

Results at a glance

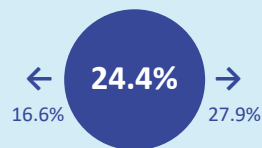
The National Maternity and Perinatal Audit (NMPA) uses information collected routinely as part of NHS maternity care, combined with information collected when women and birthing people and their babies are admitted to hospital, to report on a range of care process and outcome measures. Summarised here are results based on NMPA data relating to singleton births in the NHS in 2024.

The average rate for NHS maternity care providers across Great Britain appears in the blue circle, while the blue arrows present lower and upper rates for the middle half (interquartile range) of maternity care providers. A full description of the measures along with results for each country can be found in the [summary results tables](#).

More information about the NMPA and trust/board-level results can be found [online](#).

Late booking

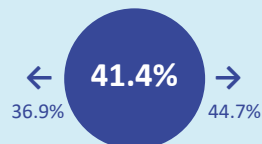
Women and birthing people who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10th weeks of gestation.



The interquartile range is the spread of the middle half of the results, it gives a sense of the data values around the median. Viewing the whole range of values from lowest to highest can be affected by a small number of providers with very low rates or very high rates

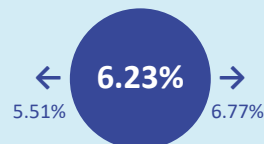
Small for gestational age

Babies born small for gestational age who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation).



Preterm birth

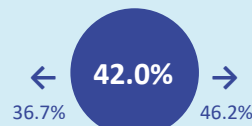
Women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24th and 36th weeks.



Of those, the proportion whose birth is recorded as:

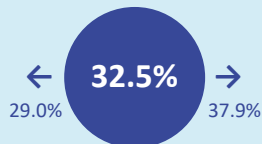
Spontaneous

Clinician Recommended
(iatrogenic)



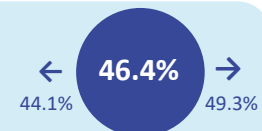
Induction of labour

Women and birthing people who had an induction of labour.

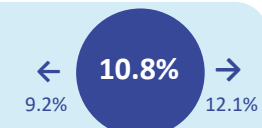


Mode of birth

Vaginal birth without the use of instruments

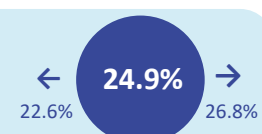


Vaginal birth with the use of instruments



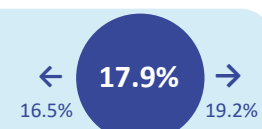
Unplanned caesarean birth

Women and birthing people who had a caesarean birth that was unplanned.



Planned caesarean birth

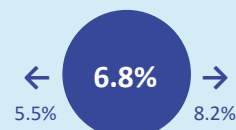
Women and birthing people who had a caesarean birth that was planned.



Vaginal birth with the use of instruments, by type

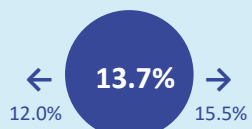
Vaginal birth with the use of forceps

Vaginal birth with the use of ventouse



Vaginal Birth After Caesarean

Women and birthing people who had a vaginal birth for their second baby*, after having had a caesarean birth for their first baby.



* Vaginal birth after a caesarean (VBAC) applies to the birth of any baby born vaginally after a mother has had a caesarean in any previous pregnancy. Due to availability of the data, the NMPA measure definition reports VBAC for women and birthing people giving birth to their second baby vaginally after having had a caesarean birth for their first baby.

Results at a glance

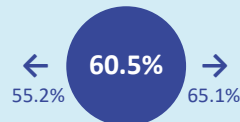
Caesarean birth by selected Robson Group Classification

Of the women and birthing people who meet the selected **Robson Group Classification**, the proportion who had a caesarean birth:

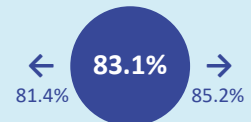
Robson Group 1: Nulliparous, single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation, in spontaneous labour.



Robson Group 2: Nulliparous, single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation, with either induction of labour or pre-labour caesarean birth.



Robson Group 5: Multiparous, single cephalic pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks gestation, with at least one previous caesarean scar.



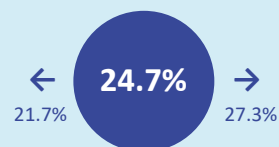
Perineal tears

Women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally who experienced a 3rd or 4th degree perineal tear.



Episiotomy

Women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally who had an episiotomy.



PPH ≥ 1500 ml

Women and birthing people who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml.



Unplanned maternal readmission

Women and birthing people who had an unplanned overnight readmission to hospital within 42 days of birth.



Measures of care for the newborn baby

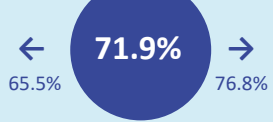
Apgar score at 5 minutes

Babies who were assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes of age.



Breast milk

Babies who received any breast milk at first feed.



Skin-to-skin contact

Babies who received skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth.



Find out more at:

www.maternityaudit.org.uk

Or scan the QR code to visit the website on your smart-phone.



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