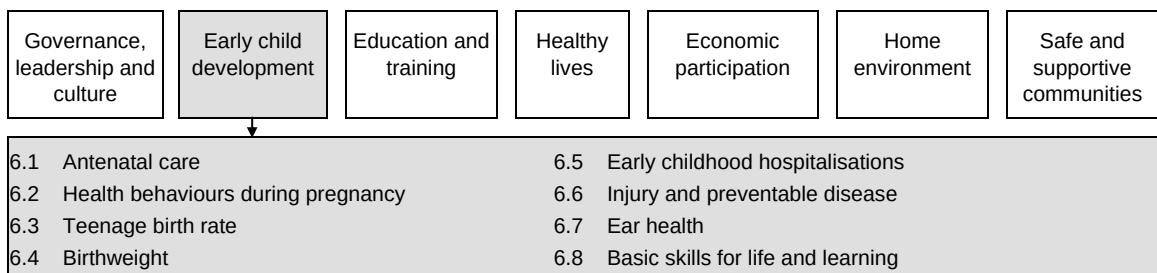

6 Early child development

Strategic areas for action



A good start can help children to thrive and lead happy and healthy lives into adulthood. Addressing challenges in early childhood, including before children are even born, can reduce the development of problems that would prevent them achieving their full potential.

The indicators in the early child development strategic area focus on the drivers of long term advantage or disadvantage:

- antenatal care (section 6.1) — the health and wellbeing of women during pregnancy, childbirth and the period following birth is important for their future wellbeing and the wellbeing of their children
- health behaviours during pregnancy (section 6.2) — the health behaviours of women during pregnancy, including the consumption of tobacco and other drugs, affect the wellbeing of both mothers and children
- teenage birth rate (section 6.3) — teenage births are associated with poorer health outcomes, along with poorer educational attainment and employment prospects and lower incomes, which can lead to an intergenerational cycle of disadvantage
- birthweight (section 6.4) — low birthweight babies require longer periods of hospitalisation after birth, and are more likely to have poor health or even to die in infancy and childhood. Low birthweight is also correlated with poorer health outcomes later in life
- early childhood hospitalisations (section 6.5) — the hospitalisation rate provides a broad indicator of serious health issues experienced by children
- injury and preventable disease (section 6.6) — most childhood diseases and injuries can be successfully prevented or treated without hospitalisation

-
- ear health (section 6.7) — recurring ear infections, if not treated early, can become chronic and lead to hearing impairment. This can affect children’s capacity to learn and socialise
 - basic skills for life and learning (section 6.8) — children’s early social and cognitive development provides the foundations upon which later relationships and formal learning depend.

Several COAG targets and headline indicators reflect the importance of early child development:

- young child mortality (section 4.2)
- early childhood education (section 4.3)
- substantiated child abuse and neglect (section 4.11).

Other headline indicators are important influences on early childhood outcomes:

- household and individual income (section 4.10)
- family and community violence (section 4.12).

Outcomes in the early child development area can be affected by outcomes in several other strategic areas, or can influence outcomes in other areas:

- education and training — school engagement (chapter 7)
- healthy lives — access to primary health care, obesity and nutrition, mental health (chapter 8)
- economic participation — income support (chapter 9)
- home environment — overcrowding, access to functioning water, sewerage and electricity services (chapter 10)
- safe and supportive communities — alcohol/drug misuse and harm (chapter 11).

Attachment tables for this chapter are identified in references throughout this chapter by an ‘A’ suffix (for example, ‘table 6A.1.1’). These tables can be found on the web page (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

6.1 Antenatal care¹

Box 6.1.1 Key messages

- Antenatal care provides expectant mothers with information and screening, prevention and treatment services to maximise their health throughout pregnancy, and the health of their babies.
- Over time, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expectant mothers attending at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester has increased. Of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who gave birth in 2018, 66 per cent attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy (compared with 50 per cent in 2011).
- This increase has contributed to a narrowing of the gap over time to non-Indigenous women. From 2011 to 2018 the gap nearly halved, and is now 8 percentage points.
- Almost all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation in 2018 attended at least one antenatal visit (99 per cent). Of these women, 88 per cent attended five or more antenatal visits and proportions were above 80 per cent across all remoteness areas.
- Although the gap has narrowed, the proportion who gave birth at 32 weeks or more after attending five or more antenatal visits remains lower for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women than for non-Indigenous women.
- Culturally safe antenatal care services, including holistic care, greater continuity of carers throughout pregnancy and access to birthing on Country sites can facilitate early and ongoing engagement with these services by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expectant mothers.
- Greater engagement of partners and other family members during the antenatal period may also facilitate better outcomes for parents and babies.

Box 6.1.2 Measures of antenatal care

There are two main measures for this indicator (aligned with reporting for the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA), which was in effect at the time of preparing this report).

- *Antenatal visits in the first trimester* is defined as the proportion of women who gave birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester (that is, up to and including 13 completed weeks).
- *Five or more antenatal visits* is defined as the proportion of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, who attended five or more antenatal visits.

(continued next page)

¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 6.1.2 (continued)

The most recent available data for both main measures are from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) (all jurisdictions; remoteness). Key points to note are that:

- nationally standardised data on *gestation at first antenatal visit* are only available from July 2010, and nationally standardised data on *number of antenatal visits* are only available from July 2012. (Caution should be used making jurisdictional comparisons prior to these dates.)
- data by remoteness area are provided from 2011. Data for prior years are not directly comparable and are not included in this report.

A supplementary measure on health and nutrition during pregnancy is also reported, but new data were not available for this report (see tables 6A.1.20 and 6A.1.22 for 2014-15 data.).

Antenatal care aims to maximise women's health throughout pregnancy along with the health of their babies (AIHW 2020). Antenatal care provides expectant mothers with information and screening and prevention and treatment services and can help manage any issues that may affect birth outcomes. Early and ongoing access to, and engagement with, antenatal care is a key part of improving pregnancy outcomes (AHMAC 2012).

The optimal number and timing of antenatal care visits is unclear (Department of Health 2018; Gausia et al. 2013). National, evidence-based antenatal care guidelines recommend a first visit within the first 10 weeks of gestation, with the subsequent schedule of antenatal visits to be based on the individual woman's needs (for uncomplicated pregnancies — 10 visits for the first pregnancy and 7 visits for subsequent pregnancies) (Department of Health 2018). This report aligns with other national reporting (including the NIRA and the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework) by reporting on attending for five or more visits.

The type of antenatal care available in Australia often depends on service availability, the woman's preferences and her risk profile (Gibson-Helm et al. 2016). It can comprise primary and/or hospital care and often involves a range of health professionals. In remote locations, pregnancy care is usually provided by primary health care centres, with women transferring to hospitals in regional centres or metropolitan areas for the birth between four and six weeks prior to the due date (Reibel et al. 2015).

Over time, the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expectant mothers attending at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester has increased ...

Nationally in 2018, 66 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth had attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, an increase from 50 per cent in 2011 (table 6A.1.1). This pattern held across states and territories (figure 6.1.1) and by remoteness — with increases of between 13 and 18 percentage points

across remoteness categories between 2011 and 2018 (table 6.A.1.6).² Historical data prior to 2011 are available for selected jurisdictions and are reported in tables 6A.1.2–5.

Figure 6.1.1 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy, 2011 to 2018^a



^a See table 6A.1.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

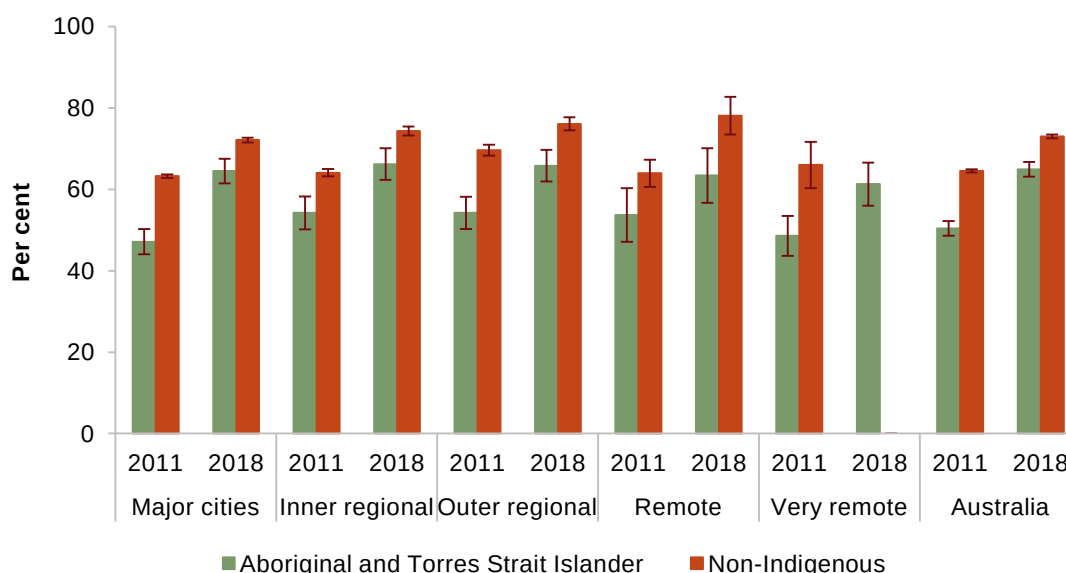
Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection; table 6A.1.1.

... but the proportion remains lower than for non-Indigenous expectant mothers

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women giving birth who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester of pregnancy remained lower than for non-Indigenous women, although the gap has narrowed (figure 6.1.2). In 2018, after adjusting for differences in population age structures, the gap was about 8 percentage points, nearly half of what it was in 2011 (table 6A.1.7). The gap narrowed in major cities between 2011 and 2018; variability in the data means that definitive statements on changes in the gap cannot be made for other remoteness areas (figure 6.1.2).

² The trend was negative in major cities and inner regional areas between 2011 and 2013, but was reversed in 2014.

Figure 6.1.2 Women who gave birth and attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester, by Indigenous status and remoteness, 2011 and 2018 (age-standardised)^{a,b}



^a Age-standardised data for non-Indigenous women in very remote areas were not reported in 2018. ^b See tables 6A.1.7 and 6A.1.12 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection; tables 6A.1.7 and 6A.1.12.

Most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation attended five or more antenatal visits

Most Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation attended five or more antenatal visits during pregnancy. Nationally in 2018, almost all women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation (99 per cent) attended at least one antenatal visit, and 88 per cent attended at least five visits (table 6A.1.13). These proportions are largely unchanged since 2012 (table 6A.1.13).³

Of women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation, the proportion who attended five or more visits was above 80 per cent across all remoteness areas. In 2018, the proportions (age-standardised) ranged from 84 per cent in remote areas to 91 per cent in inner regional areas (table 6A.1.19).

Between 2011 and 2018, the gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation and attended five

³ The trends exclude data for Victoria, which were first reported in 2016. Age-standardised rates for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more of gestation and attended five or more antenatal visits are available by Indigenous status and state and territory from 2011 to 2018 and are reported in table 6A.1.14. Historical data for selected jurisdictions are reported in tables 6A.1.15–18.

or more antenatal visits during pregnancy narrowed, from 12 to 7 percentage points (table 6A.14).

What can be done to further increase early and ongoing engagement with antenatal care?

Early and ongoing engagement with antenatal care is facilitated by the provision of culturally safe and evidence-based care relevant to the local community (Clarke and Boyle 2014; Middleton et al. 2017). Cultural safety is defined by the individual's experiences of health care, and by their ability to raise concerns. Part of the process of developing cultural safety requires improving the cultural competence of health professionals (Bainbridge et al. 2015) — which is essential for effective health communication (Clarke and Boyle 2014) — and monitoring progress at the service level (Aitken and Stulz 2018). Culturally safe maternal and child health services are particularly critical to improving health for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and babies (Kildea et al. 2016).

Across Australia, there are an increasing number of maternity models that recognise the contributions of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people in the design and delivery of services (Clarke and Boyle 2014; Gibson-Helm et al. 2016; Hickey et al. 2019; Kildea et al. 2016) to improve birth outcomes for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (Kildea et al. 2016). Programs in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people — members of the workforce and the community — work in partnership with staff in primary health care services and maternity services to design and deliver services, and to incorporate traditional midwifery knowledge and skills in those services, have been found to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women's use of antenatal services and have led to better maternal and birth outcomes (Bertilone and McEvoy 2015; Kildea et al. 2012, 2019a; Middleton et al. 2017).

Research suggests that providing culturally safe antenatal care involves:

- supporting the vital role of the kinship system in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities to transfer child bearing knowledge (Dietsch et al. 2011) and encourage and support new parents through the antenatal period and the parenting journey (Reibel et al. 2015)
- holistic care (Clarke and Boyle 2014; Kildea and Van Wagner 2013) that addresses emotional wellbeing (Gibson-Helm et al. 2018) and takes into account the social and cultural determinants of health (Bertilone and McEvoy 2015; Reibel, Wyndow and Walker 2016)
- continuity of caregiver (midwife and/or Aboriginal health education officer) (Clarke and Boyle 2014; Gibson-Helm et al. 2018; Homer 2016; Kildea et al. 2012, 2019a)
- providing antenatal care closer to home, and the option of birthing on Country (Kildea et al. 2016, 2019b, 2019a, Hickey et al. 2018). Services that do this well encompass some of the following elements: they are community-based and community-governed, encourage traditional practices, involve a connection with lands and Country, have a

holistic definition of health, and value Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's ways of knowing and learning (Kildea et al. 2016).

Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men also want to engage with antenatal (and postnatal) programs and services, but there are limited options for them to do so (Canuto et al. 2019, Canuto et al. 2020). Evidence from Australian and international studies looking at other population groups indicates that supporting and engaging partners during the antenatal, birthing and post-natal period may have positive impacts on:

- partners themselves, given increasing evidence of the mental health challenges associated with fatherhood (Baldwin et al. 2018; Giallo et al. 2012)
- the mother's psychological wellbeing and birth outcomes (Jeffery et al. 2015).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men's engagement with parental and child health services can be supported by culturally safe and gender-sensitive health care and community services that include men, focus on men's psychological empowerment and provide them with support to build confidence with parenting (Reilly and Rees 2018).

Future directions in data

The most recent data on the supplementary measure on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers and young children's nutrition and health are not reported because the data are only available every six years from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey; the most recent data are for 2014–15, and are included in attachment tables for this section. More regular data, and comparative data for non-Indigenous mothers and children, would improve reporting.

References

- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2012, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2012 Report*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2018 — In Brief*, Cat. no. PER 108, Canberra.
- Aitken, R. and Stulz, V. 2018, 'Factor analysis to validate a survey evaluating cultural competence in maternity care for Indigenous women', *The Australian Journal of Advanced Nursing*, vol. 36, no. 1, p. 25.
- Bainbridge, R., McCalman, J., Clifford, A. and Tsey, K. 2015, *Cultural Competency in the Delivery of Health Services for Indigenous People*, Cat. no. IHW 15, Closing the Gap Clearinghouse, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare and Australian Institute of Family Studies, Canberra.
- Baldwin, S., Malone, M., Sandall, J. and Bick, D. 2018, 'Mental health and wellbeing during the transition to fatherhood: A systematic review of first time fathers' experiences', *JBIM Database of Systematic Reviews and Implementation Reports*, vol. 16, no. 11, pp. 2118–2191.

-
- Bertilone, C. and McEvoy, S. 2015, 'Success in Closing the Gap: Favourable neonatal outcomes in a metropolitan Aboriginal Maternity Group Practice Program', *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 203, no. 6, p. 262.
- Brown, S.J., Weetra, D., Glover, K., Buckskin, M., Ah Kit, J., Leane, C., Mitchell, A., Stuart-Butler, D., Turner, M., Gartland, D. and Yelland, J. 2015, 'Improving Aboriginal women's experiences of antenatal care: Findings from the Aboriginal families study in South Australia', *Birth*, vol. 42, no. 1, pp. 27–37.
- Canuto, K., Harfield, S.G., Canuto, K.J. and Brown, A. 2020, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men and parenting: A scoping review', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 26, pp. 1–9.
- , Towers, K., Riessen, J., Perry, J., Bond, S., Chee, D.A. and Brown, A. 2019, "'Anybody can make kids; it takes a real man to look after your kids': Aboriginal men's discourse on parenting", *PloS One*, vol. 14, no. 11.
- Clarke, M. and Boyle, J. 2014, 'Antenatal care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women', *Australian Family Physician*, vol. 43, no. 1, pp. 20–24.
- Department of Health 2018, *Clinical Practice Guidelines: Pregnancy Care*, Australian Government, Canberra.
- Dietsch, E., Martin, T., Shackleton, P., Davies, C., McLeod, M. and Alston, M. 2011, 'Australian Aboriginal kinship: A means to enhance maternal well-being', *Women and Birth*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 58–64.
- Gausia, K., Thompson, S., Nagel, T., Rumbold, A., Connors, C., Matthews, V., Boyle, J., Schierhout, G. and Bailie, R. 2013, 'Antenatal emotional wellbeing screening in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care services in Australia', *Contemporary Nurse*, pp. 4076–4096.
- Giallo, R., D'Esposito, F., Christensen, D., Mensah, F., Cooklin, A., Wade, C., Lucas, N., Canterford, L. and Nicholson, J.M. 2012, 'Father mental health during the early parenting period: Results of an Australian population based longitudinal study', *Social Psychiatry and Psychiatric Epidemiology*, vol. 47, no. 12, pp. 1907–1916.
- Gibson-Helm, M.E., Bailie, J., Matthews, V., Laycock, A.F., Boyle, J.A. and Bailie, R.S. 2018, 'Identifying evidence-practice gaps and strategies for improvement in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander maternal health care', *PloS One*, vol. 13, no. 2.
- , Rumbold, A.R., Teede, H.J., Ranasinha, S., Bailie, R.S. and Boyle, J.A. 2016, 'Improving the provision of pregnancy care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women: A continuous quality improvement initiative', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 118.
- Hickey, S., Couchman, K., Stapleton, H., Roe, Y. and Kildea, S. 2019, 'Experiences of health service providers establishing an Aboriginal-mainstream partnership to improve maternity care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families in an urban setting', *Evaluation and Program Planning*, vol. 77.
- , Roe, Y., Gao, Y., Nelson, C., Carson, A., Currie, J., Reynolds, M., Wilson, K., Kruske, S. and Blackman, R. 2018, 'The Indigenous birthing in an urban setting study: The IBUS study', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 431.
- Homer, C.S. 2016, 'Models of maternity care: Evidence for midwifery continuity of care', *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 205, no. 8, pp. 370–374.

-
- Jeffery, T., Luo, K.-Y., Brandon Kueh, Petersen, R.W. and Quinlivan, J.A. 2015, 'Australian fathers' study: What influences paternal engagement with antenatal care?', *The Journal of Perinatal Education*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 181–187.
- Kildea, S., Gao, Y., Hickey, S., Kruske, S., Nelson, C., Blackman, R., Tracy, S., Hurst, C., Williamson, D. and Roe, Y. 2019a, 'Reducing preterm birth amongst Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies: A prospective cohort study, Brisbane, Australia', *EClinicalMedicine*, vol. 12, pp. 43–51.
- , Hickey, S., Barclay, L., Kruske, S., Nelson, C., Sherwood, J., Allen, J., Gao, Y., Blackman, R. and Roe, Y.L. 2019b, 'Implementing Birthing on Country services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families: RISE Framework', *Women and Birth*, vol. 32, no. 5, pp. 466–475.
- , Stapleton, H., Murphy, R., Low, N.B. and Gibbons, K. 2012, 'The Murri clinic: A comparative retrospective study of an antenatal clinic developed for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 159.
- , Tracy, S., Sherwood, J., Magick-Dennis, F. and Barclay, L. 2016, 'Improving maternity services for Indigenous women in Australia: Moving from policy to practice', *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 205, no. 8, pp. 374–379.
- and Van Wagner, V. 2013, '*Birthing on Country*' *Maternity Service Delivery Models: A Rapid Review*, The Sax Institute.
- Middleton, P., Bubner, T., Rumbold, A., Weetra, D., Scheil, W. and Brown, S. 2017, 'Partnerships are crucial': An evaluation of the aboriginal family birthing program in south australia', *Australia and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 41, no. 1, pp. 21–26.
- Reibel, T., Morrison, L., Griffin, D., Chapman, L. and Woods, H. 2015, 'Young Aboriginal women's voices on pregnancy care: Factors encouraging antenatal engagement', *Women and Birth*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 47–53.
- , Wyndow, P. and Walker, R. 2016, 'From consultation to application: Practical solutions for improving maternal and neonatal outcomes for adolescent Aboriginal mothers at a local level', *Healthcare*, vol. 4, no. 4.
- Reilly, L. and Rees, S. 2018, 'Fatherhood in Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities: An Examination of Barriers and Opportunities to Strengthen the Male Parenting Role', *American Journal of Men's Health*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 420–430.

6.2 Health behaviours during pregnancy⁴

Box 6.2.1 Key messages

- The health and wellbeing of a pregnant woman and her baby is influenced by health behaviours such as nutrition, physical activity, smoking, and alcohol and drug use.
- Tobacco smoking is one of the most significant and most common reversible risk factors for the health of pregnant women and their babies.
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women smoking during pregnancy has declined in the past decade — from 52 per cent in 2009 to 44 per cent in 2018.
- However, the gap in smoking during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women compared with non-Indigenous women increased (from three times the proportion in 2009 to nearly four times in 2018), as smoking in pregnancy for non-Indigenous women also declined and it was from a lower base rate.
- Self-reported consumption of alcohol during pregnancy by the mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children more than halved in the past decade, from 20 per cent in 2008 to nine per cent in 2018-19.
- Self-reported drug use rates during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women remained relatively unchanged over this period — and in 2018-19 it was three per cent.
- Further reductions in these risk factors require a holistic approach to health that includes an understanding of, and strategies to overcome, the impacts of intergenerational trauma and racism on current ill health and social disadvantage, and of their association with health behaviours.
- Many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander pregnant women are motivated to quit smoking during pregnancy. Social support, health literacy and culturally responsive health care are key to helping them achieve this objective.
- Also key to reducing smoking rates during pregnancy are strategies to prevent the uptake of smoking by young people in adolescence and early adulthood — around the age when many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have children.

Box 6.2.2 Measuring health behaviours during pregnancy

There is one main measure for this indicator (aligned with reporting for the NIRA, which was in effect at the time of preparing this report). *Tobacco smoking during pregnancy* is defined as the number of women who smoked during pregnancy as a proportion of the total number of women who have given birth.

(continued next page)

⁴ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 6.2.2 (continued)

The most recent available data are from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) (all jurisdictions; remoteness). Key points to note are that:

- data are available for all states and territories from 2009 onwards. Prior to 2009 data were not available for Victoria
- nationally standardised data items on tobacco smoking are available from July 2010. Caution should be used in making jurisdictional comparisons prior to this date
- remoteness data are presented from 2011 onwards (and are not comparable with previous years).

Data for three supplementary measures are also provided: The measures are of the proportion of mothers, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years, who: used tobacco during pregnancy; consumed alcohol during pregnancy; used illicit drugs during pregnancy.

The data for these measures come from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) (all jurisdictions; remoteness), and from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) (all jurisdictions; remoteness). The most recent available data are from NATSIHS 2018-19).

Data on tobacco use during pregnancy from the NPDC and the NATSISS are not directly comparable.

The health and wellbeing of a woman and her baby during pregnancy are enhanced by certain behaviours. These include eating a healthy diet containing iron and calcium-rich foods, drinking plenty of water, doing low to moderate-intensity physical activity, taking vitamins and minerals such as folic acid and iodine (DoH 2019) and receiving vaccinations for influenza and whooping cough (DoH 2020).

On the other hand, behaviours like tobacco smoking, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy have long-lasting negative impacts on the mother (Greenhalgh 2015; Wilson et al. 2017) and the baby. All three behaviours are linked to at least one adverse perinatal outcome such as low birthweight (section 6.4 *Birthweight*), being small for gestational age, or pre-term birth and perinatal death (section 4.2 *Young child mortality*) (AIHW 2020b; Brown et al. 2016; Kelly, Graham and Sullivan 2010; O’Leary et al. 2020; Oni et al. 2019) and can have ongoing developmental effects (Gould et al. 2017; Reid et al. 2015). Alcohol use creates a risk of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) — which can mean birth defects and growth and developmental problem — (Fitzpatrick et al. 2017; Reid 2018).⁵ And the effects of alcohol and illicit drug use can include neonatal abstinence syndrome (Davies et al. 2016).

During pregnancy, there is no safe amount of tobacco smoking or illicit drug use (DoH 2019), but it is not yet known how much alcohol is safe to drink. The risk of damage to the baby is greatest with high, frequent alcohol consumption during the first trimester (12 weeks) (AIHW 2020a), and binge drinking is especially harmful (AIHW 2020c). The

⁵ The prevalence of FASD in Australia is unknown; it is estimated that as many as 2 per cent of all Australian babies may be born with some form of FASD (DoH 2018).

National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) advises that the safest option for pregnant women is to abstain from drinking if they are pregnant, planning a pregnancy or breastfeeding (NHMRC 2009).

Furthermore, the risks of adverse health outcomes are significantly higher when these substances are used simultaneously, rather than in isolation (Oni et al. 2019; Reynolds et al. 2020) and simultaneous use is not uncommon (AIHW 2020c; Brown et al. 2016; Gibberd et al. 2019; Passey et al. 2014).⁶

The pregnancy period presents a unique opportunity to support women to engage in healthier behaviours for themselves and their babies. While these behaviours often carry into pregnancy (AIHW 2020c), pregnant women are motivated to quit (Gould et al. 2013, 2015) and continue to not smoke after the baby is born (see section 8.4 *Tobacco consumption and harm*).

Tobacco smoking is one of the most significant and most common reversible risk factors for the health of pregnant women and their babies (AIHW 2020b; Gould et al. 2017); and the main focus in this section. Obesity is also a significant emerging risk factor for perinatal morbidity and mortality (for example, see Thrift and Callaway 2014) that may become an additional focus for future reporting (see section 8.5 *Obesity and nutrition* for further information on overweight/obesity).

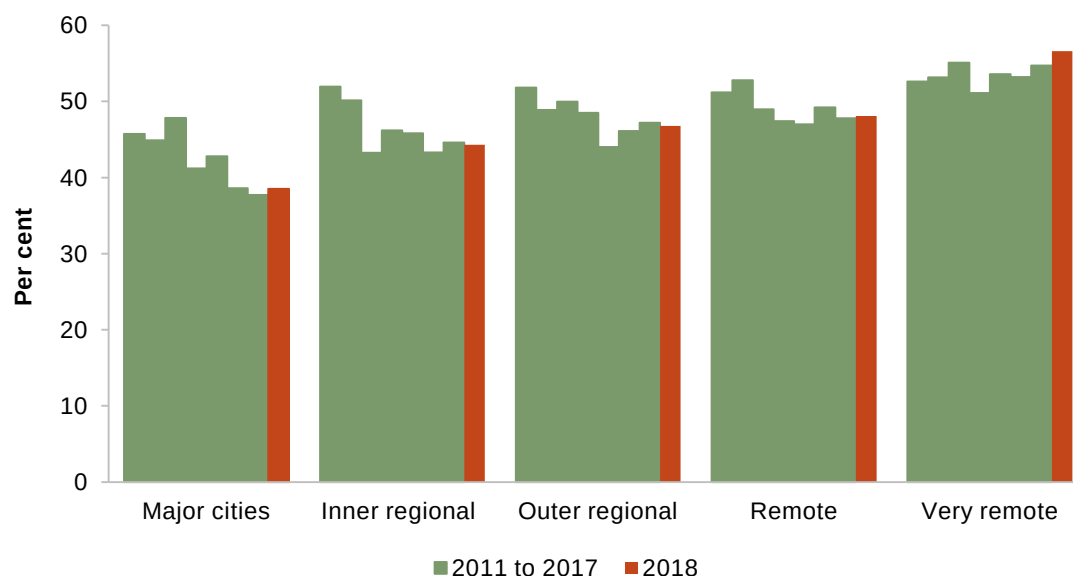
Rates of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women smoking during pregnancy have declined across all areas, except very remote areas ...

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women smoking during pregnancy has decreased over time, from 52 per cent in 2009 to 44 per cent in 2018 (table 6A.2.1).⁷ This decrease can be seen across all remoteness areas, except very remote areas, where there was an increase (figure 6.2.1). The less remote the area, the larger the decrease in smoking during pregnancy was over time. This means that the gap across remoteness areas has increased over time (from a range of 46 to 53 per cent in 2011 to 39 to 57 per cent in 2018) (table 6A.2.2).

⁶ The association between smokeless tobacco use, such as chewing tobacco, and adverse health effects differs by type of product (Greenhalgh, Scollo and Winstanley 2020). The effects on birth outcomes of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander expectant women's chewing a tobacco plant known as pituri will soon be known (Ratsch et al. 2019).

⁷ National data (excluding Victoria) from 2005 available in table 6A.2.1 also showed a downward trend.

Figure 6.2.1 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018^a**



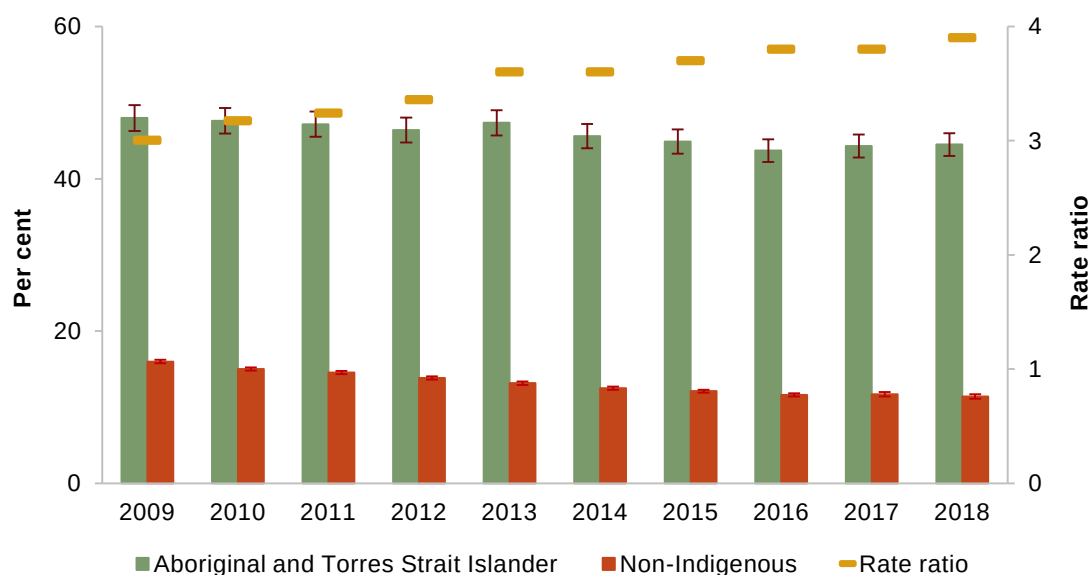
^a See table 6A.2.2 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table 6A.2.2.

... but the ratio of the rates of smoking during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to non-Indigenous women increased

Smoking rates during pregnancy for both non-Indigenous and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women decreased over the decade to 2018 (figure 6.2.2). The decline was statistically similar — 3.5 percentage points for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and 4.6 percentage points for non-Indigenous women — leaving the rate difference largely unchanged (table 6A.2.3). However, as the rate for non-Indigenous women was lower at the start of the period, the proportional decline in the rate was greater for non-Indigenous women. This led to an increase in the ratio of the rates of smoking during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to non-Indigenous women from 3.0:1 in 2009 to 3.9:1 in 2018 (figure 6.2.2).

Figure 6.2.2 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Indigenous status, 2009 to 2018 (age-standardised rate and rate ratio)^a



^a See table 6A.2.3 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

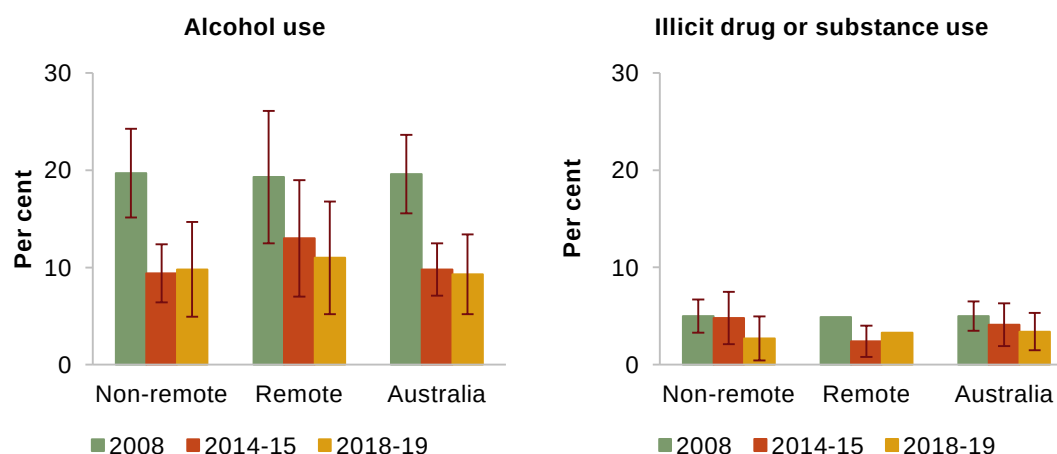
Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table 6A.2.3.

Alcohol use during pregnancy is decreasing and drug use remains low

More mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are reporting abstaining from alcohol during their pregnancies. In 2018-19, around nine per cent of mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years reported that they consumed alcohol during pregnancy, a figure which is half of what it was in 2008 (20 per cent) (table 6A.2.5). While declines were observed across remoteness areas, they were only statistically significant in non-remote areas (figure 6.2.3).

The most recent *National Drug Strategy Household Survey* (NDSHS) confirmed a general decline in self-reported alcohol use for pregnant women in Australia (AIHW 2020c). Nationally in 2019, of all the women surveyed who had been pregnant in the previous twelve months, over one-third (35 per cent) reported drinking alcohol during pregnancy — down from 44 per cent in 2016. Of those who did, most (90 per cent) drank infrequently (monthly or less) and the overwhelming majority (96 per cent) consumed one to two standard drinks on a typical day they drank (AIHW 2020c).

Figure 6.2.3 **Alcohol and drug use during pregnancy for mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15 and 2018-19^{a,b}**



^a Confidence intervals for drug use in remote areas in 2008 and 2018-19 were not available. ^b See tables 6A.2.5–6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Surveys 2008 and 2014-15 and ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19; tables 6A.2.5–6.

Rates of self-reported drug use among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women during pregnancy have remained relatively unchanged over time. In 2018-19, three per cent of mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years reported using illicit drugs or substances during pregnancy, a figure which is statistically similar to the proportion in 2008 (table 6A.2.5 and figure 6.2.3). Data from the NDSHS indicate that, in 2019, zero per cent of Australian women reported continuing to use cannabis or other illicit drugs once they found out they were pregnant — compared with five per cent and two per cent, respectively, who reported consuming drugs before they knew they were pregnant (AIHW 2020c). However, due to high sampling error, the data should be interpreted with caution.

Social support and culturally responsive and holistic health care support are key to help the many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who want to quit smoking during pregnancy

Reducing smoking rates during pregnancy requires strategies to prevent the uptake of smoking by young people and to support women to quit smoking during pregnancy. For the most part, smoking uptake occurs in adolescence and early adulthood (Heris et al. 2020) — around the age when many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women have children (section 6.3 *Teenage birth rate*) — and often carries into pregnancy (AIHW 2020c). Section 8.4 *Tobacco consumption and harm* contains more information about the

determinants of smoking uptake and approaches to reduce its consumption, including localised solutions.

Research suggests that strategies to support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women of childbearing age to quit smoking need to be multifaceted and holistic taking into account the social and cultural determinants of health and health-related behaviours (Bertilone and McEvoy 2015; Cockburn, Gartner and Ford 2018; Lovett, Thurber and Raglan 2017; Reibel, Wyndow and Walker 2016).

The factors affecting smoking during pregnancy are complex and interrelated. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are resilient (Beyond Blue Australia 2020). However, the cumulative effects of colonisation and dispossession, the removal of children and racism (Bovill et al. 2019; Gould et al. 2017) have led to intergenerational trauma and marked social disadvantage (Paradies 2016) and a deterioration in mental health and wellbeing (Beyond Blue Australia 2020; Calma, Dudgeon and Bray 2017; Macedo et al. 2020). Smoking rates are known to be associated with socioeconomic status (O’Leary et al. 2020; Thrift, Nancarrow and Bauman 2011) and emotional wellbeing (Kotz et al. 2016; Prandl, Rooney and Bishop 2012), including the stress and anxiety that results from the cumulative effects of multiple stressful life events (Askew et al. 2019; Harris et al. 2019; Wyndow, Walker and Reibel 2018).

Many pregnant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are motivated to quit smoking (Gould et al. 2013, 2015). They are more likely to be successful when they have some level of social support during their attempts to quit, particularly support from their partner and mother (Harris et al. 2019). Social support is important because Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women face many barriers during their attempts to quit (Harris et al. 2019). These barriers include high levels of daily stress and smoking as a social norm (Harris et al. 2019).

Key to supporting pregnant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to quit smoking is building health literacy. That is, changing the health literacy environment to improve health literacy for women, their families and healthcare providers (ACSQHC 2014). Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander pregnant women face uncertainty regarding messages on the specific harm caused by smoking to themselves and their babies, which poses a barrier to quitting (Harris et al. 2019). For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander pregnant women, the provision of culturally appropriate health information that is designed in partnership with communities and provided in schools could assist to build their health literacy (Ireland and Smith 2020).

Also key is culturally responsive and holistic health care. This means providing appropriate education and training to health care professionals (Clifford et al. 2015; Hearn et al. 2011) — and particularly those professionals who may lack knowledge about smoking cessation strategies and the confidence to discuss smoking cessation with pregnant women (Harris et al. 2019). Supporting pregnant women requires assessing the women’s smoking status on the first antenatal visit (see section 6.1 *Antenatal care*), advising them of the risks associated with smoking in pregnancy, and providing support to stop or reduce smoking — including

on possible approaches for quitting (DoH 2019) (Bovill et al. 2019; Harris et al. 2019; Walker et al. 2019).

But current research on smoking cessation programs for pregnant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is limited (Gould et al. 2017; Harris et al. 2019; Williams and Allan 2019), as is comparable international research for Indigenous people (Washio and Cassey 2016). For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, there is some evidence that programs are more likely to be effective if they are community-led (Williams and Allan 2019) and supported by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, families, and communities (Chamberlain et al. 2017; Gibberd et al. 2019; Gould et al. 2019).

Future directions in data

The AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) contains information about maternal smoking during pregnancy. Data on paternal smoking during pregnancy would be a useful addition to the data collection because of the impacts of second-hand smoking.

Limited information is available about the prevalence of FASD in Australia. This is due to several factors including a low level of awareness by clinicians, the complexity of diagnosis and, until recently, the absence of nationally agreed and consistent diagnostic criteria, definitions and tools (Heyes 2018). Collection of data on alcohol use during pregnancy would provide an important contribution to the knowledge base.

The AIHW is continuing to pursue the collection of nationally consistent data on alcohol use during pregnancy through the National Maternity Data Development Project (NMDDP) (AIHW 2018). A list of high priority data items for national standardisation and reporting has been developed, including data on alcohol consumption in pregnancy. Six data items around the consumption of alcohol during pregnancy were introduced to the Perinatal National Best Endeavours Data Set (NBEDS) for collection from 1 July 2019.

There is also limited information available about nutrition and physical activity during pregnancy. These are important given their link to obesity in pregnancy. Collection of this information, would provide valuable information to support reporting on key risk and protective factors for the health of pregnant women and their babies.

References

- ACSQHC (Australian Commission on Safety and Quality in Health Care) 2014, *Health Literacy: Taking Action to Improve Safety and Quality*, Sydney.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018, *Enhancing Maternity Data Collection and Reporting in Australia: National Maternity Data Development Project: Stage 3 and 4 Working Paper*, Cat. no. PER 90, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020a, *Australia's Children*, Cat. no. CWS 69, Canberra.

-
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020b, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2018 — In Brief*, Cat. no. PER 108, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020c, *National Drug Strategy Household Survey 2019*, Drug Statistics Series no. 32, PHE 270, Canberra.
- Askew, D.A., Guy, J., Lyall, V., Egert, S., Rogers, L., Pokino, L., Manton-Williams, P. and Schluter, P.J. 2019, 'A mixed methods exploratory study tackling smoking during pregnancy in an urban Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander primary health care service', *BMC Public Health*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 343.
- Bertilone, C. and McEvoy, S. 2015, 'Success in Closing the Gap: Favourable neonatal outcomes in a metropolitan Aboriginal Maternity Group Practice Program', *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 203, no. 6, p. 262.
- Beyond Blue Australia 2020, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People — Protective and Risk Factors*, Beyond Blue, <https://www.beyondblue.org.au/who-does-it-affect/aboriginal-and-torres-strait-islander-people/risk-factors> (accessed 29 September 2020).
- Bovill, M., Chamberlain, C., Bar-Zeev, Y., Gruppeta, M. and Gould, G.S. 2019, 'Ngu-ng-gi-la-nha (to exchange) knowledge. How is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's empowerment being upheld and reported in smoking cessation interventions during pregnancy: A systematic review', *Australian journal of primary health*, vol. 25, no. 5, pp. 395–401.
- Brown, S.J., Menash, F.K., Kit, J.A., Stuart-Butler, D., Glover, K., Leane, C., Weetra, D., Gartland, D., Newbury, J. and Yelland, J. 2016, 'Use of cannabis during pregnancy and birth outcomes in an Aboriginal birth cohort: A cross-sectional, population-based study', *BMJ Open*, vol. 6, no. 2.
- Calma, T., Dudgeon, P. and Bray, A. 2017, 'Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander social and emotional wellbeing and mental health', *Australian Psychologist*, vol. 52, no. 4, pp. 255–260.
- Chamberlain, C., Perlen, S., Brennan, S., Rychetnik, L., Thomas, D., Maddox, R., Alam, N., Banks, E., Wilson, A. and Eades, S. 2017, 'Evidence for a comprehensive approach to Aboriginal tobacco control to maintain the decline in smoking: An overview of reviews among Indigenous peoples', *Systematic Reviews*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 1–28.
- Clifford, A., McCalman, J., Bainbridge, R. and Tsey, K. 2015, 'Interventions to improve cultural competency in health care for Indigenous peoples of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the USA: A systematic review', *International Journal for Quality in Health Care: Journal of the International Society for Quality in Health Care*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 89–98.
- Cockburn, N., Gartner, C. and Ford, P.J. 2018, 'Smoking behaviour and preferences for cessation support among clients of an Indigenous community-controlled health service', *Drug and Alcohol Review*, vol. 37, no. 5, pp. 676–682.
- Davies, H., Gilbert, R., Johnson, K., Petersen, I., Nazareth, I., O'Donnell, M., Guttman, A. and Gonzalez-Izquierdo, A. 2016, 'Neonatal drug withdrawal syndrome: Cross-country comparison using hospital administrative data in England, the USA, Western Australia and Ontario, Canada', *Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal and Neonatal Edition*, vol. 101, no. 1, pp. 26–30.
- DoH (Department of Health) 2018, *National Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Strategic Action Plan 2018-2028*, Commonwealth of Australia.

-
- (Department of Health) 2019, 'Part C: Lifestyle considerations', *Pregnancy Care Guidelines*, Commonwealth of Australia.
- (Department of Health) 2020, 'Vaccination for women who are planning pregnancy, pregnant or breastfeeding', *Australian Immunisation Handbook*, Commonwealth of Australia, <https://immunisationhandbook.health.gov.au/vaccination-for-special-risk-groups/vaccination-for-women-who-are-planning-pregnancy-pregnant-or>.
- Fitzpatrick, J.P., Latimer, J., Olson, H.C., Carter, M., Oscar, J., Lucas, B.R., Doney, R., Salter, C., Try, J., Hawkes, G., Fitzpatrick, E., Hand, M., Watkins, R.E., Tsang, T.W., Bower, C., Ferreira, M.L., Boulton, J. and Elliott, E.J. 2017, 'Prevalence and profile of neurodevelopment and fetal alcohol spectrum disorder (FASD) amongst Australian Aboriginal children living in remote communities', *Research in Developmental Disabilities*, vol. 65, pp. 114–126.
- Gibberd, A.J., Simpson, J.M., Jones, J., Williams, R., Stanley, F. and Eades, S.J. 2019, 'A large proportion of poor birth outcomes among Aboriginal Western Australians are attributable to smoking, alcohol and substance misuse, and assault', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 110.
- Gould, G.S., Bovill, M., Pollock, L., Bonevski, B., Gruppeta, M., Atkins, L., Carson-Chahhoud, K., Boydell, K.M., Gribbin, G.R., Oldmeadow, C., Hall, A. and Bar-Zeev, Y. 2019, 'Feasibility and acceptability of Indigenous Counselling and Nicotine (ICAN) QUIT in pregnancy multicomponent implementation intervention and study design for Australian Indigenous pregnant women: A pilot cluster randomised step-wedge trial', *Addictive Behaviors*, vol. 90, pp. 176–190.
- , Munn, J., Avuri, S., Hoff, S., Cadet-James, Y., McEwen, A. and Clough, A.R. 2013, "‘Nobody smokes in the house if there’s a new baby in it’: Aboriginal perspectives on tobacco smoking in pregnancy and in the household in regional NSW Australia", *Women and Birth*, vol. 26, no. 4, pp. 246–253.
- , Patten, C., Glover, M., Kira, A. and Jayasinghe, H. 2017, 'Smoking in pregnancy among Indigenous women in high-income countries: A narrative review', *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 506–517.
- Gould, G.S., Watt, K., McEwen, A., Cadet-James, Y. and Clough, A.R. 2015, 'Predictors of intentions to quit smoking in Aboriginal tobacco smokers of reproductive age in regional New South Wales (NSW), Australia: Quantitative and qualitative findings of a cross-sectional survey', *BMJ Open*, vol. 5, no. 3, <https://bmjopen.bmj.com/content/5/3/e007020> (accessed 21 July 2020).
- Greenhalgh, E. 2015, *Tobacco in Australia: Facts and Issues*, Cancer Council Victoria, Melbourne.
- , Scollo, M. and Winstanley, M. 2020, *Tobacco in Australia: Facts and Issues*, Cancer Council Victoria; 2020, Melbourne.
- Harris, B.M., Harris, M.L., Rae, K. and Chojenta, C. 2019, 'Barriers and facilitators to smoking cessation within pregnant Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander women: An integrative review', *Midwifery*, vol. 73, pp. 49–61.
- Hearn, S., Nancarrow, H., Rose, M., Massi, L., Wise, M., Conigrave, K., Barnes, I. and Bauman, A. 2011, 'Evaluating NSW SmokeCheck: a culturally specific smoking cessation training program for health professionals working in Aboriginal health', *Health Promotion Journal of Australia: Official Journal of Australian Association of Health Promotion Professionals*, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 189–195.

-
- Heris, C.L., Eades, S.J., Lyons, L., Chamberlain, C. and Thomas, D.P. 2020, 'Changes in the age young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people start smoking, 2002-2015', *Public Health Research & Practice*, vol. 30, no. 2.
- Heyes, N. 2018, *Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder: A National Diagnostic Tool and a Guide to Its Use*, October, Child Family Community Australia.
- Ireland, S. and Smith, J.A. 2020, 'Health Literacy Across the Life Course: Understanding Equity and the Influence of Culture and Gender', in Midford, R., Nutton, G., Hyndman, B. and Silburn, S. (eds), *Health and Education Interdependence: Thriving from Birth to Adulthood*, Springer, Singapore, pp. 291–319.
- Kelly, P.M., Graham, S. and Sullivan, E.A. 2010, 'Pregnancy and perinatal health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their babies: A literature review', *Aboriginal and Islander Health Worker Journal*, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 15.
- Kotz, J., Munns, A., Marriott, R. and Marley, J.V. 2016, 'Perinatal depression and screening among Aboriginal Australians in the Kimberley', *Contemporary Nurse*, vol. 52, no. 1, pp. 42–58.
- Lovett, R., Thurber, K.A. and Raglan, M. 2017, 'The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smoking epidemic: What stage are we at, and what does it mean?', *Public Health Research and Practice*, vol. 27, no. 4.
- Macedo, D.M., Smithers, L.G., Roberts, R.M. and Jamieson, L.M. 2020, 'Racism, stress, and sense of personal control among Aboriginal Australian pregnant women', *Australian Psychologist*, vol. 55, no. 4, pp. 336–348.
- NHMRC (National Health and Medical Research Council) 2009, *Australian Guidelines to Reduce Health Risks from Drinking Alcohol*.
- O'Leary, C., Lawrence, D., Hafekost, K., Zubrick, S.R. and Bower, C. 2020, 'Maternal alcohol-use disorder and child outcomes', *Pediatrics*, vol. 145, no. 3.
- Oni, H.T., Khan, M.N., Abdel-Latif, M., Buultjens, M. and Islam, M.M. 2019, 'Short-term health outcomes of newborn infants of substance-using mothers in Australia and New Zealand: A systematic review', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research*, vol. 45, no. 9, pp. 1783–1795.
- Paradies, Y. 2016, 'Colonisation, racism and Indigenous health', *Journal of Population Research*, vol. 33, no. 1, pp. 83–96.
- Passey, M.E., Sanson-Fisher, R.W., D'este, C.A. and Stirling, J.M. 2014, 'Tobacco, alcohol and cannabis use during pregnancy: Clustering of risks', *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, vol. 134, pp. 44–50.
- Prandl, K.J., Rooney, R. and Bishop, B.J. 2012, 'Mental health of Australian Aboriginal women during pregnancy: Identifying the gaps', *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 149–154.
- Ratsch, A., Steadman, K., Ryu, B. and Bogossian, F. 2019, 'Tobacco and pituri use in pregnancy: A protocol for measuring maternal and perinatal exposure and outcomes in central Australian Aboriginal women', *Methods and Protocols*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 47.
- Reibel, T., Wyndow, P. and Walker, R. 2016, 'From consultation to application: Practical solutions for improving maternal and neonatal outcomes for adolescent Aboriginal mothers at a local level', *Healthcare*, vol. 4, no. 4.
- Reid, N. 2018, 'Fetal alcohol spectrum disorder in Australia: What is the current state of affairs?', *Drug and Alcohol Review*, vol. 37, no. 7, pp. 827–830.

-
- , Dawe, S., Shelton, D., Harnett, P., Warner, J., Armstrong, E., LeGros, K. and O’Callaghan, F. 2015, ‘Systematic review of fetal alcohol spectrum disorder interventions across the life span’, *Alcoholism: Clinical and Experimental Research*, vol. 39, no. 12, pp. 2283–2295.
- Reynolds, C.M.E., Egan, B., Daly, N., McKeating, A., Sheehan, S.R. and Turner, M.J. 2020, ‘The interaction between maternal smoking, illicit drug use and alcohol consumption associated with neonatal outcomes’, *Journal of Public Health (Oxford, England)*, vol. 42, no. 2, pp. 277–284.
- Thrift, A.P. and Callaway, L.K. 2014, ‘The effect of obesity on pregnancy outcomes among Australian Indigenous and non-Indigenous women’, *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 201, no. 10, pp. 592–595.
- , Nancarrow, H. and Bauman, A.E. 2011, ‘Maternal smoking during pregnancy among Aboriginal women in New South Wales is linked to social gradient’, *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, no. 4, p. 337.
- Walker, R.C., Graham, A., Palmer, S.C., Jagroop, A. and Tipene-Leach, D.C. 2019, ‘Understanding the experiences, perspectives and values of Indigenous women around smoking cessation in pregnancy: systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies’, *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 74.
- Washio, Y. and Cassey, H. 2016, ‘Systematic Review of Interventions for Racial/Ethnic-Minority Pregnant Smokers’, *Journal of smoking cessation*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 12–27.
- Williams, M. and Allan, J. 2019, ‘Reducing smoking in Australia: How to include Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people’, *Cosmopolitan Civil Societies: an Interdisciplinary Journal*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 37–54.
- Wilson, A., Guillaumier, A., George, J., Denham, A. and Bonevski, B. 2017, ‘A systematic narrative review of the effectiveness of behavioural smoking cessation interventions in selected disadvantaged groups (2010–2017)’, *Expert Review of Respiratory Medicine*, vol. 11, no. 8, pp. 617–630.
- Wyndow, P., Walker, R. and Reibel, T. 2018, ‘A novel approach to transforming smoking cessation practice for pregnant Aboriginal women and girls living in the Pilbara’, *Healthcare; Basel*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 10.

6.3 Teenage birth rate⁸

Box 6.3.1 Key messages

- For some young women, teenage motherhood (giving birth under 20 years of age) can be a positive experience. But giving birth as a teenager can pose health risks for both the mother and the baby, and is also associated with socioeconomic disadvantage at the birth of the child, which can be lifelong for the mother due to the interruption of education and employment opportunities.
- The teenage birth rate is at a historical low nationally for all women. In 2018, it was 48 births per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 15–19 years. This rate is the lowest in the 15 years of reported data, down from a peak of 74 per 1000 births in 2009.
- The decrease in the birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women is seen across all teenage years.
- Despite a downward trend, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are still more likely than non-Indigenous women to have a baby in their teenage years. In 2018, the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women was seven times the rate for non-Indigenous teenage women — and more than half of the approximately 200 births in Australia to all women under 16 years (less than one per cent of all births in Australia) were births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.
- Over time, the proportion of babies born to teenage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women is decreasing. Of all births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in 2018, 13 per cent were to women aged under 20 years, down from 20 per cent two decades earlier. Similarly, the proportion has decreased for those under 18 years, from 10 per cent to 4 per cent.
- The proportion of births to teenage mothers who also had a teenage father has been stable over the past decade at around 30 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, only a few percentage points higher than the proportion for non-Indigenous women. Caution should be used in interpreting data on the age of the father given the large proportion of births for whom the age of the father is unrecorded.
- Sexual and reproductive health education, culturally safe primary healthcare and better education opportunities and socioeconomic conditions in childhood and adolescence play an essential role in reducing and managing teen births.
- For young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who are pregnant and decide to proceed with the pregnancy, appropriate support is important to maximise the outcomes for mother and child.

⁸ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 6.3.2 Measures of teenage birth rate

The main measure for this indicator is *Teenage birth rate*, defined as the number of live births to women aged less than 20 years per 1000 women aged 15–19 years.

Data are also provided for two supplementary measures:

- Births to teenage mothers, by age of mother
- Births to teenage mothers, by age of father.

The most recent available data for all measures are from the ABS Birth Registrations Collection (all jurisdictions; age; remoteness). Births are reported according to the date of registration (which may occur in a different year to the birth itself).

The ABS Birth Registrations Collection data are not directly comparable to the AIHW's National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) due to differences in methods, timing and reporting, and the NPDC has a shorter time series than the ABS data collection.

For some young women, teenage motherhood can be a positive experience (AIHW 2020). It can change unhealthy behaviours and relationships (AHRC 2017) and provide mothers with a newfound sense of purpose, maturity, and responsibility (Larkins et al. 2011; Price-Robertson 2010).

However, teenage motherhood is often associated with poor health outcomes for the mother and baby (see section 4.2 *Young child mortality*). For example, teenage mothers (under 20 years of age) face higher risks of systemic infections than women aged 20 to 24 years (WHO 2020), and babies born to teenage mothers are also more likely to die during the perinatal period (AIHW 2018). The younger the teenage mother, the greater the likelihood of poorer outcomes for the mother and baby (WHO 2020).

Furthermore, teenage motherhood is also associated with socioeconomic disadvantage at the birth of the child, which can become a lifelong issue for the mother and child (Boden, Fergusson and John Horwood 2008; Gibb et al. 2015; Kalb, Le and Leung 2015). For example, teenage mothers are more likely to have more children over their lifetimes (Venn and Crawford 2018) and are less likely to complete year 12, to be employed, and to have more personal income (Kalb, Le and Leung 2015). For babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women, analysis of data from the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children (LSIC) found that the children had greater vocabulary and social and emotional difficulties compared with children born to older Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, even after accounting for other characteristics (DSS 2015).⁹

The relationship between teenage motherhood and socioeconomic disadvantage is complex. Teenage mothers often have relatively disadvantaged childhood backgrounds when compared with older mothers, and tend to leave school early (Jeon, Kalb and Vu 2011; Kalb, Le and Leung 2015). While there is no evidence to suggest that disadvantage directly leads

⁹ Analysis of data from the LSIC did not show the same results for babies born to non-Indigenous women with age not being a factor when other characteristics were taken into account (DSS 2015).

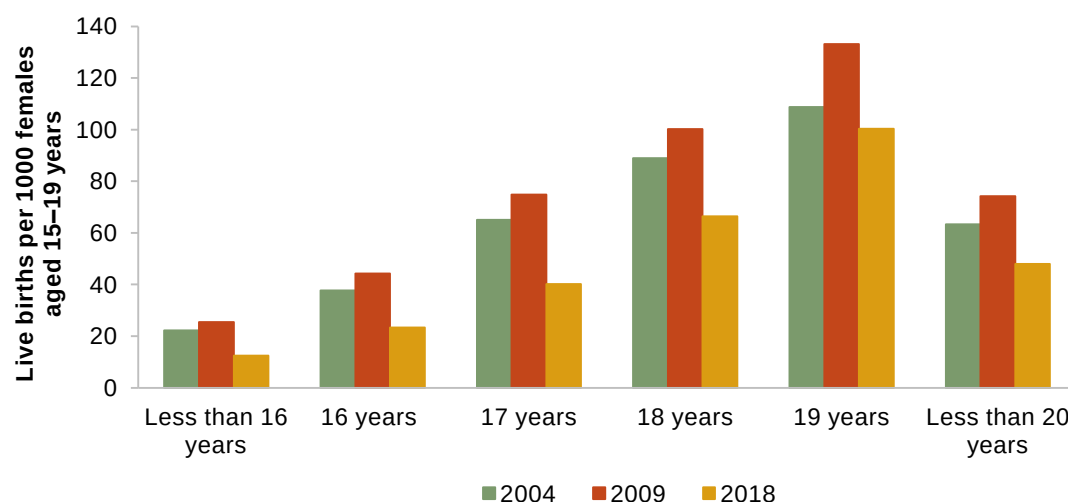
women to become adolescent mothers, the reality in disadvantaged communities where unemployment rates are high and rates of school completion are low can shape young women's expectations and aspirations (Gore et al. 2017; Senior and Chenhall 2012), and they may see few alternatives to early motherhood (Larkins and Page 2016).

The birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women has declined, and across all teenage years

The birth rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women is at its lowest level over the 15 years of available data, with decreases across all teenage years (figure 6.3.1). The number of live births per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women aged 15–19 years increased from 63 in 2004 to 74 in 2009, before declining to 48 in 2018 (table 6A.3.1). This decrease has contributed to the narrowing of the gap with non-Indigenous women over time (table 6A.3.2).

However, not all births may be registered, and so the birth rate may be underestimated. There is evidence (analysis of births up to 2012) indicating non-registration of around 17–18 per cent of births to Aboriginal mothers in Queensland and WA (Endo, van Schalkwijk and Wills 2014; Gibberd, Simpson and Eades 2016).

Figure 6.3.1 **Birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers, by age of mother, 2004–2018^a**



^a See table 6A.3.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (various years) *Australian Demographic Statistics*, June quarter; table 6A.3.1.

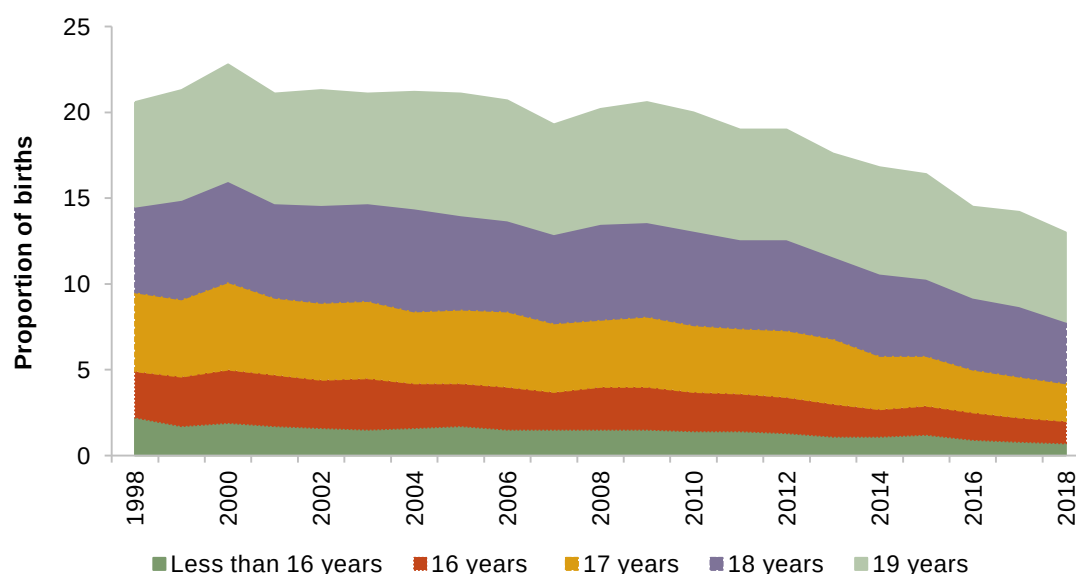
Despite a downward trend in birth rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women and a narrowing of the gap, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women remain

more likely to have a baby in their teenage years than non-Indigenous women. In 2018, the rate of births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage women was seven times the rate for non-Indigenous teenage women (table 6A.3.2). — and more than half of the 201 babies born in Australia to women aged under 16 years (less than one per cent of all babies born in Australia) were born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (table 6A.3.6).

The proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who are teenagers is declining

Over the years, there has been a decrease in the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who are aged under 20 years. The percentage of babies born to women under 20 years of age decreased from around 20 per cent between 1998 and 2010 to 13 per cent in 2018 (table 6A.3.4), and this downward trend held across all teenage years (figure 6.3.2). For those under 18 years of age, the proportion decreased from 10 per cent to 4 per cent (table 6A.3.4). These trends are similar when data are reported by the Indigenous status of the baby (table 6A.3.3).

Figure 6.3.2 Proportion of births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers, by age of teenage mother, 1998–2018^a



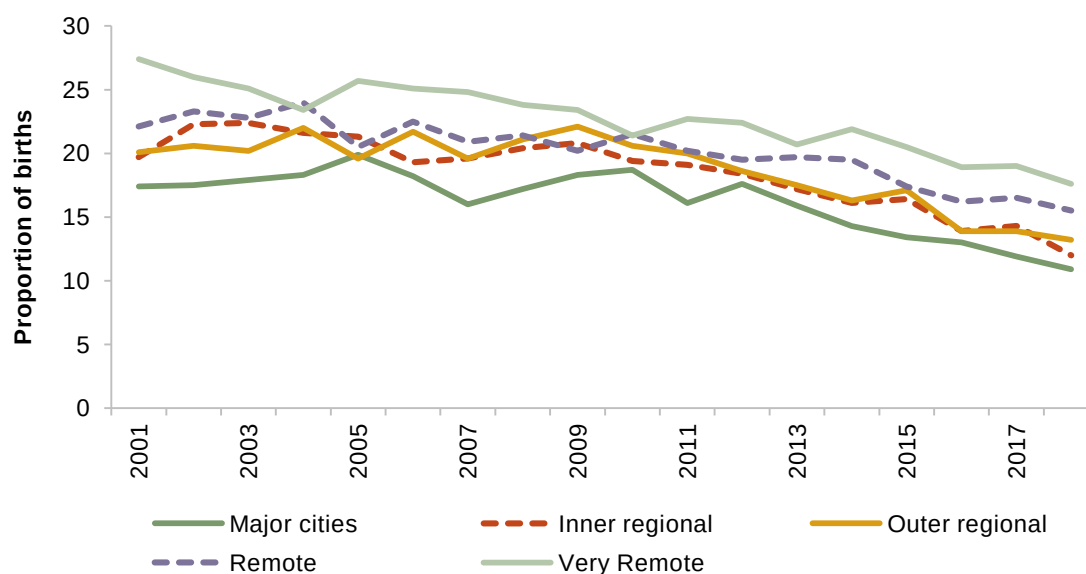
^a See table 6A.3.4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0; table 6A.3.4.

While the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who are teenagers decreased in all remoteness areas between 2001 and 2018, it continues to be higher in more remote areas (figure 6.3.3). In 2018, it was 11 per cent in major cities,

increasing to 18 per cent in very remote areas (table 6A.3.7). For babies born to non-Indigenous mothers the proportion born to teenage mothers, ranged between 1 and 3 per cent across remoteness areas (table 6A.3.7).

Figure 6.3.3 Proportion of births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who are teenagers, by remoteness, 2001–2018^a



^a See table 6A.3.7 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0; table 6A.3.7.

The proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers who also had a teenage father has been stable at around 30 per cent, close to that for non-Indigenous teenage mothers

International research indicates that children of teenage fathers have an increased risk of adverse birth outcomes such as preterm birth, low birthweight, being born small for gestational age, low Apgar Score¹⁰ and infant mortality (Alio et al. 2012; Chen et al. 2008; Doamekpor, Amutah and Ramos 2013).

The proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers who also had a teenage father has remained relatively stable over the last decade, and is close to that for teenage non-Indigenous mothers. In 2018, 30 per cent of births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers involved a father aged less than 20 years; a similar

¹⁰ The Apgar score is a numerical score that indicates a baby's condition shortly after birth. Apgar scores are based on an assessment of the baby's heart rate, breathing, colour, muscle tone and reflex irritability.

proportion of the children of non-Indigenous teenage mothers also had a teenage father (27 per cent) (table 6A.3.8).

However, as a large proportion of babies born to teenage mothers have the age of their father recorded as unknown — in 2018, 33 per cent for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers, and 17 per cent for non-Indigenous teenage mothers — interpretation of these data is difficult (table 6A.3.8).

What are the factors associated with higher Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage births, and how can they be addressed to reduce teenage birth rates?

While Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young women want control over family planning (James, Toombs and Brodribb 2018), obtaining and using contraception may be difficult for varying reasons including gender inequalities (MacPhail and McKay 2018) and sociocultural factors such as ideas surrounding women's health, social isolation and shame (Ireland and Smith 2020; James, Toombs and Brodribb 2018). Shame may be a larger issue in remote communities where confidentiality can be harder to achieve (Warwick et al. 2019).

Helping young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people better plan for their families by improving sexual and reproductive health literacy could help reduce teenage births (Lewis and Skinner 2014).

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young men and women and their female family members have expressed a need for improved sexual and reproductive health literacy, particularly in relation to relationships, first sexual experiences and negotiating condom use (Helmer et al. 2015; James, Toombs and Brodribb 2018; Reibel et al. 2015).
- Assisting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young men and women to build their health literacy means providing culturally appropriate reproductive health information that is responsive to the gendered needs of males and females and is designed in partnership with communities and provided in schools (Ireland and Smith 2020).
- This information should be embedded in a holistic primary health care system, providing culturally appropriate support where health professionals enable autonomous family planning that is inclusive of men by offering information and resources both antenatally and postnatally (Griffiths et al. 2019; James, Toombs and Brodribb 2018; Larkins and Page 2016).

Research indicates that attention should also be given to the broader social and cultural determinants associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage births (Burbank, Senior and McMullen 2015; James, Toombs and Brodribb 2018; Larkins and Page 2016). As socioeconomic disadvantage and early school leaving are linked to high rates of teenage births (Kalb, Le and Leung 2015; Venn and Crawford 2018; WHO 2020), improving socioeconomic conditions in childhood and increasing education opportunities could have positive implications for teenage parenthood.

For young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who are pregnant and decide to proceed with the pregnancy, appropriate support beyond that provided by kinship networks is important to maximise the outcomes for mother, father and child. These include:

- facilitating Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men's and women's engagement with the health system in relation to their health and the health of their babies. Evidence from a small scale qualitative study in WA indicates that destigmatizing young parenthood and providing continuous care in culturally safe environments (with culturally competent health professionals) could help expectant Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers to engage with the healthcare system (Reibel et al. 2015; Reibel, Wyndow and Walker 2016). Another study found that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander men's roles as parents can be supported by culturally safe and gender sensitive health care and community services that include men, focus on men's psychological empowerment and provide support and encouragement to male parents to address shame and lack of confidence around parenting (Reilly and Rees 2018).
- supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young parents to continue their education, which may assist in addressing the potentially negative longer-term effects of teenage parenthood on employment and income (Griffiths et al. 2019; Kalb, Le and Leung 2015).

Future directions in data

National data and evidence are lacking on knowledge, access to and use of contraceptive methods and sexual and reproductive health services (including pregnancy termination services) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young women and their partners. The most recent ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS) in 2018-19 did not collect any information about contraception, whereas in previous surveys data was collected for women aged 18–49 years.

Further work is required to encourage all births to be registered, and the age of the father to be recorded for births to teenage mothers. The ABS births data collection has data on the age of the mother and father, but where the mother is a teenager there is a high proportion of births where the age of the father is unknown. Identification of the father is currently not compulsory on birth registrations, and capturing this information would assist in developing age-appropriate programs for teenage parents.

References

- AHRC (Australian Human Rights Commission) 2017, *Children's Rights Report 2017*.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018, *Perinatal Deaths in Australia 2013-2014*, Cat. no. PER 94, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020, *Australia's Children*, Cat. no. CWS 69, Canberra.

-
- Alio, A.P., Salihu, H.M., McIntosh, C., August, E.M., Weldeselasse, H., Sanchez, E. and Mbah, A.K. 2012, 'The effect of paternal age on fetal birth outcomes', *American Journal of Men's Health*, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 427–435.
- Boden, J.M., Fergusson, D.M. and John Horwood, L. 2008, 'Early motherhood and subsequent life outcomes', *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry, and Allied Disciplines*, vol. 49, no. 2, pp. 151–160.
- Burbank, V., Senior, K. and McMullen, S. 2015, 'Precocious pregnancy, sexual conflict, and early childbearing in remote Aboriginal Australia', *Anthropological Forum*, vol. 25, no. 3, pp. 243–261.
- Chen, X.-K., Wen, S.W., Krewski, D., Fleming, N., Yang, Q. and Walker, M.C. 2008, 'Paternal age and adverse birth outcomes: teenager or 40+, who is at risk?', *Human Reproduction*, vol. 23, no. 6, pp. 1290–1296.
- Doamekpor, L.A., Amutah, N.N. and Ramos, L.J. 2013, 'Fathers matter: The role of paternal age in infant mortality', *American Journal of Men's Health*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 175–182.
- DSS (Department of Social Services) 2015, *Footprints in Time — The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children: Report from Wave 5*, Australian Government.
- Endo, T., van Schalkwijk, J. and Wills, R. 2014, *An Estimate of the Extent of Under-registration of Births in Queensland*, Queensland Government.
- Gibb, S.J., Fergusson, D.M., Horwood, L.J. and Boden, J.M. 2015, 'Early motherhood and long-term economic outcomes: Findings from a 30-year longitudinal study', *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 163–172.
- Gibberd, A.J., Simpson, J.M. and Eades, S.J. 2016, 'No official identity: A data linkage study of birth registration of Aboriginal children in Western Australia', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 40, pp. 388–394.
- Gore, J., Patfield, S., Holmes, K., Smith, M., Lloyd, A., Gruppetta, M., Weaver, N. and Fray, L. 2017, 'When higher education is possible but not desirable: Widening participation and the aspirations of Australian Indigenous school students', *Australian Journal of Education*, vol. 61, no. 2, pp. 164–183.
- Griffiths, E., Atkinson, D., Friello, D. and Marley, J.V. 2019, 'Pregnancy intentions in a group of remote-dwelling Australian Aboriginal women: a qualitative exploration of formation, expression and implications for clinical practice', *BMC Public Health*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 568.
- Helmer, J., Senior, K., Davison, B. and Vodic, A. 2015, 'Improving sexual health for young people: making sexuality education a priority', *Sex Education*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 158–171.
- Ireland, S. and Smith, J.A. 2020, 'Health Literacy Across the Life Course: Understanding Equity and the Influence of Culture and Gender', in Midford, R., Nutton, G., Hyndman, B. and Silburn, S. (eds), *Health and Education Interdependence: Thriving from Birth to Adulthood*, Springer, Singapore, pp. 291–319.
- James, S., Toombs, M. and Brodribb, W. 2018, 'Barriers and enablers to postpartum contraception among Aboriginal Australian women: factors influencing contraceptive decisions', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 24, no. 3, pp. 241–247.
- Jeon, S.-H., Kalb, G. and Vu, H. 2011, 'The dynamics of welfare participation among women who experienced teenage motherhood in Australia', *Economic Record*, vol. 87, no. 277, pp. 235–251.

-
- Kalb, G., Le, T. and Leung, F. 2015, 'Outcomes for teenage mothers in the first years after birth', *Australian Journal of Labour Economics*, vol. 18, no. 3, p. 255.
- Larkins, S., Page, R.P., Panaretto, K., Mitchell, M., Alberts, V., McGinty, S. and Veitch, P.C. 2011, 'The transformative potential of young motherhood for disadvantaged Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women in Townsville, Australia', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 194, no. 10, pp. 551–555.
- Larkins, S.L. and Page, P. 2016, 'Access to contraception for remote Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women: necessary but not sufficient', *The Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 205, no. 1, pp. 18–19.
- Lewis, L.N. and Skinner, S.R. 2014, 'Adolescent pregnancy in Australia', in Cherry, A.L. and Dillon, M.E. (eds), *International Handbook of Adolescent Pregnancy: Medical, Psychosocial, and Public Health Responses*, Springer US, Boston, MA, pp. 191–203.
- MacPhail, C. and McKay, K. 2018, 'Social determinants in the sexual health of adolescent Aboriginal Australians: a systematic review', *Health & Social Care in the Community*, vol. 26, no. 2, pp. 131–146.
- Price-Robertson, R. 2010, *Supporting Young Parents*, CFCA Practice Sheet, Australian Institute of Family Studies.
- Reibel, T., Morrison, L., Griffin, D., Chapman, L. and Woods, H. 2015, 'Young Aboriginal women's voices on pregnancy care: Factors encouraging antenatal engagement', *Women and Birth*, vol. 28, no. 1, pp. 47–53.
- , Wyndow, P. and Walker, R. 2016, 'From consultation to application: Practical solutions for improving maternal and neonatal outcomes for adolescent Aboriginal mothers at a local level', *Healthcare*, vol. 4, no. 4.
- Reilly, L. and Rees, S. 2018, 'Fatherhood in Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities: An Examination of Barriers and Opportunities to Strengthen the Male Parenting Role', *American Journal of Men's Health*, vol. 12, no. 2, pp. 420–430.
- Senior, K.A. and Chenhall, R.D. 2012, 'Boyfriends, babies and basketball: present lives and future aspirations of young women in a remote Australian Aboriginal community', *Journal of Youth Studies*, vol. 15, no. 3, pp. 369–388.
- Sims, S. and O'Donnell, M. 2015, 'Identifying families most likely to have missing paternal details in birth registrations using linked data', *Journal of Family Studies*, vol. 21, no. 2, pp. 163–177.
- Venn, D. and Crawford, H. 2018, *Trends in Partnering and Fertility Among the Indigenous Population*, 2016 Census Paper, Centre for Aboriginal Economic Policy Research, Canberra.
- Warwick, S., Atkinson, D., Kitaura, T., LeLievre, M. and Marley, J.V. 2019, 'Young Aboriginal people's perspective on access to health care in remote Australia: Hearing their voices', *Progress in Community Health Partnerships: Research, Education, and Action*, vol. 13, no. 2, pp. 171–181.
- WHO (World Health Organization) 2020, *Adolescent Pregnancy*, Fact sheet, 31 January.

6.4 Birthweight¹¹

Box 6.4.1 Key messages

- Children with a low birthweight have a greater risk of poor health or death at birth, and face a continued risk to their healthy development.
- Most babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (about nine in ten in 2018) are born at a normal birthweight. About one in ten babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are of low birthweight. This rate has decreased by one percentage point over the past decade.
- The proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who are of low birthweight increases with remoteness, from 10 per cent in major cities and inner regional areas to 13 per cent in very remote areas in 2016–2018.
- While the gap has narrowed, the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who have low birthweight remains more than twice the proportion born to non-Indigenous women who have low birthweight, and the gap still increases with remoteness.
- Australian research indicates that supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women with their health during pregnancy is important for addressing low birthweight. In particular, support in ceasing smoking and the provision of culturally safe antenatal services are important factors in improving maternal outcomes.

Box 6.4.2 Measures of birthweight

There is one main measure for this indicator.

- *Incidence of low birthweight among live-born babies* is defined as the number of low birthweight (less than 2500 grams) live-born singleton infants as a proportion of the total number of live-born singleton infants with known birthweight. The choice of low birthweight was to align with the associated measure under the National Indigenous Reform Agreement (NIRA), which was in effect at the time of drafting this report.

The most recent available data for this measure are from the AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection (NPDC) (all jurisdictions; remoteness). Key points to note are that:

- since 2011, data have been available by the Indigenous status of the baby. Historical data are only available by the Indigenous status of the mother
- data disaggregated by geography are based on the place of usual residence of the mother
- data disaggregated by remoteness are presented for 2011 onwards only, as remoteness data are not directly comparable for earlier years.

The foundations for good health start in the antenatal period and the first years of life. Children who are born at a normal birthweight have a better chance of a healthy start.¹²

¹¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

¹² Normal birthweight is defined as 2500 grams to 4499 grams (AIHW 2020).

By contrast, babies with a low birthweight have a greater risk of poor health or death at birth and face continued risks to their healthy development (AIHW 2018b; McEwen et al. 2018; OECD 2019; Westrupp et al. 2019). Approximately four in five fetal deaths (stillbirths) are low birthweight babies (with rates similar for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous mothers) (table 6A.4.24).

Low birthweight is often due to pre-term births (births before 37 completed weeks of gestation) — although the infant may be within the expected weight range for its gestational age (Ford et al. 2018). In 2018, almost 3 in 4 of all low birthweight babies were pre-term, and more than half of pre-term babies were of low birthweight (AIHW 2020).

Pre-term birth and low birthweight complications contribute to the increased burden of disease experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, and are among the top ten contributors to the burden (AIHW 2016).

Low birthweight is also associated with:

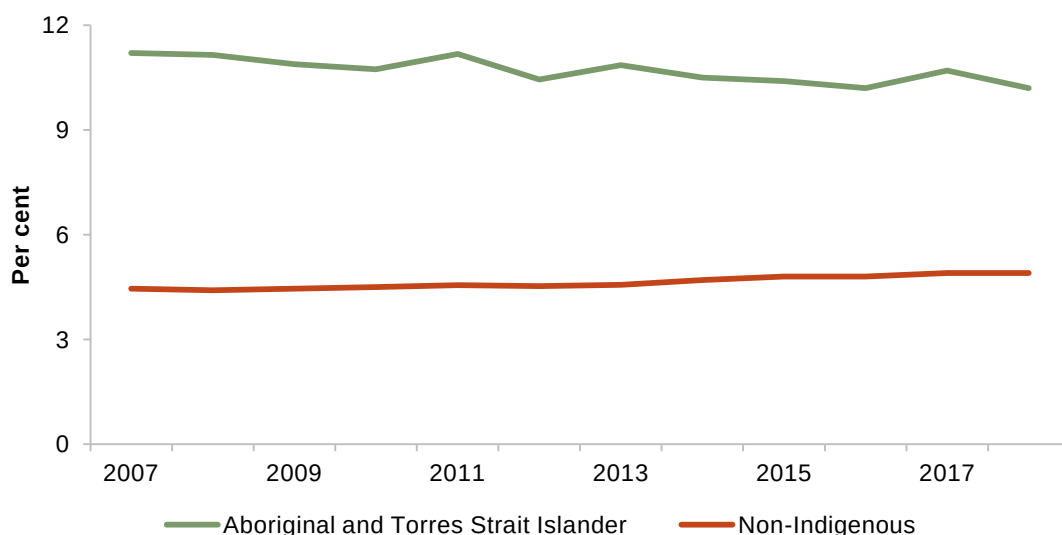
- reduced social, emotional and cognitive development in childhood (DeKieviet et al. 2012; Guthridge et al. 2015)
- higher death rates in adult life, due to an increased likelihood of developing chronic diseases including cardiovascular disease, kidney disease and diabetes mellitus (AIHW 2018a; Arnold, Hoy and Wang 2016; Hoy and Nicol 2019; Luyckx et al. 2013).

Most babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are born at a normal birthweight, and the proportion born with a low birthweight has decreased over the past decade...

Most babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are born at a normal birthweight (approximately nine in ten in 2018). And a small proportion (about 1 per cent) are born at a high birthweight (AIHW 2020).

The proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who were of low birthweight has decreased over the last decade, from 11.2 per cent in 2007 to 10.2 per cent in 2018 (figure 6.4.1).

Figure 6.4.1 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies born with low birthweight, by Indigenous status of mother, 2007 to 2018^a**



^a See table 6A.4.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table 6A.4.1.

Nationally, in 2016–2018,¹³ the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were of low birthweight increased with remoteness, from less than 10 per cent in major cities and inner regional areas to 13 per cent in very remote areas (figure 6.4.2).

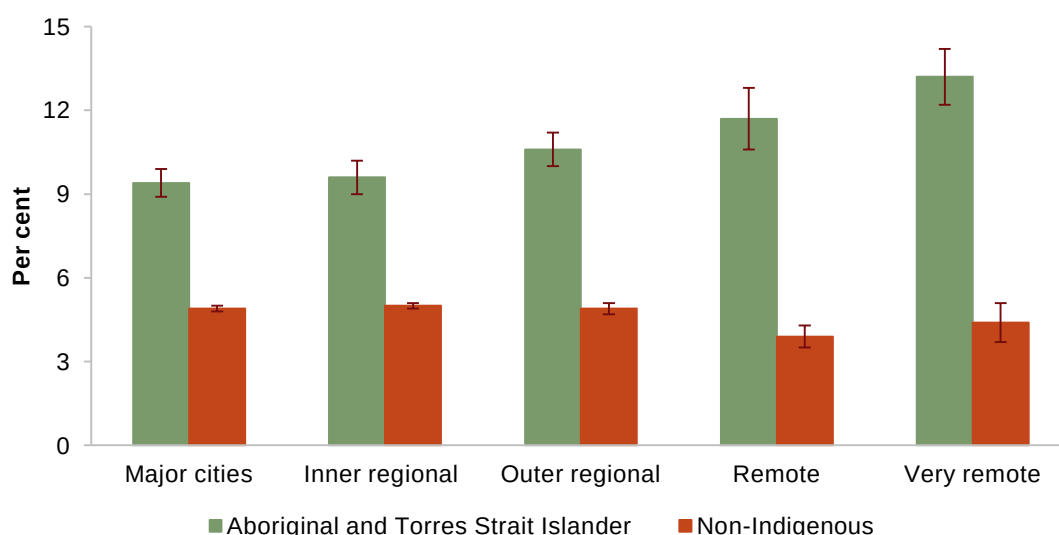
Similar data and trends are apparent for the low birthweight rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies (that is, based on the Indigenous status of the baby, rather than the mother) (tables 6A.4.14–22).

...however, the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who were of low birthweight remains more than twice that for non-Indigenous women

While there has been a narrowing in the gap with non-Indigenous women, the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who were of low birthweight remains more than twice the proportion born to non-Indigenous women (figure 6.4.1), and the gap increases with remoteness (figure 6.4.2).

¹³ Aggregating three years of data smooths out some of the volatility in the data stemming from small numbers.

Figure 6.4.2 **Proportion of live-born singleton babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight, by remoteness area, 2016–2018^{a,b}**



^a Error bars represent the variability band associated with each point estimate. ^b See table 6A.4.13 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection; table 6A.4.13.

Research indicates that supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women with their health during pregnancy is important for addressing low birthweight

Australian and international research suggests that the risk factors for low birthweight and pre-term birth include maternal smoking, alcohol consumption and poor nutrition during pregnancy, maternal health factors (such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and low maternal body mass index), lower socioeconomic status, maternal age and unfavourable obstetric conditions, and issues with accessing health care in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities (AIHW 2018a; Barreto et al. 2019; Ford et al. 2018; OECD 2019).

A higher prevalence of these and other risk factors help explain the gap in the proportions of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous women with low birthweight. For example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are more likely to live in remote areas or areas of socioeconomic disadvantage. Analysis of perinatal data for 2012–2014 found that for low birthweight babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 21 per cent of the low birthweight was attributable to area-level socioeconomic status and 5 per cent to remoteness (AIHW 2018b).

Australian research indicates that supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women with their health during pregnancy is important for addressing pre-term birth and low birthweight. In particular, support with the following issues is considered important.

- Reducing maternal smoking rates (AIHW 2018b; Ford et al. 2018; Khalidi et al. 2012; McInerney et al. 2019; Wyndow, Walker and Reibel 2018). Analysis of perinatal data for 2012–2014 indicates that 51 per cent of low birthweight births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women were attributable to smoking, compared with 16 per cent for non-Indigenous women (AHMAC 2015). While rates of smoking during pregnancy for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers are decreasing, they remain higher than for non-Indigenous mothers (see section 6.2 *Health behaviours during pregnancy* for further information).

Higher rates of smoking during pregnancy are partly explained by higher rates of smoking across Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, which have been associated with socioeconomic disadvantage (Gould et al. 2017; Oni et al. 2019). In addition, research has found that stress, difficult relationships and times of chaos within women's lives affect their capacity to prioritise smoking cessation during pregnancy (Walker et al. 2019). Culturally responsive support, whereby Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are provided with the knowledge, self-agency, and advice on effective interventions to cease smoking, is likely to be more effective (Walker et al. 2019).

- Increasing antenatal care use (AIHW 2018b; Khalidi et al. 2012; Taylor et al. 2013). Antenatal visits enable education and the monitoring of risk factors. Nationally in 2014-15, a lower proportion of mothers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children born with low birthweight attended regular check-ups whilst pregnant (84 per cent), compared with mothers of children with higher birthweights (98 per cent) (table 6A.4.26).

While rates are increasing over time (and the gap with non-Indigenous women is narrowing), the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women attending antenatal care in the first trimester remains below that for non-Indigenous women. (See section 6.1 *Antenatal care* for further information on antenatal care for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women.)

Culturally safe service provision (which includes involving Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander elders and the community in developing services, holistic care, the continuity of caregivers, and the incorporation of traditional midwifery knowledge and skills) has been found to encourage Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women to access maternity health services — leading to better maternal outcomes (Kildea et al. 2012; Kildea and Van Wagner 2013; Murphy and Best 2012; Reibel and Walker 2010; Simmonds et al. 2010; Wilson 2009).

Future directions in data

Further research on the services that are effective in improving the health of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women during pregnancy will be important for addressing low birthweight.

References

- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2015, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2014 Report*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and Causes of Illness and Death in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2011*, Cat. no. BOD 7, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018a, *Children's Headline Indicators*, Cat. no. CWS 64, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018b, *Closing the Gap targets: 2017 Analysis of Progress and Key drivers of Change*, Cat. no. IHW 193, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2018 — In Brief*, Cat. no. PER 108, Canberra.
- Arnold, L., Hoy, W. and Wang, Z. 2016, 'Low birthweight increases risk for cardiovascular disease hospitalisations in a remote Indigenous Australian community – a prospective cohort study', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 40, no. S1, pp. S102–S106.
- Barreto, C.T.G., Tavares, F.G., Theme-Filha, M., Cardoso, A.M., Barreto, C.T.G., Tavares, F.G., Theme-Filha, M. and Cardoso, A.M. 2019, 'Factors Associated with Low Birth Weight in Indigenous Populations: a systematic review of the world literature', *Revista Brasileira de Saúde Materno Infantil*, vol. 19, no. 1, pp. 7–23.
- DeKieviet, J.F., Zoetebier, L., van ELBURG, R.M., Vermeulen, R.J. and Oosterlaan, J. 2012, 'Brain development of very preterm and very low-birthweight children in childhood and adolescence: a meta-analysis', *Developmental Medicine & Child Neurology*, vol. 54, no. 4, pp. 313–323.
- Ford, E.J., Cade, T.J., Doyle, L.W. and Umstad, M.P. 2018, 'Pregnancy risk factors associated with birthweight of infants born to Australian Aboriginal women in an urban setting - a retrospective cohort study', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 382.
- Gould, G.S., Patten, C., Glover, M., Kira, A. and Jayasinghe, H. 2017, 'Smoking in pregnancy among Indigenous women in high-income countries: A narrative review', *Nicotine & Tobacco Research*, vol. 19, no. 5, pp. 506–517.
- Guthridge, S., Li, L., Silburn, S., Li, S.Q., McKenzie, J. and Lynch, J. 2015, 'Impact of perinatal health and socio-demographic factors on school education outcomes: A population study of Indigenous and non-Indigenous children in the Northern Territory', *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, vol. 51, no. 8, pp. 778–786.

-
- Hoy, W.E. and Nicol, J.L. 2019, 'The Barker hypothesis confirmed: association of low birth weight with all-cause natural deaths in young adult life in a remote Australian Aboriginal community', *Journal of Developmental Origins of Health and Disease*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 55–62.
- Khalidi, N., McGill, K., Houweling, H., Arnett, K. and Sheahan, A. 2012, *Closing the Gap in Low Birthweight Births between Indigenous and Non-Indigenous Mothers, Queensland*, Statbite #46, Health Statistics Centre, Queensland Health.
- Kildea, S., Stapleton, H., Murphy, R., Low, N.B. and Gibbons, K. 2012, 'The Murri clinic: A comparative retrospective study of an antenatal clinic developed for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 159.
- and Van Wagner, V. 2013, '*Birthing on Country*' *Maternity Service Delivery Models: A Rapid Review*, The Sax Institute.
- Luyckx, V.A., Bertram, J.F., Brenner, B.M., Fall, C., Hoy, W.E., Ozanne, S.E. and Vikse, B.E. 2013, 'Effect of fetal and child health on kidney development and long-term risk of hypertension and kidney disease', *The Lancet*, vol. 382, no. 9888, pp. 273–283.
- McEwen, E.C., Guthridge, S.L., He, V.Y.F., McKenzie, J.W., Boulton, T.J. and Smith, R. 2018, 'What birthweight percentile is associated with optimal perinatal mortality and childhood education outcomes?', *American Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology*, vol. 218, no. 2, pp. S712–S724.
- McInerney, C., Ibiebele, I., Ford, J.B., Randall, D., Morris, J.M., Meharg, D., Mitchell, J., Milat, A. and Torvaldsen, S. 2019, 'Benefits of not smoking during pregnancy for Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women and their babies: A retrospective cohort study using linked data', *BMJ Open*, vol. 9, no. 11.
- Murphy, E. and Best, E. 2012, 'The Aboriginal Maternal and Infant Health Service: a decade of achievement in the health of women and babies in NSW', *New South Wales Public Health Bulletin*, vol. 23, no. 4, pp. 68–72.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) 2019, *Health at a Glance 2019: OECD Indicators*, OECD Publishing.
- Oni, H.T., Khan, M.N., Abdel-Latif, M., Buultjens, M. and Islam, M.M. 2019, 'Short-term health outcomes of newborn infants of substance-using mothers in Australia and New Zealand: A systematic review', *Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Research*, vol. 45, no. 9, pp. 1783–1795.
- Reibel, T. and Walker, R. 2010, 'Antenatal services for Aboriginal women: the relevance of cultural competence', *Quality in Primary Care*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 65–74.
- Simmonds, D., West, L., Porter, J., Tangey, A., Davies, M., O'Rourke, P. and Holland, C. 2010, 'A "Two Ways" Approach to Improving Antenatal Education for Ngaanyatjarra Women', *Aboriginal and Islander Health Worker Journal*, vol. 34, no. 2, p. 10.
- Taylor, L.K., Lee, Y.Y.C., Lim, K., Simpson, J.M., Roberts, C.L. and Morris, J. 2013, 'Potential prevention of small for gestational age in Australia: a population-based linkage study', *BMC Pregnancy and Childbirth*, vol. 13, no. 1, p. 210.
- Walker, R.C., Graham, A., Palmer, S.C., Jagroop, A. and Tipene-Leach, D.C. 2019, 'Understanding the experiences, perspectives and values of Indigenous women around smoking cessation in pregnancy:

systematic review and thematic synthesis of qualitative studies', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 18, no. 1, p. 74.

Westrupp, E.M., D'Esposito, F., Freemantle, J., Mensah, F.K. and Nicholson, J.M. 2019, 'Health outcomes for Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children born preterm, low birthweight or small for gestational age: A nationwide cohort study', *PLoS ONE*, vol. 14, no. 2.

Wilson, G. 2009, *What do Aboriginal Women Think is Good Antenatal Care*, Lowitja Institute, Melbourne.

Wyndow, P., Walker, R. and Reibel, T. 2018, 'A novel approach to transforming smoking cessation practice for pregnant Aboriginal women and girls living in the Pilbara', *Healthcare; Basel*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 10.

6.5 Early childhood hospitalisations¹⁴

Box 6.5.1 Key messages

- Children's health in their early years establishes the foundations for lifelong health, and also affects their social, emotional, and cognitive development.
- Early childhood hospitalisation rates are a proxy indicator of the health of young children aged under 5 years old. However, hospitalisation data should be interpreted with caution, as they are not a measure of the actual prevalence of injury and disease.
- The rate of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children is increasing. Nationally in 2018-19, there were around 3 hospitalisations for every 10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. This rate has increased by almost 40 per cent over the past decade.
- The gap with non-Indigenous young children is widening — nationally in 2018-19, the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children was 1.4 times the rate for non-Indigenous children — an increase from a ratio of 1.1 times in 2010-11. This widening is because hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children have grown faster than those for non-Indigenous children.
- The rates of hospitalisation for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children in major cities and regional areas have increased, but remain below those in remote areas (which have decreased slightly).
- Respiratory diseases — including influenza, pneumonia and asthma — accounted for over a quarter of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child hospitalisations, and were the largest contributor to the growth in hospitalisations.
- Improving housing conditions and increasing access to primary health care are important responses to facilitate reductions in respiratory diseases.

Box 6.5.2 Measures of early childhood hospitalisations

The main measure for this indicator is the *hospitalisation rate*, which is defined as the hospital separation rate per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–4 years, by principal diagnoses. A separation is a completed episode of care for an admitted patient. Data are sourced from the National Hospital Morbidity Database (all jurisdictions; remoteness), with the most recent data available for 2018-19.

Children's health in their early years establishes the foundations for lifelong health (Emerson, Fox and Smith 2015; Hartz 2017), and also affects their social, emotional, and cognitive development (Bell et al. 2016; Guthridge et al. 2015).

¹⁴ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Hospitalisation rates are a proxy indicator of the health of young children. However, hospitalisation data should be interpreted with caution, as they do not measure the actual prevalence of injury and disease:

- Hospitalisations only represent the most serious illnesses or injuries. Many children suffering disease and injury do not require hospital treatment — most do not require formal medical treatment, or are treated by doctors, nurses and other primary health care providers outside of hospital.
- Hospitalisation rates may reflect the level of access and use of primary health care. If primary health care is difficult to access, hospital may be accessed as an alternative.
- Hospitalisation rates may reflect the level of access and use of hospital services for secondary and tertiary care services.

This section should be read together with section 6.6 *Injury and preventable diseases*.

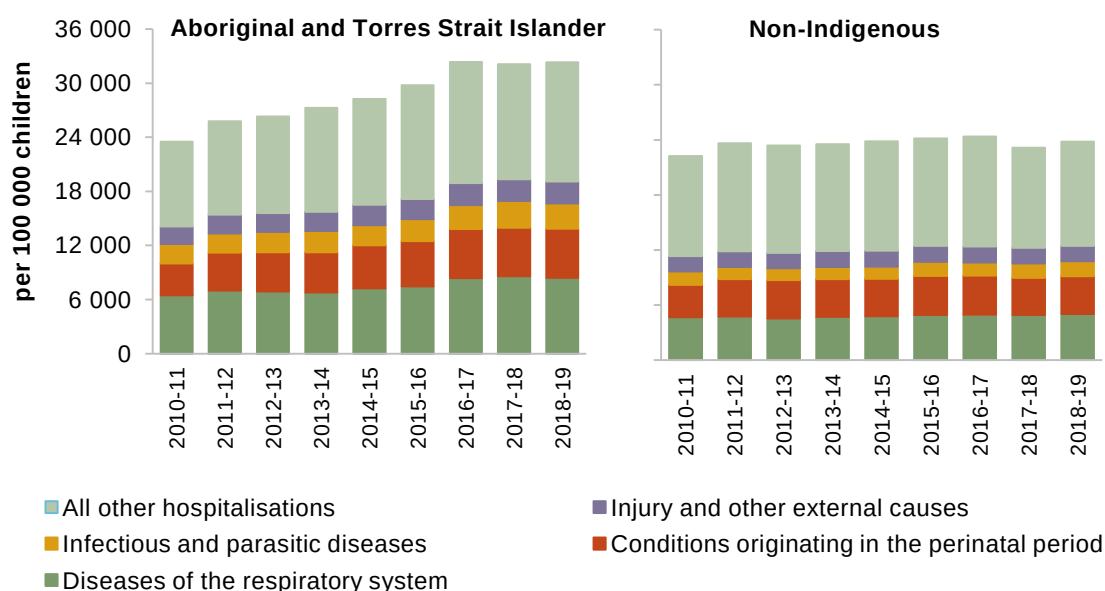
The rate of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children is increasing, and the gap with non-Indigenous children is widening

Most babies of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers (97 per cent) are born healthy (AIHW 2020), and the total burden of disease is relatively low in young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (AIHW 2016).

However, the rate of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children is increasing. Nationally in 2018-19, there were 32 328 hospitalisations per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children — around 3 hospitalisations for every 10 children (figure 6.5.1). This rate has increased by almost 40 per cent over the past decade, up from 23 523 hospitalisations per 100 000 children in 2010-11.

The rate of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children is higher than for non-Indigenous young children. In 2018-19, the rate was 1.4 times that of non-Indigenous young children (which was 23 804 per 100 000 children), an increase from 1.1 times the rate of non-Indigenous children in 2010-11 (figure 6.5.1). Hospitalisation rates for non-Indigenous young children have increased over the past decade, but not as much for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children — and, as a result, the gap in hospitalisation rates has widened (figure 6.5.1)

Figure 6.5.1 Rate of hospitalisations for young children (aged 0–4 years), by principal diagnosis, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 6A.5.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

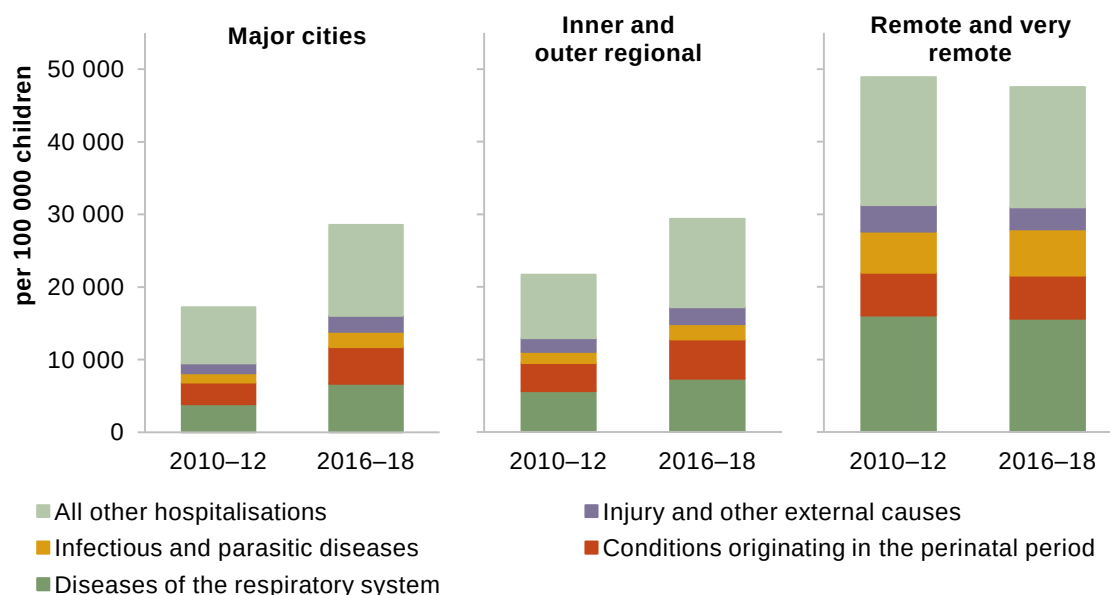
Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.5.1.

The rates of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children in major cities and regional areas have increased, but remain below those in remote areas

An increase in hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children occurred in major cities (where it grew by 66 per cent between 2010–12 and 2016–18) and regional areas (where it grew by about 35 per cent) (figure 6.5.2).¹⁵ In contrast, the hospitalisation rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote areas declined slightly (by 2.8 per cent) between 2010–12 and 2016–18. Even though the rate declined in remote areas, it remains just under twice the rate in non-remote areas (47 531 per 100 000 children, compared with about 28 548 per 100 000 children). This is in contrast to non-Indigenous young children, for whom hospitalisation rates are similar across remoteness areas (figure 6.5.3).

¹⁵ Aggregating three years of data smooths out some of the volatility in the data by remoteness area.

Figure 6.5.2 Rate of hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children (aged 0–4 years), by principal diagnosis, by remoteness, 2010–12 and 2016–18^a



^a See table 6A.5.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.5.5.

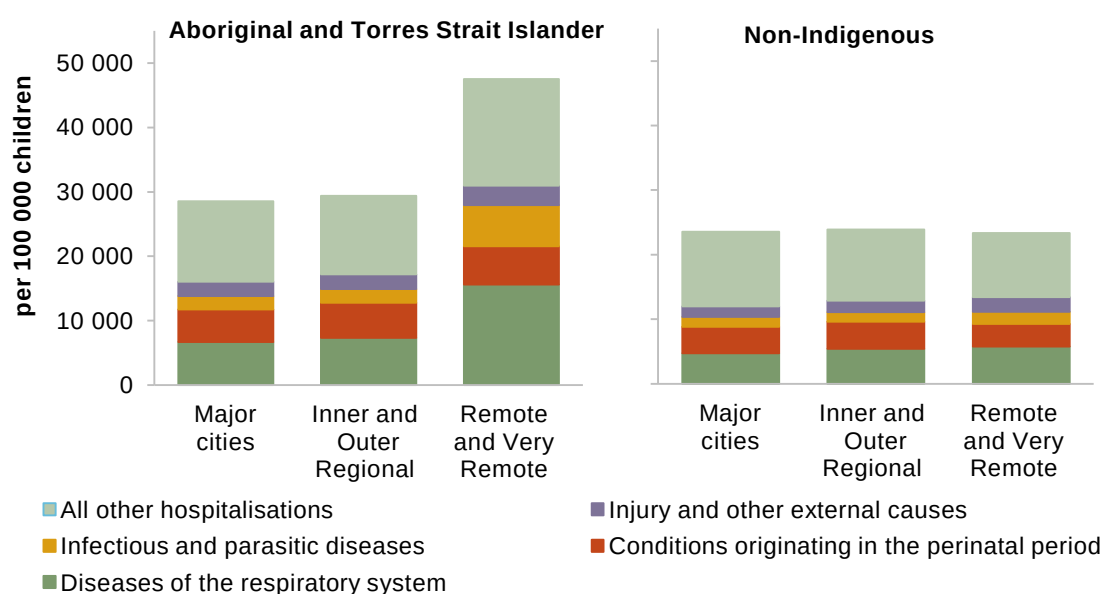
Respiratory diseases accounted for over a quarter of all hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children, and the largest portion of the gap with non-Indigenous children

Respiratory diseases — such as influenza and pneumonia, asthma, and other respiratory infections and diseases — accounted for over a quarter of all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child hospitalisations (table 6A.5.1). These diseases also accounted for the largest portion of the gap with non-Indigenous children, and were the largest contributor to the growth in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child hospitalisations (table 6A.5.1). Infectious and parasitic diseases — such as viral and bloodstream infections — accounted for a further 9 per cent of child hospitalisations in 2018–19.

The high rates of hospitalisations for respiratory and infectious diseases are consistent with research that indicates that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are more likely to suffer from these diseases, particularly in remote communities (AHMAC 2017; AIHW 2016; Falster et al. 2016; Hartz 2017; O’Grady et al. 2018). For example, hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants (aged less than 12 months) in the NT (and particularly the Central Australian region) for pneumonia and acute lower respiratory infections are among the highest rates in the world (Binks et al. 2019).

Poverty, poor quality housing, exposure to tobacco smoking and malnutrition all contribute to the higher rates of respiratory and infectious diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, and in particular for young children in remote and low socioeconomic areas (AHMAC 2017; Falster et al. 2016; O’Grady et al. 2018).

Figure 6.5.3 Rate of hospitalisations for young children (aged 0–4 years), by principal diagnosis, by remoteness, by Indigenous status, 2016–18^a



^a See table 6A.5.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.5.5.

Other diagnoses that contribute to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child hospitalisations include conditions originating in the perinatal period — such as birth trauma, fetal growth disorders, and complications of pregnancy (see sections 6.1 *Antenatal care*, 6.2 *Health behaviours during pregnancy* and 6.4 *Birthweight*) — along with injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (see section 6.6 *Injury and preventable diseases*).

Improved housing conditions and access to primary health care are important responses to higher rates of hospitalisations

Approaches that ensure Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families have access to affordable and appropriate housing can reduce infectious disease transmission (Ali, Foster and Hall 2018; O’Grady et al. 2018). Some of the key barriers to be addressed include providing sufficient housing stock where it is needed (Habibis 2013; Lowell et al. 2018), regular repairs and maintenance (Standen et al. 2020), and affordable short term

accommodation options for visitors (House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2001; Memmott, Birdsall-Jones and Greenop 2012). For further information on housing conditions see chapter 10 *Home environment*.

Access to primary health care can also help prevent the need for childhood hospitalisations with early intervention to detect and treat common childhood diseases. Barriers to accessing primary health care for families of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children — some of which disproportionately affect those living in remote and disadvantaged areas — include the physical availability of health services, transport, flexible service delivery, affordability, and the cultural acceptability and appropriateness of health services (Falster et al. 2016).

Vaccinations (including maternal vaccinations) are also an important factor in protecting individuals against communicable diseases (AIHW 2018b). Vaccination has led to a decrease in the rates of a number of diseases (such as hepatitis A, meningococcal C, measles, diphtheria and mumps) in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (NCIRS et al. 2019).

Nationally in 2018, vaccination coverage (as per the National Immunisation Program Schedule¹⁶) was high for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children — 92 per cent and 89 per cent of children aged 1 year and 2 years, respectively (section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*, table 8A.1.19). Despite these relatively high vaccination rates, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children continue to incur higher rates of hospitalisations from vaccine-preventable diseases than non-Indigenous children (AIHW 2018b; Li-Kim-Moy et al. 2016). The higher rates of disease are most likely explained by:

- environmental and social disadvantage, which increases the likelihood of being exposed to respiratory and infectious diseases. It is estimated that hospitalisation rates would be even higher if vaccination rates were lower (AIHW 2018b; NCIRS et al. 2019)
- the fact that not all vaccines are available on the National Immunisation Program Schedule. Some vaccines (such as those for seasonal influenza) are available for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, but vaccination coverage is not optimal (NCIRS et al. 2019)
- timeliness of vaccination — a higher proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children receive their vaccinations late (in reference to the Schedule) (NCIRS et al. 2019).

Section 8.1 *Access to primary health care* contains information on access to primary health care, including data on childhood immunisations.

¹⁶ The current definition of fully immunised for measuring coverage rates includes vaccination against: hepatitis B, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, *Haemophilus influenza* type b, polio, measles, mumps, rubella, pneumococcal disease, varicella and meningococcal C (AIHW 2018a).

Future directions in data

Understanding the pathways Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children take through the health care system could help identify whether they are gaining access to the appropriate services at the right time. The National Integrated Health Services Information Analysis Asset (NIHSI AA) project, aims to bring together hospitals data from states and territories with data from the Medicare Benefits Schedule, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and the National Death Index. NIHSI AA is currently in its pilot phase and will be managed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

References

- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2017, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health performance framework 2017 report*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and Causes of Illness and Death in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2011*, Cat. no. BOD 7, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018a, *Immunisation Rates for Children in 2016–17*, Cat. no. HPF 16, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018b, *Vaccine-Preventable Diseases*, Cat. no. PHE 236, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2020, *Australia's Mothers and Babies 2018 — In Brief*, Cat. no. PER 108, Canberra.
- Ali, S.H., Foster, T. and Hall, N.L. 2018, 'The Relationship between Infectious Diseases and Housing Maintenance in Indigenous Australian Households', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 15, no. 12, p. 2827.
- Bell, M.F., Bayliss, D.M., Glauert, R., Harrison, A. and Ohan, J.L. 2016, 'Chronic illness and developmental vulnerability at school entry', *Pediatrics*, vol. 137, no. 5.
- Binks, M., Beissbarth, J., Oguoma, V.M., Pizzutto, S.J., Leach, A.J., Smith-Vaughan, H.C., McHugh, L., Andrews, R.M., Webby, R., Morris, P.S. and Chang, A.B. 2019, *Acute Lower Respiratory Infections Among Indigenous Children in the Northern Territory of Australia: A Decade of Observation Spanning Three Generations of Pneumococcal Conjugate Vaccine*, SSRN Scholarly Paper, ID 3487788, Social Science Research Network, Rochester, NY.
- Emerson, L., Fox, S. and Smith, C. 2015, *Good Beginnings: Getting it Right in the Early Years*, Lowitja Institute, Carlton.
- Falster, K., Banks, E., Lujic, S., Falster, M., Lynch, J., Zwi, K., Eades, S., Leyland, A.H. and Jorm, L. 2016, 'Inequalities in pediatric avoidable hospitalizations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in Australia: a population data linkage study', *BMC Pediatrics*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 169.
- Guthridge, S., Li, L., Silburn, S., Li, S.Q., McKenzie, J. and Lynch, J. 2015, 'Impact of perinatal health and socio-demographic factors on school education outcomes: A population study of Indigenous and non-

-
- Indigenous children in the Northern Territory', *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, vol. 51, no. 8, pp. 778–786.
- Habibis, D. 2013, 'Australian housing policy, misrecognition and Indigenous population mobility', *Housing Studies*, vol. 28, no. 5.
- Hartz, D. 2017, 'Indigenous child health', in Best, O. and Fredericks, B. (eds), *Yatdjuligin: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nursing and Midwifery Care*, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 212–230.
- House of Representatives Standing Committee on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs 2001, '*We can do it!*' *The Report of the Inquiry into the Needs of Urban Dwelling Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples*, The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia, Canberra.
- Li-Kim-Moy, J., Yin, J.K., Patel, C., Beard, F., Chiu, C., Macartney, K. and McIntyre, P. 2016, 'Australian vaccine preventable disease epidemiological review series: Influenza 2006 to 2015', *Communicable Diseases Intelligence*, vol. 40, no. 4, pp. E483–E495.
- Lowell, A., Maypilama, L., Fasoli, L., Guyula, Y., Guyula, A., Yunupingu, M., Godwin-Thompson, J., Gundjarranbuy, R., Armstrong, E., Garrutju, J. and McEldowney, R. 2018, 'The "invisible homeless" – challenges faced by families bringing up their children in a remote Australian Aboriginal community', *BMC Public Health; London*, vol. 18.
- Memmott, P., Birdsall-Jones, C. and Greenop, K. 2012, *Australian Indigenous House Crowding*, vol 194, Australian Housing and Urban Research Institute.
- NCIRS et al. (National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance, Ioannides, Beard, Larter, Clark, Wang, Hendry, Hull, Dey, Chiu, Brotherton, Jayasinghe, Macartney and McIntyre) 2019, 'Vaccine Preventable Diseases and Vaccination Coverage in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, Australia, 2011–2015', *Communicable Diseases Intelligence*, vol. 43.
- O'Grady, K.-A., Hall, K., Bell, A., Chang, A. and Potter, C. 2018, 'Review of respiratory diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children', *Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 1–32.
- Standen, J., Morgan, G., Sowerbutts, T., Blazek, K., Gugusheff, J., Puntsag, O., Wollan, M. and Torzillo, P. 2020, 'Prioritising housing maintenance to improve health in Indigenous communities in NSW over 20 years', *International Journal Of Environmental Research And Public Health*, vol. 17, no. 16, p. 5946.

6.6 Injury and preventable disease¹⁷

Box 6.6.1 Key messages

- Potentially preventable hospitalisations and potentially avoidable deaths for children include those for:
 - health conditions that might have been prevented by the provision of appropriate and timely health services
 - injuries that might have been prevented through community-wide childhood injury prevention strategies or appropriate treatment.
- For Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–4 years, about half of all hospitalisations and one in five deaths were potentially preventable; that is they could have potentially been prevented by timely and adequate health care in the community.
- The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for injury and disease among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children increased by 25 per cent over the past decade (to around 17 hospitalisations for every 100 young children in 2018-19). But the rate for young non-Indigenous children is largely unchanged, and as a result the gap has widened.
- The increased rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children can be seen across most diagnosis categories. Diseases of the respiratory system and infectious and parasitic diseases accounted for around two-thirds of potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2018-19, and three-quarters of the growth over the past decade.
- Between 2014 and 2018, there were about 1.5 potentially avoidable deaths per 1000 young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, which was about twice the rate for young non-Indigenous children.
- The rate of potentially avoidable deaths for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children did not change substantially between 2009–2013 and 2014–2018. When considered against increasing hospitalisation rates for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, the stable rate of potentially avoidable deaths could indicate that better care is being received once in hospital and/or diseases are being detected earlier leading to earlier entry and treatment in hospital.
- Governments can assist in preventing disease and promoting children's health by providing quality housing and community infrastructure and culturally safe primary health care, and through community wide childhood injury prevention strategies which involve Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities in their design.

¹⁷ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 6.6.2 Measures of injury and preventable disease

There are two main measures for this indicator:

- *Potentially preventable hospitalisations* is a subset of all early childhood hospitalisations (section 6.5 *Early childhood hospitalisations*) and is defined as the number of potentially preventable hospital separations for injury and disease. Data are presented as a rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years. A separation is a completed episode of care for an admitted patient.

Potentially preventable hospitalisations are those admissions that may have been prevented through appropriate preventive health interventions and early disease management, usually delivered in primary care and community-based care settings. See tables 6A.6.1–5 for a summary of the diagnosis categories counted in potentially preventable hospitalisations.

The main data source is the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare (AIHW) National Hospital Morbidity Database, with the most recent available data for 2018–19.

- *Potentially avoidable deaths* is defined as the number of potentially preventable deaths from injury and disease. Data are presented as a rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years. See table 6A.6.6 for a summary of the categories of injury and disease counted in potentially avoidable deaths. The main data source is the ABS Causes of Death collection, with the most recent available data for 2014–2018 (NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

Children’s health and physical wellbeing in their early years establishes the foundations for lifelong health (Emerson, Fox and Smith 2015; Hartz 2017). Minimising injuries and disease is therefore important in ensuring that children receive the best possible start in life.

A large proportion of the hospitalisations and deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander infants and children are potentially preventable — that is, they could be prevented if more effective health and injury prevention strategies and non-hospital care are available and used (AHMAC 2017; Clapham et al. 2019). Potentially avoidable deaths and potentially preventable hospitalisations for young children stem from:

- childhood injuries — like all children, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are naturally curious and explore their environment using an hands-on approach. While this is important for children’s development (Fox and Geddes 2016), it can also expose them to injuries (such as from falls, poisoning, and burns) (WHO 2008). Many of these injuries can be prevented through community-wide childhood injury prevention strategies (such as car safety regulations, safety standards for household products, safe playgrounds, or swimming between the flags campaigns) (Clapham et al. 2019; Mitchell, Curtis and Foster 2018; Möller et al. 2017)
- conditions that might have been prevented by the provision of population health interventions (such as immunisation) and primary care services (such as early interventions to detect and treat common childhood diseases) (AHMAC 2017). For example, hospitalisations can be prevented for conditions such as measles and tetanus through vaccinations, and for other conditions such as selected respiratory and chest infections through timely treatment in primary health care settings using antibiotics.

Data on potentially preventable hospitalisations and potentially avoidable deaths are proxy indicators of the health of young children. However, these data should be interpreted with caution, as they do not measure the actual prevalence of injury and disease. Deaths and hospitalisations represent the most serious cases, with many children suffering disease and injury that can be treated in the community with the support of primary health care providers outside of hospital. High or increasing hospitalisation rates may also reflect appropriate or improving referral mechanisms and access to hospital care (AHMAC 2017).

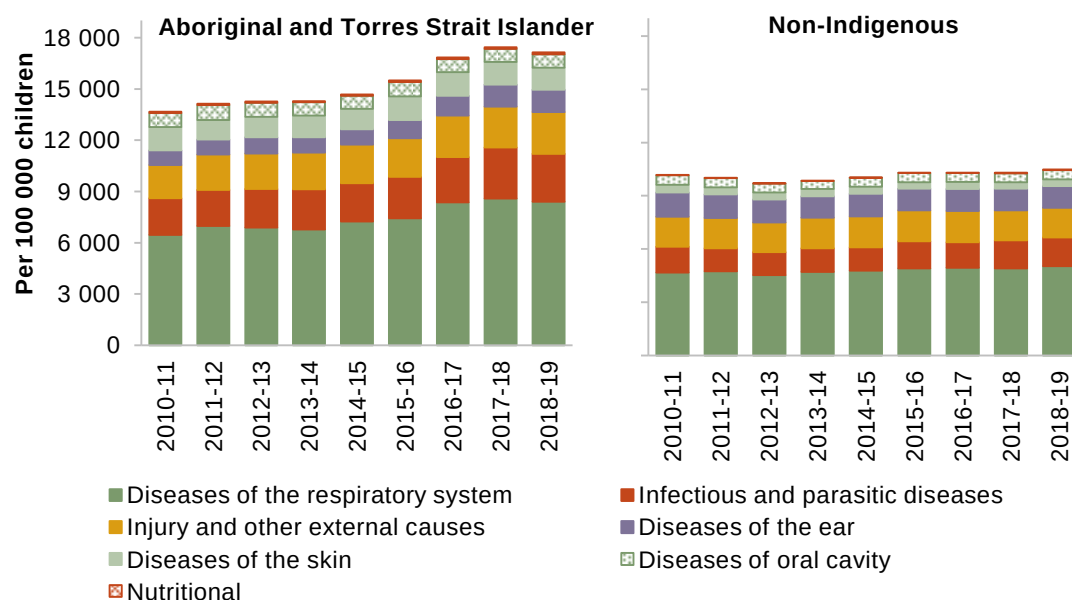
Nationally in 2018-19, about half of all hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children were potentially preventable (tables 6A.5.1 and 6A.6.1). This section should be read together with section 6.5 *Early childhood hospitalisations*.

The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for injury and disease among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is increasing, and the gap with non-Indigenous children is widening

The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for injury and disease among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is increasing (table 6A.6.1). Nationally in 2018-19, there were 17 148 of these child hospitalisations per 100 000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children (figure 6.6.1). This rate has increased by 25 per cent over the past decade; it stood at 13 664 hospitalisations per 100 000 children in 2010-11 (figure 6.6.1).

The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for injury and disease among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children is higher than that of non-Indigenous children, and the gap is widening. (figure 6.6.1). While the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children grew, the rate for non-Indigenous children (10 477 hospitalisations per 100 000 children) is largely unchanged from a decade ago (figure 6.6.1), leading to a widening of the gap. Nationally in 2018-19, the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children was 1.6 times the rate for non-Indigenous children, compared with 1.3 times the rate in 2010-11.

Figure 6.6.1 **Potentially preventable hospitalisations for children aged 0–4 years, by Indigenous status, 2010-11 to 2018-19^a**



^a See table 6A.6.1 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.6.1.

The rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations for injury and disease among young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in non-remote areas increased, but remains below that in remote areas

Like total hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children (section 6.5 *Early childhood hospitalisations*), potentially preventable hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children increased both in major cities (where they grew by more than 60 per cent between 2010–2012 and 2016–2018) and regional areas (where they grew by about 25 per cent) (table 6A.6.5).¹⁸ In contrast, the potentially preventable hospitalisations rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote areas declined slightly (by 2.4 per cent) between 2010–2012 and 2016–2018. Even though the rate has declined in remote areas, it remains more than twice the rate of non-remote areas (table 6A.6.5). Rates for non-Indigenous young children in 2016–2018 were also higher in remote areas, but to a lesser extent (being less than 25 per cent above non-remote areas) (table 6A.6.5).

Higher rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote compared with non-remote areas is likely due to:

¹⁸ Aggregating three years of data smooths out some of the volatility in the data by remoteness area.

-
- greater exposure to the risk factors associated with potentially preventable injury and disease (discussed below)
 - barriers to accessing primary health care health in remote areas — including the physical availability of health services, transport, flexible service delivery, affordability, and the cultural acceptability and appropriateness of health services (Falster et al. 2016). See also sections 6.5 *Early childhood hospitalisations* and 8.1 *Access to primary health care*.

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are being hospitalised at higher rates than a decade ago, across most potentially preventable diagnosis categories

Nationally in 2018-19, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were hospitalised at higher rates than they were a decade ago, across most potentially preventable diagnosis categories (table 6A.6.1 and figure 6.6.1).

Respiratory system and infectious and parasitic diseases have contributed most of the increase in potentially preventable hospitalisations among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children. Together, these diagnoses accounted for about two-thirds of all potentially preventable hospitalisations in 2018-19, and three-quarters of the growth in potentially preventable hospitalisations between 2010-11 and 2018-19 (table 6A.6.1). Most of the growth in rates for these diseases has been in non-remote areas (table 6A.6.5).

Other diagnoses (where infections are a significant contributor) that help explain the higher rates of potentially preventable hospitalisations among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children include diseases of the ear and mastoid process (see section 6.7 *Ear health*) and diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (with each category accounting for 8 per cent of these hospitalisations in 2018-19). However, while hospitalisation rates for diseases associated with the ear have increased over the past decade (by half), they have decreased slightly for diseases associated with the skin (table 6A.6.1).

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are more susceptible to respiratory and infectious conditions (including skin and ear infections), as research shows that they are more likely to be exposed to the risk factors for these diseases, particularly if they live in remote areas or areas of socioeconomic disadvantage (Falster et al. 2016; Hendrickx et al. 2018). Risk factors include poverty, inadequate housing, overcrowding, insufficient community infrastructure, and exposure to environmental tobacco smoke (Coleman et al. 2018; Davidson, Knight and Bowen 2020; Falster et al. 2016).

It can be difficult to maintain good hygiene practices when living in poor quality or overcrowded housing (including housing with poor health hardware¹⁹), which can lead to higher rates of respiratory and infectious diseases (Ali, Foster and Hall 2018). Overcrowded

¹⁹ Health hardware includes safe electrical systems, toilets, showers, taps, kitchen cupboards and benches, stoves, ovens and fridges collectively (DoH 2013).

housing can mean that infectious diseases, once present in a community, can circulate more rapidly (May, Bowen and Carapetis 2016). While insufficient community infrastructure and services can result in higher exposure to environmental health diseases. For example, exposure to dust from unsealed roads or insufficient waste disposal facilities (particularly affecting remote areas) leads to higher levels environmental health diseases (such as trachoma and lung infections) (Clifford et al. 2015; Department of Health 2014; McDonald, Bailie and Michel 2013; Melody et al. 2016; The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2015). See section 10.2 *Rates of disease associated with poor environmental health*.

Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes accounted for 14 per cent of potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander young children in 2018-19 (table 6A.6.1). The increase in rates over the past decade has been in non-remote areas (table 6A.6.5). Analysis of the causes of injury for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children which led to hospitalisation has identified that falls (particularly falls from playground equipment) and other unintended causes were the most common (Möller et al. 2017; Pointer 2016).

Research shows that people living in low socioeconomic and remote areas (where Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented) are at increased risk of childhood injuries (Clapham et al. 2019; Möller et al. 2017). For example, lack of resources has been described as a main barrier to adequate maintenance of playgrounds (where many Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child injuries occur) in disadvantaged and remote areas (Möller et al. 2017).

The rate of potentially preventable deaths has changed little over time for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, but has decreased for non-Indigenous children

For 2014–2018, about one in five deaths (18 per cent) among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–4 years was attributable to preventable and treatable injuries and diseases (table 6A.6.6).

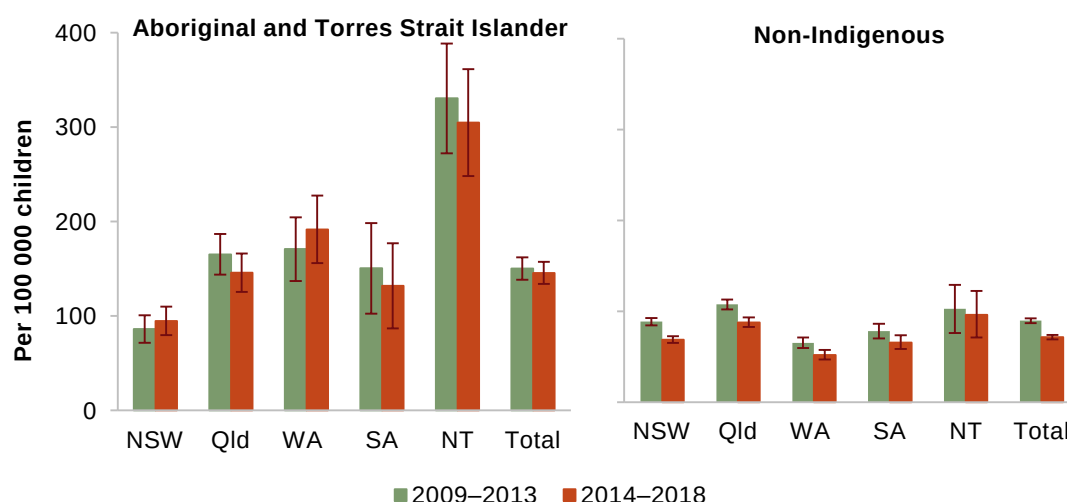
During this five-year-period, there were 109 potentially preventable deaths of young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children across NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT combined, a decrease from 132 deaths in the previous five-year period (table 6A.6.6). However, the rates did not change significantly between these periods: they stood at 146 deaths per 100 000 children in 2014–2018, compared with 150 deaths per 100 000 children in 2009–2013 (figure 6.6.2).²⁰

²⁰ Aggregating five years of data smooths out some of the volatility in the young child mortality data. Mortality data disaggregated by Indigenous status are available for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, as these jurisdictions have sufficient levels of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander identification and numbers of deaths to support analysis.

The rate of deaths from preventable and treatable injuries and diseases was over twice as high for young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children as for non-Indigenous children in 2014–18. While the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander rate has not changed, the rate for non-Indigenous children has decreased, from 90 deaths per 100 000 children in 2009–2013 to 72 deaths per 100 000 children in 2014–2018 (figure 6.6.2).

When stable or decreasing death rates are considered against increasing hospitalisation rates (bearing in mind the considerably larger number of hospitalisations compared to deaths), this could indicate better care once in hospital and/or earlier detection of diseases leading to earlier entry to hospital. For example, increased efforts to identify and treat preventable disease — such as through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child health checks and targeted screening and health services — may have led to increased hospitalisation rates, but decreased the likelihood of long-term disease and death (AHMAC 2017; AIHW 2018).

Figure 6.6.2 Deaths from external causes and preventable diseases, children aged 0–4 years, by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018^a



^a See table 6A.6.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.6.6.

Quality housing and community infrastructure and culturally safe health care and injury prevention programs may assist to reduce potentially preventable hospitalisations for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

Approaches to ensure that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families have access to affordable and appropriate housing (including housing that receives adequate and timely repair and maintenance) can reduce infectious disease transmission and subsequently reduce the demands on health services (Ali, Foster and Hall 2018; O’Grady et al. 2018). Similarly, attention needs to be paid to whether community services and infrastructure (such as

sanitation, waste disposal and dust control) is sufficient for community needs (Department of Health 2014). Further information on housing conditions and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health is provided in chapter 10 *Home environment*.

Early detection and treatment through primary health care (including dental and immunisation services) has significant benefits for those at risk of disease and can reduce the rate of potentially preventable hospitalisations and deaths (AHMAC 2017).

However, there are barriers to the families/carers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children accessing prevention and early intervention services. These barriers include the physical availability of health services, transport, flexible service delivery, affordability, language and the cultural acceptability and appropriateness of health services (Conway, Tsourtos and Lawn 2017; Falster et al. 2016).

Evidence suggests that access to primary health care can be improved where primary health care services can find ways of these barriers (Davy et al. 2016), and where these health services are provided in a culturally safe environment (Davy et al. 2016; Dwyer et al. 2015; Jennings, Bond and Hill 2018).

Further information on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people's access to primary health care is provided in section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*.

Similarly, community-wide childhood injury prevention strategies can be effective in reducing childhood injuries. Research suggests that community interventions appear to be most successful where agencies work with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities, and where the communities set the agenda for priority projects and have ownership over them (Clapham et al. 2019).

Future directions in data

National data on the health status of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people aged 0–14 years has historically been collected in the National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, but was not collected in 2018–19. Data on the timely use of primary health care services was also not available for this age group from this survey. These are critical information gaps at the population level for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

Understanding the pathways Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children take through the health care system could help identify whether they are gaining access to the appropriate services at the right time. The National Integrated Health Services Information Analysis Asset project, aims to bring together hospital data from states and territories with data from the Medicare Benefits Schedule, Pharmaceutical Benefits Scheme and the National Death Index. The project is currently in its pilot phase and will be managed by the Australian Institute of Health and Welfare.

References

- AHMAC (Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council) 2017, *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Performance Framework 2017 Report*, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018, *Australia's Health 2018*, Cat. no. AUS 221, Canberra.
- Ali, S.H., Foster, T. and Hall, N.L. 2018, 'The relationship between infectious diseases and housing maintenance in Indigenous Australian households', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, vol. 15, no. 12, p. 2827.
- Clapham, K., Bennet-Brook, K., Hunter, K., Zwi, K. and Ivers, R. 2019, *Active and Safe: Preventing Unintentional Injury to Aboriginal Children and Young People in NSW: Guidelines for Policy and Practice*, Sydney Children's Hospitals Network.
- Clifford, H., Pearson, G., Franklin, P., Walker, R. and Zosky, G. 2015, 'Environmental health challenges in remote Aboriginal Australian communities: Clean air, clean water and safe housing', *Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 1–13.
- Coleman, A., Wood, A., Bialasiewicz, S., Ware, R.S., Marsh, R.L. and Cervin, A. 2018, 'The unsolved problem of otitis media in indigenous populations: a systematic review of upper respiratory and middle ear microbiology in indigenous children with otitis media', *Microbiome*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 199.
- Conway, J., Tsourtos, G. and Lawn, S. 2017, 'The barriers and facilitators that Indigenous health workers experience in their workplace and communities in providing self-management support: a multiple case study', *BMC Health Services Research*, vol. 17, no. 1, p. 319.
- Davidson, L., Knight, J. and Bowen, A.C. 2020, 'Skin infections in Australian Aboriginal children: a narrative review', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 212, no. 5, pp. 231–237.
- Davy, C., Harfield, S., McArthur, A., Munn, Z. and Brown, A. 2016, 'Access to primary health care services for Indigenous peoples: A framework synthesis', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 15, no. 163.
- Department of Health 2014, *Trachoma - National Guidelines for Public Health Units*, Series of National Guidelines, Canberra.
- DoH (Department of Health) 2013, *Housing and Health Hardware in Houses*, <https://www1.health.gov.au/internet/publications/publishing.nsf/Content/oatsih-evidence-socialhealth-toc~housing> (accessed 24 June 2020).
- Dwyer, J., Martinie, A., Brown, C., Tilton, E., Devitt, J., Myott, P. and Pekarsky, B. 2015, *The Road Is Made by Walking: Towards a Better Primary Health Care System for Australia's First Peoples*, July, Lowitja Institute, Melbourne.
- Emerson, L., Fox, S. and Smith, C. 2015, *Good Beginnings: Getting it Right in the Early Years*, Lowitja Institute, Carlton.
- Falster, K., Banks, E., Lujic, S., Falster, M., Lynch, J., Zwi, K., Eades, S., Leyland, A.H. and Jorm, L. 2016, 'Inequalities in pediatric avoidable hospitalizations between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in Australia: a population data linkage study', *BMC Pediatrics*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 169.

-
- Fox, S. and Geddes, M. 2016, *Two Years of Preschool are Better than One*, 03/2016, Mitchell Institute, Melbourne.
- Hartz, D. 2017, 'Indigenous child health', in Best, O. and Fredericks, B. (eds), *Yatdjuligin: Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Nursing and Midwifery Care*, 2nd edn, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 212–230.
- Hendrickx, D., Bowen, A.C., Marsh, J.A., Carapetis, J.R. and Walker, R. 2018, 'Ascertaining infectious disease burden through primary care clinic attendance among young Aboriginal children living in four remote communities in Western Australia', *PloS One*, vol. 13, no. 9, <https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0203684> (accessed 26 June 2020).
- Jennings, W., Bond, C. and Hill, P.S. 2018, 'The power of talk and power in talk: a systematic review of Indigenous narratives of culturally safe healthcare communication', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 109–115.
- May, P.J., Bowen, A.C. and Carapetis, J.R. 2016, 'The inequitable burden of group A streptococcal diseases in Indigenous Australians', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 205, no. 5, pp. 201–203.
- McDonald, E.L., Bailie, R. and Michel, T. 2013, 'Development and trialling of a tool to support a systems approach to improve social determinants of health in rural and remote Australian communities: The healthy community assessment tool', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 12, no. 1, p. 15.
- Melody, S.M., Bennett, E., Clifford, H.D., Johnston, F.H., Shepherd, C.C.J., Alach, Z., Lester, M., Wood, L.J., Franklin, P. and Zosky, G.R. 2016, 'A cross-sectional survey of environmental health in remote Aboriginal communities in Western Australia', *International Journal of Environmental Health Research*, vol. 26, no. 5–6, pp. 525–535.
- Mitchell, R.J., Curtis, K. and Foster, K. 2018, 'A 10-year review of child injury hospitalisations, health outcomes and treatment costs in Australia', *Injury Prevention*, vol. 24, no. 5, pp. 344–350.
- Möller, H., Falster, K., Ivers, R., Falster, M.O., Clapham, K. and Jorm, L. 2017, 'Closing the Aboriginal child injury gap: targets for injury prevention', *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*, vol. 41, no. 1, pp. 8–14.
- O'Grady, K.-A., Hall, K., Bell, A., Chang, A. and Potter, C. 2018, 'Review of respiratory diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children', *Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 1–32.
- Pointer, S. 2016, *Hospitalised Injuries in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children and Young People 2011–13*, Cat. no. INJCAT 172, Injury research and statistics series no. 96, Australian Institute of Health and Welfare, Canberra.
- The Kirby Institute, UNSW 2015, *Australian Trachoma Surveillance Report 2014*, Sydney, [http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/1B9028E9FD71332ACA257BF00018CCD6/\\$File/Trachoma-Surveillance-Report2014.pdf](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/1B9028E9FD71332ACA257BF00018CCD6/$File/Trachoma-Surveillance-Report2014.pdf) (accessed 8 July 2016).
- WHO (Peden, Oyegbite, Ozanne-Smith, Hyder, Branche, Rahman, Rivara, Bartolomeos and World Health Organization) 2008, *World report on child injury prevention*, World Health Organization, Geneva.

6.7 Ear health²¹

Box 6.7.1 Key messages

- Good hearing is important for a child's social, emotional, and cognitive development. Poor hearing (or extended periods of poor hearing) can impede a child's development of language and communication skills, as well as their cognitive development and subsequent school performance.
- The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with a long-term hearing problem has decreased by one third in the past two decades, and has nearly halved in remote areas.
- However, in 2017–19, this rate remained twice that of non-Indigenous children, with the gap for otitis media (a treatable ear infection) even higher.
- The rate of hospitalisation among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children for diseases of the ear is increasing, particularly for younger children (less than four years old); this may reflect improved diagnosis and use of ear health services and/or improved access to hospitals.
- The higher rates of ear diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children correspond to higher rates of hearing loss, compared to non-Indigenous children. These higher rates are related to poor living conditions and environmental risk factors, such as exposure to tobacco smoke, together with barriers to accessing primary health care and issues with communication and coordination between service providers.

Box 6.7.2 Measures of ear health

There are two main measures for this indicator:

- *Prevalence of hearing conditions in children* is defined as the proportion of children aged 0–14 years with a reported hearing condition. Data are available from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (NATSIHS)/National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS), with the most recent data available from the 2018-19 NATSIHS. Data for the non-Indigenous population are sourced from the ABS National Health Survey (NHS), with the most recent data available from the 2017-18 NHS. Data are self-reported — adults responded on behalf of children aged less than 15 years.
- *Hospitalisation rates for ear and hearing problems in children* is defined as the proportion of hospital separations for children aged 0–14 years for which the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid. A separation is a completed episode of care for an admitted patient. Data are sourced from the National Hospital Morbidity Database, with the most recent data available for 2018-19 (all jurisdictions; by age; remoteness).

Good hearing in childhood is important for social, emotional, and cognitive development, and helps young people to socialise, play and communicate.

²¹ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Conversely, poor hearing (or extended periods of poor hearing) can impede a child's development of language and communication skills, as well as their cognitive development and subsequent school performance (AMA 2017; Arefadib and Moore 2017; Bell et al. 2016; Burns and Thomson 2013; Simpson et al. 2020). Analysis of data from the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) found that children with reported hearing loss were more than twice as likely as their hearing peers to be developmentally vulnerable when entering school (Simpson et al. 2020). In a study of Aboriginal children in the NT, Su et al. (2020, p. 6) found using data linkage that hearing impairment 'increases the risk for poorer outcome in early childhood development and school readiness ... and that risk may increase with the severity of [hearing impairment]'.

Poor hearing throughout childhood is also associated with emotional and behavioural difficulties, social isolation, and lower levels of self-esteem (AMA 2017; Burns and Thomson 2013). As well as influencing school engagement and performance (AIHW 2018; Burns and Thomson 2013), these issues can compromise family functioning (AMA 2017) and could affect a child's participation in and enjoyment of a range of activities including sporting, cultural, family, and community events.

Poor hearing in childhood can also have life-long consequences. Research has shown that hearing loss during a child's first year can lead to lifelong auditory processing disorders (AMA 2017). Hearing loss in childhood is associated with limited employment options and income in adulthood. In addition, hearing loss is associated with increased contact with the criminal justice system, which may result from increased antisocial behaviour, but also from difficulties communicating with authorities (AIHW 2018; Vanderpoll and Howard 2012). A 2011 study, on the hearing health of prisoners in the NT found that about 94 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners had significant hearing loss (Vanderpoll and Howard 2012).

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with a long-term hearing problem has decreased by one-third in the past two decades, and has nearly halved in remote areas...

Nationally in 2018-19, seven per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-14 years had a self-reported long-term hearing condition, which includes deafness or partial deafness, otitis media, tinnitus, or Ménière's disease (table 6A.7.1).²²

This rate decreased over the past two decades by over one-third, or four percentage points (figure 6.7.1). The decrease was greatest for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in remote areas, with the rate almost halving between 2001 (18 per cent) and 2018-19

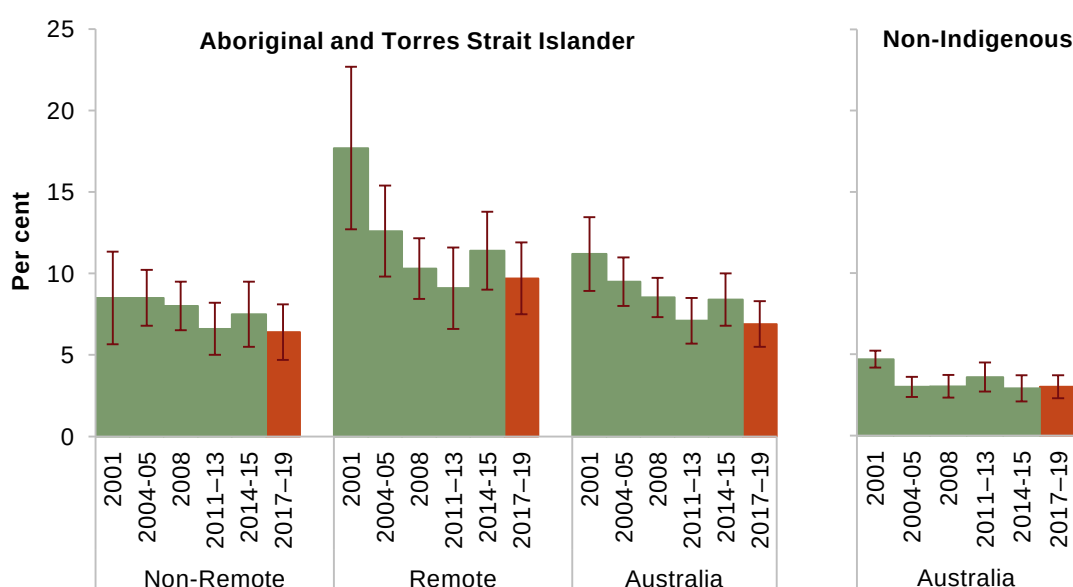
²² Data on self-reported hearing loss should be considered with caution: they are likely to underestimate hearing loss as respondents can be unaware of the extent of their own or their child's hearing loss (particularly in mild cases) (AIHW 2016). For the first time in Australia, the 2018-19 NATSIHS collected measurements of hearing using a voluntary self-administered hearing test. Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 7-14 years, 29 per cent had a hearing impairment (ABS 2019).

(10 per cent) (figure 6.7.1). But the rate for those in remote areas who had a self-reported long-term hearing condition remained 1.5 times the rate for those in non-remote areas (table 6A.7.3).

...but it remains higher than for non-Indigenous children, with the gap for treatable ear infections particularly high

In 2017–19, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were twice as likely as non-Indigenous children to have long-term hearing conditions; similar to the ratio reported in 2001 (figure 6.7.1).

Figure 6.7.1 Children aged 0–14 years with a long-term hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by remoteness; 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15, and 2017–19^{a,b}



^a Error bars represent the 95 per cent confidence interval associated with each point estimate. ^b See tables 6A.7.3-4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Health Survey (various years); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (various years) ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey (various years); ABS (unpublished) General Social Survey (various years); tables 6A.7.3-4.

Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with hearing problems, about one-third had otitis media. The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with otitis media was about three times the rate observed in non-Indigenous children (table 6A.7.4). Otitis media is a treatable middle ear infection that can affect hearing in the short-term; however, if left untreated, chronic otitis media can lead to permanent hearing loss (AMA 2017). Compared to non-Indigenous children, Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander children experience their first episode of otitis media at a younger age, followed by more frequent episodes that come in more severe and persistent forms (AIHW 2018; AMA 2017; Coleman et al. 2018; Jervis-Bardy et al. 2017).

The most recent data on self-reported treatment are for 2014-15, when 16 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children with hearing problems or problems with their ears reported that they had not had treatment for these problems (26 per cent in remote areas). Of those children with hearing problems who had not received treatment, the majority in non-remote areas reported that they had not sought treatment; while, the majority in remote areas reported that no treatment was available or that treatment was not affordable (table 6A.7.5). Data are not available for non-Indigenous children.

The rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the ear is increasing for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children which may reflect improved diagnosis and use of services

Nationally in 2018-19, there was 1261 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years hospitalised for diseases of the ear per 100 000 children of the same age. This rate increased by more than 40 per cent over the past five years and, by 2018-19, was similar to the rate for young non-Indigenous children (figure 6.7.2).

Figure 6.7.2 Hospitalisations per 100 000 children where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, by age group, 2010-11 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 6A.7.6 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database; table 6A.7.6.

By contrast, the rate of hospitalisation for diseases of the ear among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4–14 years did not increase as steeply. Nationally in 2018–19, there was 720 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 4–14 years hospitalised for diseases of the ear per 100 000 children of the same age (figure 6.7.2).

Hospitalisation rates for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children for diseases of the ear increase with remoteness. In 2016–2018, among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, there was 734 hospitalisations per 100 000 children for diseases of the ear in major cities.²³ This rate was slightly higher for children in regional areas (to 761 hospitalisations per 100 000 children), but was more than double in remote areas (1495 hospitalisations per 100 000 children) (table 6A.7.8). Non-Indigenous child hospitalisations for diseases of the ear also increased with remoteness in 2016–2018, but to a lesser extent than for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (table 6A.7.8).

The most common hospital diagnoses are diseases of the middle ear and mastoid process (table 6A.7.6). Among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children hospitalised for diseases of the middle ear and mastoid process, three quarters had *myringotomy* (an incision in the eardrum to relieve pressure caused by excessive fluid build-up) or *tympanoplasty* (a reconstructive surgical treatment for a perforated eardrum) procedures (AIHW 2018). While non-Indigenous children had similar myringotomy and tympanoplasty procedure rates, they had their procedures at relatively younger ages (AIHW 2018).

Hospitalisations for diseases of the middle ear and mastoid process appear to reflect increasing use of hospital services, rather than the increasing prevalence of these conditions in the community. This, in turn, may reflect improved early diagnosis and use of other ear health services (AIHW 2018) (as evidenced by the increasing hospitalisation rates for younger Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children noted above). Efforts over the past two decades to decrease the underlying prevalence of ear disease in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children — such as through Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child health checks and targeted screening and health services — may have led to increased hospitalisation rates (AIHW 2018).

Higher rates of ear diseases and hearing loss are associated with greater exposure to risk factors and barriers to access and coordination of health care

Risk factors for ear disease, together with barriers to accessing primary health care and issues of poor communication and coordination between service providers, explain these higher rates of hearing loss for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.

- Research indicates that risk factors for ear diseases include environmental risk factors (such as poor community and housing infrastructure, and overcrowded housing), along with exposure to tobacco smoke (AIHW 2018; Coleman et al. 2018; DeLacy, Dune and

²³ Aggregating three years of data smooths out some of the volatility in the data by remoteness area.

Macdonald 2020). These factors are more likely to be experienced by people living in lower socioeconomic and remote areas, in which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people are overrepresented.

- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people often face barriers to primary health care, particularly in remote areas, which can delay the diagnosis, treatment and management of ear diseases among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (Gunasekera et al. 2009; table 6A.7.5). These delays in treatment can lead to prolonged periods of hearing loss and long-term hearing impairment (AIHW 2017).
- There is also an ongoing need for governments and service providers to continue to work with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities and families so that they understand the importance of seeking treatment for ear diseases, particularly where they may have come to accept ear infections/diseases as a part of growing up (AMA 2017; Siggins Miller 2017).
- Lack of prioritisation of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ear health — and the lack of effective coordination and communication between primary, secondary and (where required) tertiary health services — have also been identified as barriers (Siggins Miller 2017).

Addressing environmental risk factors (see chapter 10 *Home environment*) and barriers to primary health care (see section 8.1 *Access to primary health care*) could further reduce the prevalence of ear diseases and associated hospitalisations.

Future directions in data

More comprehensive and reliable data are required to enable assessment of the type and severity of ear infections in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and of any resulting hearing loss.

- Only sparse data are available on the burden of poor ear health in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, with current survey data limited by the difficulty of obtaining reliable estimates for small populations.
- Limited data are available on the prevalence and severity of hearing loss in the community. Current measures use self-reported data — which are likely to be underestimates, as respondents may be unaware of the extent of their children's hearing loss. While the 2018-19 NATSIHS included a hearing test to address this limitation, the collection was limited to respondents aged seven years or over and did not provide information about the causes of the hearing loss (ABS 2019).²⁴ Comparable data for non-Indigenous children are also unavailable.

²⁴ Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander respondents who completed the test were given their results on a Measurements Card, with advice as to whether they should see a General Practitioner or health service provider. Data were not collected on whether the respondents sought medical advice (ABS 2019).

- Only limited data are available on whether Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are seeking and receiving treatment for ear or hearing problems. These data were collected in the 2014-15 NATSISS (table 6A.7.4). However, they were not collected in the 2018-19 NATSIHS, and comparable data for non-Indigenous children are not available.

References

- ABS (Australian Bureau of Statistics) 2019, *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey, 2018-2019*, Cat. no. 4715.0, Canberra.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2016, *Australian Burden of Disease Study: Impact and Causes of Illness and Death in Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People, 2011*, Cat. no. BOD 7, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2017, *Northern Territory Remote Aboriginal Investment: Ear and Hearing Health Program—July 2012 to June 2016*, Cat. no. IHW 176, AIHW, Canberra.
- (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2018, *Australia's Health 2018*, Cat. no. AUS 221, Canberra.
- AMA (Australian Medical Association) 2017, *2017 AMA Report Card on Indigenous Health - A National Strategic Approach to Ending Chronic Otitis Media and its Life Long Impacts in Indigenous Communities*, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Report Cards, AMA, Barton, ACT.
- Arefadib, N. and Moore, T. 2017, *Reporting the Health and Development of Children in Rural and Remote Australia*, The Centre for Community Child Health at the Royal Children's Hospital and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Parkville, Victoria.
- Bell, M.F., Bayliss, D.M., Glauert, R., Harrison, A. and Ohan, J.L. 2016, 'Chronic illness and developmental vulnerability at school entry', *Pediatrics*, vol. 137, no. 5.
- Burns, J. and Thomson, N. 2013, 'Review of ear health and hearing among Indigenous Australians', *Australian Indigenous Health Bulletin*, vol. 13, no. 4.
- Coleman, A., Wood, A., Bialasiewicz, S., Ware, R.S., Marsh, R.L. and Cervin, A. 2018, 'The unsolved problem of otitis media in indigenous populations: a systematic review of upper respiratory and middle ear microbiology in indigenous children with otitis media', *Microbiome*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 199.
- DeLacy, J., Dune, T. and Macdonald, J. 2020, 'The social determinants of otitis media in Aboriginal children in Australia: are we addressing the primary causes? A systematic content review', *BMC Public Health*, vol. 20, no. 492.
- Gunasekera, H., Morris, P., Daniels, J., Couzos, S. and Craig, J. 2009, 'Otitis media in Aboriginal children: The discordance between burden of illness and access to services in rural/remote and urban Australia', *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*, vol. 45, no. 7–8, pp. 425–430.
- Jervis-Bardy, J., Carney, A.S., Duguid, R. and Leach, A.J. 2017, 'Microbiology of otitis media in Indigenous Australian children: review', *The Journal of Laryngology & Otology*, vol. 131, no. S2, pp. S2–S11.
- Siggins Miller 2017, *Examine Australian Government Indigenous Ear and Hearing Health Initiatives*, Final Report to the Australian Government Department of Health.

-
- Simpson, A., Šarkic, B., Enticott, J.C., Richardson, Z. and Buck, K. 2020, 'Developmental vulnerability of Australian school-entry children with hearing loss', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 70.
- Su, J.-Y., Guthridge, S., He, V.Y., Howard, D. and Leach, A.J. 2020, 'Impact of hearing impairment on early childhood development in Australian Aboriginal children: A data linkage study', *Journal of Paediatrics and Child Health*.
- Vanderpoll, T. and Howard, D. 2012, 'Massive prevalence of hearing loss among Aboriginal inmates in the Northern Territory', *Indigenous Law Bulletin*, vol. 7, no. 28.

6.8 Basic skills for life and learning²⁵

Box 6.8.1 Key messages

- Early on in life, children develop the key social, emotional and cognitive skills that are important for their successful transition to school and for their later academic achievement, mental health and wellbeing.
- The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are meeting developmental milestones as specified in the Australian Early Development Census (AEDC). Nationally in 2018, in each of the five AEDC domains, between 60–65 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were assessed as being developmentally ‘on track’, all up from 2009.
- However, there remains a substantial gap with non-Indigenous children, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children being assessed in the AEDC as developmentally vulnerable at twice the rate of non-Indigenous children in four of the five AEDC domains. And this gap widens as remoteness increases.
- Much of the difference in early childhood development outcomes between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children is likely to be associated with greater experience of disadvantage, such as lack of access to quality and secure housing, and/or the experience of more major life stressors.
- In addition, while the AEDC has been validated for use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, some have questioned whether it is culturally appropriate for assessing their development and if the instrument itself leads to lower scores for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children.
- Children not proficient in standard Australian English are more likely to be assessed as developmentally vulnerable. Of the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children assessed in the 2018 AEDC, around one-third of children in remote areas and three-quarters of children in very remote areas spoke English as a second or additional language.
- A safe and stimulating home learning environment, early childhood education and regular health checks can all positively influence a child’s development.

Box 6.8.2 Measures of basic skills for life and learning

There are two main measures for this indicator. Data are available for all jurisdictions.

- *Children on track on Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) domains* is defined as the proportion of children entering their first year of full time school who are on track (based on national cut-off scores established on the basis of the top 75 per cent of scores in the 2009 AEDC), in each of the five AEDC domains: physical health and wellbeing; social competence; emotional maturity; language and cognitive skills (school-based); and communication skills and general knowledge. The most recent available data are for 2018.

(continued next page)

²⁵ The Steering Committee notes its appreciation to Associate Professor Catherine Chamberlain, La Trobe University, who reviewed a draft of this section of the Report.

Box 6.8.2 (continued)

- *Informal learning activities* is defined as the proportion of children aged 3–8 years who undertook informal learning activities with their main carer in the last week. The most recent available data are for 2014-15 from the ABS National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey (NATSISS) for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, and for 2014 from the ABS Childhood Education and Care Survey for non-Indigenous children.

Data are also provided for two supplementary measures:

- *Language background* is defined as the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children entering their first year of school for whom English is considered a second or additional language. The most recent available data are for 2018 from the AEDC.
- *Health checks* is defined as the number of health assessments received per 100 children aged 0–4 years in the population. The most recent available data are for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in 2018-19 from Medicare Item Reports. Comparable data for non-Indigenous children are not available.

Children in their early years develop key social, emotional and cognitive skills — such as the skills to solve problems, to think, to communicate, to control their emotions, and to form relationships (Pascoe and Brennan 2017). These skills are important for their successful transition to school and are related to their academic achievement, mental health and wellbeing in adulthood (Williamson et al. 2019).

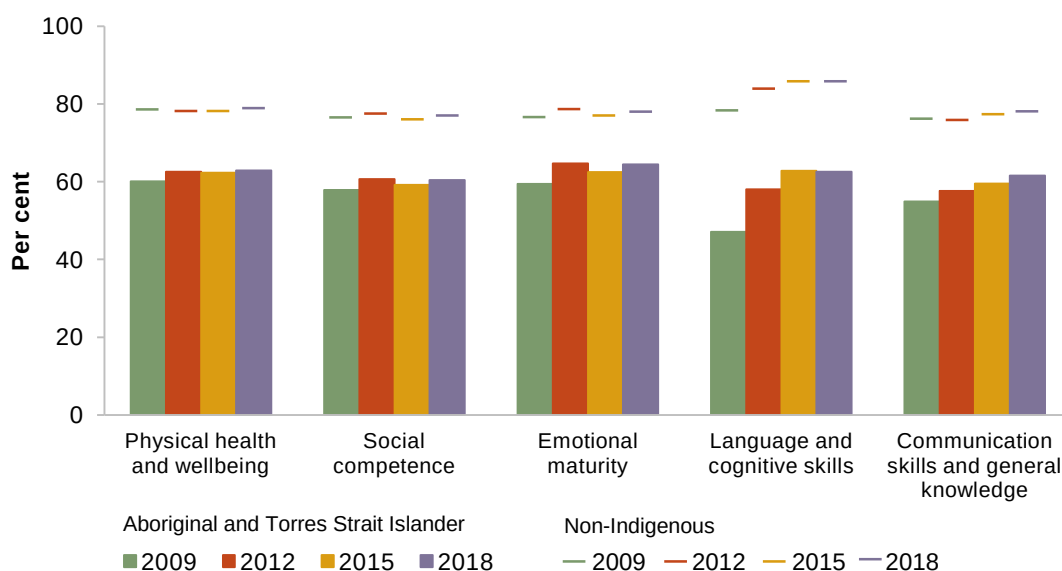
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children can develop many strengths in their early years. Some of these strengths — such as independence from an early age, well-developed visual-spatial and motor skills, and the capacity to self-judge and to take risks — are specifically associated with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander cultural child-rearing practices (Armstrong et al. 2012; Lohoar, Butera and Kennedy 2014; Taylor 2011).

The majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children are meeting developmental milestones, with the proportions increasing over the past decade in each of the five AEDC domains...

Nationally in 2018, in each of the five AEDC domains, the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were considered developmentally on track — with the proportions ranging between 60 per cent (for the social competence domain) and 65 per cent (for the emotional maturity domain) (figure 6.8.1).

Since 2009, there has been an increase in the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children developmentally on track in each of the domains, with the largest increase (15 percentage points) in the language and cognitive skills (school-based) domain (figure 6.8.1).

Figure 6.8.1 Proportion of children assessed as developmentally on track, by AEDC domain, 2009 to 2018^a



^a See tables 6A.8.1–4 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*; tables 6A.8.1–4.

...however, there remains a substantial gap with non-Indigenous children, with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children twice as likely to have been assessed as developmentally vulnerable...

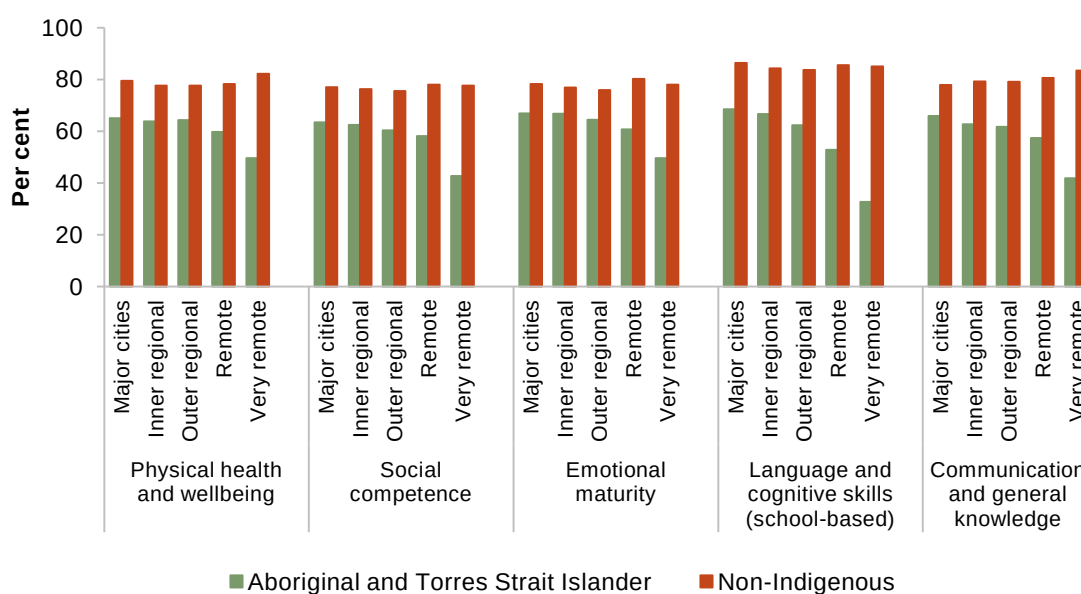
In each AEDC domain, the gap between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children has decreased over the past decade. However, there remains a substantial gap with non-Indigenous children. For each domain in 2018, the differences between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous children who were assessed as developmentally on track were between 13 and 23 percentage points (table 6A.8.1).

Children who are not assessed as developmentally on track are assessed as being ‘at risk’ or, worse, ‘vulnerable’. Nationally in 2018, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children were assessed as developmentally vulnerable at about twice the rate of non-Indigenous children across four of the five AEDC domains, and over three times the rate in the language and cognitive skills (school-based) domain (table 6A.8.1).

...and the gap widens as remoteness increases

The proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children classified as developmentally on track decreases with remoteness. Nationally in 2018, in all AEDC developmental domains, as remoteness increased the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children classified as on track decreased. The proportions for non-Indigenous children were fairly similar across remoteness areas (figure 6.8.2). The domain showing the greatest difference across remoteness areas for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children was language and cognitive skills (school-based) (figure 6.8.2).

Figure 6.8.2 **Proportion of children developmentally on track, by domain, by remoteness, 2018^a**



^a See table 6A.8.5 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*; table 6A.8.5.

In part, this geographic gradient may be explained by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in more remote areas having limited access to services (particularly culturally and linguistically appropriate services) known to mediate the impact of adversity in early childhood (Arefadib and Moore 2017).

The various factors that can negatively impact developmental outcomes are more likely to be experienced by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children

Much of the difference in developmental outcomes between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children is likely to be associated with differential experiences of socioeconomic disadvantage, access to key facilities or services (Williamson

et al. 2019) and multiple major life stresses. For example, poorer developmental outcomes have been linked to: poor parent/carer health; low levels of parental education, occupation and employment; poor quality and overcrowded housing; social isolation; exposure to family violence and child protection intervention; and the intergenerational effects of trauma associated with colonisation (AEDC 2014; Arefadib and Moore 2017; Guthridge et al. 2016).

- In a cross-sectional data linkage study of children across NSW, Williamson et al. (2019) found that a large proportion of the inequality in social and emotional development between Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and non-Indigenous children was explained by differences in socioeconomic disadvantage.
- Similarly, analysis of data from the Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children (LSIC) showed that housing insecurity, money worries and being harassed for money (over an extended period) were found to be associated with children's social and emotional difficulties (FaHCSIA 2013).
- This LSIC analysis also showed that major life stressors were associated with social and emotional difficulties — including having a close family member who has problems with the police/jail (over an extended period); being cared for by someone other than their regular carer for at least a week; and being scared by other people's behaviour.
- In addition, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children's rates of exposure to a number of perinatal risk factors (such as young maternal age, smoking in pregnancy, no or low antenatal care, and premature birth) are strongly associated with poor attainment of developmental milestones (Williamson et al. 2019). See sections 6.1 *Antenatal care*, 6.2 *Health behaviours during pregnancy*, 6.3 *Teenage birth rate*, and 6.4 *Birthweight* for further details.

Another factor that may affect the AEDC outcomes in relation to a child's development is speaking 'standard Australian English' as a second or additional language. While many children who speak English as a second or additional language are developmentally on track (and may indeed have a developmental advantage), Australian research shows that children who begin school with limited English *proficiency* are more likely to be assessed as developmentally at risk (DET 2019; FaHCSIA 2012; Guthridge et al. 2016; O'Connor et al. 2018).

Nationally in 2018, about 14 per cent of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children spoke English as a second language. This rate increased with remoteness — one-third of children in remote areas and three-quarters of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in very remote areas spoke English as a second language (table 6A.8.9). Nationally, a similar proportion of non-Indigenous children spoke English as a second language (18 per cent); however, a higher proportion were proficient in English²⁶, and they were more likely to be located in major cities (table 6A.8.9) (where more support services are likely to be available).

²⁶ Based on analysis of English proficiency data in the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

The AEDC has been validated for use for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander populations (Silburn et al. 2009). However, some researchers question whether standard collection instruments (such as the AEDC) are culturally and linguistically appropriate for assessing development among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. They contend these instruments may possess an innate bias, and so do not fully measure the strengths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (Sydenham 2019; Taylor 2011).

The home learning environment, early childhood education, and health checks can significantly influence a child's development

A child's home learning environment can significantly influence their development. Engagement between parents and children builds cognitive and language skills, positive dispositions to learning, and thinking and reasoning skills (Pascoe and Brennan 2017). Growing up in a stimulating home benefits children's Year 3 NAPLAN scores by the equivalent of more than four months of schooling for reading, and eight weeks of schooling for numeracy (Yu and Daraganova 2014). Analysis from the LSIC showed that the majority of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families read books to their children, and that this positively affected their English language acquisition (FaHCSIA 2012).

Almost all young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children do some informal learning in their home. In 2014-15, almost all Australian children aged 3-8 years had done some form of informal learning activity with their main carer in the previous week, with the proportion for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (99 per cent) similar to the Australian total (table 6A.8.12). For both Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and other Australian children, the most common informal learning activities their main carers did with them were 'Told stories, read or listened to the child read' (89 per cent and 96 per cent, respectively) and 'Watched TV, video or DVD' (90 per cent and 85 per cent, respectively) (table 6A.8.14).

Attendance at quality early childhood education programs (including that programs are culturally safe) also provides an important foundation for all children by developing their cognitive and non-cognitive skills (OECD 2017; Pascoe and Brennan 2017). Recent data indicates that preschool participation rates are increasing substantially among Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. (See section 4.3 *Early childhood education*.)

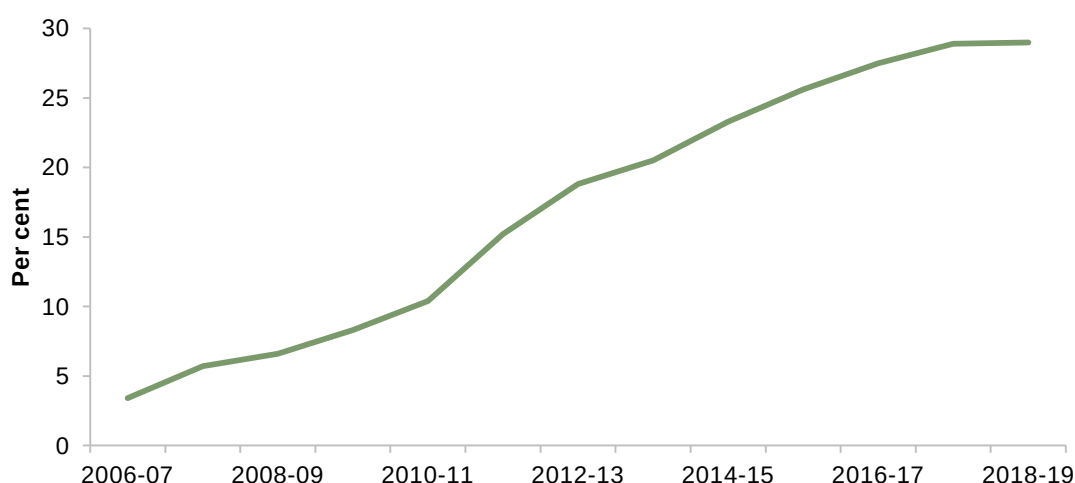
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children can receive annual health checks through the Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS). These health assessments aim to encourage early detection, diagnosis and intervention for common and treatable conditions that cause morbidity and early mortality (AIHW 2019). Morbidity can impair a child's development; for example, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who have had problems with their ears or hearing have been found to suffer language development issues (FaHCSIA 2012; Simpson et al. 2020). (See section 6.7 *Ear health*.)

MBS-funded health checks have been available to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children since 2006 (AIHW 2019). Since that time, the rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0-4 years receiving an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health

assessment has been increasing.²⁷ Nationally in 2018-19, there were 29 health assessments per 100 children aged 0–4 years — an almost tenfold increase in the rate since 2006-07 (when it was 3 assessments per 100 children) (figure 6.8.3).

To improve health outcomes, health checks require a follow-up for any issues identified (Bailie et al. 2014; Dutton, Stevens and Newman 2016). Currently, data are only available on Indigenous-specific follow-ups to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health assessments; data are not available on whether a follow-up was required, or on whether a person received an alternative follow-up service. Nationally in 2016-17 (the latest period for which data are available), about 40 per cent of children aged 0–4 years who received an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health assessment received an Indigenous-specific follow-up within 12 months of their health check, an increase of 32 percentage points (from 8 per cent) since 2010-11 (AIHW 2019).

Figure 6.8.3 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Assessments per 100 children aged 0–4 years, 2006-07 to 2018-19^a



^a See table 6A.8.11 for detailed definitions, footnotes and caveats.

Source: Services Australia (2020), derived from Medicare Item Reports (<http://medicarestatistics.humanservices.gov.au/statistics/>); ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; table 6A.8.11.

Future directions in data

Additional measures on culturally appropriate developmental milestones and data on the developmental strengths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children — particularly

²⁷ Data for the number of assessments received under the MBS Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Assessment understate the total number of health assessments received by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children can receive other health assessments, so the MBS data provided here should not be viewed as representative of all health assessments.

those who speak English as a second or additional language — would be beneficial. In addition, further research is required on whether these strengths are appropriately recognised and built upon by educators in the Australian education and care system.

There is a need for comprehensive data on the availability and use of developmental health checks for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous children. Data presented in this Report only cover selected MBS-funded services, and so they understate the total number of health assessments received. For example, babies and young children may also receive regular developmental health checks from maternal and child health nurses employed by State, Territory or local governments.

References

- AEDC (Australian Early Development Census) 2014, *The Impact of Socio-economics and School Readiness for Life Course Educational Trajectories*, Research Snapshot, Australian Government.
- AIHW (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare) 2019, *Indigenous Health Checks and Follow-ups*, Cat. no. IHW 209, AIHW, Canberra.
- Arefadib, N. and Moore, T. 2017, *Reporting the Health and Development of Children in Rural and Remote Australia*, The Centre for Community Child Health at the Royal Children's Hospital and the Murdoch Children's Research Institute, Parkville, Victoria.
- Armstrong, S., Buckley, S., Lonsdale, M., Milgate, G., Kneebone, L.B., Cook, L. and Skelton, F. 2012, *Starting School: A Strengths-based Approach Towards Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children*, Australian Council for Educational Research, Melbourne.
- Bailie, J., Schierhout, G.H., Kelaher, M.A., Laycock, A.F., Percival, N.A., O'Donoghue, L.R., McNeair, T.L., Chakraborty, A., Beacham, B.D. and Bailie, R.S. 2014, 'Follow-up of Indigenous-specific health assessments - a socioecological analysis', *Medical Journal of Australia*, vol. 200, no. 11, pp. 653–657.
- DET (Department of Education and Training) 2019, *Australian Early Development Census National Report 2018: A Snapshot of Early Childhood Development in Australia*, DET, Canberra.
- Dutton, T., Stevens, W. and Newman, J. 2016, 'Health assessments for Indigenous Australians at Orange Aboriginal Medical Service: health problems identified and subsequent follow up', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 22, no. 3, pp. 233–238.
- FaHCSIA (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2012, *Footprints in Time — The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children: Key Summary Report from Wave 3*, FaHCSIA, Canberra.
- (Department of Families, Housing, Community Services and Indigenous Affairs) 2013, *Footprints in Time — The Longitudinal Study of Indigenous Children: Key Summary Report from Wave 4*, Canberra.
- Guthridge, S., Li, L., Silburn, S., Li, S.Q., McKenzie, J. and Lynch, J. 2016, 'Early influences on developmental outcomes among children, at age 5, in Australia's Northern Territory', *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, vol. 35, pp. 124–134.

-
- Lohoar, S., Butera, N. and Kennedy, E. 2014, *Strengths of Australian Aboriginal Cultural Practices in Family Life and Child Rearing*, Australian Institute of Family Studies, Melbourne.
- O'Connor, M., O'Connor, E., Tarasuik, J., Gray, S., Kvalsvig, A. and Goldfeld, S. 2018, 'Academic outcomes of multilingual children in Australia', *International Journal of Speech-Language Pathology*, vol. 20, no. 4, pp. 393–405.
- OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) 2017, *Starting Strong 2017: Key OECD Indicators on Early Childhood Education and Care*, OECD Publishing, Paris.
- Pascoe, S. and Brennan, D. 2017, *Lifting Our Game: Report of the Review to Achieve Educational Excellence in Australian Schools Through Early Childhood Interventions*, Victorian Government.
- Silburn, S., Brinkman, S., Ferguson-Hill, S., Styles, I., Walker, R. and Shepherd, C.C. 2009, *2009 The Australian Early Development Index (AEDI) Indigenous Adaptation Study*, Curtin University of Technology and Telethon Institute for Child Health Research, Perth.
- Simpson, A., Šarkic, B., Enticott, J.C., Richardson, Z. and Buck, K. 2020, 'Developmental vulnerability of Australian school-entry children with hearing loss', *Australian Journal of Primary Health*, vol. 26, no. 1, p. 70.
- Sydenham, E. 2019, *Ensuring Equality for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Children in the Early Years*, Discussion Paper, Secretariat of National Aboriginal and Islander Child Care (SNAICC) and Early Childhood Australia (ECA).
- Taylor, A.J. 2011, 'Coming, ready or not: Aboriginal children's transition to school in urban Australia and the policy push', *International Journal of Early Years Education*, vol. 19, no. 2, pp. 145–161.
- Williamson, A., Gibberd, A., Hanly, M., Banks, E., Eades, S., Clapham, K. and Falster, K. 2019, 'Social and emotional developmental vulnerability at age five in Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal children in New South Wales: a population data linkage study', *International Journal for Equity in Health*, vol. 18, no. 120.
- Yu, M. and Daraganova, G. 2014, *Children's Early Home Learning Environment and Learning Outcomes in the Early Years of School*, LSAC Annual Statistical Report 2014, Australian Institute of Family Studies, pp. 63–82.

Chapter 6 Early child development — attachment

The tables in this file accompany the report, Overcoming Indigenous Disadvantage: Key Indicators 2020, prepared by the Productivity Commission for the Steering Committee for the Review of Government Service Provision. The report is available on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

This file is available in both Microsoft Excel and Adobe PDF formats on the Review website (www.pc.gov.au/oid2020).

Attachment contents

Section 6.1 Antenatal care

Table 6A.1.1	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.2	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2010 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.3	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.4	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, SA and NT, 2008 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.5	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, SA and NT, 2007 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.6	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.7	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.8	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, ACT, NT, by Indigenous status, 2010 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.9	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, Qld, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2009 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.10	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2008 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.11	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2007 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.12	Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.13	Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate)
Table 6A.1.14	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.15	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, ACT, NT, by Indigenous status, 2010 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.16	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2009 (age-standardised)

Attachment contents

Table 6A.1.17	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestations, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2008 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.18	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2007 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.19	Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised)
Table 6A.1.20	Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014–15
Table 6A.1.21	Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008
Table 6A.1.22	Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014–15
Table 6A.1.23	Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008
Section 6.2 Health behaviours during pregnancy	
Table 6A.2.1	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent)
Table 6A.2.2	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude per cent)
Table 6A.2.3	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent)
Table 6A.2.4	Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent)
Table 6A.2.5	Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014–15, 2018–19
Table 6A.2.6	Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014–15, 2018–19
Section 6.3 Teenage birth rate	
Table 6A.3.1	Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018
Table 6A.3.2	Birth rate and rate ratios for women (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of the mother, by age of mother, 2004–2018
Table 6A.3.3	Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018
Table 6A.3.4	Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018
Table 6A.3.5	Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018
Table 6A.3.6	Births, by Indigenous status, by age of mother, 1998–2018

Attachment contents

Table 6A.3.7	Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018
Table 6A.3.8	Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018
Table 6A.3.9	Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018
Section 6.4 Birthweight	
Table 6A.4.1	Low birthweight among live born singleton babies, Australia, by Indigenous status of mother, 2007 to 2018
Table 6A.4.2	Low birthweight among live born singleton babies born in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by Indigenous status of mother, 2000 to 2018
Table 6A.4.3	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018
Table 6A.4.4	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2016–2018
Table 6A.4.5	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2018
Table 6A.4.6	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2017
Table 6A.4.7	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016
Table 6A.4.8	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2015
Table 6A.4.9	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2014
Table 6A.4.10	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2013
Table 6A.4.11	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2012
Table 6A.4.12	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2011
Table 6A.4.13	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016–2018
Table 6A.4.14	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018
Table 6A.4.15	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2018
Table 6A.4.16	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2017
Table 6A.4.17	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2016
Table 6A.4.18	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2015
Table 6A.4.19	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2014

Attachment contents

Table 6A.4.20	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2013
Table 6A.4.21	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2012
Table 6A.4.22	Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2011
Table 6A.4.23	Baby's birthweight, live births, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18
Table 6A.4.24	Baby's birthweight, fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18
Table 6A.4.25	Women who gave birth, selected birth outcomes, by Indigenous status, 2006–2008, 2015–2017, and 2016–2018
Table 6A.4.26	Associations between birthweight and maternal health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), 2008, 2014–15

Section 6.5 Early childhood hospitalisations

Table 6A.5.1	Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 6A.5.2	Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 6A.5.3	Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018
Table 6A.5.4	Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012
Table 6A.5.5	Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018

Section 6.6 Injury and preventable disease

Table 6A.6.1	Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010–11 to 2018–19
Table 6A.6.2	Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004–05 to 2018–19
Table 6A.6.3	Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018
Table 6A.6.4	Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012
Table 6A.6.5	Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Table 6A.6.6	Deaths from external causes and preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018

Section 6.7 Ear health

Table 6A.7.1	Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15, and 2017–19
Table 6A.7.2	Children (aged 0–14 years) with otitis media, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15, and 2017–19

Attachment contents

Table 6A.7.3	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2012–13, 2014-15, and 2018–19
Table 6A.7.4	Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19
Table 6A.7.5	Type of treatment for ear or hearing problems of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), 2014-15
Table 6A.7.6	Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19
Table 6A.7.7	Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19
Table 6A.7.8	Hospitalisation for children (aged 0–14 years) where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018
Section 6.8 Basic skills for life and learning	
Table 6A.8.1	Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2018
Table 6A.8.2	Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2015
Table 6A.8.3	Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2012
Table 6A.8.4	Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2009
Table 6A.8.5	Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2018
Table 6A.8.6	Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2015
Table 6A.8.7	Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2012
Table 6A.8.8	Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2009
Table 6A.8.9	Children in their first year of full-time school for whom English is a second language, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018
Table 6A.8.10	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in their first year of full-time school who speak a traditional language at home, 2012, 2015, and 2018
Table 6A.8.11	Children aged 0–4 years receiving an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People Health Assessments, by state and territory, 2006-07 to 2018-19
Table 6A.8.12	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2014-15
Table 6A.8.13	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2008
Table 6A.8.14	Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2014-15
Table 6A.8.15	Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2008

Section 6.1

TABLE 6A.1.1

Table 6A.1.1 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
2018											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	3 168	593	2 589	979	442	255	72	819	8 917	4 429
Number of women who gave birth	no.	4 284	1 032	4 150	1 734	721	303	119	1 207	13 550	6 212
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	73.9	57.5	62.4	56.5	61.3	84.2	60.5	67.9	65.8	71.3
2017											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 902	549	2 448	960	451	271	59	796	8 436	4 149
Number of women who gave birth	no.	4 221	916	4 104	1 713	726	318	104	1 192	13 294	6 139
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	68.8	59.9	59.6	56.0	62.1	85.2	56.7	66.8	63.5	67.6
2016											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 709	436	2 563	955	437	258	58	830	8 246	3 976
Number of women who gave birth	no.	4 120	898	4 142	1 724	731	310	102	1 278	13 305	6 129
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	65.8	48.6	61.9	55.4	59.8	83.2	56.9	64.9	62.0	64.9
2015											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 185	365	2 260	899	399	264	63	781	7 216	3 365
Number of women who gave birth	no.	3 869	944	3 890	1 637	700	313	112	1 285	12 750	5 854
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	56.5	38.7	58.1	54.9	57.0	84.3	56.3	60.8	56.6	57.5

TABLE 6A.1.1

Table 6A.1.1 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
2014											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 098	288	2 089	839	389	250	44	722	6 719	3 209
Number of women who gave birth	no.	3 799	810	3 815	1 692	690	295	98	1 273	12 472	5 762
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	55.2	35.6	54.8	49.6	56.4	84.7	44.9	56.7	53.9	55.7
2013											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 791	315	1 936	860	366	227	55	746	6 296	2 903
Number of women who gave birth	no.	3 574	904	3 689	1 670	679	277	94	1 241	12 128	5 494
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	50.1	34.8	52.5	51.5	53.9	81.9	58.5	60.1	51.9	52.8
2012											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 769	349	1 996	618	315	234	52	743	6 076	2 827
Number of women who gave birth	no.	3 435	880	3 838	1 486	645	285	96	1 375	12 040	5 455
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	51.5	39.7	52.0	41.6	48.8	82.1	54.2	54.0	50.5	51.8
2011											
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 864	318	1 648	462	343	183	37	674	5 529	2 881
Number of women who gave birth	no.	3 008	821	3 572	1 333	630	265	75	1 351	11 055	4 989
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	62.0	38.7	46.1	34.7	54.4	69.1	49.3	49.9	50.0	57.7

TABLE 6A.1.1

Table 6A.1.1 Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
(a)	Women who gave birth and identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in Vic and WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.										
(b)	Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.										
(c)	Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional.										
(d)	For the ACT, first antenatal visit is often the first hospital antenatal clinic visit. In many cases earlier antenatal care provided by the woman's GP is not reported.										
(e)	Total includes NSW, SA, and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.										

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.2

Table 6A.1.2 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, 2010 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d), (e)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 250	376	1 267	307	342	36	686	5 264
Number of women who gave birth (f)	no.	3 139	779	3 321	1 032	603	63	1 313	10 250
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	71.7	48.3	38.2	29.7	56.7	57.1	52.2	51.4

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit was added to the Perinatal NMDS in July 2010. For births before July 2010 data collection is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are available in Tasmania but due to partial implementation during 2010 of antenatal information and small numbers it hasn't been published. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Victoria, Qld, WA, SA, the ACT or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2010 are provisional pending further quality assurance work.
- (d) Total includes data for Vic, WA, and the ACT for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.
- (e) Total includes NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, ACT and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (f) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.3

Table 6A.1.3 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, Qld, SA and NT, 2009 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (d), (e)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 991	578	294	668	3 531
Number of women who gave birth (f)	no.	2 831	1 600	553	1 390	6 374
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	70.3	36.1	53.2	48.1	55.4

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for WA and Tasmania. Data are available in Victoria and the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Qld, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) For Queensland, antenatal visit in the first trimester data were collected from 1 July 2009.
- (d) Total includes NSW, Qld, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (e) Total includes data for Queensland for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.
- (f) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.4

Table 6A.1.4 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, SA and NT, 2008 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	2 023	259	653	2 935
Number of women who gave birth (d)	no.	2 862	544	1 330	4 736
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	70.7	47.6	49.1	62.0

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (d) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.5

Table 6A.1.5 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, NSW, SA and NT, 2007 (crude rate) (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (c)</i>
Number who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	no.	1 828	171	561	2 560
Number of women who gave birth (d)	no.	2 748	407	1 340	4 495
Proportion who attended at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester	%	66.5	42.0	41.9	57.0
Rate ratio (e)	no.	0.9	0.6	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (f)	no.	- 10.5	- 31.8	- 12.4	- 17.5

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more. Excludes births where mother's Indigenous status was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, Queensland, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (c) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (d) Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated.
- (e) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.
- (f) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion using the Australian female population who gave birth in 2007 as the standard population.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.6

Table 6A.1.6 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (g)</i>
2018											
Major cities	%	75.3	55.7	65.8	45.1	57.7	..	60.7	..	64.6	72.3
Inner regional	%	74.2	60.6	55.3	75.3	np	86.2	—	..	68.0	73.8
Outer regional	%	72.5	54.6	62.7	63.8	64.5	81.9	..	78.4	66.9	72.6
Remote	%	58.0	np	58.8	63.0	np	np	..	74.8	64.7	69.9
Very remote	%	np	..	66.9	61.8	np	np	..	61.4	63.1	61.7
2017											
Major cities	%	67.6	57.8	70.6	44.1	60.6	..	56.9	..	63.4	66.4
Inner regional	%	70.7	60.9	51.7	64.0	np	85.8	—	..	64.9	70.6
Outer regional	%	69.3	63.6	53.3	66.9	62.3	84.8	..	79.0	62.8	70.3
Remote	%	60.0	np	55.6	61.9	np	np	..	69.5	62.4	66.6
Very remote	%	np	..	65.9	60.9	np	np	..	61.1	62.6	61.5
2016											
Major cities	%	60.7	44.7	67.6	44.7	55.6	..	55.7	..	58.3	59.8
Inner regional	%	71.5	53.9	51.8	60.7	76.0	82.1	np	..	64.6	71.6
Outer regional	%	65.4	47.9	63.1	67.4	63.1	84.5	..	74.4	65.0	67.0
Remote	%	62.0	np	57.2	61.7	73.1	np	..	75.9	64.3	71.8
Very remote	%	63.9	..	63.6	56.6	56.6	np	..	58.6	59.6	58.7
2015											
Major cities	%	49.3	35.9	58.9	47.6	56.7	..	58.3	..	50.9	50.7
Inner regional	%	62.3	38.9	48.3	55.2	58.4	85.1	..	..	57.0	62.2
Outer regional	%	62.4	45.9	62.3	57.6	52.5	84.2	..	76.5	62.7	64.3
Remote	%	47.9	np	59.4	61.7	68.7	np	..	63.4	60.2	59.4
Very remote	%	60.2	..	59.6	60.7	59.6	np	..	55.5	57.9	56.1

TABLE 6A.1.6

Table 6A.1.6 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (g)</i>
2014											
Major cities	%	46.9	31.5	54.3	44.9	49.3	..	45.7	..	47.2	47.3
Inner regional	%	62.2	32.5	45.5	58.1	71.8	87.1	np	..	55.9	62.4
Outer regional	%	58.9	53.0	58.0	56.0	61.1	81.0	..	73.8	60.2	62.5
Remote	%	54.6	np	61.4	47.3	70.7	np	..	62.7	56.7	61.2
Very remote	%	77.4	..	56.5	53.1	58.8	np	..	50.1	53.8	52.6
2013											
Major cities	%	42.6	31.2	45.5	41.2	53.3	..	58.9	..	43.1	44.7
Inner regional	%	54.2	33.7	43.9	51.1	62.1	82.1	—	..	50.7	54.4
Outer regional	%	57.0	49.3	58.5	64.6	47.9	81.6	..	66.4	59.1	57.5
Remote	%	49.4	—	55.1	55.9	63.3	np	..	67.0	57.8	61.4
Very remote	%	67.8	..	59.9	57.1	61.4	np	..	56.2	58.1	57.4
2012											
Major cities	%	45.8	38.8	43.6	30.0	48.4	..	55.4	..	42.7	46.5
Inner regional	%	53.4	35.2	43.6	61.5	50.8	83.9	np	..	51.2	53.3
Outer regional	%	59.4	44.7	58.3	43.5	37.4	80.9	..	62.0	57.7	59.3
Remote	%	46.0	23.2	54.0	46.0	57.7	64.2	..	61.6	52.8	57.2
Very remote	%	56.0	..	60.1	50.9	55.9	100.0	..	48.7	52.8	49.4
2011											
Major cities	%	60.6	40.1	40.9	27.0	55.5	..	47.9	..	46.6	59.5
Inner regional	%	64.1	36.1	42.7	58.9	54.3	76.4	np	..	55.3	63.7
Outer regional	%	60.7	40.9	49.6	25.6	50.9	55.9	..	54.6	51.9	57.5
Remote	%	63.4	np	45.2	41.1	74.6	np	..	57.4	50.8	60.0
Very remote	%	57.2	..	50.3	38.7	50.9	np	..	45.9	46.8	46.9

Table 6A.1.6 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth, by state and territory, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (g)</i>
(a)	Women who gave birth and identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in Vic and WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.										
(b)	Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.										
(c)	In 2011, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Between 2012 and 2016, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). From 2017, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2016 ASGS. Because of differences in remoteness classifications used, care must be taken when comparing data over time. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.										
(d)	Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).										
(e)	Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional.										
(f)	For the ACT, first antenatal visit is often the first hospital antenatal clinic visit. In many cases earlier antenatal care provided by the woman's GP is not reported.										
(g)	Total includes NSW, SA, and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.										
	– Nil or rounded to zero. ... Not applicable. np Not published.										

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.7

Table 6A.1.7 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
2018											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	72.7	57.1	61.0	56.2	61.7	np	np	68.2	64.9	70.5
Non-Indigenous	%	76.7	67.4	76.2	64.8	80.0	85.6	52.7	91.3	73.0	77.5
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.4	6.1	3.2	4.8	8.4	np	np	6.3	1.8	2.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.9	3.3	3.8	6.3	0.5	0.8
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	np	0.7	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 4.0	- 10.4	- 15.3	- 8.6	- 18.4	np	np	- 23.0	- 8.1	- 7.0
2017											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	68.1	57.8	59.9	56.4	59.2	np	np	67.7	63.0	66.9
Non-Indigenous	%	71.9	64.7	76.2	65.3	79.7	88.6	47.3	86.1	70.8	73.6
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.4	6.3	3.2	4.9	7.6	np	np	6.6	1.8	2.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.9	3.3	3.2	5.7	0.5	0.8
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	np	np	0.8	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 3.8	- 7.0	- 16.3	- 8.9	- 20.6	np	np	- 18.4	- 7.9	- 6.7
2016											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	65.4	48.6	61.9	53.9	57.6	85.1	np	64.7	61.5	64.2
Non-Indigenous	%	66.5	56.4	76.6	65.2	80.8	88.3	48.5	89.8	67.3	69.4

TABLE 6A.1.7

Table 6A.1.7 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.3	5.9	3.3	4.7	7.2	14.2	np	6.4	1.8	2.7
Non-Indigenous	±	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.8	3.1	3.2	5.6	0.4	0.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	np	0.7	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 1.1	- 7.8	- 14.7	- 11.3	- 23.2	- 3.2	np	- 25.1	- 5.7	- 5.1
2015											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	56.8	36.5	58.2	56.9	59.6	np	np	60.0	56.7	57.7
Non-Indigenous	%	62.9	48.6	72.2	67.1	76.7	87.5	50.3	88.5	63.2	65.8
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.4	4.7	3.4	5.4	9.0	np	np	5.7	1.8	2.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.7	3.2	3.0	5.3	0.4	0.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	np	np	0.7	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 6.1	- 12.1	- 14.0	- 10.2	- 17.1	np	np	- 28.5	- 6.6	- 8.1
2014											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	54.8	36.8	54.5	48.4	53.2	np	np	56.4	53.2	54.8
Non-Indigenous	%	57.8	48.5	67.1	64.8	77.5	86.5	41.2	87.7	60.2	61.8
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.3	5.2	3.1	4.4	7.4	np	np	6.2	1.7	2.7
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.4	5.2	0.4	0.6
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	np	np	0.6	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 3.0	- 11.8	- 12.6	- 16.4	- 24.3	np	np	- 31.2	- 7.0	- 7.0

TABLE 6A.1.7

Table 6A.1.7 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
2013											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	49.5	34.2	53.1	51.8	54.9	np	np	61.1	51.9	52.6
Non-Indigenous	%	58.7	50.3	64.5	64.7	79.4	85.7	38.5	83.0	60.3	62.7
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.1	4.5	3.1	5.2	8.2	np	np	6.5	1.7	2.7
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.7	3.0	2.5	4.7	0.4	0.6
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	np	np	0.7	0.9	0.8
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 9.2	- 16.1	- 11.4	- 12.9	- 24.5	np	np	- 21.9	- 8.4	- 10.1
2012											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	51.7	40.9	52.5	40.9	50.2	np	np	54.8	50.6	52.2
Non-Indigenous	%	61.5	53.3	64.6	63.2	76.9	79.8	40.9	73.8	61.5	64.4
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.5	5.0	3.2	4.6	8.0	np	np	5.6	1.8	2.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	3.1	2.5	3.8	0.4	0.6
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	np	np	0.7	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 9.8	- 12.4	- 12.1	- 22.4	- 26.6	np	np	- 19.0	- 10.9	- 12.1
2011											
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	60.8	38.4	48.1	33.1	57.3	np	np	53.5	50.4	58.3
Non-Indigenous	%	71.5	54.4	65.0	57.0	77.1	68.5	45.6	81.1	64.5	72.6

TABLE 6A.1.7

Table 6A.1.7 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Variability bands for rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	5.0	3.1	4.4	9.1	np	np	6.0	1.8	3.1
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.9	2.7	4.5	0.4	0.6
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	np	np	0.7	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (h)	no.	- 10.8	- 16.0	- 16.9	- 23.9	- 19.9	np	np	- 27.6	- 14.1	- 14.3

- (a) Women who gave birth, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in Vic and WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated and women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) aged 15–44 as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np). Consequential suppression (n.p.) has been applied in affected rows and columns to prevent back-calculation of small numbers.
- (e) For the ACT, first antenatal visit is often the first hospital antenatal clinic visit. In many cases earlier antenatal care provided by the woman's GP is not reported.
- (f) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.
- (g) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.
- (h) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.
- np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.8

Table 6A.1.8 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, ACT, NT, by Indigenous status, 2010 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	70.6	50.9	37.3	28.2	56.3	np	50.5	50.4	63.7
Non-Indigenous	%	78.7	60.3	61.3	54.6	78.9	45.5	79.8	67.5	78.7
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.0	6.1	2.7	4.5	8.9	np	5.5	1.8	3.1
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.6	2.9	4.4	0.4	0.7
Rate ratio (g)	no.	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	np	0.6	0.7	0.8
Rate difference (h)	no.	-8.1	-9.4	-24.0	-26.3	-22.6	np	-29.3	-17.1	-15.0

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes mother's whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers with not stated gestation at first antenatal visit. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit was added to the Perinatal NMDS in July 2010. For births before July 2010 data collection is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are available in Tasmania but due to partial implementation during 2010 of antenatal information and small numbers it hasn't been published. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Victoria, Qld, WA, SA, the ACT or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population. In accordance with Data Principle 2, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals.

(d) For ACT, first antenatal visit is often the first hospital antenatal clinic visit. In many cases earlier antenatal care provided by the woman's GP is not reported.

(e) Total includes data for Vic, WA, and the ACT for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.

(f) Total includes NSW, SA, and NT only.

(g) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(h) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Table 6A.1.8 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, Vic, Qld, WA, SA, ACT, NT, by Indigenous status, 2010 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
np	Not published.									

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.9

Table 6A.1.9 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, Qld, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2009 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (e)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>3- state total (g)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	67.8	36.2	52.6	44.6	53.5	59.4
Non-Indigenous	%	77.1	58.1	76.8	76.3	72.8	76.9
Variability bands for rate							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.0	4.0	8.6	4.9	2.4	3.0
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	1.1	1.6	4.3	0.6	0.7
Rate ratio (h)	no.	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Rate difference (i)	no.	-9.3	-21.9	-24.2	-31.7	-19.2	-17.5

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes mother's whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers missing data for gestation at first antenatal visit. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2009. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish.

(c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Qld, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.

(e) For Queensland, antenatal visit in the first trimester data were collected from 1 July 2009.

(f) Total includes data for Queensland for the first time and is not comparable with totals from previous years.

(g) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only.

(h) Rate ratio is Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

(i) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.10

Table 6A.1.10 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2008 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	69.2	48.0	47.1	60.9
Non-Indigenous	%	79.7	72.3	74.6	78.3
Variability bands for rate					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.1	8.3	5.4	3.1
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	1.6	4.1	0.7
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-10.5	-24.3	-27.5	-17.4

(a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes mother's whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers missing data for gestation at first antenatal visit. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2008. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Vic, Qld, WA and Tas. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish.

(c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Qld, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.

(e) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

(g) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.11

Table 6A.1.11 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, NSW, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2007 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
At least one antenatal visit reported in first trimester (rate)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	64.6	39.9	47.9	57.3
Non-Indigenous	%	75.0	70.8	73.3	74.3
Variability bands for rate					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.1	8.1	5.6	3.1
Non-Indigenous	±	0.7	1.8	4.2	0.7
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-10.4	-30.8	-25.4	-17.1

- (a) Women who gave birth in the period, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes mother's whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers missing data for gestation at first antenatal visit. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Gestation at first antenatal visit is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2007. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for Vic, Qld, WA and Tas. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish.
- (c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in NSW, Qld, SA or the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.
- (d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.
- (e) Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.
- (f) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.
- (g) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
2018											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	74.6	56.3	64.9	47.8	np	..	np	..	64.5	71.8
Inner regional	%	72.2	57.8	53.0	np	np	np	—	..	66.2	72.1
Outer regional	%	69.7	np	61.6	62.5	np	np	..	78.7	65.8	71.2
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	63.4	69.0
Very remote	%	np	..	64.2	56.8	np	np	..	61.8	61.3	62.4
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	75.8	66.0	80.8	60.3	80.5	..	53.0	..	72.1	76.5
Inner regional	%	78.6	72.0	64.0	83.4	79.5	86.2	np	..	74.3	78.8
Outer regional	%	77.8	68.8	70.7	82.7	75.8	83.5	..	np	76.1	80.6
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	78.1	np
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	5.0	8.2	5.8	7.5	np	..	np	..	3.0	4.5
Inner regional	±	5.9	10.7	6.5	np	np	np	—	..	3.9	5.8
Outer regional	±	9.0	np	5.6	12.3	np	np	..	13.5	3.9	6.9
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.7	10.7
Very remote	±	np	..	11.0	9.2	np	np	..	8.5	5.3	8.1
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.4	..	3.8	..	0.6	1.0
Inner regional	±	2.0	2.1	2.1	5.9	5.5	4.1	np	..	1.1	1.9
Outer regional	±	3.6	4.5	2.6	5.8	5.5	6.1	..	np	1.6	2.7

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.6	np
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2017											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	67.7	55.0	71.0	42.8	np	..	np	..	63.2	66.1
Inner regional	%	70.0	np	51.7	np	np	np	—	..	64.6	70.0
Outer regional	%	65.5	np	52.9	np	np	np	..	79.8	61.0	68.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	62.6	66.0
Very remote	%	np	..	69.1	60.8	np	np	..	62.5	63.4	62.2
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	70.4	62.4	81.6	61.4	79.2	..	47.7	..	69.5	72.0
Inner regional	%	75.0	70.8	65.4	79.4	81.0	89.5	np	..	73.4	76.0
Outer regional	%	73.3	70.2	66.0	79.2	77.4	86.2	..	np	73.9	78.5
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	74.9	np
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	5.0	8.3	6.3	7.5	np	..	np	..	3.1	4.6
Inner regional	±	5.8	np	6.9	np	np	np	—	..	4.0	5.7
Outer regional	±	8.3	np	5.1	np	np	np	..	13.7	3.8	6.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.6	10.1
Very remote	±	np	..	11.6	9.1	np	np	..	9.3	5.4	8.2
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.2	..	3.3	..	0.6	0.9

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Inner regional	±	1.9	2.1	2.0	5.1	5.4	3.9	np	..	1.1	1.8
Outer regional	±	3.4	4.5	2.5	4.9	5.3	6.4	..	np	1.5	2.6
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.3	np
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2016											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	60.6	45.0	66.6	43.1	55.9	..	np	..	58.1	59.7
Inner regional	%	70.8	np	49.8	np	np	np	np	..	64.3	71.2
Outer regional	%	66.0	np	64.3	np	np	np	..	np	64.8	65.3
Remote	%	np	np	np	60.2	np	np	..	np	64.3	71.9
Very remote	%	np	..	64.8	52.1	np	np	..	59.2	58.2	57.2
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	64.1	53.4	79.9	62.2	80.1	..	48.4	..	64.8	66.8
Inner regional	%	71.3	64.6	64.4	71.1	81.6	88.8	np	..	69.8	72.4
Outer regional	%	70.4	62.4	77.8	80.5	81.6	87.3	..	91.2	77.0	78.1
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	75.0	np
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.8	7.9	6.0	7.3	10.0	..	np	..	2.9	4.3
Inner regional	±	6.0	np	6.9	np	np	np	np	..	4.1	5.9
Outer regional	±	8.4	np	6.1	np	np	np	..	np	4.0	6.6
Remote	±	np	np	np	10.7	np	np	..	np	6.7	11.4
Very remote	±	np	..	9.8	9.4	np	np	..	8.1	5.0	7.3

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	..	3.2	..	0.5	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.8	1.9	2.0	4.3	6.1	3.7	np	..	1.0	1.7
Outer regional	±	3.3	4.1	2.6	5.0	5.2	5.9	..	6.6	1.5	2.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.3	np
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2015											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	51.1	34.3	59.2	48.7	np	..	np	..	51.6	52.6
Inner regional	%	61.7	np	50.7	np	np	np	np	..	57.1	61.7
Outer regional	%	60.7	np	61.9	np	np	np	..	72.9	62.3	62.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	64.2	np	np	..	np	61.0	np
Very remote	%	np	..	56.2	60.3	np	np	..	56.3	57.4	57.1
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	61.3	48.1	74.1	64.5	77.4	..	50.4	..	61.5	64.1
Inner regional	%	65.5	46.0	62.5	74.1	73.8	87.4	np	..	62.2	66.4
Outer regional	%	63.2	54.4	75.3	78.9	74.0	88.1	..	88.0	72.7	71.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	72.6	np
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.9	6.2	6.3	8.3	np	..	np	..	2.9	4.6
Inner regional	±	5.8	np	7.3	np	np	np	np	..	4.0	5.7
Outer regional	±	8.4	np	6.3	np	np	np	..	12.8	4.1	6.4

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Remote	±	np	np	np	11.5	np	np	..	np	7.0	np
Very remote	±	np	..	9.0	11.2	np	np	..	7.3	4.9	7.0
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.8	0.9	1.2	1.4	2.1	..	3.0	..	0.5	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.7	1.6	1.9	4.3	5.3	3.7	np	..	0.9	1.6
Outer regional	±	3.1	3.6	2.5	5.2	4.9	6.4	..	6.0	1.5	2.4
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	4.1	np
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2014											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	48.7	33.0	54.1	44.7	np	..	np	..	47.6	48.1
Inner regional	%	60.4	32.6	44.1	np	np	np	np	..	53.9	60.6
Outer regional	%	56.9	np	59.3	55.8	np	np	..	np	60.6	61.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	44.8	np	np	..	np	53.9	58.1
Very remote	%	np	..	53.7	51.1	np	np	..	51.2	52.0	52.2
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	55.2	48.5	67.3	62.3	78.1	..	41.4	..	57.8	59.2
Inner regional	%	62.5	44.6	59.6	74.7	75.0	86.2	np	..	60.1	63.8
Outer regional	%	61.8	53.7	72.6	76.3	74.4	87.2	..	86.9	71.2	70.8
Remote	%	np	np	68.3	62.3	np	np	..	np	69.1	76.1
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.7	7.3	6.0	7.1	np	..	np	..	2.8	4.2

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Inner regional	±	6.0	7.7	6.5	np	np	np	np	..	3.8	5.9
Outer regional	±	9.0	np	5.7	11.5	np	np	..	np	3.9	6.7
Remote	±	np	np	np	9.2	np	np	..	np	6.0	10.1
Very remote	±	np	..	8.3	10.1	np	np	..	8.5	4.8	7.6
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.9	..	2.4	..	0.4	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.6	1.5	1.8	4.4	5.2	3.6	np	..	0.9	1.5
Outer regional	±	2.9	3.6	2.3	4.9	4.7	5.9	..	5.8	1.4	2.3
Remote	±	np	np	7.5	6.4	np	np	..	np	3.8	6.4
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2013											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	43.1	np	47.1	44.7	59.0	..	np	..	44.1	45.9
Inner regional	%	52.7	np	44.2	np	np	np	np	..	50.5	53.0
Outer regional	%	55.1	np	58.9	np	np	np	..	np	57.8	53.5
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	59.8	64.4
Very remote	%	np	..	61.4	np	np	np	..	58.5	59.9	59.6
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	56.1	50.7	62.3	62.5	79.4	..	np	..	57.7	60.1
Inner regional	%	62.0	45.0	60.2	74.6	77.9	85.9	np	..	60.1	63.6
Outer regional	%	64.3	51.3	75.2	76.4	77.5	85.0	..	81.5	72.1	72.0
Remote	%	np	np	69.9	np	np	np	..	np	71.6	79.9
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	72.0	np

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.3	np	5.8	8.2	11.6	..	np	..	2.7	4.1
Inner regional	±	5.5	np	6.1	np	np	np	np	..	3.6	5.5
Outer regional	±	9.0	np	5.7	np	np	np	..	np	4.0	6.4
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	7.1	11.7
Very remote	±	np	..	9.6	np	np	np	..	8.5	5.4	7.7
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.4	1.9	..	np	..	0.4	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.6	1.4	1.8	4.4	5.4	3.5	np	..	0.9	1.5
Outer regional	±	2.9	3.4	2.3	4.8	4.7	5.7	..	5.3	1.4	2.2
Remote	±	np	np	7.3	np	np	np	..	np	3.8	6.8
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.2	np
2012											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	47.1	39.4	47.0	28.4	52.1	..	np	..	44.3	48.3
Inner regional	%	51.8	36.8	44.2	np	np	np	np	..	50.2	51.5
Outer regional	%	57.8	np	56.7	np	np	np	..	np	56.1	57.6
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	55.8	61.2
Very remote	%	np	..	62.8	47.4	np	np	..	50.6	53.8	51.1
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	59.2	51.1	62.9	61.2	76.8	..	41.1	..	59.0	62.3
Inner regional	%	64.1	45.6	60.4	76.5	77.5	79.4	np	..	60.8	66.6
Outer regional	%	63.1	54.6	75.9	71.1	np	80.8	..	82.3	71.2	69.5

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Remote	%	np	np	64.6	61.3	np	np	..	np	67.0	77.1
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	68.0	75.4
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	5.1	7.2	6.1	6.2	10.4	..	np	..	2.9	4.6
Inner regional	±	5.5	8.9	7.2	np	np	np	np	..	3.7	5.2
Outer regional	±	8.6	np	5.2	np	np	np	..	np	3.8	6.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.9	11.5
Very remote	±	np	..	9.5	9.3	np	np	..	7.8	4.9	7.4
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.8	..	2.6	..	0.4	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.5	1.4	1.8	4.6	3.6	3.8	np	..	0.8	1.4
Outer regional	±	2.8	3.5	2.3	5.1	np	5.5	..	5.4	1.4	2.4
Remote	±	np	np	6.5	6.0	np	np	..	np	3.7	7.7
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.0	15.5
2011											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	59.0	np	43.1	52.1	np	..	np	..	47.1	58.5
Inner regional	%	63.5	33.4	43.5	np	np	np	np	..	54.2	63.3
Outer regional	%	57.8	np	51.8	np	np	np	..	np	54.2	56.4
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	53.7	63.6
Very remote	%	np	..	52.1	np	np	np	..	49.6	48.6	50.3
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	70.3	54.3	64.4	55.5	77.4	..	44.8	..	63.2	71.4

TABLE 6A.1.12

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
Inner regional	%	74.1	51.2	59.5	73.1	74.9	71.5	np	..	64.1	74.2
Outer regional	%	72.2	54.9	71.2	56.5	74.2	63.0	..	80.0	69.6	74.4
Remote	%	np	np	59.4	np	np	np	..	np	64.0	78.8
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	.	np	66.0	77.2
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	6.2	0.0	5.9	6.2	np	..	np	..	3.1	5.6
Inner regional	±	6.4	7.7	7.0	np	np	np	np	..	4.0	6.3
Outer regional	±	8.6	np	5.6	np	np	np	..	np	4.0	6.7
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.6	10.6
Very remote	±	np	..	8.3	np	np	np	..	7.9	4.9	7.5
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	..	2.7	..	0.5	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.7	1.5	1.8	4.6	5.0	3.7	np	..	0.9	1.6
Outer regional	±	2.8	3.5	2.2	6.2	4.8	4.8	..	5.1	1.3	2.2
Remote	±	np	np	5.6	np	np	np	..	np	3.3	6.1
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.7	12.3

(a) Women who gave birth, whether resulting in a live or still birth, if the birthweight is at least 400 grams or the gestational age is 20 weeks or more, except in Vic and WA, where included if gestational age is 20 weeks or more or if gestation unknown birthweight is at least 400 grams. Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated and women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy. A small number of women were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

Table 6A.1.12 **Attendance of at least one antenatal visit in the first trimester for women who gave birth, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>3-state total (e)</i>
(c)	Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) aged 15–44 as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).										
(d)	For the ACT, first antenatal visit is often the first hospital antenatal clinic visit. In many cases earlier antenatal care provided by the woman's GP is not reported.										
(e)	Total includes NSW, SA and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.										
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published. .. Not applicable.										

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
2018											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 815	837	3 646	1 406	588	289	102	978	11 661	10 824
2–4	no.	327	129	334	257	74	np	np	133	1 266	1 137
1	no.	58	34	25	59	19	np	np	14	219	185
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	4 200	1 000	4 005	1 722	681	296	117	1 125	13 146	12 146
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	4 200	1 007	4 043	1 748	692	296	117	1 142	13 245	12 238
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	90.8	83.1	90.2	80.4	85.0	97.6	87.2	85.6	88.0	88.4
2–4	%	7.8	12.8	8.3	14.7	10.7	np	np	11.6	9.6	9.3
1	%	1.4	3.4	0.6	3.4	2.7	np	np	1.2	1.7	1.5
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	99.3	99.1	98.5	98.4	100.0	100.0	98.5	99.3	99.2
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 735	758	3 567	1 349	588	299	87	974	11 357	10 599
2–4	no.	324	89	350	284	76	np	np	142	1 279	1 190
1	no.	80	39	26	61	14	np	np	8	238	199
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	4 139	886	3 943	1 694	678	311	99	1 124	12 874	11 988

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	4 139	886	3 991	1 721	688	311	100	1 137	12 973	12 087
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	90.2	85.6	89.4	78.4	85.5	96.1	87.0	85.7	87.5	87.7
2–4	%	7.8	10.0	8.8	16.5	11.0	np	np	12.5	9.9	9.8
1	%	1.9	4.4	0.7	3.5	2.0	np	np	0.7	1.8	1.6
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	100.0	98.8	98.4	98.5	100.0	99.0	98.9	99.2	99.2
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 667	704	3 562	1 375	601	282	83	1 020	11 294	10 590
2–4	no.	299	105	394	263	72	10	9	157	1 309	1 204
1	no.	78	77	36	76	9	5	8	21	310	233
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	4 044	886	3 992	1 714	682	297	100	1 198	12 913	12 027
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	4 044	886	4 032	1 734	697	298	100	1 204	12 995	12 109
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	90.7	79.5	88.3	79.3	86.2	94.6	83.0	84.7	86.9	87.5
2–4	%	7.4	11.9	9.8	15.2	10.3	3.4	9.0	13.0	10.1	9.9
1	%	1.9	8.7	0.9	4.4	1.3	1.7	8.0	1.7	2.4	1.9
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	100.0	99.0	98.8	97.8	99.7	100.0	99.5	99.4	99.3

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 323	na	3 323	1 329	589	285	84	1 042	na	9 975
2–4	no.	310	na	423	248	59	np	np	132	na	1 199
1	no.	78	na	26	53	11	np	np	16	na	197
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	3 711	na	3 772	1 630	659	301	108	1 190	na	11 371
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	3 711	na	3 817	1 645	674	303	108	1 204	na	11 462
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	89.5	na	87.1	80.8	87.4	94.1	77.8	86.5	na	87.0
2–4	%	8.4	na	11.1	15.1	8.8	np	np	11.0	na	10.5
1	%	2.1	na	0.7	3.2	1.6	np	np	1.3	na	1.7
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	na	98.8	99.1	97.8	99.3	100.0	98.8	na	99.2
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2014											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 251	na	3 250	1 324	558	263	69	1 066	na	9 781
2–4	no.	299	na	462	303	83	np	np	116	na	1 293
1	no.	89	na	38	54	10	np	np	22	na	226

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	3 639	na	3 750	1 681	651	283	92	1 204	na	11 300
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	3 640	na	3 796	1 708	664	285	92	1 219	na	11 404
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	89.3	na	85.6	77.5	84.0	92.3	75.0	87.4	na	85.8
2–4	%	8.2	na	12.2	17.7	12.5	np	np	9.5	na	11.3
1	%	2.4	na	1.0	3.2	1.5	np	np	1.8	na	2.0
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	na	98.8	98.4	98.0	99.3	100.0	98.8	na	99.1
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2013											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	3 062	na	3 079	1 304	566	246	66	1 006	na	9 329
2–4	no.	267	na	420	273	71	13	13	122	na	1 179
1	no.	79	na	51	51	7	5	14	22	na	229
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	3 408	na	3 550	1 628	644	264	93	1 150	na	10 737
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	3 408	na	3 602	1 648	652	265	93	1 164	na	10 832
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	89.8	na	85.5	79.1	86.8	92.8	71.0	86.4	na	86.1
2–4	%	7.8	na	11.7	16.6	10.9	4.9	14.0	10.5	na	10.9
1	%	2.3	na	1.4	3.1	1.1	1.9	15.1	1.9	na	2.1

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
Total (at least one) (f)	%	100.0	na	98.6	98.8	98.8	99.6	100.0	98.8	na	99.1
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2012											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	2 859	na	3 187	512	522	243	62	1 090	na	8 475
2–4	no.	302	na	439	151	74	25	21	160	na	1 172
1	no.	82	na	37	31	13	4	6	38	na	180
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	3 243	na	3 663	694	609	272	89	1 288	na	9 827
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	3 246	na	3 726	703	624	274	89	1 305	na	9 936
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	88.1	na	85.5	72.8	83.7	88.7	69.7	83.5	na	85.3
2–4	%	9.3	na	11.8	21.5	11.9	9.1	23.6	12.3	na	11.8
1	%	2.5	na	1.0	4.4	2.1	np	6.7	2.9	na	1.8
Total (at least one) (f)	%	99.9	na	98.3	98.7	97.6	99.3	100.0	98.7	na	98.9
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2011											
Number											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	no.	2 427	na	3 003	na	534	210	53	1 005	na	na
2–4	no.	299	na	412	na	74	45	12	193	na	na

TABLE 6A.1.13

Table 6A.1.13 **Antenatal visits for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, 2011 to 2018 (crude rate) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (c)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (c)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>
1	no.	88	na	53	na	15	5	5	23	na	na
Total (at least one) (f)	no.	2 814	na	3 468	na	623	260	70	1 221	na	na
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	no.	2 817	na	3 515	na	633	260	70	1 251	na	na
Percentage											
No. antenatal visits											
5 or more	%	86.2	na	85.4	na	84.4	80.8	75.7	80.3	na	na
2–4	%	10.6	na	11.7	na	11.7	17.3	17.1	15.4	na	na
1	%	3.1	na	1.5	na	2.4	1.9	7.1	1.8	na	na
Total (at least one) (f)	%	99.9	na	98.7	na	98.4	100.0	100.0	97.6	na	na
Total women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation	%	100.0	na	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na

- (a) Women who gave birth and identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander at 32 weeks or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes women whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Number of antenatal visits is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Vic started collecting data on the numbers of antenatal visits from July 2015 and started reporting data from January 2016. WA supplied data on the number of antenatal visits for births from July 2012.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np). Consequential suppression has been applied in affected rows and columns to prevent back-calculation of small numbers.
- (e) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.
- (f) Total (at least one) includes specified number of visits and does not include women with an unknown number of antenatal visits.

np Not published. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.14

Table 6A.1.14 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>7-state total (g)</i>	<i>3-state total (h)</i>
2018												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	90.6	83.5	90.1	77.1	84.5	np	np	86.9	87.9	87.6	88.8
Non-Indigenous	%	95.1	90.9	95.6	95.4	96.9	93.3	84.2	97.1	95.2	94.1	95.9
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	7.5	4.0	5.5	9.7	np	np	7.3	2.2	2.1	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.6	5.0	6.7	0.6	0.6	1.0
Rate ratio (i)	no.	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	np	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 4.5	- 7.5	- 5.5	- 18.3	- 12.4	np	np	- 10.2	- 7.3	- 6.6	- 7.2
2017												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	89.1	85.6	89.3	79.6	84.4	np	np	84.9	87.3	87.2	87.9
Non-Indigenous	%	95.7	89.9	95.8	95.5	97.0	93.2	84.6	95.7	95.5	94.2	96.1
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	8.1	4.0	5.8	9.4	np	np	7.3	2.3	2.2	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	3.5	4.9	6.2	0.6	0.5	1.0
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	np	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 6.6	- 4.4	- 6.5	- 15.9	- 12.6	np	np	- 10.8	- 8.2	- 7.0	- 8.2
2016												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	89.8	80.0	88.4	77.5	84.9	np	np	87.1	86.6	87.0	87.7
Non-Indigenous	%	95.8	89.4	95.8	95.6	96.9	92.9	82.3	96.5	94.1	95.6	96.1

TABLE 6A.1.14

Table 6A.1.14 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>7-state total (g)</i>	<i>3-state total (h)</i>
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	7.6	4.0	5.7	9.0	np	np	7.7	2.2	2.3	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.3	4.8	6.2	0.5	0.6	1.0
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	np	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 6.0	- 9.4	- 7.4	- 18.1	- 12.0	np	np	- 9.5	- 7.5	- 8.5	- 8.4
2015												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	89.8	na	86.9	83.5	86.1	np	np	86.4	na	87.3	86.7
Non-Indigenous	%	95.8	na	95.6	94.7	97.8	92.2	81.6	96.3	na	95.5	96.1
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.9	na	4.2	6.4	10.8	np	np	7.0	na	2.4	3.4
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	na	1.1	1.6	2.0	3.4	4.4	5.7	na	0.6	0.9
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	na	0.9	0.9	0.9	np	np	0.9	na	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 6.0	na	- 8.7	- 11.2	- 11.7	np	np	- 10.0	na	- 8.2	- 9.4
2014												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	89.5	na	85.5	77.9	81.9	np	np	86.6	na	85.5	85.3
Non-Indigenous	%	95.8	na	95.3	95.4	97.9	91.6	78.5	95.5	na	95.3	95.9
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.4	na	3.9	5.6	9.6	np	np	7.9	na	2.3	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	0.9	na	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.3	4.0	5.4	na	0.6	0.9
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	na	0.9	0.8	0.8	np	np	0.9	na	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 6.3	na	- 9.8	- 17.6	- 16.0	np	np	- 8.9	na	- 9.8	- 10.6

TABLE 6A.1.14

Table 6A.1.14 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>7-state total (g)</i>	<i>3-state total (h)</i>
2013												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	89.4	na	85.1	77.8	84.8	np	np	86.5	na	85.6	88.2
Non-Indigenous	%	96.1	na	95.1	94.7	98.0	89.9	85.8	94.1	na	95.4	96.4
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.3	na	3.9	6.5	10.3	np	np	8.1	na	2.4	3.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.9	na	1.0	1.5	1.9	3.1	4.1	5.1	na	0.6	0.8
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	na	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	np	0.9	na	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 6.7	na	- 9.9	- 16.9	- 13.2	np	np	- 7.6	na	- 9.8	- 8.3
2012												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	88.0	na	85.6	78.2	86.2	np	np	81.6	na	83.3	83.9
Non-Indigenous	%	95.9	na	95.4	93.9	97.9	84.2	85.6	95.0	na	95.3	95.9
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.7	na	4.1	9.5	4.1	np	np	7.0	na	2.6	3.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.8	na	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	na	1.0	1.0
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	na	0.9	0.8	0.9	np	np	0.9	na	0.9	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 7.8	na	- 9.7	- 15.7	- 11.7	np	np	- 13.5	na	- 12.0	- 12.0
2011												
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	79.9	na	85.1	na	79.8	np	np	77.1	na	na	82.6
Non-Indigenous	%	88.8	na	95.5	na	93.0	62.9	82.9	95.3	na	na	94.9

Table 6A.1.14 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (f)</i>	<i>7-state total (g)</i>	<i>3-state total (h)</i>
Variability bands for rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.4	na	4.0	na	9.9	np	np	6.9	na	na	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	0.8	na	1.0	na	1.8	2.5	3.8	5.1	na	na	0.9
Rate ratio (i)	no.	0.9	na	0.9	na	0.9	np	np	0.8	na	na	0.9
Rate difference (j)	no.	- 8.9	na	- 10.5	na	- 13.2	np	np	- 18.2	na	na	- 12.3

- (a) Women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated and women whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.
- (b) Number of antenatal visits is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Vic started collecting data on the numbers of antenatal visits from July 2015 and started reporting data from January 2016.
- (c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) aged 15–44 as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).
- (e) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np). Consequential suppression (n.p.) has been applied in affected rows and columns to prevent back-calculation of small numbers.
- (f) Total includes all jurisdictions that provided data in a given year. This total should not be used for comparisons over time.
- (g) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.
- (h) Total includes Qld, SA and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.
- (i) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).
- (j) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

np Not published. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.15

Table 6A.1.15 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, ACT, NT, by Indigenous status, 2010 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	79.3	80.3	np	81.3	79.9
Non-Indigenous	%	94.7	98.2	95.6	95.3	95.5
Variability bands for rate						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.0	10.7	np	7.1	3.3
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.9	4.3	5.0	0.8
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.8	0.8	np	0.9	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-15.3	-17.9	np	-14.0	-15.6

(a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2010. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, and WA. Data are available in Tasmania but due to partial implementation during 2010 of antenatal information and small numbers it hasn't been published.

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population. In accordance with Data Principle 2, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals.

(d) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA, ACT or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(e) Total includes Queensland, SA, the ACT and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

(g) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

Table 6A.1.16 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2009 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	80.2	81.4	75.6	79.2
Non-Indigenous	%	94.3	97.6	93.3	95.0
Variability bands for rate					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.2	10.8	6.6	3.4
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.8	4.9	0.8
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-14.1	-16.2	-17.8	-15.9

(a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2009. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.

(d) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA , or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(e) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

(g) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.17

Table 6A.1.17 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestations, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2008 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	77.9	79.8	np	77.4
Non-Indigenous	%	93.6	97.8	92.2	94.5
Variability bands for rate					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.1	10.7	np	3.5
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.8	6.4	0.8
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.8	0.8	np	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-15.7	-18.0	np	-17.1

(a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2008. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.

(d) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA, or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(e) Total includes Queensland, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

(g) Rate difference is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the non-Indigenous proportion (both directly age-standardised).

np Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.18

Table 6A.1.18 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, Queensland, SA, NT, by Indigenous status, 2007 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (e)</i>
Women who attended five or more antenatal visits (rate)					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	78.7	75.7	76.9	77.9
Non-Indigenous	%	93.6	97.6	93.7	94.5
Variability bands for rate					
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	4.3	9.6	6.9	3.4
Non-Indigenous	±	1.0	1.8	5.0	0.8
Rate ratio (f)	no.	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Rate difference (g)	no.	-14.9	-21.9	-16.8	-16.6

(a) Women who gave birth at 32 week or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated and mothers whose number of antenatal visits was not stated. Antenatal visits relates to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is not part of the Perinatal NMDS in 2007. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data are not available for NSW, Victoria, WA and Tasmania. Data are available in the ACT but are not of sufficient quality to publish. Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(c) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population.

(d) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Women who gave birth in Qld, SA, or NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers.

(e) Total includes Qld, SA and the NT only. These data are not generalisable to Australia.

(f) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

(g) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous proportion.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
2018												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	91.5	84.4	87.3	76.8	np	..	np	..	87.0	86.7	85.6
Inner regional	%	90.0	np	90.3	np	np	np	np	..	90.5	89.9	90.5
Outer regional	%	89.5	np	91.7	76.9	np	np	..	87.8	89.2	88.6	90.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	83.7	83.7	86.6
Very remote	%	np	..	96.5	74.9	np	np	..	87.3	86.3	86.3	90.8
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	95.3	91.5	95.2	95.2	96.6	..	83.9	..	95.0	94.1	95.6
Inner regional	%	94.2	89.2	96.1	96.2	98.3	94.2	np	..	95.1	93.5	96.4
Outer regional	%	93.4	87.0	96.6	95.5	97.1	90.5	..	np	95.5	94.4	96.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	95.7	95.6	96.3
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	5.5	10.1	6.8	9.3	np	..	np	..	3.7	3.4	6.1
Inner regional	±	6.8	np	8.8	np	np	np	np	..	5.1	4.7	8.6
Outer regional	±	10.5	np	7.0	13.0	np	np	..	14.8	4.8	4.7	6.1
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	7.9	7.9	10.4
Very remote	±	np	..	14.0	11.0	np	np	..	10.4	6.5	6.5	8.1
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.3	1.6	1.4	2.1	2.8	..	5.1	..	0.8	0.7	1.3
Inner regional	±	2.2	2.4	2.6	6.2	6.4	4.5	np	..	1.5	1.2	2.4

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Outer regional	±	4.0	5.1	3.2	6.2	6.6	6.5	..	np	2.0	1.8	2.6
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.3	5.3	7.0
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np
2017												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	89.4	87.3	88.9	75.2	np	..	np	..	86.8	86.7	87.9
Inner regional	%	88.6	np	87.7	np	np	np	—	..	87.9	88.4	88.1
Outer regional	%	89.3	np	88.3	np	np	np	..	np	87.3	87.6	87.2
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	84.1	84.1	86.4
Very remote	%	np	..	95.4	84.4	np	np	..	87.3	88.4	88.4	90.0
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	95.8	90.3	95.5	95.5	96.7	..	84.1	..	94.1	95.4	95.8
Inner regional	%	94.5	89.0	96.3	96.1	98.3	93.2	np	..	93.6	95.2	96.6
Outer regional	%	95.7	84.7	96.5	95.6	97.0	92.9	..	np	94.7	96.0	96.6
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	95.6	95.6	95.5
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	5.8	11.2	7.1	10.5	np	..	np	..	3.7	3.9	6.3
Inner regional	±	6.5	np	9.0	np	np	np	—	..	4.7	4.9	8.8
Outer regional	±	10.1	np	6.8	np	np	np	..	np	4.6	4.7	5.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	7.8	7.8	10.4
Very remote	±	np	..	13.8	11.0	np	np	..	10.7	6.4	6.4	8.0

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.3	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.6	..	4.9	..	0.7	0.8	1.3
Inner regional	±	2.1	2.4	2.5	5.4	6.6	4.1	np	..	1.2	1.4	2.3
Outer regional	±	4.0	5.0	3.1	5.3	6.1	6.8	..	np	1.8	1.9	2.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.0	5.0	6.5
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np
2016												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	90.8	86.6	88.2	70.2	80.9	..	np	..	86.0	85.8	86.5
Inner regional	%	89.7	np	85.9	np	np	np	np	..	87.3	88.3	86.5
Outer regional	%	88.8	np	87.7	np	np	np	..	np	85.9	87.4	87.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	83.3	np	np	..	np	86.6	86.7	89.2
Very remote	%	np	..	93.5	83.7	np	np	..	88.0	87.8	87.8	89.4
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	95.8	90.0	95.3	95.5	96.6	..	82.0	..	93.9	95.3	95.6
Inner regional	%	95.5	88.5	96.1	96.0	97.7	92.8	np	..	93.6	95.5	96.3
Outer regional	%	95.4	78.9	97.0	95.2	97.1	92.9	..	np	94.1	96.1	96.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	96.2	96.4	96.7
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	5.9	11.0	7.0	9.0	11.9	..	np	..	3.5	3.8	6.0
Inner regional	±	6.8	np	9.4	np	np	np	np	..	4.8	5.2	9.1

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Outer regional	±	9.7	np	7.2	np	np	np	..	np	4.6	4.8	6.3
Remote	±	np	np	np	13.2	np	np	..	np	7.9	7.9	10.9
Very remote	±	np	..	12.2	12.6	np	np	..	10.3	6.4	6.4	7.5
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	2.5	..	4.9	..	0.7	0.8	1.2
Inner regional	±	2.1	2.3	2.4	4.9	7.0	3.9	np	..	1.2	1.4	2.3
Outer regional	±	3.9	4.7	2.9	5.4	5.8	6.3	..	np	1.7	1.8	2.4
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.2	5.3	7.3
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np	np

2015**Rate**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Major cities	%	90.2	na	85.6	79.1	np	..	np	..	na	86.4	85.3
Inner regional	%	90.3	na	88.6	np	np	np	np	..	na	90.0	88.9
Outer regional	%	87.8	na	82.6	np	np	np	..	82.9	na	84.8	82.6
Remote	%	np	na	np	81.9	np	np	..	np	na	85.4	88.0
Very remote	%	np	na	94.6	88.2	np	np	..	89.9	na	90.4	91.6

Non-Indigenous

Major cities	%	96.0	na	95.1	94.5	97.7	..	81.5	..	na	95.2	95.8
Inner regional	%	96.0	na	96.0	95.1	98.1	92.9	np	..	na	95.6	96.3
Outer regional	%	94.7	na	96.5	95.6	97.8	90.1	..	96.0	na	95.7	96.6
Remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	95.7	97.1
Very remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	np	np

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	6.4	na	7.5	10.8	np	..	np	..	na	4.1	6.7
Inner regional	±	7.2	na	9.5	np	np	np	np	..	na	5.5	9.2
Outer regional	±	10.4	na	7.3	np	np	np	..	13.8	na	4.9	6.1
Remote	±	np	na	np	12.9	np	np	..	np	na	8.4	12.1
Very remote	±	np	na	12.1	13.7	np	np	..	9.5	na	6.4	7.3
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.1	na	1.4	1.9	2.4	..	4.4	..	na	0.7	1.2
Inner regional	±	2.1	na	2.4	4.8	6.3	4.0	np	..	na	1.4	2.2
Outer regional	±	3.9	na	2.9	5.6	5.9	6.7	..	6.6	na	1.8	2.4
Remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	4.9	6.9
Very remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	np	np
2014												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	90.7	na	87.4	75.9	np	..	np	..	na	85.8	85.2
Inner regional	%	90.8	na	83.0	np	np	np	np	..	na	87.9	83.5
Outer regional	%	90.3	na	80.9	81.7	np	np	..	np	na	83.3	81.2
Remote	%	np	na	np	74.8	np	np	..	np	na	81.7	89.3
Very remote	%	np	na	93.7	82.1	np	np	..	88.4	na	87.4	90.2
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	95.8	na	94.9	95.4	97.8	..	78.2	..	na	95.1	95.6
Inner regional	%	95.7	na	96.1	96.1	98.5	92.9	np	..	na	95.7	96.4

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Outer regional	%	94.8	na	95.4	94.9	97.6	88.8	..	94.9	na	95.0	95.7
Remote	%	np	na	97.2	95.0	np	np	..	np	na	96.1	97.7
Very remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	np	np
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	6.3	na	7.6	9.5	np	..	np	..	na	4.1	6.6
Inner regional	±	7.7	na	9.1	np	np	np	np	..	na	5.5	8.9
Outer regional	±	12.2	na	6.7	13.2	np	np	..	np	na	4.7	5.7
Remote	±	np	na	np	12.0	np	np	..	np	na	7.6	11.4
Very remote	±	np	na	11.4	12.9	np	np	..	11.2	na	6.5	7.7
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.1	na	1.3	1.8	2.3	..	4.0	..	na	0.7	1.1
Inner regional	±	2.1	na	2.3	4.9	6.1	3.9	np	..	na	1.3	2.2
Outer regional	±	3.8	na	2.7	5.3	5.6	6.2	..	6.0	na	1.7	2.2
Remote	±	np	na	9.1	7.4	np	np	..	np	na	4.5	6.4
Very remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	np	np
2013												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	90.3	na	83.9	75.7	83.8	..	np	..	na	84.9	83.9
Inner regional	%	89.0	na	87.8	np	np	np	np	..	na	88.5	88.0
Outer regional	%	90.2	na	82.4	np	np	np	..	np	na	84.0	82.1
Remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	83.5	85.0
Very remote	%	np	na	92.6	np	np	np	..	88.1	na	86.9	89.7

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	96.3	na	94.2	94.5	97.9	..	85.5	..	na	95.2	96.0
Inner regional	%	95.4	na	95.6	96.1	98.7	92.0	np	..	na	96.0	96.8
Outer regional	%	94.4	na	97.0	94.8	97.7	84.6	..	93.7	na	96.8	96.0
Remote	%	np	na	95.9	95.6	np	np	..	np	na	96.0	97.0
Very remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	97.0	97.0
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	6.4	na	7.6	10.5	13.9	..	np	..	na	4.2	6.7
Inner regional	±	7.3	na	8.7	np	np	np	np	..	na	5.2	8.6
Outer regional	±	11.9	na	6.8	np	np	np	..	np	na	5.0	5.9
Remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	8.5	11.2
Very remote	±	np	na	12.0	np	np	np	..	10.8	na	6.6	7.7
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.1	na	1.3	1.8	2.3	..	4.1	..	na	1.3	1.1
Inner regional	±	2.0	na	2.3	4.9	6.1	3.8	np	..	na	1.7	2.1
Outer regional	±	3.6	na	2.7	5.3	5.4	5.8	..	5.8	na	4.4	2.2
Remote	±	np	na	8.7	7.9	np	np	..	np	na	7.3	6.0
Very remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	9.2	9.2
2012 (b)												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	90.9	na	87.9	np	86.7	..	np	..	na	85.9	86.1
Inner regional	%	86.1	na	85.5	np	np	np	np	..	na	85.5	85.4

TABLE 6A.1.19

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Outer regional	%	87.3	na	82.1	np	np	np	..	np	na	81.4	81.3
Remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	84.3	82.7
Very remote	%	np	na	92.4	np	np	np	..	82.4	na	84.8	79.8
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	96.1	na	94.7	94.1	97.8	..	84.0	..	na	93.3	93.7
Inner regional	%	95.1	na	95.8	93.1	98.4	88.6	np	..	na	89.7	92.6
Outer regional	%	93.5	na	96.7	93.7	np	75.7	..	94.4	na	92.7	92.9
Remote	%	np	na	95.9	np	np	np	..	np	na	93.6	94.1
Very remote	%	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	95.3	np
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	7.1	na	8.3	np	13.3	..	np	..	na	4.7	5.9
Inner regional	±	7.8	na	10.1	np	np	np	np	..	na	5.7	7.3
Outer regional	±	11.1	na	6.5	np	np	np	..	np	na	5.0	8.3
Remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	10.1	12.9
Very remote	±	np	na	11.3	np	np	np	..	9.8	na	7.0	8.9
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.0	na	1.3	2.5	2.1	..	3.9	..	na	0.8	0.9
Inner regional	±	2.0	na	2.3	7.0	4.2	4.2	np	..	na	1.3	1.7
Outer regional	±	3.5	na	2.6	7.1	np	5.4	..	5.9	na	1.9	2.8
Remote	±	np	na	8.2	np	np	np	..	np	na	5.8	8.7
Very remote	±	np	na	np	np	np	np	..	np	na	8.8	np

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
2011 (b)												
Rate												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	%	82.9	na	86.2	na	np	..	np	..	na	na	84.2
Inner regional	%	78.5	na	84.6	na	np	np	np	..	na	na	84.5
Outer regional	%	78.9	na	83.4	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	81.9
Remote	%	np	na	np	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	81.7
Very remote	%	np	na	..	na	np	np	..	77.2	na	na	80.8
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	%	89.7	na	95.0	na	93.5	..	83.1	np	na	na	94.6
Inner regional	%	85.7	na	95.9	na	93.0	63.1	np	np	na	na	95.5
Outer regional	%	85.1	na	96.7	na	90.7	63.8	..	95.2	na	na	95.5
Remote	%	np	na	94.8	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	93.8
Very remote	%	np	na	..	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	94.7
Variability band												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Major cities	±	7.4	na	8.1	na	np	..	np	..	na	na	7.1
Inner regional	±	7.0	na	9.5	na	np	np	np	..	na	na	9.2
Outer regional	±	10.2	na	7.0	na	np	np	..	..	na	na	6.0
Remote	±	np	na	np	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	9.8
Very remote	±	np	na	..	na	np	np	..	9.3	na	na	6.7
Non-Indigenous												
Major cities	±	1.0	na	1.3	na	2.0	..	3.8	..	na	na	1.1
Inner regional	±	1.8	na	2.3	na	5.6	3.0	np	..	na	na	2.1

Table 6A.1.19 **Attendance of five or more antenatal visits for women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (b)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA (b)</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (e)</i>	<i>3-state total (f)</i>
Outer regional	±	3.1	na	2.6	na	5.1	4.7	..	5.8	na	na	2.2
Remote	±	np	na	7.3	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	5.2
Very remote	±	np	na	..	na	np	np	..	np	na	na	8.5

(a) Women who gave birth at 32 weeks or more gestation to a live birth or stillbirth. Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated and women whose gestation at first antenatal visit was not stated. First trimester is up to and including 13 completed weeks. Antenatal visits relate to care provided by skilled birth attendants for reasons related to pregnancy. A small number of women were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.

(b) Number of antenatal visits is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. For 2011 and 2012, data collection may not be consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data were not available for Victoria and WA in 2011. Victoria started collecting data on the numbers of antenatal visits from July 2015 and started reporting data from January 2016.

(c) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) aged 15–44 as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).

(e) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.

(f) Total includes Qld, SA and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.20

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion (b)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	%	20.1	19.4	20.7	14.1	14.7	14.5	19.6	13.7	18.5
On time	%	58.7	53.8	55.7	50.9	56.3	62.0	53.9	56.4	55.4
Early	%	24.7	30.6	20.9	37.1	28.4	25.4	30.4	33.0	25.9
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	94.9	95.0	93.7	85.6	89.8	95.9	96.1	98.9	93.8
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	%	98.2	94.7	96.1	92.5	92.3	np	97.8	99.5	96.7
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	10.0	11.7	5.6	12.3	8.4	10.9	18.9	16.3	9.7
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	15.1	17.1	16.0	22.2	21.2	23.6	32.3	26.1	18.5
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	%	68.3	72.2	56.2	52.9	56.7	80.5	65.4	40.6	60.0
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	46.0	51.4	44.2	60.1	46.6	47.1	53.0	52.0	48.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	%	51.2	39.9	54.0	46.7	37.5	47.1	57.4	50.4	51.1
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	%	74.9	67.3	78.2	60.6	59.1	85.5	80.7	74.4	72.8
In another hospital	%	22.4	29.8	23.3	33.6	31.8	16.2	18.9	21.8	24.6
Other (g)	%	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	6.3	3.4
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	%	74.5	75.2	71.1	62.8	66.8	65.3	np	39.0	67.5
25 to 49 km	%	5.2	15.5	7.5	8.4	np	19.4	np	np	7.1
50 to 99 km	%	8.9	np	np	np	np	13.3	–	np	7.0
100 km or more	%	9.7	np	13.3	26.6	15.4	np	np	56.0	16.5
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	22.8	25.8	19.7	21.3	18.4	27.7	33.1	34.7	23.6

TABLE 6A.1.20

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate ('000)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	'000	4.5	0.9	4.1	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.8	12.5
On time	'000	13.1	2.4	10.9	4.2	2.1	1.6	0.3	3.2	37.5
Early	'000	5.5	1.4	4.1	3.1	1.1	0.6	0.2	1.9	17.5
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	'000	21.1	4.3	18.4	7.1	3.4	np	0.6	5.6	63.5
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	'000	21.9	4.3	18.8	7.6	3.4	2.5	0.6	5.7	65.4
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	'000	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.9	6.6
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	'000	3.4	0.8	3.1	1.8	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.5	12.5
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	'000	15.2	3.3	11.0	4.4	2.1	2.0	0.4	2.3	40.6
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	'000	10.2	2.3	8.6	5.0	1.7	1.2	0.3	3.0	32.7
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	'000	8.7	1.4	9.0	3.3	1.1	1.0	0.3	2.0	27.1
Place where child was born:	'000									
In the closest hospital	'000	16.7	3.0	15.3	5.0	2.2	2.1	0.5	4.2	49.3
In another hospital	'000	5.0	1.3	4.6	2.8	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	16.7
Other (g)	'000	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	0.4	2.3
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:	'000									
Less than 25 km	'000	16.6	3.4	13.9	5.2	2.5	1.6	np	2.2	45.7

TABLE 6A.1.20

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
25 to 49 km	'000	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	np	0.5	np	np	4.8
50 to 99 km	'000	2.0	np	np	np	np	0.3	–	np	4.7
100 km or more	'000	2.2	np	2.6	2.2	0.6	np	np	3.2	11.1
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	'000	5.1	1.2	3.9	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.2	2.0	15.9
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:	'000									
One night or less	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	'000	22.3	4.5	19.6	8.3	3.7	2.5	0.6	5.7	67.7
Information not provided	'000	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	–	–	0.2	2.3
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	23.4	4.8	20.4	8.7	3.7	2.5	0.7	6.0	70.0
95 per cent confidence intervals (±)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	±	7.9	7.3	8.7	8.0	7.8	10.1	16.6	5.9	3.6
On time	±	9.1	10.5	11.3	9.8	13.4	13.4	17.8	12.1	4.8
Early	±	7.5	9.1	8.6	9.9	13.1	9.2	14.9	9.9	3.8
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	±	3.0	4.8	7.1	9.3	7.1	np	11.5	2.9	2.1
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	±	2.3	4.9	6.0	7.9	4.2	3.6	8.8	2.4	2.0
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	±	5.7	8.8	4.4	6.3	7.0	7.0	12.3	6.7	2.5
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	±	7.1	8.5	7.4	8.4	10.5	9.4	20.0	9.2	3.4
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	±	10.8	10.2	11.4	8.9	12.5	9.2	15.6	8.6	5.1
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	±	10.5	9.6	11.6	6.9	15.8	10.7	19.7	11.2	5.4

TABLE 6A.1.20

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	±	13.0	11.9	13.9	16.2	11.6	12.0	19.9	10.7	6.3
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	±	8.0	10.3	12.7	13.5	15.2	8.1	15.7	8.5	4.9
In another hospital	±	8.3	10.9	10.2	12.7	12.8	8.7	18.4	8.6	4.3
Other (g)	±	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	4.6	1.7
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	±	8.3	10.3	12.9	13.2	14.6	14.8	np	11.8	5.2
25 to 49 km	±	4.5	7.8	6.5	6.3	np	10.8	np	np	2.5
50 to 99 km	±	6.7	np	np	np	np	10.4	–	np	3.5
100 km or more	±	5.6	np	6.8	11.5	9.1	np	np	9.2	3.1
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	±	8.1	8.4	8.8	8.9	11.0	10.1	18.4	11.0	3.6
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Relative standard error (%)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	%	19.9	19.2	21.4	28.8	27.0	35.6	43.4	22.1	10.0
On time	%	7.9	9.9	10.4	9.8	12.2	11.0	16.8	11.0	4.4
Early	%	15.5	15.2	20.9	13.5	23.4	18.5	24.9	15.3	7.5
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	1.6	2.6	3.9	5.5	4.1	np	6.1	1.5	1.1
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	%	1.2	2.7	3.2	4.4	2.3	1.8	4.6	1.2	1.0

TABLE 6A.1.20

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	28.7	38.1	39.8	26.1	42.5	32.8	33.2	21.0	12.9
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	24.0	25.4	23.6	19.2	25.3	20.4	31.6	17.9	9.3
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	%	8.1	7.2	10.3	8.6	11.3	5.9	12.1	10.8	4.3
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	11.7	9.5	13.4	5.9	17.3	11.6	19.0	11.0	5.6
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	%	13.0	15.2	13.1	17.7	15.8	13.0	17.7	10.9	6.2
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	%	5.4	7.8	8.3	11.3	13.1	4.9	9.9	5.8	3.4
In another hospital	%	19.0	18.6	22.4	19.2	20.5	27.6	49.5	20.2	8.9
Other (g)	%	np	np	np	np	np	–	–	36.8	25.2
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	%	5.7	7.0	9.3	10.7	11.1	11.6	np	15.4	3.9
25 to 49 km	%	44.4	25.8	43.9	38.4	np	28.4	np	np	17.9
50 to 99 km	%	38.3	np	np	np	np	39.9	–	np	25.8
100 km or more	%	29.2	np	26.0	22.1	30.2	np	np	8.4	9.7
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	18.1	16.6	22.8	21.3	30.4	18.5	28.3	16.2	7.7
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 6A.1.20 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by State and Territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b)	Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions are therefore based on the responding population.									
(c)	Child born late (42 weeks or more). Child born on time (37-41 weeks). Child born early includes 'Child born very early' (32 weeks or less) and 'Child born early' (33-36 weeks).									
(d)	Comprises: had regular check-ups while pregnant, had check-ups while pregnant but not regular and had check-ups while pregnant but not known if regular.									
(e)	Comprises: Took folate prior to and during pregnancy, took folate prior to pregnancy only and took folate during pregnancy only.									
(f)	Data for 'Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth' was only collected from birth mothers (excludes other child proxies). For this indicator only, proportions are based on the population of birth mothers (53000).									
(g)	Other includes 'At a birthing centre', 'At a general medical clinic or facility', 'At home' and 'Other'.									

.. Not applicable. **na** Not available **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion (b)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	%	16.4	21.1	17.5	12.6	14.0	23.2	15.0	16.9	16.7
On time	%	60.5	55.0	60.2	55.6	59.1	40.2	42.2	53.5	57.8
Early	%	22.4	23.9	21.9	31.8	26.8	36.6	42.8	29.1	25.0
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	91.5	93.5	88.2	90.7	88.4	90.8	98.9	93.8	90.6
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	%	98.1	97.1	93.2	95.4	96.3	97.9	100.0	96.5	95.9
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	8.3	6.5	9.8	8.2	3.8	2.2	2.8	11.0	8.4
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	17.0	14.8	8.3	19.9	15.8	16.7	21.0	13.1	14.1
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	%	57.3	60.2	47.8	46.0	50.0	68.3	58.3	33.0	50.7
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	36.8	36.5	44.8	54.3	47.2	35.0	33.6	49.3	43.1
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	%	41.4	60.9	47.8	50.3	41.8	33.7	38.3	34.3	44.7
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	%	78.4	71.2	70.4	59.1	64.8	73.1	90.1	63.7	70.8
In another hospital	%	19.7	24.7	29.2	39.4	34.5	25.2	8.2	29.7	27.3
Other (e)	%	1.9	4.1	0.5	np	np	np	np	np	2.0
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	%	76.1	75.2	65.8	60.0	80.3	47.3	95.1	32.7	65.8
25 to 49 km	%	9.9	13.6	8.4	6.1	2.3	21.0	3.2	5.6	8.7
50 to 99 km	%	5.6	2.9	9.9	4.6	1.6	14.3	1.7	3.1	6.5
100 km or more	%	7.8	4.7	15.7	27.8	15.0	15.6	–	55.0	17.9

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	23.7	22.1	20.8	20.3	22.1	24.3	16.6	26.3	22.4
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	%	17.0	19.2	17.5	11.8	15.2	17.1	7.3	10.0	15.8
Two or three nights	%	40.7	44.0	45.3	39.2	39.6	43.0	47.1	30.1	41.2
Four nights or more	%	40.1	32.9	36.0	46.0	44.4	38.1	42.4	51.0	40.4
Responding population	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate ('000)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	'000	2.6	0.7	2.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.9	8.7
On time	'000	9.6	1.8	9.7	3.5	1.6	0.7	0.2	2.8	30.0
Early	'000	3.6	0.8	3.5	2.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	1.5	13.0
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	'000	14.5	3.1	14.2	5.8	2.4	1.6	0.4	4.9	47.0
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	'000	15.6	3.2	15.0	6.1	2.6	1.8	0.4	5.1	49.8
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	'000	1.3	0.2	1.6	0.5	0.1	—	—	0.6	4.4
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	'000	2.7	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.7	7.3
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	'000	9.1	2.0	7.7	2.9	1.3	1.2	0.2	1.7	26.3
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	'000	5.9	1.2	7.2	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.1	2.6	22.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	'000	5.6	1.5	6.4	2.7	0.9	0.5	0.1	1.3	19.1
Place where child was born:	'000									
In the closest hospital	'000	12.5	2.3	11.4	3.8	1.7	1.3	0.4	3.4	36.7
In another hospital	'000	3.1	0.8	4.7	2.5	0.9	0.5	—	1.6	14.1

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Other (e)	'000	0.3	0.1	0.1	np	np	np	np	np	1.0
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:	'000									
Less than 25 km	'000	12.1	2.5	10.6	3.8	2.2	0.9	0.4	1.7	34.1
25 to 49 km	'000	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.4	np	0.4	np	0.3	4.5
50 to 99 km	'000	0.9	0.1	1.6	0.3	np	0.3	np	0.2	3.4
100 km or more	'000	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	–	2.9	9.3
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	'000	3.8	0.7	3.4	1.3	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.4	11.6
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:	'000									
One night or less	'000	2.7	0.6	2.8	0.8	0.4	np	np	0.5	8.2
Two or three nights	'000	6.5	1.4	7.3	2.5	1.1	np	np	1.6	21.4
Four nights or more	'000	6.4	1.1	5.8	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	2.7	20.9
Responding population (b)	'000	15.9	3.3	16.1	6.4	2.7	1.8	0.4	5.3	51.9
Information not provided	'000	0.3	–	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	–	0.5	2.0
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	16.2	3.3	16.7	6.7	2.8	1.9	0.5	5.7	53.9
95 per cent confidence intervals (±)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	±	6.5	6.4	7.2	5.7	7.0	10.0	11.1	6.3	3.1
On time	±	8.7	8.0	9.6	9.8	10.2	13.0	17.6	7.3	4.3
Early	±	7.1	6.7	8.0	8.9	9.0	12.7	20.9	7.1	3.6
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	±	4.3	4.2	6.4	5.5	7.8	6.4	2.3	4.6	2.7
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	±	1.7	2.5	4.7	4.1	4.3	2.3	–	3.8	1.7
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	±	5.2	3.1	6.7	4.3	3.7	3.4	5.7	5.0	2.7

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	±	5.8	6.0	3.6	6.8	6.2	7.9	14.0	5.0	2.4
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	±	8.6	7.4	9.7	10.2	13.4	11.4	21.8	8.1	4.5
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	±	8.0	8.6	10.6	8.7	11.5	13.1	19.4	8.8	4.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	±	7.8	8.4	11.0	10.9	10.7	12.7	21.5	9.7	4.6
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	±	8.0	8.4	12.0	11.0	11.4	11.9	8.8	11.6	5.1
In another hospital	±	7.9	7.6	11.8	11.2	11.6	11.9	8.0	11.8	5.1
Other (e)	±	2.8	4.0	0.6	np	np	np	np	np	1.1
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	±	8.5	10.8	12.1	10.5	8.0	14.5	6.0	10.8	5.2
25 to 49 km	±	6.6	6.5	5.4	5.2	2.0	13.6	4.9	4.7	2.9
50 to 99 km	±	4.4	2.2	6.2	5.1	2.3	8.5	3.5	4.9	2.6
100 km or more	±	3.7	5.3	9.2	8.7	7.9	13.2	–	10.8	3.9
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	±	6.3	5.8	8.7	7.1	8.5	9.6	11.5	7.9	3.5
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	±	5.9	6.2	6.6	5.8	7.2	8.3	10.0	4.7	2.9
Two or three nights	±	8.6	7.3	9.5	8.6	11.5	11.8	21.2	7.1	4.3
Four nights or more	±	9.0	6.7	9.4	8.5	12.6	13.2	16.5	8.4	4.3
Responding population	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Relative standard error (%)										
Child born late, on time or early: (c)										
Late	%	20.1	15.4	21.1	23.1	25.5	22.1	37.6	19.1	9.5
On time	%	7.3	7.4	8.1	9.0	8.8	16.5	21.3	7.0	3.8
Early	%	16.2	14.3	18.7	14.3	17.2	17.7	24.9	12.5	7.4
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	2.4	2.3	3.7	3.1	4.5	3.6	1.2	2.5	1.5
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	%	0.9	1.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	1.2	–	2.0	0.9
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	32.1	24.6	34.9	26.8	49.7	78.0	104.3	23.1	16.3
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	17.5	20.6	22.2	17.4	19.9	24.0	33.9	19.4	8.8
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	%	7.7	6.3	10.4	11.3	13.7	8.5	19.1	12.5	4.5
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	11.1	12.0	12.1	8.2	12.4	19.1	29.5	9.1	5.2
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	%	9.6	7.0	11.7	11.1	13.0	19.3	28.7	14.5	5.2
Place where child was born:										
In the closest hospital	%	5.2	6.0	8.7	9.5	9.0	8.3	5.0	9.3	3.7
In another hospital	%	20.4	15.7	20.7	14.5	17.1	24.0	50.0	20.2	9.6
Other (e)	%	74.4	49.4	60.8	np	np	np	np	np	28.0
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:										
Less than 25 km	%	5.7	7.3	9.4	8.9	5.1	15.6	3.2	16.8	4.0
25 to 49 km	%	34.1	24.4	32.7	43.6	44.1	33.1	78.1	43.2	16.8
50 to 99 km	%	39.9	38.8	31.9	56.5	74.9	30.3	104.9	81.0	20.2
100 km or more	%	24.2	57.4	29.9	16.0	26.8	43.1	–	10.0	11.0

TABLE 6A.1.21

Table 6A.1.21 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	13.6	13.5	21.3	17.8	19.6	20.2	35.4	15.4	7.9
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:										
One night or less	%	17.6	16.5	19.1	25.0	24.1	24.9	70.1	24.0	9.4
Two or three nights	%	10.8	8.5	10.7	11.2	14.8	14.0	23.0	12.0	5.3
Four nights or more	%	11.5	10.4	13.3	9.4	14.5	17.7	19.8	8.4	5.4
Responding population	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions are therefore based on the responding population.

(c) Child born late (42 weeks or more). Child born on time (37-41 weeks). Child born early includes 'Child born very early' (32 weeks or less) and 'Child born early' (33-36 weeks).

(d) Data for 'Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth' was only collected from birth mothers (excludes other child proxies). For this indicator only, proportions are based on the population of birth mothers (42 800).

(e) Other includes 'At a birthing centre', 'At a general medical clinic or facility', 'At home' and 'Other'.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

TABLE 6A.1.22

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Proportion (b)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	%	16.5	20.1	17.1	18.3	19.1	17.6	18.1	18.5
On time	%	57.3	57.4	55.9	56.5	48.0	54.5	51.3	55.4
Early	%	26.5	22.2	26.6	25.1	29.8	28.9	29.5	25.9
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	89.7	96.6	94.6	93.2	96.4	94.6	93.0	93.8
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	%	94.6	np	96.3	96.7	np	97.1	95.8	96.7
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	5.8	7.1	12.3	8.4	13.5	18.7	16.3	9.7
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	19.0	20.5	14.4	18.1	22.6	18.7	21.0	18.5
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	%	66.6	70.2	57.3	64.8	56.5	33.1	40.7	60.0
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	48.0	50.3	44.9	47.7	48.0	52.0	48.8	48.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	%	55.1	58.6	41.0	52.7	43.0	38.2	39.5	51.1
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	%	73.1	76.7	82.0	77.1	59.6	52.5	53.2	72.8
In another hospital	%	23.8	18.0	17.2	20.3	36.6	44.9	40.7	24.6
Other (g)	%	np	np	np	2.6	np	4.8	5.6	3.4
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	%	84.7	69.0	71.4	76.5	43.5	21.6	28.2	67.5
25 to 49 km	%	8.4	10.6	4.3	8.1	np	np	np	7.1
50 to 99 km	%	np	12.4	14.5	7.8	np	np	np	7.0
100 km or more	%	np	np	10.2	5.4	50.1	70.6	62.3	16.5
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	23.9	18.7	25.7	22.6	21.2	29.0	25.6	23.6

TABLE 6A.1.22

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Estimate									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	'000	3.9	3.3	2.6	10.0	0.9	1.4	2.3	12.5
On time	'000	13.5	9.4	8.4	31.0	2.2	4.4	6.5	37.5
Early	'000	6.3	3.6	4.0	13.8	1.4	2.3	3.8	17.5
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	'000	21.1	np	14.2	51.2	np	7.6	11.9	63.5
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	'000	22.3	16.4	14.5	53.1	4.6	7.8	12.2	65.4
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	'000	1.4	1.2	1.8	4.6	0.6	1.5	2.1	6.6
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	'000	4.5	3.4	2.2	10.0	1.0	1.5	2.7	12.5
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	'000	7.8	3.2	2.5	13.4	1.0	1.0	2.0	15.3
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	'000	11.3	8.2	6.7	26.2	2.2	4.2	6.2	32.7
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	'000	9.7	8.3	5.1	23.3	1.5	2.1	3.6	27.1
Place where child was born:	'000								
In the closest hospital	'000	17.2	12.5	12.3	42.4	2.7	4.2	6.8	49.3
In another hospital	'000	5.6	2.9	2.6	11.1	1.7	3.6	5.2	16.7
Other (g)	'000	np	np	np	1.4	np	0.4	0.7	2.3

TABLE 6A.1.22

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:	'000								
Less than 25 km	'000	20.0	11.3	10.7	42.0	2.0	1.7	3.6	45.7
25 to 49 km	'000	2.0	1.7	0.7	4.5	np	np	np	4.8
50 to 99 km	'000	np	2.0	2.2	4.3	np	np	np	4.7
100 km or more	'000	np	np	1.5	3.0	2.3	5.7	7.9	11.1
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	'000	5.6	3.1	3.9	12.4	1.0	2.3	3.3	15.9
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:	'000								
One night or less	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	'000	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	'000	23.6	16.4	15.0	54.9	4.5	8.1	12.7	67.7
Information not provided	'000	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.9	0.1	0.3	0.5	2.3
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	24.5	17.4	15.1	56.7	4.7	8.4	13.1	70.0
95 per cent confidence intervals (±)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	±	6.4	10.3	8.0	4.4	8.6	7.5	5.5	3.6
On time	±	8.6	11.4	10.5	5.8	15.5	8.0	7.8	4.8
Early	±	6.7	8.5	8.3	4.4	11.8	10.0	7.5	3.8
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	±	6.4	1.2	4.1	2.5	2.0	6.0	4.1	2.1
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	±	5.3	np	2.9	2.3	np	5.7	3.9	2.0
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	±	3.2	5.4	7.0	2.9	7.2	6.6	4.9	2.5
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	±	6.2	8.9	4.8	3.9	11.2	7.5	6.0	3.4
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	±	7.5	12.6	11.5	6.0	11.6	10.1	7.6	5.1

TABLE 6A.1.22

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	±	8.2	13.3	11.4	6.3	14.3	8.2	7.3	5.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	±	9.9	13.9	14.3	7.2	11.7	17.9	11.2	6.3
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	±	6.1	11.6	12.7	5.6	11.8	11.0	8.0	4.9
In another hospital	±	6.1	10.9	9.5	4.8	12.9	12.6	9.2	4.3
Other (g)	±	np	np	np	2.0	np	3.6	3.2	1.7
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	±	4.5	12.2	14.4	5.7	16.8	11.5	9.2	5.2
25 to 49 km	±	4.1	7.0	3.9	2.8	np	np	np	2.5
50 to 99 km	±	np	10.6	10.0	4.2	np	np	np	3.5
100 km or more	±	np	np	8.4	2.9	13.3	13.2	9.9	3.1
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	±	5.7	7.5	10.8	4.2	10.6	10.4	7.7	3.6
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	±	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	±	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Relative standard error (%)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	%	19.6	26.3	23.9	12.2	23.0	21.9	15.6	10.0
On time	%	7.7	10.2	9.6	5.2	16.5	7.5	7.8	4.4
Early	%	13.0	19.7	15.9	9.0	20.2	17.7	13.0	7.5

TABLE 6A.1.22

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	3.6	0.6	2.2	1.4	1.0	3.2	2.3	1.1
Mother had pregnancy check-ups (d)	%	2.8	np	1.5	1.2	np	3.0	2.1	1.0
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	28.6	38.8	29.2	17.4	27.3	18.0	15.5	12.9
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	16.6	22.2	17.1	11.0	25.3	20.4	14.5	9.3
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy (e)	%	5.8	9.2	10.3	4.7	10.4	15.6	9.5	4.3
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	8.7	13.5	12.9	6.7	15.2	8.0	7.6	5.6
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (f)	%	9.1	12.1	17.8	7.0	13.9	23.8	14.5	6.2
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	%	4.3	7.8	7.9	3.7	10.1	10.7	7.6	3.4
In another hospital	%	13.0	31.0	28.4	12.1	18.0	14.4	11.5	8.9
Other (g)	%	np	np	np	38.9	np	38.5	28.8	25.2
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	%	2.7	9.0	10.3	3.8	19.7	27.0	16.7	3.9
25 to 49 km	%	24.8	33.6	46.2	17.8	np	np	np	17.9
50 to 99 km	%	np	43.6	35.1	27.5	np	np	np	25.8
100 km or more	%	np	np	42.1	27.4	13.6	9.5	8.1	9.7
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	12.2	20.5	21.3	9.4	25.5	18.3	15.3	7.7
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Two or three nights	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Four nights or more	%	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Responding population	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6A.1.22 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
(a)	Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.								
(b)	Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions are therefore based on the responding population.								
(c)	Child born late (42 weeks or more). Child born on time (37-41 weeks). Child born early includes 'Child born very early' (32 weeks or less) and 'Child born early' (33-36 weeks).								
(d)	Comprises: had regular check-ups while pregnant, had check-ups while pregnant but not regular and had check-ups while pregnant but not known if regular.								
(e)	Comprises: Took folate prior to and during pregnancy, took folate prior to pregnancy only and took folate during pregnancy only.								
(f)	This information was only collected from birth mothers (excludes other child proxies) so proportions are based on this population (67666).								
(g)	Other includes 'At a birthing centre', 'At a general medical clinic or facility', 'At home' and 'Other'.								
	.. Not applicable. na Not available np Not published.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 6A.1.23

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Proportion (b)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	%	16.9	18.6	12.5	16.2	22.0	16.6	18.6	16.7
On time	%	53.9	61.3	63.7	58.9	54.4	53.5	53.9	57.8
Early	%	29.2	19.2	23.2	24.4	23.6	29.5	27.2	25.0
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	92.0	87.9	90.8	90.4	91.4	91.6	91.5	90.6
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	%	95.6	97.4	93.7	95.6	97.4	96.8	97.1	95.9
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	10.8	4.4	9.4	8.4	6.6	9.4	8.3	8.4
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	11.6	17.2	13.0	13.7	17.3	14.1	15.3	14.1
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	%	56.4	58.2	46.1	54.1	49.2	31.1	38.0	50.7
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	42.0	37.7	41.5	40.5	48.9	55.2	52.8	43.1
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	%	47.0	45.5	45.6	46.1	36.2	41.5	39.2	44.7
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	%	71.8	85.4	68.7	75.2	65.9	47.8	54.7	70.8
In another hospital	%	25.4	13.6	30.4	23.1	31.5	49.2	42.4	27.3
Other (e)	%	2.7	np	np	1.7	np	np	2.9	2.0
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	%	83.4	75.9	61.3	75.0	53.7	18.8	32.2	65.8
25 to 49 km	%	11.0	13.8	6.4	10.6	1.0	2.2	1.7	8.7
50 to 99 km	%	3.1	6.2	12.5	6.7	11.9	1.9	5.7	6.5
100 km or more	%	1.1	3.1	18.8	6.6	32.3	76.2	59.4	17.9
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	22.9	25.8	19.4	22.8	21.2	20.6	20.9	22.4

TABLE 6A.1.23

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	%	13.3	19.6	19.7	17.0	13.7	9.9	11.4	15.8
Two or three nights	%	39.7	49.5	41.7	43.3	37.4	31.0	33.5	41.2
Four nights or more	%	43.9	29.6	37.0	37.6	45.9	53.5	50.6	40.4
Responding population	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate									
Child born late, on time or early (c)									
Late	'000	2.9	2.4	1.4	6.6	0.9	1.1	2.1	8.7
On time	'000	9.1	7.8	7.2	24.0	2.3	3.7	6.0	30.0
Early	'000	4.9	2.4	2.6	10.0	1.0	2.0	3.0	13.0
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	'000	15.5	11.1	10.2	36.9	3.9	6.3	10.2	47.0
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	'000	16.1	12.3	10.5	39.0	4.1	6.6	10.8	49.8
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	'000	1.8	0.6	1.1	3.4	0.3	0.6	0.9	4.4
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	'000	2.0	2.2	1.5	5.6	0.7	1.0	1.7	7.3
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	'000	9.5	7.4	5.2	22.1	2.1	2.1	4.2	26.3
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	'000	7.1	4.8	4.7	16.5	2.1	3.8	5.9	22.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	'000	6.6	4.7	4.3	15.7	1.3	2.1	3.4	19.1
Place where child was born:	'000								
In the closest hospital	'000	12.1	10.8	7.7	30.7	2.8	3.3	6.1	36.7
In another hospital	'000	4.3	1.7	3.4	9.4	1.3	3.4	4.7	14.1
Other (e)	'000	0.5	np	np	0.7	np	np	0.3	1.0

TABLE 6A.1.23

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:	'000								
Less than 25 km	'000	14.1	9.6	6.9	30.6	2.3	1.3	3.6	34.1
25 to 49 km	'000	1.9	1.7	0.7	4.3	–	0.2	0.2	4.5
50 to 99 km	'000	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.7	0.5	0.1	0.6	3.4
100 km or more	'000	0.2	0.4	2.1	2.7	1.4	5.2	6.6	9.3
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	'000	3.9	3.3	2.2	9.3	0.9	1.4	2.3	11.6
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:	'000								
One night or less	'000	2.2	2.5	2.2	6.9	0.6	0.7	1.3	8.2
Two or three nights	'000	6.7	6.3	4.7	17.6	1.6	2.1	3.7	21.4
Four nights or more	'000	7.4	3.8	4.2	15.3	2.0	3.7	5.6	20.9
Responding population (b)	'000	16.9	12.7	11.2	40.8	4.3	6.8	11.1	51.9
Information not provided	'000	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.0
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	17.1	13.1	11.7	41.9	4.5	7.5	12.0	53.9
95 per cent confidence intervals (±)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	±	6.9	6.7	5.0	3.7	10.8	4.8	5.0	3.1
On time	±	8.8	9.6	8.2	5.3	9.0	8.5	6.1	4.3
Early	±	7.4	7.1	7.5	4.4	7.4	7.8	5.7	3.6
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	±	4.3	6.7	5.7	3.0	8.4	5.2	4.7	2.7
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	±	3.6	2.1	5.1	2.2	3.2	3.0	2.3	1.7
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	±	7.0	3.0	5.9	3.4	4.1	4.3	3.0	2.7
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	±	4.1	5.8	5.0	2.9	7.7	4.1	3.9	2.4
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	±	8.1	10.3	9.9	5.3	12.1	11.0	7.8	4.5

TABLE 6A.1.23

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	±	8.6	8.8	11.1	5.2	10.6	7.4	6.0	4.4
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	±	8.5	9.0	11.3	5.4	10.1	9.9	7.1	4.6
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	±	8.6	7.5	11.3	5.6	13.4	11.5	10.0	5.1
In another hospital	±	8.3	7.6	11.3	5.4	13.7	11.6	10.1	5.1
Other (e)	±	2.8	np	np	1.3	np	np	1.9	1.1
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	±	6.5	9.7	12.0	5.7	15.5	7.3	8.1	5.2
25 to 49 km	±	5.8	8.3	3.6	3.6	1.4	2.8	1.7	2.9
50 to 99 km	±	3.3	5.2	7.4	2.9	10.7	3.2	4.6	2.6
100 km or more	±	1.5	3.2	10.9	3.9	13.9	8.8	8.4	3.9
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	±	6.4	9.2	6.7	4.2	6.9	6.3	4.8	3.5
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	±	4.3	7.1	7.5	3.5	9.2	3.9	4.2	2.9
Two or three nights	±	9.6	8.7	9.0	5.4	10.0	7.0	6.0	4.3
Four nights or more	±	9.6	7.2	9.4	5.3	12.1	8.3	7.1	4.3
Responding population	±	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Relative standard error (%)									
Child born late, on time or early: (c)									
Late	%	20.7	18.4	20.6	11.8	25.1	14.7	13.6	9.5
On time	%	8.3	8.0	6.6	4.6	8.4	8.1	5.8	3.8
Early	%	12.9	18.8	16.4	9.1	16.0	13.5	10.6	7.4

TABLE 6A.1.23

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
Mother had regular pregnancy check-ups	%	2.4	3.9	3.2	1.7	4.7	2.9	2.6	1.5
Mother had pregnancy check-ups	%	1.9	1.1	2.8	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9
Mother had diabetes or sugar problems during pregnancy	%	33.3	35.2	31.8	20.6	31.4	23.3	18.7	16.3
Mother had high blood pressure during pregnancy	%	18.0	17.3	19.7	10.7	22.8	15.0	13.1	8.8
Mother took folate prior to or during pregnancy	%	7.3	9.0	11.0	5.0	12.5	18.0	10.5	4.5
Mother took other medicines or supplements during pregnancy	%	10.5	11.9	13.6	6.6	11.1	6.8	5.8	5.2
Child's mother sought advice or information about pregnancy or child birth (d)	%	9.2	10.1	12.6	6.0	14.2	12.2	9.3	5.2
Place where child was born:									
In the closest hospital	%	6.1	4.5	8.4	3.8	10.4	12.3	9.3	3.7
In another hospital	%	16.6	28.4	19.0	12.0	22.2	12.0	12.1	9.6
Other (e)	%	52.1	np	np	37.7	np	np	34.0	28.0
Distance to hospital or clinic where child was born:									
Less than 25 km	%	4.0	6.5	10.0	3.9	14.7	19.7	12.9	4.0
25 to 49 km	%	26.7	30.6	28.6	17.5	73.6	64.4	51.6	16.8
50 to 99 km	%	53.9	42.7	30.1	22.3	46.0	87.2	40.8	20.2
100 km or more	%	67.4	52.2	29.6	30.2	22.0	5.9	7.2	11.0
Child's mother spent time in hospital because of pregnancy	%	14.2	18.1	17.7	9.5	16.7	15.5	11.8	7.9
Number of nights mother spent in hospital after birth:									
One night or less	%	16.6	18.5	19.3	10.4	34.1	20.3	18.7	9.4
Two or three nights	%	12.4	9.0	11.0	6.4	13.7	11.5	9.2	5.3
Four nights or more	%	11.1	12.4	12.9	7.2	13.4	7.9	7.2	5.4
Responding population	%	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 6A.1.23 **Antenatal care and childbirth, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>	<i>Australia</i>
(a)	Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use.								
(b)	Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions are therefore based on the responding population.								
(c)	Child born late (42 weeks or more). Child born on time (37–41 weeks). Child born early includes 'Child born very early' (32 weeks or less) and 'Child born early' (33–36 weeks).								
(d)	This information was only collected from birth mothers (excludes other child proxies) so proportions are based on this population (42 800).								
(e)	Other includes 'At a birthing centre', 'At a general medical clinic or facility', 'At home' and 'Other'.								
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.								

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008.

Section 6.2

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)
2018											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 893	415	1 759	773	350	139	37	587	5 953	5 538
Did not smoke	no.	2 421	592	2 386	1 004	370	163	83	488	7 507	6 915
Not stated	no.	33	36	11	38	19	1	—	144	282	246
Total	no.	4 347	1 043	4 156	1 815	739	303	120	1 219	13 742	12 699
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	43.9	41.2	42.4	43.5	48.6	46.0	30.8	54.6	44.2	44.5
Did not smoke	%	56.1	58.8	57.6	56.5	51.4	54.0	69.2	45.4	55.8	55.5
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2017											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 835	393	1 760	838	357	119	46	576	5 924	5 531
Did not smoke	no.	2 422	517	2 331	937	390	200	59	609	7 465	6 948
Not stated	no.	52	28	23	21	9	—	—	24	157	129
Total	no.	4 309	938	4 114	1 796	756	319	105	1 209	13 546	12 608
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	43.1	43.2	43.0	47.2	47.8	37.3	43.8	48.6	44.2	44.3
Did not smoke	%	56.9	56.8	57.0	52.8	52.2	62.7	56.2	51.4	55.8	55.7
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2016											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 761	375	1 786	838	370	98	38	621	5 887	5 512
Did not smoke	no.	2 406	519	2 339	968	370	170	63	638	7 473	6 954

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)
Not stated	no.	63	39	33	15	14	42	1	31	238	199
Total	no.	4 230	933	4 158	1 821	754	310	102	1 290	13 598	12 665
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	42.3	41.9	43.3	46.4	50.0	36.6	37.6	49.3	44.1	44.2
Did not smoke	%	57.7	58.1	56.7	53.6	50.0	63.4	62.4	50.7	55.9	55.8
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2015											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 784	414	1 693	834	351	98	59	618	5 851	5 437
Did not smoke	no.	2 163	520	2 195	858	369	154	53	665	6 977	6 457
Not stated	no.	4	33	24	22	13	61	—	26	183	150
Total	no.	3 951	967	3 912	1 714	733	313	112	1 309	13 011	12 044
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	45.2	44.3	43.5	49.3	48.8	38.9	52.7	48.2	45.6	45.7
Did not smoke	%	54.8	55.7	56.5	50.7	51.3	61.1	47.3	51.8	54.4	54.3
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2014											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 758	362	1 753	870	346	95	34	594	5 812	5 450
Did not smoke	no.	2 117	439	2 104	914	372	147	64	668	6 825	6 386
Not stated	no.	7	36	36	13	3	53	—	29	177	141
Total	no.	3 882	837	3 893	1 797	721	295	98	1 291	12 814	11 977
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	45.4	45.2	45.4	48.8	48.2	39.3	34.7	47.1	46.0	46.0

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)
Did not smoke	%	54.6	54.8	54.6	51.2	51.8	60.7	65.3	52.9	54.0	54.0
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2013											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 713	387	1 764	859	363	100	41	630	5 857	5 470
Did not smoke	no.	1 907	482	1 930	889	348	142	53	593	6 344	5 862
Not stated	no.	9	43	32	13	10	35	–	36	178	135
Total	no.	3 629	912	3 726	1 761	721	277	94	1 259	12 379	11 467
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	47.3	44.5	47.8	49.1	51.1	41.3	43.6	51.5	48.0	48.3
Did not smoke	%	52.7	55.5	52.2	50.9	48.9	58.7	56.4	48.5	52.0	51.7
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2012											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 721	356	1 850	795	375	101	40	660	5 898	5 542
Did not smoke	no.	1 725	490	1 956	854	289	149	56	667	6 186	5 696
Not stated	no.	10	44	21	1	12	50	1	56	195	151
Total	no.	3 456	890	3 827	1 650	676	300	97	1 383	12 279	11 389
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	49.9	42.1	48.6	48.2	56.5	40.4	41.7	49.7	48.8	49.3
Did not smoke	%	50.1	57.9	51.4	51.8	43.5	59.6	58.3	50.3	51.2	50.7
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)
2011											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 611	340	1 802	783	409	123	40	675	5 783	5 443
Did not smoke	no.	1 463	468	1 816	927	275	147	37	645	5 778	5 310
Not stated	no.	20	33	18	1	13	22	—	54	161	128
Total	no.	3 094	841	3 636	1 711	697	292	77	1 374	11 722	10 881
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	52.4	42.1	49.8	45.8	59.8	45.6	51.9	51.1	50.0	50.6
Did not smoke	%	47.6	57.9	50.2	54.2	40.2	54.4	48.1	48.9	50.0	49.4
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2010											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 557	329	1 846	771	370	123	38	637	5 671	5 342
Did not smoke	no.	1 648	435	1 602	764	265	104	26	560	5 404	4 969
Not stated	no.	7	37	36	167	14	2	—	149	412	375
Total	no.	3 212	801	3 484	1 702	649	229	64	1 346	11 487	10 686
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	48.6	43.1	53.5	50.2	58.3	54.2	59.4	53.2	51.2	51.8
Did not smoke	%	51.4	56.9	46.5	49.8	41.7	45.8	40.6	46.8	48.8	48.2
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2009											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 517	308	1 756	897	352	147	42	576	5 595	5 287
Did not smoke	no.	1 467	396	1 553	858	254	136	40	491	5 195	4 799

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)
Not stated	no.	8	64	23	4	18	–	–	371	488	424
Total	no.	2 992	768	3 332	1 759	624	283	82	1 438	11 278	10 510
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	50.8	43.8	53.1	51.1	58.1	51.9	51.2	54.0	51.9	52.4
Did not smoke	%	49.2	56.3	46.9	48.9	41.9	48.1	48.8	46.0	48.1	47.6
Total (j)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2008											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 515	na	1 783	872	393	163	36	559	na	5 321
Did not smoke	no.	1 494	na	1 547	830	219	131	36	554	na	4 811
Not stated	no.	8	na	32	8	12	1	1	262	na	324
Total	no.	3 017	na	3 362	1 710	624	295	73	1 375	na	10 456
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	50.3	na	53.5	51.2	64.2	55.4	50.0	50.2	na	52.5
Did not smoke	%	49.7	na	46.5	48.8	35.8	44.6	50.0	49.8	na	47.5
Total (j)	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2007											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 466	na	1 667	944	380	131	35	640	na	5 263
Did not smoke	no.	1 440	na	1 478	827	213	99	32	580	na	4 669
Not stated	no.	10	na	17	5	15	1	–	182	na	230
Total	no.	2 916	na	3 162	1 776	608	231	67	1 402	na	10 162
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	50.4	na	53.0	53.3	64.1	57.0	52.2	52.5	na	53.0

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)

	Unit	NSW	Vic (d), (e)	Qld	WA	SA (f), (g)	Tas	ACT	NT (d), (g)	Total (h)	Total (excl Vic) (i)
Did not smoke	%	49.6	na	47.0	46.7	35.9	43.0	47.8	47.5	na	47.0
Total (j)	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2006											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 430	na	1 550	823	332	111	37	617	na	5 012
Did not smoke	no.	1 196	na	1 359	790	220	105	42	567	na	4 311
Not stated	no.	26	na	10	4	25	–	–	218	na	289
Total	no.	2 652	na	2 919	1 617	577	216	79	1 402	na	9 612
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	54.5	na	53.3	51.0	60.1	51.4	46.8	52.1	na	53.8
Did not smoke	%	45.5	na	46.7	49.0	39.9	48.6	53.2	47.9	na	46.2
Total (j)	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0
2005											
Number											
Smoked	no.	1 385	na	797	823	321	115	34	631	na	4 106
Did not smoke	no.	1 114	na	648	790	158	101	45	533	na	3 389
Not stated	no.	58	na	20	4	22	2	–	191	na	297
Total	no.	2 557	na	1 465	1 617	501	218	79	1 355	na	7 792
Proportion (j)											
Smoked	%	55.4	na	55.2	51.0	67.0	53.2	43.0	54.2	na	54.8
Did not smoke	%	44.6	na	44.8	49.0	33.0	46.8	57.0	45.8	na	45.2
Total (j)	%	100.0	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	100.0

(a) Women who gave birth and identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

TABLE 6A.2.1

Table 6A.2.1 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, 2005 to 2018, (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (d), (e)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (d), (g)	<i>Total</i> (h)	<i>Total</i> (excl Vic) (i)

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(c) The Perinatal NMDS includes two standardised data items on smoking during pregnancy for births from July 2010: smoking during the first twenty weeks of pregnancy and smoking after twenty weeks of pregnancy. Prior to 2010, the question used is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.

(d) Data are not available for Vic and NT prior to 2009.

(e) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are provisional.

(f) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(g) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy was recorded at the first antenatal visit.

(h) Total includes all jurisdictions that provided data in a given year. This total should not be used for comparisons over time.

(i) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.

(j) Excludes women whose smoking status was not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **na** Not available.

Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.2.2

Table 6A.2.2 Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h), (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
2018										
Major cities	%	39.5	34.7	35.4	39.9	48.7	..	31.4	..	38.5
Inner regional	%	45.3	45.3	42.6	34.9	44.2	47.6	np	..	44.3
Outer regional	%	52.1	52.2	45.3	41.2	np	42.4	..	45.9	46.8
Remote	%	54.7	np	49.7	42.2	np	np	..	48.4	48.1
Very remote	%	np	..	52.6	54.1	np	np	..	61.0	56.6
2017										
Major cities	%	36.6	39.1	33.8	41.9	46.2	..	43.7	..	37.7
Inner regional	%	46.1	44.4	42.6	48.9	np	41.9	—	..	44.6
Outer regional	%	50.4	54.1	45.5	49.6	55.8	29.5	..	42.7	47.2
Remote	%	58.2	np	54.8	43.6	np	np	..	42.1	47.8
Very remote	%	np	..	56.6	54.7	np	np	..	53.7	54.7
2016										
Major cities	%	38.4	35.7	35.0	42.2	48.9	..	36.5	..	38.6
Inner regional	%	42.1	47.6	45.7	38.9	35.6	38.9	np	..	43.3
Outer regional	%	49.9	49.0	43.4	45.2	52.4	33.5	..	50.6	46.1
Remote	%	51.4	np	51.8	46.0	np	24.8	..	49.1	49.2
Very remote	%	56.7	..	56.3	58.3	np	40.0	..	48.9	53.2
2015										
Major cities	%	41.2	38.2	41.2	47.5	49.8	..	52.8	..	42.8
Inner regional	%	46.1	47.3	45.3	49.3	37.4	43.4	..	..	45.8
Outer regional	%	50.3	56.8	40.4	42.7	49.2	34.7	..	40.6	44.0
Remote	%	50.2	np	45.2	46.3	52.3	np	..	48.6	47.0
Very remote	%	62.7	..	53.9	59.9	48.8	np	..	50.4	53.6

TABLE 6A.2.2

Table 6A.2.2 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h), (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
2014										
Major cities	%	40.8	37.4	41.7	42.6	44.8	..	34.0	..	41.2
Inner regional	%	46.8	50.5	45.9	36.5	40.3	43.5	np	..	46.2
Outer regional	%	51.0	53.9	46.6	45.7	58.9	33.2	..	50.2	48.5
Remote	%	55.5	np	42.2	49.9	51.7	np	..	44.4	47.4
Very remote	%	50.2	..	51.4	61.6	39.6	np	..	47.1	51.1
2013										
Major cities	%	42.5	35.3	45.2	44.9	48.1	..	45.6	..	47.8
Inner regional	%	47.7	55.3	47.5	45.4	29.6	42.4	—	..	43.3
Outer regional	%	54.0	51.0	48.0	48.4	62.8	40.7	..	44.8	50.0
Remote	%	54.9	34.3	49.6	47.8	40.1	np	..	48.9	49.0
Very remote	%	69.9	..	52.3	57.9	53.4	50.0	..	54.4	55.1
2012										
Major cities	%	45.2	31.4	43.6	47.3	56.5	..	43.5	..	44.9
Inner regional	%	51.0	48.5	50.6	41.2	60.1	35.7	np	..	50.1
Outer regional	%	54.5	62.2	47.7	41.4	56.7	28.1	..	43.7	48.9
Remote	%	56.6	np	53.7	53.2	np	np	..	49.6	52.8
Very remote	%	68.7	..	55.3	51.3	44.1	np	..	51.9	53.2
2011										
Major cities	%	46.3	27.8	44.1	50.5	59.6	..	52.1	..	45.7
Inner regional	%	54.4	54.8	48.8	44.0	57.5	44.4	np	..	51.9
Outer regional	%	58.5	55.3	48.8	46.1	59.3	46.1	..	48.1	51.8
Remote	%	55.2	np	55.4	40.2	69.7	np	..	55.1	51.2
Very remote	%	68.1	..	59.3	43.7	58.1	np	..	50.4	52.6

Table 6A.2.2 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (crude per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (g)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (h), (i)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (i)</i>	<i>Total (j)</i>
(a) Women who gave birth and identified as Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. Excludes women whose smoking status was not stated.									
(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.									
(c) In 2011, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2006 Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC). Between 2012 and 2016, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS). From 2017, Remoteness area are based on the ABS 2016 ASGS. Because of differences in remoteness classifications used, care must be taken when comparing data over time. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.									
(d) The Perinatal NMDS includes two standardised data items on smoking during pregnancy for births from July 2010: smoking during the first twenty weeks of pregnancy and smoking after twenty weeks of pregnancy.									
(e) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).									
(f) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.									
(g) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional.									
(h) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.									
(i) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status in the first 20 weeks of pregnancy was recorded at the first antenatal visit.									
(j) Total includes all jurisdictions that provided data in a given year. This total should not be used for comparisons over time.									
.. Not applicable. np Not published.									

Source : AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total (i)</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (j)</i>
2018												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		44.1	41.5	42.5	43.6	50.9	np	np	57.8	44.5	44.9
Did not smoke	%		55.9	58.5	57.5	56.4	49.1	np	np	42.2	55.5	55.1
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		11.4	12.0	11.5	8.9	11.9	18.9	7.7	np	11.4	11.2
Did not smoke	%		88.6	88.0	88.5	91.1	88.1	81.1	92.3	np	88.6	88.8
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		2.7	5.3	2.7	4.2	7.6	np	np	6.2	1.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous	±		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.9	2.3	np	0.3	0.3
Rate ratio (k)	no.		3.9	3.5	3.7	4.9	4.3	np	np	np	3.9	4.0
Rate difference (l)	no.		32.7	29.5	31.0	34.7	38.9	np	np	np	33.2	33.6
2017												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		43.4	41.3	42.2	48.8	51.8	np	np	48.9	44.3	44.6
Did not smoke	%		56.6	58.7	57.8	51.2	48.2	np	np	51.1	55.7	55.4
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		10.8	13.2	12.0	10.6	12.3	16.4	10.8	10.9	11.7	11.4
Did not smoke	%		89.2	86.8	88.0	89.4	87.7	83.6	89.2	89.1	88.3	88.6
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		2.7	5.3	2.7	4.5	7.7	np	np	5.5	1.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous	±		0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.8	3.1	0.3	0.3

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total</i> (i)	<i>7-state</i> <i>total</i> (j)
Rate ratio (k)	no.		4.0	3.1	3.5	4.6	4.2	np	np	4.5	3.8	3.9
Rate difference (l)	no.		32.6	28.1	30.2	38.2	39.5	np	np	38.1	32.5	33.2
2016												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		42.1	39.0	43.0	46.5	51.8	np	np	50.1	43.7	44.1
Did not smoke	%		57.9	61.0	57.0	53.5	48.2	np	np	49.9	56.3	55.9
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		10.4	13.4	12.0	9.5	13.8	16.3	8.7	9.5	11.6	11.1
Did not smoke	%		89.6	86.6	88.0	90.5	86.2	83.7	91.3	90.5	88.4	88.9
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		2.7	4.9	2.8	4.4	6.9	np	np	5.8	1.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.7	2.5	2.4	0.2	0.3
Rate ratio (k)	no.		4.1	2.9	3.6	4.9	3.7	np	np	5.3	3.8	4.0
Rate difference (l)	no.		31.7	25.6	31.0	37.0	37.9	np	np	40.6	32.1	33.1
2015												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		44.9	41.7	42.1	49.7	48.8	np	np	49.1	44.9	45.3
Did not smoke	%		55.1	58.3	57.9	50.3	51.2	np	np	50.9	55.1	54.7
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		10.6	14.2	12.6	10.8	13.9	16.9	10.5	11.5	12.1	11.6
Did not smoke	%		89.4	85.8	87.4	89.2	86.1	83.1	89.5	88.5	87.9	88.4
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		2.9	5.1	2.8	4.8	7.5	np	np	5.3	1.6	1.7

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total (i)</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (j)</i>
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.3	2.7	0.2	0.3
Rate ratio (k)	no.		4.2	2.9	3.3	4.6	3.5	np	np	4.3	3.7	3.9
Rate difference (l)	no.		34.3	27.5	29.5	38.8	35.0	np	np	37.6	32.7	33.7
2014												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		44.9	43.8	44.8	50.5	48.0	np	np	46.8	45.6	45.8
Did not smoke	%		55.1	56.2	55.2	49.5	52.0	np	np	53.2	54.4	54.2
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		10.9	14.7	12.9	10.9	15.0	17.9	11.4	10.5	12.5	12.0
Did not smoke	%		89.1	85.3	87.1	89.1	85.0	82.1	88.6	89.5	87.5	88.0
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		2.9	5.5	2.8	4.5	7.1	np	np	5.6	1.6	1.7
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.7	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.		4.1	3.0	3.5	4.7	3.2	np	np	4.4	3.6	3.8
Rate difference (l)	no.		34.0	29.2	31.9	39.6	33.0	np	np	36.3	33.1	33.9
2013												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		47.2	41.1	47.4	50.8	51.9	np	np	50.6	47.3	48.1
Did not smoke	%		52.8	58.9	52.6	49.2	48.1	np	np	49.4	52.7	51.9
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		11.3	14.7	14.3	11.4	16.4	17.8	10.2	11.1	13.1	12.7
Did not smoke	%		88.7	85.3	85.7	88.6	83.6	82.2	89.8	88.9	86.9	87.3

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total (i)</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (j)</i>
Variability bands for smoking rates											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.1	4.9	2.9	5.2	8.0	np	np	5.8	1.6	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.	4.2	2.8	3.3	4.5	3.2	np	np	4.5	3.6	3.8
Rate difference (l)	no.	36.0	26.4	33.1	39.4	35.5	np	np	39.4	34.2	35.3
2012											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Smoked	%	47.4	35.3	47.6	49.0	56.9	np	np	47.0	46.4	47.7
Did not smoke	%	52.4	59.1	51.9	51.0	41.3	np	np	49.0	52.0	51.1
Non-Indigenous											
Smoked	%	12.0	15.3	15.1	12.1	17.2	17.1	11.6	13.1	13.8	13.5
Did not smoke	%	87.5	80.0	84.5	87.9	81.4	72.8	88.3	85.8	84.4	85.8
Variability bands for smoking rates											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	3.2	4.4	3.0	4.9	8.3	np	np	5.2	1.6	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.9	1.4	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.	3.9	2.3	3.2	4.1	3.3	np	np	3.6	3.4	3.5
Rate difference (l)	no.	35.3	20.0	32.5	36.9	39.6	np	np	33.9	32.6	34.2
2011											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Smoked	%	51.8	35.8	47.0	47.3	58.9	np	np	46.0	47.2	48.5
Did not smoke	%	47.6	60.3	52.4	52.6	39.5	np	np	49.4	51.4	50.2

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total</i> (i)	<i>7-state</i> <i>total</i> (j)
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		12.7	15.4	16.2	12.8	18.1	17.2	14.7	14.7	14.6	14.4
Did not smoke	%		86.6	81.0	83.4	87.2	80.5	75.6	85.3	83.6	83.9	74.4
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		3.5	4.4	2.9	4.9	8.5	np	np	5.0	1.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.3	2.3	2.5	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.		4.1	2.3	2.9	3.7	3.3	np	np	3.1	3.2	3.4
Rate difference (l)	no.		39.1	20.4	30.8	34.5	40.8	np	np	31.2	32.6	34.1
2010												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		46.8	38.2	50.5	47.4	57.2	np	np	45.0	47.6	48.6
Did not smoke	%		53.0	57.9	48.4	43.4	40.3	np	np	45.1	49.1	48.2
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		12.9	15.2	17.0	12.3	19.4	22.9	16.6	14.7	15.0	15.0
Did not smoke	%		87.0	82.8	81.8	83.6	79.3	76.4	83.0	81.0	83.7	83.9
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		3.2	4.9	3.0	4.8	8.5	np	np	5.0	1.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.5	2.1	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.		3.6	2.5	3.0	3.9	3.0	np	np	3.1	3.2	3.2
Rate difference (l)	no.		33.9	23.0	33.5	35.1	37.8	np	np	30.2	32.6	33.6

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total (i)</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (j)</i>
2009												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		48.3	37.2	52.0	52.0	54.3	np	np	37.3	48.0	49.1
Did not smoke	%		51.4	54.8	47.3	47.9	43.3	np	np	34.9	47.6	46.8
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		13.9	14.6	18.8	14.4	21.0	23.5	16.3	15.7	16.0	16.4
Did not smoke	%		86.0	82.4	80.8	85.5	77.3	75.8	82.8	68.3	83.0	83.1
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		3.3	4.9	3.3	4.8	8.2	np	np	4.3	1.7	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.2	0.2
Rate ratio (k)	no.		3.5	2.5	2.8	3.6	2.6	np	np	2.4	3.0	3.0
Rate difference (l)	no.		34.4	22.6	33.1	37.5	33.4	np	np	21.6	32.0	32.7
2008												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked	%		46.8	na	51.0	53.0	61.7	np	np	39.1	na	49.0
Did not smoke	%		51.0	na	47.8	46.6	36.5	np	np	43.9	na	47.6
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked	%		14.4	na	19.2	15.3	21.6	26.0	16.7	15.3	na	17.0
Did not smoke	%		84.2	na	80.0	84.7	76.8	72.8	82.6	74.4	na	81.9
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±		3.2	na	3.2	5.1	8.6	np	np	4.7	na	1.8
Non-Indigenous	±		0.4	na	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.3	2.1	na	0.2

TABLE 6A.2.3

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total</i> (i)	<i>7-state</i> <i>total</i> (j)
Rate ratio (k)		no.	3.3	na	2.7	3.5	2.9	np	np	2.6	na	2.9
Rate difference (l)		no.	32.5	na	31.8	37.7	40.1	np	np	23.8	na	32.0
2007												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Smoked		%	48.5	na	51.6	54.1	60.4	np	np	43.8	na	50.5
Did not smoke		%	49.0	na	47.8	45.5	37.5	np	np	44.7	na	46.8
Non-Indigenous												
Smoked		%	14.6	na	19.9	16.0	22.7	27.9	16.9	16.5	na	17.5
Did not smoke		%	83.5	na	79.6	83.9	75.8	70.9	83.1	78.2	na	81.3
Variability bands for smoking rates												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander		±	3.4	na	3.3	5.0	8.0	np	np	5.0	na	1.9
Non-Indigenous		±	0.4	na	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.1	2.2	na	0.3
Rate ratio (k)		no.	3.3	na	2.6	3.4	2.7	np	np	2.7	na	2.9
Rate difference (l)		no.	33.9	na	31.7	38.1	37.7	np	np	27.3	na	33.0

- (a) Women who gave birth. Excludes women whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated; and women whose smoking status was not stated.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) The Perinatal NMDS includes two standardised data items on smoking during pregnancy for births from July 2010: smoking during first twenty weeks of pregnancy and smoking after twenty weeks of pregnancy. Prior to 2010, the question used is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.

Table 6A.2.3 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, 2007 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i> (e), (f)	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (g), (h)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i> (e), (h)	<i>Total (i)</i>	<i>7-state total (j)</i>

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).

(e) Data are not available for Vic and NT prior to 2009.

(f) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2009, 2010 and 2011 are provisional.

(g) For women who gave birth in SA 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(h) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.

(i) Total includes all jurisdictions that provided data in a given year. This total should not be used for comparisons over time.

(j) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.

(k) Rate ratio is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smoking proportion divided by the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous smoking proportion.

(l) Rate difference is the directly age-standardised Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander smoking proportion less the directly age-standardised non-Indigenous smoking proportion.

na Not available. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (h)</i>
2018											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	39.8	34.6	35.3	38.8	np	..	np	..	38.1	38.6
Inner regional	%	44.7	np	43.4	np	np	np	np	..	44.1	43.5
Outer regional	%	57.7	np	44.5	42.4	np	np	..	np	48	47.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	49.6	49.6
Very remote	%	np	..	52.6	58.4	np	np	..	65	59.8	59.8
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	9.6	10.6	10	8.2	11.2	..	7.8	..	9.7	9.5
Inner regional	%	16.5	16.3	15.1	12	13.5	18.3	np	..	15.8	15.6
Outer regional	%	18.6	17.3	14.5	13.5	14.8	20.9	..	np	15.8	15.5
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	12.1	12.1
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	3.6	np	4.2	6.4	np	..	np	..	2.2	2.4
Inner regional	±	4.6	np	6	np	np	np	np	..	3.2	3.4
Outer regional	±	8.6	np	4.7	9.9	np	np	..	np	3.4	3.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.2	6.2
Very remote	±	np	..	10.3	10.6	np	np	..	9.4	5.7	5.7
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.2	..	2.3	..	0.3	0.4
Inner regional	±	1.1	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.8	2.4	np	..	0.6	0.7

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Outer regional	±	1.9	2.8	1.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	..	np	0.9	0.9
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.4	2.4
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2017											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	36.7	37.8	34.7	47.4	np	..	np	..	38.3	38.7
Inner regional	%	47.8	np	41.8	np	np	np	—	..	45.5	45.6
Outer regional	%	49.5	np	44.5	np	np	np	..	43.7	46.9	46.8
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	48.2	48.2
Very remote	%	np	..	50.6	52.9	np	np	..	54.5	52.9	52.9
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	9.3	11.0	10.4	9.7	11.5	..	10.8	..	10.1	9.9
Inner regional	%	15.5	19.2	16.1	13.9	11.6	16.8	—	..	16.3	15.4
Outer regional	%	16.5	19.7	14.5	14.5	18.2	15.3	..	np	15.4	14.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	14.1	14.1
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	—	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	3.7	6.8	4.4	8.8	np	..	np	..	2.4	2.6
Inner regional	±	4.9	np	6.1	np	np	np	—	..	3.4	3.5
Outer regional	±	7.3	np	4.7	np	np	np	..	10.2	3.3	3.4
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.8	5.8
Very remote	±	np	..	9.2	8.3	np	np	..	8.6	4.8	4.8

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.9	1.1	..	2.8	..	0.3	0.4
Inner regional	±	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.6	2.6	2.1	—	..	0.6	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.8	2.9	1.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	..	np	0.8	0.9
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.6	2.6
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	—	..	np	np	np
2016											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	37.5	33.4	33.7	45.4	50.4	..	np	..	37.7	38.3
Inner regional	%	45.0	np	47.0	np	np	np	np	..	44.9	45.1
Outer regional	%	49.1	np	42.8	np	np	np	..	np	46.0	46.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	40.9	np	np	..	np	46.9	46.9
Very remote	%	np	..	57.8	55.2	np	np	..	48.7	53.3	53.3
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	8.8	11.7	10.9	8.4	13.0	..	8.5	..	10.1	9.6
Inner regional	%	14.8	18.9	16.3	13.7	14.4	15.9	np	..	16.0	15.2
Outer regional	%	15.3	np	11.7	14.7	19.2	17.3	..	8.3	14.3	13.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	14.0	13.9
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	14.7	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	3.7	6.2	4.2	7.8	9.4	..	np	..	2.3	2.5
Inner regional	±	5.0	np	7.1	np	np	np	np	..	3.5	3.8

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Outer regional	±	7.2	np	4.9	np	np	np	..	np	3.4	3.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	8.3	np	np	..	np	5.6	5.6
Very remote	±	np	..	9.4	9.6	np	np	..	7.4	4.8	4.8
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.2	..	2.5	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.1	2.9	2.1	np	..	0.6	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.7	np	1.1	2.3	2.7	3.1	..	2.5	0.7	0.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.5	2.5
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	10.7	np	np

2015**Rate**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander

Major cities	%	41.0	34.7	39.5	49.0	np	..	np	..	41.2	42.6
Inner regional	%	46.4	np	44.0	np	np	np	np	..	45.8	45.4
Outer regional	%	49.8	np	40.2	np	np	np	..	44.2	44.9	44.0
Remote	%	np	np	np	44.8	np	np	..	np	48.2	48.2
Very remote	%	np	..	50.3	57.5	np	np	..	49.0	51.5	51.5

Non-Indigenous

Major cities	%	9.3	12.7	12.0	10.2	12.7	..	10.5	..	10.9	10.5
Inner regional	%	14.6	19.2	15.9	13.7	14.7	16.8	np	..	16.0	15.1
Outer regional	%	16.7	21.3	12.7	14.9	20.5	17.6	..	11.4	15.5	14.7
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	13.1	13.0
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.2	6.1	5.0	8.5	np	..	np	..	2.5	2.8
Inner regional	±	5.0	np	6.4	np	np	np	np	..	3.6	3.8
Outer regional	±	7.3	np	5.1	np	np	np	..	10.7	3.5	3.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	9.3	np	np	..	np	6.2	6.2
Very remote	±	np	..	8.3	10.5	np	np	..	6.7	4.6	4.6
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	..	2.4	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	np	..	0.5	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.7	2.6	1.2	2.4	2.8	3.8	..	3.0	0.8	0.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	2.2	2.2
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2014											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	40.5	36.7	40.1	43.5	44.1	..	np	..	40.3	40.9
Inner regional	%	45.4	49.8	44.6	np	np	np	np	..	45.1	44.5
Outer regional	%	53.8	np	46.4	45.6	np	np	..	np	48.2	47.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	53.7	np	np	..	np	50.5	50.5
Very remote	%	np	..	52.3	63.2	np	np	..	47.6	52.2	52.2
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	9.2	12.8	12.0	10.2	14.3	..	11.5	..	11.2	10.7
Inner regional	%	15.7	20.6	17.0	14.2	15.4	17.8	np	..	17.1	16.0

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA (f), (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (h)</i>
Outer regional	%	17.8	20.4	13.0	14.6	21.1	19.2	..	9.8	15.7	15.1
Remote	%	np	np	12.7	12.5	np	np	..	np	12.9	12.8
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.1	7.3	5.0	7.1	9.6	..	np	..	2.5	2.7
Inner regional	±	5.1	9.5	6.5	np	np	np	np	..	3.5	3.8
Outer regional	±	8.8	np	5.0	9.7	np	np	..	np	3.4	3.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	10.5	np	np	..	np	6.1	6.1
Very remote	±	np	..	8.8	11.3	np	np	..	8.4	5.0	5.0
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.1	..	2.2	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	0.9	1.2	1.0	2.0	2.7	2.1	np	..	0.5	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.1	2.6	3.2	..	2.4	0.7	0.7
Remote	±	np	np	3.4	3.0	np	np	..	np	1.7	1.7
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	np	np
2013											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	42.5	35.5	46.4	49.3	46.6	..	np	..	43.1	44.7
Inner regional	%	48.7	np	49.3	np	np	np	np	..	48.4	48.3
Outer regional	%	54.3	np	46.2	np	np	np	..	np	50.1	50.3
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	45.1	45.1
Very remote	%	np	..	49.5	np	np	np	..	52.7	53.4	53.4

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	9.7	13.0	13.3	9.8	14.8	..	10.1	..	11.6	11.2
Inner regional	%	15.8	20.6	18.4	16.4	18.0	17.3	np	..	17.8	16.8
Outer regional	%	19.1	21.5	14.3	16.3	24.2	19.4	..	10.7	17.2	16.7
Remote	%	np	np	14.4	13.4	np	np	..	np	15.6	15.5
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	15.2	15.2
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.3	6.4	5.7	8.6	9.6	..	np	..	2.6	3.0
Inner regional	±	5.4	np	6.6	np	np	np	np	..	3.6	3.9
Outer regional	±	8.9	np	4.9	np	np	np	..	np	3.8	3.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	5.6	5.7
Very remote	±	np	..	8.2	np	np	np	..	7.5	4.8	4.8
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.1	..	2.2	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.9	1.9	np	..	0.5	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.1	..	2.2	0.7	0.7
Remote	±	np	np	3.4	3.1	np	np	..	np	1.9	1.9
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.3	3.3
2012											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	43.8	26.4	40.8	48.6	58.4	..	np	..	42.5	45.2
Inner regional	%	47.6	29.1	50.5	np	np	np	np	np	43.4	46.5

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> <i>(f), (g)</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state</i> <i>total (h)</i>
Outer regional	%	51.8	np	48.3	np	np	np	..	np	47.3	46.9
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	52.8	52.8
Very remote	%	na	..	51.3	51.9	na	na	..	49.8	50.8	50.8
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	10.5	14.3	13.9	11.2	16.9	..	11.7	..	12.6	12.2
Inner regional	%	16.7	20.0	19.2	15.8	18.2	16.3	np	np	18.0	17.4
Outer regional	%	19.7	22.8	15.6	15.6	np	18.5	..	13.6	17.7	16.7
Remote	%	np	np	15.2	15.1	np	np	..	np	15.5	15.6
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	15.6	15.5
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	4.7	5.2	5.4	8.7	10.7	..	np	..	2.7	3.0
Inner regional	±	5.3	5.9	7.5	np	np	np	np	np	3.2	3.7
Outer regional	±	7.9	np	5.1	np	np	np	..	np	3.5	3.5
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	np	6.4	6.3
Very remote	±	np	..	8.0	9.8	np	np	..	7.6	4.7	4.5
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	2.1	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.0	2.1	1.7	na	np	0.5	0.5
Outer regional	±	1.6	2.5	1.1	2.2	np	2.6	..	2.9	0.8	0.8
Remote	±	np	np	3.3	3.3	np	np	..	np	2.0	1.9
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.5	3.4

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (h)</i>
2011											
Rate											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	%	46.4	24.4	40.3	49.8	np	..	np	..	42.6	46.1
Inner regional	%	52.7	49.7	47.8	np	np	np	np	..	49.6	49.6
Outer regional	%	59.8	np	47.1	np	np	np	..	np	49.1	49.6
Remote	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	50.7	50.1	50.1
Very remote	%	np	..	54.3	44.1	np	np	..	45.7	49.0	49.0
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	%	11.1	13.5	14.8	12.1	17.0	..	14.8	..	13.0	12.9
Inner regional	%	17.5	19.9	20.3	15.6	18.2	16.0	na	..	18.5	18.1
Outer regional	%	18.1	21.6	16.9	15.0	22.8	20.1	..	13.6	18.1	17.6
Remote	%	np	np	19.0	15.1	np	np	..	np	19.0	18.9
Very remote	%	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	18.5	18.5
Variability band											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Major cities	±	5.5	5.2	5.1	8.1	np	..	np	..	2.7	3.2
Inner regional	±	5.6	9.5	7.0	np	np	np	np	..	3.7	4.1
Outer regional	±	8.9	np	5.1	np	np	np	..	np	3.6	3.8
Remote	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	..	10.2	5.8	5.8
Very remote	±	np	..	7.7	9.6	np	np	..	6.9	4.5	4.5
Non-Indigenous											
Major cities	±	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	..	2.3	..	0.3	0.3
Inner regional	±	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.6	np	..	0.5	0.6

TABLE 6A.2.4

Table 6A.2.4 **Tobacco smoking during pregnancy, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2011 to 2018 (age-standardised per cent) (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i> (f), (g)	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT (g)</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>7-state total (h)</i>
Outer regional	±	1.4	2.3	1.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	..	2.7	0.7	0.7
Remote	±	np	np	3.6	3.4	np	np	..	np	2.0	2.0
Very remote	±	np	..	np	np	np	np	..	np	3.3	3.3

(a) Women who gave birth. Excludes women whose Indigenous status was not stated and women whose smoking status was not stated. A small number of women were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(c) The Perinatal NMDS includes two standardised data items on smoking during pregnancy for births from July 2010: smoking during the first twenty weeks of pregnancy and smoking after twenty weeks of pregnancy.

(d) Data are directly age-standardised using the 2001 Australian female Estimated Resident Population (ERP) as the standard population. In accordance with NIRA PIMG agreed principles for reporting directly age-standardised rates for administrative data, age-standardised rates cannot be calculated if any age-stratified group has fewer than 30 individuals (np).

(e) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional.

(f) For women who gave birth in SA, 'Smoked' includes women who quit before the first antenatal visit.

(g) For women who gave birth in SA and the NT, smoking status was recorded at the first antenatal visit.

(h) Total includes NSW, Qld, WA, SA, Tas, the ACT and the NT only to allow comparison with historical data.

np Not published. **na** Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable.

Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.2.5

Table 6A.2.5 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018-19										
Proportion										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	10.5	9.6	8.5	7.7	5.9	4.5	–	15.4	9.3
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	90.5	88.5	91.0	88.5	97.1	100.0	100.0	89.7	90.2
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	33.3	50.0	24.9	34.6	52.9	31.8	33.3	35.9	32.2
Mother did not use tobacco	%	68.1	50.0	71.1	65.4	50.0	72.7	66.7	61.5	68.0
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	1.9	–	3.0	7.7	–	9.1	–	2.6	3.4
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	100.0	94.2	97.5	88.5	94.1	86.4	83.3	97.4	97.0
Responding population (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate										
Responding population (b)	'000	21.0	5.2	20.1	7.8	3.4	2.2	0.6	3.9	64.3
Information not provided (c)	'000	3.3	0.9	4.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	1.3	13.0
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	24.7	6.3	23.6	9.4	4.0	2.4	0.7	5.2	77.5
95 per cent confidence interval										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	±	9.7	9.3	7.1	np	np	np	–	9.4	4.1
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	10.3	9.9	4.1	8.8	11.8	–	54.5	7.4	3.9
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	±	10.4	27.6	10.1	14.9	26.6	15.2	28.3	11.3	5.4
Mother did not use tobacco	±	12.4	20.6	13.8	12.9	24.9	18.1	42.0	11.9	6.7
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	np	–	np	np	–	np	–	np	1.9

TABLE 6A.2.5

Table 6A.2.5 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	15.7	7.2	3.1	11.1	8.5	10.7	23.3	2.3	1.5
Relative standard error (of proportion)										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	47.0	49.2	42.5	np	np	np	–	31.0	22.5
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	5.8	5.7	2.3	5.1	6.2	–	27.8	4.2	2.2
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	16.0	28.2	20.7	21.9	25.7	24.4	43.4	16.0	8.5
Mother did not use tobacco	%	9.3	21.0	9.9	10.1	25.4	12.7	32.1	9.9	5.0
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	np	–	np	np	–	np	–	np	28.7
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	8.0	3.9	1.6	6.4	4.6	6.3	14.3	1.2	0.8
2014-15										
Proportion										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	4.8	np	11.2	18.1	12.2	10.2	8.8	9.0	9.8
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	92.4	92.2	86.2	81.1	86.9	89.9	90.9	90.4	90.9
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	39.6	38.1	38.2	41.1	40.1	35.7	34.2	30.8	39.2
Mother did not use tobacco	%	61.7	65.0	59.2	56.7	57.3	64.5	55.5	73.2	61.2
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	3.7	4.1
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	95.1	90.8	96.3	92.1	90.7	95.3	85.7	99.7	95.9
Responding population (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate										
Responding population (b)	'000	16.9	3.4	16.6	7.0	3.0	2.1	0.5	4.0	53.0

TABLE 6A.2.5

Table 6A.2.5 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Information not provided	'000	6.6	1.5	3.9	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.1	1.8	17.0
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	23.4	4.8	20.4	8.7	3.7	2.5	0.7	6.0	70.0
95 per cent confidence interval										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	±	4.3	np	6.7	12.9	8.3	7.7	17.2	8.4	2.7
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	3.8	6.7	7.5	11.5	10.9	7.9	12.3	7.0	2.7
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	±	10.6	11.9	12.9	12.4	12.1	13.6	24.7	9.0	5.7
Mother did not use tobacco	±	9.7	11.5	10.4	12.5	15.6	13.1	20.0	9.9	4.9
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2.9	2.2
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	3.3	6.8	–	7.4	7.7	4.7	12.6	4.0	–
Relative standard error (of proportion)										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	45.2	np	30.5	36.6	34.9	38.4	np	47.3	14.1
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	2.1	3.7	4.4	7.2	6.4	4.5	6.9	4.0	1.5
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	13.7	15.9	17.3	15.4	15.4	19.5	36.9	14.9	7.5
Mother did not use tobacco	%	8.0	9.0	9.0	11.3	13.9	10.4	18.4	6.9	4.1
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	40.1	28.3
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	1.8	3.8	–	4.1	4.4	2.5	7.5	2.1	–

TABLE 6A.2.5

Table 6A.2.5 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008										
Proportion										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	17.9	23.1	21.9	21.1	16.8	18.8	20.0	15.8	19.6
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	82.1	76.9	78.1	78.9	82.4	81.2	80.0	84.2	80.3
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	45.8	47.5	33.2	41.4	51.5	52.0	29.6	48.4	42.1
Mother did not use tobacco	%	54.2	52.5	66.8	58.6	48.5	48.0	70.4	51.6	57.9
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	3.8	9.3	3.9	8.7	6.1	np	np	4.4	5.0
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	96.2	90.7	96.1	91.3	93.9	96.5	92.7	95.6	95.0
Responding population (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate										
Responding population (b)	'000	13.5	2.5	13.4	5.3	2.3	1.5	0.3	3.9	42.8
Information not provided	'000	2.7	0.9	3.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.8	11.1
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	16.2	3.3	16.7	6.7	2.8	1.9	0.5	5.7	53.9
95 per cent confidence interval										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	±	7.5	6.9	9.1	8.8	9.7	10.3	16.0	9.1	4.0
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	7.4	6.9	9.0	8.8	8.9	10.3	16.0	9.1	4.1
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	±	9.1	9.4	9.6	9.8	10.7	13.6	19.7	11.1	4.8
Mother did not use tobacco	±	9.0	9.5	9.6	9.9	10.6	13.6	19.7	11.1	4.8
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	2.4	5.3	3.0	4.9	5.2	np	np	4.7	1.5

TABLE 6A.2.5

Table 6A.2.5 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by state and territory, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	2.5	5.3	3.0	4.8	5.2	2.8	9.4	4.7	1.5
Relative standard error (of proportion)										
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy										
Mother consumed alcohol	%	21.3	15.2	21.1	21.2	29.6	28.0	40.9	29.5	10.5
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	4.6	4.6	5.9	5.7	5.5	6.5	10.2	5.5	2.6
Use of tobacco during pregnancy										
Mother used tobacco	%	10.1	10.1	14.8	12.1	10.6	13.3	33.9	11.7	5.8
Mother did not use tobacco	%	8.5	9.2	7.3	8.6	11.2	14.5	14.3	11.0	4.2
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy										
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	32.8	28.9	39.2	28.7	43.7	np	np	54.6	15.2
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	1.3	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.8	1.5	5.2	2.5	0.8

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported for each estimate.

(b) Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions for use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit substances during pregnancy have therefore been calculated on the responding population.

(c) Includes 'Not asked (proxy not birth mother)'

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 6A.2.6

Table 6A.2.6 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
2018-19								
Proportion								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	10.9	6.7	6.1	9.8	5.3	13.2	11.0
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	88.7	90.9	94.7	90.2	86.8	90.6	89.0
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	26.6	37.8	31.8	31.3	44.7	34.0	37.4
Mother did not use tobacco	%	73.0	59.1	70.5	68.7	55.3	69.8	62.6
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	1.2	3.0	7.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	3.3
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	97.7	96.3	99.2	96.4	92.1	98.1	96.7
Responding population (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate								
Responding population (b)	'000	25.6	16.4	13.2	55.2	3.8	5.3	9.1
Information not provided (c)	'000	3.7	3.8	2.5	10.0	1.0	2.0	2.9
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	29.9	19.9	15.8	65.4	4.7	7.4	12.0
95 per cent confidence interval								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	±	9.0	6.0	np	4.9	np	7.5	5.8
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	7.8	5.0	9.5	4.4	14.0	7.1	6.6
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	±	10.2	10.7	14.8	6.1	18.7	10.4	10.0
Mother did not use tobacco	±	11.3	14.7	16.9	7.7	14.0	9.3	7.6

TABLE 6A.2.6

Table 6A.2.6 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	np	2.7	6.3	2.3	np	np	np
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	3.4	2.1	18.5	1.7	7.8	4.4	3.4
Relative standard error (of proportion)								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	42.1	45.9	np	25.4	np	29.1	26.9
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	4.5	2.8	5.1	2.5	8.2	4.0	3.8
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	19.5	14.4	23.8	10.0	21.4	15.6	13.6
Mother did not use tobacco	%	7.9	12.7	12.2	5.7	12.9	6.8	6.2
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	np	45.8	42.5	42.7	np	np	np
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	1.8	1.1	9.5	0.9	4.3	2.3	1.8
2014-15								
Proportion								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	14.9	np	10.8	9.4	17.2	9.1	13.0
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	84.5	95.0	89.1	90.6	82.0	90.9	87.2
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	36.0	32.8	47.0	38.1	47.5	39.2	42.1
Mother did not use tobacco	%	63.6	66.6	51.9	61.8	58.2	58.6	56.2
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	5.6	3.5	np	4.8	np	2.8	2.4
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	95.0	95.1	94.4	95.0	np	95.1	98.1

TABLE 6A.2.6

Table 6A.2.6 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Responding population (b)	%	72.3	81.7	82.1	78.0	76.4	65.0	69.2
Estimate								
Responding population (b)	'000	17.7	14.2	12.4	44.2	3.6	5.4	9.1
Information not provided	'000	7.0	2.8	2.9	12.8	1.0	3.0	4.2
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	24.5	17.4	15.1	56.7	4.7	8.4	13.1
95 per cent confidence interval								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	±	6.4	np	5.9	3.0	13.1	5.6	6.0
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	7.6	–	7.3	3.0	13.4	5.8	6.9
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	±	8.6	11.9	14.0	6.3	13.0	15.1	10.8
Mother did not use tobacco	±	9.0	7.6	13.6	5.6	11.4	13.8	9.6
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	3.7	3.0	np	2.7	np	2.0	1.6
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	3.6	2.9	–	0.5	4.1	6.3	3.6
Relative standard error (of proportion)								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	21.8	np	27.9	16.2	38.9	31.1	23.4
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	4.6	–	4.2	1.7	8.4	3.3	4.0
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	12.2	18.6	15.2	8.5	14.0	19.7	13.1
Mother did not use tobacco	%	7.2	5.8	13.4	4.6	10.0	12.0	8.7
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	33.9	44.3	np	28.8	np	36.8	33.6

TABLE 6A.2.6

Table 6A.2.6 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	1.9	1.6	–	0.3	2.0	3.4	1.9
2008								
Proportion								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	20.4	19.7	18.7	19.7	23.8	15.9	19.3
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	79.6	80.3	81.3	80.3	76.2	83.7	80.5
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	37.2	46.6	39.9	40.8	44.2	48.9	46.9
Mother did not use tobacco	%	62.8	53.4	60.1	59.2	55.8	51.1	53.1
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	5.7	5.0	3.8	5.0	6.4	3.9	4.9
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	94.3	95.0	96.2	95.0	93.6	96.1	95.1
Responding population (b)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Estimate								
Responding population (b)	'000	14.2	10.3	9.5	34.0	3.7	5.0	8.7
Information not provided	'000	2.9	2.8	2.2	7.9	0.8	2.5	3.3
Total children aged 0–3 years	'000	17.1	13.1	11.7	41.9	4.5	7.5	12.0
95 per cent confidence interval								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	±	7.7	7.9	8.6	4.6	11.8	8.2	6.8
Mother did not consume alcohol	±	7.6	7.9	8.6	4.6	11.8	8.0	6.8
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	±	7.8	10.3	10.6	5.5	11.1	12.8	8.6
Mother did not use tobacco	±	7.8	10.4	10.6	5.6	11.0	12.8	8.6

TABLE 6A.2.6

Table 6A.2.6 **Mother's tobacco, alcohol and drug use during pregnancy (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 0–3 years), by remoteness, 2008, 2014-15, 2018-19 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Total non-remote</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total remote</i>
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	±	2.5	2.9	3.2	1.7	5.5	np	np
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	±	2.6	3.0	3.2	1.7	5.3	4.0	3.2
Relative standard error (of proportion)								
Consumption of alcohol during pregnancy								
Mother consumed alcohol	%	19.3	20.5	23.4	11.8	25.3	26.2	17.9
Mother did not consume alcohol	%	4.9	5.0	5.4	2.9	7.9	4.9	4.3
Use of tobacco during pregnancy								
Mother used tobacco	%	10.7	11.3	13.6	6.9	12.8	13.4	9.4
Mother did not use tobacco	%	6.3	9.9	9.0	4.8	10.1	12.8	8.3
Use of illicit drugs during pregnancy								
Mother used illicit drugs or substances	%	22.8	29.8	43.1	17.3	43.5	51.9	33.3
Mother did not use illicit drugs or substances	%	1.4	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.9	2.1	1.7

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate.

(b) Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions for use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit substances during pregnancy have therefore been calculated on the responding population.

(c) Includes 'Not asked (proxy not birth mother)'

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

Section 6.3

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Number of births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women									
Total (less than 20 years)									
2018	601	97	596	306	91	39	7	244	1 981
2017	518	120	671	376	110	39	15	190	2 039
2016	527	113	542	391	106	38	7	189	1 913
2015	657	100	653	415	111	38	6	223	2 203
2014	534	94	667	414	104	53	9	279	2 154
2013	642	138	694	426	114	43	14	248	2 320
2012	635	143	769	417	120	59	19	309	2 472
2011	676	114	760	425	126	46	14	280	2 442
2010	726	82	841	413	131	44	13	318	2 571
2009	679	109	863	409	140	45	16	306	2 567
2008	669	101	641	448	157	41	8	308	2 377
2007	564	86	581	377	115	30	15	364	2 132
2006	552	85	453	326	110	33	7	373	1 940
2005	480	85	483	350	126	44	9	342	1 919
2004	463	90	469	333	90	31	8	338	1 822
Aged 19 years									
2018	271	40	239	106	36	16	4	84	796
2017	212	48	255	138	52	15	6	60	786
2016	195	50	209	121	44	15	1	65	701
2015	242	43	245	149	43	14	2	75	814
2014	197	31	265	141	39	20	3	91	786
2013	232	42	243	132	39	13	5	83	789
2012	231	51	268	131	36	20	8	87	833

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2011	242	41	254	130	54	15	8	84	828
2010	244	35	295	135	53	21	5	96	886
2009	247	46	259	138	58	17	11	90	866
2008	237	38	218	132	53	16	4	93	793
2007	191	21	201	124	43	10	7	108	705
2006	198	35	166	112	37	9	3	100	660
2005	180	33	183	99	45	14	6	84	644
2004	159	28	155	96	29	12	1	107	587
Aged 18 years									
2018	163	24	169	82	30	14	1	63	548
2017	160	31	197	91	32	13	5	60	589
2016	171	32	153	109	26	9	2	49	550
2015	193	28	174	102	30	17	4	59	605
2014	161	34	183	118	35	17	1	68	619
2013	171	38	189	114	29	14	4	68	627
2012	170	29	218	111	40	21	5	96	690
2011	180	33	214	111	40	13	3	74	667
2010	203	24	221	120	39	9	5	91	712
2009	179	31	253	108	28	10	3	76	688
2008	182	23	188	118	49	12	2	90	663
2007	155	33	165	96	26	8	6	84	573
2006	145	22	120	83	25	11	1	86	495
2005	133	28	105	100	35	16	–	81	498
2004	134	30	131	86	27	9	3	92	512

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Aged 17 years									
2018	83	18	112	59	15	2	–	49	339
2017	91	19	114	68	18	7	3	29	348
2016	90	19	92	70	12	9	4	39	335
2015	124	16	120	80	24	–	2	29	394
2014	97	19	119	79	20	12	1	48	396
2013	135	36	156	94	26	8	1	44	502
2012	126	38	160	85	25	10	3	57	505
2011	150	18	145	95	15	10	4	58	495
2010	151	14	182	75	20	7	2	52	504
2009	137	17	185	79	21	11	–	65	515
2008	114	22	126	100	25	8	1	55	454
2007	107	20	126	83	25	8	4	75	445
2006	115	12	101	74	23	7	–	78	410
2005	84	14	104	75	24	10	3	79	392
2004	86	14	102	76	17	3	4	64	365
Aged 16 years									
2018	56	10	53	35	2	4	–	32	194
2017	39	16	70	51	6	3	2	19	205
2016	55	8	58	53	14	4	–	18	210
2015	70	7	64	56	6	1	–	28	235
2014	43	7	65	45	9	4	–	37	208
2013	72	13	71	51	11	2	1	27	251
2012	74	11	85	56	10	6	–	32	274
2011	72	11	95	58	12	5	3	24	278

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2010	88	7	85	48	13	5	–	47	294
2009	81	8	114	48	20	2	3	37	313
2008	88	15	71	65	18	3	–	29	291
2007	68	11	55	42	14	1	–	49	242
2006	67	11	47	34	16	5	–	56	236
2005	48	8	64	48	15	2	3	44	230
2004	53	11	47	44	12	1	4	51	221
Aged less than 16 years									
2018	28	5	23	24	6	1	–	16	104
2017	16	6	35	28	2	1	1	22	111
2016	16	3	30	38	10	1	–	18	117
2015	28	6	50	28	8	2	–	32	155
2014	36	3	35	31	2	3	4	35	145
2013	32	9	35	35	9	1	–	26	151
2012	34	14	38	34	9	4	3	37	170
2011	32	11	52	31	5	2	–	40	174
2010	40	1	58	35	6	3	–	32	175
2009	35	7	52	36	13	4	–	38	185
2008	48	4	38	33	12	3	–	41	176
2007	43	1	34	32	7	3	4	48	167
2006	27	5	19	23	9	2	4	53	139
2005	35	2	27	28	7	3	–	54	155
2004	31	7	34	31	5	3	4	24	137

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
Number of births per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (birth rate)									
Total (less than 20 years)									
2018	43.5	32.8	50.1	59.3	40.1	27.7	19.0	72.7	48.0
2017	38.0	40.5	57.9	75.6	49.3	28.0	38.6	57.1	50.3
2016	39.1	38.3	47.8	82.9	48.5	27.8	17.3	58.1	48.2
2015	50.4	34.4	59.7	90.2	50.3	28.9	13.8	70.4	57.1
2014	41.8	32.8	62.5	92.3	48.1	42.2	20.0	88.9	57.0
2013	51.7	48.7	66.7	94.8	54.4	35.0	30.0	78.2	62.5
2012	52.6	51.3	75.3	91.1	57.9	50.2	41.0	95.8	67.5
2011	57.6	40.8	75.9	92.0	63.3	41.6	30.9	84.9	67.8
2010	63.3	28.9	85.9	89.7	68.2	41.0	29.3	94.0	72.4
2009	61.6	38.7	90.4	90.2	76.6	44.1	37.6	90.7	74.2
2008	63.6	36.2	69.1	100.4	90.4	43.2	19.3	91.7	70.9
2007	56.3	31.9	65.0	86.6	68.9	32.6	38.3	110.7	66.0
2006	58.2	32.8	53.1	75.9	67.7	37.3	18.2	115.6	62.5
2005	53.5	34.2	59.0	82.7	79.4	50.7	24.2	106.9	64.2
2004	54.4	37.7	59.8	81.2	56.9	35.1	22.2	107.5	63.3
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	52.4	37.3	65.2	85.7	61.3	37.7	26.6	88.2	62.1
Aged 19 years									
2018	100.0	66.8	106.9	110.9	78.6	61.1	47.1	132.9	100.3
2017	82.2	79.2	119.5	159.4	123.5	59.3	57.7	96.5	103.6
2016	75.9	90.4	98.9	145.8	103.5	57.9	21.7	107.1	94.0
2015	100.5	78.6	118.9	160.4	102.6	56.7	31.9	117.7	110.9
2014	80.1	54.2	128.1	149.2	95.4	82.0	22.0	137.3	105.5
2013	97.8	75.0	120.7	141.9	101.8	53.5	61.7	126.7	109.0

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2012	101.8	92.7	136.7	141.5	91.1	97.1	89.9	128.5	117.8
2011	109.6	72.8	133.0	147.1	157.0	78.9	98.8	122.4	120.6
2010	112.8	61.1	158.3	151.2	146.0	100.5	59.5	135.4	129.2
2009	121.7	84.2	142.3	158.8	181.3	90.4	148.6	137.0	133.2
2008	126.5	72.1	126.8	154.9	177.3	94.7	55.6	143.7	128.8
2007	107.8	45.5	125.2	150.3	131.5	56.8	102.9	176.2	120.5
2006	119.1	77.1	110.4	135.1	122.5	58.1	40.5	159.5	117.7
2005	109.3	71.3	118.9	116.2	140.6	75.7	81.1	125.2	112.0
2004	102.3	63.2	105.5	127.3	94.8	60.3	14.7	177.7	108.8
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	103.2	72.3	123.3	143.3	123.2	72.2	62.2	134.9	114.1
Aged 18 years									
2018	60.1	39.0	73.2	76.9	63.4	48.1	34.1	91.3	66.4
2017	58.6	52.2	87.6	96.6	70.2	49.4	64.9	95.1	74.2
2016	65.8	53.2	71.3	128.2	62.2	35.3	10.1	78.7	72.4
2015	75.3	50.4	82.9	121.4	70.1	66.4	20.6	96.4	81.1
2014	66.9	61.9	89.4	125.8	82.9	69.7	30.3	106.1	84.2
2013	69.6	66.2	91.9	119.6	70.6	57.9	41.7	102.1	84.1
2012	71.8	51.6	108.9	118.3	103.6	87.5	57.5	146.1	95.3
2011	79.3	59.8	109.8	119.0	100.8	63.7	21.1	109.0	94.2
2010	92.3	42.3	115.3	135.1	113.4	47.9	60.2	132.7	103.6
2009	83.0	53.7	135.3	120.5	77.1	48.3	34.9	107.3	100.2
2008	90.0	41.9	103.0	135.2	153.1	64.9	13.0	137.0	101.9
2007	83.0	62.3	95.8	112.4	87.0	47.9	80.0	129.8	93.0
2006	82.2	47.2	74.4	100.2	76.7	63.2	42.9	140.5	84.5
2005	80.2	61.0	69.5	120.9	113.3	104.6	–	130.6	88.8

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2004	81.5	64.0	84.7	101.3	82.6	49.5	41.1	138.8	89.0
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	76.0	53.8	92.9	115.4	88.5	60.3	36.8	116.1	87.5
Aged 17 years									
2018	29.2	30.4	45.1	57.4	34.6	10.4	–	70.9	40.2
2017	33.5	30.9	49.0	64.2	38.2	23.7	24.7	42.2	42.2
2016	32.9	32.0	40.6	75.0	26.4	33.8	57.1	62.2	42.2
2015	47.7	26.5	55.9	94.0	56.9	–	10.0	46.6	51.9
2014	37.8	34.0	56.7	93.9	46.4	47.4	20.4	78.4	53.0
2013	56.0	65.2	76.2	100.3	61.2	33.2	30.0	68.8	68.3
2012	51.2	65.9	77.8	89.2	60.4	41.8	41.2	85.8	67.7
2011	63.2	31.9	72.5	101.4	38.5	42.2	34.1	88.5	68.3
2010	66.5	25.0	93.4	80.1	50.6	34.7	31.3	76.9	71.2
2009	62.3	29.7	96.6	88.6	61.0	58.8	–	95.3	74.9
2008	52.9	37.8	67.4	111.1	69.1	39.0	34.5	78.1	66.1
2007	52.9	36.1	69.1	94.7	78.4	43.5	12.7	114.9	68.3
2006	61.5	22.5	58.7	86.4	76.9	42.2	–	121.3	66.5
2005	47.6	29.9	64.6	90.7	72.7	57.1	28.6	129.3	66.9
2004	51.8	30.2	67.5	92.1	54.1	26.1	27.4	103.7	65.0
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	49.8	35.2	66.1	87.9	55.0	35.6	23.5	84.2	60.8
Aged 16 years									
2018	20.3	18.0	22.0	32.9	8.7	13.8	–	46.9	23.4
2017	13.7	27.2	28.1	49.6	14.0	10.3	16.1	27.3	24.3
2016	20.2	13.1	24.9	49.9	30.0	13.4	–	26.1	25.4
2015	25.5	11.9	28.1	60.5	13.0	15.1	–	45.2	29.6
2014	16.5	11.7	30.1	53.3	21.0	8.0	–	60.0	27.4

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2013	28.0	23.5	33.6	61.2	25.2	15.9	21.1	44.5	33.6
2012	30.6	20.1	41.2	60.3	23.2	25.0	–	50.5	37.2
2011	29.2	19.3	45.8	61.4	28.6	21.0	10.6	36.5	37.2
2010	37.1	12.4	42.5	51.1	32.9	21.1	–	72.0	40.6
2009	35.7	14.3	58.6	51.2	50.0	14.9	20.8	55.0	44.2
2008	40.0	26.3	37.1	72.6	51.4	21.4	–	42.8	42.3
2007	31.5	18.9	29.4	46.5	38.1	14.6	–	70.1	35.2
2006	33.1	19.9	25.8	38.7	49.4	27.2	–	86.3	36.2
2005	25.6	14.9	37.4	56.3	49.5	11.9	13.2	68.2	37.3
2004	29.9	23.3	29.3	53.4	36.1	11.3	14.3	83.2	37.7
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	27.8	18.3	34.3	53.3	31.4	16.3	6.4	54.3	34.1
Aged less than 16 years									
2018	10.1	8.5	9.3	22.9	13.5	7.2	–	24.2	12.5
2017	5.8	10.7	14.6	26.0	4.4	3.4	15.4	31.8	13.4
2016	5.6	6.7	12.1	36.6	23.6	3.4	–	25.6	13.9
2015	10.3	9.8	21.3	26.5	16.7	10.1	–	47.4	18.8
2014	13.1	5.1	15.2	33.7	2.1	7.6	29.9	57.8	18.2
2013	12.3	15.2	16.1	41.7	20.5	16.1	–	43.0	19.9
2012	13.2	25.3	17.8	41.0	20.1	8.0	21.5	62.4	22.8
2011	13.2	20.2	25.0	33.6	11.3	12.6	–	64.5	23.6
2010	16.2	3.5	28.0	37.0	14.1	8.4	–	48.6	23.4
2009	14.7	12.4	26.1	38.3	32.4	16.9	–	58.3	25.5
2008	21.1	5.4	19.5	35.1	29.6	4.9	–	61.1	24.8
2007	19.5	1.8	17.8	35.7	19.7	5.3	12.0	71.1	24.3
2006	12.5	8.6	10.2	25.4	24.1	4.9	11.8	76.3	20.2

TABLE 6A.3.1

Table 6A.3.1 **Number and birth rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust (d)</i>
2005	17.3	3.6	14.9	32.0	21.5	10.7	–	82.8	23.8
2004	16.5	13.0	19.9	36.5	16.4	23.4	13.2	37.0	22.2
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	13.4	10.0	17.9	33.5	18.0	9.5	6.9	52.8	20.5

(a) The denominator for this measure is the number of women aged between 15 and 19 years of age.

(b) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(c) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.

(d) Includes other territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, June quarter.

TABLE 6A.3.2

Table 6A.3.2 **Birth rate and rate ratios for women (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of the mother, by age of mother, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
National number of births per 1000 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women (birth rate) (d)						
2018	12.5	23.4	40.2	66.4	100.3	48.0
2017	13.4	24.3	42.2	74.2	103.6	50.3
2016	13.9	25.4	42.2	72.4	94.0	48.2
2015	18.8	29.6	51.9	81.1	110.9	57.1
2014	18.2	27.4	53.0	84.2	105.5	57.0
2013	19.9	33.6	68.3	84.1	109.0	62.5
2012	22.8	37.2	67.7	95.3	117.8	67.5
2011	23.6	37.2	68.3	94.2	120.6	67.8
2010	23.4	40.6	71.2	103.6	129.2	72.4
2009	25.5	44.2	74.9	100.2	133.2	74.2
2008	24.8	42.3	66.1	101.9	128.8	70.9
2007	24.3	35.2	68.3	93.0	120.5	66.0
2006	20.2	36.2	66.5	84.5	117.7	62.5
2005	23.8	37.3	66.9	88.8	112.0	64.2
2004	22.2	37.7	65.0	89.0	108.8	63.3
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	20.5	34.1	60.8	87.5	114.1	62.1
National number of births per 1000 non-Indigenous women (birth rate) (d)						
2018	0.7	2.3	4.6	9.6	16.5	7.0
2017	0.9	2.4	5.5	10.5	18.4	7.8
2016	1.0	2.5	6.2	10.6	19.5	8.2
2015	1.1	3.0	7.2	12.5	21.4	9.3
2014	1.4	3.5	6.8	14.2	23.2	10.1
2013	1.6	3.9	9.3	15.9	25.1	11.4
2012	1.7	4.5	10.8	18.1	27.8	12.8

TABLE 6A.3.2

Table 6A.3.2 **Birth rate and rate ratios for women (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of the mother, by age of mother, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2011	1.5	4.6	10.0	17.7	28.4	12.7
2010	1.8	4.8	10.2	18.0	29.2	13.1
2009	2.3	5.3	12.6	19.5	30.3	14.3
2008	2.1	5.8	12.2	21.1	32.7	15.0
2007	2.1	5.0	11.9	19.8	31.7	14.1
2006	1.6	5.0	11.2	19.5	30.0	13.5
2005	1.6	5.4	12.2	19.5	29.7	13.8
2004	1.6	4.9	11.6	19.7	28.6	13.5
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	1.5	4.2	9.5	16.4	26.2	11.8
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander to non-Indigenous rate ratio						
2018	17.9	10.2	8.7	6.9	6.1	6.9
2017	14.9	10.1	7.7	7.1	5.6	6.4
2016	13.9	10.2	6.8	6.8	4.8	5.9
2015	17.1	9.9	7.2	6.5	5.2	6.1
2014	13.0	7.8	7.8	5.9	4.5	5.6
2013	12.4	8.6	7.3	5.3	4.3	5.5
2012	13.4	8.3	6.3	5.3	4.2	5.3
2011	15.7	8.1	6.8	5.3	4.2	5.3
2010	13.0	8.5	7.0	5.8	4.4	5.5
2009	11.1	8.3	5.9	5.1	4.4	5.2
2008	11.8	7.3	5.4	4.8	3.9	4.7
2007	11.6	7.0	5.7	4.7	3.8	4.7
2006	12.6	7.2	5.9	4.3	3.9	4.6
2005	14.9	6.9	5.5	4.6	3.8	4.7
2004	13.9	7.7	5.6	4.5	3.8	4.7

TABLE 6A.3.2

Table 6A.3.2 **Birth rate and rate ratios for women (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of the mother, by age of mother, 2004–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
Average birth rate 2004 to 2018	13.7	8.1	6.4	5.3	4.4	5.3

- (a) The denominator for this measure is the number of women aged between 15 and 19 years of age.
- (b) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.
- (c) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.
- (d) Includes other territories.
- Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. **na** Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0; ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0; ABS (various years) Australian Demographic Statistics, June quarter.

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
NSW (c)						
2018	0.4	1.0	1.4	3.1	4.8	10.7
2017	0.4	0.9	2.1	3.5	4.9	11.8
2016	0.4	1.2	2.0	4.0	5.0	12.5
2015	0.5	1.4	2.6	3.9	5.5	13.9
2014	0.8	1.3	2.6	4.5	5.6	14.8
2013	0.7	1.5	3.1	4.4	5.7	15.4
2012	0.8	1.8	3.3	4.4	6.1	16.3
2011	0.7	1.7	3.7	4.7	5.9	16.6
2010	0.8	2.1	3.6	4.7	6.0	17.2
2009	0.8	2.0	3.6	4.5	6.7	17.7
2008	1.1	2.2	3.1	5.1	7.0	18.5
2007	1.1	1.8	3.1	4.7	5.8	16.5
2006	0.8	2.1	3.6	5.0	6.8	18.4
2005	1.2	1.6	3.4	5.1	6.9	18.2
2004	1.1	2.2	3.7	5.3	6.7	18.8
2003	0.7	2.4	3.7	4.6	6.3	17.7
2002	1.5	2.5	4.1	5.1	6.3	19.4
2001	1.2	2.3	4.0	4.5	6.4	18.5
2000	1.1	2.7	4.5	5.1	7.2	20.6
1999	1.2	2.5	4.6	4.8	5.9	18.9
1998	1.1	2.3	4.3	5.3	6.4	19.3
Victoria						
2018	0.4	0.9	1.2	2.5	3.5	8.6
2017	0.4	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.9	10.3

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2016	0.3	0.7	1.9	3.0	5.2	11.2
2015	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	4.9	11.5
2014	0.5	1.1	1.8	3.9	4.2	11.5
2013	0.7	1.4	3.8	4.1	5.1	15.2
2012	1.1	1.4	3.3	3.8	5.6	15.2
2011	1.1	1.6	2.1	3.9	5.5	14.3
2010	np	1.4	2.7	3.1	5.5	12.9
2009	0.9	1.1	2.7	4.4	5.0	14.2
2008	0.8	1.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	15.1
2007	0.6	1.5	2.2	4.7	3.7	12.7
2006	0.8	2.2	3.2	4.6	7.3	18.0
2005	0.4	1.5	2.7	5.7	5.9	16.2
2004	1.1	2.5	3.5	5.7	5.6	18.4
2003	1.1	1.9	2.9	5.7	5.0	16.6
2002	0.8	1.7	3.7	3.3	7.2	16.6
2001	0.4	2.1	2.7	4.6	6.7	16.5
2000	0.4	2.0	3.8	3.5	6.0	15.7
1999	1.3	0.6	3.5	3.6	5.8	14.8
1998	np	2.2	2.4	3.4	5.6	13.7
Queensland						
2018	0.4	1.0	2.1	3.2	4.8	11.6
2017	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.8	4.9	12.9
2016	0.7	1.3	2.1	3.6	5.0	12.8
2015	1.1	1.4	2.8	4.2	6.1	15.5
2014	0.7	1.5	2.8	4.6	6.5	16.0

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2013	0.7	1.6	3.5	5.0	6.3	17.2
2012	0.8	1.9	3.5	4.9	6.2	17.3
2011	1.2	2.1	3.3	5.2	6.3	18.1
2010	1.2	2.0	4.0	5.1	7.1	19.4
2009	1.2	2.5	4.4	5.9	6.2	20.2
2008	1.0	1.9	3.8	5.2	6.3	18.2
2007	0.9	1.6	3.7	5.2	6.1	17.5
2006	0.8	1.9	3.7	4.7	6.6	17.7
2005	0.8	2.1	3.7	3.9	6.7	17.2
2004	1.2	2.1	3.9	4.8	6.4	18.4
2003	1.3	2.3	3.9	5.8	6.3	19.7
2002	0.8	2.6	4.0	5.0	6.3	18.8
2001	1.2	2.4	3.9	5.1	5.5	18.1
2000	1.2	2.2	4.0	5.1	6.2	18.7
1999	0.9	2.2	3.7	5.0	6.8	18.5
1998	1.1	2.0	3.8	4.8	5.6	17.3
WA						
2018	0.9	1.4	2.6	3.7	4.7	13.2
2017	1.1	2.1	3.1	3.8	5.9	16.0
2016	1.4	2.1	3.0	4.3	4.9	15.7
2015	1.0	2.1	3.0	4.0	6.0	16.1
2014	1.1	1.7	3.2	4.7	5.9	16.6
2013	1.4	2.2	3.8	4.9	5.7	18.0
2012	1.4	2.4	4.0	5.2	5.9	18.8
2011	1.3	2.8	4.4	5.2	6.4	20.1

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2010	1.8	2.4	4.0	6.2	7.4	21.7
2009	1.7	2.4	3.8	5.6	7.3	20.9
2008	1.5	3.3	4.6	5.5	6.5	21.4
2007	1.7	2.5	5.0	5.5	6.9	21.6
2006	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	7.1	20.8
2005	1.8	3.2	5.4	6.8	6.9	24.1
2004	1.9	3.0	5.4	5.9	6.7	22.9
2003	1.9	3.0	5.5	5.6	6.5	22.5
2002	1.8	2.3	4.4	5.6	6.5	20.6
2001	1.6	2.7	4.8	5.1	7.3	21.4
2000	2.4	2.7	5.6	6.4	6.1	23.2
1999	2.1	3.4	5.4	6.6	7.1	24.5
1998	2.7	3.2	5.4	5.6	6.3	23.1
SA						
2018	0.5	0.2	1.9	3.7	4.3	10.8
2017	0.3	0.7	2.4	3.7	6.9	13.9
2016	1.3	1.9	1.5	3.3	6.3	14.2
2015	0.9	0.8	3.6	4.3	5.4	15.1
2014	0.2	1.5	3.2	4.6	4.7	14.3
2013	1.0	1.5	3.4	4.3	5.7	15.8
2012	1.4	1.4	3.2	5.5	6.0	17.4
2011	0.7	1.8	2.3	5.8	7.3	18.0
2010	0.7	1.6	3.1	4.9	7.0	17.3
2009	1.6	2.5	3.1	4.0	7.5	18.8
2008	1.3	2.2	3.2	5.9	6.7	19.3

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2007	1.5	2.0	3.3	4.7	6.7	18.2
2006	1.4	2.2	3.8	4.5	5.7	17.6
2005	1.1	2.2	4.0	6.7	8.4	22.4
2004	0.8	2.3	4.0	5.2	5.1	17.3
2003	1.6	1.6	4.3	6.9	6.6	20.9
2002	np	1.6	2.8	5.6	6.2	16.5
2001	0.8	1.6	2.9	4.4	5.9	15.7
2000	0.5	1.3	3.2	5.1	6.6	16.6
1999	0.6	1.9	3.6	4.4	7.3	17.8
1998	0.9	1.7	4.5	3.8	6.2	17.1
Tasmania						
2018	0.2	0.9	0.9	3.8	4.9	10.9
2017	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.6	4.1	9.8
2016	0.2	1.0	2.1	2.7	3.9	9.9
2015	0.4	1.6	1.0	4.1	4.3	11.5
2014	0.5	0.5	2.7	5.3	4.2	13.4
2013	1.0	1.3	2.9	5.0	3.0	13.1
2012	np	1.7	2.8	6.3	5.6	16.8
2011	1.0	1.0	2.9	5.1	4.9	15.0
2010	1.1	1.8	2.9	3.1	6.8	15.6
2009	1.5	1.3	3.5	4.8	5.8	16.9
2008	np	1.4	3.3	5.8	6.3	17.3
2007	np	1.0	4.2	3.6	7.4	16.5
2006	0.7	2.2	5.6	4.4	5.1	17.9
2005	np	1.2	4.1	5.8	7.2	18.8

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2004	1.4	0.8	3.1	5.3	6.7	17.4
2003	np	1.6	5.9	5.9	6.9	20.7
2002	np	3.2	3.2	5.6	7.2	19.5
2001	np	1.7	3.0	7.5	7.1	19.4
2000	1.2	3.0	5.7	4.8	6.0	20.5
1999	–	2.1	3.8	5.6	5.0	16.5
1998	2.3	1.0	4.3	2.7	8.0	18.3
ACT						
2018	0.0	0.5	0.5	3.4	2.9	7.4
2017	0.5	1.5	0.5	3.6	4.1	9.8
2016	0.0	1.1	1.1	2.3	3.4	8.5
2015	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.4	1.4	6.8
2014	1.0	–	0.5	1.5	3.6	8.7
2013	–	1.2	1.2	3.6	4.7	13.0
2012	1.8	np	3.6	4.2	6.6	16.9
2011	–	np	2.8	np	7.7	12.6
2010	–	–	2.6	3.3	4.6	10.5
2009	np	2.2	np	3.7	8.1	15.6
2008	–	–	3.0	np	3.7	7.5
2007	np	np	2.3	6.2	6.2	16.3
2006	np	–	np	6.3	7.2	15.3
2005	–	np	3.1	np	8.2	14.3
2004	np	np	np	3.3	np	9.9
2003	–	np	np	np	4.7	9.4
2002	–	np	np	4.5	np	10.6

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2001	np	np	np	np	4.5	13.4
2000	–	np	np	10.5	np	19.3
1999	–	–	np	4.0	5.3	12.0
1998	–	np	–	9.5	np	19.0
NT						
2018	1.0	1.9	3.0	3.8	5.4	15.2
2017	1.6	1.4	2.2	4.4	4.5	14.2
2016	1.3	1.3	2.8	3.6	4.8	13.9
2015	2.4	2.1	2.2	4.4	5.9	17.0
2014	2.4	2.5	3.4	4.7	6.4	19.4
2013	1.8	2.0	3.3	4.9	5.9	17.9
2012	2.3	2.1	3.6	6.2	6.0	20.2
2011	2.6	1.7	4.0	4.9	5.8	18.9
2010	2.1	3.1	3.5	6.0	6.5	21.2
2009	2.5	2.5	4.4	5.5	6.1	21.0
2008	2.7	2.0	3.7	6.0	6.3	20.6
2007	3.0	3.1	4.8	5.4	7.3	23.7
2006	3.5	3.8	5.0	5.6	6.7	24.5
2005	3.7	3.0	5.5	5.7	6.1	23.9
2004	1.6	3.4	4.3	6.3	7.5	23.1
2003	1.7	4.5	4.8	6.0	6.7	23.7
2002	2.8	3.3	5.3	7.1	6.6	25.2
2001	2.9	4.0	5.7	6.8	7.1	26.5
2000	3.3	4.4	6.7	7.1	6.7	28.1
1999	3.5	4.0	6.7	6.8	6.6	27.6

TABLE 6A.3.3

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
1998	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.1	6.7	26.5
Australia (d)						
2018	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.3	4.7	11.4
2017	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.6	5.0	12.8
2016	0.7	1.4	2.2	3.7	5.0	13.0
2015	0.9	1.5	2.6	4.0	5.7	14.7
2014	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.5	5.8	15.4
2013	0.9	1.6	3.4	4.7	5.8	16.4
2012	1.1	1.9	3.5	4.9	6.0	17.3
2011	1.1	2.0	3.5	4.9	6.1	17.6
2010	1.1	2.1	3.7	5.0	6.6	18.5
2009	1.3	2.2	3.8	5.2	6.5	19.0
2008	1.3	2.2	3.6	5.2	6.5	18.8
2007	1.3	1.9	3.7	5.0	6.2	18.1
2006	1.2	2.3	4.0	5.0	6.7	19.2
2005	1.4	2.2	4.0	5.2	6.8	19.5
2004	1.3	2.4	4.0	5.4	6.5	19.6
2003	1.3	2.7	4.2	5.5	6.3	20.0
2002	1.3	2.5	4.1	5.4	6.4	19.8
2001	1.4	2.6	4.2	5.2	6.3	19.7
2000	1.6	2.7	4.8	5.6	6.5	21.1
1999	1.5	2.6	4.6	5.3	6.4	20.4
1998	1.7	2.6	4.3	4.9	6.2	19.6

Table 6A.3.3 **Proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers who were teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
(a)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births to teenage mothers comprise births where either parent identifies as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.					
(b)	From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.					
(c)	Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.					
(d)	Includes other territories.					
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.					
Source :	ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.					

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
NSW (b)						
2018	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.3	5.5	12.2
2017	0.4	1.0	2.3	4.0	5.3	12.9
2016	0.4	1.4	2.3	4.4	5.1	13.7
2015	0.7	1.7	3.1	4.8	6.0	16.2
2014	1.1	1.3	2.9	4.8	5.9	16.1
2013	0.8	1.8	3.4	4.4	5.9	16.4
2012	0.9	2.1	3.5	4.7	6.4	17.7
2011	0.9	1.9	4.0	4.8	6.5	18.0
2010	1.0	2.3	3.9	5.3	6.3	18.9
2009	1.0	2.3	3.9	5.1	7.1	19.5
2008	1.4	2.6	3.3	5.3	6.9	19.6
2007	1.3	2.1	3.3	4.8	5.9	17.5
2006	1.0	2.4	4.1	5.2	7.1	19.9
2005	1.4	2.0	3.4	5.4	7.3	19.6
2004	1.4	2.3	3.8	5.9	6.9	20.2
2003	0.8	2.6	4.0	4.9	6.5	18.7
2002	1.7	2.8	4.3	5.3	6.7	20.8
2001	1.2	3.0	4.0	4.8	6.4	19.5
2000	1.4	3.1	4.6	5.4	7.6	22.1
1999	1.2	2.8	4.2	5.1	5.8	19.2
1998	1.5	2.1	4.5	5.5	6.0	19.6
Victoria						
2018	0.5	0.9	1.7	2.3	3.8	9.2
2017	0.6	1.5	1.8	3.0	4.6	11.5

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2016	0.2	0.9	2.1	3.5	5.4	12.2
2015	0.8	0.9	2.1	3.6	5.6	12.9
2014	0.2	0.8	2.2	4.0	3.6	11.0
2013	1.0	1.5	4.2	4.4	4.9	16.0
2012	1.7	1.3	4.6	3.5	6.2	17.3
2011	1.5	1.5	2.4	4.5	5.6	15.4
2010	np	1.2	2.4	4.1	5.9	13.9
2009	1.0	1.2	2.5	4.6	6.8	16.1
2008	np	2.3	3.4	3.5	5.9	15.6
2007	np	1.7	3.1	5.2	3.3	13.5
2006	1.1	2.4	2.6	4.8	7.6	18.5
2005	np	1.7	2.9	5.8	6.8	17.6
2004	1.6	2.6	3.3	7.0	6.5	21.0
2003	1.6	2.1	2.8	5.7	4.6	16.8
2002	0.9	1.5	4.1	3.5	7.0	16.9
2001	–	2.0	3.3	4.0	7.3	16.6
2000	0.7	2.9	4.0	4.8	7.0	19.4
1999	0.7	1.0	2.7	4.7	6.0	15.1
1998	0.3	2.1	2.1	3.9	6.0	14.4
Queensland						
2018	0.5	1.2	2.5	3.7	5.3	13.1
2017	0.7	1.5	2.4	4.2	5.4	14.3
2016	0.8	1.5	2.4	4.0	5.5	14.2
2015	1.3	1.7	3.1	4.5	6.4	16.9
2014	0.9	1.7	3.1	4.7	6.8	17.1

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2013	0.9	1.9	4.1	5.0	6.5	18.4
2012	0.9	2.1	3.9	5.4	6.6	18.9
2011	1.3	2.4	3.7	5.5	6.5	19.5
2010	1.4	2.1	4.4	5.4	7.2	20.5
2009	1.3	2.8	4.6	6.3	6.5	21.5
2008	1.1	2.1	3.8	5.7	6.6	19.3
2007	1.1	1.7	4.0	5.2	6.4	18.4
2006	0.8	2.0	4.2	5.0	7.0	19.0
2005	1.0	2.5	4.0	4.1	7.1	18.7
2004	1.4	2.0	4.3	5.5	6.5	19.7
2003	1.6	2.5	4.1	5.9	6.3	20.4
2002	1.0	2.8	4.1	5.2	6.4	19.6
2001	1.6	2.6	4.4	5.4	5.3	19.2
2000	1.2	2.5	4.1	5.4	6.2	19.4
1999	1.1	2.6	3.3	5.5	6.9	19.3
1998	1.4	1.9	4.0	4.7	5.4	17.3
WA						
2018	1.1	1.7	2.8	3.9	5.1	14.6
2017	1.3	2.4	3.2	4.3	6.5	17.6
2016	1.7	2.4	3.2	4.9	5.5	17.7
2015	1.2	2.3	3.3	4.2	6.1	17.1
2014	1.4	2.0	3.5	5.2	6.3	18.4
2013	1.6	2.3	4.3	5.2	6.0	19.4
2012	1.7	2.7	4.1	5.4	6.4	20.3
2011	1.6	2.9	4.8	5.6	6.6	21.5

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2010	1.9	2.6	4.1	6.6	7.4	22.8
2009	1.9	2.5	4.1	5.7	7.2	21.4
2008	1.7	3.4	5.2	6.1	6.8	23.2
2007	1.9	2.6	5.0	5.8	7.5	22.9
2006	1.6	2.3	5.1	5.7	7.7	22.3
2005	2.0	3.5	5.4	7.3	7.2	25.4
2004	2.3	3.2	5.5	6.3	7.0	24.3
2003	2.3	3.2	5.8	5.8	6.1	23.2
2002	2.0	2.7	5.0	6.2	6.4	22.4
2001	2.0	2.9	5.0	4.9	7.3	22.1
2000	2.8	3.1	6.1	6.8	6.3	25.1
1999	2.3	3.5	5.1	6.4	6.6	23.9
1998	3.2	3.7	5.8	5.4	6.4	24.4
SA						
2018	0.7	0.2	1.9	3.7	4.4	11.2
2017	0.4	0.8	2.4	4.3	7.0	14.9
2016	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.7	6.3	15.2
2015	1.2	0.9	3.5	4.4	6.3	16.2
2014	0.3	1.3	3.0	5.2	5.8	15.5
2013	1.3	1.6	3.7	4.1	5.5	16.1
2012	1.4	1.5	3.8	6.1	5.5	18.2
2011	0.7	1.7	2.2	5.7	7.7	18.1
2010	0.9	1.8	2.8	5.5	7.5	18.6
2009	2.0	3.1	3.2	4.3	8.9	21.4
2008	1.7	2.5	3.5	6.8	7.4	21.8

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2007	1.2	2.3	4.2	4.3	7.2	19.2
2006	1.6	2.9	4.2	4.6	6.7	20.0
2005	1.4	3.0	4.8	7.0	9.0	25.3
2004	1.1	2.6	3.7	5.9	6.3	19.5
2003	2.1	1.8	4.4	7.9	6.5	22.6
2002	np	2.0	2.7	5.5	7.3	18.0
2001	0.7	2.1	3.0	4.4	6.3	16.5
2000	0.6	1.5	3.2	5.4	7.3	18.1
1999	0.7	2.2	4.0	5.1	7.9	19.9
1998	1.3	1.7	5.1	4.1	7.0	19.2
Tasmania						
2018	0.3	0.3	1.2	4.2	4.8	11.7
2017	1.1	0.8	1.9	3.5	4.0	10.5
2016	0.3	0.9	2.7	2.7	4.4	11.2
2015	0.7	0.7	–	5.6	4.7	12.6
2014	0.9	0.9	3.7	5.2	6.2	16.3
2013	0.6	0.6	2.5	4.5	4.1	13.7
2012	np	1.8	2.9	6.2	5.9	17.3
2011	1.0	np	3.4	np	5.2	15.9
2010	np	np	2.5	3.2	7.6	15.8
2009	1.8	np	5.0	4.6	7.8	20.6
2008	np	np	3.4	np	6.9	17.7
2007	np	1.6	np	4.4	5.5	16.5
2006	np	2.2	3.1	4.8	3.9	14.4
2005	np	np	np	6.6	5.8	18.1

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2004	np	np	np	4.5	np	15.5
2003	np	1.8	8.3	6.5	7.8	24.9
2002	np	2.5	4.2	6.3	7.6	21.1
2001	np	2.6	3.0	8.3	5.3	19.5
2000	1.0	3.6	7.6	3.0	5.6	20.8
1999	–	2.6	4.1	6.7	4.7	18.1
1998	2.2	1.1	4.9	3.3	6.6	np
ACT						
2018	–	–	–	0.8	0.8	5.7
2017	0.8	2.5	0.8	4.2	5.1	12.7
2016	–	–	2.0	4.0	2.0	7.1
2015	–	–	1.1	4.4	2.2	6.6
2014	1.8	–	0.9	2.6	2.6	7.9
2013	–	1.9	1.9	0.9	4.7	13.2
2012	np	–	4.0	5.0	np	np
2011	–	np	np	np	8.8	np
2010	–	–	3.8	6.3	np	16.5
2009	–	np	–	3.3	12.2	17.8
2008	–	–	np	np	np	11.4
2007	np	–	np	8.5	9.9	21.1
2006	np	–	–	4.5	4.5	np
2005	–	np	np	–	11.1	16.7
2004	np	np	np	5.4	np	14.3
2003	–	np	np	–	7.8	13.7
2002	–	np	np	np	np	18.4

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2001	–	np	np	np	np	13.2
2000	–	np	np	10.3	np	20.7
1999	–	–	np	8.6	np	14.3
1998	–	np	–	np	–	np
NT						
2018	1.1	2.1	3.2	4.2	5.6	16.2
2017	1.8	1.5	2.3	4.8	4.8	15.3
2016	1.4	1.4	3.1	3.9	5.2	15.2
2015	2.6	2.2	2.3	4.7	6.0	17.9
2014	2.6	2.8	3.6	5.1	6.8	20.9
2013	2.0	2.1	3.4	5.2	6.4	19.1
2012	2.6	2.2	4.0	6.7	6.0	21.4
2011	2.8	1.7	4.1	5.2	5.9	19.7
2010	2.2	3.3	3.6	6.3	6.7	22.1
2009	2.7	2.7	4.7	5.5	6.5	22.0
2008	2.9	2.0	3.8	6.3	6.5	21.5
2007	3.2	3.3	5.0	5.6	7.2	24.2
2006	3.6	3.8	5.3	5.9	6.9	25.6
2005	4.0	3.2	5.8	5.9	6.1	25.0
2004	1.7	3.6	4.5	6.5	7.6	23.9
2003	1.8	4.8	4.9	6.1	6.8	24.5
2002	2.9	3.5	5.6	7.2	6.7	25.9
2001	3.1	4.2	6.0	7.0	7.3	27.6
2000	3.5	4.8	7.0	7.4	6.9	29.6
1999	3.8	4.1	6.9	6.9	6.5	28.3

TABLE 6A.3.4

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
1998	4.7	5.1	5.5	5.6	6.9	27.9
Australia (c)						
2018	0.7	1.3	2.2	3.6	5.2	12.9
2017	0.8	1.4	2.4	4.1	5.5	14.2
2016	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.2	5.3	14.5
2015	1.2	1.7	2.9	4.5	6.1	16.4
2014	1.1	1.6	3.1	4.8	6.2	16.9
2013	1.1	1.9	3.8	4.8	6.0	17.6
2012	1.3	2.1	3.9	5.3	6.4	18.9
2011	1.4	2.2	3.8	5.2	6.4	19.0
2010	1.4	2.3	3.9	5.5	6.9	20.0
2009	1.5	2.5	4.1	5.5	7.0	20.7
2008	1.5	2.5	3.9	5.6	6.7	20.2
2007	1.5	2.2	4.0	5.2	6.4	19.3
2006	1.5	2.5	4.4	5.3	7.0	20.7
2005	1.7	2.5	4.3	5.5	7.1	21.2
2004	1.6	2.6	4.2	6.0	6.8	21.2
2003	1.5	3.0	4.5	5.7	6.4	21.2
2002	1.6	2.8	4.5	5.7	6.7	21.2
2001	1.7	3.0	4.5	5.5	6.4	21.1
2000	1.9	3.1	5.1	5.9	6.8	22.8
1999	1.7	2.9	4.5	5.8	6.4	21.3
1998	2.2	2.7	4.6	5.0	6.1	20.6

Table 6A.3.4 **Proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers who were born to teenage mothers (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>

(a) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(b) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.

(c) Includes other territories.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
NSW (c)						
2018	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6
2017	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.7
2016	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.9
2015	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.1
2014	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.1
2013	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.2
2012	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.5
2011	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.5
2010	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.7
2009	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.9
2008	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0
2007	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.9
2006	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.0
2005	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.1
2004	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.2
2003	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.3
2002	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.6
2001	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.9
2000	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	3.6
1999	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.1
1998	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.7	4.1
Victoria						
2018	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2
2017	—	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2016	–	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
2015	–	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.5
2014	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9
2013	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.0
2012	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.2
2011	–	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.1
2010	–	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	2.0
2009	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3
2008	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.5
2007	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.4
2006	–	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.4
2005	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.5
2004	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.6
2003	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.6
2002	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.9
2001	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.1
2000	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.8
1999	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.2	2.8
1998	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.1
Queensland						
2018	–	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.4
2017	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.8
2016	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.7
2015	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.5	3.1
2014	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.5

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2013	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.7	3.9
2012	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.9	4.2
2011	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.0	4.3
2010	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.6
2009	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.2	5.0
2008	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	2.2	5.0
2007	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.1	4.6
2006	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.0	4.5
2005	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	4.6
2004	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.1	5.0
2003	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.2	5.0
2002	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	5.3
2001	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.3	5.3
2000	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2	5.4
1999	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.5	2.3	5.4
1998	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.6	2.3	5.5
WA						
2018	—	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3
2017	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7
2016	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.8
2015	—	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.0	2.1
2014	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2
2013	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.6
2012	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0
2011	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.6	3.2

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2010	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.3
2009	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	3.6
2008	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.9
2007	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.8
2006	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	3.8
2005	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
2004	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	4.0
2003	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.9
2002	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.5
2001	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	4.5
2000	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.0	4.5
1999	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.9	4.7
1998	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	1.9	4.6
SA						
2018	—	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.6
2017	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.8
2016	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9
2015	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3
2014	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.8
2013	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	3.0
2012	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	3.5
2011	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.5	3.5
2010	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.5
2009	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.6
2008	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.9	4.1

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2007	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.8	4.1
2006	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
2005	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.0	4.7
2004	–	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.5	3.6
2003	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	1.6	3.8
2002	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
2001	–	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.7	3.9
2000	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.8	3.9
1999	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.7	3.8
1998	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	3.7
Tasmania						
2018	–	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.4	2.8
2017	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0	1.7	3.5
2016	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.8	3.8
2015	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.5	4.1
2014	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.8	4.6
2013	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.6	2.1	5.3
2012	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.7	2.3	5.5
2011	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.8	2.1	5.6
2010	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	2.2	5.1
2009	0.3	0.5	1.1	2.0	2.3	6.2
2008	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.7	2.6	6.2
2007	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.7	6.3
2006	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.7	2.5	6.0
2005	0.1	0.4	1.4	1.5	2.7	6.2

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2004	0.1	0.5	1.2	2.4	2.6	6.8
2003	0.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.7	6.9
2002	0.2	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.8	7.3
2001	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.2	3.3	7.9
2000	0.2	0.7	1.2	2.3	2.8	7.2
1999	0.2	0.5	1.4	2.2	3.0	7.3
1998	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.6	2.5	6.4
ACT						
2018	0.1	–	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
2017	–	–	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8
2016	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	0.5	0.9
2015	–	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.2
2014	–	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.4
2013	–	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.8	1.4
2012	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.5
2011	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.9
2010	–	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8
2009	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.9	2.1
2008	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.8
2007	–	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	2.3
2006	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.2
2005	–	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.4
2004	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.9	2.1
2003	–	0.1	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3
2002	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.8	1.3	3.0

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2001	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.6	2.7
2000	–	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.9
1999	–	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.1
1998	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	3.4
NT						
2018	–	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.9	1.3
2017	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.4
2016	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
2015	–	–	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.6
2014	–	0.1	–	0.4	1.1	1.8
2013	0.1	–	0.4	0.7	0.8	2.1
2012	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	2.9
2011	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.8
2010	–	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.9
2009	–	0.2	0.7	1.2	1.3	3.5
2008	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.1	2.0	4.1
2007	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.9	3.6
2006	–	0.4	0.7	1.1	2.0	4.3
2005	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.4	2.0	4.6
2004	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.0
2003	–	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.0	3.7
2002	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.5	3.6
2001	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.4	3.1
2000	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.4	3.0
1999	–	0.3	0.8	1.4	2.2	4.6

TABLE 6A.3.5

Table 6A.3.5 **Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
1998	0.1	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.2	5.7
Australia (d)						
2018	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6
2017	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	1.8
2016	—	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.9
2015	—	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	2.2
2014	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.4
2013	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2	2.6
2012	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.9
2011	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.4	3.0
2010	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.1
2009	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.4
2008	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.5
2007	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.9	1.5	3.4
2006	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.5	3.4
2005	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.5
2004	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.6	3.6
2003	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.6	3.6
2002	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.9
2001	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
2000	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.7	3.9
1999	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.8	4.1
1998	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	1.8	4.2

Table 6A.3.5 Proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by age of mother, by state and territory, 1998–2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
(a)	From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.					
(b)	Previously supplied data for Births to Non-Indigenous Teenage Mothers used the wrong denominator. This data has been corrected for all years supplied and therefore randomisation has been applied to all years for this data item.					
(c)	Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.					
(d)	Includes other territories.					
	– Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source : ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

TABLE 6A.3.6

Table 6A.3.6 **Births, by Indigenous status, by age of mother, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births</i>						<i>Births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers</i>						<i>Births to non-Indigenous mothers</i>					
	<16	16	17	18	19	20+	<16	16	17	18	19	20+	<16	16	17	18	19	20+
2018	115	236	409	714	1 033	19 403	104	194	339	548	796	13 373	97	307	620	1 357	2 413	292 837
2017	129	250	468	739	1 021	17 755	111	205	348	589	786	12 295	121	315	743	1 459	2 665	288 337
2016	135	255	411	693	924	16 078	117	210	335	550	701	11 217	133	335	832	1 455	2 821	291 043
2015	170	282	484	743	1 048	15 766	155	235	394	605	814	11 193	143	393	967	1 723	3 085	284 611
2014	166	262	491	802	1 023	14 997	145	208	396	619	786	10 580	181	453	918	1 958	3 364	278 217
2013	166	303	624	859	1 059	15 337	151	251	502	627	789	10 831	208	511	1 240	2 212	3 566	284 309
2012	193	342	634	899	1 100	15 089	170	274	505	690	833	10 582	221	587	1 462	2 475	3 880	284 869
2011	197	344	619	865	1 077	14 496	174	278	495	667	828	10 410	199	611	1 338	2 398	3 954	276 498
2010	200	368	637	870	1 149	14 174	175	294	504	712	886	10 273	234	631	1 362	2 453	4 166	277 004
2009	215	374	650	872	1 104	13 675	185	313	515	688	866	9 837	305	696	1 677	2 692	4 336	274 553
2008	202	350	582	844	1 041	13 051	176	291	454	663	793	9 380	275	764	1 638	2 887	4 500	275 048
2007	198	296	563	765	940	12 499	167	242	445	573	705	8 881	275	663	1 575	2 605	4 203	267 705
2006	164	303	521	655	884	10 642	139	236	410	495	660	7 435	206	643	1 434	2 502	3 923	249 215
2005	177	274	511	656	861	10 234	155	230	392	498	644	7 135	211	681	1 548	2 510	3 915	242 761
2004	156	288	483	643	781	9 644	137	221	365	512	587	6 766	204	616	1 477	2 558	3 771	233 125
2003	147	313	496	644	743	9 384	132	255	389	492	546	6 742	225	653	1 450	2 437	3 848	230 015
2002	155	291	474	617	738	9 195	133	233	369	473	553	6 514	226	725	1 551	2 722	4 189	229 515
2001	163	292	476	596	724	9 147	140	250	378	456	531	6 573	258	687	1 610	2 753	4 243	224 389
2000	170	295	520	606	708	8 587	152	255	415	482	548	6 257	223	703	1 630	2 679	4 073	228 886
1999	156	271	484	564	681	8 413	132	227	346	446	498	6 076	275	731	1 740	2 817	4 217	227 777
1998	176	270	450	513	643	8 385	167	207	355	387	468	6 111	245	808	1 849	2 906	4 212	229 461

(a) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.

Table 6A.3.6 **Births, by Indigenous status, by age of mother, 1998–2018 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births</i>						<i>Births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers</i>						<i>Births to non-Indigenous mothers</i>					
<16	16	17	18	19	20+	<16	16	17	18	19	20+	<16	16	17	18	19	20+

(b) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014 which may affect national trends.

(c) Excludes births to mothers whose age was not stated.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births to teenage mothers (c)						
Major cities						
2018	0.3	0.7	1.5	2.8	4.1	9.5
2017	0.4	0.8	2.0	3.0	4.4	10.6
2016	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.5	4.7	11.6
2015	0.6	1.2	2.3	3.2	4.6	11.9
2014	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.8	5.2	13.4
2013	0.7	1.3	2.7	4.2	5.4	14.4
2012	0.7	1.6	3.6	4.5	5.5	16.0
2011	0.7	1.8	2.7	4.2	5.7	15.0
2010	1.0	1.7	3.2	4.7	6.4	17.0
2009	0.8	1.8	3.0	4.8	6.0	16.5
2008	0.8	2.0	2.9	4.7	5.2	15.6
2007	0.9	1.5	3.1	4.3	5.2	15.1
2006	0.8	1.8	3.4	4.5	6.2	16.6
2005	0.9	2.0	3.7	4.8	6.4	17.8
2004	1.1	2.3	3.8	4.2	5.5	16.9
2003	0.6	2.3	3.5	4.8	5.6	16.8
2002	1.1	1.9	2.8	4.5	5.8	16.1
2001	1.0	1.9	3.4	4.0	6.5	16.8
Inner regional						
2018	0.4	1.1	1.6	3.3	4.5	10.9
2017	0.6	1.1	2.3	3.7	5.3	13.0
2016	0.6	1.4	2.3	3.6	4.9	12.8
2015	0.9	1.5	2.4	4.1	5.7	14.6

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2014	0.7	1.3	2.8	4.7	5.6	15.1
2013	0.6	1.6	3.7	5.0	5.9	16.8
2012	0.8	1.9	3.3	5.3	5.9	17.3
2011	0.8	2.1	3.8	4.8	6.3	17.8
2010	0.7	2.3	3.7	4.7	6.6	18.0
2009	1.2	1.6	4.1	5.2	7.1	19.2
2008	1.1	1.8	3.5	5.1	7.7	19.2
2007	1.1	1.7	3.5	5.4	6.8	18.5
2006	0.7	2.2	3.6	5.0	7.2	18.8
2005	0.9	2.0	3.7	5.6	7.4	19.5
2004	1.1	1.7	4.3	5.7	6.9	19.7
2003	1.1	2.0	4.0	5.8	7.4	20.3
2002	1.0	2.6	4.7	6.0	6.8	21.1
2001	1.0	2.2	3.9	5.9	6.3	19.2
Outer regional						
2018	0.5	1.0	1.8	3.3	5.5	12.2
2017	0.3	1.4	2.1	3.7	5.4	12.9
2016	0.6	1.3	1.9	3.9	4.8	12.6
2015	0.8	1.5	2.8	4.4	6.3	15.7
2014	0.6	1.2	2.6	4.6	5.7	14.7
2013	1.0	1.7	3.4	4.6	5.9	16.6
2012	0.9	1.6	3.3	4.6	6.7	17.1
2011	1.1	1.9	3.6	5.6	6.4	18.6
2010	1.2	2.1	4.0	4.9	7.1	19.2
2009	1.5	2.6	4.8	5.3	6.5	20.6

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2008	1.3	2.4	4.1	5.3	7.1	20.2
2007	1.4	1.9	3.7	5.0	6.9	18.8
2006	1.3	2.8	4.6	4.9	7.0	20.5
2005	1.6	1.8	3.7	4.9	6.6	18.6
2004	1.2	2.4	3.5	5.7	7.9	20.6
2003	1.4	2.4	4.7	5.7	6.1	20.3
2002	1.1	2.5	4.9	4.9	6.9	20.2
2001	1.3	2.7	4.0	5.4	5.5	18.9
Remote						
2018	0.8	1.9	2.3	3.0	6.0	13.9
2017	1.0	2.4	3.0	4.6	4.5	15.5
2016	1.2	1.5	2.4	4.7	4.6	14.3
2015	1.3	1.7	3.3	4.6	5.7	16.6
2014	1.6	1.8	3.0	4.7	6.4	17.5
2013	1.2	2.1	3.4	5.3	6.0	18.0
2012	1.5	1.8	3.3	5.6	5.8	18.1
2011	1.7	1.8	4.4	5.3	6.0	19.2
2010	1.7	2.8	3.9	5.5	6.4	20.2
2009	1.4	2.9	3.3	5.1	6.6	19.3
2008	1.4	2.4	4.1	6.0	5.6	19.6
2007	1.9	2.7	5.0	5.0	5.5	20.2
2006	1.9	2.1	4.5	5.8	6.3	20.5
2005	2.0	2.5	3.5	4.3	7.5	19.9
2004	2.0	3.1	4.6	6.2	7.1	22.8
2003	2.0	3.4	4.4	5.7	6.5	21.9

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2002	1.6	2.9	4.7	6.0	6.7	22.0
2001	1.6	2.6	5.4	5.8	5.5	20.8
Very remote						
2018	1.3	2.1	3.5	4.7	5.4	17.0
2017	2.1	2.2	3.2	4.6	6.1	18.2
2016	1.7	2.1	3.1	4.2	7.0	18.1
2015	1.8	2.4	3.0	5.2	7.3	19.8
2014	2.3	2.3	4.0	5.4	7.2	21.4
2013	1.6	2.5	4.7	5.4	6.1	20.2
2012	2.5	3.1	3.9	5.5	6.4	21.3
2011	2.6	2.4	4.8	5.7	6.7	22.1
2010	1.9	2.4	4.0	6.2	6.5	21.0
2009	2.2	3.3	4.2	6.0	6.9	22.6
2008	2.4	2.5	4.7	6.5	7.3	23.5
2007	2.2	3.1	4.8	6.5	7.3	24.0
2006	2.9	3.2	4.6	6.0	7.4	24.0
2005	2.7	3.1	6.2	6.0	6.6	24.7
2004	1.8	3.3	4.7	6.9	6.2	22.8
2003	2.1	4.4	5.2	6.1	6.8	24.6
2002	2.8	3.7	5.0	6.9	6.5	24.9
2001	2.9	4.0	5.5	6.5	7.7	26.6
Births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Major cities						
2018	0.4	0.8	1.9	3.1	4.7	10.9
2017	0.5	1.0	2.1	3.3	5.0	11.9

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2016	0.5	1.4	2.0	4.0	5.1	13.0
2015	0.8	1.3	2.6	3.6	5.1	13.4
2014	0.7	1.5	2.6	4.1	5.4	14.3
2013	1.0	1.7	3.2	4.2	5.8	15.9
2012	0.8	1.8	4.2	4.8	5.9	17.6
2011	0.9	1.9	2.9	4.4	6.0	16.1
2010	1.2	1.9	3.7	5.2	6.7	18.7
2009	1.0	1.9	3.4	5.4	6.6	18.3
2008	1.0	2.4	3.2	5.0	5.7	17.2
2007	1.0	1.7	3.4	4.4	5.4	16.0
2006	0.9	2.1	4.0	4.9	6.4	18.2
2005	1.0	2.6	3.8	5.3	7.2	19.9
2004	1.4	2.5	3.8	4.8	5.8	18.3
2003	0.8	2.5	3.6	5.2	5.8	17.9
2002	1.3	2.3	3.0	4.8	6.2	17.5
2001	1.1	2.2	3.4	4.1	6.6	17.4
Inner regional						
2018	0.6	1.3	1.9	3.5	4.8	12.0
2017	0.7	1.1	2.5	4.3	5.6	14.3
2016	0.8	1.5	2.8	3.8	5.0	13.9
2015	1.1	1.7	2.9	4.9	5.7	16.4
2014	0.9	1.2	3.1	5.0	5.9	16.1
2013	0.9	1.8	4.0	4.7	5.9	17.2
2012	1.1	2.0	3.7	5.4	6.1	18.4
2011	0.9	2.5	4.3	4.9	6.5	19.1

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2010	0.7	2.5	3.9	5.1	7.1	19.4
2009	1.3	1.8	4.1	5.8	7.8	20.8
2008	1.2	2.3	3.5	5.6	7.7	20.4
2007	1.4	1.9	3.8	5.5	7.1	19.6
2006	0.8	2.2	3.6	5.0	7.7	19.3
2005	1.4	2.0	4.0	6.4	7.5	21.3
2004	1.5	1.5	4.2	6.6	7.8	21.6
2003	1.4	2.4	4.5	6.1	8.0	22.4
2002	1.0	2.8	5.3	5.7	7.5	22.3
2001	1.1	2.5	4.0	6.4	5.6	19.7
Outer regional						
2018	0.7	1.1	2.1	3.6	5.8	13.2
2017	0.3	1.5	2.0	4.2	5.9	13.9
2016	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.4	5.0	13.9
2015	1.0	1.6	3.0	4.7	6.8	17.1
2014	0.8	1.4	2.9	4.8	6.4	16.3
2013	1.2	1.9	3.8	4.7	5.9	17.5
2012	1.1	1.8	3.6	5.1	7.1	18.6
2011	1.2	2.2	3.8	6.0	6.8	20.0
2010	1.4	2.2	4.1	5.6	7.4	20.6
2009	1.7	3.0	5.1	5.4	6.8	22.1
2008	1.7	2.7	4.0	5.6	7.2	21.1
2007	1.4	2.2	3.9	5.1	6.9	19.6
2006	1.4	3.1	5.1	4.9	7.2	21.7
2005	1.9	2.2	4.0	4.9	6.7	19.6

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2004	1.5	2.4	4.0	6.1	8.0	22.0
2003	1.7	2.4	5.2	5.4	5.5	20.2
2002	1.2	2.4	4.9	5.5	6.6	20.6
2001	1.4	3.3	4.5	5.3	5.5	20.1
Remote						
2018	0.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	6.6	15.5
2017	1.2	2.5	3.0	4.9	4.8	16.5
2016	1.3	1.7	2.7	5.3	5.1	16.2
2015	1.4	2.0	3.5	4.7	6.0	17.4
2014	1.9	2.1	3.3	5.3	7.0	19.5
2013	1.4	2.3	3.7	5.9	6.4	19.7
2012	1.6	2.0	3.6	6.3	5.9	19.5
2011	1.9	1.8	4.5	5.6	6.5	20.2
2010	1.9	3.0	4.1	6.0	6.5	21.5
2009	1.5	3.1	3.6	5.3	6.7	20.2
2008	1.5	2.6	4.7	6.4	6.3	21.4
2007	2.1	2.8	5.6	5.1	5.4	20.9
2006	2.1	2.0	4.8	6.4	7.2	22.5
2005	2.1	2.3	3.9	4.4	7.8	20.5
2004	2.2	3.5	4.8	6.6	6.8	24.0
2003	2.3	3.6	4.4	6.2	6.3	22.8
2002	1.9	3.3	5.0	6.3	6.9	23.3
2001	1.8	2.9	5.7	5.8	5.8	22.1
Very remote						
2018	1.4	2.2	3.7	4.9	5.5	17.6

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2017	2.2	2.3	3.3	4.9	6.3	19.0
2016	1.8	2.2	3.2	4.3	7.3	18.9
2015	1.8	2.6	3.1	5.4	7.6	20.5
2014	2.5	2.4	4.2	5.5	7.4	21.9
2013	1.7	2.4	4.9	5.5	6.3	20.7
2012	2.7	3.2	4.1	5.9	6.6	22.4
2011	2.7	2.5	4.9	5.9	6.7	22.7
2010	1.9	2.5	4.1	6.4	6.5	21.4
2009	2.4	3.5	4.4	6.1	7.1	23.4
2008	2.5	2.5	4.9	6.7	7.2	23.8
2007	2.4	3.2	4.9	6.8	7.5	24.8
2006	3.1	3.4	4.9	6.3	7.5	25.1
2005	2.9	3.3	6.5	6.1	6.9	25.7
2004	1.9	3.4	4.9	6.8	6.4	23.4
2003	2.1	4.4	5.3	6.4	6.9	25.1
2002	3.0	3.9	5.3	7.1	6.7	26.0
2001	3.0	4.2	5.8	6.6	7.8	27.4
Births to non-Indigenous mothers						
Major cities						
2018	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.1
2017	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.2
2016	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3
2015	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.5
2014	—	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7
2013	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.9	2.0

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2012	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.3
2011	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	2.3
2010	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.4
2009	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.2	2.7
2008	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.8
2007	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.2	2.7
2006	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.8
2005	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.3	2.9
2004	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.9
2003	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.4	3.0
2002	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5	3.3
2001	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.5	3.4
Inner regional						
2018	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.7
2017	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	3.1
2016	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.8	1.6	3.1
2015	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.8	3.8
2014	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.9	3.9
2013	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.8	4.3
2012	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	5.1
2011	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.3	4.9
2010	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.4	2.3	5.0
2009	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.3	5.4
2008	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.3	5.5
2007	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	5.2

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2006	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.2	5.0
2005	0.1	0.5	0.9	1.4	2.2	5.1
2004	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.2	5.3
2003	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.4	2.3	5.2
2002	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.7	2.3	5.7
2001	0.1	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.5	6.0
Outer regional						
2018	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.2	2.4
2017	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.9
2016	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.6	3.0
2015	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	3.1
2014	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.9	3.9
2013	0.1	0.3	0.7	1.3	2.1	4.4
2012	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.3	2.2	4.7
2011	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.5	2.0	4.8
2010	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.3	4.9
2009	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	5.5
2008	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.5	5.4
2007	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	2.3	5.2
2006	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.2	5.1
2005	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	2.4	5.5
2004	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.2	5.3
2003	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.6	2.3	5.3
2002	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.6	5.7
2001	0.1	0.4	1.0	1.7	2.4	5.6

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
Remote						
2018	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2
2017	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	1.5
2016	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.5
2015	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.2	2.1
2014	–	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.6	2.6
2013	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.3	2.7
2012	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.9	1.8	3.8
2011	0.1	0.4	0.3	1.1	2.0	3.8
2010	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.7	1.6	3.2
2009	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	2.1	4.6
2008	0.2	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.3	4.7
2007	0.1	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.2	4.3
2006	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	1.8	3.8
2005	0.1	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.9	4.2
2004	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.8	3.6
2003	–	0.2	0.7	1.0	2.0	3.8
2002	0.1	0.2	0.7	1.3	2.0	4.3
2001	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	2.2	4.5
Very remote						
2018	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.8	1.3
2017	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	1.2
2016	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.4
2015	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	2.1
2014	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	1.1	1.9

TABLE 6A.3.7

Table 6A.3.7 **Proportion of babies born to mothers who were teenage (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of mother, by remoteness, 2001–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Less than 16 years</i>	<i>16 years</i>	<i>17 years</i>	<i>18 years</i>	<i>19 years</i>	<i>Less than 20 years</i>
2013	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.3	1.0	2.2
2012	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.6	3.1
2011	0.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	1.4	3.1
2010	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	3.3
2009	0.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	3.4
2008	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	1.9	4.0
2007	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	2.0	3.7
2006	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.0	3.7
2005	0.1	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.3	3.7
2004	0.1	0.2	0.6	1.1	1.5	3.5
2003	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.9	4.1
2002	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.5	1.7	4.1
2001	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.3	3.8

(a) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.

(b) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014 which may impact national trends.

(c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births to teenage mothers comprise births where either parent identifies as being of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander origin.

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	28.5	38.1	28.9	37.3	34.1	41.0	42.9	17.6	29.6
Less than 16 years	%	0.8	4.1	0.7	2.9	1.1	–	–	–	1.0
16 years	%	1.7	3.1	1.8	4.2	2.2	10.3	–	0.4	2.3
17 years	%	6.0	11.3	6.7	7.5	11.0	5.1	–	4.9	6.8
18 years	%	7.7	12.4	7.6	11.1	5.5	15.4	–	5.7	8.2
19 years	%	12.3	10.3	12.2	11.4	13.2	15.4	57.1	5.3	11.4
Age of father unknown	%	32.6	18.6	33.1	24.8	27.5	12.8	42.9	57.8	33.4
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	601	97	596	306	91	39	7	244	1 981
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	24.6	28.7	28.7	25.6	27.0	31.7	31.8	17.6	27.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.4	2.8	6.8	–	0.6
16 years	%	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.1	4.5	2.9	1.8
17 years	%	3.7	5.4	4.5	2.8	4.1	4.1	6.8	8.8	4.3
18 years	%	6.7	7.9	9.3	6.8	9.1	12.4	15.9	11.8	8.1
19 years	%	12.0	13.1	12.5	13.5	10.1	12.4	4.5	11.8	12.2
Age of father unknown	%	21.1	14.1	17.1	14.3	13.9	11.7	20.5	20.6	17.3
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	1 578	900	1 396	399	296	145	44	34	4 794

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2017										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	33.0	34.2	29.5	32.7	25.5	28.2	13.3	18.4	29.8
Less than 16 years	%	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.9	–	–	–	1.1	0.7
16 years	%	2.9	5.8	2.8	6.1	1.8	7.7	20.0	0.5	3.5
17 years	%	7.7	7.5	4.9	4.8	0.9	10.3	–	2.1	5.4
18 years	%	8.9	5.0	9.5	6.6	8.2	7.7	–	4.2	7.9
19 years	%	12.9	15.0	11.9	13.3	10.0	7.7	–	11.1	12.3
Age of father unknown	%	24.1	18.3	30.8	30.3	21.8	12.8	53.3	50.5	29.5
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	518	120	671	376	110	39	15	190	2 039
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	26.8	28.8	29.2	30.7	25.4	32.4	20.0	18.9	28.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.4	–	1.1	–	–	0.5
16 years	%	1.6	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.1	–	2.7	1.7
17 years	%	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.0	2.7	4.4
18 years	%	8.0	8.0	8.1	9.5	9.7	9.9	6.0	–	8.3
19 years	%	12.3	13.9	14.1	14.4	11.0	15.9	12.0	8.1	13.4
Age of father unknown	%	16.0	11.5	16.8	12.2	11.0	14.8	16.0	2.7	14.6
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	1 558	1 036	1 574	547	319	182	50	37	5 303

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2016										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.8	34.5	35.1	33.5	33.0	47.4	42.9	14.8	30.2
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	0.9	1.8	1.8	3.8	2.6	–	–	1.3
16 years	%	1.1	0.9	3.0	2.3	2.8	7.9	–	–	2.0
17 years	%	6.6	1.8	5.9	9.7	7.5	–	–	4.8	6.5
18 years	%	8.0	12.4	10.3	9.7	11.3	15.8	–	2.6	9.0
19 years	%	9.7	15.9	14.0	10.0	9.4	21.1	14.3	7.4	11.3
Age of father unknown	%	26.6	9.7	21.6	34.8	18.9	7.9	14.3	48.7	27.3
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	527	113	542	391	106	38	7	189	1 913
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.9	28.5	28.6	30.3	31.4	35.7	25.5	28.6	28.4
Less than 16 years	%	0.4	0.6	0.4	–	1.7	0.5	4.3	–	0.5
16 years	%	1.2	1.5	1.7	2.4	1.7	3.3	–	–	1.6
17 years	%	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.4	3.9	6.6	8.5	11.4	4.0
18 years	%	7.6	8.7	9.4	7.9	9.2	10.8	4.3	5.7	8.5
19 years	%	12.8	14.2	13.1	16.5	15.0	14.1	12.8	14.3	13.7
Age of father unknown	%	17.9	12.1	16.2	14.8	11.7	12.7	19.1	8.6	15.4
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	1 718	1 081	1 540	581	360	213	47	35	5 576

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2015										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	32.4	31.0	35.2	31.3	36.9	42.1	50.0	19.7	32.1
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	4.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	–	–	–	1.3
16 years	%	3.0	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	–	–	3.1	3.1
17 years	%	5.9	3.0	6.9	6.0	7.2	13.2	–	4.5	6.2
18 years	%	10.2	9.0	10.9	11.1	12.6	10.5	–	4.0	9.9
19 years	%	12.8	15.0	11.8	8.9	13.5	23.7	50.0	8.1	11.7
Age of father unknown	%	26.2	19.0	24.3	33.5	21.6	13.2	–	52.5	28.8
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	657	100	653	415	111	38	6	223	2 203
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.2	31.5	27.9	29.1	31.3	32.4	26.2	20.5	28.1
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	1.4	–	6.8	0.6
16 years	%	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	–	1.5
17 years	%	3.7	5.6	4.1	5.3	4.8	7.2	4.6	9.1	4.5
18 years	%	8.2	8.2	9.0	8.6	10.8	9.9	1.5	6.8	8.6
19 years	%	11.7	14.8	12.6	13.3	13.1	13.1	18.5	11.4	12.9
Age of father unknown	%	17.2	10.0	15.4	14.6	11.5	11.7	12.3	20.5	14.5
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	1 983	1 105	1 793	664	435	222	65	44	6 311

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2014										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	33.9	39.4	31.9	32.6	26.9	30.2	22.2	17.6	30.6
Less than 16 years	%	2.1	–	1.0	2.2	–	–	–	–	1.3
16 years	%	2.2	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.9	1.9	22.2	1.4	2.5
17 years	%	6.9	6.4	7.3	7.2	5.8	5.7	–	4.3	6.6
18 years	%	9.9	12.8	9.3	9.9	7.7	13.2	–	3.9	9.0
19 years	%	12.7	17.0	11.7	10.6	10.6	9.4	–	7.9	11.3
Age of father unknown	%	22.5	21.3	29.1	27.5	26.9	18.9	22.2	53.8	29.7
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	534	94	667	414	104	53	9	279	2 154
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	24.3	28.4	29.9	26.1	29.0	33.8	29.9	16.7	27.7
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.6	–	0.7
16 years	%	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.4	0.4	5.2	–	1.8
17 years	%	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.0	3.9	4.6	1.3	6.3	4.1
18 years	%	8.0	8.9	9.4	8.1	9.4	11.5	7.8	8.3	8.8
19 years	%	10.2	12.8	13.6	11.6	12.4	14.6	16.9	4.2	12.3
Age of father unknown	%	16.4	11.8	15.4	14.6	12.4	9.6	14.3	20.8	14.4
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	1 805	1 370	2 042	731	541	260	77	48	6 874

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2013										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	33.5	35.5	31.3	34.3	34.2	34.9	35.7	23.0	32.1
Less than 16 years	%	0.8	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.8	7.0	–	0.8	1.2
16 years	%	3.9	4.3	2.3	4.0	2.6	2.3	14.3	2.8	3.3
17 years	%	5.9	8.0	7.5	6.1	4.4	7.0	7.1	3.6	6.3
18 years	%	10.3	10.9	9.5	9.2	16.7	–	28.6	6.5	9.6
19 years	%	12.6	10.9	11.0	12.9	7.9	20.9	28.6	9.7	11.7
Age of father unknown	%	17.9	21.0	27.5	30.0	28.1	18.6	28.6	42.7	26.3
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	642	138	694	426	114	43	14	248	2 320
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	26.8	29.6	28.7	26.4	25.7	32.2	32.1	15.5	27.9
Less than 16 years	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	1.0	–	1.7	0.5
16 years	%	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	2.6	–	6.9	1.7
17 years	%	4.3	5.4	3.9	4.7	4.0	7.6	1.3	5.2	4.5
18 years	%	8.9	9.6	9.6	8.6	7.8	10.2	12.8	1.7	9.2
19 years	%	11.7	11.8	13.1	11.0	11.8	11.5	15.4	5.2	12.0
Age of father unknown	%	17.8	12.3	15.8	11.1	14.6	10.2	11.5	13.8	14.8
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 098	1 485	2 293	845	576	304	78	58	7 737

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2012										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	31.8	39.2	30.9	31.4	35.8	37.3	31.6	21.7	30.9
Less than 16 years	%	1.3	3.5	1.0	1.9	2.5	–	–	1.6	1.5
16 years	%	3.0	np	3.5	2.9	4.2	–	–	1.0	2.7
17 years	%	6.0	9.8	4.9	5.5	7.5	8.5	np	3.9	5.7
18 years	%	11.2	13.3	10.4	7.9	7.5	8.5	21.1	4.9	9.5
19 years	%	10.4	11.9	11.1	13.2	14.2	20.3	np	10.4	11.5
Age of father unknown	%	20.3	17.5	28.1	30.5	23.3	22.0	26.3	43.0	27.4
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	635	143	769	417	120	59	19	309	2 472
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.6	28.5	28.8	28.7	29.8	32.5	28.4	21.8	28.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.5	–	np	0.5
16 years	%	1.5	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.6	2.8	–	np	1.9
17 years	%	3.8	4.0	4.7	4.4	5.1	5.6	9.9	–	4.3
18 years	%	8.5	9.5	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.0	4.9	7.7	8.9
19 years	%	11.3	12.3	12.7	13.4	12.1	14.6	13.6	11.5	12.3
Age of father unknown	%	17.1	13.9	14.9	11.7	11.9	13.6	11.1	17.9	14.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 297	1 687	2 529	942	688	323	81	78	8 625

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2011										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	32.5	38.6	32.1	35.8	31.7	41.3	21.4	23.2	32.2
Less than 16 years	%	1.6	3.5	0.9	1.4	–	–	np	np	1.2
16 years	%	3.3	4.4	3.2	3.8	3.2	np	–	2.1	3.2
17 years	%	6.2	7.0	7.4	10.4	7.9	13.0	–	3.2	7.2
18 years	%	8.1	7.9	9.1	9.9	11.9	10.9	np	7.5	8.9
19 years	%	13.3	15.8	11.6	10.4	8.7	15.2	np	10.0	11.8
Age of father unknown	%	21.9	20.2	27.8	24.9	23.8	8.7	35.7	45.4	26.8
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	676	114	760	425	126	46	14	280	2 442
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.1	25.3	27.9	24.8	25.6	31.0	22.9	20.8	26.2
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	np	np	–	–	0.5
16 years	%	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.8	np	np	1.7
17 years	%	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.5	6.0	np	6.9	4.1
18 years	%	7.7	7.8	9.3	8.7	7.1	11.9	10.4	8.3	8.5
19 years	%	11.0	11.4	12.5	10.8	12.7	9.9	8.3	4.2	11.5
Age of father unknown	%	17.8	12.9	14.0	12.3	13.7	12.5	13.5	18.1	14.6
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 364	1 497	2 512	943	663	352	96	72	8 500

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2010										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	32.5	32.9	30.7	34.4	39.7	20.5	30.8	22.0	31.0
Less than 16 years	%	1.5	np	0.7	2.4	3.1	–	–	1.3	1.4
16 years	%	3.4	np	2.7	1.7	4.6	–	–	1.3	2.6
17 years	%	6.1	4.9	6.4	6.8	3.8	13.6	–	5.0	6.1
18 years	%	10.1	12.2	9.6	10.2	13.0	np	np	6.3	9.6
19 years	%	11.4	12.2	11.2	13.3	15.3	–	np	8.2	11.3
Age of father unknown	%	24.9	11.0	26.0	27.4	22.9	15.9	np	42.1	27.0
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	726	82	841	413	131	44	13	318	2 571
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	23.5	25.4	27.9	26.5	25.0	29.9	20.7	22.9	25.8
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.4	0.5	np	0.6	np	–	–	0.4
16 years	%	1.0	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.4	2.9	np	np	1.7
17 years	%	3.6	4.6	4.5	5.5	2.8	4.1	np	np	4.2
18 years	%	7.3	6.8	8.7	7.0	7.3	9.2	7.6	7.1	7.7
19 years	%	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.4	11.8	13.1	8.7	12.9	11.8
Age of father unknown	%	18.0	11.2	14.7	12.6	12.3	12.4	16.3	15.7	14.6
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 581	1 413	2 764	945	667	314	92	70	8 846

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	30.0	36.7	26.4	35.0	35.0	42.2	18.8	19.0	29.0
Less than 16 years	%	1.0	np	0.6	0.7	2.9	–	–	np	0.9
16 years	%	3.4	5.5	1.9	5.4	np	np	–	1.0	2.8
17 years	%	4.3	7.3	6.3	7.1	7.9	17.8	–	4.2	5.9
18 years	%	8.8	7.3	7.8	10.0	12.1	11.1	np	4.9	8.3
19 years	%	12.5	14.7	10.0	11.7	10.7	11.1	np	8.5	11.0
Age of father unknown	%	24.6	11.9	34.0	23.0	29.3	13.3	18.8	53.3	30.4
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	679	109	863	409	140	45	16	306	2 567
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	25.2	26.9	26.9	26.7	25.4	29.2	22.7	31.0	26.4
Less than 16 years	%	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	np	np	–	0.4
16 years	%	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.6	0.6	np	np	–	1.6
17 years	%	3.4	4.4	4.6	3.3	4.1	5.0	np	np	4.1
18 years	%	8.4	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.9	9.1	np	10.7	8.2
19 years	%	11.9	12.4	11.8	13.1	11.4	10.3	12.4	14.3	12.0
Age of father unknown	%	16.4	8.8	17.2	12.7	14.0	12.6	21.6	13.1	14.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 688	1 620	3 114	1 022	684	397	97	84	9 706

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2008										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	32.6	34.7	34.0	39.7	25.5	26.8	50.0	25.3	33.0
Less than 16 years	%	1.5	np	1.7	1.1	np	–	–	np	1.3
16 years	%	3.6	3.0	2.2	3.1	np	–	np	2.6	2.7
17 years	%	6.0	9.9	5.0	9.2	4.5	np	np	4.5	6.2
18 years	%	11.8	11.9	11.1	14.5	6.4	12.2	np	6.8	11.1
19 years	%	9.7	7.9	14.0	11.8	13.4	12.2	–	10.7	11.6
Age of father unknown	%	20.9	16.8	22.3	22.8	24.8	17.1	np	41.9	24.4
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	669	101	641	448	157	41	8	308	2 377
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	22.9	24.4	26.9	25.5	24.6	28.1	25.3	26.9	25.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	–	–	–	0.5
16 years	%	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.1	1.5	np	–	2.9	1.5
17 years	%	3.3	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.3	np	–	np	3.9
18 years	%	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.1	6.6	10.1	10.8	6.7	7.9
19 years	%	10.9	10.0	11.6	12.0	11.5	11.8	14.5	16.3	11.2
Age of father unknown	%	15.3	10.6	13.5	12.1	13.2	13.8	16.9	10.6	13.3
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 883	1 719	2 973	1 111	783	406	83	104	10 064

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2007										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	32.4	25.6	33.0	34.5	30.4	26.7	33.3	17.3	29.9
Less than 16 years	%	1.2	np	1.4	1.3	2.6	–	–	0.8	1.3
16 years	%	3.9	np	2.8	4.0	np	np	–	2.5	3.0
17 years	%	6.4	5.8	4.3	7.4	6.1	np	np	4.4	5.6
18 years	%	10.1	4.7	11.9	9.8	10.4	np	np	4.1	9.2
19 years	%	10.8	12.8	12.7	11.9	10.4	np	20.0	5.5	10.8
Age of father unknown	%	23.6	14.0	15.8	26.0	25.2	23.3	np	51.4	26.2
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	564	86	581	377	115	30	15	364	2 132
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	21.9	25.7	28.1	24.3	24.2	31.2	25.5	21.2	25.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	np	np	–	0.5
16 years	%	1.2	1.8	2.2	1.5	1.0	np	np	np	1.6
17 years	%	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	np	np	np	4.0
18 years	%	7.6	7.8	8.1	7.9	9.3	np	np	np	8.0
19 years	%	9.8	11.3	13.0	10.2	9.3	14.3	np	10.6	11.2
Age of father unknown	%	18.2	8.1	12.3	12.3	14.0	np	16.7	10.6	13.3
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 614	1 634	2 678	1 025	776	407	102	85	9 321

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2006										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	31.2	35.3	31.6	35.6	35.5	18.2	–	19.8	29.9
Less than 16 years	%	0.9	–	1.1	2.8	2.7	–	–	np	1.4
16 years	%	3.4	4.7	1.5	1.8	4.5	–	–	np	2.4
17 years	%	6.0	14.1	6.4	7.7	7.3	–	–	np	6.2
18 years	%	10.0	5.9	8.4	9.2	10.0	np	–	5.9	8.5
19 years	%	10.9	10.6	14.1	14.1	10.9	np	–	7.8	11.5
Age of father unknown	%	22.5	11.8	18.3	19.0	23.6	np	np	53.4	26.2
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	552	85	453	326	110	33	7	373	1 940
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	19.9	23.9	24.6	27.4	21.2	28.9	26.3	21.6	23.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.0	np	–	np	0.3
16 years	%	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.3	0.6	np	np	–	1.1
17 years	%	3.0	3.0	4.0	4.0	2.9	np	np	3.1	3.4
18 years	%	6.0	7.3	7.5	8.3	6.1	8.7	np	8.2	7.0
19 years	%	9.7	12.1	11.9	13.3	10.7	13.1	17.9	9.3	11.4
Age of father unknown	%	16.7	10.6	14.0	11.6	14.8	10.4	13.7	16.5	13.9
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 629	1 547	2 255	992	723	367	95	97	8 708

TABLE 6A.3.8

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2005										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	27.3	41.2	29.8	34.0	31.0	20.5	33.3	16.1	27.9
Less than 16 years	%	0.8	–	1.4	3.1	np	–	–	0.9	1.4
16 years	%	3.3	np	2.7	2.3	3.2	–	–	1.2	2.4
17 years	%	3.3	5.9	6.4	6.9	7.1	np	np	2.0	5.0
18 years	%	10.4	16.5	9.5	11.4	7.9	6.8	–	6.4	9.6
19 years	%	9.4	16.5	9.7	10.3	11.9	9.1	np	5.6	9.5
Age of father unknown	%	22.5	7.1	16.8	21.4	25.4	11.4	np	57.6	26.3
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	480	85	483	350	126	44	9	342	1 919
Non-Indigenous mothers										
Age of father (d)										
Less than 20 years	%	21.4	23.4	26.2	25.6	24.5	25.7	29.3	22.6	24.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	np	–	np	0.5
16 years	%	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.1	3.2	np	np	1.4
17 years	%	3.0	3.8	3.0	3.5	3.2	5.4	np	4.7	3.4
18 years	%	6.9	6.9	8.5	7.0	6.8	6.4	7.1	7.5	7.3
19 years	%	10.3	10.6	12.6	12.9	13.0	10.5	17.2	8.5	11.5
Age of father unknown	%	18.0	10.6	14.8	13.1	13.9	9.7	12.1	20.8	14.6
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 695	1 540	2 254	994	803	373	99	106	8 865

(a) Teenage mothers comprise women aged less than 20 who have given birth.

Table 6A.3.8 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by state and territory, 2005–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW (c)</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.										
(c) Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014.										
(d) Father can be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous.										
– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.										

Source: ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2018						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	34.6	31.4	28.9	27.8	22.2
Less than 16 years	%	1.4	1.0	1.2	–	0.6
16 years	%	2.5	1.7	3.2	3.0	1.1
17 years	%	7.1	7.0	5.6	9.5	6.6
18 years	%	9.8	8.5	7.8	7.1	6.0
19 years	%	13.7	13.3	11.2	8.3	8.0
Age of father unknown	%	27.5	25.4	30.1	33.1	51.9
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	590	414	412	169	351
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	27.8	27.6	23.8	24.5	20.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.7	0.6	0.5	–	–
16 years	%	2.1	1.3	1.7	–	–
17 years	%	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.1	–
18 years	%	8.1	8.5	6.7	12.2	13.3
19 years	%	12.4	13.2	10.8	8.2	6.7
Age of father unknown	%	17.7	16.7	14.7	8.2	20.0
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 713	1 360	593	49	15

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2017						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	37.6	29.5	29.6	27.5	20.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.9	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.3
16 years	%	4.0	4.3	3.6	3.9	2.1
17 years	%	6.3	7.0	5.3	3.9	2.6
18 years	%	10.5	7.4	9.1	4.5	5.0
19 years	%	15.8	10.6	10.7	14.0	10.3
Age of father unknown	%	19.9	24.5	29.0	31.5	45.0
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	569	444	449	178	340
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	28.9	29.6	24.2	21.9	31.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.6	0.3	–	–
16 years	%	1.8	1.8	1.3	3.1	6.3
17 years	%	4.5	4.5	4.2	3.1	–
18 years	%	8.5	8.6	6.6	4.7	25.0
19 years	%	13.6	14.1	11.9	10.9	–
Age of father unknown	%	14.3	14.7	13.9	9.4	12.5
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	2 913	1 542	698	64	16

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2016						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	32.6	35.6	35.9	24.0	21.4
Less than 16 years	%	1.6	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.9
16 years	%	1.7	2.1	3.7	1.8	0.9
17 years	%	7.6	8.7	5.8	3.0	5.9
18 years	%	9.9	10.8	12.0	6.0	5.3
19 years	%	11.8	12.6	13.1	12.6	8.4
Age of father unknown	%	22.7	18.7	20.7	33.5	39.3
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	576	390	382	167	323
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	29.1	28.9	24.9	33.9	5.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.7	0.3	0.3	–	–
16 years	%	2.0	1.0	1.5	1.8	–
17 years	%	4.3	3.8	3.1	5.4	–
18 years	%	8.3	9.3	8.3	5.4	5.0
19 years	%	13.9	14.5	11.7	21.4	–
Age of father unknown	%	15.2	14.1	15.9	12.5	35.0
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	3 155	1 559	719	56	20

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2015						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	37.8	36.2	36.0	29.3	20.8
Less than 16 years	%	1.8	1.6	1.0	0.5	1.3
16 years	%	3.2	3.4	3.0	5.4	1.8
17 years	%	6.6	7.7	6.2	6.8	4.8
18 years	%	11.7	9.8	12.9	9.3	4.5
19 years	%	14.5	13.7	12.9	7.3	8.5
Age of father unknown	%	22.5	20.3	21.7	33.7	43.8
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	564	439	503	205	400
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	28.8	28.1	28.0	19.3	10.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.8	0.8	—	—
16 years	%	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	—
17 years	%	4.6	5.1	3.3	3.4	3.4
18 years	%	9.0	8.5	7.8	5.7	—
19 years	%	13.1	12.4	15.0	8.0	6.9
Age of father unknown	%	13.9	14.6	15.2	18.2	3.4
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	3 500	1 841	769	88	29

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2014						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	37.1	37.3	30.9	29.0	19.8
Less than 16 years	%	1.6	1.2	1.3	3.2	–
16 years	%	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.2	1.0
17 years	%	7.1	9.3	6.5	5.4	4.5
18 years	%	11.5	10.0	8.9	10.0	5.3
19 years	%	13.4	14.5	11.3	7.2	9.1
Age of father unknown	%	22.3	19.1	27.0	27.6	45.8
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	574	408	459	221	419
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	28.1	28.1	26.6	25.0	22.6
Less than 16 years	%	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	–
16 years	%	2.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	–
17 years	%	3.9	4.3	5.0	3.0	3.2
18 years	%	9.2	8.8	7.8	6.0	16.1
19 years	%	12.3	12.6	11.9	14.0	3.2
Age of father unknown	%	14.6	13.5	14.6	9.0	9.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	3 850	1 890	944	100	31

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2013						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	34.7	35.9	32.6	36.9	23.3
Less than 16 years	%	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.9	0.3
16 years	%	3.8	2.8	3.1	5.6	2.4
17 years	%	6.5	7.1	5.8	7.9	5.6
18 years	%	10.9	9.7	11.3	9.8	6.4
19 years	%	12.3	14.8	11.1	11.7	8.6
Age of father unknown	%	20.4	18.7	24.4	23.8	40.6
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	677	465	521	214	374
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	28.1	29.3	25.3	27.5	21.2
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.9	–
16 years	%	1.6	1.6	1.9	0.9	–
17 years	%	4.5	4.8	4.5	0.9	6.1
18 years	%	9.7	9.3	7.3	9.2	6.1
19 years	%	11.7	12.9	11.4	15.6	9.1
Age of father unknown	%	15.8	13.1	14.2	11.9	9.1
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	4 346	2 129	1 095	109	33

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2012						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	37.1	31.8	31.0	27.8	22.2
Less than 16 years	%	1.2	2.6	1.5	0.4	1.2
16 years	%	4.4	2.1	1.7	3.2	1.7
17 years	%	6.6	6.7	6.1	4.0	3.4
18 years	%	10.7	10.7	9.5	8.7	6.4
19 years	%	14.0	9.7	11.8	11.9	9.1
Age of father unknown	%	19.1	19.1	27.1	33.3	43.8
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	726	466	587	252	406
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	27.5	30.5	25.4	28.6	22.2
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.5	0.7	—	—
16 years	%	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.7	—
17 years	%	4.5	4.8	2.2	6.1	6.7
18 years	%	8.6	9.1	9.6	8.8	6.7
19 years	%	11.9	14.1	11.0	9.5	8.9
Age of father unknown	%	15.1	13.9	14.1	9.5	22.2
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	4 858	2 417	1 131	147	45

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2011						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	33.4	35.2	35.6	29.3	24.9
Less than 16 years	%	1.5	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.4
16 years	%	3.2	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.2
17 years	%	7.2	7.4	7.2	5.7	7.3
18 years	%	8.4	8.0	12.4	9.3	5.9
19 years	%	13.0	14.1	11.9	10.2	8.6
Age of father unknown	%	21.9	21.9	22.7	29.3	41.4
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	652	488	582	246	454
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	27.5	25.2	24.7	13.9	18.8
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	—
16 years	%	1.7	1.9	1.6	—	—
17 years	%	4.2	3.9	4.1	1.4	4.2
18 years	%	9.0	7.8	8.7	2.8	6.3
19 years	%	12.1	11.1	10.3	7.6	6.3
Age of father unknown	%	14.9	14.1	13.6	13.9	16.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	4 838	2 307	1 121	144	48

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2010						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	36.9	31.2	32.3	26.7	22.9
Less than 16 years	%	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.4	0.2
16 years	%	2.6	2.4	3.4	3.6	0.9
17 years	%	6.8	6.6	7.1	4.3	4.3
18 years	%	11.3	11.0	8.7	7.6	8.2
19 years	%	14.6	9.4	11.6	10.8	8.2
Age of father unknown	%	21.7	22.4	22.4	30.0	45.3
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	719	500	620	277	437
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	26.5	25.6	24.3	20.0	16.0
Less than 16 years	%	0.4	0.5	0.3	—	—
16 years	%	1.7	1.7	1.4	2.3	—
17 years	%	4.4	3.9	3.9	1.5	6.0
18 years	%	7.9	7.9	6.8	6.9	4.0
19 years	%	12.1	11.6	11.6	9.2	8.0
Age of father unknown	%	14.3	15.3	13.4	13.8	30.0
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 067	2 394	1 172	130	50

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2009						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	30.3	33.5	31.0	26.1	20.5
Less than 16 years	%	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.6	0.2
16 years	%	2.7	3.1	4.0	2.4	1.3
17 years	%	6.3	5.7	6.6	5.5	4.7
18 years	%	8.9	11.0	7.8	8.7	5.1
19 years	%	11.5	13.1	11.6	7.9	8.7
Age of father unknown	%	22.7	22.9	29.8	32.4	49.2
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	704	490	655	253	449
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	26.6	27.1	25.6	20.3	16.4
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.3	0.6	—	—
16 years	%	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.6
17 years	%	4.1	4.4	4.0	1.7	1.6
18 years	%	8.4	8.0	8.5	5.6	6.6
19 years	%	12.1	12.6	11.1	10.2	6.6
Age of father unknown	%	15.1	14.0	13.6	16.9	21.3
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 480	2 605	1 365	177	61

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2008						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	34.3	33.1	34.6	33.9	28.9
Less than 16 years	%	0.6	2.0	1.4	1.6	1.4
16 years	%	3.1	2.0	2.6	5.2	1.9
17 years	%	7.9	7.0	4.6	6.9	4.8
18 years	%	10.4	12.9	12.6	8.9	10.0
19 years	%	12.1	9.4	13.1	11.7	10.5
Age of father unknown	%	20.1	17.9	20.4	30.6	37.5
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	642	459	587	248	419
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	25.0	25.8	22.9	27.5	24.2
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	—
16 years	%	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5
17 years	%	3.9	4.2	3.0	4.8	1.5
18 years	%	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.6
19 years	%	11.2	11.8	9.9	13.2	12.1
Age of father unknown	%	13.5	12.2	15.0	8.5	15.2
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 707	2 698	1 364	189	66

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2007						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	35.0	30.5	32.6	26.1	22.0
Less than 16 years	%	1.5	0.3	1.9	2.8	0.5
16 years	%	3.3	3.6	3.1	3.7	2.1
17 years	%	6.9	4.6	7.2	4.6	3.9
18 years	%	10.5	10.7	9.7	5.5	7.6
19 years	%	12.9	11.4	11.0	8.7	8.2
Age of father unknown	%	17.8	20.3	21.1	34.4	43.9
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	583	394	484	218	437
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	25.1	27.3	22.8	20.6	21.8
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	–
16 years	%	1.7	1.8	1.3	0.6	5.5
17 years	%	4.0	4.2	3.9	1.2	–
18 years	%	7.7	9.6	6.6	5.9	7.3
19 years	%	11.3	11.2	10.7	11.8	9.1
Age of father unknown	%	13.7	12.8	12.5	11.2	14.5
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 313	2 454	1 296	170	55

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2006						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	35.1	29.4	32.2	28.7	21.4
Less than 16 years	%	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.0
16 years	%	2.6	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8
17 years	%	7.9	7.3	6.9	5.0	2.8
18 years	%	10.7	6.4	9.1	8.4	6.5
19 years	%	12.5	11.8	12.2	11.9	8.8
Age of father unknown	%	18.8	18.8	20.2	28.2	48.6
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	542	330	475	202	387
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	23.3	24.7	22.1	20.6	13.3
Less than 16 years	%	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.7	–
16 years	%	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.7	–
17 years	%	3.6	3.5	2.4	3.5	3.3
18 years	%	7.0	7.3	6.8	5.0	1.7
19 years	%	11.3	12.2	11.2	9.2	8.3
Age of father unknown	%	15.1	11.1	13.5	10.6	16.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 100	2 192	1 154	141	60

TABLE 6A.3.9

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
2005						
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	30.1	30.6	30.4	29.4	20.1
Less than 16 years	%	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.6	1.0
16 years	%	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	1.3
17 years	%	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.3	3.3
18 years	%	9.2	10.0	11.5	11.8	7.5
19 years	%	10.4	12.9	8.5	10.7	6.0
Age of father unknown	%	19.5	17.6	19.7	26.2	46.9
Total births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander teenage mothers	no.	565	340	401	187	399
Non-Indigenous mothers						
Age of father (e)						
Less than 20 years	%	24.0	24.8	22.9	26.0	25.9
Less than 16 years	%	0.5	0.7	–	0.6	–
16 years	%	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.9
17 years	%	3.1	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.7
18 years	%	7.3	7.9	6.5	7.8	3.7
19 years	%	11.8	11.1	11.2	11.0	14.8
Age of father unknown	%	15.0	14.4	13.4	8.4	16.7
Total births to non-Indigenous teenage mothers	no.	5 165	2 207	1 236	154	54

(a) Teenage mothers comprise women aged less than 20 who have given birth.

Table 6A.3.9 **Births to mothers (aged less than 20 years), by Indigenous status of mother, by age of father, by remoteness, 2005–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
(b)	Births which could not be assigned to an Statistical Area Level 2 cannot be allocated to a Remoteness Area and have been excluded from this table. Therefore Remoteness Area totals will differ from state level totals.					
(c)	From 2013, cells with small values have been randomly adjusted to protect confidentiality. Some totals will not equal the sum of their components. Cells with 0 values have not been affected by confidentialisation.					
(d)	Temporary processing delays have contributed to the low number of births registered in New South Wales for 2014 which may affect national trends.					
(e)	Father can be Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander or non-Indigenous.					
	– Nil or rounded to zero.					

Source : ABS (unpublished) Births, Australia, various years, Cat. no. 3301.0.

Section 6.4

TABLE 6A.4.1

Table 6A.4.1 **Low birthweight among live born singleton babies, Australia, by Indigenous status of mother, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Proportion of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Number of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Rate difference (e)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
2018	10.2	4.9	1 371	13 669	2.1	5.3
2017	10.7	4.9	1 415	13 768	2.2	5.8
2016	10.2	4.8	1 354	13 901	2.1	5.4
2015	10.4	4.8	1 323	13 500	2.2	5.6
2014	10.5	4.7	1 315	13 381	2.3	5.8
2013	10.9	4.6	1 313	12 984	2.4	6.3
2012	10.5	4.5	1 252	13 044	2.3	5.9
2011	11.2	4.6	1 275	12 657	2.5	6.6
2010	10.7	4.5	1 205	12 407	2.4	6.2
2009	10.9	4.5	1 199	12 247	2.4	6.4
2008	11.2	4.4	1 218	12 083	2.5	6.7
2007	11.2	4.5	1 186	12 100	2.5	6.8

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data exclude Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where State/Territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Births with not stated maternal Indigenous status were excluded. Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.
- (d) Rate ratio is the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with low birthweight divided by the proportion of non-Indigenous babies with low birthweight.
- (e) Rate difference is the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with low birthweight less the proportion of non-Indigenous babies with low birthweight.

Source: AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.2

Table 6A.4.2 **Low birthweight among live born singleton babies born in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by Indigenous status of mother, 2000 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Proportion of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Number of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio (d)</i>	<i>Rate difference (e)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>		
2018	10.2	4.9	1 329	13 163	2.1	5.3
2017	10.7	4.9	1 370	13 200	2.2	5.8
2016	10.2	4.8	1 318	13 335	2.1	5.4
2015	10.4	4.7	1 275	12 939	2.2	5.6
2014	10.5	4.6	1 275	12 804	2.3	5.9
2013	10.9	4.5	1 273	12 465	2.4	6.3
2012	10.5	4.5	1 219	12 523	2.3	6.0
2011	11.2	4.5	1 236	12 117	2.5	6.7
2010	10.8	4.5	1 180	11 900	2.4	6.3
2009	10.9	4.5	1 162	11 783	2.4	6.5
2008	11.2	4.4	1 186	11 619	2.5	6.8
2007	11.4	4.4	1 170	11 590	2.6	6.9
2006	11.4	4.6	1 101	11 454	2.5	6.8
2005	12.1	4.5	1 132	11 006	2.7	7.5
2004	12.1	4.6	1 052	10 535	2.6	7.5
2003	11.9	4.5	1 022	10 278	2.6	7.4
2002	11.9	4.6	1 015	10 356	2.6	7.3
2001	11.6	4.5	971	10 176	2.6	7.1
2000	11.8	4.6	983	10 391	2.6	7.3

(a) Data exclude multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where State/Territory of residence was not stated. Babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT are excluded.

TABLE 6A.4.2

Table 6A.4.2 **Low birthweight among live born singleton babies born in NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT, by Indigenous status of mother, 2000 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Proportion of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Number of babies with low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Rate ratio</i>	<i>Rate difference</i>
<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous</i>	<i>(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>

(c) Births with not stated maternal Indigenous status were excluded. Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.

(d) Rate ratio is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight divided by the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.

(e) Rate difference is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight less the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.

Source : AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	357	106	388	221	89	30	12	168	1 371
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 319	3 733	2 624	1 443	926	287	219	118	13 669
Total (d)	no.	4 698	3 857	3 012	1 664	1 015	321	231	286	15 084
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	4 252	1 017	4 039	1 764	719	296	116	1 185	13 388
Non-Indigenous	no.	88 869	73 573	54 251	30 160	17 817	4 923	4 980	2 453	277 026
Total (d)	no.	93 407	74 864	58 290	31 924	18 536	5 334	5 098	3 638	291 091
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.4	10.4	9.6	12.5	12.4	10.1	10.3	14.2	10.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.9	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	5.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
Total (d)	%	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.0	4.5	7.9	5.2
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.9	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.4	5.5	2.0	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.7	2.4	2.9	2.1
Rate difference (f)	no.	3.5	5.3	4.8	7.7	7.2	4.3	5.9	9.4	5.3
2017										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	379	106	411	222	88	31	14	164	1 415
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 187	3 668	2 722	1 555	939	311	257	129	13 768
Total (d)	no.	4 577	3 787	3 134	1 778	1 027	346	272	293	15 214

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	4 201	909	4 006	1 753	734	310	104	1 183	13 200
Non-Indigenous	no.	89 390	72 027	54 067	31 782	19 126	4 969	5 198	2 991	279 550
Total (d)	no.	94 006	73 137	58 078	33 539	19 862	5 396	5 311	4 176	293 505
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.0	11.7	10.3	12.7	12.0	10.0	13.5	13.9	10.7
Non-Indigenous	%	4.7	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9	6.3	4.9	4.3	4.9
Total (d)	%	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.4	5.1	7.0	5.2
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.3	6.6	2.0	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.4	1.6	2.7	3.2	2.2
Rate difference (f)	no.	4.3	6.6	5.2	7.8	7.1	3.7	8.5	9.6	5.8
2016										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	366	86	381	229	74	31	5	182	1 354
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 216	3 781	2 745	1 520	946	329	237	127	13 901
Total (d)	no.	4 601	3 884	3 128	1 749	1 021	361	248	309	15 301
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	4 132	919	4 070	1 762	736	303	100	1 252	13 274
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 949	75 561	56 432	32 727	18 527	5 280	5 417	2 628	288 521
Total (d)	no.	96 639	76 734	60 510	34 489	19 266	5 693	5 538	3 880	302 749

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.9	9.4	9.4	13.0	10.1	10.2	5.0	14.5	10.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.6	5.0	4.9	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.4	4.8	4.8
Total (d)	%	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.3	4.5	8.0	5.1
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.3	2.0	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.0	1.6	1.1	3.0	2.1
Rate difference (f)	no.	4.3	4.4	4.5	8.4	4.9	4.0	0.6	9.7	5.4
2015										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	362	95	348	206	75	28	20	189	1 323
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 187	3 659	2 642	1 403	940	319	242	108	13 500
Total (d)	no.	4 549	3 774	2 991	1 609	1 015	353	263	297	14 851
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 862	957	3 822	1 673	715	310	110	1 272	12 721
Non-Indigenous	no.	90 579	73 884	55 776	32 072	18 583	5 096	5 306	2 612	283 908
Total (d)	no.	94 445	75 068	59 599	33 745	19 298	5 512	5 419	3 884	296 970
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.4	9.9	9.1	12.3	10.5	9.0	18.2	14.9	10.4
Non-Indigenous	%	4.6	5.0	4.7	4.4	5.1	6.3	4.6	4.1	4.8
Total (d)	%	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	6.4	4.9	7.6	5.0

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.9	1.9	0.9	1.6	2.2	3.2	7.2	2.0	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.4	4.0	3.6	2.2
Rate difference (f)	no.	4.8	5.0	4.4	7.9	5.4	2.8	13.6	10.7	5.6
2014										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	357	91	363	209	86	31	9	169	1 315
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 086	3 592	2 611	1 471	925	327	250	119	13 381
Total (d)	no.	4 444	3 705	2 974	1 680	1 011	362	265	288	14 729
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 787	820	3 831	1 753	710	288	96	1 264	12 549
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 582	73 662	57 555	32 215	19 255	5 328	5 310	2 588	287 495
Total (d)	no.	95 394	74 796	61 388	33 968	19 965	5 716	5 432	3 852	300 511
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.4	11.1	9.5	11.9	12.1	10.8	9.4	13.4	10.5
Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.8	6.1	4.7	4.6	4.7
Total (d)	%	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.3	4.9	7.5	4.9
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.9	2.1	0.9	1.5	2.4	3.6	5.8	1.9	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.1	2.3	2.1	2.6	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.9	2.3

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate difference (f)	no.	5.0	6.2	4.9	7.4	7.3	4.6	4.7	8.8	5.8
2013										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	353	86	355	227	83	29	11	169	1 313
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 016	3 458	2 556	1 401	915	290	229	119	12 984
Total (d)	no.	4 370	3 571	2 914	1 628	998	322	242	288	14 333
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 548	890	3 647	1 718	705	269	90	1 221	12 088
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 140	72 622	57 451	31 558	18 689	5 455	5 172	2 681	284 768
Total (d)	no.	94 745	73 990	61 105	33 276	19 394	5 819	5 266	3 906	297 501
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.9	9.7	9.7	13.2	11.8	10.8	12.2	13.8	10.9
Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.6
Total (d)	%	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.6	7.4	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.0	1.9	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.7	6.8	1.9	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.3	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.4	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.4
Rate difference (f)	no.	5.5	4.9	5.3	8.8	6.9	5.5	7.8	9.4	6.3
2012										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	316	81	358	211	79	27	6	174	1 252
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 121	3 267	2 685	1 347	998	297	221	108	13 044

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (d)	no.	4 445	3 372	3 045	1 558	1 077	330	228	282	14 337
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 370	867	3 743	1 598	665	294	90	1 352	11 979
Non-Indigenous	no.	94 344	72 546	57 879	31 139	19 136	5 349	5 013	2 544	287 950
Total (d)	no.	97 771	73 891	61 628	32 737	19 802	5 747	5 105	3 898	300 579
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.4	9.3	9.6	13.2	11.9	9.2	6.7	12.9	10.5
Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.3	5.2	5.6	4.4	4.2	4.5
Total (d)	%	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.5	7.2	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.7	2.5	3.3	5.2	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.1	2.1	2.1	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.5	3.0	2.3
Rate difference (f)	no.	5.0	4.8	4.9	8.9	6.7	3.6	2.3	8.6	5.9
2011										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	322	89	354	198	78	31	10	193	1 275
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 038	3 212	2 492	1 266	989	328	216	116	12 657
Total (d)	no.	4 379	3 322	2 849	1 464	1 067	368	227	309	13 985
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 004	814	3 556	1 658	680	286	74	1 335	11 407
Non-Indigenous	no.	92 215	68 388	56 439	29 440	18 854	5 688	4 678	2 428	278 130
Total (d)	no.	95 449	69 481	60 012	31 098	19 534	6 094	4 754	3 767	290 189

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	10.7	10.9	10.0	11.9	11.5	10.8	13.5	14.5	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.3	5.2	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.6
Total (d)	%	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.5	6.0	4.8	8.2	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.6	7.8	1.9	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.9	3.0	2.5
Rate difference (f)	no.	6.3	6.2	5.5	7.6	6.2	5.1	8.9	9.7	6.6
2010										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	312	78	344	204	81	15	8	163	1 205
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 841	3 255	2 585	1 227	881	309	205	104	12 407
Total (d)	no.	4 172	3 359	2 929	1 431	962	326	213	271	13 663
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 134	783	3 409	1 660	638	226	63	1 311	11 224
Non-Indigenous	no.	90 868	68 171	56 541	28 606	18 528	5 594	4 777	2 380	275 465
Total (d)	no.	94 239	69 361	59 957	30 266	19 166	5 875	4 841	3 731	287 436
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	10.0	10.0	10.1	12.3	12.7	6.6	12.7	12.4	10.7
Non-Indigenous	%	4.2	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.8	5.5	4.3	4.4	4.5
Total (d)	%	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	5.0	5.5	4.4	7.3	4.8

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.0	2.1	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.2	8.2	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.7	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.4
Rate difference (f)	no.	5.7	5.2	5.5	8.0	7.9	1.1	8.4	8.1	6.2
2009										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	294	91	320	223	63	23	11	174	1 199
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 813	3 076	2 637	1 221	921	290	172	117	12 247
Total (d)	no.	4 124	3 231	2 961	1 444	984	313	184	291	13 532
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 934	744	3 259	1 721	607	276	79	1 393	11 013
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 427	67 004	56 584	28 407	18 521	5 834	4 688	2 346	274 811
Total (d)	no.	94 547	68 741	59 866	30 128	19 128	6 111	4 786	3 755	287 062
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	10.0	12.2	9.8	13.0	10.4	8.3	13.9	12.5	10.9
Non-Indigenous	%	4.2	4.6	4.7	4.3	5.0	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.5
Total (d)	%	4.4	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.1	3.8	7.7	4.7
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.6	2.4	3.3	7.6	1.7	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.4	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.1	1.7	3.8	2.5	2.4

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate difference (f)	no.	5.8	7.6	5.2	8.7	5.4	3.4	10.3	7.5	6.4
2008										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	314	85	294	233	75	26	7	184	1 218
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 947	3 067	2 445	1 213	849	298	166	98	12 083
Total (d)	no.	4 280	3 155	2 742	1 446	924	324	174	282	13 327
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 006	651	3 292	1 670	604	282	70	1 345	10 920
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 071	67 626	55 850	27 963	18 551	5 915	4 538	2 368	273 882
Total (d)	no.	94 278	68 315	59 176	29 633	19 155	6 197	4 630	3 732	285 116
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	10.4	13.1	8.9	14.0	12.4	9.2	10.0	13.7	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	5.0	3.7	4.1	4.4
Total (d)	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	3.8	7.6	4.7
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.1	2.6	1.0	1.7	2.6	3.4	7.0	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.4	2.9	2.0	3.2	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.3	2.5
Rate difference (f)	no.	6.1	8.5	4.6	9.6	7.8	4.2	6.3	9.5	6.7
2007										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	298	65	308	249	81	np	np	169	1 186
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 888	3 147	2 391	1 214	861	np	np	89	12 100

TABLE 6A.4.3

Table 6A.4.3 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (d)	no.	4 212	3 215	2 702	1 463	942	326	201	258	13 319
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	2 895	616	3 093	1 732	586	226	65	1 369	10 582
Non-Indigenous	no.	91 001	67 468	54 978	27 323	18 448	5 872	4 425	2 182	271 697
Total (d)	no.	94 086	68 088	58 107	29 055	19 034	6 098	4 493	3 557	282 518
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	10.3	10.6	10.0	14.4	13.8	np	np	12.3	11.2
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.4	4.7	np	np	4.1	4.5
Total (d)	%	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.0	4.9	5.3	4.5	7.3	4.7
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.7	2.8	np	np	1.7	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	np	np	0.8	0.1
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (e)	no.	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.0	np	np	3.0	2.5
Rate difference (f)	no.	6.0	5.9	5.6	9.9	9.2	np	np	8.3	6.8

(a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data exclude Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where State/Territory of residence was not stated.

(c) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(d) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.

(e) Rate ratio is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight divided by the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.

Table 6A.4.3 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2007 to 2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Rate difference is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight less the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.									

Source : AIHW analysis of the National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.4

Table 6A.4.4 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	1 102	298	1 180	672	251	92	31	514	4 140
Non-Indigenous	no.	12 722	11 182	8 091	4 518	2 811	927	713	374	41 338
Total (d)	no.	13 876	11 528	9 274	5 191	3 063	1 028	751	888	45 599
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	12 585	2 845	12 115	5 279	2 189	909	320	3 620	39 862
Non-Indigenous	no.	270 208	221 161	164 750	94 669	55 470	15 172	15 595	8 072	845 097
Total (d)	no.	284 052	224 735	176 878	99 952	57 664	16 423	15 947	11 694	887 345
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.8	10.5	9.7	12.7	11.5	10.1	9.7	14.2	10.4
Non-Indigenous	%	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.1	6.1	4.6	4.6	4.9
Total (d)	%	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	6.3	4.7	7.6	5.1
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.2	1.1	0.3
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	–
Total (d)	±	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	–
Rate ratio (e)	no.	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.7	2.3	1.7	2.1	3.1	2.1
Rate difference (f)	no.	4.0	5.4	4.8	8.0	6.4	4.0	5.1	9.6	5.5

(a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(c) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Table 6A.4.4 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (c)</i>	<i>ACT (c)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(d)	Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.									
(e)	Rate ratio is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight divided by the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.									
(f)	Rate difference is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight less the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.									

– Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.5

Table 6A.4.5 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	7.2	11.5	9.1	10.7	11.8	..	10.5	..	9.1
Inner regional	%	9.4	9.6	9.1	11.7	np	9.0	np	..	9.4
Outer regional	%	9.5	9.4	10.4	13.9	13.5	12.6	..	11.6	10.8
Remote	%	9.4	np	11.4	10.0	np	np	..	12.8	11.5
Very remote	%	np	..	8.6	16.7	np	np	..	14.8	13.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.9	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.2	..	4.5	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	4.7	5.1	5.3	4.0	5.1	5.9	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.3	4.6	4.8	3.6	5.3	5.7	..	5.3	4.9
Remote	%	4.1	np	5.4	2.9	4.1	np	..	2.4	3.8
Very remote	%	np	..	4.9	5.3	np	np	..	np	4.7
Total (f)										
Major cities	%	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	..	4.7	..	5.0
Inner regional	%	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.4	5.2	6.0	np	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.9	6.1	6.1	..	6.0	5.7
Remote	%	5.7	np	7.1	4.4	5.2	np	..	6.3	5.6
Very remote	%	np	..	6.8	11.3	6.9	np	..	12.9	10.0
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.3	3.3	..	5.6	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.4	3.0	2.0	6.0	np	4.2	np	..	1.0
Outer regional	±	2.2	4.6	1.7	4.3	5.0	6.2	..	4.0	1.1
Remote	±	5.7	np	3.7	3.5	np	np	..	3.9	2.0

TABLE 6A.4.5

Table 6A.4.5 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	2.8	3.6	np	np	..	2.8	1.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.3	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.7	1.0	1.8	np	..	1.4	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	2.3	2.3	np	np	..	np	1.3
Total (f)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.6	1.1	2.0	np	..	1.7	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.8	2.2	4.1	np	..	2.4	1.2

(a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where State/Territory of residence was not stated.

(c) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).

(d) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.

(e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(f) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.6

Table 6A.4.6 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.7	10.0	9.5	13.9	12.7	..	13.7	..	10.2
Inner regional	%	9.1	11.2	10.3	14.5	np	10.2	—	..	10.0
Outer regional	%	9.4	18.4	10.5	10.5	12.3	10.3	..	11.4	10.8
Remote	%	11.1	np	11.4	11.3	np	np	..	12.9	11.7
Very remote	%	np	..	11.3	12.7	np	—	..	14.2	12.8
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	..	5.0	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.5	5.0	6.8	—	..	5.1
Outer regional	%	4.5	4.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	..	4.6	5.0
Remote	%	4.5	np	4.9	3.9	3.3	np	..	3.9	4.1
Very remote	%	np	..	4.7	6.0	np	np	..	np	4.9
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	..	5.2	..	5.0
Inner regional	%	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	6.9	—	..	5.4
Outer regional	%	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4	..	5.4	5.7
Remote	%	6.6	np	6.6	5.5	3.9	np	..	6.0	5.8
Very remote	%	np	..	7.6	9.4	4.7	np	..	12.3	9.3
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.3	2.9	1.7	2.7	3.5	..	6.7	..	0.9
Inner regional	±	1.4	3.3	2.0	6.3	np	4.3	—	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.1	6.5	1.7	3.7	4.6	5.6	..	3.9	1.1
Remote	±	5.5	np	3.8	3.7	np	np	..	3.9	2.0

TABLE 6A.4.6

Table 6A.4.6 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	3.1	3.1	np	–	..	2.7	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.5	np	1.6	1.2	1.6	np	..	1.3	0.6
Very remote	±	np	..	1.9	2.2	np	np	..	np	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.5	np	1.5	1.2	1.6	np	..	1.4	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.7	1.9	3.0	np	..	2.4	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each State and Territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published here by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.
- (f) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (g) Includes births to mothers whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.
- Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Table 6A.4.6 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.7

Table 6A.4.7 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.1	8.8	8.4	13.3	9.6	..	np	..	9.0
Inner regional	%	9.1	9.7	8.8	16.0	np	13.2	np	..	9.6
Outer regional	%	10.1	10.3	10.0	12.2	12.5	5.4	..	11.1	10.3
Remote	%	9.9	np	13.5	10.5	np	–	..	14.5	12.1
Very remote	%	13.8	..	8.2	14.6	10.2	–	..	15.6	13.2
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.2	..	4.4	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.4	5.0	6.2	5.3	..	4.8
Outer regional	%	4.2	4.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	6.2	..	5.0	4.8
Remote	%	3.2	np	4.5	3.3	3.8	7.7	..	5.0	4.0
Very remote	%	np	..	4.9	2.4	np	np	..	np	3.6
Total (f)										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	..	4.4	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	6.5	6.3	..	5.1
Outer regional	%	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	..	5.6	5.5
Remote	%	5.0	np	6.9	4.9	4.1	6.8	..	8.3	5.9
Very remote	%	7.9	..	6.5	8.2	6.7	np	..	13.7	9.3
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.3	2.6	1.6	2.6	3.0	..	np	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.4	3.2	1.9	6.7	np	4.8	np	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.3	4.8	1.6	3.7	4.8	4.3	..	4.0	1.1
Remote	±	5.6	np	3.9	3.1	np	–	..	4.4	2.0

TABLE 6A.4.7

Table 6A.4.7 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	9.5	..	2.6	3.7	6.4	–	..	2.6	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.5	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	4.5	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.0	np	1.5	1.0	1.8	6.4	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	2.0	1.6	np	np	..	2.3	np
Total (f)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.5	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	4.8	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.5	1.1	1.8	5.6	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.3	..	1.7	2.0	3.5	np	..	2.3	1.1

(a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.

(c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published here by place of residence.

(d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).

(e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(f) Includes births to mothers whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable. np Not published.

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.8

Table 6A.4.8 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	9.4	8.8	8.6	11.9	9.6	..	17.0	..	9.7
Inner regional	%	9.5	10.1	6.6	15.5	np	8.9	..	..	8.9
Outer regional	%	9.1	12.2	10.8	12.4	11.6	9.4	..	12.7	10.8
Remote	%	5.9	np	11.5	10.4	np	np	..	18.3	11.6
Very remote	%	14.2	..	7.9	14.1	18.2	np	..	14.5	12.9
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.2	..	4.4	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	4.9	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.5	6.1	8.7	..	4.9
Outer regional	%	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.0	5.0	6.5	..	4.4	4.7
Remote	%	4.9	np	5.1	3.0	4.3	np	..	2.8	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	4.3	3.9	np	np	..	4.9	4.4
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	..	4.6	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.6	6.3	8.7	..	5.2
Outer regional	%	5.5	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.6	..	5.3	5.4
Remote	%	5.2	np	6.8	4.8	4.2	np	..	7.9	5.7
Very remote	%	11.0	..	6.1	8.8	9.9	np	..	13.2	9.6
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	±	1.4	2.6	1.7	2.6	3.0	..	7.1	..	0.9
Inner regional	±	1.5	3.3	1.8	7.3	np	4.2	..	..	1.0
Outer regional	±	2.2	5.0	1.7	4.0	5.0	5.1	..	4.2	1.1
Remote	±	4.4	np	3.7	3.1	np	np	..	5.1	1.9

TABLE 6A.4.8

Table 6A.4.8 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	8.2	..	2.5	3.7	8.0	np	..	2.4	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	6.6	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.5	1.0	1.8	np	..	1.5	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.9	2.0	np	np	..	3.8	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	6.6	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.5	1.1	1.7	np	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.5	..	1.6	2.1	4.3	np	..	2.2	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded from the totals.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing Tasmania and in the ACT are based on small numbers of births and should be viewed with caution.
- (f) Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and exclude babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.

Table 6A.4.8 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(g) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.9

Table 6A.4.9 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	9.8	10.2	8.0	13.5	13.6	..	8.7	..	10.3
Inner regional	%	8.4	9.9	9.2	13.2	np	9.8	np	..	9.1
Outer regional	%	10.1	16.0	9.8	10.3	9.9	12.2	..	14.0	10.7
Remote	%	11.4	np	14.3	10.0	10.7	np	..	11.5	11.7
Very remote	%	10.3	..	9.1	12.8	12.8	—	..	13.7	12.1
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.0	..	4.7	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	4.5	4.9	4.7	4.0	3.6	6.3	np	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	4.1	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.4	5.5	..	4.2	4.5
Remote	%	4.8	np	3.9	3.6	4.5	8.4	..	5.1	4.2
Very remote	%	np	..	3.3	4.7	8.2	np	..	6.2	4.7
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.2	..	4.9	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.4	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.9	..	5.2	5.2
Remote	%	6.8	np	6.5	5.0	5.0	10.9	..	7.3	6.0
Very remote	%	6.9	..	6.2	8.5	10.4	np	..	12.5	9.1
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	±	1.5	3.1	1.7	2.8	3.6	..	5.8	..	0.9
Inner regional	±	1.5	3.4	2.1	6.1	np	4.5	np	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.3	6.0	1.6	3.6	4.3	6.0	..	4.6	1.1
Remote	±	5.4	np	4.0	3.1	8.6	np	..	4.0	1.9

TABLE 6A.4.9

Table 6A.4.9 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	7.8	..	2.5	3.4	7.2	–	..	2.4	1.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.3	1.0	1.8	6.6	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.6	2.0	5.6	np	..	3.9	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.4	1.1	1.8	7.0	..	1.9	0.7
Very remote	±	4.5	..	1.5	2.0	4.5	np	..	2.1	1.0

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data exclude Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania are based on small numbers of births and should be viewed with caution.

Table 6A.4.9 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and exclude babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.									
(g)	Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.									

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.10

Table 6A.4.10 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	9.3	8.0	8.3	14.3	10.1	..	12.8	..	9.8
Inner regional	%	9.5	10.0	10.2	19.7	14.2	12.7	–	..	10.4
Outer regional	%	11.3	14.4	9.5	13.8	14.3	8.4	..	7.5	9.8
Remote	%	11.6	–	13.5	8.8	np	–	..	13.2	11.4
Very remote	%	16.1	..	10.1	13.7	13.0	–	..	15.9	13.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.4	4.8	4.4	4.7	5.1	..	4.5	..	4.6
Inner regional	%	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.2	3.9	5.3	–	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	4.7	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.8	5.4	..	4.1	4.6
Remote	%	3.9	np	3.8	3.4	2.9	np	..	6.4	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	3.2	3.2	np	np	..	np	3.4
Total (g)										
Major cities		4.5	4.7	4.5	4.9	5.2	..	4.6	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.6	–	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.3	..	4.4	5.2
Remote	%	6.1	np	6.0	4.6	3.2	np	..	8.6	5.6
Very remote	%	10.8	..	6.6	8.4	7.9	np	..	14.0	9.5
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	±	1.5	2.5	1.8	2.8	3.2	..	7.1	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	1.6	3.4	2.2	7.9	9.9	5.2	–	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.5	5.8	1.6	4.3	5.0	5.2	..	3.4	1.1
Remote	±	5.9	–	4.1	3.1	np	–	..	4.4	2.0

TABLE 6A.4.10

Table 6A.4.10 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	9.1	..	2.7	3.4	7.1	–	..	2.6	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.3	np	1.3	1.0	1.4	np	..	2.1	0.6
Very remote	±	np	..	1.5	1.8	np	np	..	np	1.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	0.8	0.3
Remote	±	2.3	np	1.4	1.1	1.5	np	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.4	..	1.6	2.0	3.9	np	..	2.3	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded from the totals.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania are based on small numbers of births and should be viewed with caution.

Table 6A.4.10 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(f)	Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.									
(g)	Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.									
	.. Not applicable. – Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published.									

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.11

Table 6A.4.11 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	8.8	8.7	8.9	13.5	12.9	..	6.8	..	10.1
Inner regional	%	9.6	9.0	8.1	10.5	7.6	9.1	np	..	9.1
Outer regional	%	10.8	12.1	10.2	15.8	20.6	9.7	..	10.3	11.1
Remote	%	7.8	np	14.5	13.2	np	np	..	13.9	13.1
Very remote	%	np	..	8.4	11.5	np	np	..	12.6	10.8
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.4	5.4	..	4.5	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.7	4.4	5.0	4.2	4.9	5.1	np	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	4.3	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	6.6	..	4.1	4.4
Remote	%	4.1	np	4.6	3.0	np	np	..	3.8	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	4.0	1.7	np	np	..	3.9	3.1
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.6	..	4.5	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.8	..	4.8	5.2
Remote	%	5.1	np	7.0	5.3	np	np	..	7.8	6.3
Very remote	%	np	..	6.1	6.3	np	np	..	10.9	7.6
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	±	1.5	2.7	1.8	2.9	3.0	..	5.3	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	1.6	3.4	2.0	6.6	4.8	4.1	np	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.4	5.0	1.6	4.6	13.5	5.8	..	3.8	1.2
Remote	±	4.8	np	4.0	3.6	np	np	..	3.9	2.0

TABLE 6A.4.11

Table 6A.4.11 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	2.5	3.4	np	np	..	2.3	1.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.3	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.2	np	1.4	1.0	np	np	..	1.7	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.7	1.3	np	np	..	2.8	1.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.4	1.1	np	np	..	1.9	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.5	1.7	np	np	..	2.0	1.0

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published.
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania are based on small numbers of births and should be viewed with caution.
- (f) Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.
- (g) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.
- .. Not applicable. **np** Not published

Table 6A.4.11 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.12

Table 6A.4.12 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	%	10.6	7.7	7.8	12.5	10.2	..	14.3	..	9.9
Inner regional	%	10.9	11.9	7.3	12.3	14.3	12.2	np	..	10.3
Outer regional	%	10.2	17.8	11.5	14.7	13.2	8.8	..	11.6	11.8
Remote	%	13.8	np	13.1	7.9	np	np	..	13.8	11.7
Very remote	%	9.2	..	11.6	13.6	10.6	np	..	15.3	13.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.5	5.3	..	4.5	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.5	4.9	4.9	3.8	5.1	5.6	np	..	4.8
Outer regional	%	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.4	5.3	6.3	..	4.9	4.6
Remote	%	3.8	np	4.8	3.7	4.6	6.5	..	5.3	4.4
Very remote	%	5.9	..	3.4	3.5	6.3	np	..	2.8	3.7
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	5.4	..	4.6	..	4.6
Inner regional	%	4.9	5.1	5.0	4.1	5.3	5.9	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.3	5.9	6.4	..	5.6	5.3
Remote	%	6.3	np	6.6	4.6	5.0	6.1	..	8.5	6.1
Very remote	%	7.2	..	7.6	7.8	8.1	np	..	13.1	9.3
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (f)										
Major cities	±	1.8	2.7	1.8	2.7	3.3	..	8.2	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	1.8	3.6	2.1	7.0	10.6	4.7	np	..	1.2
Outer regional	±	2.5	6.8	1.8	5.4	4.6	5.7	..	4.3	1.2
Remote	±	6.2	np	3.8	2.9	np	np	..	3.9	1.9

TABLE 6A.4.12

Table 6A.4.12 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	7.4	..	2.6	3.5	6.7	np	..	2.5	1.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.0	np	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.5	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	4.9	..	1.5	1.6	4.5	np	..	2.4	1.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.2	np	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.2	..	1.9	0.7
Very remote	±	4.2	..	1.6	1.8	3.9	np	..	2.1	1.0

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known) in Vic and WA; and multiple births.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional pending further quality assurance work.
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in the ACT and Tasmania should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (f) Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.
- (g) Includes births to mothers whose Indigenous status was not stated.
- .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Table 6A.4.12 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (d)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.13

Table 6A.4.13 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.0	10.1	9.0	12.6	11.3	..	9.3	..	9.4
Inner regional	%	9.2	10.1	9.4	14.1	9.1	10.8	np	..	9.6
Outer regional	%	9.6	12.4	10.3	12.1	12.7	9.5	..	11.4	10.6
Remote	%	10.2	np	12.1	10.6	12.9	np	..	13.4	11.7
Very remote	%	15.2	..	9.4	14.6	9.0	np	..	14.9	13.2
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.1	4.8	4.9	5.1	..	4.6	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.3	5.0	6.3	4.8	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	4.7	4.5	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.7	..	4.9	4.9
Remote	%	3.9	np	4.9	3.4	3.7	6.1	..	3.8	3.9
Very remote	%	4.7	..	4.8	4.7	4.1	np	..	2.0	4.4
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	0.7	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.9	..	3.2	..	0.5
Inner regional	±	0.8	1.8	1.1	3.7	4.1	2.6	np	..	0.6
Outer regional	±	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.2	2.8	3.1	..	2.3	0.6
Remote	±	3.2	np	2.2	2.0	6.2	np	..	2.3	1.1
Very remote	±	6.9	..	1.7	2.0	3.8	np	..	1.5	1.0
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	..	0.3	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	4.1	..	0.1
Outer regional	±	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	..	0.6	0.2
Remote	±	1.3	np	0.9	0.6	1.0	3.5	..	0.9	0.4

TABLE 6A.4.13

Table 6A.4.13 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	3.5	..	1.2	1.2	2.2	np	..	1.5	0.7
Rate ratio (f)										
Major cities	no.	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.2	..	2.0	..	1.9
Inner regional	no.	2.0	2.0	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.7	np	..	1.9
Outer regional	no.	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.7	2.5	1.7	..	2.3	2.2
Remote	no.	2.6	np	2.5	3.1	3.5	np	..	3.5	3.0
Very remote	no.	3.2	..	2.0	3.1	2.2	np	..	7.5	3.0
Rate difference (g)										
Major cities	no.	3.3	5.0	4.1	7.7	6.2	..	4.7	..	4.5
Inner regional	no.	4.6	5.2	4.2	9.8	4.0	4.5	np	..	4.7
Outer regional	no.	5.0	7.9	5.3	7.6	7.5	3.8	..	6.4	5.7
Remote	no.	6.3	np	7.2	7.2	9.2	np	..	9.6	7.8
Very remote	no.	10.4	..	4.6	9.9	4.9	np	..	12.9	8.8

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (d) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.
- (e) Birthweight data on babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (f) Rate ratio is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight divided by the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.

Table 6A.4.13 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the mother, by remoteness, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(g) Rate difference is the proportion of babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers with low birthweight less the proportion of babies born to non-Indigenous mothers with low birthweight.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2018										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	449	133	461	259	109	25	13	175	1 624
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 072	3 633	2 551	1 405	903	277	218	111	13 170
Total (e)	no.	4 698	3 857	3 012	1 664	1 015	321	231	286	15 084
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 229	1 421	5 020	2 203	973	282	152	1 335	16 615
Non-Indigenous	no.	86 472	72 861	53 263	29 720	17 471	4 655	4 937	2 296	271 675
Total (e)	no.	93 407	74 864	58 290	31 924	18 536	5 334	5 098	3 638	291 091
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.6	9.4	9.2	11.8	11.2	8.9	8.6	13.1	9.8
Non-Indigenous	%	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	6.0	4.4	4.8	4.8
Total (e)	%	5.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.0	4.5	7.9	5.2
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.3	4.4	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.0
Rate difference (g)	no.	3.9	4.4	4.4	7.0	6.0	2.9	4.1	8.3	4.9
2017										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	425	137	476	259	102	31	15	168	1 613
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 943	3 585	2 656	1 518	922	307	256	124	13 311
Total (e)	no.	4 577	3 787	3 134	1 778	1 027	346	272	293	15 214

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 015	1 402	4 948	2 216	946	305	140	1 331	16 303
Non-Indigenous	no.	87 427	71 173	53 115	31 318	18 797	4 878	5 164	2 839	274 711
Total (e)	no.	94 006	73 137	58 078	33 539	19 862	5 396	5 311	4 176	293 505
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.5	9.8	9.6	11.7	10.8	10.2	10.7	12.6	9.9
Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	6.3	5.0	4.4	4.8
Total (e)	%	4.9	5.2	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.4	5.1	7.0	5.2
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.6	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.4	5.1	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.2	2.9	2.0
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.0	4.7	4.6	6.8	5.9	3.9	5.8	8.3	5.0

2016**Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	391	102	435	270	91	33	8	189	1 519
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 018	3 739	2 685	1 479	927	323	237	120	13 528
Total (e)	no.	4 601	3 884	3 128	1 749	1 021	361	248	309	15 301

Number of live births

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	4 636	1 327	4 853	2 211	999	346	126	1 389	15 887
Non-Indigenous	no.	89 925	75 036	55 585	32 278	18 175	5 190	5 403	2 488	284 080
Total (e)	no.	96 639	76 734	60 510	34 489	19 266	5 693	5 538	3 880	302 749

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.4	7.7	9.0	12.2	9.1	9.5	6.3	13.6	9.6
Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.6	5.1	6.2	4.4	4.8	4.8
Total (e)	%	4.8	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.3	6.3	4.5	8.0	5.1
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.8	3.1	4.3	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.8	2.0
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.0	2.7	4.1	7.6	4.0	3.3	2.0	8.8	4.8

2015**Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)**

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	468	115	377	237	97	30	23	198	1 545
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 078	3 610	2 590	1 372	918	314	240	99	13 221
Total (e)	no.	4 549	3 774	2 991	1 609	1 015	353	263	297	14 851

Number of live births

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 478	1 301	4 441	2 102	978	346	153	1 385	16 184
Non-Indigenous	no.	88 960	73 404	54 896	31 643	18 299	5 026	5 265	2 497	279 990
Total (e)	no.	94 445	75 068	59 599	33 745	19 298	5 512	5 419	3 884	296 970

Proportion of babies with low birthweight

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.5	8.8	8.5	11.3	9.9	8.7	15.0	14.3	9.5
Non-Indigenous	%	4.6	4.9	4.7	4.3	5.0	6.2	4.6	4.0	4.7
Total (e)	%	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	6.4	4.9	7.6	5.0

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.0	5.7	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.4	3.3	3.6	2.0
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.0	3.9	3.8	6.9	4.9	2.4	10.5	10.3	4.8
2014										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	463	109	397	247	100	32	13	174	1 535
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 979	3 561	2 576	1 433	911	326	251	114	13 151
Total (e)	no.	4 444	3 705	2 974	1 680	1 011	362	265	288	14 729
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 405	1 112	4 448	2 281	932	355	121	1 395	16 049
Non-Indigenous	no.	89 962	73 421	56 910	31 686	19 011	5 242	5 283	2 457	283 972
Total (e)	no.	95 394	74 796	61 388	33 968	19 965	5 716	5 432	3 852	300 511
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.6	9.8	8.9	10.8	10.7	9.0	10.7	12.5	9.6
Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.8	6.2	4.8	4.6	4.6
Total (e)	%	4.7	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	6.3	4.9	7.5	4.9
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.7	1.7	0.8	1.3	2.0	3.0	5.5	1.7	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.3	2.7	2.1

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.1	5.0	4.4	6.3	5.9	2.8	6.0	7.8	4.9
2013										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	467	105	387	249	97	31	12	176	1 524
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 899	3 439	2 527	1 379	898	288	225	112	12 767
Total (e)	no.	4 370	3 571	2 914	1 628	998	322	242	288	14 333
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 350	1 081	4 248	2 210	928	295	121	1 345	15 578
Non-Indigenous	no.	89 297	72 660	56 849	31 066	18 432	5 406	5 060	2 557	281 327
Total (e)	no.	94 745	73 990	61 105	33 276	19 394	5 819	5 266	3 906	297 501
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.7	9.7	9.1	11.3	10.5	10.5	9.9	13.1	9.8
Non-Indigenous	%	4.4	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.9	5.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Total (e)	%	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	4.6	7.4	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.0	3.5	5.3	1.8	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.2	3.0	2.2
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.4	5.0	4.7	6.8	5.6	5.2	5.5	8.7	5.2
2012										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	426	93	372	234	93	26	7	177	1 428
Non-Indigenous	no.	4 012	3 242	2 672	1 324	980	246	220	105	12 801

TABLE 6A.4.14

Table 6A.4.14 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Total (e)	no.	4 445	3 372	3 045	1 558	1 077	330	228	282	14 337
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	5 008	973	4 228	2 071	892	289	123	1 434	15 018
Non-Indigenous	no.	92 663	72 617	57 365	30 666	18 769	4 132	4 978	2 437	283 627
Total (e)	no.	97 771	73 891	61 628	32 737	19 802	5 747	5 105	3 898	300 579
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	8.5	9.6	8.8	11.3	10.4	9.0	5.7	12.3	9.5
Non-Indigenous	%	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.3	5.2	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.5
Total (e)	%	4.5	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.4	5.7	4.5	7.2	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.4	2.0	3.3	4.1	1.7	0.5
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	2.9	2.1
Rate difference (g)	no.	4.2	5.1	4.1	7.0	5.2	3.0	1.3	8.0	5.0
2011 (h), (i)										
Number of low birthweight babies (<2,500g)										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	390	96	374	na	na	27	11	186	1 084
Non-Indigenous	no.	3 602	3 188	2 462	na	na	275	202	109	9 838
Total (e)	no.	4 363	3 312	2 849	na	na	368	227	298	11 417
Number of live births										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	no.	3 975	906	4 096	na	na	282	82	1 393	10 734
Non-Indigenous	no.	79 545	68 215	55 514	na	na	4 229	4 361	2 153	214 017
Total (e)	no.	95 416	69 424	60 010	na	na	6 094	4 752	3 739	239 435

Table 6A.4.14 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	%	9.8	10.6	9.1	na	na	9.6	13.4	13.4	10.1
Non-Indigenous	%	4.5	4.7	4.4	na	na	6.5	4.6	5.1	4.6
Total (e)	%	4.6	4.8	4.7	na	na	6.0	4.8	8.0	4.8
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	±	0.9	2.0	0.9	na	na	3.4	7.4	1.8	0.6
Non-Indigenous	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	na	na	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.1
Total (e)	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	na	na	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.1
Rate ratio (f)	no.	2.2	2.3	2.1	na	na	1.5	2.9	2.6	2.2
Rate difference (g)	no.	5.3	5.9	4.7	na	na	3.1	8.8	8.3	5.5

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (d) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tas and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (e) Includes babies whose Indigenous status was not stated.
- (f) Rate ratio is the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with low birthweight divided by the proportion of non-Indigenous babies with low birthweight.
- (g) Rate difference is the proportion of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies with low birthweight less the proportion of non-Indigenous babies with low birthweight.
- (h) WA and SA did not provide data for Indigenous status of the baby until 2012.
- (i) In 2011, Australian total includes all jurisdictions that provided data in a given year. This total should not be used for comparisons over time.

Table 6A.4.14 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by state and territory, 2011 to 2018 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (d)</i>	<i>ACT (d)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
na Not available.										

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.15

Table 6A.4.15 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	7.9	9.0	8.6	10.2	11.0	..	8.7	..	8.8
Inner regional	%	9.5	9.7	8.7	11.1	np	7.5	—	..	9.2
Outer regional	%	8.8	9.8	9.9	12.2	11.9	np	..	9.3	9.9
Remote	%	7.6	np	11.3	8.8	np	np	..	12.0	10.6
Very remote	%	np	..	8.8	17.1	np	np	..	14.7	13.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.2	..	4.5	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	4.5	5.0	5.2	3.9	5.1	6.0	np	..	4.9
Outer regional	%	5.1	4.4	4.7	3.6	5.2	5.9	..	5.4	4.8
Remote	%	4.3	np	5.3	2.9	3.7	np	..	2.2	3.7
Very remote	%	np	..	4.5	3.9	np	np	..	np	4.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.4	..	4.7	..	5.0
Inner regional	%	5.2	5.2	5.6	4.4	5.2	6.0	np	..	5.3
Outer regional	%	6.0	5.0	5.6	4.9	6.1	6.1	..	6.0	5.7
Remote	%	5.7	np	7.1	4.4	5.2	np	..	6.3	5.6
Very remote	%	np	..	6.8	11.3	6.9	np	..	12.9	10.0
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.1	2.1	1.4	1.9	2.6	..	4.5	..	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.3	2.5	1.6	5.1	np	3.8	—	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	1.9	4.0	1.5	3.6	4.3	np	..	3.0	1.0
Remote	±	4.5	np	3.6	3.0	np	np	..	3.6	1.8

TABLE 6A.4.15

Table 6A.4.15 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	2.8	3.5	np	np	..	2.7	1.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.4	..	1.1	0.3
Remote	±	2.6	np	1.7	1.0	1.7	np	..	1.3	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	2.2	2.1	np	np	..	np	1.3
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.2	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.6	1.1	2.0	np	..	1.7	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.8	2.2	4.1	np	..	2.4	1.2

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published here by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (g) Includes babies whose Indigenous status was not stated.
– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Table 6A.4.15 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.16

Table 6A.4.16 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.4	9.7	9.3	12.3	10.8	..	10.9	..	9.7
Inner regional	%	8.5	8.6	9.0	12.2	np	12.2	—	..	9.0
Outer regional	%	8.1	13.4	9.6	10.3	11.6	np	..	9.1	9.5
Remote	%	9.6	np	11.4	10.1	np	np	..	11.6	10.7
Very remote	%	np	..	11.1	12.6	np	—	..	14.0	12.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	..	5.0	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.6	5.0	6.7	—	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	4.2	4.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4	..	4.6	4.9
Remote	%	4.6	np	4.7	3.9	3.2	np	..	3.9	4.1
Very remote	%	np	..	4.7	5.7	np	np	..	np	4.7
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	..	5.2	..	5.0
Inner regional	%	5.0	5.3	5.8	5.0	5.2	6.9	—	..	5.4
Outer regional	%	5.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.4	..	5.4	5.7
Remote	%	6.6	np	6.6	5.5	3.9	np	..	6.0	5.8
Very remote	%	np	..	7.6	9.4	4.7	np	..	12.3	9.3
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.7	..	5.2	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.2	2.4	1.6	5.4	np	4.5	—	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	1.8	4.7	1.5	3.2	4.1	np	..	3.0	0.9
Remote	±	4.8	np	3.7	3.2	np	np	..	3.6	1.8

TABLE 6A.4.16

Table 6A.4.16 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	3.0	3.0	np	–	..	2.7	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.8	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.2	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.6	np	1.6	1.2	1.6	np	..	1.3	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.9	2.2	np	np	..	np	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.5	np	1.5	1.2	1.6	np	..	1.4	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.7	1.9	3.0	np	..	2.4	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published here by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Results based on denominators of less than 100 are not published (np) for reliability reasons.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (g) Includes babies whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.
– Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable. **np** Not published.

Table 6A.4.16 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2017 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.17

Table 6A.4.17 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	7.9	6.9	8.8	12.4	8.2	..	5.0	..	8.7
Inner regional	%	8.5	8.2	8.6	13.7	8.0	11.9	np	..	8.9
Outer regional	%	9.3	9.2	8.9	10.9	11.7	6.2	..	9.5	9.4
Remote	%	9.9	np	12.9	10.5	np	–	..	13.3	11.5
Very remote	%	12.1	..	7.9	14.2	9.6	–	..	15.5	12.9
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.7	5.2	..	4.4	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.9	6.2	5.3	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	3.8	4.6	5.0	4.5	5.1	6.0	..	4.9	4.7
Remote	%	3.0	np	4.5	3.0	3.8	8.2	..	5.3	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	4.9	2.0	np	np	..	np	3.5
Total (f)										
Major cities	%	4.7	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.3	..	4.4	..	4.9
Inner regional	%	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.8	5.0	6.5	6.3	..	5.1
Outer regional	%	5.0	5.0	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.0	..	5.6	5.5
Remote	%	5.0	np	6.9	4.9	4.1	6.8	..	8.3	5.9
Very remote	%	7.9	..	6.5	8.2	6.7	np	..	13.7	9.3
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	1.9	1.4	2.1	2.3	..	3.9	..	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.3	2.6	1.7	5.5	6.2	4.4	np	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	2.1	3.9	1.4	3.2	4.1	4.2	..	3.1	1.0
Remote	±	5.4	np	3.8	2.9	np	–	..	4.0	1.8

TABLE 6A.4.17

Table 6A.4.17 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	8.9	..	2.5	3.6	6.1	–	..	2.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	4.5	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.3	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.0	np	1.5	1.0	1.8	6.8	..	2.1	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	2.1	1.5	np	np	..	np	1.1
Total (f)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.5	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.0	0.8	4.8	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.5	1.1	1.8	5.6	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.3	..	1.7	2.0	3.5	np	..	2.3	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data excludes multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data excludes Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published here by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (f) Includes babies whose Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status was not stated.
- Nil or rounded to zero. .. Not applicable. np Not published.

Table 6A.4.17 Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2016 (a), (b), (c), (d)

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (e)</i>	<i>ACT (e)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.18

Table 6A.4.18 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.7	8.5	8.3	10.6	9.3	..	14.3	..	9.1
Inner regional	%	8.4	7.8	5.6	12.4	np	8.3	np	..	7.7
Outer regional	%	8.4	11.5	10.3	12.5	11.3	8.2	..	11.7	10.2
Remote	%	6.8	np	10.6	9.7	np	np	..	16.8	10.8
Very remote	%	13.7	..	7.5	13.5	17.3	np	..	14.5	12.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.1	..	4.4	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	4.9	4.8	5.0	3.7	4.5	6.2	8.8	..	4.9
Outer regional	%	4.8	4.1	4.5	3.7	4.8	6.5	..	4.3	4.6
Remote	%	4.3	np	5.2	3.0	4.2	np	..	2.6	3.8
Very remote	%	np	..	4.5	3.9	np	np	..	4.3	4.1
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.6	5.1	4.8	4.8	5.3	..	4.6	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	5.4	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.6	6.3	8.7	..	5.2
Outer regional	%	5.5	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	6.6	..	5.3	5.4
Remote	%	5.2	np	6.8	4.8	4.2	np	..	7.9	5.7
Very remote	%	11.0	..	6.1	8.8	9.9	np	..	13.2	9.6
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.5	..	5.7	..	0.7
Inner regional	±	1.2	2.5	1.5	5.7	np	4.0	np	..	0.8
Outer regional	±	1.8	4.2	1.6	3.7	4.2	4.4	..	3.5	1.0
Remote	±	4.1	np	3.5	2.9	np	np	..	4.6	1.8

TABLE 6A.4.18

Table 6A.4.18 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	7.6	..	2.4	3.5	7.6	np	..	2.4	1.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	6.7	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.3	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.5	1.0	1.8	np	..	1.5	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	2.0	2.0	np	np	..	3.7	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.8	6.6	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.5	1.1	1.7	np	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.5	..	1.6	2.1	4.3	np	..	2.2	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded from the totals.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Table 6A.4.18 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2015 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(g) Includes births whose Indigenous status was not stated.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.19

Table 6A.4.19 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	9.2	8.7	8.3	11.6	12.4	..	10.3	..	9.6
Inner regional	%	7.6	8.9	8.1	12.1	np	8.3	np	..	8.0
Outer regional	%	9.1	15.6	8.9	9.5	8.8	10.2	..	10.9	9.6
Remote	%	9.3	np	13.8	9.0	8.6	np	..	10.3	10.4
Very remote	%	8.7	..	8.9	12.3	12.1	np	..	13.8	11.9
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	5.0	..	4.8	..	4.6
Inner regional	%	4.4	4.9	4.7	3.9	3.7	6.3	np	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	3.9	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.3	5.7	..	4.3	4.5
Remote	%	5.3	np	3.9	3.6	4.6	10.7	..	5.3	4.3
Very remote	%	np	..	3.3	4.7	8.7	np	..	5.2	4.6
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.2	..	4.9	..	4.8
Inner regional	%	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.4	3.8	6.4	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	4.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	5.9	..	5.2	5.2
Remote	%	6.8	np	6.5	5.0	5.0	10.9	..	7.3	6.0
Very remote	%	6.9	..	6.2	8.5	10.4	np	..	12.5	9.1
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.4	1.5	2.1	3.0	..	5.5	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.1	2.8	1.8	5.1	np	3.8	np	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	1.9	5.4	1.5	3.1	3.5	4.8	..	3.5	1.0
Remote	±	4.4	np	3.9	2.7	7.0	np	..	3.5	1.7

TABLE 6A.4.19

Table 6A.4.19 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	6.6	..	2.5	3.2	6.8	np	..	2.4	1.5
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.7	np	1.3	1.1	1.8	7.4	..	2.2	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.6	2.1	5.8	np	..	3.7	1.2
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.8	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.4	1.1	1.8	7.0	..	1.9	0.7
Very remote	±	4.5	..	1.5	2.0	4.5	np	..	2.1	1.0

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude multiple births, stillbirths and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Data exclude Australian non-residents, residents of external territories and records where state/territory of residence was not stated.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Table 6A.4.19 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2014 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(g)	Includes babies whose Indigenous status was not stated.									

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.20

Table 6A.4.20 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.4	8.2	8.0	11.2	9.0	..	10.4	..	8.9
Inner regional	%	8.7	10.7	9.6	15.5	11.6	10.7	–	..	9.5
Outer regional	%	8.9	12.0	8.8	12.0	12.9	10.2	..	7.5	9.5
Remote	%	10.6	–	13.4	8.2	np	np	..	12.3	10.7
Very remote	%	15.3	..	9.7	13.5	12.5	–	..	15.6	13.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.7	5.1	..	4.5	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.2	3.9	5.4	–	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	4.8	4.2	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.2	..	3.9	4.5
Remote	%	3.5	np	3.7	3.4	3.0	np	..	6.5	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	3.3	3.1	np	np	..	np	3.4
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.5	4.8	4.5	4.9	5.2	..	4.6	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	4.9	5.0	5.2	4.7	4.2	5.6	–	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.4	..	4.4	5.2
Remote	%	6.1	5.0	np	4.6	3.2	np	..	8.6	5.6
Very remote	%	10.8	..	6.6	8.4	7.9	np	..	14.0	9.5
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.4	1.6	2.1	2.6	..	5.6	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.2	3.0	1.9	6.2	7.7	4.6	–	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	1.8	4.7	1.5	3.7	4.2	5.5	..	2.9	1.0
Remote	±	5.0	–	4.0	2.8	np	np	..	4.0	1.8

Table 6A.4.20 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	8.4	..	2.6	3.4	6.9	–	..	2.5	1.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.2	np	1.3	1.1	1.5	np	..	2.2	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.6	1.7	np	np	..	np	1.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	–	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.1	..	0.8	0.3
Remote	±	2.3	7.0	np	1.1	1.5	np	..	2.0	0.7
Very remote	±	5.4	..	1.6	2.0	3.9	np	..	2.3	1.1

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection. The denominator is the total number of live births in each remoteness and Indigenous category. A small number of births were missing the remoteness classification and hence were excluded from the totals.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published (np).
- (e) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

Table 6A.4.20 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2013 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(g) Includes births whose Indigenous status was not stated.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.21

Table 6A.4.21 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	8.4	8.8	8.4	10.7	11.2	..	5.9	..	9.2
Inner regional	%	8.7	9.7	7.0	8.3	7.5	8.9	np	..	8.3
Outer regional	%	8.9	11.4	9.4	13.6	17.6	9.6	..	9.3	9.9
Remote	%	6.6	np	14.0	11.9	np	3.0	..	13.1	12.1
Very remote	%	np	..	8.4	11.2	np	np	..	12.5	10.6
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.3	4.6	4.6	4.4	5.4	..	4.5	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.6	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.9	5.6	np	..	4.7
Outer regional	%	4.3	3.9	4.5	4.3	4.4	6.7	..	4.2	4.4
Remote	%	4.3	np	4.6	3.1	np	np	..	3.9	3.9
Very remote	%	np	..	3.9	1.5	np	np	..	4.1	3.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.6	5.6	..	4.5	..	4.7
Inner regional	%	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.4	5.0	5.3	np	..	5.0
Outer regional	%	5.1	4.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	6.8	..	4.8	5.2
Remote	%	5.1	np	7.0	5.3	np	np	..	7.8	6.3
Very remote	%	np	..	6.1	6.3	np	np	..	10.9	7.6
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.2	2.8	1.6	2.1	2.5	..	4.2	..	0.8
Inner regional	±	1.3	3.1	1.7	4.9	3.9	4.1	np	..	0.9
Outer regional	±	1.9	4.4	1.5	3.9	11.7	5.7	..	3.3	1.0
Remote	±	4.0	np	3.8	3.2	np	13.5	..	3.6	1.8

TABLE 6A.4.21

Table 6A.4.21 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	np	..	2.4	3.2	np	np	..	2.3	1.4
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.6	1.3	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.4	np	1.4	1.0	np	np	..	1.8	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.7	1.2	np	np	..	2.9	1.0
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	1.2	..	0.9	0.3
Remote	±	2.1	np	1.4	1.1	np	np	..	1.9	0.7
Very remote	±	np	..	1.5	1.7	np	np	..	2.0	1.0

(a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known); and multiple births. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.

(c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.

(d) Results based on very small numbers (fewer than 5 events) are not published.

(e) Indigenous status of the baby is included in the Perinatal NMDS from July 2012. Date of implementation varies across jurisdictions. Caution should be used when interpreting these numbers.

(f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.

(g) Includes births whose Indigenous status was not stated.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published

Table 6A.4.21 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.22

Table 6A.4.22 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Proportion of babies with low birthweight										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	%	9.7	9.4	7.0	na	na	..	14.3	..	8.8
Inner regional	%	10.1	10.1	7.4	na	na	11.5	np	..	9.4
Outer regional	%	9.2	14.2	10.3	na	na	6.4	..	10.1	10.1
Remote	%	11.5	np	12.5	na	na	np	..	12.3	12.3
Very remote	%	10.8	..	11.4	na	na	np	..	14.8	13.3
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	%	4.5	4.6	4.4	na	na	..	4.5	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.6	4.9	4.9	na	na	6.6	np	..	4.9
Outer regional	%	4.6	4.6	4.3	na	na	6.4	..	5.2	4.6
Remote	%	3.9	np	4.8	na	na	5.9	..	5.4	4.8
Very remote	%	np	..	3.5	na	na	np	..	3.0	3.4
Total (g)										
Major cities	%	4.5	4.7	4.5	na	na	..	4.6	..	4.5
Inner regional	%	4.9	5.1	5.0	na	na	5.9	np	..	5.1
Outer regional	%	5.0	5.2	5.1	na	na	6.4	..	5.5	5.2
Remote	%	6.1	np	6.6	na	na	6.1	..	8.1	7.0
Very remote	%	5.3	..	7.6	na	na	np	..	12.8	9.7
Variability bands for rate										
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander										
Major cities	±	1.5	3.0	1.5	na	na	..	7.8	..	1.0
Inner regional	±	1.6	3.0	1.8	na	na	4.7	np	..	1.1
Outer regional	±	2.0	5.5	1.6	na	na	5.0	..	3.7	1.2
Remote	±	5.2	np	3.6	na	na	np	..	3.6	2.3

TABLE 6A.4.22

Table 6A.4.22 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Very remote	±	8.0	..	2.6	na	na	np	..	2.4	1.7
Non-Indigenous										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	na	na	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.4	0.4	0.4	na	na	0.9	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.4	na	na	1.3	..	1.1	0.3
Remote	±	2.2	np	1.3	na	na	4.7	..	2.1	1.0
Very remote	±	np	..	1.6	na	na	np	..	2.6	1.3
Total (g)										
Major cities	±	0.2	0.2	0.2	na	na	..	0.6	..	0.1
Inner regional	±	0.3	0.4	0.4	na	na	0.7	np	..	0.2
Outer regional	±	0.6	0.8	0.5	na	na	1.1	..	1.0	0.3
Remote	±	2.2	np	1.3	na	na	4.2	..	1.9	0.9
Very remote	±	3.7	..	1.6	na	na	np	..	2.1	1.2

- (a) Data relate to live births. Data exclude stillbirths; births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight; births less than 20 weeks gestation (where gestation is known) in Vic; and multiple births.
- (b) Data are by place of usual residence of the mother. Table excludes non-residents, external territories and not stated state/territory of residence.
- (c) Totals for each state and territory cannot be reconciled by individual jurisdictions as data are collected by place of birth but are published by place of residence.
- (d) Data on Indigenous status of the baby is not part of the Perinatal NMDS. The current question is not consistent across jurisdictions, therefore, caution should be used when interpreting these numbers. Data on Indigenous status of the baby was available for available for NSW, Vic, Qld, Tas, the ACT and the NT only. Women who gave birth in NSW, Vic, Qld, Tas, the ACT and the NT but reside in another jurisdiction are not reported due to small numbers. Table excludes women who gave birth in WA and SA where Indigenous status of the baby was not available.
- (e) Due to data system reforms the Victorian Perinatal Data Collection for 2011 are provisional pending further quality assurance work.
- (f) Birthweight data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies born to mothers residing in Tasmania and the ACT should be viewed with caution as they are based on small numbers of births.
- (g) Includes births whose Indigenous status was not stated.

Table 6A.4.22 **Incidence of low birthweight among live born singleton babies, by Indigenous status of the baby, by remoteness, 2011 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic (e)</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas (f)</i>	<i>ACT (f)</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. **na** Not available.

Source : AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.23

Table 6A.4.23 **Baby's birthweight, live births, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Very low birthweight (<1500g)</i>		<i>Extremely low birthweight (<1000g)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
2016–2018	4 893	11.9	829	2.0	389	0.9
2015–2017	4 838	12.0	810	2.0	374	0.9
2014–2016	4 657	11.8	807	2.0	365	0.9
2013–2015	4 581	11.9	782	2.0	350	0.9
2012–2014	4 471	11.9	793	2.1	371	1.0
2011–2013	4 440	12.2	758	2.1	352	1.0
2010–2012	4 316	12.1	758	2.1	364	1.0
2009–2011	4 216	12.2	736	2.1	354	1.0
2006–2008	4 005	12.4	708	2.2	322	1.0
2005–2007	3 925	12.7	703	2.3	343	1.1
2004–2006	3 743	12.9	700	2.4	327	1.1
2003–2005	3 620	13.1	672	2.4	316	1.1
2002–2004	3 459	13.0	630	2.4	296	1.1
2001–2003	3 403	12.9	614	2.3	284	1.1
2000–2002	3 356	12.9	614	2.4	285	1.1
1999–2001	3 241	13.0	294	2.0	276	1.0
1998–2000 (d)	3 101	11.9	569	2.2	276	1.1
Births to non-Indigenous mothers						
2016–2018	55 744	6.4	8 011	0.9	3 499	0.4
2015–2017	55 564	6.3	8 200	0.9	3 606	0.4
2014–2016	55 304	6.2	8 359	0.9	3 671	0.4
2013–2015	54 563	6.2	8 376	0.9	3 647	0.4
2012–2014	54 064	6.1	8 502	1.0	3 658	0.4

TABLE 6A.4.23

Table 6A.4.23 **Baby's birthweight, live births, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Very low birthweight (<1500g)</i>		<i>Extremely low birthweight (<1000g)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
2011–2013	53 057	6.0	8 461	1.0	3 682	0.4
2010–2012	52 101	6.0	8 463	1.0	3 710	0.4
2009–2011	51 211	6.0	8 392	1.0	3 755	0.4
2006–2008	49 815	6.0	8 212	1.0	3 560	0.4
2005–2007	49 089	6.1	8 117	1.0	3 513	0.4
2004–2006	47 350	6.1	7 873	1.0	3 425	0.4
2003–2005	45 096	6.1	7 375	1.0	3 199	0.4
2002–2004	43 974	6.1	7 275	1.0	3 182	0.4
2001–2003	43 485	6.1	7 267	1.0	3 176	0.4
2000–2002	43 606	6.1	7 350	1.0	3 154	0.4
1999–2001	42 418	6.0	7 192	1.0	3 126	0.4
1998–2000 (d)	44 503	6.0	7 519	1.0	3 261	0.4

(a) Data are presented in three year groupings due to small numbers.

(b) Data relate to live births. Data excludes stillbirths, births with an unknown birth status and births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(c) Births with not stated maternal Indigenous status were excluded. Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.

(d) 'Not stated' Indigenous status was not collected in 1998. For the period 1998–2000, 'Births to non-Indigenous mothers' includes mother's whose Indigenous status was unknown.

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.24

Table 6A.4.24 **Baby's birthweight, fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Very low birthweight (<1500g)</i>		<i>Extremely low birthweight (<1000g)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Births to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers						
2016–2018	374	82.2	319	70.1	287	63.1
2015–2017	323	79.2	273	66.9	247	60.5
2014–2016	280	75.1	241	64.6	220	59.0
2013–2015	287	78.0	244	66.3	214	58.2
2012–2014	309	79.6	260	67.0	224	57.7
2011–2013	352	81.5	301	69.7	266	61.6
2010–2012	333	79.1	285	67.7	254	60.3
2009–2011	333	76.7	289	66.6	262	60.4
2006–2008	323	81.6	265	66.9	223	56.3
2005–2007	314	81.8	258	67.2	216	56.3
2004–2006	274	81.3	230	68.2	196	58.2
2003–2005	244	77.7	211	67.2	191	60.8
2002–2004	241	78.2	206	66.9	184	59.7
2001–2003	244	75.1	197	60.6	176	54.1
2000–2002	251	74.3	202	59.8	176	52.1
1999–2001	255	75.0	207	61.0	181	53.0
1998–2000 (d)	258	76.6	212	62.9	177	52.5
Births to non-Indigenous mothers						
2016–2018	4 928	83.8	4 312	73.3	3 940	67.0
2015–2017	4 927	82.4	4 299	71.9	3 934	65.8
2014–2016	4 898	81.3	4 274	70.9	3 881	64.4
2013–2015	4 914	80.5	4 284	70.1	3 883	63.6
2012–2014	4 926	79.6	4 250	68.7	3 847	62.2

TABLE 6A.4.24

Table 6A.4.24 **Baby's birthweight, fetal deaths, by Indigenous status of mother, 1998–2000 to 2016–18 (a), (b), (c)**

	<i>Low birthweight (<2500g)</i>		<i>Very low birthweight (<1500g)</i>		<i>Extremely low birthweight (<1000g)</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
2011–2013	4 916	79.4	4 260	68.8	3 854	62.2
2010–2012	4 892	78.7	4 183	67.3	3 781	60.8
2009–2011	4 930	78.8	4 222	67.5	3 810	60.9
2006–2008	4 623	78.5	3 946	67.0	3 571	60.6
2005–2007	4 488	78.3	3 816	66.5	3 441	60.0
2004–2006	4 353	78.2	3 668	65.9	3 283	59.0
2003–2005	3 407	74.2	2 769	60.3	2 398	52.2
2002–2004	3 822	76.7	3 219	64.6	2 858	57.4
2001–2003	3 671	76.2	3 083	64.0	2 732	56.7
2000–2002	3 660	76.6	3 041	63.7	2 674	56.0
1999–2001	3 609	76.0	2 949	62.0	2 583	55.0
1998–2000 (d)	3 715	74.7	2 971	59.7	2 588	52.0

(a) Data are presented in a three year grouping due to small numbers.

(b) Data relate to stillbirths. Data excludes births of less than 20 weeks gestation. Births both less than 20 weeks gestation and less than 400 grams birthweight are not included in the National Perinatal Data Collection.

(c) Births with not stated maternal Indigenous status were excluded. Data on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births relate to babies born to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander mothers only, and excludes babies born to non-Indigenous mothers and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander fathers. Therefore, the information is not based on the total count of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies.

(d) 'Not stated' Indigenous status was not collected in 1998. For the period 1998–2000, 'Births to non-Indigenous mothers' includes mother's whose Indigenous status was unknown.

Source: AIHW National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.25

Table 6A.4.25 **Women who gave birth, selected birth outcomes, by Indigenous status, 2006–2008, 2015–2017, and 2016–2018 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Women aged less than 20 years		Women aged more than 20 years	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
2016–2018					
Estimate					
Pre-term births (c)	no.	620	1 290	4 342	59 250
Low birthweight (d)	no.	639	1 248	3 868	47 116
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	no.	169	396	1 006	14 749
7–10	no.	5 014	14 105	34 077	829 349
Neonatal deaths	no.	25	50	157	1 732
Proportion					
Pre-term births (c)	%	11.9	8.9	12.3	7.0
Low birthweight (d)	%	12.3	8.6	11.0	5.6
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	%	3.2	2.7	2.9	1.7
7–10	%	96.3	96.9	96.6	98.0
Rate per 1000 births					
Neonatal deaths	rate	4.8	3.4	4.5	2.0
2015–2017					
Estimate					
Pre-term births (c)	no.	681	1 455	4 229	59 569
Low birthweight (d)	no.	670	1 350	3 789	46 821
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	no.	170	450	977	14 850
7–10	no.	5 376	15 886	33 073	834 282

TABLE 6A.4.25

Table 6A.4.25 **Women who gave birth, selected birth outcomes, by Indigenous status, 2006–2008, 2015–2017, and 2016–2018 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Women aged less than 20 years		Women aged more than 20 years	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
Neonatal deaths	no.	26	67	141	1 750
Proportion					
Pre-term births (c)	%	12.2	8.9	12.4	7.0
Low birthweight (d)	%	12.0	8.2	11.1	5.5
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	%	3.1	2.7	2.9	1.7
7–10	%	96.6	96.9	96.7	98.0
Rate per 1000 births					
Neonatal deaths	rate	4.7	4.1	4.1	2.1
2006–2008					
Estimate					
Pre-term births (c)	no.	765	2 282	3 091	52 161
Low birthweight (d)	no.	779	2 059	2 990	40 638
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	no.	165	571	550	10 092
7–10	no.	6 286	28 385	24 755	779 479
Neonatal deaths	no.	32	127	172	1 924
Proportion					
Pre-term births (c)	%	11.8	7.9	12.2	6.6
Low birthweight (d)	%	12.0	7.1	11.8	5.1
Apgar score at 5 minutes (e)					
0–6	%	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.3
7–10	%	97.2	97.9	97.5	98.6

TABLE 6A.4.25

Table 6A.4.25 **Women who gave birth, selected birth outcomes, by Indigenous status, 2006–2008, 2015–2017, and 2016–2018 (a), (b)**

	Unit	Women aged less than 20 years		Women aged more than 20 years	
		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
		Rate per 1000 births			
Neonatal deaths	rate	4.9	4.4	6.8	2.4

(a) Data are for mothers who gave birth to a live born baby.

(b) For multiple births, the birth status and baby outcome of the first-born baby was used.

(c) Pre-term is defined as born at 36 weeks or less.

(d) Low birthweight is defined as less than 2,500 grams.

(e) Apgar scores are clinical indicators of a baby's condition shortly after birth, with a total score between 0 and 10 points. An Apgar score of 7 or more at 5 minutes after birth indicates the baby is adapting well to the environment, while a score of less than 7 indicates complications for the baby.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Perinatal Data Collection.

TABLE 6A.4.26

Table 6A.4.26 **Associations between birthweight and maternal health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), 2008, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Child born with low birthweight (<2500 g)</i>				<i>Child's birthweight 2500g or more</i>			
	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>	<i>RSE</i>	<i>Estimate</i>	<i>Proportion</i>	<i>95 per cent CI</i>	<i>RSE</i>
<i>Unit</i>	<i>('000)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(±)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>('000)</i>	<i>(%)</i>	<i>(±)</i>	<i>(%)</i>
2014-15								
Child's health status								
Excellent/very good	7.8	87.5	10.4	6.1	46.2	86.9	2.4	1.4
Good	0.9	9.6	8.3	43.7	5.1	9.7	3.0	15.9
Fair/poor	np	np	np	np	1.9	3.5	2.4	34.8
Total	8.9	100.0	..	..	53.2	100.0	..	..
Mother's pregnancy checkups								
Had regular check-ups while pregnant	7.5	83.9	9.1	5.5	52.0	97.8	0.8	0.4
Had check-ups while pregnant, but not regular	np	np	np	np	0.9	1.7	1.1	34.8
Had check-ups while pregnant, but not known if regular	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
Not known if had check-ups while pregnant	—	—	..	..	—	—	..	..
Did not have check-ups while pregnant	np	np	np	np	0.5	0.9	0.8	43.1
Total	8.9	100.0	..	..	53.2	100.0	..	..
Use of alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs during pregnancy (b)								
Mother consumed alcohol during pregnancy	1.1	17.9	9.4	26.6	3.9	9.0	2.9	16.1
Mother used tobacco during pregnancy	3.0	47.4	9.6	10.4	15.9	37.2	6.6	9.0
Mother used illicit drugs or substances during pregnancy	0.8	12.0	8.6	36.6	1.4	3.3	1.9	29.6

TABLE 6A.4.26

Table 6A.4.26 **Associations between birthweight and maternal health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), 2008, 2014-15 (a)**

	Child born with low birthweight (<2500 g)				Child's birthweight 2500g or more				
		Estimate	Proportion	95 per cent CI	RSE	Estimate	Proportion	95 per cent CI	RSE
	Unit	('000)	(%)	(±)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(±)	(%)
Responding population		6.3	100.0	..	..	42.9	100.0	..	..
Information not provided		2.6	..	..	..	10.2	..	..	..
Total aged 0–3 years		8.9	..	..	..	53.2	..	..	..
2008									
Child's health status									
Excellent/very good		5.0	82.6	9.7	6.0	35.5	85.1	3.3	2.0
Good		0.8	13.7	9.3	34.5	5.4	13.0	3.3	13.0
Fair/poor		0.2	3.7	3.9	53.9	0.8	1.9	1.0	25.7
Total		6.0	100.0	..	..	41.7	100.0	..	..
Mother's pregnancy checkups									
Had regular check-ups while pregnant		5.3	87.2	9.4	5.5	38.3	91.9	2.9	1.6
Had check-ups while pregnant, but not regular		0.2	4.0	4.1	52.7	2.0	4.9	2.1	21.6
Had check-ups while pregnant, but not known if regular		—	—	..	..	np	np	..	..
Not known if had check-ups while pregnant		—	—	..	..	np	np	..	..
Did not have check-ups while pregnant		0.5	8.9	9.0	51.4	1.1	2.7	1.7	32.3
Total		6.0	100.0	..	..	41.7	100.0	..	..
Use of alcohol, tobacco or illicit drugs during pregnancy (b)									
Mother consumed alcohol during pregnancy		0.8	16.2	7.6	24.0	7.1	20.2	4.5	11.4
Mother used tobacco during pregnancy		2.5	52.8	13.7	13.2	14.0	39.7	5.2	6.7

Table 6A.4.26 **Associations between birthweight and maternal health, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–3 years), 2008, 2014-15 (a)**

Unit	Child born with low birthweight (<2500 g)				Child's birthweight 2500g or more			
	Estimate	Proportion	95 per cent CI	RSE	Estimate	Proportion	95 per cent CI	RSE
	('000)	(%)	(±)	(%)	('000)	(%)	(±)	(%)
Mother used illicit drugs or substances during pregnancy	0.5	10.0	6.7	34.0	1.5	4.1	1.5	19.1
Responding population	4.8	100.0	..	..	35.3	100.0	..	..
Information not provided	1.2	..	..	..	10.3	..	..	..
Total aged 0–3 years	6.0	..	..	..	41.7	..	..	..

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Estimates with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval (CI) is also reported against each estimate.

(b) Information on some aspects of maternal health could not be obtained from all respondents. Proportions for use of alcohol, tobacco and illicit substances during pregnancy have therefore been calculated on the responding population.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008 and ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

Section 6.5

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 067	6 564	6 487	6 370	6 793	6 977	7 858	8 081	7 971
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 320	3 972	4 087	4 181	4 472	4 722	5 126	5 048	5 169
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 010	1 985	2 107	2 209	2 094	2 272	2 483	2 818	2 654
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 460	2 242	2 438	2 768	2 667	2 633	2 839	1 669	1 833
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 492	1 611	1 680	1 736	1 824	2 005	2 302	2 636	2 916
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 824	1 953	1 956	2 012	2 119	2 116	2 289	2 242	2 332
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 148	1 217	1 138	1 123	1 161	1 297	1 290	1 304	1 314
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	794	822	891	835	837	994	1 070	1 209	1 232
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	769	814	830	1 004	1 079	1 076	1 151	1 091	1 022
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	379	471	482	532	584	654	735	772	787
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	514	482	509	577	619	556	551	644	749
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 283	1 063	1 134	1 203	1 114	1 289	1 313	1 248	1 230
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	207	250	233	189	228	315	339	293	303
Other hospitalisations (d)	789	764	751	857	870	993	1 031	1 160	1 163
Total hospitalisations	22 056	24 210	24 723	25 596	26 461	27 899	30 377	30 215	30 675
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	63 730	65 600	64 244	67 929	69 536	72 268	73 450	72 896	74 446

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	47 847	56 519	59 023	58 999	59 235	62 494	62 735	60 108	60 749
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	19 791	18 036	18 369	19 017	19 034	22 455	21 289	23 661	23 988
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	28 199	40 521	40 350	39 402	38 368	35 366	35 927	22 133	23 009
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	23 745	24 069	25 789	29 423	31 647	35 013	38 147	40 282	44 520
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	23 072	23 499	23 522	24 875	25 424	25 622	25 892	25 005	24 788
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	16 628	16 084	15 973	15 265	16 129	16 366	16 286	15 950	16 145
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	18 625	18 366	18 333	17 323	18 410	17 708	18 454	18 100	18 054
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	15 665	16 964	17 133	17 624	17 837	17 685	17 492	15 706	15 649
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	12 996	13 456	15 009	15 583	16 327	16 874	17 673	16 482	17 227
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	8 379	8 377	8 680	8 803	9 048	8 848	8 551	8 545	8 445
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	5 759	5 614	5 710	5 838	5 867	5 395	5 810	5 570	5 718
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	2 454	2 595	2 554	2 693	2 741	2 762	3 069	3 148	3 412
Other hospitalisations (d)	16 239	16 991	16 260	16 017	16 939	16 112	16 307	16 400	16 105
Total hospitalisations	303 129	326 691	330 949	338 791	346 542	354 968	361 082	343 986	352 255
Not stated									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 215	1 066	853	947	809	654	680	634	686
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 559	3 016	1 924	2 038	1 960	2 331	2 348	2 556	2 480
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	304	299	209	184	176	144	101	106	111

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 106	1 040	797	780	836	2 065	564	473	455
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	394	347	346	348	333	331	348	371	588
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	357	268	270	249	282	202	183	196	197
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	310	666	414	414	393	382	310	309	380
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	831	594	382	332	347	427	424	401	473
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	273	333	402	328	289	333	302	260	319
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	156	202	202	185	196	253	234	238	428
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	157	144	99	86	69	57	60	59	71
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	97	83	96	156	150	37	34	33	24
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	40	35	50	40	70	31	20	23	26
Other hospitalisations (d)	347	299	243	218	202	149	124	136	162
Total hospitalisations	9 146	8 392	6 287	6 305	6 112	7 396	5 732	5 795	6 400
Crude rate for children aged 0-4 years per 100 000 (f)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 470.5	6 983.9	6 900.1	6 785.7	7 249.6	7 440.9	8 370.0	8 585.7	8 400.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 540.8	4 226.1	4 347.3	4 453.9	4 772.6	5 035.9	5 460.0	5 363.3	5 447.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 143.7	2 112.0	2 241.2	2 353.2	2 234.7	2 423.1	2 644.8	2 994.0	2 797.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 557.1	2 385.4	2 593.3	2 948.6	2 846.3	2 808.1	3 024.0	1 773.2	1 931.8

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 591.2	1 714.1	1 787.0	1 849.3	1 946.6	2 138.3	2 452.0	2 800.6	3 073.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 945.3	2 077.9	2 080.6	2 143.3	2 261.4	2 256.7	2 438.2	2 382.0	2 457.7
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 224.4	1 294.9	1 210.5	1 196.3	1 239.0	1 383.2	1 374.1	1 385.4	1 384.8
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	846.8	874.6	947.7	889.5	893.3	1 060.1	1 139.7	1 284.5	1 298.4
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	820.1	866.1	882.9	1 069.5	1 151.5	1 147.5	1 226.0	1 159.1	1 077.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	404.2	501.1	512.7	566.7	623.3	697.5	782.9	820.2	829.4
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	548.2	512.8	541.4	614.7	660.6	593.0	586.9	684.2	789.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 368.3	1 131.0	1 206.2	1 281.5	1 188.9	1 374.7	1 398.6	1 325.9	1 296.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	220.8	266.0	247.8	201.3	243.3	335.9	361.1	311.3	319.3
Other hospitalisations (d)	841.5	812.9	798.8	912.9	928.5	1 059.0	1 098.2	1 232.4	1 225.7
Total hospitalisations	23 523.0	25 758.7	26 297.4	27 266.5	28 239.5	29 753.9	32 356.4	32 102.1	32 327.9
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 678.1	4 745.3	4 538.5	4 720.5	4 784.7	4 918.4	4 954.7	4 903.9	5 030.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 512.2	4 088.4	4 169.7	4 099.9	4 075.9	4 253.2	4 231.9	4 043.6	4 105.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 452.8	1 304.7	1 297.7	1 321.5	1 309.7	1 528.2	1 436.1	1 591.7	1 621.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	2 070.0	2 931.2	2 850.5	2 738.1	2 640.1	2 406.9	2 423.5	1 488.9	1 554.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 743.0	1 741.1	1 821.9	2 044.6	2 177.6	2 382.9	2 573.3	2 709.9	3 008.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 693.6	1 699.9	1 661.7	1 728.6	1 749.4	1 743.8	1 746.6	1 682.1	1 675.1

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 220.6	1 163.5	1 128.4	1 060.8	1 109.8	1 113.8	1 098.6	1 073.0	1 091.0
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 367.2	1 328.5	1 295.1	1 203.8	1 266.8	1 205.2	1 244.9	1 217.6	1 220.0
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	1 149.9	1 227.1	1 210.4	1 224.7	1 227.3	1 203.6	1 180.0	1 056.6	1 057.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	954.0	973.4	1 060.3	1 082.9	1 123.4	1 148.4	1 192.2	1 108.8	1 164.1
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	615.1	606.0	613.2	611.7	622.6	602.2	576.8	574.8	570.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	422.7	406.1	403.4	405.7	403.7	367.2	391.9	374.7	386.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	180.1	187.7	180.4	187.1	188.6	188.0	207.0	211.8	230.6
Other hospitalisations (d)	1 192.0	1 229.1	1 148.7	1 113.0	1 165.6	1 096.6	1 100.0	1 103.3	1 088.3
Total hospitalisations	22 251.3	23 631.9	23 380.0	23 543.0	23 845.2	24 158.5	24 357.5	23 140.8	23 804.0
Rate ratio for children aged 0–4 years (g)									
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0

TABLE 6A.5.1

Table 6A.5.1 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4
Other hospitalisations (d)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Total hospitalisations	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Principal diagnosis only.

(b) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements

(d) 'Other hospitalisations' includes: C00–D48 Neoplasms; D50–D89 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; F00–F99 Mental and behavioural disorders; H00–H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa; I00–I99 Diseases of the circulatory system; M00–M99 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; O00–O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and, Not reported.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates for the two years spanned by the reference period. For 2018–19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.

(g) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.5.2

Table 6A.5.2 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	5 012	5 286	5 067	5 533	5 674	5 897	5 982	6 472	6 368	6 265	6 670	6 840	7 727	7 944	7 822
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 403	2 600	2 726	2 726	3 005	3 116	3 255	3 872	3 988	4 032	4 311	4 561	4 985	4 894	5 046
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 323	2 749	2 674	2 458	2 123	2 178	1 984	1 958	2 078	2 181	2 066	2 230	2 457	2 773	2 626
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 009	1 016	1 056	1 066	1 644	1 790	1 374	2 178	2 392	2 730	2 640	2 599	2 780	1 619	1 743
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 191	1 226	1 174	1 315	1 223	1 448	1 456	1 574	1 641	1 708	1 792	1 950	2 248	2 578	2 839
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 458	1 477	1 486	1 477	1 691	1 759	1 777	1 910	1 909	1 977	2 070	2 048	2 240	2 189	2 274
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 009	1 044	1 055	1 112	1 153	998	1 105	1 176	1 103	1 095	1 114	1 259	1 184	1 257	1 268
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	556	527	562	567	620	654	772	801	876	810	816	944	1 031	1 162	1 181
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	546	648	689	595	694	699	744	782	796	968	1 030	1 014	1 112	1 034	986
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	309	294	310	296	343	375	369	452	469	519	566	629	713	731	756
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	361	416	391	480	431	421	503	462	484	558	604	542	541	629	725
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	852	901	926	963	1 030	1 072	1 272	1 049	1 128	1 191	1 103	1 273	1 295	1 240	1 217
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	189	170	194	190	277	294	200	244	228	186	221	302	338	290	295
Other hospitalisations (d)	642	503	539	605	740	764	747	749	725	842	842	951	997	1 122	1 136
Total hospitalisations	17 860	18 857	18 849	19 383	20 648	21 465	21 540	23 679	24 185	25 062	25 845	27 142	29 648	29 462	29 914
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	52 393	52 801	52 050	61 328	60 435	61 725	61 898	63 573	62 212	65 697	67 530	69 952	71 194	70 609	72 187
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	46 025	47 723	49 399	51 219	49 735	47 418	45 862	54 248	56 577	56 508	56 747	59 961	60 611	57 838	58 520
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	21 538	25 981	26 607	20 589	18 294	17 744	19 272	17 553	17 831	18 469	18 556	21 824	20 719	22 983	23 361
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	20 620	20 585	21 562	23 325	31 091	31 980	27 023	39 187	39 062	38 368	37 595	34 514	35 025	21 260	22 318
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	20 275	21 644	22 265	22 866	21 375	22 066	23 111	23 493	25 049	28 645	30 826	34 019	37 034	39 019	43 012
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	19 635	20 340	20 567	20 412	21 593	22 123	22 403	22 783	22 793	24 111	24 554	24 696	25 039	24 038	23 908
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	16 667	17 326	16 694	17 544	16 495	16 117	15 936	15 495	15 283	14 634	15 536	15 696	15 571	15 240	15 448
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	15 584	14 205	13 828	14 771	16 248	15 479	17 929	17 727	17 731	16 759	17 699	16 901	17 612	17 258	17 194

TABLE 6A.5.2

Table 6A.5.2 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	14 117	13 945	14 614	14 991	16 096	15 720	14 955	16 238	16 414	16 865	17 101	16 822	16 706	14 916	14 910
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	11 895	10 873	10 797	12 143	12 199	12 011	12 723	13 127	14 599	15 101	15 876	16 428	17 204	16 015	16 549
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	6 707	6 806	7 031	7 120	7 060	7 295	8 075	8 076	8 342	8 307	8 604	8 401	8 222	8 217	8 179
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	4 407	4 328	4 490	4 652	4 950	4 808	5 565	5 426	5 513	5 646	5 687	5 191	5 658	5 387	5 525
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	1 687	1 917	1 910	2 249	2 290	2 432	2 367	2 468	2 432	2 585	2 638	2 641	2 978	3 035	3 312
Other hospitalisations (d)	14 130	13 726	14 031	14 462	14 308	15 126	15 608	16 226	15 513	15 429	16 265	15 342	15 615	15 629	15 383
Total hospitalisations	265 680	272 200	275 845	287 671	292 169	292 044	292 727	315 620	319 351	327 124	335 214	342 388	349 188	331 444	339 806
Not stated															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 174	774	790	998	1 073	1 260	1 130	1 002	824	913	775	626	663	602	642
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	1 580	1 592	1 237	1 505	1 662	2 656	3 187	2 613	1 796	1 895	1 775	2 157	2 089	2 252	2 198
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	448	377	395	356	326	330	279	287	204	179	170	136	97	96	101
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	497	514	484	697	662	762	841	870	742	754	808	2 035	533	440	426
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	341	355	330	375	425	424	364	307	304	309	295	268	278	308	532
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	353	297	317	329	324	389	321	241	255	237	262	186	171	186	184
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	696	270	386	388	386	347	243	613	344	363	346	352	277	292	361
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	648	207	284	400	389	638	719	447	320	276	282	360	387	392	451
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	311	258	320	351	315	295	228	295	378	312	265	303	268	242	307
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	152	106	121	150	282	125	144	182	189	174	188	241	225	229	382
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	107	91	106	123	127	101	124	111	91	72	63	50	56	55	63
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	75	52	43	79	54	79	89	75	92	154	144	35	31	33	23
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	16	27	29	37	31	34	35	30	46	39	63	29	20	21	24
Other hospitalisations (d)	177	122	144	205	230	247	275	215	184	156	171	108	106	130	148
Total hospitalisations	6 575	5 042	4 986	5 993	6 286	7 687	7 979	7 288	5 769	5 833	5 607	6 886	5 201	5 278	5 842
Crude rate for children aged 0-4 years per 100 000 (f)															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 117.4	6 403.5	6 053.2	6 490.7	6 528.8	6 663.0	6 683.1	7 209.4	7 088.1	6 977.5	7 436.9	7 621.0	8 597.9	8 815.4	8 611.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 933.0	3 149.7	3 256.6	3 197.8	3 457.7	3 520.8	3 636.5	4 313.1	4 439.0	4 490.6	4 806.7	5 081.8	5 546.8	5 430.8	5 555.2

TABLE 6A.5.2

Table 6A.5.2 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 835.3	3 330.2	3 194.4	2 883.5	2 442.8	2 460.9	2 216.5	2 181.1	2 313.0	2 429.0	2 303.5	2 484.6	2 733.9	3 077.2	2 891.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 231.5	1 230.8	1 261.5	1 250.5	1 891.7	2 022.5	1 535.0	2 426.1	2 662.5	3 040.5	2 943.5	2 895.7	3 093.3	1 796.6	1 918.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 453.7	1 485.2	1 402.5	1 542.6	1 407.2	1 636.1	1 626.7	1 753.3	1 826.6	1 902.2	1 998.0	2 172.6	2 501.4	2 860.8	3 125.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 779.6	1 789.3	1 775.2	1 732.7	1 945.7	1 987.5	1 985.3	2 127.6	2 124.9	2 201.8	2 308.0	2 281.8	2 492.5	2 429.1	2 503.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 231.5	1 264.7	1 260.3	1 304.5	1 326.7	1 127.6	1 234.5	1 310.0	1 227.7	1 219.5	1 242.1	1 402.7	1 317.4	1 394.9	1 395.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	678.6	638.4	671.4	665.1	713.4	739.0	862.5	892.3	975.1	902.1	909.8	1 051.8	1 147.2	1 289.5	1 300.2
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	666.4	785.0	823.1	698.0	798.6	789.8	831.2	871.1	886.0	1 078.1	1 148.4	1 129.8	1 237.3	1 147.4	1 085.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	377.2	356.2	370.3	347.2	394.7	423.7	412.2	503.5	522.0	578.0	631.1	700.8	793.4	811.2	832.3
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	440.6	503.9	467.1	563.1	495.9	475.7	562.0	514.6	538.7	621.5	673.4	603.9	602.0	698.0	798.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 039.9	1 091.5	1 106.2	1 129.7	1 185.2	1 211.3	1 421.1	1 168.5	1 255.6	1 326.5	1 229.8	1 418.3	1 441.0	1 376.0	1 339.8
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	230.7	205.9	231.8	222.9	318.7	332.2	223.4	271.8	253.8	207.2	246.4	336.5	376.1	321.8	324.8
Other hospitalisations (d)	783.6	609.3	643.9	709.7	851.5	863.2	834.6	834.3	807.0	937.8	938.8	1 059.6	1 109.4	1 245.1	1 250.6
Total hospitalisations	#####	22 843.5	22 517.6	22 738.0	23 758.6	24 253.3	24 064.6	26 376.8	26 919.8	27 912.3	28 816.6	30 240.9	32 989.5	32 693.6	32 932.4
Non-Indigenous (e)															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 589.9	4 580.3	4 411.4	5 022.5	4 786.7	4 765.2	4 724.0	4 780.0	4 566.9	4 742.3	4 825.3	4 942.8	4 985.5	4 930.4	4 979.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	4 032.0	4 139.8	4 186.7	4 194.6	3 939.2	3 660.7	3 500.1	4 078.8	4 153.3	4 079.0	4 054.8	4 236.8	4 244.4	4 038.7	4 036.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 886.9	2 253.8	2 255.0	1 686.1	1 448.9	1 369.8	1 470.8	1 319.8	1 309.0	1 333.2	1 325.9	1 542.1	1 450.9	1 604.8	1 611.5
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 806.4	1 785.7	1 827.4	1 910.2	2 462.5	2 468.9	2 062.4	2 946.4	2 867.5	2 769.6	2 686.3	2 438.8	2 452.7	1 484.5	1 539.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 776.2	1 877.5	1 887.0	1 872.6	1 693.0	1 703.5	1 763.8	1 766.4	1 838.8	2 067.7	2 202.6	2 403.8	2 593.4	2 724.6	2 967.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 720.1	1 764.4	1 743.1	1 671.6	1 710.2	1 707.9	1 709.8	1 713.0	1 673.2	1 740.4	1 754.5	1 745.0	1 753.4	1 678.5	1 649.2
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	1 460.1	1 503.0	1 414.9	1 436.8	1 306.5	1 244.2	1 216.2	1 165.0	1 121.9	1 056.3	1 110.1	1 109.1	1 090.4	1 064.2	1 065.6
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 365.2	1 232.2	1 172.0	1 209.7	1 286.9	1 195.0	1 368.3	1 332.9	1 301.6	1 209.7	1 264.7	1 194.2	1 233.3	1 205.1	1 186.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	1 236.7	1 209.7	1 238.6	1 227.7	1 274.9	1 213.6	1 141.4	1 220.9	1 204.9	1 217.4	1 221.9	1 188.6	1 169.9	1 041.5	1 028.5
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	1 042.1	943.2	915.1	994.5	966.2	927.3	971.0	987.0	1 071.7	1 090.1	1 134.4	1 160.8	1 204.8	1 118.3	1 141.6
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	587.6	590.4	595.9	583.1	559.2	563.2	616.3	607.2	612.4	599.6	614.8	593.6	575.8	573.8	564.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	386.1	375.4	380.5	381.0	392.1	371.2	424.7	408.0	404.7	407.6	406.4	366.8	396.2	376.2	381.1
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	147.8	166.3	161.9	184.2	181.4	187.8	180.6	185.6	178.5	186.6	188.5	186.6	208.5	211.9	228.5

TABLE 6A.5.2

Table 6A.5.2 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Other hospitalisations (d)	1 237.9	1 190.7	1 189.2	1 184.4	1 133.2	1 167.7	1 191.2	1 220.0	1 138.8	1 113.7	1 162.2	1 084.1	1 093.5	1 091.3	1 061.1
Total hospitalisations	#####	23 612.4	23 378.5	23 558.8	23 140.8	22 546.0	22 340.6	23 731.0	23 443.3	23 613.2	23 952.3	24 193.1	24 452.8	23 143.8	23 440.0
Rate ratio for children aged 0–4 years (g)															
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Diseases of the digestive system (K00–K93)	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities (Q00–Q99)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Diseases of the nervous system (G00–G99)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Diseases of the genitourinary system (N00–N99)	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (E00–E89)	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
Other hospitalisations (d)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Total hospitalisations	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Principal diagnosis only.

(b) This table includes data for residents of six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements

(d) 'Other hospitalisations' includes: C00–D48 Neoplasms; D50–D89 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; F00–F99 Mental and behavioural disorders; H00–H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa; I00–I99 Diseases of the circulatory system; M00–M99 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; O00–O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; and, Not reported.

(e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(f) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates for the two years spanned by the reference period. For 2018–19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.

(g) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

Table 6A.5.2 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Total Australia (all jurisdictions)						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	15 939	146 346	1 314	8 478.0	4 929.3	1.7
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	10 174	122 843	4 904	5 411.6	4 137.6	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	5 301	44 950	207	2 819.6	1 514.0	1.9
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	4 508	58 060	1 037	2 397.8	1 955.6	1.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	4 938	78 429	719	2 626.5	2 641.7	1.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	4 531	50 897	379	2 410.1	1 714.3	1.4
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	45 391	501 525	8 560	24 143.6	16 892.5	1.4
Other hospitalisations (j)	15 201	203 543	2 967	8 085.5	6 855.8	1.2
Total hospitalisations	60 592	705 068	11 527	32 229.1	23 748.3	1.4
NSW						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 329	46 706	306	6 742.0	4 956.8	1.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 456	38 102	2 049	5 382.4	4 043.7	1.3
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 213	12 974	32	1 889.1	1 376.9	1.4
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	2 369	27 337	488	3 689.5	2 901.2	1.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 632	28 088	132	2 541.7	2 980.9	0.9

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 158	12 748	44	1 803.5	1 352.9	1.3
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	14 157	165 955	3 051	22 048.1	17 612.6	1.3
Other hospitalisations (j)	4 191	61 265	599	6 527.1	6 502.0	1.0
Total hospitalisations	18 348	227 220	3 650	28 575.2	24 114.5	1.2
Victoria						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	789	32 486	210	5 502.9	4 082.2	1.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	865	33 968	670	6 032.9	4 268.4	1.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	269	11 081	49	1 876.1	1 392.4	1.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	245	11 448	236	1 708.7	1 438.6	1.2
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	480	22 745	258	3 347.7	2 858.1	1.2
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	323	12 993	121	2 252.8	1 632.7	1.4
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	2 971	124 721	1 544	20 721.2	15 672.5	1.3
Other hospitalisations (j)	1 137	55 244	820	7 930.0	6 942.0	1.1
Total hospitalisations	4 108	179 965	2 364	28 651.1	22 614.4	1.3
Queensland						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 846	38 680	503	8 951.6	6 660.6	1.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 923	22 834	1 424	5 399.4	3 931.9	1.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 447	11 796	72	2 672.9	2 031.2	1.3

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 079	10 403	189	1 993.1	1 791.4	1.1
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 211	13 935	115	2 237.0	2 399.6	0.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 610	13 997	104	2 974.0	2 410.2	1.2
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	13 116	111 645	2 407	24 228.1	19 224.9	1.3
Other hospitalisations (j)	4 639	38 561	771	8 569.2	6 640.1	1.3
Total hospitalisations	17 755	150 206	3 178	32 797.3	25 864.9	1.3
WA						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 232	11 345	np	9 687.5	3 503.5	2.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	1 214	13 827	np	5 269.1	4 269.9	1.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	776	4 129	–	3 368.1	1 275.1	2.6
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	212	3 300	–	920.1	1 019.1	0.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	666	7 363	np	2 890.6	2 273.8	1.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	569	5 400	–	2 469.6	1 667.6	1.5
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	5 669	45 364	9	24 605.0	14 008.9	1.8
Other hospitalisations (j)	1 986	24 119	6	8 619.8	7 448.2	1.2
Total hospitalisations	7 655	69 483	15	33 224.8	21 457.1	1.5

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
SA						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 074	11 563	235	10 808.1	5 970.1	1.8
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	551	8 739	192	5 544.9	4 512.0	1.2
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	320	3 239	38	3 220.3	1 672.3	1.9
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	175	3 402	54	1 761.1	1 756.5	1.0
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	265	3 477	75	2 666.8	1 795.2	1.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	288	3 476	87	2 898.3	1 794.7	1.6
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	2 673	33 896	681	26 899.5	17 500.9	1.5
Other hospitalisations (j)	915	14 775	556	9 208.0	7 628.5	1.2
Total hospitalisations	3 588	48 671	1 237	36 107.5	25 129.4	1.4
Tasmania						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	180	1 791	14	2 905.1	3 352.2	0.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	165	1 630	85	2 663.0	3 050.9	0.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	41	471	7	661.7	881.6	0.8
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	32	579	21	516.5	1 083.7	0.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	74	894	15	1 194.3	1 673.3	0.7

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	62	709	8	1 000.6	1 327.0	0.8
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	554	6 074	150	8 941.3	11 368.7	0.8
Other hospitalisations (j)	286	2 611	22	4 615.9	4 887.0	0.9
Total hospitalisations	840	8 685	172	13 557.1	16 255.7	0.8
ACT						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	57	1 635	14	3 183.5	2 978.2	1.1
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	92	1 843	368	5 138.2	3 357.1	1.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	28	521	5	1 563.8	949.0	1.6
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	69	931	35	3 853.7	1 695.8	2.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	30	855	31	1 675.5	1 557.4	1.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	30	762	7	1 675.5	1 388.0	1.2
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	306	6 547	460	17 090.2	11 925.5	1.4
Other hospitalisations (j)	111	2 403	37	6 199.4	4 377.1	1.4
Total hospitalisations	417	8 950	497	23 289.6	16 302.7	1.4
NT						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 401	1 023	5	16 759.2	4 293.6	3.9
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	870	979	5	6 072.7	4 109.0	1.5
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 205	483	np	8 411.0	2 027.2	4.1

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	319	395	6	2 226.6	1 657.9	1.3
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	572	445	np	3 992.6	1 867.7	2.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	481	463	np	3 357.4	1 943.3	1.7
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	5 848	3 788	23	40 819.5	15 898.6	2.6
Other hospitalisations (j)	1 808	1 299	12	12 620.0	5 452.0	2.3
Total hospitalisations	7 656	5 087	35	53 439.4	21 350.6	2.5

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Principal diagnosis only.

(b) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(c) Total Australia Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(d) Data for individual jurisdictions exclude hospitalisations from private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(e) Data are reported by place of usual residence of the patient.

(f) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(g) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.

(h) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(i) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

TABLE 6A.5.3

Table 6A.5.3 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
(j) 'Other hospitalisations' includes: C00–D48 Neoplasms; D50–D89 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; E00–E89 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases; F00–F99 Mental and behavioural disorders; G00–G99 Diseases of the nervous system; H00–H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa; H60–H95 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process; I00–I99 Diseases of the circulatory system; K00–K93 Diseases of the digestive system; L00–L99 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; M00–M99 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; N00–N99 Diseases of the genitourinary system; O00–O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; Q00–Q99 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and, Not reported.						

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Total Australia (all jurisdictions)						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	12 631	129 330	2 281	6 727.5	4 712.0	1.4
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	7 292	104 366	6 575	3 883.9	3 802.4	1.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	3 995	37 827	603	2 127.8	1 378.2	1.5
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	3 702	68 720	2 146	1 971.8	2 503.7	0.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	3 103	47 814	741	1 652.7	1 742.0	0.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	3 777	46 571	625	2 011.7	1 696.8	1.2
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	34 500	434 628	12 971	18 375.4	15 835.1	1.2
Other hospitalisations (j)	11 766	195 192	4 567	6 266.8	7 111.6	0.9
Total hospitalisations	46 266	629 820	17 538	24 642.2	22 946.7	1.1
NSW						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 360	47 186	829	5 387.9	5 308.0	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 278	34 447	1 583	3 652.9	3 875.0	0.9
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	926	13 981	229	1 484.9	1 572.7	0.9
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 768	35 873	897	2 835.1	4 035.4	0.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	891	19 427	304	1 428.8	2 185.4	0.7

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	912	13 060	156	1 462.4	1 469.1	1.0
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	10 135	163 974	3 998	16 252.0	18 445.6	0.9
Other hospitalisations (j)	3 082	62 169	1 120	4 942.2	6 993.4	0.7
Total hospitalisations	13 217	226 143	5 118	21 194.2	25 439.0	0.8
Victoria						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	566	28 226	196	4 206.3	4 063.7	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	594	27 652	1 411	4 414.4	3 981.1	1.1
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	140	7 900	38	1 040.4	1 137.4	0.9
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	175	10 421	245	1 300.5	1 500.3	0.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	186	11 267	108	1 382.3	1 622.1	0.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	198	11 138	67	1 471.5	1 603.5	0.9
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	1 859	96 604	2 065	13 815.4	13 908.1	1.0
Other hospitalisations (j)	668	49 752	907	4 964.3	7 162.8	0.7
Total hospitalisations	2 527	146 356	2 972	18 779.7	21 070.9	0.9
Queensland						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 135	26 725	803	5 677.6	4 794.9	1.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 029	18 143	2 668	3 674.6	3 255.1	1.1

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	912	7 427	231	1 651.7	1 332.5	1.2
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	667	8 904	504	1 208.0	1 597.5	0.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	750	7 814	170	1 358.3	1 401.9	1.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 127	11 483	250	2 041.0	2 060.2	1.0
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	8 620	80 496	4 626	15 611.1	14 442.2	1.1
Other hospitalisations (j)	3 020	36 475	751	5 469.3	6 544.2	0.8
Total hospitalisations	11 640	116 971	5 377	21 080.5	20 986.3	1.0
WA						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 370	11 911	np	10 308.2	4 087.1	2.5
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	998	12 664	np	4 340.7	4 345.5	1.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	824	4 585	np	3 583.9	1 573.3	2.3
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	397	5 320	–	1 726.7	1 825.5	0.9
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	658	5 423	np	2 861.9	1 860.8	1.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	737	5 742	np	3 205.5	1 970.3	1.6
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	5 984	45 645	np	26 027.0	15 662.4	1.7
Other hospitalisations (j)	2 040	22 916	np	8 872.8	7 863.3	1.1
Total hospitalisations	8 024	68 561	16	34 899.9	23 525.7	1.5

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	Hospitalisations (no.)			Age specific rate		Rate ratio (i)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (h)	Not stated	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (h)	
SA						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	689	10 467	303	6 782.2	5 636.1	1.2
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	360	6 474	133	3 543.7	3 486.0	1.0
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	199	2 582	66	1 958.9	1 390.3	1.4
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	239	5 423	65	2 352.6	2 920.1	0.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	137	2 341	85	1 348.6	1 260.5	1.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	210	3 369	86	2 067.1	1 814.1	1.1
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	1 834	30 656	738	18 053.0	16 507.0	1.1
Other hospitalisations (j)	858	15 526	1 021	8 445.7	8 360.1	1.0
Total hospitalisations	2 692	46 182	1 759	26 498.7	24 867.1	1.1
Tasmania						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	111	1 568	43	1 611.5	2 750.8	0.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	106	1 435	89	1 538.9	2 517.4	0.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	23	421	10	333.9	738.6	0.5
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	81	1 400	102	1 176.0	2 456.0	0.5
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	39	548	6	566.2	961.4	0.6

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	69	656	12	1 001.7	1 150.8	0.9
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	429	6 028	262	6 228.2	10 575.0	0.6
Other hospitalisations (j)	197	2 645	50	2 860.0	4 640.1	0.6
Total hospitalisations	626	8 673	312	9 088.3	15 215.1	0.6
ACT						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	40	1 290	25	2 598.2	2 733.8	1.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	41	1 775	114	2 663.2	3 761.6	0.7
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	14	398	10	909.4	843.5	1.1
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	60	663	16	3 897.4	1 405.0	2.8
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	24	391	7	1 558.9	828.6	1.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	17	461	12	1 104.3	977.0	1.1
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	196	4 978	184	12 731.4	10 549.5	1.2
Other hospitalisations (j)	71	2 263	40	4 611.9	4 795.8	1.0
Total hospitalisations	267	7 241	224	17 343.3	15 345.3	1.1
NT						
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 334	956	–	15 461.0	4 302.4	3.6
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	868	730	np	5 749.9	3 285.3	1.8

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	941	350	np	6 233.4	1 575.2	4.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	306	269	–	2 027.0	1 210.6	1.7
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	408	332	np	2 702.7	1 494.1	1.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	503	394	np	3 332.0	1 773.2	1.9
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	5 360	3 031	9	35 506.1	13 640.9	2.6
Other hospitalisations (j)	1 759	1 103	16	11 652.1	4 964.0	2.3
Total hospitalisations	7 119	4 134	25	47 158.2	18 604.9	2.5

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Principal diagnosis only.

(b) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2010–2012, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012.

(c) Total Australia Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(d) Data for individual jurisdictions exclude hospitalisations from private hospitals in the NT, Tasmania and the ACT.

(e) Data are reported by place of usual residence of the patient.

(f) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(g) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. For 2010–2012 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2010, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2011 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2012.

(h) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

TABLE 6A.5.4

Table 6A.5.4 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>			<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (i)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	<i>Not stated</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (h)</i>	

(i) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

(j) 'Other hospitalisations' includes: C00–D48 Neoplasms; D50–D89 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; E00–E89 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases; F00–F99 Mental and behavioural disorders; G00–G99 Diseases of the nervous system; H00–H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa; H60–H95 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process; I00–I99 Diseases of the circulatory system; K00–K93 Diseases of the digestive system; L00–L99 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; M00–M99 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; N00–N99 Diseases of the genitourinary system; O00–O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; Q00–Q99 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and, Not reported.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.5.5

Table 6A.5.5 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>
Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years								
2016–2018								
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 660.5	7 338.2	15 600.5	8 478.0	4 739.9	5 394.2	5 777.7	4 929.3
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	5 065.4	5 435.5	5 937.7	5 411.6	4 100.9	4 202.8	3 500.2	4 137.6
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 095.0	2 111.0	6 384.1	2 819.6	1 501.4	1 488.0	1 894.5	1 514.0
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	2 434.0	2 562.7	1 804.8	2 397.8	1 947.2	1 990.7	1 357.1	1 955.6
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	2 798.1	2 221.0	3 310.9	2 626.5	2 824.5	2 058.5	1 807.2	2 641.7
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	2 205.7	2 320.5	3 041.1	2 410.1	1 657.8	1 815.3	2 252.9	1 714.3
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	21 258.6	21 988.7	36 079.0	24 143.6	16 771.8	16 949.5	16 589.6	16 892.5
Other hospitalisations (i)	7 289.3	7 408.4	11 451.5	8 085.5	6 792.7	6 926.8	6 772.0	6 855.8
Total hospitalisations	28 547.8	29 397.1	47 530.5	32 229.1	23 564.5	23 876.4	23 361.6	23 748.3
2010–2012								
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 840.4	5 647.5	16 072.2	6 727.5	4 452.8	5 314.1	5 536.4	4 712.0
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 000.2	3 847.7	5 861.1	3 883.9	3 751.1	3 937.8	3 035.4	3 802.4
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 267.0	1 532.5	5 667.8	2 127.8	1 327.1	1 465.2	1 793.7	1 378.2
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 781.4	2 016.2	2 226.5	1 971.8	2 470.9	2 624.2	1 646.4	2 503.7

TABLE 6A.5.5

Table 6A.5.5 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 173.5	1 319.6	3 631.4	1 652.7	1 771.3	1 620.5	1 778.0	1 742.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 383.9	1 899.5	3 689.4	2 011.7	1 592.0	1 923.5	2 176.8	1 696.8
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	12 446.4	16 263.0	37 148.4	18 375.4	15 365.3	16 885.2	15 966.8	15 835.1
Other hospitalisations (i)	4 766.9	5 419.9	11 764.1	6 266.8	7 036.1	7 257.5	6 548.2	7 111.6
Total hospitalisations	17 213.3	21 682.8	48 912.5	24 642.2	22 401.4	24 142.7	22 515.0	22 946.7

Rate ratio — Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (j)**2016–2018**

Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.7	..	..	..	..
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.3	..	..	..	..
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	..	..	..	..
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	..	..	..	..
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.0	..	..	..	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	..	..	..	..
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.4	..	..	..	..
Other hospitalisations (i)	1.1	1.1	1.7	1.2	..	..	..	..
Total hospitalisations	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.4	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6A.5.5

Table 6A.5.5 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>
2010–2012								
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.4	..	..	..	..
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	..	..	..	..
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.5	..	..	..	..
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.8	..	..	..	..
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	0.7	0.8	2.0	0.9	..	..	..	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	..	..	..	..
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.2	..	..	..	..
Other hospitalisations (i)	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.9	..	..	..	..
Total hospitalisations	0.8	0.9	2.2	1.1	..	..	..	..
Number of hospitalisations of children aged 0–4 years								
2016–2018								
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 756	6 271	4 858	15 939	105 617	37 545	2 580	146 346
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	3 617	4 645	1 849	10 174	91 378	29 253	1 563	122 843
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 496	1 804	1 988	5 301	33 454	10 357	846	44 950
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 738	2 190	562	4 508	43 389	13 856	606	58 060

TABLE 6A.5.5

Table 6A.5.5 **Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	1 998	1 898	1 031	4 938	62 937	14 328	807	78 429
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 575	1 983	947	4 531	36 939	12 635	1 006	50 897
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	15 180	18 791	11 235	45 391	373 714	117 974	7 408	501 525
Other hospitalisations (i)	5 205	6 331	3 566	15 201	151 357	48 213	3 024	203 543
Total hospitalisations	20 385	25 122	14 801	60 592	525 071	166 187	10 432	705 068
2010–2012								
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 628	4 986	4 988	12 631	88 693	37 303	2 818	129 330
Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period (P00–P96)	2 053	3 397	1 819	7 292	74 717	27 642	1 545	104 366
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	867	1 353	1 759	3 995	26 433	10 285	913	37 827
Factors influencing health status and contact with health services (Z00–Z99)	1 219	1 780	691	3 702	49 217	18 421	838	68 720
Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified (R00–R99)	803	1 165	1 127	3 103	35 282	11 375	905	47 814
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	947	1 677	1 145	3 777	31 711	13 502	1 108	46 571
Total (top 6 diagnoses)	8 517	14 358	11 529	34 500	306 053	118 528	8 127	434 628
Other hospitalisations (i)	3 262	4 785	3 651	11 766	140 149	50 945	3 333	195 192
Total hospitalisations	11 779	19 143	15 180	46 266	446 202	169 473	11 460	629 820

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). Principal diagnosis only.

TABLE 6A.5.5

Table 6A.5.5 Hospitalisations for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by principal diagnosis chapter, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)

<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer Regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (h)</i>

(b) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. For 2010–2012, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012.

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. For 2010–2012 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2010, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2011 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2012.

(f) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the 2006 Australian Statistical Geographical Classification - Remoteness Area for 2010-12 and the 2011 & 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for 2016-18 and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.

(g) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(h) Total includes migratory areas and separations with unknown remoteness area.

(i) 'Other hospitalisations' includes: C00–D48 Neoplasms; D50–D89 Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism; E00–E89 Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases; F00–F99 Mental and behavioural disorders; G00–G99 Diseases of the nervous system; H00–H59 Diseases of the eye and adnexa; H60–H95 Diseases of the ear and mastoid process; I00–I99 Diseases of the circulatory system; K00–K93 Diseases of the digestive system; L00–L99 Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; M00–M99 Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue; N00–N99 Diseases of the genitourinary system; O00–O99 Pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium; Q00–Q99 Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; and, Not reported.

(j) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

.. Not applicable.

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Section 6.6

TABLE 6A.6.1

Table 6A.6.1 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 010	1 985	2 107	2 209	2 094	2 272	2 483	2 818	2 654
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	64	73	71	66	67	93	94	90	114
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	794	822	891	835	837	994	1 070	1 209	1 232
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 067	6 564	6 487	6 370	6 793	6 977	7 858	8 081	7 971
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	770	830	764	721	721	797	710	731	738
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 283	1 063	1 134	1 203	1 114	1 289	1 313	1 248	1 230
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 824	1 953	1 956	2 012	2 119	2 116	2 289	2 242	2 332
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	94	104	93	115	110	99	98	85	103
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 522	1 624	1 645	1 663	1 778	1 778	1 900	1 901	1 958
Assault (X85–Y09)	68	68	77	69	77	57	65	91	75
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	117	135	119	142	140	154	207	151	180
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	15	20	22	23	11	24	19	13	16
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	12 812	13 290	13 410	13 416	13 745	14 538	15 817	16 419	16 271
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	19 791	18 036	18 369	19 017	19 034	22 455	21 289	23 661	23 988
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	162	164	204	251	271	281	359	381	376
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	18 625	18 366	18 333	17 323	18 410	17 708	18 454	18 100	18 054
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	63 730	65 600	64 244	67 929	69 536	72 268	73 450	72 896	74 446
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	7 416	6 982	6 928	6 624	7 302	7 666	7 485	7 497	7 665
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	5 759	5 614	5 710	5 838	5 867	5 395	5 810	5 570	5 718
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	23 072	23 499	23 522	24 875	25 424	25 622	25 892	25 005	24 788

TABLE 6A.6.1

Table 6A.6.1 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	780	813	791	809	757	767	779	713	732
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	19 447	19 859	19 707	20 794	21 149	21 339	21 315	20 682	20 632
Assault (X85–Y09)	165	161	140	169	138	146	151	142	170
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	2 535	2 540	2 772	2 994	3 219	3 065	3 336	3 268	3 099
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	131	124	107	105	125	126	128	110	104
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	138 555	138 261	137 310	141 857	145 844	151 395	152 739	153 110	155 035
Not stated									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	304	299	209	184	176	144	101	106	111
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	831	594	382	332	347	427	424	401	473
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 215	1 066	853	947	809	654	680	634	686
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	107	505	254	296	277	282	206	231	270
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	97	83	96	156	150	37	34	33	24
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	357	268	270	249	282	202	183	196	197
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	24	7	11	14	7	8	15	10	8
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	283	228	217	204	233	161	137	164	161
Assault (X85–Y09)	7	6	8	6	7	8	np	7	6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	40	26	32	23	32	23	23	13	16
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	2 912	2 818	2 070	2 170	2 045	1 748	1 633	1 603	1 769
Crude rate for children aged 0–4 years per 100 000									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 143.7	2 112.0	2 241.2	2 353.2	2 234.7	2 423.1	2 644.8	2 994.0	2 797.0
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	68.3	77.7	75.5	70.3	71.5	99.2	100.1	95.6	120.1

TABLE 6A.6.1

Table 6A.6.1 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	846.8	874.6	947.7	889.5	893.3	1 060.1	1 139.7	1 284.5	1 298.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 470.5	6 983.9	6 900.1	6 785.7	7 249.6	7 440.9	8 370.0	8 585.7	8 400.5
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	821.2	883.1	812.7	768.1	769.5	850.0	756.3	776.7	777.8
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 368.3	1 131.0	1 206.2	1 281.5	1 188.9	1 374.7	1 398.6	1 325.9	1 296.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 945.3	2 077.9	2 080.6	2 143.3	2 261.4	2 256.7	2 438.2	2 382.0	2 457.7
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	100.3	110.7	98.9	122.5	117.4	105.6	104.4	90.3	108.6
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 623.2	1 727.9	1 749.8	1 771.5	1 897.5	1 896.2	2 023.8	2 019.7	2 063.5
Assault (X85–Y09)	72.5	72.4	81.9	73.5	82.2	60.8	69.2	96.7	79.0
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	124.8	143.6	126.6	151.3	149.4	164.2	220.5	160.4	189.7
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	16.0	21.3	23.4	24.5	11.7	25.6	20.2	13.8	16.9
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	13 664.2	14 140.2	14 264.0	14 291.6	14 668.8	15 504.6	16 847.7	17 444.5	17 147.8
Non-Indigenous (e)									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 452.8	1 304.7	1 297.7	1 321.5	1 309.7	1 528.2	1 436.1	1 591.7	1 621.0
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	11.9	11.9	14.4	17.4	18.6	19.1	24.2	25.6	25.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 367.2	1 328.5	1 295.1	1 203.8	1 266.8	1 205.2	1 244.9	1 217.6	1 220.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 678.1	4 745.3	4 538.5	4 720.5	4 784.7	4 918.4	4 954.7	4 903.9	5 030.8
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	544.4	505.1	489.4	460.3	502.4	521.7	504.9	504.3	518.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	422.7	406.1	403.4	405.7	403.7	367.2	391.9	374.7	386.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 693.6	1 699.9	1 661.7	1 728.6	1 749.4	1 743.8	1 746.6	1 682.1	1 675.1
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	57.3	58.8	55.9	56.2	52.1	52.2	52.5	48.0	49.5
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 427.5	1 436.5	1 392.2	1 445.0	1 455.2	1 452.3	1 437.8	1 391.3	1 394.2
Assault (X85–Y09)	12.1	11.6	9.9	11.7	9.5	9.9	10.2	9.6	11.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	186.1	183.7	195.8	208.1	221.5	208.6	225.0	219.8	209.4

TABLE 6A.6.1

Table 6A.6.1 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	9.6	9.0	7.6	7.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	7.4	7.0
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	10 170.7	10 001.4	9 700.3	9 857.8	10 035.4	10 303.7	10 303.3	10 300.1	10 476.6
Rate ratio for children aged 0–4 years (f)									
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	5.7	6.5	5.2	4.0	3.8	5.2	4.1	3.7	4.7
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.2
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Assault (X85–Y09)	6.0	6.2	8.3	6.3	8.7	6.1	6.8	10.1	6.9
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	1.7	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.4	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.4
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6

- (a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For the breakdown of 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes', only the first external cause is counted.
- (b) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.
- (d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.
- (e) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

Table 6A.6.1 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.									

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.6.2

Table 6A.6.2 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 323	2 749	2 674	2 458	2 123	2 178	1 984	1 958	2 078	2 181	2 066	2 230	2 457	2 773	2 626
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	114	81	100	89	157	111	64	73	71	66	67	91	94	89	114
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	556	527	562	567	620	654	772	801	876	810	816	944	1 031	1 162	1 181
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	5 012	5 286	5 067	5 533	5 674	5 897	5 982	6 472	6 368	6 265	6 670	6 840	7 727	7 944	7 822
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	717	693	698	697	819	695	752	807	744	702	695	780	687	701	707
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	852	901	926	963	1 030	1 072	1 272	1 049	1 128	1 191	1 103	1 273	1 295	1 240	1 217
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 458	1 477	1 486	1 477	1 691	1 759	1 777	1 910	1 909	1 977	2 070	2 048	2 240	2 189	2 274
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	117	103	84	87	111	108	91	104	92	112	109	97	97	81	101
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 140	1 201	1 222	1 214	1 391	1 459	1 486	1 592	1 603	1 636	1 735	1 720	1 858	1 859	1 904
Assault (X85–Y09)	92	79	94	83	58	59	65	66	77	68	77	57	64	89	74
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	94	81	70	79	114	104	113	128	115	138	136	149	203	146	178
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	13	10	16	14	16	27	14	18	22	23	10	21	18	13	17
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	11 032	11 714	11 513	11 784	12 114	12 366	12 603	13 070	13 174	13 192	13 487	14 206	15 531	16 098	15 941
Non-Indigenous (d)															
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	21 538	25 981	26 607	20 589	18 294	17 744	19 272	17 553	17 831	18 469	18 556	21 824	20 719	22 983	23 361
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	100	90	117	165	169	144	152	151	192	239	257	266	342	353	354
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	15 584	14 205	13 828	14 771	16 248	15 479	17 929	17 727	17 731	16 759	17 699	16 901	17 612	17 258	17 194
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	52 393	52 801	52 050	61 328	60 435	61 725	61 898	63 573	62 212	65 697	67 530	69 952	71 194	70 609	72 187
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	7 885	8 014	7 259	7 126	6 965	7 063	7 162	6 737	6 640	6 355	7 044	7 377	7 195	7 159	7 326
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	4 407	4 328	4 490	4 652	4 950	4 808	5 565	5 426	5 513	5 646	5 687	5 191	5 658	5 387	5 525
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	19 635	20 340	20 567	20 412	21 593	22 123	22 403	22 783	22 793	24 111	24 554	24 696	25 039	24 038	23 908
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	892	962	859	842	795	784	749	784	756	780	732	738	758	689	703

TABLE 6A.6.2

Table 6A.6.2 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	16 998	17 505	17 842	17 491	18 386	18 862	18 890	19 264	19 108	20 171	20 425	20 556	20 601	19 880	19 876
Assault (X85–Y09)	174	194	211	140	182	146	156	154	137	152	130	140	146	138	157
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	1 491	1 596	1 563	1 852	2 089	2 185	2 471	2 456	2 685	2 904	3 111	2 963	3 230	3 138	3 018
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	72	79	85	80	134	134	129	123	102	101	120	122	121	104	103
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	121 542	125 759	124 918	129 043	128 654	129 086	134 381	133 950	132 912	137 276	141 327	146 207	147 759	147 787	149 855
Not stated															
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	448	377	395	356	326	330	279	287	204	179	170	136	97	96	101
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	648	207	284	400	389	638	719	447	320	276	282	360	387	392	451
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 174	774	790	998	1 073	1 260	1 130	1 002	824	913	775	626	663	602	642
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	383	124	210	174	183	130	73	470	196	261	242	257	178	221	261
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	75	52	43	79	54	79	89	75	92	154	144	35	31	33	23
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	353	297	317	329	324	389	321	241	255	237	262	186	171	186	184
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	22	17	16	23	14	20	21	7	10	13	7	6	15	10	8
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	318	261	262	274	276	310	256	204	206	194	215	150	129	155	149
Assault (X85–Y09)	np	6	13	9	8	14	6	6	8	5	7	5	np	7	6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	10	9	25	21	25	42	35	23	29	23	31	23	19	12	15
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	3 083	1 833	2 041	2 336	2 352	2 827	2 611	2 525	1 896	2 026	1 878	1 602	1 532	1 532	1 669
Crude rate for children aged 0-4 years per 100 000 (e)															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 835.3	3 330.2	3 194.4	2 883.5	2 442.8	2 460.9	2 216.5	2 181.1	2 313.0	2 429.0	2 303.5	2 484.6	2 733.9	3 077.2	2 891.0
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	139.1	98.1	119.5	104.4	180.7	125.4	71.5	81.3	79.0	73.5	74.7	101.4	104.6	98.8	125.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	678.6	638.4	671.4	665.1	713.4	739.0	862.5	892.3	975.1	902.1	909.8	1 051.8	1 147.2	1 289.5	1 300.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 117.4	6 403.5	6 053.2	6 490.7	6 528.8	6 663.0	6 683.1	7 209.4	7 088.1	6 977.5	7 436.9	7 621.0	8 597.9	8 815.4	8 611.3

TABLE 6A.6.2

Table 6A.6.2 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	875.1	839.5	833.9	817.6	942.4	785.3	840.1	898.9	828.1	781.8	774.9	869.1	764.4	777.9	778.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1 039.9	1 091.5	1 106.2	1 129.7	1 185.2	1 211.3	1 421.1	1 168.5	1 255.6	1 326.5	1 229.8	1 418.3	1 441.0	1 376.0	1 339.8
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 779.6	1 789.3	1 775.2	1 732.7	1 945.7	1 987.5	1 985.3	2 127.6	2 124.9	2 201.8	2 308.0	2 281.8	2 492.5	2 429.1	2 503.5
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	142.8	124.8	100.3	102.1	127.7	122.0	101.7	115.8	102.4	124.7	121.5	108.1	107.9	89.9	111.2
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 391.4	1 454.9	1 459.8	1 424.1	1 600.6	1 648.5	1 660.2	1 773.4	1 784.3	1 822.1	1 934.5	1 916.4	2 067.4	2 062.9	2 096.1
Assault (X85–Y09)	112.3	95.7	112.3	97.4	66.7	66.7	72.6	73.5	85.7	75.7	85.9	63.5	71.2	98.8	81.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	114.7	98.1	83.6	92.7	131.2	117.5	126.2	142.6	128.0	153.7	151.6	166.0	225.9	162.0	196.0
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	15.9	12.1	19.1	16.4	18.4	30.5	15.6	20.1	24.5	25.6	11.1	23.4	20.0	14.4	18.7
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	13 465.2	14 190.4	13 753.8	13 823.7	13 939.0	13 972.3	14 080.1	14 559.1	14 663.7	14 692.3	15 037.7	15 828.0	17 281.4	17 863.7	17 549.5
Non-Indigenous (d)															
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 886.9	2 253.8	2 255.0	1 686.1	1 448.9	1 369.8	1 470.8	1 319.8	1 309.0	1 333.2	1 325.9	1 542.1	1 450.9	1 604.8	1 611.5
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	8.8	7.8	9.9	13.5	13.4	11.1	11.6	11.4	14.1	17.3	18.4	18.8	23.9	24.6	24.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 365.2	1 232.2	1 172.0	1 209.7	1 286.9	1 195.0	1 368.3	1 332.9	1 301.6	1 209.7	1 264.7	1 194.2	1 233.3	1 205.1	1 186.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 589.9	4 580.3	4 411.4	5 022.5	4 786.7	4 765.2	4 724.0	4 780.0	4 566.9	4 742.3	4 825.3	4 942.8	4 985.5	4 930.4	4 979.5
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	690.8	695.2	615.2	583.6	551.7	545.3	546.6	506.5	487.4	458.7	503.3	521.3	503.8	499.9	505.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	386.1	375.4	380.5	381.0	392.1	371.2	424.7	408.0	404.7	407.6	406.4	366.8	396.2	376.2	381.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 720.1	1 764.4	1 743.1	1 671.6	1 710.2	1 707.9	1 709.8	1 713.0	1 673.2	1 740.4	1 754.5	1 745.0	1 753.4	1 678.5	1 649.2
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	78.1	83.5	72.8	69.0	63.0	60.5	57.2	58.9	55.5	56.3	52.3	52.1	53.1	48.1	48.5
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 489.1	1 518.5	1 512.1	1 432.4	1 456.2	1 456.2	1 441.7	1 448.4	1 402.7	1 456.0	1 459.4	1 452.5	1 442.6	1 388.2	1 371.1
Assault (X85–Y09)	15.2	16.8	17.9	11.5	14.4	11.3	11.9	11.6	10.1	11.0	9.3	9.9	10.2	9.6	10.8
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	130.6	138.4	132.5	151.7	165.5	168.7	188.6	184.7	197.1	209.6	222.3	209.4	226.2	219.1	208.2
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	6.3	6.9	7.2	6.6	10.6	10.3	9.8	9.2	7.5	7.3	8.6	8.6	8.5	7.3	7.1
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	10 647.8	10 909.2	10 587.1	10 568.0	10 189.8	9 965.5	10 255.8	10 071.5	9 757.0	9 909.2	10 098.3	10 331.0	10 347.2	10 319.6	10 337.1
Rate ratio for children aged 0–4 years (f)															

TABLE 6A.6.2

Table 6A.6.2 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	15.8	12.6	12.1	7.7	13.5	11.3	6.2	7.1	5.6	4.2	4.1	5.4	4.4	4.0	5.1
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.5
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.3
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Assault (X85–Y09)	7.4	5.7	6.3	8.5	4.6	5.9	6.1	6.3	8.5	6.9	9.2	6.4	7.0	10.3	7.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.9
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.5	1.7	3.0	1.6	2.2	3.3	3.5	1.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.6
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7

- (a) This table includes data for six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT). From 2004-05 to 2009-10, only these jurisdictions were considered to have acceptable quality of Indigenous identification in hospitalisation data.
- (b) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For the breakdown of 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes', only the first external cause is counted.
- (c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.
- (d) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data.
- (f) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous persons hospitalisation rate.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (h)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (g)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (g)</i>	
Total Australia (all jurisdictions)					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	5 301	44 939	2 819.6	1 513.6	1.9
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	184	737	97.9	24.8	3.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	2 241	35 288	1 192.0	1 188.6	1.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	15 923	145 688	8 469.5	4 907.1	1.7
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1 416	14 594	753.2	491.6	1.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	2 561	11 369	1 362.2	382.9	3.6
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	4 529	50 808	2 409.0	1 711.3	1.4
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	183	1 492	97.3	50.3	1.9
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	3 800	41 916	2 021.2	1 411.8	1.4
Assault (X85–Y09)	156	293	83.0	9.9	8.4
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	357	6 596	189.9	222.2	0.9
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	32	238	17.0	8.0	2.1
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	32 155	303 423	17 103.4	10 220.0	1.7
NSW					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 213	12 974	1 889.1	1 376.9	1.4
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	27	157	42.0	16.7	2.5
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	704	11 443	1 096.4	1 214.4	0.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 329	46 706	6 742.0	4 956.8	1.4
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	341	3 837	531.1	407.2	1.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	392	3 657	610.5	388.1	1.6

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 158	12 748	1 803.5	1 352.9	1.3
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	55	387	85.7	41.1	2.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	974	10 348	1 516.9	1 098.2	1.4
Assault (X85–Y09)	39	89	60.7	9.4	6.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	81	1 616	126.1	171.5	0.7
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	8	47	np	5.0	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	8 164	91 522	12 714.6	9 713.1	1.3
Victoria					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	269	11 081	1 876.1	1 392.4	1.3
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	5	139	np	17.5	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	164	9 579	1 143.8	1 203.7	1.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	789	32 486	5 502.9	4 082.2	1.3
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	100	3 892	697.4	489.1	1.4
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	78	2 581	544.0	324.3	1.7
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	323	12 993	2 252.8	1 632.7	1.4
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	15	349	np	43.9	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	248	10 475	1 729.7	1 316.3	1.3
Assault (X85–Y09)	18	43	np	5.4	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	42	2 022	292.9	254.1	1.2
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	–	96	–	12.1	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1 728	72 751	12 051.9	9 141.9	1.3

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	
Queensland					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 447	11 796	2 672.9	2 031.2	1.3
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	57	278	105.3	47.9	2.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	637	6 242	1 176.7	1 074.8	1.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 846	38 680	8 951.6	6 660.6	1.3
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	401	2 592	740.7	446.3	1.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	799	2 794	1 475.9	481.1	3.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 610	13 997	2 974.0	2 410.2	1.2
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	55	453	101.6	78.0	1.3
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 376	11 949	2 541.8	2 057.6	1.2
Assault (X85–Y09)	34	84	62.8	14.5	4.3
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	136	1 468	251.2	252.8	1.0
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	9	43	np	7.4	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	9 797	76 379	18 097.2	13 152.2	1.4
WA					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	776	4 129	3 368.1	1 275.1	2.6
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	27	71	117.2	21.9	5.4
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	333	3 681	1 445.3	1 136.7	1.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 232	11 345	9 687.5	3 503.5	2.8
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	188	2 358	816.0	728.2	1.1
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	532	1 257	2 309.0	388.2	5.9

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	569	5 400	2 469.6	1 667.6	1.5
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	25	152	108.5	46.9	2.3
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	482	4 450	2 092.0	1 374.2	1.5
Assault (X85–Y09)	26	37	112.8	11.4	9.9
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	33	735	143.2	227.0	0.6
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	26	np	8.0	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	4 657	28 241	20 212.7	8 721.1	2.3
SA					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	320	3 239	3 220.3	1 672.3	1.9
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	5	40	np	20.7	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	180	3 780	1 811.4	1 951.7	0.9
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1 074	11 563	10 808.1	5 970.1	1.8
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	143	1 598	1 439.1	825.1	1.7
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	147	646	1 479.3	333.5	4.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	288	3 476	2 898.3	1 794.7	1.6
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	np	91	np	47.0	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	244	2 868	2 455.5	1 480.8	1.7
Assault (X85–Y09)	np	27	90.6	13.9	6.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	27	479	271.7	247.3	1.1
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	np	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	2 157	24 342	21 706.8	12 568.1	1.7

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	
Tasmania					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	41	471	661.7	881.6	0.8
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	np	23	np	43.0	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	27	221	435.8	413.6	1.1
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	180	1 791	2 905.1	3 352.2	0.9
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	25	161	403.5	301.3	1.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	10	117	np	219.0	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	62	709	1 000.6	1 327.0	0.8
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	np	21	np	39.3	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	47	587	758.6	1 098.7	0.7
Assault (X85–Y09)	np	np	np	np	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	7	92	np	172.2	..
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	5	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	346	3 493	5 584.2	6 537.8	0.9
ACT					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	28	521	1 563.8	949.0	1.6
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	–	12	–	np	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	14	176	781.9	320.6	2.4
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	57	1 635	3 183.5	2 978.2	1.1
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	np	60	np	109.3	..
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	15	158	np	287.8	..

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	30	762	1 675.5	1 388.0	1.2
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	np	20	np	36.4	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	29	620	1 619.7	1 129.3	1.4
Assault (X85–Y09)	–	np	–	np	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	–	115	–	209.5	–
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	–	6	–	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	146	3 324	8 154.1	6 054.8	1.3
NT					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 205	483	8 411.0	2 027.2	4.1
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	62	10	432.8	42.0	10.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	175	145	1 221.5	608.6	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 401	1 023	16 759.2	4 293.6	3.9
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	215	77	1 500.7	323.2	4.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	587	110	4 097.3	461.7	8.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	481	463	3 357.4	1 943.3	1.7
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	25	15	174.5	np	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	393	391	2 743.2	1 641.1	1.7
Assault (X85–Y09)	27	np	188.5	np	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	30	48	209.4	201.5	1.0
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	6	5	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	5 126	2 311	35 779.8	9 699.5	3.7

TABLE 6A.6.3

Table 6A.6.3 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (h)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (g)	

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For the breakdown of 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes', only the first external cause is counted.

(b) Data exclude private hospitals from ACT, Tas and NT.

(c) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(d) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.

(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.

(f) Data are reported by place of usual residence of the patient.

(g) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(h) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	
Total Australia (all jurisdictions)					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	3 995	37 825	2 127.8	1 378.1	1.5
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	137	326	73.0	11.9	6.1
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 606	36 122	855.4	1 316.1	0.6
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	12 627	128 791	6 725.4	4 692.3	1.4
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1 600	14 202	852.2	517.4	1.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	2 346	11 360	1 249.5	413.9	3.0
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	3 777	46 520	2 011.7	1 694.9	1.2
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	198	1 591	105.5	58.0	1.8
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	3 146	39 258	1 675.6	1 430.3	1.2
Assault (X85–Y09)	136	326	72.4	11.9	6.1
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	252	5 074	134.2	184.9	0.7
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	35	255	18.6	9.3	2.0
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	26 088	275 146	13 895.0	10 024.6	1.4
NSW					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	926	13 981	1 484.9	1 572.7	0.9
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	12	104	np	11.7	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	411	10 981	659.1	1 235.3	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 360	47 186	5 387.9	5 308.0	1.0
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	407	3 792	652.6	426.6	1.5
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	382	3 816	612.6	429.3	1.4

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	912	13 060	1 462.4	1 469.1	1.0
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	38	480	60.9	54.0	1.1
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	783	10 992	1 255.6	1 236.5	1.0
Assault (X85–Y09)	23	93	36.9	10.5	3.5
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	61	1 417	97.8	159.4	0.6
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	6	73	np	8.2	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	6 410	92 920	10 278.8	10 452.7	1.0
Victoria					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	140	7 900	1 040.4	1 137.4	0.9
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	2	65	14.9	9.4	1.6
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	92	9 302	683.7	1 339.2	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	566	28 226	4 206.3	4 063.7	1.0
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	123	3 235	914.1	465.7	2.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	53	2 883	393.9	415.1	0.9
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	198	11 138	1 471.5	1 603.5	0.9
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	11	339	81.7	48.8	1.7
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	173	9 492	1 285.7	1 366.6	0.9
Assault (X85–Y09)	np	50	np	7.2	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	9	1 160	66.9	167.0	0.4
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	97	np	14.0	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1 174	62 749	8 724.7	9 034.0	1.0

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (g)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (f)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (f)	
Queensland					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	912	7 427	1 651.7	1 332.5	1.2
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	16	61	np	10.9	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	441	6 618	798.7	1 187.4	0.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 135	26 725	5 677.6	4 794.9	1.2
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	408	3 088	738.9	554.0	1.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	590	2 259	1 068.5	405.3	2.6
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 127	11 483	2 041.0	2 060.2	1.0
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	70	457	126.8	82.0	1.5
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	932	9 823	1 687.9	1 762.4	1.0
Assault (X85–Y09)	44	90	79.7	16.1	5.0
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	65	1 056	117.7	189.5	0.6
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	16	57	np	10.2	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	6 629	57 661	12 005.4	10 345.2	1.2
WA					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	824	4 585	3 583.9	1 573.3	2.3
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	22	30	95.7	10.3	9.3
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	394	4 219	1 713.7	1 447.7	1.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 370	11 911	10 308.2	4 087.1	2.5
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	236	2 256	1 026.5	774.1	1.3
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	502	1 203	2 183.4	412.8	5.3

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	737	5 742	3 205.5	1 970.3	1.6
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	47	156	204.4	53.5	3.8
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	591	4 795	2 570.5	1 645.3	1.6
Assault (X85–Y09)	28	47	121.8	16.1	7.6
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	64	728	278.4	249.8	1.1
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	7	16	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	5 085	29 946	22 116.9	10 275.5	2.2
SA					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	199	2 582	1 958.9	1 390.3	1.4
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	np	40	np	21.5	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	120	4 404	1 181.2	2 371.4	0.5
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	689	10 467	6 782.2	5 636.1	1.2
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	154	1 444	1 515.9	777.5	1.9
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	131	709	1 289.5	381.8	3.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	210	3 369	2 067.1	1 814.1	1.1
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	8	85	np	45.8	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	177	2 726	1 742.3	1 467.8	1.2
Assault (X85–Y09)	8	28	np	15.1	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	14	518	np	278.9	..
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	7	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1 506	23 015	14 824.3	12 392.6	1.2

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	
Tasmania					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	23	421	333.9	738.6	0.5
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	–	5	–	np	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	17	232	np	407.0	..
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	111	1 568	1 611.5	2 750.8	0.6
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	34	235	493.6	412.3	1.2
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	13	156	np	273.7	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	69	656	1 001.7	1 150.8	0.9
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	3	31	np	54.4	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	54	531	784.0	931.5	0.8
Assault (X85–Y09)	2	12	np	np	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	7	76	np	133.3	..
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	3	1	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	267	3 273	3 876.3	5 741.9	0.7
ACT					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	14	398	np	843.5	..
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	–	8	–	np	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	12	186	779.5	394.2	2.0
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	40	1 290	2 598.2	2 733.8	1.0
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	np	49	np	103.8	..
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	8	146	np	309.4	..

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	Hospitalisations (no.)		Age specific rate		Rate ratio (g)
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (f)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous (f)	
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	17	461	np	977.0	..
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	–	18	–	np	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	13	390	844.4	826.5	1.0
Assault (X85–Y09)	np	np	np	np	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	np	49	np	103.8	..
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	–	np	–	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	94	2 538	6 105.9	5 378.6	1.1
NT					
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	941	350	6 233.4	1 575.2	4.0
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	82	np	543.2	13.5	40.2
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	115	132	761.8	594.1	1.3
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 334	956	15 461.0	4 302.4	3.6
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	231	84	1 530.2	378.0	4.0
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	663	121	4 391.9	544.6	8.1
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	503	394	3 332.0	1 773.2	1.9
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	21	16	139.1	np	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	422	326	2 795.4	1 467.1	1.9
Assault (X85–Y09)	24	np	159.0	9.0	17.7
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	28	48	185.5	216.0	0.9
Other external causes (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	np	np	np	np	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	4 869	2 040	32 253.6	9 180.9	3.5

TABLE 6A.6.4

Table 6A.6.4 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2010–2012 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

ICD-10-AM code and description	<i>Hospitalisations (no.)</i>		<i>Age specific rate</i>		<i>Rate ratio (g)</i>
	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>	<i>Non-Indigenous (f)</i>	

(a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For the breakdown of 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes', only the first external cause is counted.

(b) Data exclude private hospitals from ACT, Tas and NT.

(c) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018.

(d) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of [June?] year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.

(e) Data are reported by place of usual residence of the patient.

(f) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

(g) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.6.5

Table 6A.6.5 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years								
2016–2018								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	2 095.0	2 111.0	6 384.1	2 819.6	1 501.4	1 488.0	1 894.5	1 514.0
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	78.4	55.0	256.9	97.9	22.1	33.3	17.9	24.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1 176.4	1 045.0	1 695.6	1 212.2	1 227.1	1 232.0	1 195.8	1 231.2
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	6 660.5	7 338.2	15 600.5	8 478.0	4 739.9	5 394.2	5 777.7	4 929.3
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	518.2	771.1	1 307.0	766.5	490.0	537.5	660.6	504.6
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	768.8	1 009.9	3 657.7	1 362.2	383.4	367.5	490.4	383.3
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	2 205.7	2 320.5	3 041.1	2 410.1	1 657.8	1 815.3	2 252.9	1 714.3
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	57.4	121.7	122.0	97.3	41.2	74.1	112.0	50.3
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 852.8	1 935.5	2 585.1	2 021.8	1 358.8	1 520.3	1 943.8	1 414.6
Assault (X85–Y09)	64.4	73.7	134.9	83.0	8.4	13.2	np	9.9
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	212.9	174.4	176.6	190.4	232.2	190.4	172.4	222.4
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	16.8	15.2	22.5	17.0	7.0	10.8	np	8.0
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	13 503.0	14 650.6	31 942.8	17 146.4	10 021.8	10 867.8	12 289.9	10 301.7
2010–2012								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 267.0	1 532.5	5 667.8	2 127.8	1 327.1	1 465.2	1 793.7	1 378.2
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	14.6	19.3	354.4	73.0	10.5	14.0	17.7	11.9
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	660.5	734.0	1 640.1	860.7	1 338.0	1 377.3	1 194.5	1 347.7
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	3 840.4	5 647.5	16 072.2	6 727.5	4 452.8	5 314.1	5 536.4	4 712.0
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	492.5	876.7	1 556.3	852.2	467.7	668.0	730.9	524.6

TABLE 6A.6.5

Table 6A.6.5 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	599.2	869.9	3 757.0	1 249.5	419.6	383.2	487.2	414.4
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 383.9	1 899.5	3 689.4	2 011.7	1 592.0	1 923.5	2 176.8	1 696.8
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	64.3	105.3	196.6	105.5	42.9	94.7	123.8	58.0
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 174.9	1 588.0	3 012.7	1 675.6	1 343.9	1 622.6	1 844.8	1 432.1
Assault (X85–Y09)	30.7	62.3	193.3	72.4	8.5	19.7	19.6	11.9
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	102.3	124.6	222.3	134.2	188.4	173.1	165.0	184.9
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	11.7	18.1	35.4	18.6	7.9	12.1	23.6	9.3
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	8 258.1	11 579.3	32 737.2	13 902.5	9 607.6	11 145.2	11 937.2	10 085.4
Rate ratio — Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (h)								
2016–2018								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.4	1.4	3.4	1.9	..	..	..	..
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	3.5	1.7	14.4	3.9	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	1.4	1.4	2.7	1.7	..	..	..	..
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1.1	1.4	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	2.0	2.7	7.5	3.6	..	..	..	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	..	..	..	..
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.9	..	..	..	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	..	..	..	..
Assault (X85–Y09)	7.7	5.6	..	8.4	..	..	..	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6A.6.5

Table 6A.6.5 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	2.4	1.4	..	2.1	..	..	..	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	1.3	1.3	2.6	1.7	..	..	..	..
2010–2012								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.5	..	..	..	..
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	1.4	1.4	20.0	6.1	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.4	..	..	..	..
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	1.1	1.3	2.1	1.6	..	..	..	..
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	1.4	2.3	7.7	3.0	..	..	..	..
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	0.9	1.0	1.7	1.2	..	..	..	..
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	1.5	1.1	1.6	1.8	..	..	..	..
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.2	..	..	..	..
Assault (X85–Y09)	3.6	3.2	9.9	6.1	..	..	..	..
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	0.5	0.7	1.3	0.7	..	..	..	..
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0	..	..	..	..
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	0.9	1.0	2.7	1.4	..	..	..	..
Number of hospitalisations of children aged 0–4 years								
2016–2018								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	1 496	1 804	1 988	5 301	33 454	10 357	846	44 950
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	56	47	80	184	493	232	8	740
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	840	893	528	2 279	27 342	8 575	534	36 554

TABLE 6A.6.5

Table 6A.6.5 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	4 756	6 271	4 858	15 939	105 617	37 545	2 580	146 346
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	370	659	407	1 441	10 919	3 741	295	14 982
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	549	863	1 139	2 561	8 544	2 558	219	11 380
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	1 575	1 983	947	4 531	36 939	12 635	1 006	50 897
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	41	104	38	183	919	516	50	1 492
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	1 323	1 654	805	3 801	30 277	10 582	868	41 997
Assault (X85–Y09)	46	63	42	156	187	92	np	293
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	152	149	55	358	5 174	1 325	77	6 604
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	12	13	7	32	156	75	np	238
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	9 642	12 520	9 947	32 236	223 308	75 643	5 488	305 849
2010–2012								
Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00–B99)	867	1 353	1 759	3 995	26 433	10 285	913	37 827
Nutritional anaemias (D50–D53) and malnutrition (E40–E46)	10	17	110	137	209	98	9	326
Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60–H95)	452	648	509	1 616	26 650	9 668	608	36 991
Diseases of the respiratory system (J00–J99)	2 628	4 986	4 988	12 631	88 693	37 303	2 818	129 330
Diseases of oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00–K14)	337	774	483	1 600	9 315	4 689	372	14 398
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00–L99)	410	768	1 166	2 346	8 358	2 690	248	11 373
Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes (S00–T98)	947	1 677	1 145	3 777	31 711	13 502	1 108	46 571
Transport accidents (V00–V99)	44	93	61	198	855	665	63	1 593
Other external causes of accidental injury (W00–X59)	804	1 402	935	3 146	26 769	11 390	939	39 306

TABLE 6A.6.5

Table 6A.6.5 **Hospitalisations for injury and potentially preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (g)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia</i>
Assault (X85–Y09)	21	55	60	136	169	138	10	326
Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40–Y84)	70	110	69	252	3 753	1 215	84	5 075
Other (X60–X84; Y10–Y39; Y85–Y98)	8	16	11	35	158	85	12	255
Total potentially preventable hospitalisations	5 651	10 223	10 160	26 102	191 369	78 235	6 076	276 816

- (a) Categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification of diseases (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification). For the breakdown of 'Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes', only the first external cause is counted.
- (b) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (c) From 2012-13, data exclude inter-hospital contracted patients to private sector hospitals in WA.
- (d) Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. For 2010–2012, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012.
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June year population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50% of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100% of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50% of the population at 30 June 2018.
- (f) Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the 2011 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.
- (g) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).
- (h) Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.

.. Not applicable. **np** Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero.

Source: AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

TABLE 6A.6.6

Table 6A.6.6 Deaths from external causes and preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
2014–2018							
External causes and preventable diseases (j)	no.	20	40	25	8	16	109
All causes	no.	151	198	110	33	111	603
External causes and preventable diseases as a percentage of all causes	%	13.2	20.2	22.7	24.2	14.4	18.1
Death rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (k), (l)	rate	94.6	145.9	191.7	131.9	304.9	145.6
Variability bands (m)	±	15.1	20.3	35.8	45.0	56.7	11.6
2014–2018 average ERP, 0–4 years	no.	31 907	27 145	11 476	5 002	7 280	82 811
2009–2013							
External causes and preventable diseases (j)	no.	32	36	33	6	25	132
All causes	no.	134	227	98	38	124	621
External causes and preventable diseases as a percentage of all causes	%	23.9	15.9	33.7	15.8	20.2	21.3
Death rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (k), (l)	rate	86.2	165.2	170.8	150.4	330.6	150.4
Variability bands (m)	±	14.6	21.5	33.8	47.8	58.2	11.8
2009–2013 average ERP, 0–4 years	no.	31 090	27 477	11 478	5 053	7 502	82 599
Non-Indigenous							
2014–2018							
External causes and preventable diseases (j)	no.	191	145	60	39	5	440
All causes	no.	1 602	1 276	418	319	57	3 672
External causes and preventable diseases as a percentage of all causes	%	11.9	11.4	14.4	12.2	8.8	12.0
Death rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (k), (l)	rate	68.8	87.9	51.9	65.8	96.2	71.6
Variability bands (m)	±	3.4	4.8	5.0	7.2	25.0	2.3

TABLE 6A.6.6

Table 6A.6.6 **Deaths from external causes and preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
2014–2018 average ERP, 0–4 years	no.	466 032	290 463	161 001	96 987	11 853	1 026 336
2009–2013							
External causes and preventable diseases (j)	no.	189	192	89	60	9	539
All causes	no.	1 976	1 506	479	365	58	4 384
External causes and preventable diseases as a percentage of all causes	%	9.6	12.7	18.6	16.4	15.5	12.3
Death rate per 100 000 children aged 0–4 years (k), (l)	rate	88.7	107.6	65.4	78.4	102.7	89.8
Variability bands (m)	±	3.9	5.4	5.9	8.0	26.4	2.7
2009–2013 average ERP, 0–4 years	no.	445 661	279 888	146 416	93 149	11 291	976 405

- (a) All causes of death data from 2006 onward are subject to a revisions process - once data for a reference year are 'final', they are no longer revised. Affected data in this table are: 2006–15 (final), 2016 (revised) and 2017–18 (preliminary).
- (b) Data are presented in five-year groupings due to the volatility of small numbers each year.
- (c) Data based on reference year.
- (d) Some totals and figures may not compute due to the effects of rounding.
- (e) Causes of death and associated disease codes are from the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision.
- (f) Data on deaths of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians are affected by differing levels of coverage of deaths identified as Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander across states and territories. Care should be exercised in analysing these data, particularly in making comparisons across states and territories and between the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander and non-Indigenous data.
- (g) Data are reported individually by jurisdiction of residence for NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT only. These five states have been included due to there being evidence of sufficient levels of identification and sufficient numbers of deaths to support mortality analysis.
- (h) Care should be taken when interpreting deaths data for Queensland as they were affected by changes in the timeliness of birth and death registrations. Queensland deaths data for 2010 have been adjusted to minimise the impact of late registration of deaths on mortality indicators.
- (i) Deaths where the Indigenous status of the deceased was not stated are excluded.

TABLE 6A.6.6

Table 6A.6.6 Deaths from external causes and preventable diseases for children (aged 0–4 years), by Indigenous status, NSW, Queensland, WA, SA and NT, 2009–2013 and 2014–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g)

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Qld (h)</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Total (i)</i>
(j) The ICD-10 codes included in External Causes and Preventable Diseases are: Certain infectious and parasitic diseases (A00-B99); Nutritional anaemias (D50-D53) and malnutrition (E40-E46); Diseases of the ear and mastoid process (H60-H95); Diseases of the respiratory system (J00-J99); Diseases of the oral cavity, salivary glands and jaws (K00-K14); Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue (L00-L99); Transport accidents (V01-V99); Other external causes of accidental injury (W00-X59); Assault (X85-Y09); Complications of medical and surgical care (Y40-Y84); Other (X60-X84, Y10-Y39, Y85-Y98).							
(k) Crude rates calculated per 100 000 Estimated Resident Population for children aged less than 5 years for the average of the period 2009–2013 and 2014–2018.							
(l) Denominators used in the calculation of rates for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population are Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031 (ABS Cat. no. 3238.0, series B, 2016 base). There are no comparable population data for the non-Indigenous population. Denominators used in the calculation of rates for comparison with the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population have been derived by subtracting Indigenous population estimates/projections from total estimated resident population and should be used with care, as these data include population units for which Indigenous status were not stated.							
(m) Variability bands can be used for comparisons within jurisdictions (for cause of death or over time), but not between jurisdictions or between jurisdictions and totals.							
<i>Source:</i> ABS (unpublished) Causes of Death, Australia, cat. no. 3303.0; ABS (unpublished) Estimates and Projections, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031, cat. no. 3238.0							

Section 6.7

TABLE 6A.7.1

Table 6A.7.1 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	
2017–19									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	1 300	1.7	1.1	33.2	14 976	1.3	np	np	1.3
4–14	9 500	4.7	1.4	14.7	57 126	1.8	0.7	20.5	2.6
Total 0–14	10 500	3.8	1.0	13.6	80 320	1.8	0.6	16.9	2.1
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	2 400	3.1	1.6	26.7	11 748	1.0	0.6	32.9	3.1
4–14	6 500	3.2	1.4	22.4	44 995	1.4	0.6	23.4	2.3
Total 0–14	8 900	3.2	1.1	17.6	57 268	1.3	0.5	19.5	2.5
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	3 200	4.1	1.9	24.0	27 484	2.4	1.6	33.7	1.7
4–14	15 800	7.9	1.8	11.9	103 954	3.2	0.9	14.1	2.5
Total 0–14	19 100	6.9	1.4	10.6	131 474	3.0	0.7	12.6	2.3
2014-15									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	492	0.7	0.4	30.2	np	np	np	np	np
4–14	6 921	4.0	1.3	16.3	55 520	1.8	0.8	21.7	2.2
Total 0–14	7 285	3.0	0.9	15.5	62 190	1.5	0.6	20.3	2.0
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	1 728	2.5	1.2	25.2	18 413	1.6	1.1	34.4	1.6
4–14	12 511	7.2	1.8	12.4	47 841	1.6	0.8	24.8	4.5
Total 0–14	14 176	5.8	1.3	11.7	63 037	1.5	0.6	20.2	3.9

TABLE 6A.7.1

Table 6A.7.1 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	2 211	3.2	1.3	20.5	22 701	2.0	1.3	33.0	1.6
4–14	18 045	10.4	2.2	10.9	98 047	3.2	0.9	15.1	3.3
Total 0–14	20 353	8.4	1.6	10.0	123 065	2.9	0.8	13.9	2.9
2011–13									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	621	1.0	0.7	34.1	5 709	0.5	0.6	59.5	2.0
4–14	7 216	4.3	1.4	16.4	58 032	2.0	0.7	18.9	2.2
Total 0–14	7 837	3.4	1.0	15.2	63 741	1.6	0.5	17.5	2.1
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	1 913	3.0	1.8	29.9	25 065	2.3	1.3	29.3	1.3
4–14	7 135	4.3	1.1	13.1	59 039	2.0	0.7	18.9	2.2
Total 0–14	9 048	3.9	0.9	12.2	84 104	2.1	0.6	15.8	1.9
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	2 489	4.0	1.9	24.0	28 315	2.6	1.3	26.5	1.5
4–14	13 825	8.3	1.7	10.2	115 010	3.9	1.1	14.4	2.1
Total 0–14	16 314	7.1	1.4	9.7	143 325	3.6	0.9	13.1	2.0
2008									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	396	0.7	0.6	44.2	5 132	0.5	0.4	44.7	1.5
4–14	4 887	3.5	0.9	13.4	48 597	1.7	0.7	21.0	2.1
Total 0–14	5 283	2.7	0.7	12.9	53 730	1.4	0.5	19.3	2.0

TABLE 6A.7.1

Table 6A.7.1 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	2 024	3.8	1.4	18.2	12 526	1.2	0.7	28.3	3.2
4–14	9 491	6.8	1.2	9.0	54 992	1.9	0.7	17.7	3.5
Total 0–14	11 516	6.0	1.0	8.5	67 519	1.7	0.5	15.4	3.4
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	2 412	4.5	1.5	16.8	17 659	1.7	0.9	27.7	2.7
4–14	14 066	10.1	1.5	7.5	100 790	3.5	0.9	12.9	2.9
Total 0–14	16 478	8.5	1.2	7.2	118 448	3.0	0.7	11.8	2.8
2004-05									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	915	2.0	1.3	33.7	4 598	0.5	0.4	42.3	4.0
4–14	7 295	5.4	1.3	11.8	40 940	1.5	0.5	16.3	3.8
Total 0–14	8 211	4.5	1.0	10.8	45 537	1.2	0.4	15.1	3.8
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	1 887	4.0	1.6	20.6	17 232	1.8	1.1	29.5	2.2
4–14	7 930	5.9	1.5	13.2	54 458	1.9	0.6	16.8	3.1
Total 0–14	9 817	5.4	1.2	11.3	71 690	1.9	0.5	14.1	2.8
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	2 625	5.6	2.0	17.9	21 428	2.3	1.0	23.4	2.5
4–14	14 578	10.9	1.9	9.0	92 908	3.3	0.8	12.2	3.3
Total 0–14	17 203	9.5	1.5	8.0	114 335	3.0	0.6	10.5	3.1

TABLE 6A.7.1

Table 6A.7.1 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	
2001									
Deafness (c)									
0–3	557	1.1	1.0	45.7	7 642	0.8	0.3	18.6	1.4
4–14	10 928	8.6	2.6	15.2	63 859	2.3	0.5	10.0	3.8
Total 0–14	11 486	6.5	1.9	14.8	71 501	1.9	0.3	9.3	3.5
Other ear/hearing problems (d)									
0–3	3 201	6.5	3.1	24.3	29 736	3.0	0.7	12.2	2.1
4–14	7 121	5.6	2.1	19.0	81 604	2.9	0.7	11.6	1.9
Total 0–14	10 323	5.8	1.9	16.9	111 339	2.9	0.5	8.9	2.0
Total with ear/hearing problems (e)									
0–3	3 604	7.3	3.1	21.6	36 279	3.7	0.8	10.7	2.0
4–14	16 226	12.8	2.8	11.1	140 974	5.0	0.7	6.7	2.6
Total 0–14	19 830	11.2	2.3	10.3	177 252	4.7	0.5	5.6	2.4

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous children.

(c) Includes partial hearing loss and deafness in one ear. Includes Complete deafness and Partial deafness and hearing loss (not elsewhere classified).

(d) Includes Otitis Media, Tinnitus, Meniere's disease/Vertiginous syndrome and type of hearing problem not known. Data for 2008 also includes Otitis externa. Includes Diseases of the middle ear and mastoid (Otitis media, Other diseases of the middle ear and mastoid), Diseases of the inner ear (Menieres disease, Other diseases of the inner ear), and Other diseases of the ear.

(e) Components may not add to total as people may have reported more than one type of ear/hearing problem.

np Not published.

TABLE 6A.7.1

Table 6A.7.1 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS and 2017-18 NHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08 and ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13 (2011-12 NHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 6A.7.2

Table 6A.7.2 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with otitis media, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)
2017–19						
0–4	2.7	1.3	25.2	0.9	0.5	29.2
5–9	1.9	1.2	30.8	0.9	np	np
10–14	3.2	2.7	41.8	0.9	0.9	49.7
Total	2.6	1.0	20.4	0.9	0.4	23.8
2014-15						
0–4	2.0	1.0	26.4	1.4	1.0	35.1
5–9	4.6	1.6	17.4	1.1	0.7	31.3
10–14	1.9	1.2	32.5	np	np	np
Total	2.9	0.8	13.6	1.1	0.5	21.8
2011–13						
0–4	2.9	1.5	25.3	1.9	1.0	27.1
5–9	3.1	1.3	20.7	1.3	0.8	29.1
10–14	2.4	1.6	33.7	0.4	0.4	56.8
Total	2.8	0.8	14.6	1.2	0.5	19.2
2008						
0–4	1.8	0.7	19.4	1.1	0.7	32.4
5–9	5.2	2.0	19.3	1.8	0.9	25.0
10–14	2.1	1.2	28.3	0.9	0.9	52.6
Total	3.0	0.8	13.1	1.3	0.5	19.1
2004-05						
0–4	3.6	1.4	19.8	1.8	0.9	25.4
5–9	6.5	2.6	20.4	2.3	1.1	23.9
10–14	2.7	1.1	20.8	0.7	0.4	32.9

TABLE 6A.7.2

Table 6A.7.2 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with otitis media, by Indigenous status, by age, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

Age (years)	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander			Non-Indigenous		
	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)
Total	4.4	1.1	12.7	1.5	0.5	15.9
2001						
0–4	4.3	2.7	31.5	2.9	0.6	11.1
5–9	4.0	2.3	28.8	2.8	0.9	15.6
10–14	2.2	1.6	36.0	1.5	0.7	22.8
Total	3.6	1.4	19.9	2.4	0.5	10.2

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with a RSE greater than 50 per cent are considered too unreliable for general use. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

np Not published.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS and 2017-18 NHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08 and ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15. ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (2019) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19*.

TABLE 6A.7.3

Table 6A.7.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2012–13, 2014-15, and 2018–19 (a)**

	Non-remote (b)				Remote (c)			
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)
2018–19								
Deafness	7 700	3.3	1.2	18.4	2 700	5.8	1.8	15.7
Otitis media	5 900	2.5	1.2	24.9	1 500	3.2	1.7	27.5
Other (d)	1 400	0.6	0.5	42.7	200	0.4	0.4	46.8
Total with a hearing condition (e)	14 800	6.4	1.7	13.4	4 500	9.7	2.2	11.4
2014-15								
Deafness	5 112	2.6	1.1	21.6	2 003	4.2	1.5	18.5
Otitis media	5 188	2.6	0.9	17.7	2 236	4.7	1.6	17.2
Other (d)	6 986	3.6	1.2	17.5	1 784	3.8	1.3	17.5
Total with a hearing condition (e)	14 690	7.5	2.0	13.3	5 377	11.4	2.4	10.8
2012-13								
Deafness	5 977	3.2	1.2	18.5	1 861	4.1	1.8	22.1
Otitis media	4 850	2.6	0.9	17.4	1 668	3.7	1.8	24.8
Other (d)	1 738	0.9	0.4	22.7	951	2.1	1.4	34.6
Total with a hearing condition (e)	12 201	6.6	1.6	12.0	4 113	9.1	2.5	13.8
2008								
Deafness	3 503	2.4	0.8	16.6	1 780	3.9	1.2	16.0
Otitis media	4 701	3.2	1.0	15.8	1 147	2.5	0.9	17.5
Other (d)	4 052	2.7	0.9	16.3	1 796	4.0	1.2	14.9
Total with a hearing condition (e)	11 833	8.0	1.5	9.5	4 644	10.3	1.9	9.2
2004–05								
Deafness	5 634	4.2	1.1	13.9	2 577	5.6	1.8	16.7
Otitis media	4 603	3.4	1.3	19.1	3 260	7.1	2.1	15.0

TABLE 6A.7.3

Table 6A.7.3 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by remoteness, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2012–13, 2014-15, and 2018–19 (a)**

	Non-remote (b)				Remote (c)			
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)
Other (d)	1 702	1.3	0.9	34.2	419	0.9	0.5	30.2
Total with a hearing condition (e)	11 440	8.5	1.7	10.3	5 763	12.6	2.8	11.3
2001								
Deafness	7 384	5.9	2.7	23.1	4 102	7.8	3.2	21.1
Otitis media	2 382	1.9	1.4	37.1	3 894	7.5	2.9	19.6
Other (d)	1 609	1.3	0.9	36.5	2 631	5.0	2.6	26.9
Total with a hearing condition (e)	10 575	8.5	2.8	17.1	9 255	17.7	5.0	14.4

- (a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.
- (b) Non-remote comprises major cities and inner and outer regional areas.
- (c) Remote comprises remote and very remote areas. NHS 2017-18 excludes Very remote areas and discrete Indigenous communities.
- (d) Includes Tinnitus, Meniere's disease/Vertiginous syndrome and type of hearing problem not known. Includes Other diseases of the middle ear and mastoid, Diseases of the inner ear (Menieres disease, Other diseases of the inner ear), and Other diseases of the ear.
- (e) Components may add to more than total as people may have reported more than one type of ear/hearing problem.
- np** Not published.

Source : ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 6A.7.4

Table 6A.7.4 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2004–05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014–15, and 2017–19 (a)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-Indigenous</i>				<i>Rate ratio (b)</i>
	<i>Estimate (no.)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Estimate (no.)</i>	<i>Proportion (%)</i>	<i>95 per cent CIs (±)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>%</i>
2017–19									
Deafness	10 500	3.8	1.0	13.6	80 320	1.8	0.6	16.9	2.1
Otitis media	7 300	2.6	1.0	20.4	40 484	0.9	0.4	23.8	2.9
Other (c)	1 500	0.5	0.4	38.7	23 145	0.5	0.3	30.1	1.0
Total with a hearing condition (d)	19 100	6.9	1.4	10.6	131 474	3.0	0.7	12.6	2.3
2014–15									
Deafness	7 285	3.0	0.9	15.5	62 190	1.5	0.6	20.3	2.0
Otitis media	7 100	2.9	0.8	13.6	45 244	1.1	0.5	21.8	2.6
Other (c)	8 599	3.5	1.0	14.4	np	np	np	np	8.8
Total with a hearing condition (d)	20 353	8.4	1.6	10.0	123 065	2.9	0.8	13.9	2.9
2011–13									
Deafness	7 837	3.4	1.0	15.2	63 741	1.6	0.5	17.5	2.1
Otitis media	6 517	2.8	0.8	14.6	49 340	1.2	0.5	19.2	2.3
Other (c)	2 689	1.2	0.4	19.4	34 764	0.9	0.5	28.3	1.3
Total with a hearing condition (d)	16 314	7.1	1.4	9.7	143 325	3.6	0.9	13.1	2.0
2008									
Deafness	5 283	2.7	0.7	12.9	53 730	1.4	0.5	19.3	2.0
Otitis media	5 848	3.0	0.8	13.1	49 704	1.3	0.5	19.1	2.4
Other (c)	5 848	2.6	0.6	12.0	18 763	0.5	0.5	15.4	1.5
Total with a hearing condition (d)	16 478	8.5	1.2	7.2	118 448	3.0	0.7	11.8	2.8
2004–05									
Deafness	8 211	4.5	1.0	10.8	45 537	1.2	0.4	15.1	3.8

TABLE 6A.7.4

Table 6A.7.4 **Children (aged 0–14 years) with a long-term hearing problem: type of ear/hearing problem, by Indigenous status, 2001, 2004-05, 2008, 2011–13, 2014-15, and 2017–19 (a)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-Indigenous				Rate ratio (b)
	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	Estimate (no.)	Proportion (%)	95 per cent CIs (±)	RSE (%)	%
Otitis media	7 863	4.4	1.1	12.7	58 079	1.5	0.5	15.9	2.8
Other (c)	2 121	1.2	0.7	28.2	14 246	0.4	0.2	22.4	3.1
Total with a hearing condition (d)	17 203	9.5	1.5	8.0	114 335	3.0	0.6	10.5	3.1
2001									
Deafness	11 486	6.5	1.9	14.8	71 501	1.9	0.3	9.3	3.5
Otitis media	6 276	3.6	1.4	19.9	89 722	2.4	0.5	10.2	1.5
Other (c)	4 240	2.4	1.1	24.4	21 617	0.6	0.2	17.1	4.2
Total with a hearing condition (d)	19 830	11.2	2.3	10.3	177 252	4.7	0.5	5.6	2.4

(a) Estimates with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. A 95 per cent confidence interval is also reported against each estimate. Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(b) The rate ratio is calculated by dividing the rate for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children by the corresponding rate for non-Indigenous children.

(c) Includes Tinnitus, Meniere's disease/Vertiginous syndrome and type of hearing problem not known. Includes Other diseases of the middle ear and mastoid, Diseases of the inner ear (Menieres disease, Other diseases of the inner ear), and Other diseases of the ear.

(d) Components may add to more than total as people may have reported more than one type of ear/hearing problem.

np Not published.

Note: 2018-19 NATSIHS data have been sourced by the Productivity Commission from TableBuilder.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2001; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2004-05; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2008; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2007-08 and ABS (unpublished) Australian Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2012-13 (2012-13 NATSIHS component); ABS (unpublished) Australian Health Survey 2011-13; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2014-15 and ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2014-15; ABS (unpublished) National Health Survey 2017-18; ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Survey 2018-19.

TABLE 6A.7.5

Table 6A.7.5 **Type of treatment for ear or hearing problems of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	Non-remote				Remote				Total			
	Number	Per cent	95 per cent CI (%)	RSE (%)	Number	Per cent	95 per cent CI (%)	RSE (%)	Number	Per cent	95 per cent CI (%)	RSE (%)
Type of treatment for ear or hearing problems												
Medication (including eardrops or antibiotics)	7 010	47.7	18.0	19.2	2 554	47.5	15.5	16.6	9 706	47.7	14.2	15.2
Surgery	5 371	36.6	9.0	12.5	882	16.4	8.9	27.7	6 270	30.8	7.7	12.7
Checked by an ear or hearing specialist	7 998	54.4	15.1	14.2	1 284	23.9	10.2	21.7	9 345	45.9	12.6	14.0
Other (c)	1 181	8.0	5.8	37.1	651	12.1	6.9	29.1	2 007	9.9	4.3	22.0
Sub-total treatment	12 504	85.1	12.0	7.2	4 155	77.3	18.8	12.4	16 840	82.7	11.0	6.8
No treatment sought	1 467	10.0	6.0	30.4	465	8.7	6.8	39.9	1 851	9.1	4.5	25.5
No treatment available	683	4.7	4.3	46.7	np	np	np	np	1 165	5.7	5.3	47.0
Unable to afford treatment	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	np
Sub-total no treatment	2 030	13.8	7.1	26.4	1 378	25.6	16.2	32.3	3 302	16.2	6.5	20.5
Sub-total has ear/hearing problem (c)	14 690	100.0	..	..	5 377	100.0	..	..	20 353	100.0	..	..
Whether has a ear/hearing problem												
Has ear/hearing problem (c)	14 690	7.5	2.0	13.3	5 377	11.4	2.4	10.8	20 353	8.4	1.6	10.0
Does not have ear or hearing problems (d)	180 065	91.7	2.0	1.1	41 305	87.6	2.6	1.5	220 935	90.8	1.6	0.9
Total number of persons 0–14 years	196 354	100.0	..	..	47 167	100.0	..	..	243 381	100.0	..	..

(a) Self reported data consisting of persons reporting any hearing problems or problems with their ears.

(b) Cells in this table have been randomly adjusted by the ABS to avoid the release of confidential data. Discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

(c) Includes 'hearing aid' and 'cochlear implant'.

TABLE 6A.7.5

Table 6A.7.5 **Type of treatment for ear or hearing problems of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children (aged 0–14 years), 2014-15 (a), (b)**

	<i>Non-remote</i>				<i>Remote</i>				<i>Total</i>			
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent CI (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent CI (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>95 per cent CI (%)</i>	<i>RSE (%)</i>

(d) Includes 'not known if has ear or hearing problems'. 0.8% (non-remote), 1.1% (remote) and 0.7% (total) of persons reported 'not known if has ear or hearing problems'.

np Not published. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey 2014-15.

TABLE 6A.7.6

Table 6A.7.6 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	27	32	26	21	30	22	21	29	34
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	560	577	613	592	581	686	754	878	867
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1	–	2	1	1	–	1	2	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	28	43	41	45	40	43	56	52	59
Total	616	652	682	659	652	751	832	961	961
People aged 4–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	55	54	56	55	45	59	61	58	55
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 082	1 168	1 256	1 131	1 093	1 299	1 323	1 411	1 311
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	3	4	1	1	6	3	3	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	51	58	63	52	67	81	107	115	97
People aged 0–14 years	1 188	1 283	1 379	1 239	1 206	1 445	1 494	1 587	1 463
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	82	86	82	76	75	81	82	87	89
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 642	1 745	1 869	1 723	1 674	1 985	2 077	2 289	2 178
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1	3	6	2	2	6	4	5	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	79	101	104	97	107	124	163	167	156
Total	1 804	1 935	2 061	1 898	1 858	2 196	2 326	2 548	2 424
Non-Indigenous (d)									
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	207	222	230	246	247	279	235	250	250
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	13 941	13 773	13 612	12 834	13 787	12 924	13 697	13 279	13 374

TABLE 6A.7.6

Table 6A.7.6 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	13	23	28	19	20	32	16	20	16
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	711	689	825	752	771	796	811	869	1 079
Total	14 872	14 707	14 695	13 851	14 825	14 031	14 759	14 418	14 719
People aged 4–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	631	685	686	650	647	673	754	705	684
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	14 027	13 531	13 150	13 000	13 492	13 780	13 705	13 199	12 350
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	54	53	50	67	49	49	54	68	52
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	788	777	792	832	872	1 114	1 159	1 078	1 080
Total	15 500	15 046	14 678	14 549	15 060	15 616	15 672	15 050	14 166
People aged 0–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	838	907	916	896	894	952	989	955	934
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	27 968	27 304	26 762	25 834	27 279	26 704	27 402	26 478	25 724
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	67	76	78	86	69	81	70	88	68
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	1 499	1 466	1 617	1 584	1 643	1 910	1 970	1 947	2 159
Total	30 372	29 753	29 373	28 400	29 885	29 647	30 431	29 468	28 885
Not stated									
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	5	1	5	8	2	5	10	1	7
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	682	486	294	263	266	320	316	303	355
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	10	7	21	9	4	10	11	19	23
Total	699	494	321	280	272	335	337	324	386
People aged 4–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	14	8	7	12	11	5	14	15	11

TABLE 6A.7.6

Table 6A.7.6 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	480	341	198	205	230	288	306	254	277
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	9	7	6	12	14	8	14	14	17
Total	505	356	211	229	256	302	335	284	305
People aged 0–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	19	9	12	20	13	10	24	16	18
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 162	827	492	468	496	608	622	557	632
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	4	–	1	–	1	1	1	2	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	19	14	27	21	18	18	25	33	40
Total	1 204	850	532	509	528	637	672	608	691
Crude rate per 100 000 (e)									
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander									
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	35.9	42.5	34.6	28.0	40.0	29.3	28.0	38.5	44.6
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	743.9	767.1	815.4	788.9	775.3	914.0	1 004.2	1 164.1	1 137.5
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	–	np	np	np	–	np	np	np
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	37.2	57.2	54.5	60.0	53.4	57.3	74.6	68.9	77.4
Total	818.3	866.8	907.2	878.2	870.0	1 000.7	1 108.1	1 274.2	1 260.8
People aged 4–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	29.7	28.6	29.2	28.3	22.9	29.7	30.5	28.8	27.1
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	584.9	619.6	654.6	581.0	555.3	654.4	661.3	699.7	644.9
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	np	np	np	np	3.0	np	np	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	27.6	30.8	32.8	26.7	34.0	40.8	53.5	57.0	47.7
Total	642.2	680.6	718.7	636.4	612.7	728.0	746.7	787.0	719.7

TABLE 6A.7.6

Table 6A.7.6 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
People aged 0–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	31.5	32.6	30.7	28.2	27.6	29.6	29.8	31.4	31.8
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	630.9	661.7	699.8	638.8	615.9	725.7	754.9	826.1	779.2
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	np	2.2	np	np	2.2	np	1.8	np
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	30.4	38.3	38.9	36.0	39.4	45.3	59.2	60.3	55.8
Total	693.1	733.7	771.7	703.7	683.6	802.8	845.3	919.6	867.2
Non-Indigenous (d)									
People aged 0–3 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	18.9	20.0	20.3	21.4	21.2	23.7	19.9	21.1	20.8
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 273.8	1 242.5	1 199.7	1 113.9	1 185.9	1 099.1	1 157.1	1 119.8	1 112.1
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.2	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.7	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.3
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	65.0	62.2	72.7	65.3	66.3	67.7	68.5	73.3	89.7
Total	1 358.9	1 326.8	1 295.2	1 202.2	1 275.2	1 193.3	1 246.8	1 215.9	1 224.0
People aged 4–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	22.1	23.6	23.3	21.8	21.3	21.8	24.0	22.0	20.9
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	490.2	467.1	447.4	435.2	444.5	446.4	435.5	411.5	377.8
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	27.5	26.8	26.9	27.9	28.7	36.1	36.8	33.6	33.0
Total	541.7	519.4	499.4	487.1	496.2	505.9	498.0	469.2	433.4
People aged 0–14 years									
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	21.2	22.6	22.5	21.6	21.3	22.3	22.8	21.7	20.9
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	707.0	681.7	656.9	624.1	649.8	626.5	632.7	602.6	575.3
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.5
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	37.9	36.6	39.7	38.3	39.1	44.8	45.5	44.3	48.3

TABLE 6A.7.6

Table 6A.7.6 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, Australia, 2010-11 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	767.8	742.9	721.0	686.1	711.9	695.5	702.7	670.7	646.0

- (a) Principal diagnosis categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).
- (b) Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.
- (c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.
- (d) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).
- (e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed (children aged 0–3 years, 4–14 years, and 0–14 years). The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates for the two years spanned by the reference period. For 2018–19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source: AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.7.7

Table 6A.7.7 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Number															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
People aged 0–3 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	24	16	22	18	20	22	27	30	26	21	30	21	21	28	34
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	403	372	422	403	466	453	541	566	603	576	566	648	720	848	828
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	1	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	1	–	1	2	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	23	23	19	24	11	35	28	43	41	44	40	43	56	49	57
Total	450	412	464	446	498	510	597	639	672	642	637	712	798	927	920
People aged 4–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	39	34	27	35	28	43	55	53	55	54	45	56	59	58	54
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	797	801	751	865	1 099	1 102	1 070	1 145	1 231	1 106	1 069	1 251	1 286	1 358	1 269
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	2	2	3	3	2	–	3	4	1	1	6	3	3	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	28	36	37	26	44	36	47	57	62	52	66	80	107	114	94
Total	864	873	817	929	1 174	1 183	1 172	1 258	1 352	1 213	1 181	1 393	1 455	1 533	1 417
People aged 0–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	63	50	49	53	48	65	82	83	81	75	75	77	80	86	88
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 200	1 173	1 173	1 268	1 565	1 555	1 611	1 711	1 834	1 682	1 635	1 899	2 006	2 206	2 097
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	3	3	4	4	2	1	3	6	2	2	6	4	5	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	51	59	56	50	55	71	75	100	103	96	106	123	163	163	151
Total	1 314	1 285	1 281	1 375	1 672	1 693	1 769	1 897	2 024	1 855	1 818	2 105	2 253	2 460	2 337
Non-indigenous (d)															
People aged 0–3 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	219	204	203	204	181	190	200	218	220	242	240	274	227	240	236
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	11 533	10 210	10 062	11 063	12 327	11 628	13 426	13 284	13 143	12 408	13 232	12 330	13 050	12 625	12 699
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	17	16	10	14	16	17	13	23	28	19	19	32	16	20	15
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	699	629	628	552	572	685	679	666	811	731	755	774	791	850	1 050

TABLE 6A.7.7

Table 6A.7.7 Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	12 468	11 059	10 903	11 833	13 096	12 520	14 318	14 191	14 202	13 400	14 246	13 410	14 084	13 735	14 000
People aged 4–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	657	650	590	569	556	585	613	674	666	638	629	660	723	692	662
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	13 219	13 346	12 558	12 282	13 106	12 185	13 529	13 002	12 673	12 525	12 912	13 117	13 086	12 595	11 795
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	32	34	37	36	50	39	52	53	50	62	48	48	54	67	51
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	553	580	541	522	542	570	768	758	776	816	850	1 087	1 129	1 058	1 045
Total	14 461	14 610	13 726	13 409	14 254	13 379	14 962	14 487	14 165	14 041	14 439	14 912	14 992	14 412	13 553
People aged 0–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	876	854	793	773	737	775	813	892	886	880	869	934	950	932	898
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	24 752	23 556	22 620	23 345	25 433	23 813	26 955	26 286	25 816	24 933	26 144	25 447	26 136	25 220	24 494
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	49	50	47	50	66	56	65	76	78	81	67	80	70	87	66
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	1 252	1 209	1 169	1 074	1 114	1 255	1 447	1 424	1 587	1 547	1 605	1 861	1 920	1 908	2 095
Total	26 929	25 669	24 629	25 242	27 350	25 899	29 280	28 678	28 367	27 441	28 685	28 322	29 076	28 147	27 553
Not Stated															
People aged 0–3 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	4	9	8	9	5	6	4	1	5	8	1	5	9	1	7
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	487	141	215	297	305	508	590	370	248	222	218	267	289	299	338
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	14	5	6	8	5	11	10	6	20	9	4	10	11	18	23
Total	505	156	230	314	315	525	606	377	274	239	223	282	309	319	369
People aged 4–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	12	12	7	21	15	14	13	7	7	11	9	5	14	13	11
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	506	176	234	292	272	400	410	245	146	152	188	242	272	241	265
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1	–	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	9	2	3	8	7	8	8	6	6	11	13	8	12	13	16
Total	528	190	245	321	294	423	433	258	159	174	211	256	298	268	292

TABLE 6A.7.7

Table 6A.7.7 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
People aged 0–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	16	21	15	30	20	20	17	8	12	19	10	10	23	14	18
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	993	317	449	589	577	908	1 000	615	394	374	406	509	561	540	603
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1	1	2	–	–	1	4	–	1	–	1	1	–	2	1
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	23	7	9	16	12	19	18	12	26	20	17	18	23	31	39
Total	1 033	346	475	635	609	948	1 039	635	433	413	434	538	607	587	661
Crude rate per 100 000 (e)															
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander															
People aged 0–3 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	39.9	25.2	32.7	26.1	28.4	30.7	37.6	41.7	36.2	29.2	41.8	29.2	29.2	38.8	46.6
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	670.1	586.3	626.8	584.5	660.7	633.0	752.7	787.7	838.9	801.9	788.8	901.8	1 001.6	1 174.6	1 134.9
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	np	np	np	np	–	np	–	np	np	np	–	np	np	np
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	38.2	36.2	28.2	34.8	15.6	48.9	39.0	59.8	57.0	61.3	55.7	59.8	77.9	67.9	78.1
Total	748.3	649.3	689.2	646.9	706.0	712.6	830.6	889.3	934.9	893.8	887.8	990.9	1 110.2	1 284.0	1 261.0
People aged 4–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	25.0	21.1	16.2	20.7	16.3	24.8	31.1	29.4	30.0	29.0	23.9	29.5	30.9	30.1	27.8
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	511.5	496.8	450.5	511.4	641.7	634.4	605.6	635.9	671.7	594.9	568.6	659.9	673.0	704.9	653.3
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	np	np	np	np	np	–	np	np	np	np	3.2	np	np	–
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	18.0	22.3	22.2	15.4	25.7	20.7	26.6	31.7	33.8	28.0	35.1	42.2	56.0	59.2	48.4
Total	554.5	541.5	490.1	549.3	685.4	681.1	663.3	698.7	737.8	652.5	628.2	734.8	761.4	795.7	729.5
People aged 0–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	29.2	22.3	20.9	22.3	19.9	26.5	33.0	32.9	31.7	29.1	28.9	29.5	30.4	32.5	32.9
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	555.6	522.1	501.2	532.6	647.2	634.0	648.1	679.2	718.8	652.6	629.5	726.4	762.8	832.9	784.8
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	–	np	np	np	np	np	np	np	2.4	np	np	2.3	np	1.9	np
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	23.6	26.3	23.9	21.0	22.7	28.9	30.2	39.7	40.4	37.2	40.8	47.0	62.0	61.5	56.5

TABLE 6A.7.7

Table 6A.7.7 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
Total	608.4	571.9	547.3	577.6	691.4	690.3	711.7	753.0	793.3	719.7	699.9	805.2	856.7	928.8	874.6
Non-indigenous (d)															
People aged 0–3 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	23.9	22.1	21.4	20.7	17.7	18.2	19.0	20.4	20.1	21.8	21.4	24.2	19.9	21.0	20.4
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 261.1	1 105.1	1 061.1	1 122.2	1 207.3	1 113.0	1 275.4	1 245.8	1 203.7	1 118.6	1 181.8	1 088.7	1 144.5	1 105.1	1 095.8
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.3
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	76.4	68.1	66.2	56.0	56.0	65.6	64.5	62.5	74.3	65.9	67.4	68.3	69.4	74.4	90.6
Total	1 363.3	1 197.0	1 149.8	1 200.3	1 282.6	1 198.4	1 360.2	1 330.8	1 300.7	1 208.0	1 272.4	1 184.0	1 235.2	1 202.2	1 208.1
People aged 4–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	24.4	24.2	22.0	21.2	20.6	21.5	22.3	24.2	23.5	22.2	21.5	22.2	23.9	22.4	21.0
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	491.9	497.2	468.2	456.8	484.6	447.1	491.7	466.6	448.0	435.5	441.7	441.2	431.7	407.6	374.6
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.6
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	20.6	21.6	20.2	19.4	20.0	20.9	27.9	27.2	27.4	28.4	29.1	36.6	37.2	34.2	33.2
Total	538.1	544.3	511.8	498.7	527.1	490.9	543.7	519.9	500.7	488.3	494.0	501.6	494.6	466.4	430.5
People aged 0–14 years															
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	24.3	23.7	21.8	21.0	19.8	20.6	21.4	23.2	22.6	22.1	21.5	22.7	22.8	22.0	20.8
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	687.2	652.9	623.1	635.3	682.7	631.6	708.5	682.2	658.4	625.7	646.7	619.8	626.5	595.9	568.7
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	34.8	33.5	32.2	29.2	29.9	33.3	38.0	37.0	40.5	38.8	39.7	45.3	46.0	45.1	48.6
Total	747.7	711.4	678.4	686.9	734.1	686.9	769.7	744.3	723.5	688.6	709.5	689.8	697.0	665.0	639.7

(a) Principal diagnosis categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).

(b) This table includes data for residents of six jurisdictions only (NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and the NT).

(c) Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.

(d) 'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).

Table 6A.7.7 **Age specific hospitalisations where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, NSW, Victoria, Queensland, WA, SA and public hospitals in the NT, 2004-05 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c)**

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19
(e) Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. The population used is specific to the population age group being analysed (children aged 0–3 years, 4–14 years, and 0–14 years). The population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates for the two years spanned by the reference period. For 2018–19 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2018 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2019.															

– Nil or rounded to zero. **np** Not published.

Source : AIHW (unpublished) National Hospital Morbidity Database.

TABLE 6A.7.8

Table 6A.7.8 Hospitalisation for children (aged 0–14 years) where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander				Non-indigenous (f)			
	Major cities	Inner and Outer regional	Remote and Very remote	Total Australia (g)	Major cities	Inner and Outer regional	Remote and Very remote	Total Australia (g)
Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–14 years (h)								
2016–2018								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	23.9	25.9	57.4	30.6	22.0	22.2	25.8	22.3
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	637.8	680.3	1 385.6	790.6	609.5	631.3	669.4	617.6
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	2.0	np	1.6	1.6	2.3	np	1.8
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	71.4	52.5	49.8	59.8	46.8	39.5	41.2	44.9
Total	734.1	760.6	1 495.0	882.6	680.0	695.3	738.0	686.6
2010–2012								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	19.7	24.3	84.6	32.1	21.3	23.5	21.9	21.9
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	372.2	493.8	1 739.7	646.4	686.4	712.2	675.2	694.3
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	np	–	np	1.6	2.1	4.8	1.8
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	31.8	28.0	54.4	34.4	37.2	37.8	20.5	37.2
Total	425.2	546.4	1 878.7	713.5	746.5	775.6	722.4	755.2
Rate ratio — Crude rate per 100 000 children aged 0–14 years (i)								
2016–2018								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.4	..	..	..	..
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	..	..	..	..
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	0.9	np	0.9	..	..	..	..
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..
Total	1.1	1.1	2.0	1.3	..	..	..	..

TABLE 6A.7.8

Table 6A.7.8 **Hospitalisation for children (aged 0–14 years) where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (f)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (g)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (g)</i>
2010–2012								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	0.9	1.0	3.9	1.5	..	..	..	..
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	0.5	0.7	2.6	0.9	..	..	..	..
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	np	np	–	np	..	..	..	..
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	0.9	0.7	2.7	0.9	..	..	..	..
Total	0.6	0.7	2.6	0.9	..	..	..	..
Number of hospitalisations of children aged 0–14 years								
2016–2018								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	49	66	53	169	1 411	489	32	1 944
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	1 305	1 737	1 279	4 366	39 014	13 887	829	53 880
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	2	5	2	9	105	51	2	158
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	146	134	46	330	2 995	868	51	3 917
Total	1 502	1 942	1 380	4 874	43 525	15 295	914	59 899
2010–2012								
Diseases of external ear (H60–H62)	39	59	70	168	1 201	510	32	1 745
Diseases of middle ear and mastoid (H65–H75)	738	1 200	1 439	3 387	38 735	15 467	988	55 272
Diseases of inner ear (H80–H83)	3	1	–	4	90	46	7	143
Other disorders of ear (H90–H95)	63	68	45	180	2 101	821	30	2 965
Total	843	1 328	1 554	3 739	42 127	16 844	1 057	60 125

TABLE 6A.7.8

Table 6A.7.8 **Hospitalisation for children (aged 0–14 years) where the principal diagnosis was diseases of the ear and mastoid process, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2010–2012 and 2016–2018 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander</i>				<i>Non-indigenous (f)</i>			
	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (g)</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner and Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote and Very remote</i>	<i>Total Australia (g)</i>
(a)	Principal diagnosis categories are based on ICD-10-AM classification (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems, 10th Revision, Australian Modification).							
(b)	Data are from public and private hospitals in all jurisdictions.							
(c)	Data exclude hospitalisations in WA with a contracted patient status of 'Inter-hospital contracted patient to private sector hospital', to adjust for separations recorded on both sides of contractual care arrangements.							
(d)	Numbers of hospitalisation are total hospitalisations for two year periods. For 2016–2018, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2016 to 30 June 2018. For 2010–2012, data include hospitalisations from 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2012.							
(e)	Disaggregation by remoteness area is based on the 2006 Australian Statistical Geographical Classification - Remoteness Area for 2010-12 and the 2011 & 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) for 2016-18 and relates to the patient's usual residence, not the location of hospital. Hence, rates represent the number of separations for patients living in each remoteness area divided by the total number of people living in that remoteness area.							
(f)	'Non-Indigenous' only includes hospitalisations of people explicitly identified as non-Indigenous, except for WA where it includes all hospitalisations not explicitly recorded as Indigenous (WA hospitalisations data does not separately identify records as Non-indigenous or not stated).							
(g)	Total includes migratory areas and separations with unknown remoteness area.							
(h)	Rates per 100 000 population are calculated using population estimates and projections based on 2016 Census data. As these data span two years, the population denominator used in calculating rates is a weighted sum of June 30 population estimates. For 2016–2018 this includes 50 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2016, 100 per cent of the population as at 30 June 2017 and 50 per cent of the population at 30 June 2018.							
(i)	Rate ratio is the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander hospitalisation rate divided by the non-Indigenous hospitalisation rate.							
	– Nil or rounded to zero. np Not published. .. Not applicable							

Source : AIHW National Hospital Morbidity Database (unpublished).

Section 6.8

TABLE 6A.8.1

Table 6A.8.1 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2018**

		<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical health and wellbeing												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.6	23.4	21.2	23.2	25.9	17.6	27.0	32.6	21.3	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.3	15.0	16.9	13.9	14.7	18.5	23.3	17.0	15.8	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.8	20.7	22.6	23.8	22.9	21.4	18.2	19.9	22.1	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	45.3	40.9	39.3	39.0	36.5	42.6	31.4	30.6	40.8	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.9	7.9	11.4	7.9	10.1	8.7	11.4	9.9	8.9	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.8	10.7	13.4	10.2	11.2	11.4	17.6	13.5	12.1	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	18.8	18.5	20.9	19.3	20.0	21.8	20.7	18.5	19.4	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	60.5	62.9	54.4	62.7	58.7	58.0	50.3	58.1	59.7	
Social competence												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	16.4	22.5	20.5	19.6	23.0	15.6	30.2	33.5	20.0	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.4	19.3	19.9	19.6	21.8	21.0	19.5	21.9	19.5	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.0	24.0	23.0	24.2	24.7	23.5	21.4	19.9	23.1	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	42.2	34.2	36.7	36.6	30.5	39.9	28.9	24.8	37.3	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.7	8.6	11.1	6.5	10.9	8.1	11.6	9.7	9.1	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.4	13.8	15.8	12.6	15.5	14.4	15.1	15.1	14.1	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.0	21.7	21.8	21.9	21.7	22.8	24.1	21.5	21.6	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	56.9	56.0	51.3	59.0	51.9	54.7	49.3	53.7	55.2	
Emotional maturity												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	12.5	19.7	16.9	16.3	19.4	13.1	18.2	27.3	16.2	

TABLE 6A.8.1

Table 6A.8.1 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2018**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.5	20.1	20.0	21.3	23.4	20.0	23.3	23.3	19.4
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.8	20.9	25.3	25.7	24.4	24.0	22.0	23.7	24.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	46.2	39.3	37.9	36.7	32.8	42.9	36.5	25.7	39.8
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	6.4	7.9	9.8	7.1	10.4	8.8	9.5	8.5	7.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.8	14.1	15.8	14.1	15.8	14.9	13.7	14.8	14.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.6	23.9	24.9	25.4	25.2	23.9	24.0	24.7	24.3
On track	51–100th percentile	%	57.2	54.2	49.4	53.4	48.6	52.3	52.8	52.0	53.6
Language and cognitive skills											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	13.6	21.1	20.8	27.4	23.2	16.1	22.6	45.1	20.7
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.9	15.6	16.9	20.4	19.9	19.0	12.6	21.6	16.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	20.0	22.4	21.5	22.9	22.6	18.4	17.6	16.5	20.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	52.4	40.9	40.7	29.4	34.2	46.6	47.2	16.9	41.8
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	4.6	6.1	6.8	5.1	6.4	7.2	5.7	6.6	5.7
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	7.1	8.9	8.9	9.3	9.6	10.6	9.1	9.5	8.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	15.2	16.3	18.0	23.6	18.2	17.1	16.0	20.0	17.3
On track	51–100th percentile	%	73.1	68.7	66.3	62.1	65.7	65.1	69.1	63.9	68.6
Communication skills and general knowledge											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.0	16.9	20.6	19.6	20.1	11.1	12.6	36.2	18.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	20.1	20.8	19.9	19.3	17.2	17.6	33.3	19.9	19.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.2	19.1	23.6	23.4	23.5	17.0	18.9	16.2	21.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	46.6	43.3	35.9	37.6	39.2	54.3	35.2	27.7	40.5

TABLE 6A.8.1

Table 6A.8.1 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2018**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.5	7.2	9.1	6.1	7.9	5.2	7.3	6.6	7.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.9	13.1	15.5	11.1	13.6	13.0	19.2	15.2	14.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	16.5	16.1	20.1	21.8	17.9	17.2	18.5	17.2	17.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	61.0	63.6	55.3	60.9	60.6	64.6	55.0	61.0	60.4

Source: Department of Education, Skills and Employment (DESE) 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.2

Table 6A.8.2 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2015**

		<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical health and wellbeing												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.0	19.2	21.8	25.3	23.6	16.6	26.4	29.2	21.0	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.5	17.2	16.8	14.8	17.0	14.6	17.1	20.2	16.7	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.2	22.6	24.0	22.8	23.9	23.6	23.3	23.2	23.1	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	44.3	41.0	37.4	37.0	35.5	45.2	33.3	27.4	39.2	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.0	7.7	11.6	8.8	10.2	9.4	10.5	8.2	9.0	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.5	11.1	14.4	11.1	13.1	11.6	16.4	12.3	12.8	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.3	19.3	21.8	20.5	20.7	21.8	21.5	20.0	20.2	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	59.2	61.9	52.2	59.6	56.0	57.2	51.6	59.5	58.0	
Social competence												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	16.7	20.1	21.8	19.2	24.3	13.5	20.2	33.7	20.5	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.3	21.7	20.7	21.8	23.0	20.5	24.8	21.9	20.4	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.1	23.7	21.9	24.4	22.0	20.5	25.6	20.3	22.9	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.9	34.5	35.6	34.7	30.8	45.6	29.5	24.2	36.3	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.7	8.6	11.6	7.6	10.2	8.1	9.1	9.7	9.3	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.1	13.9	16.0	14.0	16.1	14.3	16.0	15.2	14.6	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.4	21.9	21.8	22.6	23.5	21.6	23.5	21.7	22.2	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	54.8	55.6	50.5	55.8	50.2	56.0	51.4	53.3	53.9	
Emotional maturity												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	13.1	18.0	17.2	17.9	21.6	12.4	14.7	27.4	16.9	

TABLE 6A.8.2

Table 6A.8.2 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2015**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	17.5	21.0	21.7	22.7	23.1	19.7	20.9	25.2	20.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.4	25.4	25.0	25.6	25.1	24.7	31.0	22.1	25.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	44.0	35.7	36.1	33.8	30.2	43.2	33.3	25.3	37.4
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	6.4	7.8	9.5	7.9	9.2	8.5	8.0	8.7	7.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.8	14.4	15.9	15.7	17.2	15.5	15.8	14.8	14.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.2	24.4	25.8	25.5	26.0	23.4	24.3	24.2	24.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.6	53.3	48.8	50.9	47.7	52.6	51.8	52.3	52.4
Language and cognitive skills											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	12.2	19.1	19.6	27.1	21.9	12.9	19.4	47.3	20.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.2	18.3	16.9	21.6	20.1	14.6	15.5	19.4	17.0
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.4	21.2	22.4	24.0	23.5	19.4	24.8	15.6	21.7
On track	51–100th percentile	%	52.2	41.4	41.1	27.3	34.5	53.1	40.3	17.7	41.1
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	4.3	6.1	7.0	5.2	6.1	7.0	5.5	6.6	5.7
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	6.9	8.8	9.1	9.9	9.1	9.6	10.5	9.2	8.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	15.1	16.5	19.4	24.3	19.2	16.0	19.1	19.4	17.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	73.6	68.6	64.5	60.6	65.6	67.3	64.9	64.8	68.1
Communication skills and general knowledge											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.7	15.7	21.6	21.2	20.1	9.2	17.1	33.5	19.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	21.0	18.8	22.2	20.2	20.1	17.9	20.2	23.5	21.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	20.5	21.0	22.5	26.2	24.4	19.2	29.5	20.2	22.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	43.9	44.4	33.7	32.4	35.3	53.7	33.3	22.8	37.4

TABLE 6A.8.2

Table 6A.8.2 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2015**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.7	7.4	9.5	7.1	7.6	6.1	7.4	6.2	7.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.8	13.6	16.2	12.0	14.6	13.4	16.8	13.3	14.8
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.3	16.1	20.7	22.0	18.3	15.5	19.0	17.7	18.3
On track	51–100th percentile	%	59.3	62.9	53.5	58.9	59.5	65.0	56.8	62.8	59.0

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.3

Table 6A.8.3 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2012**

		<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical health and wellbeing												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.7	20.7	19.1	24.2	27.9	17.6	19.6	26.0	20.4	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	17.3	12.6	18.2	15.9	17.3	14.2	22.7	16.8	17.0	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.8	21.0	21.9	21.9	21.3	23.5	20.6	22.4	22.2	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	42.2	45.7	40.8	38.1	33.5	44.7	37.1	34.8	40.4	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.8	7.6	11.0	8.7	9.5	9.3	10.4	8.2	8.7	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.5	11.1	15.3	12.0	14.4	12.1	16.7	10.9	13.2	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	18.7	18.6	20.7	20.1	19.2	21.5	20.3	19.2	19.4	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	60.1	62.7	53.0	59.2	56.9	57.1	52.5	61.7	58.7	
Social competence												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	16.9	16.4	19.1	17.7	26.7	12.2	19.8	24.5	18.7	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	19.3	22.4	19.5	22.0	23.3	20.3	20.8	25.2	20.7	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.3	24.6	22.9	22.3	23.2	25.3	19.8	21.5	23.0	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.5	36.5	38.5	38.0	26.8	42.3	39.6	28.9	37.7	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.0	8.0	11.0	7.7	10.6	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.8	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.2	13.2	15.3	14.2	14.8	14.3	15.8	14.3	13.9	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.5	21.4	22.3	22.2	22.4	21.8	23.6	20.9	21.8	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	57.3	57.4	51.4	55.9	52.2	55.9	52.3	55.7	55.5	
Emotional maturity												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	12.9	14.4	14.8	16.7	24.2	12.4	19.6	23.4	15.6	

TABLE 6A.8.3

Table 6A.8.3 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2012**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	17.1	19.3	19.8	22.0	22.4	19.3	9.3	25.6	19.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.4	27.7	25.8	25.3	23.8	24.3	23.7	22.4	24.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	45.6	38.7	39.6	35.9	29.6	44.0	47.4	28.6	39.7
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	5.8	7.1	8.8	7.7	8.7	7.8	6.9	7.5	7.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.4	13.4	15.5	15.8	15.2	14.4	13.9	15.0	13.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.6	23.2	25.8	25.8	24.0	23.0	24.4	23.7	24.2
On track	51–100th percentile	%	58.3	56.3	49.9	50.7	52.2	54.8	54.8	53.9	54.6
Language and cognitive skills											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.8	20.3	21.8	30.4	26.1	17.2	10.4	42.4	22.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.6	17.5	19.2	24.4	20.6	17.9	19.8	24.7	19.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.1	21.7	25.5	27.9	21.2	19.7	26.0	20.5	24.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	45.5	40.6	33.4	17.2	32.1	45.2	43.8	12.4	34.0
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	4.2	5.9	8.2	7.0	6.0	6.3	3.8	7.4	5.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	7.6	9.8	11.8	15.0	9.9	11.9	9.3	12.5	10.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.4	19.4	24.7	34.2	20.0	18.9	20.1	28.6	21.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	70.9	64.9	55.3	43.7	64.0	62.9	66.8	51.6	62.3
Communication skills and general knowledge											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	16.5	17.0	20.8	23.6	24.1	11.7	20.6	26.3	19.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	23.2	19.4	22.8	20.4	25.1	23.9	13.4	23.2	22.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	20.8	19.3	22.9	25.9	18.2	15.9	20.6	23.7	22.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	39.6	44.4	33.5	30.1	32.6	48.5	45.4	26.9	35.6

TABLE 6A.8.3

Table 6A.8.3 Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2012

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.1	7.9	9.9	8.0	8.3	6.2	7.9	7.2	8.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.5	14.6	17.5	13.8	17.1	14.9	18.6	13.4	16.0
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.0	16.6	21.1	22.7	18.0	17.3	18.7	20.8	18.5
On track	51–100th percentile	%	58.5	60.9	51.4	55.4	56.6	61.6	54.9	58.7	57.2

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.4

Table 6A.8.4 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2009 (a)**

		<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Physical health and wellbeing												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	18.4	19.5	20.0	24.7	27.5	18.6	22.8	36.0	22.4	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	17.5	19.1	17.8	15.1	17.9	16.7	10.9	19.4	17.5	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.3	21.0	25.2	22.7	21.4	21.5	27.7	21.6	23.4	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.7	40.4	37.0	37.6	33.2	43.1	38.6	23.0	36.7	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.2	7.5	10.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.3	8.8	8.7	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.6	11.6	14.1	12.1	14.6	13.5	14.5	12.2	12.8	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.2	20.8	23.9	21.2	20.1	22.6	22.5	20.2	21.6	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	58.0	60.0	51.5	57.6	56.0	54.5	53.8	58.8	56.8	
Social competence												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.1	19.7	20.5	18.6	23.2	14.1	14.9	33.7	20.6	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	20.2	20.2	22.3	22.8	23.5	19.3	17.8	22.2	21.5	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	26.8	27.3	23.3	24.2	27.8	29.9	30.7	19.0	24.6	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	36.0	32.8	33.9	34.4	25.6	36.7	36.6	25.1	33.2	
Non-Indigenous												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.4	8.2	11.6	7.0	9.6	8.5	8.8	8.7	9.0	
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.8	14.0	16.8	15.7	16.1	15.8	16.2	16.1	14.9	
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.8	22.2	22.5	23.5	22.8	22.7	24.1	21.5	22.7	
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.0	55.6	49.0	53.8	51.4	53.0	51.0	53.7	53.4	
Emotional maturity												
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander												
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	12.5	18.5	17.5	18.3	22.7	15.9	13.9	26.6	17.3	

TABLE 6A.8.4

Table 6A.8.4 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2009 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	20.9	21.8	22.3	26.5	24.2	19.2	16.8	29.6	23.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	26.7	26.2	27.1	24.8	22.7	22.1	32.7	20.8	25.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.0	33.5	33.2	30.4	30.3	42.9	36.6	23.1	33.9
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.2	8.1	10.6	8.2	9.8	8.3	8.9	8.5	8.5
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.0	14.4	17.2	16.6	15.1	15.0	15.5	14.5	15.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.6	24.5	26.8	28.2	24.8	24.4	25.5	22.6	25.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	54.2	53.0	45.4	47.0	50.2	52.3	50.0	54.4	51.0
Language and cognitive skills											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	16.6	20.6	35.4	37.7	23.1	13.2	14.9	50.1	29.5
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.8	17.7	28.0	26.1	23.1	16.7	27.7	24.0	23.3
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.3	20.6	24.9	25.5	24.7	24.1	19.8	16.7	23.5
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.3	41.2	11.7	10.7	29.2	46.0	37.6	9.2	23.6
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	5.3	5.9	14.2	10.3	5.6	7.4	5.5	7.9	7.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	9.1	9.8	23.1	20.2	10.4	11.2	10.1	13.4	13.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.1	18.4	36.5	39.8	20.5	18.8	19.4	33.1	24.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	66.4	65.9	26.1	29.7	63.6	62.6	65.1	45.5	53.6
Communication skills and general knowledge											
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.5	18.9	21.6	22.1	23.3	10.9	18.8	39.3	22.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	23.2	24.4	23.5	21.3	24.0	20.6	18.8	22.6	22.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.7	20.0	24.2	25.8	21.1	22.8	18.8	21.2	22.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	37.6	36.7	30.7	30.8	31.6	45.7	43.6	16.9	32.0

TABLE 6A.8.4

Table 6A.8.4 **Australian Early Development Census results for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by state and territory, 2009 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Non-Indigenous											
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.8	8.2	9.8	8.0	7.4	6.8	8.8	6.9	8.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.5	15.0	16.5	13.8	16.5	17.1	16.0	14.2	15.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.1	17.4	23.4	23.7	19.3	18.1	21.1	19.0	20.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	56.7	59.4	50.3	54.6	56.8	58.0	54.1	59.9	55.8

(a) 2009 results includes data for Cycle 1 of the AEDC, which included a follow up data collection in some small areas in 2010.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.5

Table 6A.8.5 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2018 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Physical health and wellbeing							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	19.0	19.7	20.8	25.6	34.0
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.0	16.5	15.0	14.7	16.4
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.2	21.5	22.4	22.9	22.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	42.8	42.3	41.9	36.8	27.6
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.4	10.1	10.5	9.9	8.8
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.8	9.0
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.1	20.0	20.3	20.5	20.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	60.4	57.8	57.5	57.8	61.3
Social competence							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	18.4	18.4	19.2	21.0	33.1
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.1	19.0	20.4	20.8	24.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.2	23.4	23.8	22.7	20.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.2	39.1	36.6	35.5	22.8
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	9.0	9.2	9.7	8.5	7.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.0	14.5	14.7	13.5	14.4
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.5	21.5	21.7	21.5	22.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.5	54.8	53.9	56.4	55.1
Emotional maturity							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.6	15.1	15.2	19.7	26.3

TABLE 6A.8.5

Table 6A.8.5 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2018 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.4	18.2	20.4	19.6	24.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.6	24.6	26.6	24.5	24.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	43.3	42.2	37.9	36.2	25.1
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.2	8.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.1	14.2	15.2	12.6	13.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.5	23.7	23.7	22.7	22.5
On track	51–100th percentile	%	53.8	53.3	52.2	57.5	55.5
Language and cognitive skills							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	15.9	17.1	21.2	26.7	46.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.6	16.2	16.5	20.4	20.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.8	20.8	21.0	19.8	17.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	46.7	45.9	41.3	33.0	15.3
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	5.4	6.4	6.8	5.5	5.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	8.2	9.3	9.6	8.9	9.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.0	17.6	18.1	19.1	20.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	69.4	66.7	65.6	66.4	64.7
Communication skills and general knowledge							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.8	16.9	18.9	23.5	35.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	19.3	20.4	19.4	19.1	22.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	20.8	20.7	21.8	21.6	20.5
On track	51–100th percentile	%	45.1	42.1	39.9	35.8	21.4

TABLE 6A.8.5

Table 6A.8.5 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2018 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.8	6.9	7.0	6.1	6.0
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.3	10.6
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.9	17.7	18.3	20.0	19.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	60.1	61.6	60.9	60.5	63.8

(a) Remoteness data are based on: the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.6

Table 6A.8.6 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2015 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Physical health and wellbeing							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.4	18.4	22.0	25.1	34.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.6	16.9	15.8	15.3	19.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.3	24.4	22.7	25.2	22.2
On track	51–100th percentile	%	43.7	40.3	39.6	34.4	24.4
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.7	10.0	9.7	8.9	8.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.7	13.0	13.6	12.2	7.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.9	20.5	21.8	21.1	23.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	58.8	56.5	54.9	57.8	60.1
Social competence							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	15.8	18.6	21.5	23.6	35.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	19.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	22.6
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.6	23.8	22.7	23.3	18.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	41.0	37.6	35.4	30.9	23.3
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	9.2	9.5	9.9	7.9	8.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.4	15.0	15.7	15.7	17.3
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.2	22.1	23.0	23.8	22.7
On track	51–100th percentile	%	54.3	53.4	51.4	52.6	51.9
Emotional maturity							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	13.3	15.0	16.6	19.4	31.5

TABLE 6A.8.6

Table 6A.8.6 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2015 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.8	19.7	21.6	23.3	25.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.7	27.1	23.4	27.1	20.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	42.2	38.2	38.4	30.3	22.5
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.8	15.2	15.7	16.4	16.0
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.8	24.4	25.5	25.1	24.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	52.8	51.9	50.4	50.9	52.3
Language and cognitive skills							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.6	15.1	20.7	28.4	43.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.4	16.2	16.6	23.2	20.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.7	22.2	22.1	20.3	17.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	47.3	46.5	40.6	28.1	18.5
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	5.4	6.4	6.5	6.1	4.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	8.2	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	17.7	17.5	18.6	19.8	21.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	68.7	67.1	65.6	64.6	65.3
Communication skills and general knowledge							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.3	16.7	21.0	26.2	33.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	19.1	21.2	21.8	21.5	25.8
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.4	22.7	21.3	22.2	21.3
On track	51–100th percentile	%	44.2	39.4	35.9	30.1	19.5

TABLE 6A.8.6

Table 6A.8.6 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2015 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.2	7.3	7.4	5.5	5.5
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.8	15.0	14.8	12.7	10.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	18.2	18.0	19.3	18.9	24.2
On track	51–100th percentile	%	58.8	59.7	58.5	62.9	59.4

(a) Remoteness data are based on: the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.7

Table 6A.8.7 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2012 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Physical health and wellbeing							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	18.5	19.2	19.9	19.7	30.1
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.9	17.6	16.2	16.6	17.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.3	23.1	21.4	23.9	23.4
On track	51–100th percentile	%	43.2	40.1	42.5	39.8	28.9
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.4	9.4	10.0	7.8	9.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.0	14.0	13.4	12.8	12.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.1	20.1	20.0	19.9	21.2
On track	51–100th percentile	%	59.6	56.5	56.6	59.5	56.7
Social competence							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.0	16.3	20.1	17.4	26.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.9	20.5	20.9	20.3	26.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.0	23.8	22.5	25.0	21.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	41.2	39.4	36.5	37.3	26.6
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.7	8.7	9.6	8.3	8.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.6	14.8	14.5	14.5	15.3
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.7	22.3	21.6	21.7	23.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	56.0	54.2	54.3	55.5	51.8
Emotional maturity							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	13.9	13.8	14.9	14.1	26.5

TABLE 6A.8.7

Table 6A.8.7 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2012 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	17.2	19.3	21.3	21.2	23.8
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.5	25.0	25.1	24.9	22.7
On track	51–100th percentile	%	43.3	41.9	38.6	39.8	27.0
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.0	7.8	7.9	7.0	7.7
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	13.7	14.3	14.8	13.7	13.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.3	23.7	24.4	23.2	25.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.0	54.2	53.0	56.1	53.5
Language and cognitive skills							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.1	17.6	23.7	29.4	40.8
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	18.2	18.0	20.6	21.4	23.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.5	25.1	23.2	25.7	21.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.2	39.4	32.5	23.5	14.9
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	5.6	6.7	7.2	6.1	6.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	9.7	10.8	11.6	11.4	12.5
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.4	20.9	23.6	26.2	30.2
On track	51–100th percentile	%	63.3	61.6	57.5	56.2	50.8
Communication skills and general knowledge							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.5	18.2	20.4	19.6	29.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	20.8	23.8	22.5	25.3	22.6
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.7	21.6	22.1	21.8	23.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	40.1	36.4	34.9	33.3	24.0

TABLE 6A.8.7

Table 6A.8.7 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2012 (a)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.6	7.6	8.4	5.3	6.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.9	16.6	15.6	15.8	13.8
On track	26–50th percentile	%	18.3	18.6	19.8	19.5	21.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	57.2	57.2	56.1	59.5	59.0

(a) Remoteness data are based on: the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.8

Table 6A.8.8 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Physical health and wellbeing							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	18.3	19.1	21.0	28.6	33.4
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	16.4	17.6	17.5	16.7	20.0
On track	26–50th percentile	%	23.3	23.7	23.4	24.7	21.7
On track	51–100th percentile	%	42.0	39.6	38.1	30.0	24.9
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.4	9.3	10.4	8.3	8.9
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.7	13.4	13.1	11.4	10.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	21.4	22.2	22.3	22.9	22.0
On track	51–100th percentile	%	57.6	55.0	54.2	57.4	58.2
Social competence							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.2	17.2	20.0	23.6	31.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	19.7	21.1	21.3	23.4	24.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.4	26.1	25.7	22.7	20.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	37.7	35.6	33.0	30.3	23.4
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.7	9.6	10.0	7.9	7.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.6	15.5	15.7	16.4	16.7
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.7	22.5	23.1	23.4	23.7
On track	51–100th percentile	%	54.0	52.4	51.2	52.3	52.3
Emotional maturity							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	14.0	14.3	15.7	23.3	26.8

TABLE 6A.8.8

Table 6A.8.8 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	21.6	20.8	22.9	24.3	29.9
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.0	28.1	26.9	23.7	22.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	39.4	36.8	34.5	28.7	21.2
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	8.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.2
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	14.9	15.6	15.7	15.3	16.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	25.4	25.1	26.1	25.0	28.3
On track	51–100th percentile	%	51.5	50.2	48.8	50.4	47.5
Language and cognitive skills							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	22.4	22.4	28.1	40.6	48.3
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	20.6	22.7	25.1	24.6	26.1
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.9	23.9	25.7	22.2	17.8
On track	51–100th percentile	%	32.1	30.9	21.1	12.5	7.7
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	7.3	8.9	10.2	8.4	9.0
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	12.8	14.2	16.6	16.0	18.4
On track	26–50th percentile	%	24.5	23.8	28.5	33.3	36.9
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.3	53.0	44.7	42.2	35.7
Communication skills and general knowledge							
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	17.0	18.6	21.0	26.9	35.8
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	21.9	23.5	23.1	23.6	23.3
On track	26–50th percentile	%	22.5	23.1	22.5	23.8	23.1
On track	51–100th percentile	%	38.6	34.8	33.3	25.7	17.8

TABLE 6A.8.8

Table 6A.8.8 **Australian Early Development Census for children in their first year of full time school, by Indigenous status, by remoteness, 2009 (a), (b)**

	<i>Percentile</i>	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>
Non-Indigenous							
Vulnerable	0–10th percentile	%	9.0	7.7	8.1	5.5	7.6
At risk	11–25th percentile	%	15.3	16.4	15.7	13.7	13.2
On track	26–50th percentile	%	19.8	20.7	20.8	19.6	21.6
On track	51–100th percentile	%	55.9	55.3	55.3	61.2	57.6

(a) Remoteness data are based on: the 2016 Australian Statistical Geography Standard.

(b) 2009 results includes data for Cycle 1 of the AEDC, which included a follow up data collection in some small areas in 2010.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.9

Table 6A.8.9 **Children in their first year of full-time school for whom English is a second language, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Number</i>				<i>Proportion</i>			
	2009	2012	2015	2018	2009	2012	2015	2018
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children								
Child considered to have English as a second language (a)								
Major cities	166	228	208	353	4.3	4.4	3.5	5.0
Inner regional	77	91	116	162	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.2
Outer regional	356	467	434	544	12.1	13.1	10.9	13.3
Remote	757	371	380	390	52.6	32.0	32.5	34.8
Very Remote	1 594	1 502	1 473	1 285	75.3	77.5	75.1	73.7
Total	2 955	2 659	2 611	2 734	22.3	17.2	15.0	14.3
Child not considered to have English as a second language (a)								
Total	10 323	12 831	14 740	16 340	77.7	82.8	85.0	85.7
Total children	13 278	15 490	17 351	19 074	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Non-Indigenous children								
Child considered to have English as a second language (a)								
Major cities	29 452	36 045	39 234	47 900	16.5	18.5	19.1	22.4
Inner regional	1 040	1 477	1 882	2 260	2.2	2.9	3.7	4.6
Outer regional	868	1 110	1 268	1 431	3.8	4.7	5.4	6.6
Remote	118	143	163	220	3.6	4.2	5.0	6.8
Very Remote	94	72	68	96	5.8	5.3	5.2	8.2
Total	31 575	38 847	42 615	51 907	12.4	14.2	15.0	17.9
Child not considered to have English as a second language (a)								
Total	222 692	235 636	242 037	237 749	87.6	85.8	85.0	82.1
Total children	254 267	274 483	284 652	289 656	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 6A.8.9

Table 6A.8.9 **Children in their first year of full-time school for whom English is a second language, by Indigenous status, 2009, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (a), (b)**

	<i>Number</i>				<i>Proportion</i>			
	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2009</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2018</i>

(a) Based on teacher assessment for each child in their class. If the teacher of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child in their first year of full-time school is not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent, the Instrument may be completed in consultation with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Consultant, where available.

(b) 2009 results includes data for Cycle 1 of the AEDC, which included a follow up data collection in some small areas in 2010.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.10

Table 6A.8.10 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children in their first year of full-time school who speak a traditional language at home, 2012, 2015, and 2018 (a)**

	Number			Proportion		
	2012	2015	2018	2012	2015	2018
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who speak a traditional language at home, by main language						
Aboriginal English	817	806	1 776	5.3	4.6	9.3
Arnhem Land and Daly River Region Languages	234	275	188	1.5	1.6	1.0
Yolngu Matha	143	128	108	0.9	0.7	0.6
Cape York Peninsula Languages	82	116	61	0.5	0.7	0.3
Torres Strait Island Languages	64	190	239	0.4	1.1	1.3
Northern Desert Fringe Area Languages	119	131	91	0.8	0.8	0.5
Arandic	151	135	87	1.0	0.8	0.5
Western Desert Languages	208	182	132	1.3	1.0	0.7
Kimberly Area Languages and Other Australian Indigenous Languages (including Kriol)	650	491	322	4.2	2.8	1.7
Total	2 468	2 454	3 004	15.9	14.1	15.7
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children	15 490	17 351	19 074	100.0	100.0	100.0
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children who speak a traditional language at home, by English as a second language						
Not English as a second language	342	293	719	2.2	1.7	3.8
English as a second language	2 126	2 161	2 285	13.7	12.5	12.0
Total	2 468	2 454	3 004	15.9	14.1	15.7

(a) Based on teacher assessment for each child in their class. If the teacher of an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child in their first year of full-time school is not of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander descent, the Instrument may be completed in consultation with an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Cultural Consultant, where available.

Source: DESE 2019, *Australian Early Development Census*. Data are sourced by the Productivity Commission from the 2018 AEDC Complete Microdata file.

TABLE 6A.8.11

Table 6A.8.11 **Children aged 0–4 years receiving an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People Health Assessments, by state and territory, 2006-07 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Number										
2018-19	no.	8 110	1 129	10 757	2 756	996	274	159	3 328	27 509
2017-18	no.	7 507	1 157	10 437	2 923	947	251	188	3 833	27 243
2016-17	no.	7 184	1 080	10 264	2 639	882	174	191	3 446	25 860
2015-16	no.	6 718	997	9 237	2 497	794	146	131	3 471	23 991
2014-15	no.	5 865	941	8 369	2 225	753	120	166	3 386	21 825
2013-14	no.	5 099	672	7 439	1 934	570	93	79	3 363	19 249
2012-13	no.	4 783	662	6 902	1 823	406	128	97	2 834	17 635
2011-12	no.	3 794	502	5 815	1 164	327	81	89	2 529	14 301
2010-11	no.	2 449	313	3 713	1 145	190	49	30	1 905	9 794
2009-10	no.	1 844	307	2 778	1 239	159	28	23	1 282	7 660
2008-09	no.	1 595	169	2 179	901	156	14	27	959	6 000
2007-08	no.	976	98	1 635	796	91	1	22	1 471	5 090
2006-07	no.	749	35	1 286	340	84	1	43	472	3 010
Assessments per 100 children aged 0–4 years in the population										
2018-19	%	25.0	15.6	39.2	23.9	19.9	8.7	18.0	46.8	29.0
2017-18	%	23.4	16.1	38.5	25.3	19.0	8.1	21.1	53.7	28.9
2016-17	%	22.4	15.1	38.0	22.9	17.8	5.6	21.2	47.9	27.5
2015-16	%	21.1	14.2	34.1	21.8	15.9	4.7	14.8	47.5	25.6
2014-15	%	18.6	13.6	30.7	19.5	14.9	3.8	19.1	45.4	23.3
2013-14	%	16.2	9.8	27.1	17.0	11.2	2.9	9.3	44.5	20.5
2012-13	%	15.3	9.7	25.0	16.0	8.0	3.8	12.0	37.3	18.8
2011-12	%	12.1	7.4	21.0	10.2	6.4	2.4	11.5	33.4	15.2
2010-11	%	7.9	4.7	13.5	9.9	3.8	1.4	3.9	25.4	10.4

TABLE 6A.8.11

Table 6A.8.11 **Children aged 0–4 years receiving an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People Health Assessments, by state and territory, 2006-07 to 2018-19 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
2009-10	%	6.0	4.7	10.2	10.7	3.2	0.8	3.0	17.4	8.3
2008-09	%	5.3	2.6	8.1	7.9	3.2	0.4	3.7	13.3	6.6
2007-08	%	3.3	1.6	6.2	7.2	1.9	–	3.0	20.6	5.7
2006-07	%	2.6	0.6	5.0	3.1	1.8	–	6.1	6.7	3.4

(a) Financial year data is determined by the date the service was processed by Medicare Australia.

(b) Location is determined according to the address (at the time of claiming) of the patient to whom the service was rendered.

(c) Includes claims for Medicare Benefits Schedule (MBS) Items 715 and 228 (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander People's Health Assessment, available from 1 May 2010 and from 1 July 2018, respectively) for children aged 0–4 years in the reference period. MBS item 715 relates to health checks provided by a general practitioner (GP), while item 228 relates to health checks provided by a medical practitioner (excluding specialist or consultant physicians). For earlier years, data also includes data for MBS Item 708 (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Child Health Check, available to 30 April 2010).

(d) Data for on the number of assessments received under the MBS Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Health Assessment understate the total number of health assessments received by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. Other health assessments received by Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children, not counted in these data, including assessments: billed as another MBS Item (such as a standard consultation); provided outside Medicare (such as health services provided by State and Territory funded services (for example maternal and child health services) or the Australian Royal Flying Doctor Service); or, provided by hospital doctors.

(e) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander population denominator are series B population projections based on the 2016 Census using the average of two years of projections.

– Nil or rounded to zero

Sources: Services Australia (2020) derived from Medicare Item Reports (<http://medicarestatistics.humanservices.gov.au/statistics/>); ABS (2019) *Estimates and Projections of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Australians, 2006 to 2031*, Cat. no. 3238.0.

TABLE 6A.8.12

Table 6A.8.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	no.	26 774	6 755	26 211	10 575	4 676	3 323	651	7 607	86 709
Read from a book	no.	22 790	6 281	23 183	8 903	3 922	3 172	638	5 306	74 452
Told child a story	no.	19 467	4 648	19 122	7 947	3 423	2 243	447	6 945	64 190
Listened to child read	no.	20 181	4 644	17 826	6 230	3 162	1 997	443	4 037	58 465
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	no.	19 609	3 858	17 969	5 928	2 511	1 710	258	3 553	54 664
Spent time with child using a computer	no.	13 285	3 092	11 413	3 571	1 696	1 872	315	2 549	38 201
Watched TV, video or DVD	no.	26 826	6 980	26 581	10 757	4 357	3 426	721	7 818	88 022
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	no.	26 058	6 603	25 735	11 037	4 340	3 441	729	6 545	84 829
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	no.	20 836	5 665	22 176	8 627	3 565	2 989	595	5 123	70 329
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	no.	22 879	5 513	21 734	9 229	3 696	2 955	638	5 195	72 179
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	no.	21 850	5 818	20 049	8 336	3 918	3 022	569	5 681	68 844
Took part in or attended playgroup	no.	2 754	1 430	5 190	1 966	994	844	np	990	13 991
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	no.	29 418	7 168	np	12 371	5 341	3 634	np	8 788	96 651
None of the above	no.	–	–	np	np	–	–	–	np	1 247
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years (c)	no.	30 064	7 168	28 884	12 641	5 341	3 792	770	9 285	97 862
Proportion										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	89.1	94.2	90.7	83.7	87.5	87.6	84.5	81.9	88.6
Read from a book	%	75.8	87.6	80.3	70.4	73.4	83.6	82.9	57.1	76.1
Told child a story	%	64.8	64.8	66.2	62.9	64.1	59.2	58.0	74.8	65.6

TABLE 6A.8.12

Table 6A.8.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Listened to child read	%	67.1	64.8	61.7	49.3	59.2	52.7	57.5	43.5	59.7
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	65.2	53.8	62.2	46.9	47.0	45.1	33.5	38.3	55.9
Spent time with child using a computer	%	44.2	43.1	39.5	28.3	31.8	49.4	40.9	27.4	39.0
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	89.2	97.4	92.0	85.1	81.6	90.4	93.7	84.2	89.9
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	86.7	92.1	89.1	87.3	81.3	90.7	94.7	70.5	86.7
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	69.3	79.0	76.8	68.2	66.7	78.8	77.2	55.2	71.9
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	76.1	76.9	75.2	73.0	69.2	77.9	82.8	55.9	73.8
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	72.7	81.2	69.4	65.9	73.4	79.7	73.8	61.2	70.3
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	9.2	20.0	18.0	15.5	18.6	22.3	np	10.7	14.3
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	97.9	100.0	np	97.9	100.0	95.8	100.0	94.6	98.8
None of the above	%	–	–	np	np	–	–	–	np	1.3
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	±	4.3	3.9	4.0	6.1	4.4	7.8	13.3	7.7	2.0
Read from a book	±	6.6	5.9	8.5	7.3	10.6	8.7	11.3	11.1	3.3
Told child a story	±	8.0	8.9	8.8	9.6	8.3	10.7	16.9	9.9	4.0
Listened to child read	±	6.5	7.8	5.7	8.8	11.7	7.6	19.4	7.6	3.0
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	±	7.1	9.3	9.7	9.4	11.3	8.2	17.7	22.5	4.6
Spent time with child using a computer	±	7.9	9.0	9.8	8.9	9.2	8.7	20.0	19.6	4.2
Watched TV, video or DVD	±	5.5	3.5	5.6	7.4	8.7	6.7	9.2	4.3	2.5
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	±	4.8	6.2	2.8	5.0	7.4	7.0	10.3	11.9	1.9
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	±	7.3	7.7	7.9	8.9	10.5	9.1	14.5	14.8	3.6

TABLE 6A.8.12

Table 6A.8.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	±	6.6	8.4	5.6	6.3	8.9	7.9	14.5	8.9	2.9
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	±	7.8	7.9	11.2	9.0	12.1	8.1	16.8	14.3	4.4
Took part in or attended playgroup	±	4.3	7.3	7.2	5.7	8.5	6.5	np	5.4	2.6
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	±	1.8	–	np	2.2	–	3.7	–	4.3	0.6
None of the above	±	–	–	2.9	1.8	–	–	–	3.5	0.9
Relative standard error										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.7	2.6	4.6	8.0	4.8	1.1
Read from a book	%	4.4	3.4	5.4	5.3	7.3	5.3	7.0	9.9	2.2
Told child a story	%	6.3	7.0	6.8	7.8	6.6	9.3	14.8	6.7	3.1
Listened to child read	%	4.9	6.2	4.7	9.1	10.1	7.4	17.2	9.0	2.6
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	5.6	8.8	8.0	10.2	12.3	9.3	27.0	30.0	4.2
Spent time with child using a computer	%	9.2	10.6	12.6	16.0	14.8	9.0	25.0	36.4	5.5
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	3.2	1.8	3.1	4.5	5.5	3.8	5.0	2.6	1.4
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	2.8	3.4	1.6	2.9	4.6	4.0	5.5	8.6	1.1
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	5.4	5.0	5.2	6.6	8.0	5.9	9.6	13.7	2.6
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	4.4	5.6	3.8	4.4	6.5	5.2	8.9	8.1	2.0
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	5.5	5.0	8.2	7.0	8.4	5.2	11.6	11.9	3.2
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	24.0	18.7	20.4	18.8	23.4	15.0	np	26.0	9.4
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	0.9	–	np	1.2	–	2.0	–	2.3	0.3
None of the above	%	–	–	np	np	–	–	–	np	35.8

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 6A.8.12 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
(b) Total undertook informal learning activities' is the total of those who undertook at least one of the selected activities. It may not equal the sum of activities undertaken as respondents may have reported more than one activity.										

(c) Total includes 'not known' responses.

np Not published. – Nil or rounded to zero

Source: ABS (unpublished) National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15.

TABLE 6A.8.13

Table 6A.8.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Estimate										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	no.	19 877	4 678	20 490	7 698	3 520	2 139	588	7 413	66 403
Read from a book	no.	16 298	4 396	16 072	5 826	2 906	1 931	521	4 868	52 819
Told child a story	no.	11 692	3 425	14 198	5 453	2 334	1 374	397	6 286	45 159
Listened to child read	no.	14 044	2 840	11 696	4 175	2 461	1 353	428	3 494	40 490
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	no.	12 096	2 354	10 456	3 062	1 842	790	322	2 132	33 053
Spent time with child using a computer	no.	8 378	2 017	7 368	2 165	1 265	687	242	1 331	23 452
Watched TV, video or DVD	no.	20 884	4 709	22 376	8 965	3 737	2 137	549	7 981	71 339
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	no.	18 947	4 416	19 290	7 528	3 298	1 985	528	7 095	63 087
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	no.	15 184	3 880	15 928	5 598	2 635	1 613	419	5 006	50 264
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	no.	16 296	3 793	17 053	6 171	2 730	1 750	448	6 158	54 399
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	no.	14 967	3 711	15 960	6 049	2 757	1 520	459	5 372	50 794
Took part in or attended playgroup	no.	3 416	710	1 801	804	670	218	115	1 071	8 804
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	no.	np	4 975	23 765	9 630	np	2 313	np	9 048	76 939
None of the above	no.	np	44	580	332	np	69	np	444	1 653
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years (c)	no.	22 873	5 020	24 346	9 980	3 888	2 382	628	9 510	78 627
Proportion										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	86.9	93.2	84.2	77.1	90.5	89.8	93.6	77.9	84.5
Read from a book	%	71.3	87.6	66.0	58.4	74.7	81.0	82.9	51.2	67.2
Told child a story	%	51.1	68.2	58.3	54.6	60.0	57.7	63.2	66.1	57.4

TABLE 6A.8.13

Table 6A.8.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Listened to child read	%	61.4	56.6	48.0	41.8	63.3	56.8	68.1	36.7	51.5
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	52.9	46.9	42.9	30.7	47.4	33.2	51.3	22.4	42.0
Spent time with child using a computer	%	36.6	40.2	30.3	21.7	32.5	28.9	38.5	14.0	29.8
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	91.3	93.8	91.9	89.8	96.1	89.7	87.4	83.9	90.7
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	82.8	88.0	79.2	75.4	84.8	83.3	84.0	74.6	80.2
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	66.4	77.3	65.4	56.1	67.8	67.7	66.7	52.6	63.9
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	71.2	75.6	70.0	61.8	70.2	73.4	71.3	64.8	69.2
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	65.4	73.9	65.6	60.6	70.9	63.8	73.0	56.5	64.6
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	14.9	14.1	7.4	8.1	17.2	9.1	18.3	11.3	11.2
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	np	99.1	97.6	96.5	np	97.1	np	95.1	97.9
None of the above	%	np	0.9	2.4	3.3	np	2.9	np	4.7	2.1
Total Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	±	4.4	3.3	5.8	7.1	5.0	6.3	6.2	6.9	2.5
Read from a book	±	6.7	4.6	8.0	9.0	9.2	9.4	13.6	8.6	3.6
Told child a story	±	7.7	6.4	8.5	8.2	10.5	11.5	18.1	7.3	3.7
Listened to child read	±	7.0	6.1	7.4	6.6	9.4	11.4	10.7	6.5	3.2
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	±	7.5	7.2	8.2	6.7	12.0	9.6	17.0	4.6	3.5
Spent time with child using a computer	±	7.8	6.8	7.8	6.2	11.5	10.0	15.7	4.9	3.6
Watched TV, video or DVD	±	3.9	2.6	4.3	4.6	5.3	6.9	12.7	5.4	2.0
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	±	5.2	4.0	7.3	6.5	6.3	8.7	14.0	6.4	3.0
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	±	6.9	5.8	8.1	6.9	10.8	11.8	16.6	7.4	3.5

TABLE 6A.8.13

Table 6A.8.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	±	6.3	5.5	7.0	7.1	8.7	9.9	14.8	7.1	3.0
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	±	8.2	5.9	8.7	8.1	8.1	12.1	13.9	7.2	3.9
Took part in or attended playgroup	±	6.9	4.1	4.2	3.8	7.6	5.4	11.4	6.4	2.7
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	±	np	1.0	2.3	3.2	np	3.2	np	3.0	1.0
None of the above	±	np	0.9	2.3	3.1	np	3.3	np	3.1	0.9
Relative standard error										
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week										
Activities undertaken with child										
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	2.6	1.8	3.5	4.7	2.8	3.6	3.4	4.5	1.5
Read from a book	%	4.8	2.7	6.2	7.9	6.3	5.9	8.4	8.6	2.7
Told child a story	%	7.7	4.8	7.4	7.7	8.9	10.2	14.6	5.6	3.3
Listened to child read	%	5.8	5.5	7.9	8.1	7.6	10.2	8.0	9.0	3.2
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	7.2	7.8	9.7	11.2	12.9	14.8	16.9	10.4	4.2
Spent time with child using a computer	%	10.9	8.6	13.1	14.5	18.0	17.7	20.8	17.7	6.2
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	2.2	1.4	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.9	7.4	3.3	1.1
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	3.2	2.3	4.7	4.4	3.8	5.3	8.5	4.4	1.9
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	5.3	3.8	6.3	6.3	8.1	8.9	12.7	7.2	2.8
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	4.5	3.7	5.1	5.9	6.3	6.9	10.6	5.6	2.2
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	6.4	4.1	6.8	6.8	5.8	9.7	9.7	6.5	3.1
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	23.5	14.7	28.9	23.9	22.4	30.4	31.7	29.0	12.1
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	np	0.5	1.2	1.7	np	1.7	np	1.6	0.5
None of the above	%	np	51.4	47.9	48.2	np	58.0	np	33.2	22.7

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

Table 6A.8.13 **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by state and territory, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>Tas</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>Aust</i>

(b) Total undertook informal learning activities' is the total of those who undertook at least one of the selected activities. It may not equal the sum of activities undertaken as respondents may have reported more than one activity.

(c) Total includes 'not known' responses.

np Not published.

Source : ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008* , Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.8.14

Table 6A.8.14 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children						All Australian children (d)
	Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total	
Estimate								
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week								
Activities undertaken with child								
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	no.	29 424	20 674	20 332	5 759	10 515	86 709	1 724 710
Read from a book	no.	26 401	18 602	17 741	4 344	7 014	74 452	na
Told child a story	no.	20 794	15 337	14 387	4 567	9 266	64 190	na
Listened to child read	no.	21 307	14 329	13 883	3 320	5 796	58 465	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	no.	21 142	13 290	13 313	2 315	4 754	54 664	1 464 005
Spent time with child using a computer	no.	15 982	8 693	8 490	2 091	3 018	38 201	1 053 810
Watched TV, video or DVD	no.	29 000	21 541	21 575	6 110	10 113	88 022	1 524 858
Involved in music, art or other creative activites	no.	29 375	20 136	20 455	5 672	9 384	84 829	1 134 489
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	no.	25 886	16 183	16 760	3 945	7 125	70 329	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	no.	24 492	16 985	17 876	5 123	7 747	72 179	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	no.	24 437	16 991	16 385	4 279	7 148	68 844	1 475 449
Took part in or attended playgroup	no.	4 437	3 712	3 293	921	1 711	13 991	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	no.	32 483	22 608	22 775	6 920	12 063	96 651	1 778 067
None of the above	no.	695	—	—	101	536	1 247	15 727
Total children aged 3–8 years (c)	no.	33 005	22 299	22 664	7 155	12 671	97 862	1 797 607
Proportion								
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week								
Activities undertaken with child								
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	89.2	92.7	89.7	80.5	83.0	88.6	95.9
Read from a book	%	80.0	83.4	78.3	60.7	55.3	76.1	na
Told child a story	%	63.0	68.8	63.5	63.8	73.1	65.6	na

TABLE 6A.8.14

Table 6A.8.14 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children					Total	All Australian children (d)
		Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote		
Listened to child read	%	64.6	64.3	61.3	46.4	45.7	59.7	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	64.1	59.6	58.7	32.3	37.5	55.9	81.4
Spent time with child using a computer	%	48.4	39.0	37.5	29.2	23.8	39.0	58.6
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	87.9	96.6	95.2	85.4	79.8	89.9	84.8
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	89.0	90.3	90.3	79.3	74.1	86.7	63.1
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	78.4	72.6	74.0	55.1	56.2	71.9	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	74.2	76.2	78.9	71.6	61.1	73.8	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	74.0	76.2	72.3	59.8	56.4	70.3	82.1
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	13.4	16.6	14.5	12.9	13.5	14.3	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	98.4	101.4	100.5	96.7	95.2	98.8	98.9
None of the above	%	2.1	—	—	1.4	4.2	1.3	0.9
Total children aged 3–8 years (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval								
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week								
Activities undertaken with child								
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	±	3.8	4.7	4.4	8.3	5.8	2.0	0.8
Read from a book	±	5.3	8.8	8.3	10.9	9.9	3.3	na
Told child a story	±	7.6	8.5	9.3	11.4	7.4	4.0	na
Listened to child read	±	6.4	6.2	5.6	7.7	9.0	3.0	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	±	7.7	9.3	7.9	8.7	16.8	4.6	1.5
Spent time with child using a computer	±	7.8	9.0	8.5	9.3	14.4	4.2	2.1
Watched TV, video or DVD	±	4.9	4.2	4.7	7.4	7.6	2.5	1.6
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	±	4.2	4.0	2.3	9.3	7.8	1.9	2.4
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	±	5.8	9.2	8.1	9.8	11.9	3.6	na

TABLE 6A.8.14

Table 6A.8.14 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</i>						<i>All Australian children (d)</i>
		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	±	6.5	6.5	5.0	10.8	4.7	2.9	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	±	7.3	9.9	10.3	10.8	12.4	4.4	2.0
Took part in or attended playgroup	±	4.4	7.1	6.2	7.6	4.6	2.6	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	±	2.0	–	–	2.4	3.6	0.6	0.4
None of the above	±	3.1	–	–	2.6	2.8	0.9	0.4
Relative standard error								
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week								
Activities undertaken with child								
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	2.2	2.6	2.5	5.3	3.6	1.1	0.4
Read from a book	%	3.4	5.4	5.4	9.1	9.1	2.2	na
Told child a story	%	6.2	6.3	7.5	9.1	5.2	3.1	na
Listened to child read	%	5.0	4.9	4.6	8.4	10.1	2.6	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	6.1	7.9	6.9	13.7	22.9	4.2	0.9
Spent time with child using a computer	%	8.2	11.7	11.6	16.3	30.8	5.5	1.8
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	2.9	2.2	2.5	4.4	4.8	1.4	1.0
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	2.4	2.2	1.3	6.0	5.4	1.1	1.9
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	3.8	6.5	5.6	9.1	10.8	2.6	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	4.4	4.3	3.3	7.7	4.0	2.0	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	5.0	6.6	7.2	9.2	11.2	3.2	1.2
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	16.6	21.7	21.8	30.0	17.4	9.4	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.0	0.3	0.2
None of the above	%	75.6	0.0	0.0	93.7	33.5	35.8	23.9

Table 6A.8.14 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2014-15 (a)**

	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children						All Australian children (d)
Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total	
(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.							
(b) Total undertook informal learning activities' is the total of those who undertook at least one of the selected activities. It may not equal the sum of activities undertaken as respondents may have reported more than one activity.							
(c) Total includes 'not known' responses.							
(d) Comparator data for total Australian children includes all areas except Indigenous communities, as these were excluded from the scope of the 2014 CEaCS.							
na Not available. – Nil or rounded to zero.							

Source: ABS (unpublished) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2014-15*; ABS (2015) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, 2014*, Cat. no. 4402.0, Canberra.

TABLE 6A.8.15

Table 6A.8.15 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

		Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children						All Australian children	
		Unit	Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total (excluding very remote)	(excluding very remote)
Estimate									
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week									
Activities undertaken with child									
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	no.	20 471	15 740	14 195	6 908	9 090	57 313	1515 400	
Read from a book	no.	17 071	13 593	11 018	4 992	6 144	46 675	na	
Told child a story	no.	12 392	11 273	9 152	4 662	7 680	37 478	na	
Listened to child read	no.	13 436	10 538	8 564	3 603	4 350	36 140	na	
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	no.	12 399	8 454	6 611	2 940	2 649	30 404	1240 000	
Spent time with child using a computer	no.	8 814	5 886	5 407	1 864	1 481	21 972	723 500	
Watched TV, video or DVD	no.	21 897	16 170	15 781	7 251	10 240	61 099	1449 600	
Involved in music, art or other creative activites	no.	19 408	15 049	12 936	6 708	8 986	54 101	1096 600	
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	no.	16 270	12 938	9 937	4 725	6 394	43 870	na	
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	no.	16 253	13 112	11 453	6 058	7 523	46 876	na	
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	no.	15 782	12 313	10 487	5 589	6 624	44 170	1320 200	
Took part in or attended playgroup	no.	2 573	2 403	1 883	839	1 107	7 698	..	
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	no.	23 202	17 338	16 690	8 000	11 709	65 229	1569 600	
None of the above	no.	209	329	692	123	301	1 352	14 000	
Total children aged 3–8 years (c)	no.	23 411	17 667	17 399	8 123	12 028	66 599	1583 600	
Proportion									
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week									
Activities undertaken with child									
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	87.4	89.1	81.6	85.0	75.6	86.1	95.7	
Read from a book	%	72.9	76.9	63.3	61.5	51.1	70.1	na	

TABLE 6A.8.15

Table 6A.8.15 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	Unit	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children						All Australian children (excluding very remote)
		Major cities	Inner regional	Outer regional	Remote	Very remote	Total (excluding very remote)	
Told child a story	%	52.9	63.8	52.6	57.4	63.9	56.3	na
Listened to child read	%	57.4	59.6	49.2	44.4	36.2	54.3	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	53.0	47.9	38.0	36.2	22.0	45.7	78.3
Spent time with child using a computer	%	37.7	33.3	31.1	22.9	12.3	33.0	45.7
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	93.5	91.5	90.7	89.3	85.1	91.7	91.5
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	82.9	85.2	74.4	82.6	74.7	81.2	69.2
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	69.5	73.2	57.1	58.2	53.2	65.9	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	69.4	74.2	65.8	74.6	62.5	70.4	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	67.4	69.7	60.3	68.8	55.1	66.3	83.4
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	11.0	13.6	10.8	10.3	9.2	11.6	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	99.1	98.1	95.9	98.5	97.4	97.9	99.1
None of the above	%	0.9	1.9	4.0	1.5	2.5	2.0	0.9
Total children aged 3–8 years (c)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
95 per cent confidence interval								
Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week								
Activities undertaken with child								
Told stories, read or listened to the child read	±	4.1	5.4	6.4	6.5	7.0	2.7	0.9
Read from a book	±	7.0	7.5	8.7	10.4	8.1	4.1	na
Told child a story	±	7.6	8.3	7.6	8.7	8.8	4.2	na
Listened to child read	±	6.3	8.4	9.1	8.2	5.5	3.8	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	±	6.2	9.7	8.2	12.1	5.0	4.0	1.2
Spent time with child using a computer	±	7.2	9.3	7.5	7.7	4.5	4.2	2.1
Watched TV, video or DVD	±	3.7	4.1	4.1	7.5	4.0	2.2	1.4

TABLE 6A.8.15

Table 6A.8.15 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</i>					<i>All Australian children</i>	
		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total (excluding very remote)</i>	<i>(excluding very remote)</i>
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	±	5.4	5.7	7.9	10.5	5.9	3.3	1.8
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	±	6.7	7.0	7.8	10.8	8.0	3.9	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	±	6.0	6.4	7.2	11.3	6.5	3.4	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	±	8.3	7.2	8.3	11.9	6.7	4.4	1.6
Took part in or attended playgroup	±	4.5	8.0	4.8	6.1	4.9	3.0	..
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	±	1.2	2.1	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.4
None of the above	±	1.2	2.1	3.2	1.8	1.6	1.1	0.5

Relative standard error

Informal learning activities main carer did with child last week

Activities undertaken with child

Told stories, read or listened to the child read	%	2.4	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.7	1.6	0.5
Read from a book	%	4.9	5.0	7.0	8.6	8.1	3.0	na
Told child a story	%	7.3	6.6	7.4	7.7	7.0	3.8	na
Listened to child read	%	5.6	7.2	9.4	9.4	7.7	3.6	na
Assisted with homework or other educational activities	%	6.0	10.3	11.0	17.0	11.5	4.5	0.8
Spent time with child using a computer	%	9.7	14.2	12.3	17.2	18.7	6.5	2.3
Watched TV, video or DVD	%	2.0	2.3	2.3	4.3	2.4	1.2	0.8
Involved in music, art or other creative activities	%	3.3	3.4	5.4	6.5	4.0	2.1	1.3
Assisted with drawing, writing or other creative activities	%	4.9	4.9	7.0	9.5	7.7	3.0	na
Played music, songs, dance or other musical activities	%	4.4	4.4	5.6	7.7	5.3	2.5	na
Played a game or did sport together indoors or outdoors	%	6.3	5.3	7.0	8.8	6.2	3.4	1.0
Took part in or attended playgroup	%	21.0	30.1	22.5	30.2	26.9	13.3	na
Total undertook informal learning activities (b)	%	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.2

Table 6A.8.15 **Children aged 3–8 years, informal learning activities, by remoteness, 2008 (a)**

	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children</i>					<i>All Australian children</i>
		<i>Major cities</i>	<i>Inner regional</i>	<i>Outer regional</i>	<i>Remote</i>	<i>Very remote</i>	<i>Total (excluding very remote) (excluding very remote)</i>
None of the above	%	69.8	55.7	40.5	61.8	32.8	26.8

(a) Proportions with a relative standard error (RSE) of 25 per cent to 50 per cent should be used with caution. Proportions with an RSE greater than 50 per cent (or where the RSE is reported with an 'np') are considered too unreliable for general use.

(b) 'Total undertook informal learning activities' is the total of those who undertook at least one of the selected activities. It may not equal the sum of activities undertaken as respondents may have reported more than one activity.

(c) Total includes 'not known' responses.

na Not available. .. Not applicable.

Source: ABS (2009) *National Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Social Survey, 2008*, Cat. no. 4714.0, Canberra; ABS (2009) *Childhood Education and Care, Australia, 2008*, Cat. no. 4402.0, Canberra.