			
Less than 1 day	61.9	60.2	55.3	59.3	58.9	62.6	61.2	60.1
1 day	30.9	31.0	36.8	33.3	31.8	29.7	26.5	32.0
2 - 6 days	5.2	6.1	5.7	5.1	6.9	4.4	8.4	5.6
7 - 13 days	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	1.2
14 - 20 days	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.5
21 - 27 days	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
28 or more days	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales

Table 30: Length of postnatal stay, hospital confinements, selected States and Territories, 1992

Length of stay	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
Mean length of stay (days)		5.3	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.1
					Nu	mber			
Less than 1 day	_	404	227	216	122	62	76	50	1,157
1 day	_	1,852	1,631	914	566	255	285	164	5,667
2 days	-	3,224	4,299	1,893	1,234	498	449	311	11,908
3 days	-	6,495	8,114	3,026	1,976	767	576	504	21,458
4 days	_	11,473	9,495	3,833	3,235	1,238	774	630	30,678
5 days	-	12,930	8,146	4,513	4,085	1,577	870	618	32,739
6 days	_	10,591	5,525	3,704	3,126	1,028	727	417	25,118
7 - 13 days	-	16,849	6,842	5,225	5,329	1,318	747	688	36,998
14 - 20 days	_	246	214	87	106	40	9	52	754
21 - 27 days	-	29	56	7	18	4	2	20	136
28 or more days	-	17	93	8	11	l	9	7	146
Not stated	81,959	l	145	789	-	-	l	1	937
All hospital confinements	81,959	64,111	44,787	24,215	19,808	6,788	4,525	3,462	167,696
					Per	cent			
Less than 1 day	-	0.6	0,5	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.7	1.4	0.7
1 day	-	2.9	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.8	6.3	4.7	3.4
2 days	_	5.0	9.6	8.1	6.2	7.3	9.9	9.0	<b>7</b> . I
3 days	_	10.1	18.2	12.9	10.0	11.3	12.7	14.6	12.9
4 days	_	1 <b>7</b> .9	21.3	16.4	16.3	18.2	17.1	18.2	18.4
5 days	-	20.2	18.2	19.3	20.6	23.2	19.2	17.9	19.6
6 days	_	16.5	12.4	15.8	15.8	15.1	16.1	12.0	15.1
7 - 13 days	-	26.3	15.3	22.3	26.9	19.4	16.5	19.9	22.2
14 - 20 days	_	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.2	1.5	0.5
21 - 27 days	_	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1
28 or more days	-	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1
All hospital confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales

Table 31: Length of postnatal stay by accommodation status, hospital confinements, selected States and Territories, 1992

Accommodation status/ Length of postnatal stay	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	Total
Public (n)	27,376	14,144	11,551	3,766	2,085	58,922
Mean length of stay (day	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3
			Per cent	t		
l day or less	5.8	7.2	4.9	6.8	10.6	6.2
2 days	13.7	12.1	9.5	11.2	12.8	12.3
3 days	24.5	18.3	14.3	14.9	14.6	20.0
4 days	24.2	20.4	21.0	20.7	18.1	22.2
5 days	15.9	19.2	21.9	22.0	16.3	18.3
6 days	7.6	11.9	12.5	10.6	14.1	10.0
7 or more days	8.4	11.0	16.0	13.9	13.4	11.0
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private (n)	17,131	9,203	8,257	3,022	2,362	39,975
Mean length of stay (day	5.7	6.2	6.4	5.6	5.0	5.9
			Per cent			
I day or less	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.1	5.4	1.7
2 days	3.1	1.9	1.7	2.6	7.3	2.8
3 days	8.2	4.7	4.0	6.8	11.0	6.5
4 days	16.7	10.2	9.8	15.2	16.2	13.6
5 days	22.1	19.3	18.9	24.7	22.1	21.0
6 days	19.9	21.9	20.4	20.8	17.9	20.4
7 or more days	28.5	40.9	43.8	27.8	20.2	34.0
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 32: Length of postnatal stay in hospital by mother's age, parity, Aboriginality, accommodation status, type of delivery, and size of hospital, Australia, 1992

Characteristic	Confinements (n) *	0-2 days	3-4 days	5-6 days	7-8 days	9-10 days	11-13 days	14 or more days
					Per cent			
All confinements	166,759	11.2	31.3	34.7	16.4	4.5	1.3	0.6
Maternal age								
Less than 20	9,314	14.4	42.8	30.2	8.5	2.2	1.1	0.8
20-24	33,690	14.8	39.3	32.1	10.2	2.4	0.8	0.5
25-29	57,917	10.7	30.5	36.0	17.1	4.0	1.1	0.5
30-34	47,486	9.4	26.8	36.0	19.8	5.8	1.5	0.7
35-39	15,812	9.4	24.4	34.7	20.9	7.5	2.2	0.8
40 and over	2,535	9.7	24.6	32.3	20.2	9.1	3.0	1.2
Not stated	5	60.0	20.0	20.0	-	_	-	-
Parity								
None	66,138	5.3	24.7	38.9	22.1	6.3	1.9	0.9
One	55,812	13.3	35.1	33.4	13.5	3.4	0.9	0.5
Two or three	38,582	16.4	36.2	31.0	11.9	3.1	1.0	0.4
Four or more	5,697	24.2	36.1	24.6	9.7	3.4	1.2	0.8
Not stated	530	17.9	42.3	24.3	9.6	3.6	1.5	0.8
Aboriginality								
Aboriginal	5,377	21.3	36.2	24.2	9.7	4.1	2.3	2.3
Non-aboriginal	161,382	10.9	31.1	35.0	16.6	4.5	1.3	0.6
Accommodation sta	tus **							
Public	58,821	18.5	42.2	28.3	7.6	2.0	0.8	0.6
Private	39,936	4.5	20.2	41.4	24.5	6.8	1.9	0.8
Other	68,002	8.9	28.3	36.3	19.2	5.3	1.4	0.6
Type of delivery								
Spontaneous cephal	ic 111,439	15.4	39.3	32.9	9.7	1.8	0.6	0.3
Caesarean section	31,943	0.8	9.5	36.0	35.3	13.2	3.6	1.7
Other	23,377	5.7	22.8	41.4	22.4	5.3	1.7	0.7
Size of hospital								
1-100	7,145	9.7	33.5	37.3	15.0	3.3	0.7	0.4
101-500	24,198	8.0	29.3	38.0	18.0	4.8	1.3	0.5
501-1000	33,390	7.7	24.8	38.2	21.1	6.0	1.5	0.6
1001-2000	52,887	13.0	34.3	33.3	14.2	3.5	1.1	0.5
2001 and over	49,080	13.4	33.0	31.8	14.9	4.5	1.5	0.8
Not stated	59	88.1	5.1	5.1	1.7			

Table excludes confinements in New South Wales

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude length of stay 'not stated'

<sup>\*\*</sup> Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory

Table 33: Mode of separation of mother, hospital confinements, selected States and Territories, 1992

Mode of separation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
				Nu	mber			
Discharge home	83,103	64,107	44,593	23,424	6,787	4,518	3,462	229,994
Transfer to another	4,202	1,117	1,018	648	67	59	40	7,151
hospital								
Died	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	11
Other	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Not stated	189	-	193	791	-	7	-	1,180
All confinements	87,500	65,228	45,805	24,863	6,855	4,584	3,502	238,337
				Per	cent			
Discharge home	95.2	98.3	97.8	97.3	99.0	98.7	98.9	97.0
Transfer to another hospital	4.8	1.7	2.2	2.7	1.0	1.3	1.1	3.0
Died	0.0	0.0	0.0	_	_	_	_	0.0
Other	-	-	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0
All confinements	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude South Australia

Table 34: Infant's month of birth, all births, States and Territories, 1992

Month of birth	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
January	7,505	5,546	3,842	2,039	1,692	597	430	307	21,958
February	7,118	5,335	3,751	2,077	1,658	556	369	297	21,161
March	7,470	5,677	4,064	2,245	1,718	566	388	315	22,443
April	7,293	5,488	3,933	2,135	1,665	588	368	320	21,790
May	7,516	5,467	4,107	2,240	1,701	583	387	333	22,334
June	7,241	5,344	3,936	2,145	1,640	589	384	343	21,622
July	7,785	5,715	3,996	2,134	1,780	590	407	308	22,715
August	7,518	5,525	3,874	2,098	1,668	585	421	268	21,957
September	7,766	5,731	3,942	2,244	1,684	603	402	270	22,642
October	7,756	5,815	3,859	2,177	1,736	626	393	301	22,663
November	6,895	5,226	3,634	1,854	1,570	543	380	288	20,390
December	7,110	5,431	3,674	1,936	1,640	600	382	278	21,051
All births	88,973	66,300	46,612	25,324	20,152	7,026	4,711	3,628	262,726
					Per cent	:			
January	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.1	8.4	8.5	9.1	8.5	8.4
February	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.2	8.1
March	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.5	8.1	8.2	8.7	8.5
April	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.4	7.8	8.8	8.3
May	8.4	8.2	8.8	8.8	8.4	8.3	8.2	9.2	8.5
June	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.1	8.4	8.2	9.5	8.2
July	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.8	8.4	8.6	8.5	8.6
August	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.9	7.4	8.4
September	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.4	8.6	8.5	7.4	8.6
October	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.6
November	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.1	7.9	7.8
December	8.0	8.2	7.9	7.6	8.1	8.5	8.1	7.7	8.0
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 35: Infant's sex by plurality, all births, States and Territories, 1992

Infant's sex	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
-			<del>-</del>		Number	•		_	-
All births									
Male Female Indeterminate Not stated	45,741 43,135 13 84	33,992 32,294 14	23,949 22,661 2	13,073 12,249 2	10,395 9,755 2	3,585 3,441 -	2,414 2,297 -	1,870 1,757 1	135,019 127,589 34 84
All births	88,973	66,300	46,612	25,324	20,152	7,026	4,711	3,628	262,726
Sex ratio	106.0	105.3	105.7	106.7	106.6	104.2	105.1	106.4	105.8
Singletons									
Male Female Indeterminate Not stated	44,535 42,035 11 79	33,114 31,398 9	23,299 22,042 2	12,715 11,911 2	10,109 9,484 1	3,480 3,352	2,346 2,232 - -	1,827 1,717 1	131,425 124,171 26 79
Sex ratio	105.9	105.5	105.7	106.8	106.6	103.8	105.1	106.4	105.8
Twins									
Male Female Indeterminate Not stated	1,166 1,044 2 4	848 857 5 0	603 577 -	335 325	271 257 -	103 85 -	66 64 -	43 37 -	3,435 3,246 7 4
Sex ratio	111.7	98.9	104.5	103.1	105.4	121.2	103.1	116.2	105.8
Other multiple births									
Male Female Indeterminate Not stated	40 56 - 1	30 39 -	47 42 -	23 13	15 14 1	2 4 -	2 ! -	3	159 172 1
Sex ratio	71.4	76.9	111.9	176.9	107.1	50.0		-	92.4
					Per cent				
All births									
Male Female Indeterminate	51.5 48.5 0.0	51.3 48.7 0.0	51.4 48.6 0.0	51.6 48.4 0.0	51.6 48.4 0.0	51.0 49.0	51.2 48.8	51.5 48.4 0.0	51.4 48.6 0.0
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Singletons  Male  Female	51.4 48.6	51.3 48.7	51.4 48.6	51.6 48.4	51.6 48.4	50.9 49.1	51.2 48.8	51.6 48.4	51.4 48.6
Twins									
Male Female	52.8 47.2	49.7 50.3	51.1 48.9	50.8 49.2	51.3 48.7	54.8 45.2	50.8 49.2	53.8 46.3	51.4 48.6
Other multiple births									
Male Female	41.7 58.3	43.5 56.5	52.8 47.2	63.9 36.1	51.7 48.3	33.3 66.7	66.7 33.3	100.0	48.0 52.0

Table 36: Infant's birthweight, all births, States and Territories, 1992

Birthweight (g)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Mean birthweight (g)	3,365	3,364	3,351	3,344	3,343	3,371	3,373	3,179	3,356
					Number				
Less than 500	158	154	107	66	57	19	5	23	589
500 - 999	444	328	291	115	92	42	24	28	1,364
1000 - 1499	515	365	348	161	147	53	27	38 -	1,654
1500 - 1999	945	775	625	289	278	73	52	81	3,118
2000 - 2499	3,212	2,385	1,735	1,019	779	252	147	239	9,768
2500 - 2999	13,317	10,129	7,001	3,910	3,133	1,082	691	756	40,019
3000 - 3499	32,708	24,188	16,802	9,457	7,408	2,474	1,806	1,354	96,197
3500 - 3999	27,475	20,222	14,237	7,614	5,958	2,177	1,421	842	79,946
4000 - 4499	8,616	6,548	4,517	2,344	1,966	720	468	229	25,408
4500 and over	1,510	1,151	815	349	332	134	64	35	4,390
Not stated	73	55	134	-	2	-	6	3	273
All births	88,973	66,300	46,612	25,324	20,152	7,026	4,711	3,628	262,726
Less than 1000	602	482	398	181	149	61	29	51	1,953
Less than 1500	1.117	847	746	342	296	114	56	89	3,607
Less than 2500	5,274	4,007	3,106	1,650	1,353	439	255	409	16,493
					Per cent				
Less than 500	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
500 - 999	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5
1000 - 1499	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6
1500 - 1999	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.2
2000 - 2499	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.1	6.6	3.7
2500 - 2 <b>9</b> 99	15.0	15.3	15.1	15.4	15.5	15.4	14.7	20.9	15.2
3000 - 3499	36.8	36.5	36.2	37.3	36.8	35.2	38.4	37.4	36.7
3500 - 3999	30.9	30.5	30.6	30.1	29.6	31.0	30.2	23.2	30.7
4000 - 4499	9.7	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.8	10.2	9.9	6.3	9.7
4500 and over	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.0	1.7
4500 and over	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.0	1.7
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1000	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.4	0.7
Less than 1500	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.2	2.5	1.4
Less than 2500	5.9	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	5.4	11.3	6.3

Table 37: Infant's birthweight, live births and fetal deaths, Australia, 1992

Birthweight (g)	Live bir	e births Fetal deaths		aths
_	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 500	199	0.1	390	22.6
500 - 999	945	0.4	419	24.3
1000 - 1499	1,462	0.6	192	11.1
1500 - 1999	2,975	1.1	143	8.3
2000 - 2499	9,640	3.7	128	7.4
2500 - 2999	39,855	15.3	164	9.5
3000 - 2499	96,037	36.8	160	9.3
3500 - 3999	79,858	30.6	88	5.1
4000 - 4499	25,381	9.7	27	1.6
4500 and over	4,375	1.7	15	0.9
Not stated	232	-	41	-
All births	260,959	100.0	1,767	100.0
Less than 1000	1,144	0.4	809	46.9
Less than 1500	2,606	1.0	1,001	58.0
Less than 2500	15,221	5.8	1,272	73.7
Mean birthweight (g)	3,368	3	1,551	

Table 38: Infant's birthweight by plurality, all births, Australia, 1992

Birthweight (g)	Sing	letons	Tv	vins	Tri	plets	Other mult	iple births
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 500	472	0.2	103	1.5	14	4.4	-	_
500 - 999	1,083	0.4	235	3.5	44	14.0	2	11.1
1000 - 1499	1,237	0.5	331	5.0	73	23.2	13	72.2
1500 - 1999	2,239	0.9	792	11.9	84	26.7	3	16.7
2000 - 2499	7,839	3.1	1,845	27.7	84	26.7	_	_
2500 - 2999	37,731	14.8	2,276	34.1	12	3.8	-	_
3000 - 3499	95,230	37.3	964	14.5	3	1.0	-	-
3500 - 3999	79,832	31.3	113	1.7	1	0.3	-	-
4000 - 4499	25,397	9.9	11	0.2	-	-	-	_
4500 and over	4,389	1.7	1	0.0	-	_	-	_
Not stated	252	-	21	-	-	-	-	-
All births	255,701	100.0	6,692	100.0	315	100.0	18	100.0
Less than 1000	1,555	0.6	338	5.1	58	18.4	2	11.1
Less than 1500	2,792	1.1	669	10.0	131	41.6	15	83.3
Less than 2500	12,870	5.0	3,306	49.6	299	94.9	18	100.0
Mean birthweight (g)	3,3	384	2,3	196	1,6	515	1,2	35

Table 39: Infant's birthweight by sex, all births, Australia, 1992

Birthweight (g)	М	ale	Fer	nale	Indetermina	te / Not stated
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 500	304	0.2	275	0.2	10	9.1
500 - 999	709	0.5	652	0.5	3	2.7
1000 - 1499	863	0.6	787	0.6	4	3.6
1500 - 1999	1,598	1.2	1,518	1.2	2	1.8
2000 - 2499	4,466	3.3	5,298	4.2	4	3.6
2500 - 2999	17,301	12.8	22,706	17.8	12	10.9
3000 - 3499	45,979	34.1	50,180	39.4	38	34.5
3500 - 3999	44,440	32.9	35,481	27.8	25	22.7
4000 - 4499	16,153	12.0	9,247	7.3	8	7.3
4500 and over	3,064	2.3	1,322	1.0	4	3.6
Not stated	142	•	123	-	8	-
All births	135,019	100.0	127,589	100.0	118	100.0
Less than 1000	1,013	0.8	927	0.7	13	11.8
Less than 1500	1,876	1.4	1,714	1.3	17	15.5
Less than 2500	7,940	5.9	8,530	6.7	23	20.9
Mean birthweight (g)	3,417		3,2	293	2,9	936

Table 40: Infant's birthweight, Aboriginal births, States and Territories, 1992

Birthweight (g)	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Mean birthweight (g)	3,211	3,313	3,173	3,157	3,067	3,275	3,216	3,005	3,150
					Number	r			
Less than 500	7	2	11	8	12	_	_	14	54
500 - 999	14	1	30	14	5	_	_	17	81
1000 - 1499	12	1	30	11	10	-	1	22	87
1500 - 1999	29	5	66	30	18	-	-	51	199
2000 - 2499	105	21	152	106	27	_	1	109	521
2500 - 2999	275	69	466	319	84	1	_	338	1,552
3000 - 3499	511	151	827	528	153	2	3	425	2,600
3500 - 3999	368	109	574	322	95	1	6	215	1,690
4000 - 4499	101	37	138	75	30	-	-	55	436
4500 and over	22	7	37	17	6	_	_	8	97
Not stated	3	1	6	-	1	-	-	1	12
All births	1,447	404	2,337	1,430	441	4	11	1,255	7,329
Less than 1000	21	3	41	22	17	**	-	31	135
Less than 1500	33	4	71	33	27	-	1	53	222
Less than 2500	167	30	289	169	72	-	2	213	942
					Per cent	:			
Less than 500	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.7	~	-	1.1	0.7
500 - 999	1.0	0.2	1.3	1.0	1.1	_	-	1.4	1.1
1000 - 1499	0.8	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.3	_	9.1	1.8	1.2
1500 - 1999	2.0	1.2	2.8	2.1	4.1	_	-	4.1	2.7
2000 - 2499	7.3	5.2	6.5	7.4	6.1	_	9.1	8.7	7.1
2500 - 2999	19.0	17.1	20.0	22.3	19.1	25.0	-	27.0	21.2
3000 - 3499	35.4	37.5	35.5	36.9	34.8	50.0	27.3	33.9	35.5
3500 - 3999	25.5	27.0	24.6	22.5	21.6	25.0	54.5	17.1	23.1
4000 - 4499	7.0	9.2	5.9	5.2	6.8	25,0	54.5	4,4	6.0
4500 and over	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.4	-	-	4.4 0,6	1.3
4500 and over	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.4	-	-	O,O	1.5
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 1000	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.5	3.9	-	-	2.5	1.8
Less than 1500	2.3	1.0	3.0	2.3	6.1	-	9.1	4.2	3.0
Less than 2500	11.6	7.4	12.4	11.8	16.4	-	18.2	17.0	12.9

Table 41: Distribution of birthweight by mother's Aboriginality, country of birth, age, parity, marital status, accommodation status, and place of birth, Australia, 1992

Characteristic	Less th	an 1000g	Less tha	ın 1500g	Less tha	n 2500g	2500g a	and over
·	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Maternal country of birth Aboriginality	1		-					
Australia: non-Aboriginal	1,322	0.7	2,524	1.3	11,727	6.1	181,437	93.9
Australia: Aboriginal	135	1.8	222	3.0	942	12.9	6,375	87.1
New Zealand	52	0.8	88	1.4	378	6.1	5,843	93.9
United Kingdom	112	0.8	203	1.4	952	6.5	13,615	93.5
Italy	5	0.4	14	1.0	78	5.7	1,284	94.3
Former Yugoslavia	16	0.8	31	1.6	100	5.1	1,847	94.9
Lebanon	21	0.6	36	1.1	156	4.8	3,112	95.2
China	12	0.6	18	1.0	83	4.4	1,811	95.6
Hong Kong	2	0.2	7	0.7	49	4.6	1,008	95.4
India	15	1.3	23	2.0	117	10.0	1,053	90.0
Malaysia	9	0.6	17	1.2	91	6.6	1,295	93.4
Philippines	29	1.1 0.6	44	1.6 1.2	193 235	7.2	2,489	92.8
Vietnam	22		45 264			6.5	3,390	93.5
Other countries	151 50	0.8	264	1.3	1,178	6.0	18,554	94.()
Not stated	30	-	71	-	214	-	2,847	-
Maternal age								
Less than 15	5	4.1	8	6.6	21	17.2	101	82.8
15-19	149	1.0	263	1.8	1,157	8.1	13,185	91.9
20-24	370	0.7	701	1.3	3,468	6.6	49,434	93.4
25-29	643	0.7	1,147	1.3	5,162	5.7	85,099	94.3
30-34	507	0.7	969	1.3	4,533	6.1	70,363	93.9
35-39	224	0.9	417	1.6	1,811	7.1	23,714	92.9
40 and over Not stated	46 9	1.1 2.9	91 11	2.2 3.5	308 33	7.5 10.5	3,782 282	92.5 89.5
Parity								
None	875	0.8	1,696	1.6	7,994	7.7	96,084	92.3
One	547	0.6	954	1.1	4,418	5.1	83,041	94.9
Two	302	0.7	528	1.2	2,364	5.3	42,160	94.7
Three	119	0.7	225	1.4	973	5.9	15,538	94.1
Four or more	102	1.3	188	2.1	685	7.5	8,398	92.5
Not stated	8	1.0	16	2.0	59	7.4	739	92.6
Marital status								
Married / de facto	1,607	0.7	2,964	1.3	13,574	5.9	215,995	94.1
Single	306	1.0	570	2.0	2,578	8.8	26,580	91.2
Other	40	1.1	73	2.0	341	9.2	3,385	90.8
Accommodation status*								
Public	1,021	0.9	1,892	1.7	8,288	7.5	102,911	92.5
Private	381	0.5	697	0.9	3,406	4.3	75,669	95.7
Place of birth								
Hospital	1,926	0.7	3,564	1.4	16,350	6.3	241,943	93.7
Birth centre	9	0.4	10	0.4	28	1.2	2,377	98.8
Home	-	-	-	-	10	1.2	854	98.8
Born before arrival	10	1.3	22	2.9	77	10.2	675	89.8
Other	6	6.9	9	10.3	25	28.7	62	71.3
Not stated	2	3.8	2	3.8	3	5.8	49	94.2

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude Victoria and Northern Territory

Table 42: Proportion of low birthweight infants born in hospitals of different sizes, States and Territories, 1992

Low birthweight category/Hospital size	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
Birthweight: 500 - 999g									
Number of births	301	225	210	89	59	25	16	20	945
					Per cent	t			
1-100 confinements	0.3	0.4	1.9	2.2	8.5	-	-	-	1.4
101-500 confinements	1.7	2.2	2.4	1.1	_	-	6.3	-	1.8
501-1000 confinements	7.3	5.3	6.7	1.1	-	12.0	-	15.0	5.8
1001-2000 confinements	7.0	4.0	21.4	0.0	3.4	4.0	-	70.0	9.7
2001 and over confinements	83.4	0.88	67.6	93.3	88.1	84.0	93.8	-	80.6
Other births	0.3	-	-	2.2	-	-	-	15.0	0.6
All births: 500 - 999g	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Birthweight: 1000 - 1499g									
Number of births	446	325	311	145	132	44	24	35	1,462
					Per cent				
1-100 confinements	-	0.3	1.9	1.4	1.5	2.3	_	_	0.8
101-500 continements	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.4	0.8	2.3	-	5.7	1.4
501-1000 confinements	5.4	6.5	5.5	_	0.8	_	_	22.9	4.9
1001-2000 confinements	4.7	6.5	21.5	2.1	8.3	4.5	4.2	68.6	10.3
2001 and over confinements	88.8	85.8	69.1	94.5	88.6	90.9	95.8	-	82.6
Other births	-	-	-	0.7	-	-	-	2.9	0.1
All births: 1000 - 1499g	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Birthweight: 1500 - 1999g									
Number of births	909	740	599	273	257	69	49	78	2,974
					Per cent				
1-100 confinements	0.4	0.4	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.4	_	_	1.0
101-500 confinements	3.9	3.8	5.3	6.6	8.6	1.4	_	10.3	4.8
501-1000 confinements	14.5	16.2	11.2	4.8	1.2	13.0	_	23.1	12.2
1001-2000 confinements	15.0	18.2	28.5	8.1	16.0	26.1	20.4	55.1	19.4
2001 and over confinements	66.1	61.4	52.4	78.8	73.2	58.0	79.6	_	62.2
Other births	0.1	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	11.5	0.4
All births: 1500 - 1999g	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 43: Infant's Appar score at 1 minute, live births, selected States and Territories, 1992

Apgar score	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
					Number				
0	-	-	14	1	6	5	2	8	36
1	-	-	253	119	116	46	46	24	604
2	-	-	396	201	165	68	42	45	917
3	-	~	637	300	334	94	77	58	1,500
4	-	-	909	502	454	142	96	82	2,185
5	-	-	1,608	898	820	217	173	148	3,864
6	_	-	2,502	1,565	1,615	412	288	259	6,641
7	-	_	4,254	3,317	2,896	749	483	431	12,130
8	-	-	10,283	6,533	5,577	1,564	961	813	25,731
9	-	-	23,497	11,393	7,697	3,368	2,465	1,647	50,067
10	-	-	1,811	276	283	309	41	33	2,753
Not stated	88,401	65,853	143	54	41	1	4	34	154,531
All births	88,401	65,853	46,307	25,159	20,004	6,975	4,678	3,582	260,959
					Per cent	:			
0	-	~	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
1	<del></del>	-	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.6
2	-	-	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.9
3	-	-	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.4
4	~	-	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.1
5	-	-	3.5	3.6	4.1	3.1	3.7	4.2	3.6
6	-	-	5.4	6.2	8.1	5.9	6.2	7.3	6.2
7	-	-	9.2	13.2	14.5	10.7	10.3	12.1	11.4
8	-	-	22.3	26.0	27.9	22.4	20.6	22.9	24.2
9	-	-	50.9	45.4	38.6	48.3	52.7	46.4	47.0
10	-	-	3.9	1.1	1.4	4.4	0.9	0.9	2.6
All births	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 - 3	-	-	2.8	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.6	2.8
4 - 6	-	-	10.9	11.8	14.5	11.1	11.9	13.8	11.9
7 - 10	-	-	86.3	85.7	82.4	85.9	84.5	82.4	85.2

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales and Victoria

Table 44: Infant's Apgar score at 5 minutes, live births, States and Territories, 1992

Apgar score	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
					Number				
0	29	29	13	12	9	2	2	14	110
1	128	67	62	22	20	13	9	5	326
2	114	45	43	17	16	10	2	7	254
3	169	52	51	29	18	8	5	6	338
4	281	98	76	42	34	17	14	15	577
5	541	188	190	93	75	34	24	20	1,165
6	1,117	382	330	228	171	60	41	35	2,364
7	2,223	953	670	542	428	142	100	84	5,142
8	5,897	3,201	2,427	1,781	1,542	355	305	224	15,732
9	52,671	31,471	22,230	16,354	12,397	3,384	3,625	2,429	144,561
10	25,036	29,250	20,015	5,991	5,256	2,949	548	708	89,753
Not stated	195	117	200	48	38	1	3	35	637
All births	88,401	65,853	46,307	25,159	20,004	6,975	4,678	3,582	260,959
					Per cent				
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4
6	1.3	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
7	2.5	1.4	1.5	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0
8	6.7	4.9	5.3	7.1	7.7	5.1	6.5	6.3	6.0
9	59.7	47.9	48.2	65.1	62.1	48.5	77.5	68.5	55.5
10	28.4	44.5	43.4	23.9	26.3	42.3	11.7	20.0	34.5
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 -3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
4 - 6	2.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.6
7 - 10	97.3	98.7	98.3	98.2	98.3	97.9	97.9	97.1	98.0

Table 45: Apgar scores at 1 and 5 minutes, by birthweight and Aboriginality, live births, Australia, 1992

Apgar score	Less than 1000g	1000-1499g	1500-1999g	2000-2499g	2500g and over	Not stated
All births			~-	•		
Apgar score: 1 min	nute *					
Live births (n)	490	683	1,312	4,102	99,716	125
			Per ce	ent		
0	1.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	_
1-3	49.0	19.6	11.1	5.4	2.3	8.8
4-6	28.8	35.4	27.5	18.3	11.2	12.8
7-10	20.6	44.5	61.2	76.2	86.5	78.4
Apgar score: 5 min	nutes					
Live births (n)	1,085	1,440	2,951	9,615	245,017	214
			Per ce	ent		
0	6.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	_
1-3	25.3	3.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	_
4-6	18.6	12.0	6.8	3.4	1.3	_
7-10	49.7	84.3	91.5	95.9	98.5	80.4
Aboriginal births						
Apgar score: 1 min	nute *					
Live births (n)	61	59	149	385	4,682	6
			Per ce	ent ·		
0	6.6	-	-	0.3	0.0	_
1-3	55.7	27.1	8.7	4.2	3.8	-
4-6	27.9	27.1	34.9	16.1	13.7	_
7-10	9.8	45.8	56.4	79.5	82.4	100.0
Apgar score: 5 min	nutes					
Live births (n)	68	68	183	509	6,320	7
			Per ce	ent		
0	16.2	1.5	-	_	0.0	_
1-3	29.4	1.5	1.6	1.8	0.3	-
4-6	22.I	20.6	7.1	2.2	2.0	-
7-10	32.4	76.5	91.3	96.1	97.7	100.0

Table excludes Apgar scores 'not stated'

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales and Victoria

Table 46: Appar scores at 1 and 5 minutes by birthweight and plurality, live births, Australia, 1992

Apgar score	Less than 1000g	1000-1499g	1500-1999g	2000-2499g	2500g and over	Not stated
Singleton births						
Apgar score: 1 min	ute *					
Live births (n)	355	496	931	3,304	98,377	119
			Per co	ent		
0	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	_
1-3	50.7	22.8	13.6	5.5	2.3	9.2
4-6	27.6	36.5	28.4	17.9	11.2	12.6
7-10	20.6	40.1	57.8	76.5	86.5	78.2
Apgar score: 5 min	utes					
Live births (n)	790	1,048	2,093	7,705	241,651	204
			Per co	ent		
0	6.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5
1-3	25.6	3.7	2.0	0.8	0.2	7.4
4-6	19.4	13.4	7.8	3.5	1.3	9.8
7-10	48.9	82.3	90.1	95.7	98.5	81.4
Multiple births						
Apgar score: 1 min	ute *					
Live births (n)	135	187	381	798	1,344	6
			Per ce	ent		
0	3.0	-	_	_	_	_
1-3	44.4	11.2	5.0	5.3	3.3	-
4-6	31.9	32.6	25.5	19.8	12.7	16.7
7-10	20.7	56.1	69.6	74.9	83.9	83.3
Apgar score: 5 minu	utes					
Live births (n)	295	392	858	1,910	3,371	10
			Per ce	nt		
0	7.1	-	_	0.1	0.0	-
1-3	24.4	2.0	0.8	0.5	0.3	30.0
4-6	16.6	8.4	4.4	3.0	1.5	10.0
7-10	51.9	89.5	94.8	96.4	98.1	60.0

Table excludes Apgar scores 'not stated'

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales and Victoria

Table 47: Length of infant's stay in hospital, live births, States and Territories, 1992

Length of stay	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
					Number	•			
Less than 1 day	na	413	261	239	118	72	83	58	1,244
1 day	na	1,534	1,417	845	453	210	272	149	4,880
2 days	na	3,002	4,137	1,860	1,160	475	438	298	11,370
3 days	na	6,287	7,957	3,034	1,887	744	563	492	20,964
4 days	na	11,212	9,338	3,869	3,166	1,219	764	611	30,179
5 days	na	12,647	7,989	4,524	3,993	1,561	854	606	32,174
6 days	na	10,393	5,419	3,761	3,053	1,007	707	400	24,740
7 - 13 days	na	16,832	6,866	5,410	5,240	1,317	731	673	37,069
14 - 20 days	na	642	392	207	283	73	38	57	1,692
21 - 27 days	na	365	230	52	177	28	18	34	904
28 or more days	na	488	471	158	414	100	42	56	1,729
Not stated	na	3	290	-	-	-	2	-	295
All births	na	63,818	44,767	23,959	19,944	6,806	4,512	3,434	167,240
					Per cent				
Less than 1 day	na	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.7	0.7
1 day	na	2.4	3.2	3.5	2.3	3.1	6.0	4.3	2.9
2 days	na	4.7	9.3	7.8	5.8	7.0	9.7	8.7	6.8
3 days	na	9.9	17.9	12.7	9.5	10.9	12.5	14.3	12.6
4 days	na	17.6	21.0	16.1	15.9	17.9	16.9	17.8	18.1
5 days	na	19.8	18.0	18.9	20.0	22.9	18.9	17.6	19.3
6 days	na	16.3	12.2	15.7	15.3	14.8	15.7	11.6	14.8
7 - 13 days	na	26.4	15.4	22.6	26.3	19.4	16.2	19.6	22.2
14 - 20 days	na	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.8	1.7	1.0
21 - 27 days	na	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.5
28 or more days	na	0.8	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.0
All births	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude New South Wales

Table 48: Length of infant's stay in hospital by plurality, Aboriginality, gestational age, and birthweight, live births, Australia, 1992

Characteristic	Infants (n)*	0-2 days	3-4 days	5-6 days	7-13 days	14-20 days	21-27 days	28 or more days
Plurality					Per cent			
Singleton	166,989	11.8	30.9	33.9	21.2	0.9	0.4	0.8
Twin	4,332	4.7	5.2	14.7	49.5	9.4	6.6	10.0
Other multiple birth	226	7.5	0.4	1.8	16.4	16.4	8.8	48.7
Aboriginality								
Aboriginal	5,682	22.6	34.3	22.8	15.2	2.0	1.1	2.1
Non-aboriginal	165,865	11.3	30.1	33.7	22.1	1.1	0.6	1.1
Gestational age								
20-27 weeks	743	44.4	5.1	3.5	3.9	2.0	3.1	38.0
28-31 weeks	1.358	13.2	5.4	6.3	10.7	5.7	7.7	51.0
32-36 weeks	10,709	7.9	12.2	19.3	36. I	10.8	6.9	6.8
37-41 weeks	148,544	11.6	31.7	34.7	21.3	0.4	0.1	0.1
42 or more weeks	9,330	12.9	32.7	34.6	19.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
Not stated	863	19.6	28.2	27.0	20.0	0.5	0.9	3.8
Birthweight								
Less than 1000g	766	43.1	4.4	1.6	3.1	1.7	3.1	43.0
1000-1499g	980	12.3	2.4	2.1	7.9	5.8	9.3	60.1
1500-1999g	2,007	8.2	3.2	5.6	21.5	14.9	17.7	28.7
2000-2499g	6,424	6.2	12.3	21.9	38.9	11.5	5.7	3.4
2500g and over	161,201	11.7	31.6	34.5	21.4	0.5	0.1	0.1
Not stated	169	34.9	26.0	23.1	11.8	1.2	-	3.0

Table excludes New South Wales

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude length of stay 'not stated'

Table 49: Mode of separation of infant, States and Territories, 1992

Mode of separation	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia*
					Number				
Discharge home	82,294	63,544	44,281	23,884	na	6,577	4,495	3,477	228,552
Transfer to another hospital	5,241	1,815	1,385	1,093	na	96	108	76	9,814
Fetal death / Died	902	690	494	240	na	51	34	75	2,486
Not stated	281	85	296	-	20,092	229	21	-	21,004
All births	88,718	66,134	46,456	25,217	20,092	6,953	4,658	3,628	261,856
					Per cent				
Discharge home	93.1	96.2	95.9	94.7	na	97.8	96.9	95.8	94.9
Transfer to another hospital	5.9	2.7	3.0	4.3	na	1.4	2.3	2.1	4.1
Fetal death / Died	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	na	0.8	0.7	2.1	1.0
All births	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

<sup>\*</sup> Data exclude South Australia

Table 50: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths and rates, various definitions, Australia, 1990-1992

Definition/Outcome	1990	1991	1992	1990-1992
		Number		
500g/22 weeks				
Fetal deaths	1,590	1,478	1,493	4,561
Early neonatal deaths	887	820	815	2,522
Neonatal deaths	1,122	1,012	1,015	3,149
Perinatal deaths (WHO)	2,477	2,298	2,308	7,083
Perinatal deaths (ABS)	2,712	2,490	2,508	7,710
Live births	262,495	257,194	263,963	783,652
1000g/28 weeks				
Fetal deaths	1,081	1,029	1,068	3,178
Early neonatal deaths	525	481	466	1,472
Perinatal deaths	1,606	1,510	1,534	4,650
Live births*	261,643	256,263	263,140	781,046
20 weeks/400g				
Fetal deaths	2,040	1,933	1,999	5,972
Neonatal deaths	1,275	1,141	1,203	3,619
Perinatal deaths	3,315	3,074	3,202	9,591
Live births	262,648	257,247	264,151	784,046
		Rate per 1,000	births	
500g/22 weeks				
Fetal deaths	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8
Early neonatal deaths	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.2
Neonatal deaths	4.3	3.9	3.8	4.0
Perinatal deaths (WHO)	9.4	8.9	8.7	9.0
Perinatal deaths (ABS)	10.3	9.6	9.4	9.8
1000g/28 weeks				
Fetal deaths	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1
Early neonatal deaths	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
Perinatal deaths	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9
20 weeks/400g				
Fetal deaths	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6
Neonatal deaths	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6
Perinatal deaths	12.5	11.9	12.0	12.1

<sup>\*</sup> Estimated live births

Table 51: Type of fetal death, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Antepartum	Intrapartum*	Not known**	All fetal death
		Nui	nber	
1973	1,521	906	200	2,627
1974	1,525	872	209	2,606
1975	1,244	781	159	2,184
1976	1,253	692	180	2,125
1977	1,160	583	156	1,899
1978	1,204	532	169	1,905
1979	1,082	529	146	1,757
1980	1,081	492	135	1,708
1981	1,114	461	131	1,706
1982	1,114	463	128	1,705
1983	1,065	424	130	1,619
1984	1,079	387	127	1,593
1985	1,028	370	120	1,518
1986	1,055	419	111	1,585
1987	981	352	99	1,432
1988	1,002	362	109	1,473
1989	995	354	102	1,451
1990	1,087	395	108	1,590
1991	993	<b>35</b> 9	126	1,478
1992	1,052	312	129	1,493
		Rate per 1	,000 births	
		-		
1973	6.1	3.6	0.8	10.5
1974	6.2	3.5	8.0	10.5
1975	5.3	3.3	0.7	9.3
1976	5.5	3.0	0.8	9.2
1977	5.1	2.6	0.7	8.3
1978	5.3	2.4	0.7	8.4
1979	4.8	2.4	0.6	7.8
1980	4.8	2.2	0.6	7.5
1981	4.7	1.9	0.6	7.2
1982	4.6	1.9	0.5	7.1
1983	4.4	1.7	0.5	6.6
1984	4.5	1.6	0.5	6.6
1985	4.2	1.5	0.5	6.2
1986	4.3	1.7	0.5	6.5
1987	4.0	1.4	0.4	5.8
1988	4.0	1.5	0.4	6.0
1989	3.9	1.4	0.4	5.8
1990	4.1	1.5	0.4	6.0
1991	3.8	1.4	0.5	5.7
1992	4.0	1.2	0.5	5.6

<sup>\*</sup> Includes fetal deaths where it was not known whether heartbeat ceased before or after delivery.

<sup>\*\*</sup> Not known whether heartbeat ceased before or during labour.

Table 52: Neonatal deaths by age at death, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	< 1 day	1-6 days	7-27 days	All neonatal deaths*
·		Nui	nber	
1973	1,592	899	301	2,792
1974	1,441	967	326	2,734
1975	1,287	669	261	2,217
1976	1,216	662	287	2,165
1977	1,054	524	293	1,871
1978	1,036	466	236	1,738
1979	883	462	260	1,605
1980	812	424	267	1,503
1981	800	387	253	1,440
1982	829	419	281	1,529
1983	766	350	233	1,349
1984	641	339	223	1,204
1985	691	423	298	1,416
1986	639	337	241	1,227
1987	588	329	242	
		337		1,159
1988	599		228	1,164
1989	499	333	222	1,058
1990	<b>5</b> 76	310	235	1,122
1991	529	289	192	1,012
1992	545	268	200	1,015
		Rate per 1,0	00 live births	
1973	6.4	3.6	1.2	11.3
1974	5.9	3.9	1.3	11.2
1975	5.5	2.9	1.1	9.5
1976	5.3	2.9	1.3	9.5
1977	4.7	2.3	1.3	8.3
1978	4.6	2.1	1.1	7.8
1979	4.0	2.1	1.2	7.2
1980	3.6	1.9	1.2	6.7
1981	3.4	1.6	1.1	6.1
1982	3.5	1.7	1.2	6.4
1983	3.2	1.4	1.0	5,6
1984	2.7	1.4	0.9	5.1
1985	2.8	1.7	1.2	5.8
1986	2.6	1.4	1.0	5.0
1987	2.4	1.3	1.0	4.8
1988	2.4	1.4	0.9	4.7
1989	2.0	1.3	0.9	4.7
1989	2.0	1.2	0.9	4.2
1990	2.2	1.1	0.7	4.3 3.9
1991	2.1	1.0	0.7	
1774	2.1	1.0	0.0	3.8

<sup>\*</sup> Includes 'not stated' age at death.

Table 53: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Fetal deaths	Neonatal deaths	Perinatal deaths
		Number	
1973	2,627	2,792	5,419
1974	2,606	2,734	5,340
1975	2,184	2,217	4,401
1976	2,125	2,165	4,290
1977	1,899	1,871	3,770
1978	1,905	1,738	3,643
1979	1,757	1,605	3,362
1980	1,708	1,503	3,211
1981	1,706	1,440	3,146
1982	1,705	1,529	3,234
1983	1,619	1,349	2,968
1984	1,593	1,204	2,797
1985	1,518	1,416	2,934
1986	1,585	1,227	2,812
1987	1,432	1,159	2,591
1988	1,473	1,164	2,637
1989	1,451	1,058	2,509
1990	1,590	1,122	2,712
1991	1,478	1,012	2,490
1992	1,493	1,015	2,508
		Rate per 1,000 births	1
1973	10.5	11.3	21.7
19 <b>7</b> 4	10.5	11.2	21.6
1975	9.3	9.5	18.7
1976	9.2	9.5	18.7
1977	8.3	8.3	16.5
1978	8.4	7.8	16.1
1979	7.8	7.2	15.0
1980	7.5	6.7	14.1
1981	7.2	6.1	13.2
1982	<b>7</b> .1	6.4	13.4
1983	6.6	5.6	12.2
1984	6.6	5.1	11.7
1985	6.2	5.8	12.0
1986	6.5	5.0	11.5
1987	5.8	4.8	10.6
1988	6.0	4.7	10.7
1989	5.8	4.2	9.9
1990	6.0	4.3	10.3
1991	5.7	3.9	9.6
1992	5.6	3.8	9.4

Table 54: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths by maternal State or Territory of usual residence, 1986-1992

Outcome / Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
		_		N					
Fetal deaths									
1986	542	398	252	145	124	67	21	36	1,58:
1987	504	362	227	143	89	32	31	44	1,43
1988	538	356	234	120	109	55	27	34	1,47
1989	476	406	221	111	127	35	28	47	1,45
1990	584	403	246	133	115	45	33	31	1,59
1991	521	<b>34</b> 0	269	143	104	38	29	34	1,47
1992	582	345	242	121	111	35	19	38	1,49
1990-1992	1,687	1,088	757	397	330	118	81	103	4,56
Neonatal deaths									
1986	433	309	189	124	76	43	23	30	1,22
1987	429	267	207	105	81	32	14	24	1,15
1988	408	276	198	108	84	34	21	35	1,16
1989	416	194	189	110	72	40	12	25	1,05
1990	376	302	173	105	89	26	21	30	1,12
1991	359	238	188	81	54	44	21	27	1,01
1992	409	196	191	97	46	29	21	26	1,01
1990-1992	1,144	736	552	283	189	99	63	83	3,149
Perinatal deaths									
1986	975	707	441	269	200	110	44	66	2,812
1987	933	629	434	248	170	64	45	68	2,59
1988	946	632	432	228	193	89	48	69	2,63
1989	892	600	410	221	199	75	40	72	2,509
1990	960	705	419	238	204	71	54	61	2,712
1991	880	578	457	224	158	82	50	61	2,49
1992	991	541	433	218	157	64	40	64	2,50
1990–1992	2,831	1,824	1,309	680	519	217	144	186	7,710

Table 54: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death rates by maternal State or Territory of usual residence, 1986-1992 (cont.)

Outcome / Year	NSW	Vic	Qld	WA	SA	Tas	ACT	NT	Australia
				Rate pe	r 1,000 t	oirths			
Fetal deaths				•	,				
1986	6.4	6.6	6.2	5.9	6.2	9.6	5.1	10.8	6
1987	5.8	5.9	5.7	6.1	4.6	4.7	7.5	12.3	5.
1988	6.3	5.7	5.7	4.8	5.7	8.1	6.2	9.8	6.0
1989	5.5	6.3	5.2	4.4	6.4	5.1	6.7	13.7	5.
1990	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.4	7.4	8.6	6.
1991	5.9	5.2	6.1	5.6	5.3	5.5	6.1	9.4	5.
1992	6.3	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.7	5.0	4.3	10.1	5.
1990-1992	6.2	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.9	9.4	5.3
			I	Rate per :	1,000 live	e births			
Neonatal deaths									
1986	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.1	3.9	6.2	5.6	9.1	5.
1987	5.0	4.3	5.3	4.5	4.2	4.7	3.4	6.8	4.
1988	4.8	4.4	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.0	4.8	10.2	4.
1989	4.9	3.0	4.5	4.4	3.7	5.9	2.9	7.4	4.
1990	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.7	8.4	4.
1991	4.1	3.6	4.3	3.2	2.7	6.4	4.4	7.5	3.
1992	4.4	3.0	4.1	3.9	2.4	4.2	4.7	7.0	3.8
1990-1992	4.2	3.7	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.7	4.6	7.6	4.0
				Rate pe	r 1,000 b	irths			
Perinatal deaths									
1986	11.5	11.7	10.9	11.0	10.1	15.7	10.7	19.7	11.5
1987	10.8	10.2	11.0	10.6	8.8	9.4	10.9	19.0	10.0
1988	11.1	10.1	10.6	9.0	10.0	13.0	11.0	19.9	10.1
1989	10.3	9.3	9.7	8.8	10.1	11.0	9.6	21.1	9.
1990	10.5	10.5	9.3	9.3	10.2	10.0	12.0	17.0	10.3
1991	10.0	8.8	10.3	8.8	8.0	11.9	10.5	16.8	9.6
1992	10.6	8.2	9.3	8.7	8.1	9.1	9.0	17.0	9.4
1990–1992	10.4	9.2	9.6	8.9	8.8	10.3	10.5	16.9	9.8

Table 55: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths by maternal age, Australia, 1986-1992

Outcome / Year				Materna	l age (yea	rs)		
	< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 +	Not stated	All ages
-				Nı	ımber			
Fetal deaths								
1986	116	393	516	349	153	32	26	1,585
1987	114	312	476	354	131	35	10	1,432
1988	118	<b>33</b> 0	492	335	149	32	17	1,473
1989	104	334	462	363	142	33	13	1,451
1990	119	340	525	413	152	35	6	1,590
1991	128	310	443	412	135	45	5	1,478
1992	118	288	458	410	161	41	17	1,493
1990-1992	365	938	1,426	1,235	448	121	28	4,561
Neonatal deaths								
1986	90	281	426	242	101	22	65	1,227
1987	84	269	397	256	89	13	51	1,159
1988	86	258	390	257	102	17	54	1,164
1989	86	196	357	265	90	19	45	1,058
1990	94	214	373	278	113	25	25	1,122
1991	80	210	309	252	101	24	36	1,012
1992	66	226	295	251	100	23	54	1,015
1990-1992	240	650	977	781	314	72	115	3,149
Perinatal deaths								
1986	206	674	942	591	254	54	91	2,812
1987	198	581	873	610	220	48	61	2,591
1988	204	588	882	592	251	49	71	2,637
1989	190	530	819	628	232	52	58	2,509
1990	213	554	898	691	265	60	31	2,712
1991	208	520	752	664	236	69	41	2,490
1992	184	514	753	661	261	64	71	2,508
1990-1992	605	1,588	2,403	2,016	762	193	143	7,710

Table 55: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal death by maternal age, Australia, 1986-1992 (cont.)

Outcome / Year				Materna	l age (yea	rs)	
	< 20	20-24	25-29	30-34	35–39	40 +	All age
			Rate p	er 1,000	births	-	
Fetal deaths			•	·			
1986	8.0	6.6	5.4	6.2	8.9	14.1	6.
1987	8.1	5.6	5.0	6.0	7.2	12.8	5.
1988	8.4	6.2	5.1	5.4	7.6	11.6	6.
1989	7.2	6.4	4.8	5.5	6.7	10.5	5.
1990	7.8	6.4	5.4	5.8	6.6	9.9	6.
1991	8.6	6.0	4.8	5.7	5.6	12.4	5.
1992	8.3	5.4	5.0	5.4	6.2	9.9	5.
1990-1992	8.2	5.9	5.1	5.6	6.1	10.7	5.
			Rate per	1,000 liv	e births		
Neonatal deaths				,			
1986	6.3	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.9	9.9	5.
1987	6.0	4.9	4.2	4.4	4.9	4.8	4.
1988	6.2	4.9	4.1	4.2	5.3	6.2	4.
1989	6.0	3.8	3.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	4.
1990	6.2	4.0	3.8	3.9	5.0	7.1	4.
1991	5.4	4.1	3.4	3.5	4.2	6.7	3.
1992	4.7	4.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.6	3.
1990-1992	5.5	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.3	6.4	4.
			Rate p	er 1,000	births		
Perinatal deaths						•	
1986	14.3	11.3	9.9	10.5	14.8	23.9	11.
1987	14.0	10.4	9.1	10.4	12.1	17.6	10.
1988	14.5	11.0	9.2	9.6	12.9	17.8	10.1
1989	13.2	10.2	8.5	9.6	11.0	16.6	9.
1990	14.0	10.4	9.2	9.7	11.6	17.0	10.
1991	14.0	10.0	8.1	9.3	9.8	18.9	9.
1992	12.9	9.7	8.2	8.7	10.0	15.4	9.
1990-1992	13.6	10.0	8.5	9.2	10.4	17.0	9.

Table 56: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, singleton and multiple births, Australia, 1990–1992

Outcome/Year	Singletons	Twins	Other multiple births	All infants
			Number	
Fetal deaths			<del></del>	
1990	1,464	117	9	1,590
1991	1 <b>,34</b> 9	122	7	1,478
1992	1,393	92	7	1,492
1990-1992	4,206	331	23	4,560
Neonatal deaths				
1990	987	127	8	1,122
1991	870	124	18	1,012
1992	876	135	4	1,015
1990-1992	2,733	386	30	3,149
Perinatal deaths				
1990	2,451	244	17	2,712
1991	2,219	246	25	2,490
1992	2,269	227	11	2,507
1990-1992	6,939	717	53	7,709
		Rate p	per 1,000 births	
Fetal deaths				
1990	5.7	19.0	31.8	6.0
1991	5.4	18.6	25.8	5.7
1992	5.4	13.9	21.4	5.6
1990–1992	5.5	17.1	26.1	5.8
Neonatal deaths				
1990	3.9	21.0	29.2	4.3
1991	3.5	19.3	68.2	3.9
1992	3.4	20.7	12.5	3.8
1990-1992	3.6	20.3	35.0	4.0
Perinatal deaths				
1990	9.5	39.6	60.1	10.3
1991	8.8	37.5	92.3	9.6
1992	8.8	34.3	33.6	9.4
1990-1992	9.0	37.1	60.2	9.8

Table 57: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths by infant's sex, Australia, 1986-1992

Outcome / Year		Numb	er		Rate per 1,0	000 births
	Males	Females	All infants	Males	Females	All infants
Fetal deaths						
1986	823	762	1,585	6.5	6.4	6.5
1987	762	670	1,432	6.0	5.6	5.8
1988	822	651	1,473	6.5	5.4	6.0
1989	769	682	1,451	6.0	5.5	5.8
1990	888	702	1,590	6.5	5.5	6.0
1991	777	701	1,478	5.9	5.6	5.7
1992	779	714	1,493	5.7	5.5	5.6
1990-1992	2,444	2,117	4,561	6.0	5.5	5.8
Neonatal deaths						
1986	727	500	1,227	5.8	4.2	5.0
1987	676	483	1,159	5.4	4.1	4.8
1988	669	495	1,164	5.3	4.1	4.7
1989	595	463	1,058	4.6	3.8	4.2
1990	660	462	1,122	4.9	3.6	4.3
1991	571	441	1,012	4.3	3.5	3.9
1992	<b>5</b> 96	419	1,015	4.4	3.3	3.8
1990-1992	1,827	1,322	3,149	4.5	3.5	4.0
Perinatal deaths						
1986	1,550	1,262	2,812	12.3	10.6	11.5
1987	1,438	1,153	2,591	11.4	9.7	10.6
1988	1,491	1,146	2,637	11.7	9.5	10.7
1989	1,364	1,145	2,509	10.6	9.3	9.9
1990	1,548	1,164	2,712	11.4	9.1	10.3
1991	1,348	1,142	2,490	10.2	9.1	9.6
1992	1,375	1,133	2,508	10.1	8.8	9.4
1990-1992	4,271	3,439	7,710	10.5	9.0	9.8

Table 58: Fetal deaths by gestational age, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Gestational age (weeks)										
	< 28	28-31	32-36	37-41	42 +	Not stated	Total				
				Number							
1973	494	308	656	1,029	91	49	2,627				
1974	523	329	672	958	93	31	2,606				
1975	445	302	575	768	60	34	2,184				
1976	458	311	560	708	53	35	2,125				
1977	398	259	477	683	58	24	1,899				
1978	417	234	521	647	60	26	1,905				
1979	421	235	455	592	36	18	1,757				
1980	415	235	476	525	41	16	1,708				
1981	395	264	413	564	51	19	1,700				
1982	406	238	447	557	42	15	1,70				
1983	386	213	421	556	25	18	1,619				
1984	400	243	408	491	29	22	1,593				
1985	390	228	373	475	25	27	1,518				
1986	405	235	402	471	39	33	1,585				
1987	378	195	360	458	28	13	1,432				
1988	363	245	352	472	22	19	1,47				
1989	394	193	355	453	33	23	1,45				
1990	425	251	376	498	28	12	1,59				
1991	368	223	362	489	26	10	1,47				
1992	421	216	350	453	34	19	1,49				
		Į	Proportionate	death rate pe	r 1,000 bir	ths					
1973	2.0	1.2	2.6	4.1	0.4	0.2	10.5				
1974	2.1	1.3	2.7	3.9	0.4	0.1	10.5				
1975	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.3	0.3	0.1	9.3				
1976	2.0	1.4	2.4	3.1	0.2	0.2	9.2				
1977	1.7	1.1	2.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	8.3				
1978	1.8	1.0	2.3	2.9	0.3	0.1	8.4				
1979	1.9	1.0	2.0	2.6	0.2	0.1	7.8				
1980	1.8	1.0	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	7.5				
1981	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.4	0.2	0.1	7.3				
1982	1.7	1.0	1.9	2.3	0.2	0.1	7.				
1983	1.6	0.9	1.7	2.3	0.1	0.1	6.6				
1984	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.0	0.1	0.1	6.6				
1985	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	6.1				
1986	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	0.2	0.1	6.:				
1987	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.9	0.1	0.1	5.3				
1988	1.5	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.1	6.0				
1989	1.6	0.8	1.4	1.8	0.1	0.1	5.				
1990	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	6.0				
1991	1.4	0.9	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	5.1				
1992	1.6	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.1	0.1	5.6				

Table 59: Neonatal deaths by gestational age, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Gestational age (weeks)										
	< 28	28-31	32-36	37-41	42 +	Not stated	Total				
				Number							
1973	645	566	578	772	63	168	2,792				
1974	680	492	618	796	54	94	2,734				
1975	556	422	488	646	41	64	2,21				
1976	559	368	438	700	41	59	2,16				
1977	493	296	344	621	45	72	1,87				
1978	482	286	346	540	28	56	1,73				
1979	449	249	301	548	21	37	1,60				
1980	475	237	255	457	22	57	1,50				
1981	454	197	239	491	24	35	1,44				
1982	492	212	266	462	36	61	1,52				
1983	451	174	222	433	25	44	1,34				
1984	417	160	206	342	26	53	1,20				
1985	470	206	247	386	25	82	1,41				
1986	449	158	179	335	25	81	1,22				
1987	397	138	206	343	17	58	1,15				
1988	436	136	173	335	21	63	1,16				
1989	369	140	160	317	22	50	1,05				
1990	399	133	190	337	22	41	1,12				
1991	374	131	159	292	21	35	1,01				
1992	388	106	163	274	25	59	1,01				
		F	Proportionate	death rate pe	r 1,000 birt	hs					
1973	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	0.3	0.7	11.3				
1974	2.8	2.0	2.5	3.2	0.2	0.4	11.2				
1975	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.8	0.2	0.3	9.5				
1976	2.5	1.6	1.9	3.1	0.2	0.3	9.:				
1977	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.7	0.2	0.3	8.3				
1978	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.4	0.1	0.2	7.3				
1979	2.0	1.1	1.3	2.5	0.1	0.2	7.2				
1980	2.1	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.3	6.′				
1981	1.9	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	6.				
1982	2.1	0.9	1.1	1.9	0.2	0.3	6.4				
1983	1.9	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.1	0.2	5.0				
1984	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.4	0.1	0.2	5.				
1985	1.9	0.8	1.0	1.6	0.1	0.3	5.8				
1986	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	5.0				
1987	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.2	4.8				
1988	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.1	0.3	4.1				
1989	1.5	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.1	0.2	4.2				
1990	1.5	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	4.3				
1991	1.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.1	3.9				
1992	1.5	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.2	3.8				

Table 60: Perinatal deaths by gestational age, Australia, 1973-1992

1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,139 1,203 1,001 1,017 891 899 870 890	28-31 874 821 724	1,234	37-41 Number	42 +	Not stated	Total
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,203 1,001 1,017 891 899 870	821 724		Number			
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,203 1,001 1,017 891 899 870	821 724					
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,001 1,017 891 899 870	724	4 000	1,801	154	217	5,419
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	1,017 891 899 870		1,290	1,754	147	125	5,340
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988	891 899 870	470	1,063	1,414	101	98	4,401
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	899 870	679	998	1,408	94	94	4,290
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	870	555	821	1,304	103	96	3,770
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989		520	867	1,187	88	82	3,643
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	RQA	484	756	1,140	57	55	3,362
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	070	472	731	982	63	73	3,21
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	849	461	652	1,055	75	54	3,14
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	898	450	713	1,019	78	76	3,23
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	837	387	643	989	50	62	2,968
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989	817	403	614	833	55	75	2,79
1986 1987 1988 1989	860	434	620	861	50	109	2,934
1987 1988 1989	854	393	581	806	64	114	2,81
1988 1989	775	333	566	801	45	71	2,59
1989	799	381	525	807	43	82	2,63
	763	333	515	770	55	73	2,50
1990	824	384	566	835	50	53	2,71
1991	742	354	521	<b>78</b> 1	47	45	2,49
1992	809	322	513	727	59	78	2,50
		I	Proportionate	death rate pe	r 1,000 bir	ths	
1973	4.6	3.5	4.9	7.2	0.6	0.9	21.7
1974	4.9	3.3	5.2	7.1	0.6	0.5	21.0
1975	4.3	3.1	4.5	6.0	0.4	0.4	18.
1976	4.4	3.0	4.3	6.1	0.4	0.4	18.
1977	3.9	2.4	3.6	5.7	0.5	0.4	16.:
1978	4.0	2.3	3.8	5.3	0.4	0.4	16.
1979	3.9	2.2	3.4	5.1	0.3	0.2	15.0
1980	3.9	2.1	3.2	4.3	0.3	0.3	14.
1981	3.6	1.9	2.7	4.4	0.3	0.2	13.1
1982	3.7	1.9	3.0	4.2	0.3	0.3	13.4
1983	3.4	1.6	2.6	4.1	0.2	0.3	12.5
1984	3.4	1.7	2.6	3.5	0.2	0.3	11.1
1985	3.5	1.8	2.5	3.5	0.2	0.4	12.
1986	3.5	1.6	2.4	3.3	0.2	0.5	11.
1987	3.3	1.4	2.3	3.3	0.3	0.3	10.
1987	3.2	1.4	2.3	3.3	0.2	0.3	10.
			2.1		0.2		10. 9.!
1989	3.0	1.3		3.1		0.3	
1990	3.1	1.5 1.4	2.1	3.2	0.2	0.2	10.
1991 1992	2.9	IΔ	2.0	3.0	0.2	0.2	9.0

Table 61: Fetal deaths by birthweight, Australia, 1973-1992

1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	500-999		Birthweight (g)							
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	300-999	1000-2499	2500+	Not stated	Total					
1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991			Number	<u> </u>						
1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	543	948	922	214	2,627					
1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	593	989	868	156	2,606					
1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	543	843	694	104	2,184					
1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	546	840	649	90	2,125					
1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	482	732	616	69	1,899					
1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	514	749	593	49	1,905					
1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	481	646	559	71	1,75					
1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	483	650	527	48	1,708					
1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	505	634	517	50	1,700					
1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	509	608	537	51	1,705					
1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991	479	575	506	59	1,619					
1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	488	559	493	53	1,593					
1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	463	554	431	70	1,518					
1988 1989 1990 1991 1992	495	561	464	65	1,585					
1989 1990 1991 1992	446	508	429	49	1,432					
1989 1990 1991 1992	415	532	452	74	1,47					
1990 1991 1992	442	481	454	74	1,45					
1991 1992	497	574	483	36	1,590					
1992	435	525	479	39	1,478					
1072	459	491	477	66	1,493					
1073		Proportionate	death rate per	r 1,000 births						
1973	2.2	3.8	3.7	0.9	10.5					
1974	2.4	4.0	3.5	0.6	10.5					
1975	2.3	3.6	3.0	0.4	9.3					
1976	2.4	3.7	2.8	0.4	9.2					
1977	2.1	3.2	2.7	0.3	8.3					
1978	2.3	3.3	2.6	0.2	8.4					
1979	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.3	7.8					
1980	2.1	2.9	2.3	0.2	7.5					
1981	2.1	2.7	2.2	0.2	7.2					
1982	2.1	2.5	2.2	0.2	7.1					
1983	2.0	2.4	2.1	0.2	6.6					
1984	2.0	2.3	2.1	0.2	6.6					
1985	1.9	2.3	1.8	0.3	6.2					
1986	2.0	2.3	1.9	0.3	6.5					
1987	1.8	2.1	1.7	0.2	5.8					
1988	1.7	2.1	1.8	0.3	6.0					
1989	1.8	1.9	1.8	0.3	5.8					
1990	1.9	2.2	1.8	0.1	6.0					
1991	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.2	5.7					
1992	1.7	1.8	1.8	0.2	5.6					

Table 62: Neonatal deaths by birthweight, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Birthweight (g)							
	500-999	1000-2499	2500+	Not stated	Total			
			Number					
1973	659	1,175	697	261	2,792			
1974	636	1,188	750	160	2,734			
1975	569	907	640	101	2,217			
1976	575	815	686	<b>8</b> 9	2,165			
1977	489	677	606	99	1,871			
1978	491	632	543	72	1,738			
1979	473	556	512	64	1,605			
1980	472	515	440	76	1,503			
1981	469	460	464	47	1,440			
1982	512	476	491	50	1,529			
1983	457	413	422	57	1,349			
1984	402	405	348	49	1,204			
1985	478	449	415	74	1,416			
1986	464	327	366	70	1,227			
1987	395	336	376	52	1,159			
1988	412	339	369	44	1,164			
1989	358	311	337	52	1,058			
1990	408	327	347	40	1,122			
1991	373	291	311	37	1,012			
1992	381	265	318	51	1,015			
		Proportionate de	ath rate per 1	1,000 live births				
1973	2.7	4.7	2.8	1.1	11.3			
1974	2.6	4.8	3.1	0.7	11.2			
1975	2.4	3.9	2.7	0.4	9.5			
1976	2.5	3.6	3.0	0.4	9.5			
1977	2.2	3.0	2.7	0.4	8.3			
1978	2.2	2.8	2.4	0.3	7.8			
1979	2.1	2.5	2.3	0.3	7.2			
1980	2.1	2.3	2.0	0.3	6.7			
1981	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.2	6.1			
1982	2.1	2.0	2.0	0.2	6.4			
1983	1.9	1.7	1.7	0.2	5.6			
1984	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	5.1			
1985	2.0	1.8	1.7	0.3	5.8			
1986	1.9	1.3	1.5	0.3	5.0			
1987	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.2	4.8			
1988	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.2	4.7			
1989	1.4	1.2	1.3	0.2	4.2			
1990	1.6	1.2	1.3	0.2	4.3			
	1.0							
1991	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.1	3.9			

Table 63: Perinatal deaths by birthweight, Australia, 1973-1992

Year	Birthweight (g)							
	500-999	1000-2499	2500+	Not stated	Total			
-			Number					
1973	1,202	2,123	1,619	475	5,419			
1974	1,229	2,177	1,618	316	5,340			
1975	1,112	1,750	1,334	205	4,401			
1976	1,121	1,655	1,335	179	4,290			
1977	971	1,409	1,222	168	3,770			
1978	1,005	1,381	1,136	121	3,643			
1979	954	1,202	1,071	135	3,362			
1980	955	1,165	967	124	3,211			
1981	974	1,094	981	97	3,146			
1982	1,021	1,084	1,028	101	3,234			
1983	936	988	928	116	2,968			
1984	890	964	841	102	2,797			
1985	941	1,003	846	144	2,934			
1986	959	888	830	135	2,812			
1987	841	844	805	101	2,591			
1988	827	871	821	118	2,637			
1989	800	792	791	126	2,509			
1990	905	901	830	76	2,712			
1991	808	816	790	76	2,490			
1992	840	756	795	117	2,508			
		Proportionate	death rate pe	r 1,000 births				
1973	4.8	8.5	6.5	1.9	21.7			
1974	5.0	8.8	6.5	1.3	21.6			
1975	4.7	7.4	5.7	0.9	18.7			
1976	4.9	7.2	5.8	0.8	18.7			
1977	4.3	6.2	5.4	0.7	16.5			
1978	4.4	6.1	5.0	0.5	16.1			
1979	4.2	5.3	4.8	0.6	15.0			
1980	4.2	5.1	4.3	0.5	14.1			
1981	4.1	4.6	4.1	0.4	13.2			
1982	4.2	4.5	4.3	0.4	13.4			
1983	3.8	4.0	3.8	0.5	12.2			
1984	3.7	4.0	3.5	0.4	11.7			
1985	3.9	4.1	3.5	0.6	12.0			
1986	3.9	3.6	3.4	0.6	11.5			
1987	3.4	3.4	3.3	0.4	10.6			
1988	3.3	3.5	3.3	0.5	10.7			
1989	3.2	3.1	3.1	0.5	9.9			
1990	3.4	3.4	3.1	0.3	10.3			
1991	3.1	3.2	3.1	0.3	9.6			
1992	3.2	2.8	<b>3</b> .0	0.4	9.4			

Table 64: Fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths according to various criteria, and birthweight-specific death rates, Australia, 1991

Outcome/ Birthweight (g)	NPSU: year of birth	ABS: year of registration	ABS: year of birth	ABS: yea of birth	
	Number		_	Rate per 1,000 births	
Fetal deaths					
Less than 500	339	448	457		
500 - 999	446	435	442	342.	
1000 - 1499	191	187	193	120.	
1500 - 1999	189	171	179	56.	
2000 - 2499	183	167	168	17.	
2500 - 2999	184	178	181	4.	
3000 - 3499	180	162	177	1.	
3500 - 3999	106	92	93	1.	
4000 - 4499	42	37	39	1.	
4500 and over	9	10	9	2.	
Not stated	137	46	57		
All deaths: 500g and over	1,667	1,485	1,538	6.	
Neonatal deaths					
Less than 500	na	126	137		
500 - 999	na	373	356	419.	
1000 - 1499	na	119	112	79	
1500 - 1999	na	91	85	28	
2000 - 2499	na	81	81	8.	
2500 - 2999	na	100	100	2.	
3000 - 3499	na	113	108	1.	
3500 - 3999	na	79	78	1.	
4000 - 4499	na	12	13	0.	
4500 and over	na	7	5	1.	
Not stated	na	40	32		
All deaths: 500g and over	na	1,015	970	3.	
Perinatal deaths					
Less than 500	na	574	594		
500 - 999	na	808	798	618.	
1000 - 1499	na	306	305	190.	
1500 - 1999	na	262	264	83.	
2000 - 2499	na	248	249	25.	
2500 - 2999	na	278	281	7.	
3000 - 3499	na	275	285	3.0	
3500 - 3999	na	171	171	2.:	
4000 - 4499	na	49	52	2.3	
4500 and over	na	17	14	3.4	
Not stated	na	86	89		
All deaths: 500g and over	na	2,500	2,508	ي.و	

Table 65: Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, selected States, 1989

Outcome/ Birthweight (g)	Vic	WA	SA	Vic	WA	SA
		Number		Rate p	er 1,000 births	
Fetal deaths						
500 - 999	142	47	48	442.4	279.8	406.8
1000 - 1499	61	17	22	167.1	102.4	135.0
1500 - 1999	47	16	12	59.5	48.5	45.6
2000 - 2499	45	15	12	19.8	14.9	14.9
2500 - 2999	45	16	12	4.5	4.0	3.8
3000 - 3499	46	13	15	1.9	1.4	2.1
3500 - 3999	19	8	7	1.0	1.0	1.2
4000 and over	12	6	3	1.7	2.3	1.4
Not stated	7	-	-			
All birthweights	424	138	131	6.6	5.4	6.7
Neonatal deaths						
500 - 999	97	48	25	541.9	396.7	357.1
1000 - 1499	25	18	16	82.2	120.8	113.5
1500 - 1999	23	13	4	31.0	41.4	15.9
2000 - 2499	16	9	3	7.2	9.0	3.8
2500 - 2999	24	8	10	2.4	2.0	3.2
3000 - 3499	30	15	8	1.3	1.6	1.1
3500 - 3999	16	6	6	0.8	0.8	1.0
4000 and over	8	4	1	1.1	1.5	0.5
Not stated	1	-	-	٠		
All birthweights	240	121	73	3.8	4.8	3.7
Perinatal deaths						
500 - 999	239	95	73	744.5	565.5	618.6
1000 - 1499	86	35	38	235.6	210.8	233.1
1500 - 1999	70	29	16	88.6	87.9	60.8
2000 - 2499	61	24	15	26.8	23.8	18.6
2500 - 2999	69	24	22	6.8	6.0	7.0
3000 - 3499	76	28	23	3.2	3.0	3.2
3500 - 3999	35	14	13	1.8	1.8	2.2
4000 and over	20	10	4	2.8	3.8	1.9
Not stated	8	-	-			
All birthweights	664	259	204	10.4	10.2	10.4

Table 66: Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, selected States, 1990

Outcome/ Birthweight (g)	Vic	WA	SA	Vic	WA	SA
		Number		Rate per 1,000 births		
Fetal deaths						
500 - 999	101	24	39	303.3	269.7	348.2
1000 - 1499	54	18	13	130.8	120.0	94.2
1500 - 1999	47	16	8	59.3	47.3	28.7
2000 - 2499	46	10	10	19.2	10.2	12.7
2500 - 2999	38	14	13	3.8	3.4	4.2
3000 - 3499	39	18	14	1.6	1.9	1.9
3500 - 3999	16	9	12	0.8	1.1	2.0
4000 and over	15	9	5	2.0	3.2	2.3
Not stated	20	-	1			
All birthweights	376	118	115	5.6	4.5	5.8
Neonatal deaths						
500 - 999	100	23	36	431.0	353.8	493.2
1000 - 1499	28	7	13	78.0	53.0	104.0
1500 - 1999	26	6	6	34.9	18.6	22.1
2000 - 2499	28	13	5	11.9	13.4	6.5
2500 - 2999	26	14	12	2.6	3.4	3.9
3000 - 3499	33	16	8	1.3	1.7	1.1
3500 - 3999	19	5	6	0.9	0.6	1.0
4000 and over	4	3	-	0.5	1.1	-
Not stated	9	-	-			
All birthweights	273	87	86	4.1	3.4	4.3
Perinatal deaths						
500 - 999	201	47	75	603.6	528.1	669.6
1000 - 1499	82	25	26	198.5	166.7	188.4
1500 - 1999	73	22	14	92.1	65.1	50.2
2000 - 2499	74	23	15	30.9	23.4	19.1
2500 - 2999	64	28	25	6.3	6.8	8.1
3000 - 3499	72	34	22	2.9	3.6	3.0
3500 - 3999	35	14	18	1.7	1.8	3.0
4000 and over	19	12	5	2.6	4.2	2.3
Not stated	29	-	1			
All birthweights	649	205	201	9.7	7.9	10.1

Table 67: Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, selected States, 1991

Outcome/ Birthweight (g)	Vic	WA	SA	Vic	WA	SA	
		Number	Rate per 1,00		per 1,000 birtlis	000 birtlıs	
Fetal deaths							
500 - 999	107	36	35	344.1	333.3	324.1	
1000 - 1499	46	19	14	127.4	107.3	101.4	
1500 - 1999	49	13	11	63.1	43.3	39.6	
2000 - 2499	41	16	17	17.1	16.6	23.3	
2500 - 2999	42	14	8	4.2	3.5	2.6	
3000 - 3499	45	17	12	1.9	1.9	1.7	
3500 - 3999	30	11	4	1.5	1.4	0.7	
4000 and over	9	8	3	1.2	3.1	1.4	
Not stated	6	-	-				
All birthweights	375	134	104	5.8	5.4	5.3	
Neonatal deaths							
500 - 999	95	19	27	465.6	263.9	369.9	
1000 - 1499	25	5	4	79.4	31.6	32.3	
1500 - 1999	19	6	2	<b>26</b> .1	20.9	7.5	
2000 - 2499	19	11	3	8.1	11.6	4.2	
2500 - 2999	19	9	6	1.9	2.3	1.9	
3000 - 3499	25	7	8	1.0	0.8	1.1	
3500 - 3999	16	8	4	0.8	1.0	0.7	
4000 and over	5	2	1	0.7	0.8	0.5	
Not stated	1	-	-				
All birthweights	224	67	55	3.5	2.7	2.8	
Perinatal deaths							
500 - 999	202	55	62	649.5	509.3	574.1	
1000 - 1499	71	24	18	196.7	135.6	130.4	
1500 - 1999	68	19	13	87.6	63.3	46.8	
2000 - 2499	60	27	20	25.0	28.0	27.4	
2500 - 2999	61	23	14	6.1	5.8	4.5	
3000 - 3499	70	24	20	2.9	2.6	2.8	
3500 - 3999	46	19	8	2.3	2.5	1.3	
4000 and over	14	10	4	1.9	3.8	1.8	
Not stated	7	-	-				
All birthweights	599	201	159	9.2	8.1	8.1	

Table 68: Birthweight-specific fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, selected States, 1989-1991

Outcome/ Birthweight (g)	Vic	WA	SA	Vic	WA	S
Y		Number		Pater	per 1,000 births	
Fetal deaths		Number		Kate į	et 1,000 bittiis	
500 - 999	350	107	122	362.7	293.2	360.
1000 - 1499	161	54	49	141.4	109.5	111.
1500 - 1999	143	45	31	60.6	46.5	37.
2000 - 2499	132	41	39	18.7	13.9	16.
2500 - 2999	125	44	33	4.1	3.6	3.
3000 - 3499	130	48	41	1.8	1.7	1.
3500 - 3999	65	28	23	1.1	1.2	1.
4000 and over	36	23	11	1.7	2.8	1.
Not stated	33	-	1			
All birthweights	1,175	390	350	6.0	5.1	5.
Neonatal deaths						
500 - 999	292	90	88	474.8	348.8	407.
1000 - 1499	78	30	33	79.8	68.3	84.
1500 - 1999	68	25	12	30.7	27.1	15.
2000 - 2499	63	33	11	9.1	11.3	4.
2500 - 2999	69	31	28	2.3	2.6	3.
3000 - 3499	88	38	24	1.2	1.4	1.
3500 - 3999	51	19	16	0.9	0.8	0.
4000 and over	17	9	2	0.8	1.1	0.
Not stated	11	-	-			
All birthweights	737	275	214	3.8	3.6	3.
Perinatal deaths						
500 - 999	642	197	210	665.3	539.7	621.3
1000 - 1499	239	84	82	209.8	170.4	186.
1500 - 1999	211	70	43	89.4	72.3	52.
2000 - 2499	195	74	50	27.6	25.0	21.
2500 - 2999	194	75	61	6.4	6.2	6.
3000 - 3499	218	86	65	3.0	3.1	3.0
3500 - 3999	116	47	39	1.9	2.0	2.3
4000 and over	53	32	13	2.4	3.9	2.0
Not stated	44	-	1			
All birthweights	1,912	665	564	9.8	8.7	9.5

Birthweight distribution of fetal, neonatal and perinatal deaths, and birthweight-specific death rates, selected hospitals with neonatal intensive care units, 1990-1992

Table 69:

7661	1661	1990	7661	1661	0661	utcome\ irthweight (g)
sų	er 1,000 birt	Rate p		Per cent		
			$(\Delta \xi 1 = \mathbf{n})$	(800 = 0)	(y = 224)	stal deaths
3.245	5.925	8.908	12.5	13.2	9.11	665 - 00
232.3	8.018	7.285.7	6°L	9.T	1.7	669 - 00
£.8&1	8.712	7.882	9.9	E.T	0.8	66L - 00
£.98	125.0	6.981	5.5	9.4	<i>L</i> .8	668 - 00
5.80I	1.44.1	5.321	5.5	9°S	L'9	666 - 00
T.28	8.88	<i>t</i> .73	8.21	15.2	8.61	6671 - 000
3.05	2.95	7.45	2.01	9.21	1.21	6661 - 009
I. <i>T</i>	6.21	14.2	9. <i>þ</i>	6.6	2.8	6677 - 000
7.0	5.2	1.2	9.15	4.52	6.12	oo and over
T'L	9.8	€.8	9.£ 0.001	6.0 0.001	3.£ 0.001	ot stated Il birthweights (500g and over)
			(0£1=n)	(822 = n)	(081=n)	eonatal deaths
2.25.	2.222	0.027	t'SI	8.8	0.01	665 - 00
2.254	0.124	S'SLV	1.51	1.01	9.01	669 - 00
7.042	1.628	408.2	0.01	4.11	1.11	66L - 00
1961	9.591	2.781	L.T	£.8	L'9	668 - 00
0.611	1.821	8.86	8.£	L.S	<b>ヤ</b> 'ヤ	666 - 00
E.13	L'tL	9 <sup>.</sup> †L	6.91	1.12	8.71	6671 - 000
22.8	6.71	72.3	0.01	S.T	9.01	6661 - 009
12.3	9.8	<b>1</b> 4't	2.6	0.7	9,01	6677 - 000
D.1	Z.I	4.1	8.51	2.02	£.81	oo and over
			-	-	-	ot stated
<b>E</b> 9	9.9	8.9	0.001	0.001	0.001	ll birthweights (500g and over)
			(282 = n)	(1£2=n)	(404=n)	stinatal deaths
1.607	Z.98 <i>T</i>	<i>T.</i> 298	8.£1	(100° H)	6.01	66\$ - 00
9.89 <b>\$</b>	9,129	625.0	10.3	7.8	T.8	669 - 00
359.4	2.274	2.788	2.8	0.6	<b>7</b> .6	66L - 00
5.752	294.6	341.8	£.2	7.9	L'9	668 - 00
212.8	254.2	239.6	3.5	9. <b>č</b>	T, Z	666 - 00
1.021	136.4	137.0	16.3	<i>T.</i> 71	9.21	1466
8.22	L.98	1.98	10.3	2.01	4.11	1999 - 1999
p.91	4,42	4.82	<i>L</i> .9	<i>T.</i> 8	4.6	00 - 5499
9.£	8.5	3.4	23.4	22.0	5.02	00 and over
			1.2	2.0	2.0	ot stated

# Appendix 1 Perinatal minimum data set

The data items recommended by the National Perinatal Data Advisory Committee for the perinatal minimum data set, and submitted to the National Health Data Committee in June 1995, are:

# **Identifying information**

- State/Territory of birth
- Maternity patient identifier

### Place of birth

- Intended place of birth
- Actual place of birth
- Establishment identifier

# Sociodemographic characteristics of mother

- Area of usual residence
- Date of birth (derived maternal age)
- Patient accommodation status
- Marital status
- Country of birth
- Aboriginality

# Previous pregnancies

• Previous pregnancies

### Current pregnancy

- First day of last menstrual period
- Gestational age
- Maternal medical conditions
- Complications of pregnancy

# Labour, delivery and puerperium

- Onset of labour
- Type of induction
- Type of augmentation
- Analgesia administered
- Anaesthesia administered
- Presentation at delivery
- · Method of birth
- Perineal status
- Complications of labour and birth
- Postpartum complications
- · Length of antenatal stay
- Length of postnatal stay
- Plurality
- Mode of separation

### Infant

- Date of birth
- Birth order
- Status of the baby
- Sex
- Birthweight
- Apgar score (at 1 and 5 minutes after birth)
- Resuscitation of newborn baby
- Admission to special/neonatal intensive care
- Length of stay
- Mode of separation of infant
- Neonatal morbidity
- Congenital malformations

# National Perinatal Data Advisory Committee

The following organizations are represented on the National Perinatal Data Advisory Committee:

- Each State and Territory health authority
- Commonwealth Department of Human Services and Health
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare
- Australian Institute of Health and Welfare National Perinatal Statistics Unit
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Royal Australian College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
- Australian College of Midwives
- Australian College of Paediatrics
- Australian Perinatal Society
- Maternity Alliance (peak consumer organization)
- Royal College of Pathologists of Australia
- NHMRC Working Parties/Expert Panels

# Appendix 2 Definitions

Aboriginality: An Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander is a person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent who identified as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander and is accepted as such by the community with which he or she is associated (Department of Aboriginal Affairs, Constitutional Section 1981). Aboriginality is determined by the person's self-identification.

Admission date: Date on which a pregnant woman commences an episode of care as an admitted patient, resulting in confinement (delivery).

Antepartum fetal death: Fetal death occurring before the onset of labour.

**Apgar score:** Numerical score to evaluate the infant's condition at 1 minute and 5 minutes after birth.

Birth status: Status of the infant immediately after birth.

Birthweight: The first weight of the baby (stillborn or liveborn) obtained after birth (usually measured to the nearest five grams and obtained within one hour of birth).

Caesarean section: Operative birth through an abdominal incision.

Complications of labour and delivery: Medical and obstetric problems arising after the onset of labour and before the completed delivery of the infant and placenta.

Complications of puerperium: Medical and obstetric problems of the mother occurring during the postnatal period (up to 6 weeks after giving birth).

Confinement: Pregnancy resulting in at least one birth.

Congenital malformations: Structural or anatomical abnormalities that are present at birth, usually resulting from abnormal development in the first trimester of pregnancy.

Discharge date: Date on which a woman completes an episode of care as an admitted patient after giving birth.

Early neonatal death: Death of a liveborn infant within 7 days of birth.

Elective caesarean section: Operative birth through an abdominal incision performed before the onset of labour.

**Emergency caesarean section:** Operative birth through an abdominal incision performed after the onset of labour.

Extremely low birthweight: Birthweight of less than 1000g.

**Fetal death (stillbirth):** 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 400g or more birthweight; the death is indicated by the fact that after such separation the fetus 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 (Tables based on ABS data have a lower limit of 500g or, when birthweight is not available, of 22 weeks' gestation).

Forceps: Assisted birth using a metallic obstetric instrument.

Gestational age: The duration of pregnancy in completed weeks calculated from the date of the first day of a woman's last menstrual period and her infant's date of birth, or derived from clinical assessment during pregnancy or from examination of the infant after birth.

Hospital size: Number of confinements occurring annually in a hospital.

**Infant's discharge date:** Date on which a newborn infant completes an episode of care after birth.

Infant's length of stay: Number of days between date of birth and date of discharge from the hospital of birth (calculated by subtracting the date of birth from the date of discharge).

Intrapartum fetal death: Fetal death occurring during labour.

Late neonatal death: Death of a liveborn infant after 7 completed days and before 28 completed days.

Live birth: Live birth is the complete expulsion or extraction from its mother of a product of conception, irrespective of the duration of the pregnancy, which, after such separation, breathes or shows any other evidence of life, such as beating of the heart, pulsation of the umbilical cord, or definite movement of voluntary muscles, whether or not the umbilical cord has been cut or the placenta is attached; each product of such a birth is considered liveborn (WHO definition).

Low birthweight: Birthweight of less than 2500g

Marital status: Current marital status of a woman at the time of confinement. (Married and de facto are coded together.)

Maternal age: Mother's age at her child's birth.

Maternal medical conditions: Pre-existing maternal diseases and conditions, and other diseases, illnesses or conditions arising during pregnancy, that are not directly attributable to pregnancy but may significantly affect care during pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome. Examples include essential hypertension, diabetes mellitus, epilepsy, cardiac disease, and chronic renal disease.

Mode of separation of mother: Status at separation of patient (discharge/transfer/death) and place to which patient is released (where applicable).

Mother's length of stay: Number of days between admission date (during the admission resulting in delivery) and discharge date (from the hospital where delivery occurred). The interval is calculated by subtracting the date of admission from the date of discharge.

**Multipara:** Pregnant woman who has had at least one previous pregnancy resulting in a live birth or stillbirth.

Neonatal death: Death of a liveborn infant within 28 days of birth.

**Neonatal morbidity:** Any condition or disease of the infant diagnosed after birth and before separation from care.

**Obstetric complications:** Obstetric complications are conditions arising during pregnancy that are directly attributable to pregnancy and may significantly affect care during pregnancy and/or pregnancy outcome. Examples include threatened abortion, antepartum haemorrhage, pregnancy-induced hypertension and gestational diabetes.

Parity: Number of previous pregnancies resulting in live births or stillbirths.

**Perinatal death:** A perinatal death is a fetal or neonatal death.

Plurality: The number of births resulting from a pregnancy.

Presentation at delivery: Presenting part of the fetus (that is, at lower segment of uterus) at delivery.

Preterm birth: Birth before 37 completed weeks of gestation.

**Primipara:** Pregnant woman who has had no previous pregnancy resulting in a live birth or stillbirth.

Repair following delivery: Surgical suturing of perineal laceration or episiotomy incision.

Resuscitation of infant: Active measures taken shortly after birth to assist infant's ventilation and heart beat; or to treat depressed respiratory effort and to correct metabolic disturbances.

**Spontaneous vertex:** Birth without intervention in which the baby's head is the presenting part.

Stillbirth: See fetal death.

Vacuum extraction: Assisted birth using a suction cap applied to the baby's head.

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

Very low birthweight: Birthweight of less than 1500g.

# Appendix 3

Table A1: Live births, fetal deaths and total births by birthweight, Australia, 1991

Birthweight (g)	Live births*	Fetal deaths**	Total births
Less than 500g	126	457	583
500 - 999	848	442	1,290
1000 - 1499	1,412	193	1,605
1500 - 1999	2,978	179	3,157
2000 - 2499	9,560	168	9,728
2500 - 2999	40,038	181	40,219
3000 - 3499	94,222	177	94,399
3500 - 3999	77,184	93	77,277
4000 - 4499	24,069	39	24,108
4500 and over	4,095	9	4,104
Not stated	96	57	153
All birthweights (500g and over)	254,502	1,538	256,040
All birthweights	254,628	1,995	256,623

<sup>\*</sup> Source: National Perinatal Statistics Unit

<sup>\*\*</sup> Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (year of birth)