

Maternity care in 2023 in Great Britain

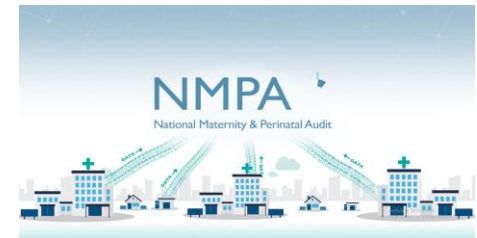
Results from national audit data

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What is the NMPA?

- Evaluate NHS maternity care and improve maternity standards
- Support and inform decision making
- Comparisons – between units, against national average
- Annual reports, snapshot audits, peer review publications - recommendations



NMPA measures of maternity care

Process Measures

Outcome
Measures

NMPA measures of maternity care

Process Measures

Outcome Measures



1) Validity

Capture differences in quality of care?



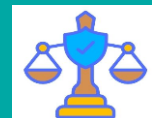
2) Statistical power

Detect true outliers?



3) Technical specification

How good is the data?



4) Fairness

Variation between units?
Statistical adjustment

**NMPA
Measures**

NMPA measures of maternity care

- Late antenatal booking
- Preterm birth
- Induction of labour
- Undetected Small for Gestational Age (SGA)
- Third and fourth degree perineal tears
- Episiotomy
- Vaginal birth with or without the use of instruments
- Caesarean birth
- Vaginal birth after caesarean birth (VBAC)
- Postpartum haemorrhage ≥ 1500
- Unplanned maternal readmission
- Skin-to-skin contact
- Breast milk at first feed
- Apgar score < 7 at 5 minutes

State of the nation report 2025

- Childbirth data for 2023 – England, Scotland & Wales
- Routinely collected data: maternity datasets + hospital administrative datasets
- Centralised, pseudonymised data
- Robust cleaning and processing
- Case-mix adjustment
- 592 549 GB births (520 643 - England, 45 316 - Scotland, 26 635 - Wales)
- 93% case ascertainment

NMPA

National Maternity & Perinatal Audit

State of the Nation

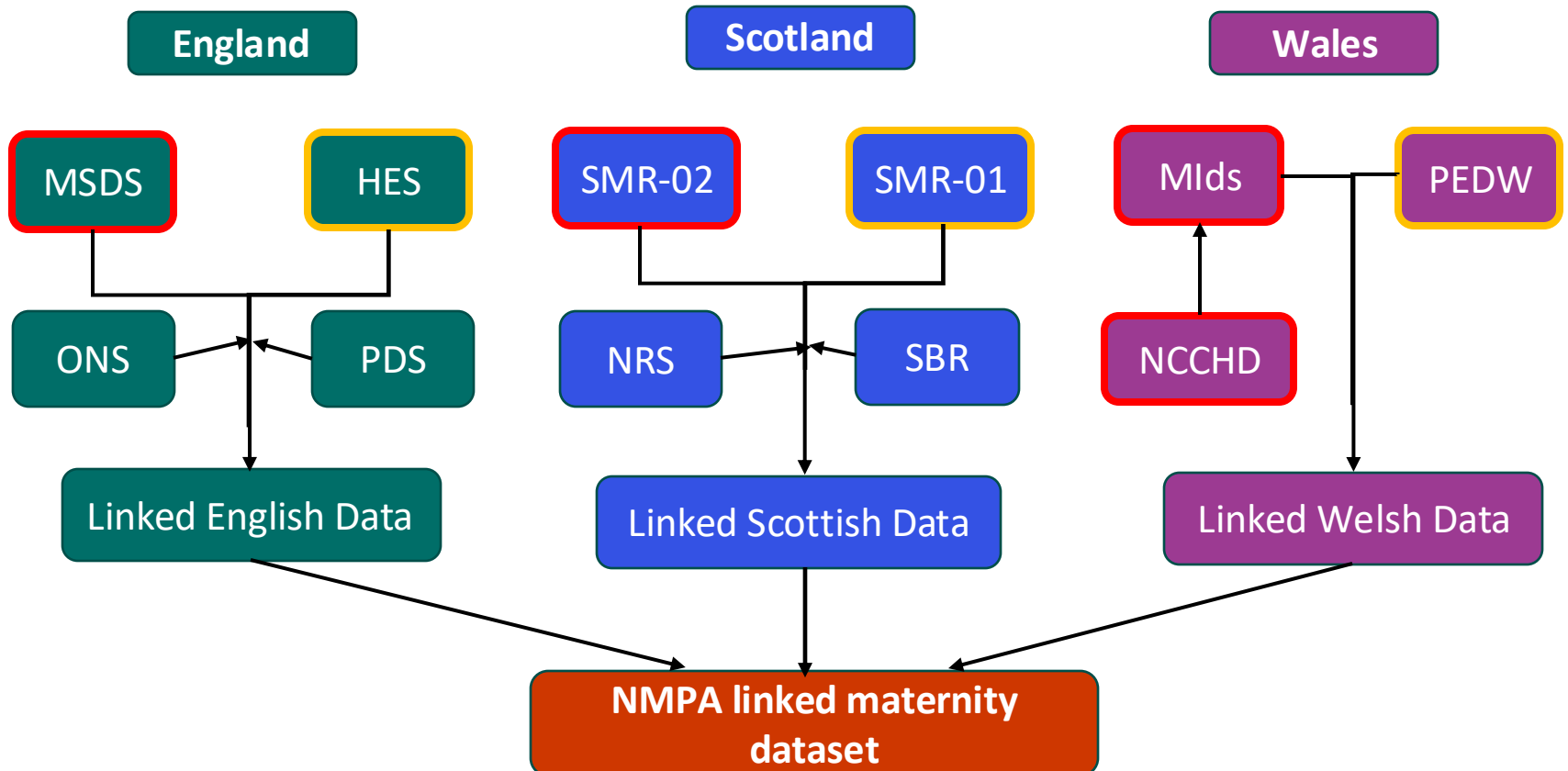
Based on births in NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales during 2023

Published September 2025



Datasets and Linkage

Maternity datasets
Hospital administrative datasets



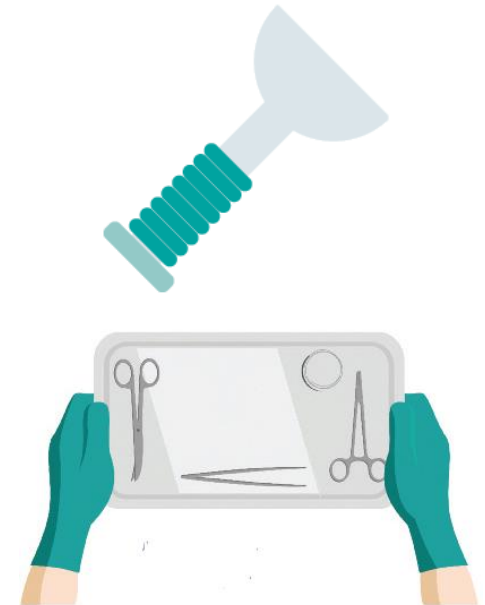


State of the Nation report – key findings and recommendations



Intervention at birth

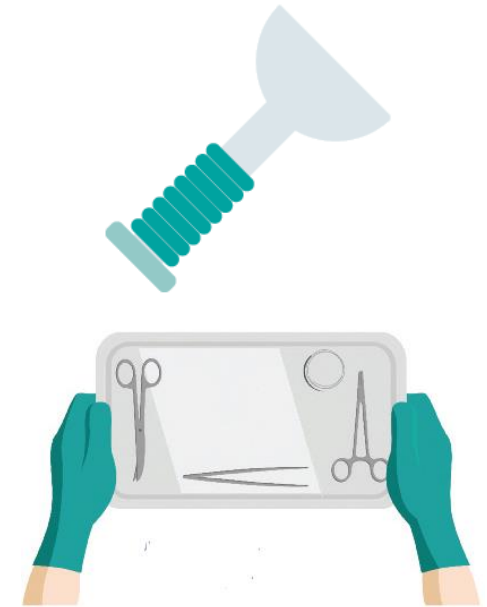
- 50.6% of all births were operative (instrumental/caesarean).
- 40% in 2018/2019





Intervention at birth

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- 40% in 2018/2019



Recommendation:

Government health departments should incorporate the impact of the changing trends in maternity care and outcomes when reviewing and planning maternity services. This information should be used to:

- Anticipate and respond with appropriate allocation of resources, such as workforce, bed/cot and obstetric theatre capacity, and finances, to optimise the options women and birthing people have for when and where they choose to give birth.



Patterns in caesarean births



Elective

Vs

**Robson groups
classification**

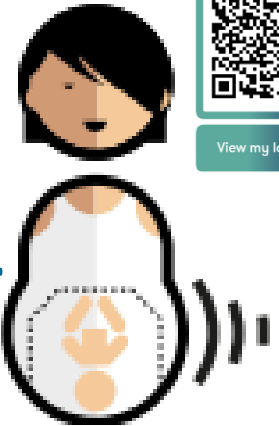


Emergency

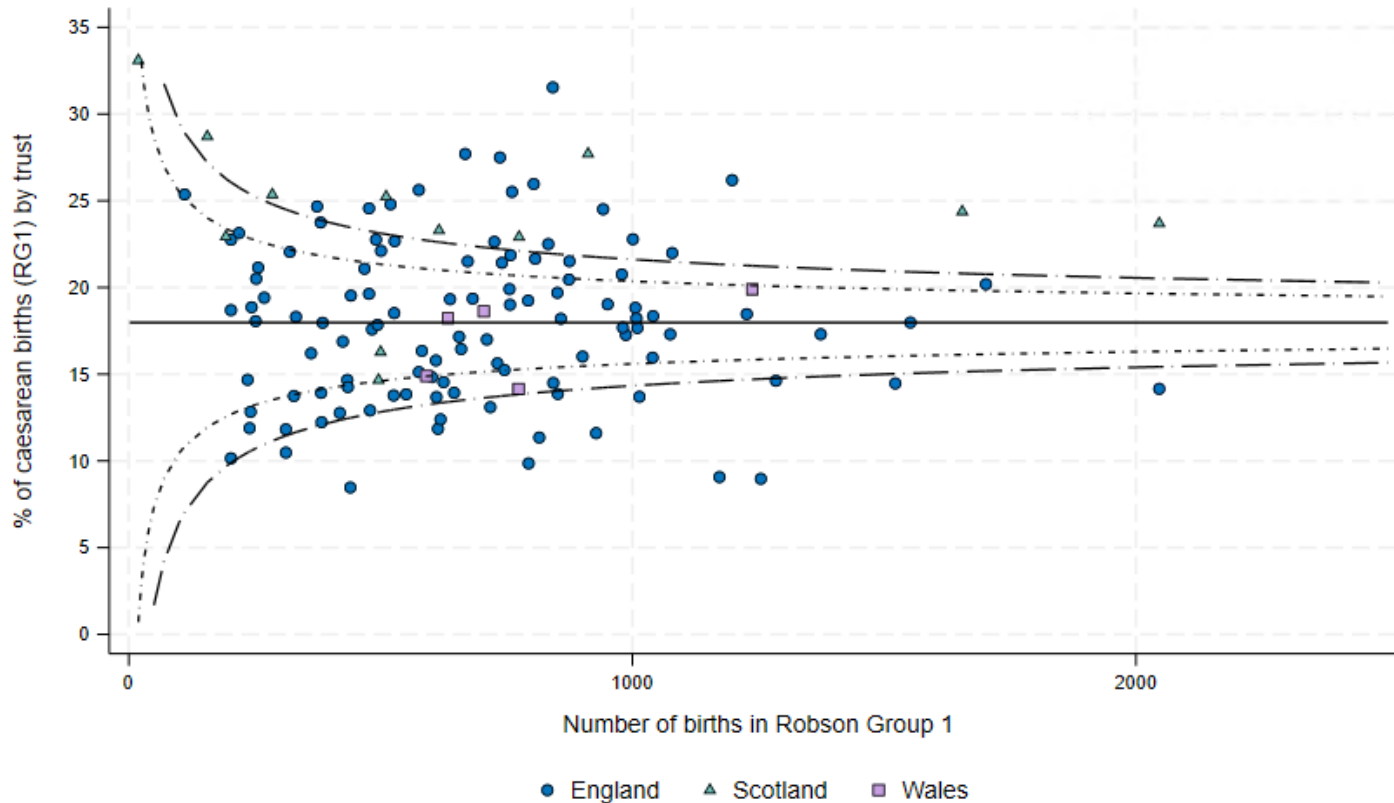




View my local results

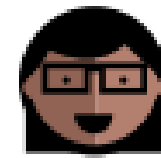


Caesarean birth patterns - Robson Group 1

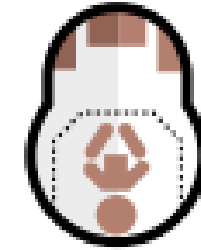


Numerator:
Number of
caesarean births

Denominator:
Nulliparous
women with a
single cephalic
pregnancy, ≥ 37
weeks gestation
in spontaneous
labour



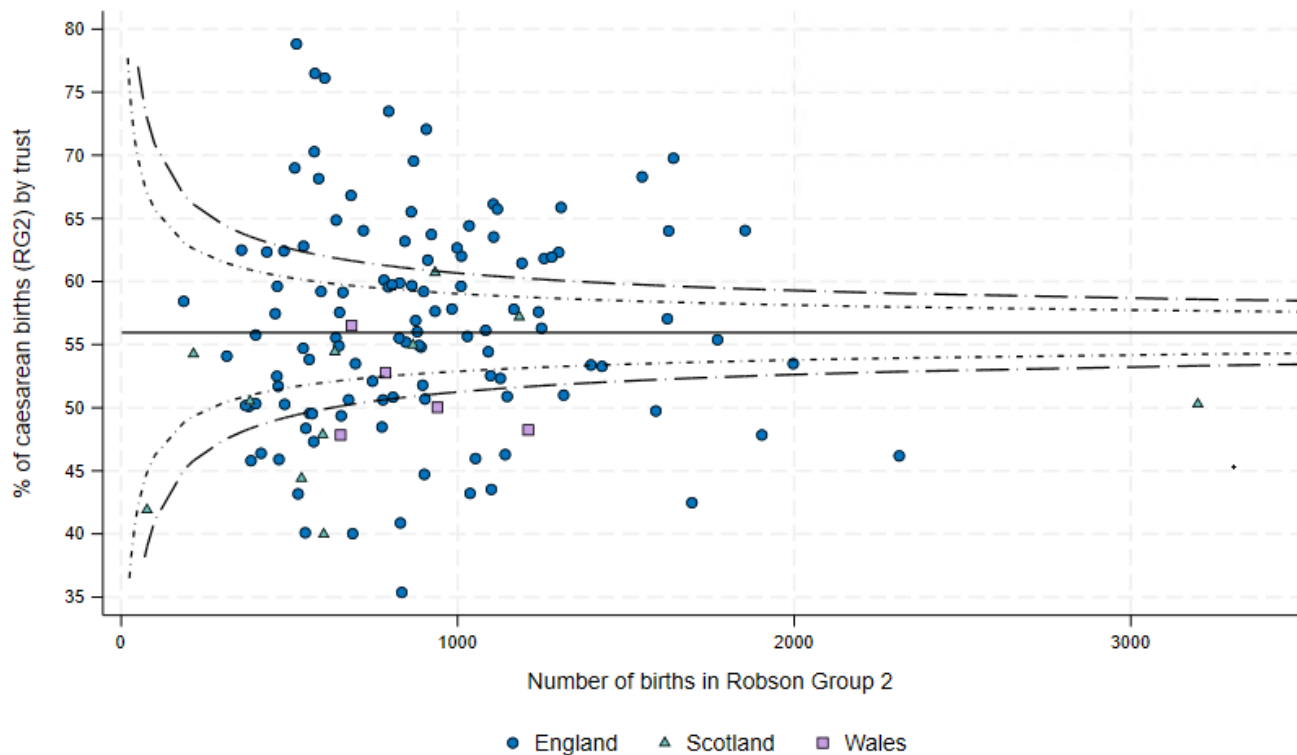
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Robson Group 2

Numerator:
Number of
caesarean births

Denominator:
Nulliparous women
with a single cephalic
pregnancy, ≥ 37 weeks
gestation who either
had labour induced
or were delivered by
caesarean section
before labour

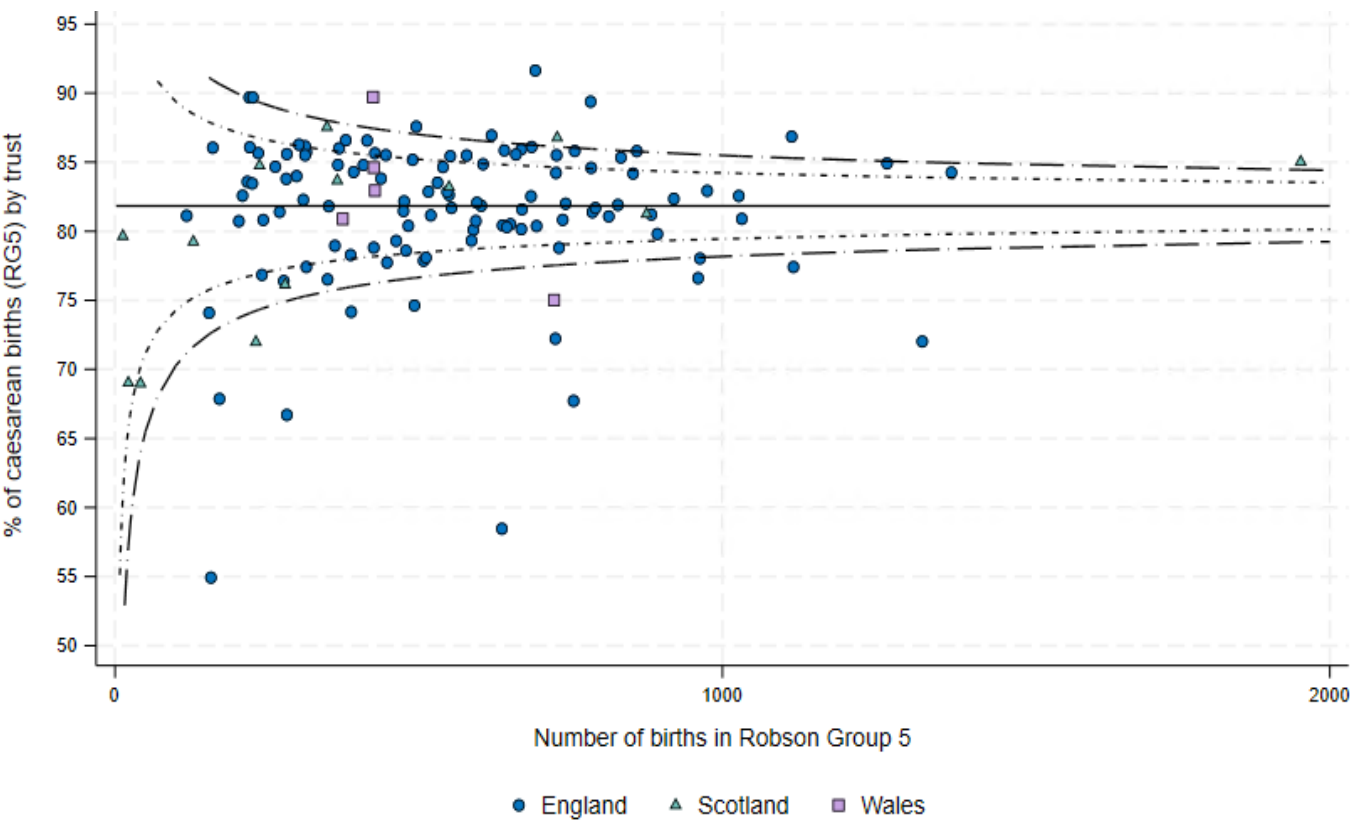




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Robson Group 5



GB rate: 81.8% caesarean births

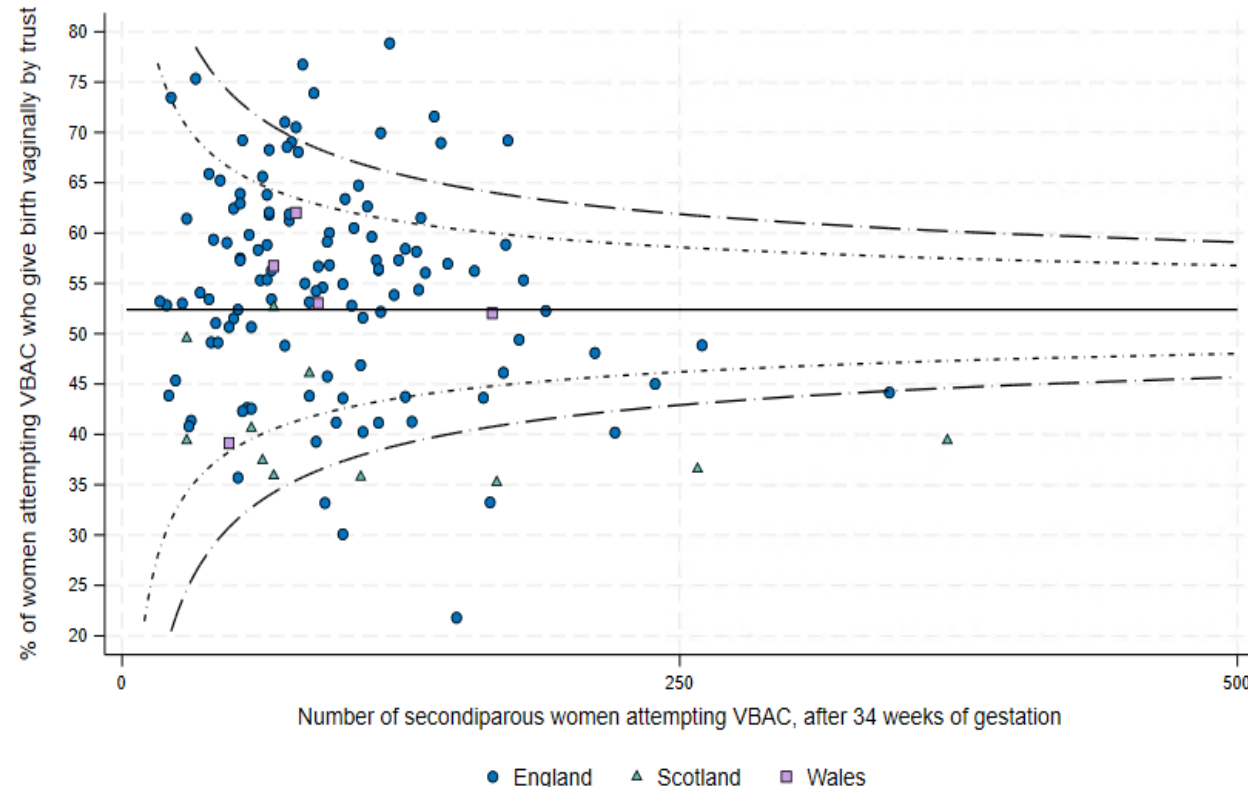
Numerator:
Number of
caesarean births

Denominator:
All multiparous
women with at least
one previous uterine
scar, with a single
cephalic pregnancy,
≥37 weeks gestation



Vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC)

- 26% (40% in 2016/17) of secundiparous women and birthing people opted for a vaginal birth following previous caesarean birth
- 52.4% attempting VBAC experienced vaginal birth





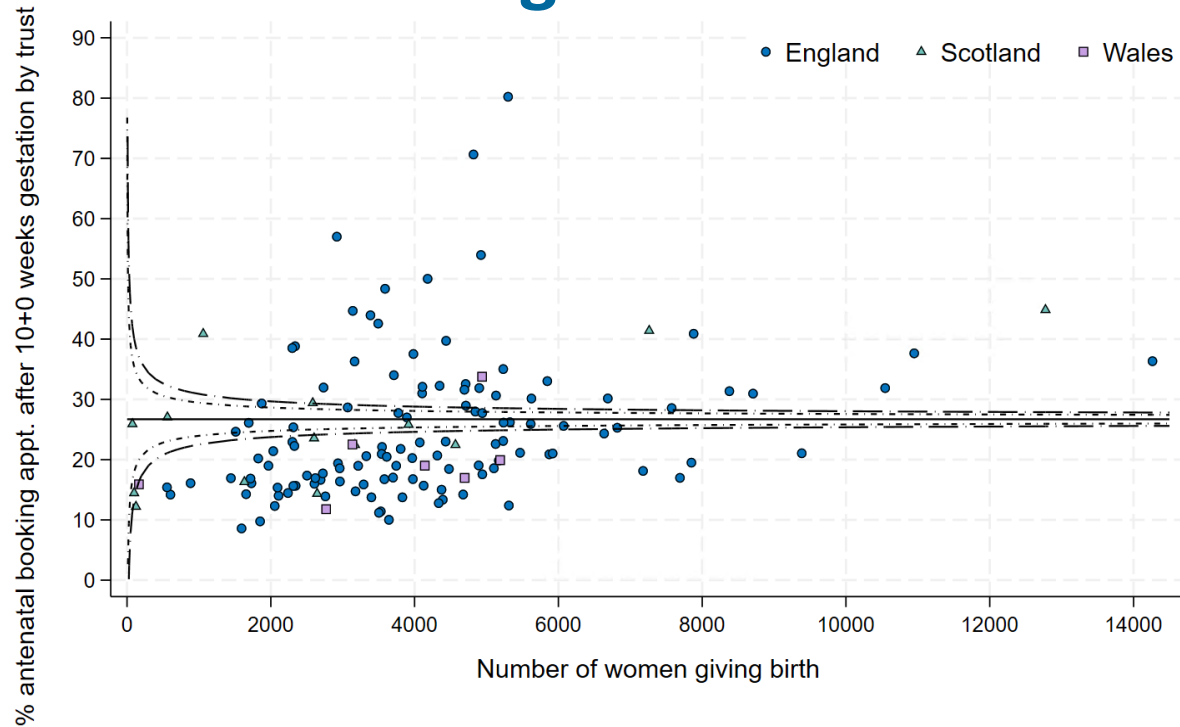
Late booking

- 26.7% of women and birthing people booked their pregnancy after 10/40
- Massive variation in rates of late booking between trusts and boards





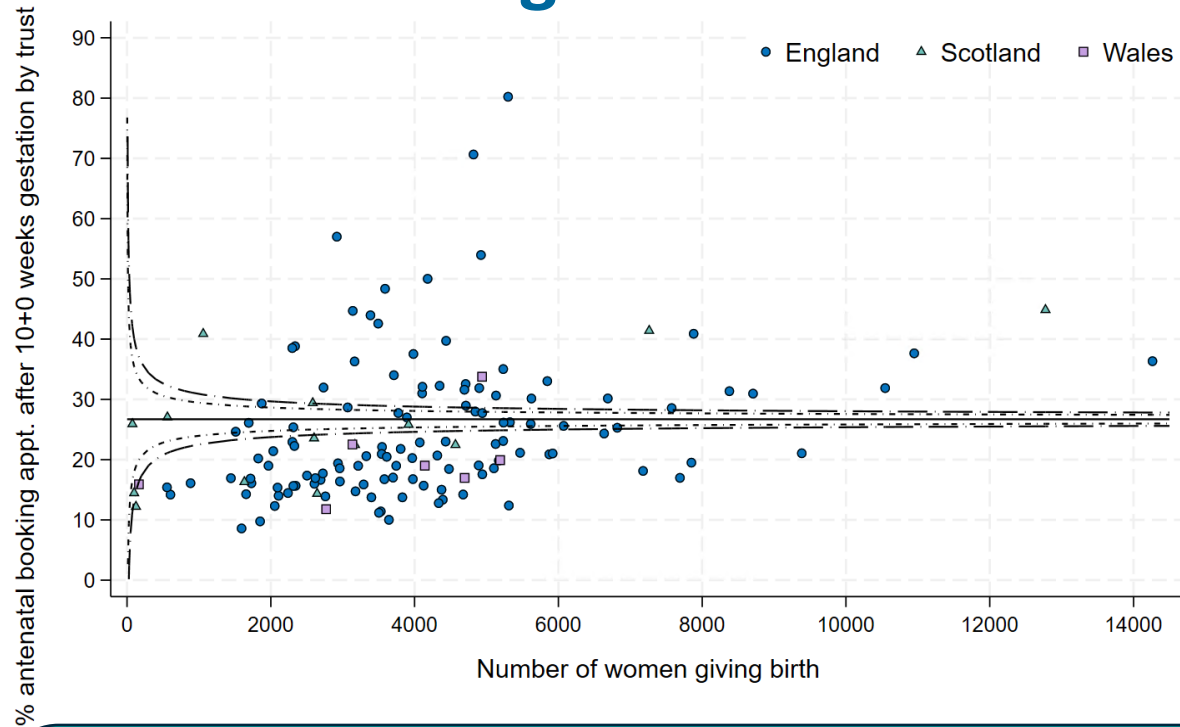
Late booking



- Differences between GB nations:
- Wales: 1 in 5 pregnancies booked late
- Scotland: 1 in 3 pregnancies booked late
- Implications for subsequent pregnancy management



Late booking



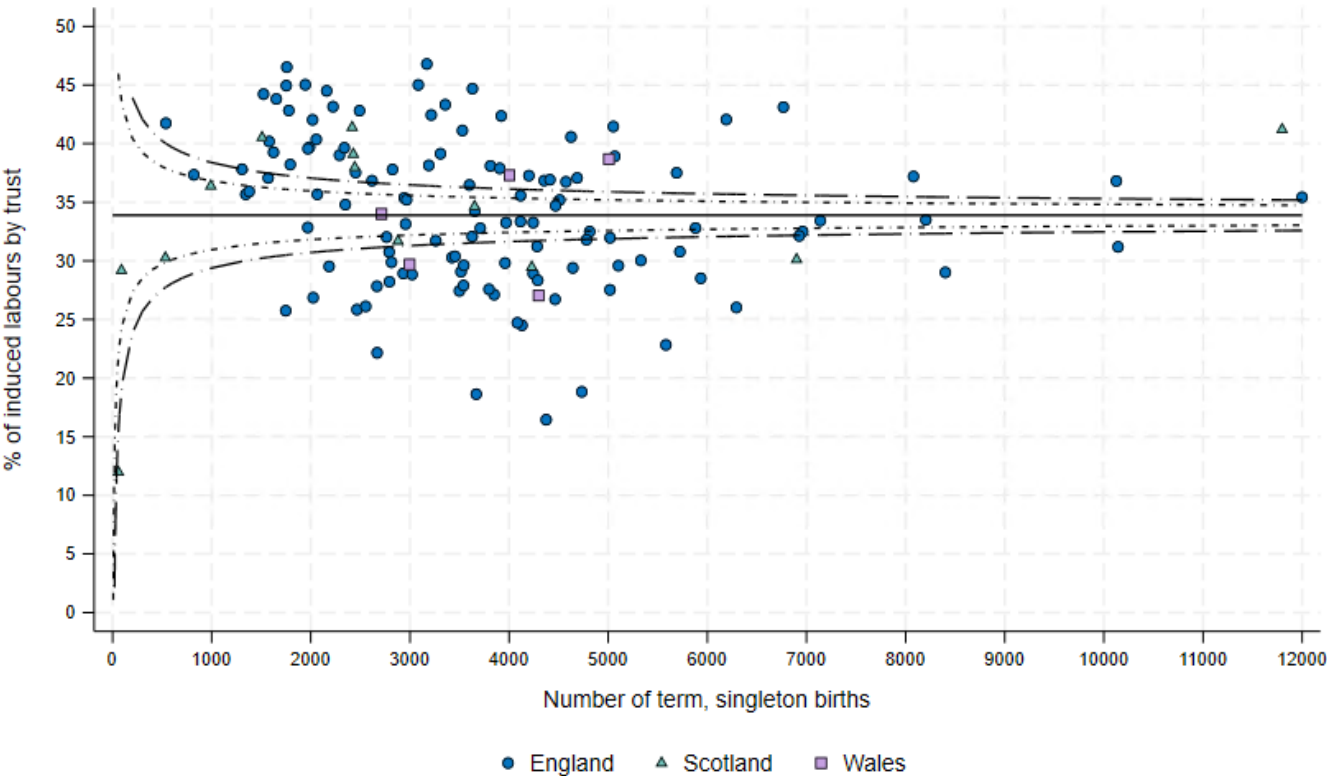
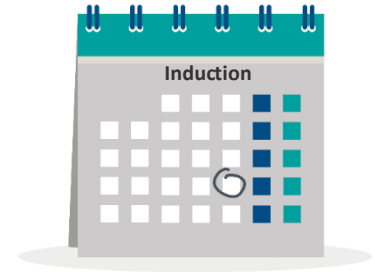
- Differences between GB nations:
- Wales: 1 in 5 pregnancies booked late
- Scotland: 1 in 3 pregnancies booked late
- Implications for subsequent pregnancy management

Recommendation:

Government health departments should work with stakeholders to develop national and local level initiatives and campaigns targeted at improving rates of timely pregnancy booking. Initiatives should be co-designed with stakeholders to overcome existing barriers to booking and ensure information and access to services are appropriate.



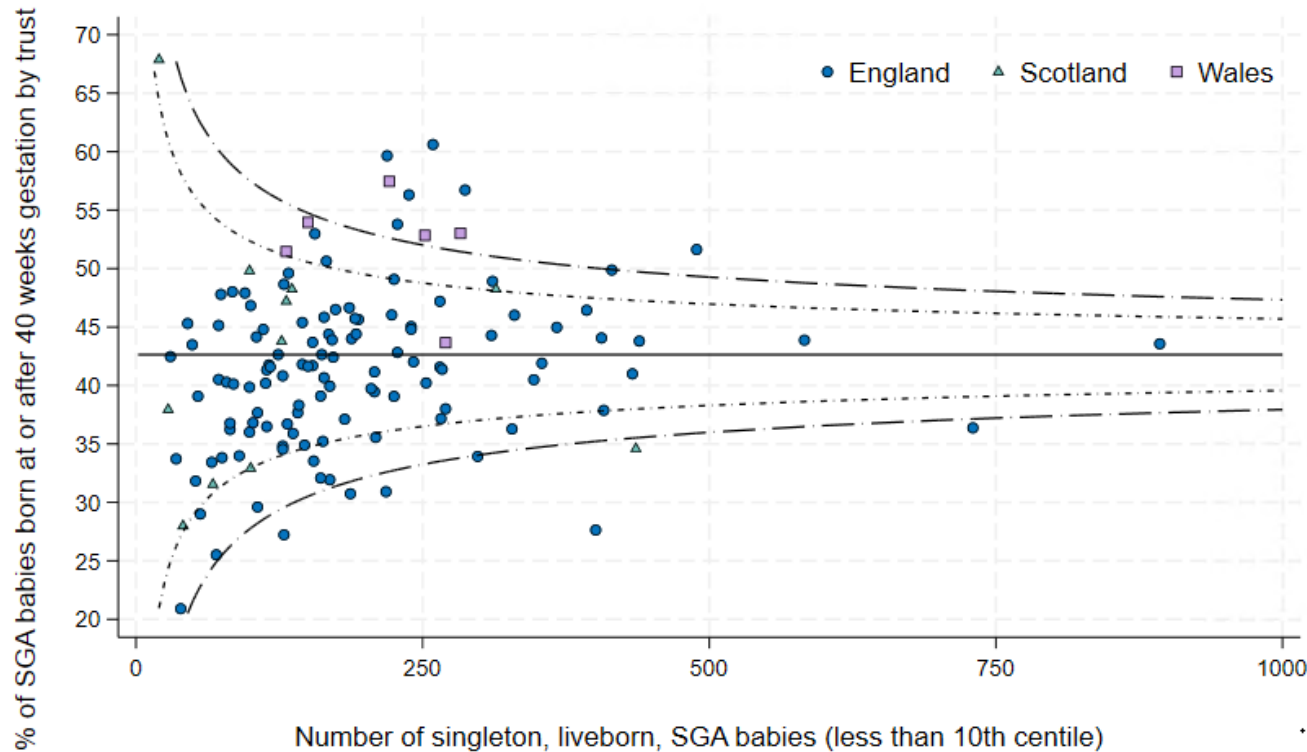
Induction of Labour (IOL)



- 33.9% of women and birthing people had IOL
- IOL rates continue to increase (25% in 2015-2016)
- Mean IOL rates similar between England, Scotland and Wales



Small for gestational age (SGA) born at/after EDD



- 42.6% of SGA babies born at or after their due date
- Overall consistency in trust/board rates across GB
- 48.9% in 2018-19 - important for improvements to be recognised



Key Findings:

- Consistent preterm birth rates in England Scotland and Wales.
- However spontaneous preterm birth 73.0% (Scotland), 40.9% (England) & 46.3% (Wales)
- % Apgar score <7 @ 5 minutes – 50% higher in Scotland than England and Wales
- PPH rates– inadequate data quality in 21% of English trusts, not reported in Scottish data.



Data Quality and Completeness:

- Inconsistent data completeness patterns between trusts and across nations
- Unable to include important case-mix factors: BMI, smoking
- [Data completeness table](#)
- Data completeness \neq good quality data

5 Key areas to improve data

- Smoking at delivery
- Blood loss
- BMI
- Breast milk at discharge
- Skin-to-Skin



Data capture recommendations:

Recommendation:

Digital teams in the Government health departments should review data definitions and descriptions of care processes and outcomes in the Digital Maternity Record Standard (DMRS) (and Scottish and Welsh equivalents), and their application to clinical practice in order to:

- Objectively measure and record all volumes of blood loss during labour and birth.
- Develop meaningful and consistent measures of:
 - skin-to-skin contact following birth in line with the UNICEF definition and to include reasons for non-occurrence.
 - establishing and supporting breast milk feeding beyond the first feed

Data quality recommendations:

Recommendation:

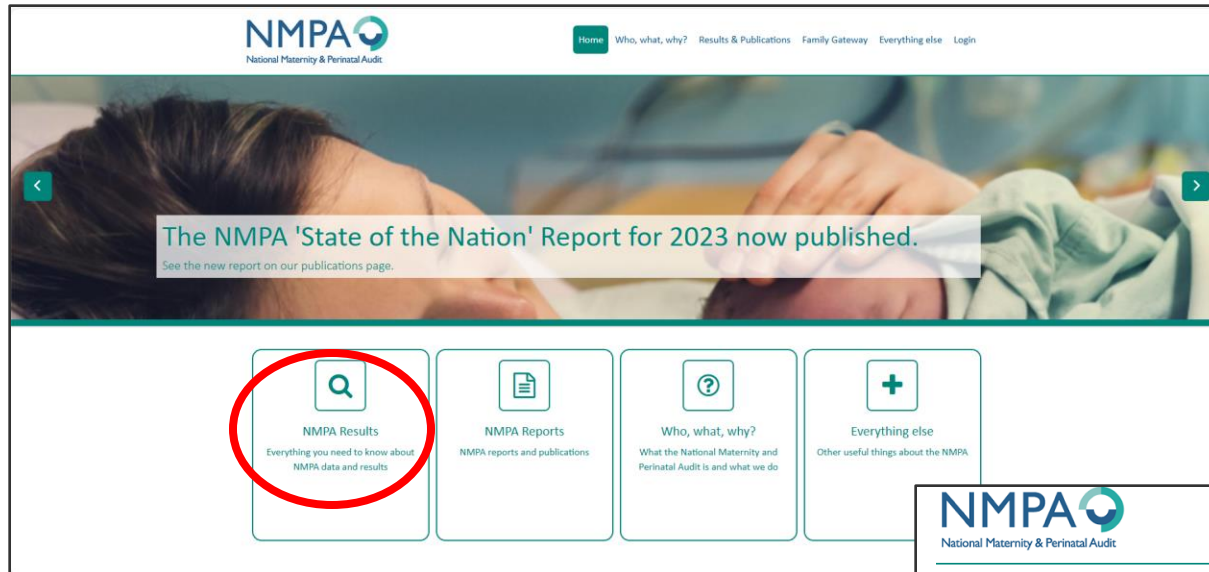
Digital teams in the Government health departments should work with maternity data controllers and software developers to incorporate processes and systems into the next version update of each dataset that support maternity care providers to optimise data quality. This should include stakeholder engagement to:

- Minimise data entry burden while supporting trusts/boards to reduce areas of missing or incomplete data.
- Standardise data definitions and data fields to support consistency, comparability and interoperability.
- Ensure updates to the dataset technical specifications meet the needs of data users including frontline clinicians, analysts, researchers, and policymakers.
- Align maternity data standards with SNOMED CT and the Digital Maternity Record Standard (DMRS), to support future interoperability and integration with other clinical systems.

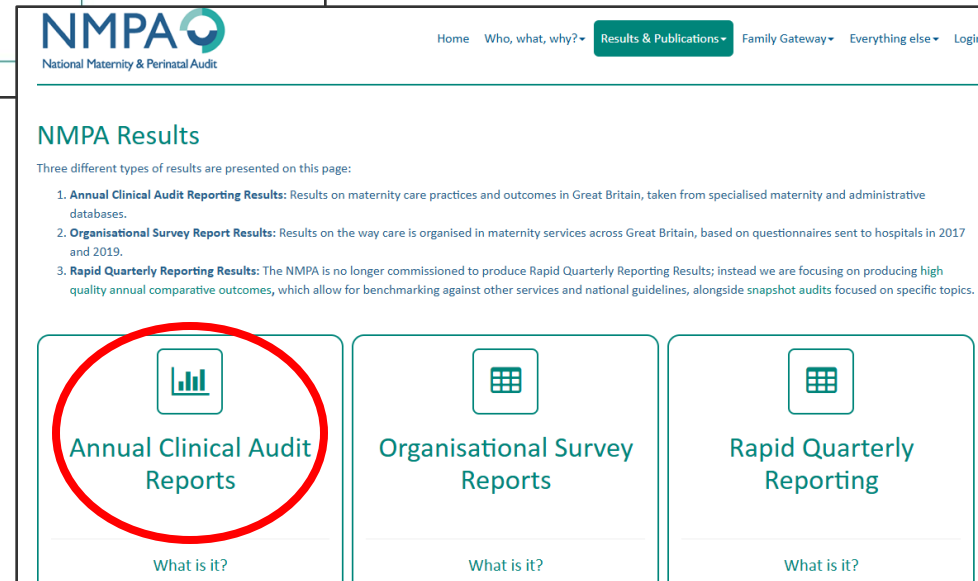
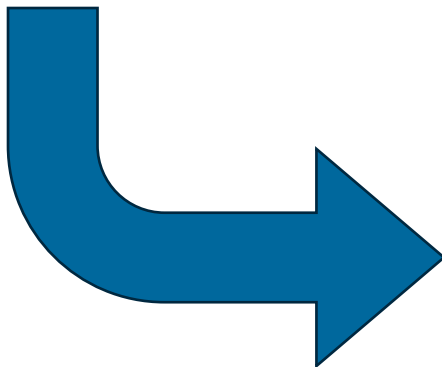


View my local results

NMPA results page:



The screenshot shows the NMPA homepage. At the top is the NMPA logo and navigation links: Home, Who, what, why?, Results & Publications, Family Gateway, Everything else, and Login. Below the navigation is a hero image of a newborn baby with a text overlay: "The NMPA 'State of the Nation' Report for 2023 now published. See the new report on our publications page." Below the hero image is a row of four cards. The first card, "NMPA Results", is circled in red. It contains a magnifying glass icon and the text "Everything you need to know about NMPA data and results". The other three cards are "NMPA Reports", "Who, what, why?", and "Everything else".



The screenshot shows the NMPA Results page. At the top is the NMPA logo and navigation links: Home, Who, what, why?, Results & Publications, Family Gateway, Everything else, and Login. Below the navigation is the heading "NMPA Results" and a subheading "Three different types of results are presented on this page:". Below this is a list of three types of results: 1. Annual Clinical Audit Reporting Results, 2. Organisational Survey Report Results, and 3. Rapid Quarterly Reporting Results. Below the list is a row of three cards. The first card, "Annual Clinical Audit Reports", is circled in red. It contains a bar chart icon and the text "What is it?". The other two cards are "Organisational Survey Reports" and "Rapid Quarterly Reporting", both with "What is it?" text below them.



Clinical results

The NMPA clinical audit measures cover various aspects of maternity care for mothers and babies provided by NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales. The NMPA aims to support improvements in maternity and newborn care by providing national statistics and enabling comparison between NHS maternity services providers. This information is intended for use by healthcare professionals, managers, commissioners, collaborative networks and national organisations, and by women and birthing people and families using the services. The results are available at the level of site, trust/board, region and country; the level available differs by reporting year. For 2023, reporting is available at trust/board level, but is not currently available at site level.



View by site or trust/health board

View summary information about individual maternity services



View by measure

View details and compare maternity services



Results tables

View all results in one table



Maternity care outcomes posters



Latest Report

Download the latest annual clinical audit report



Resources



FAQs



Latest key findings



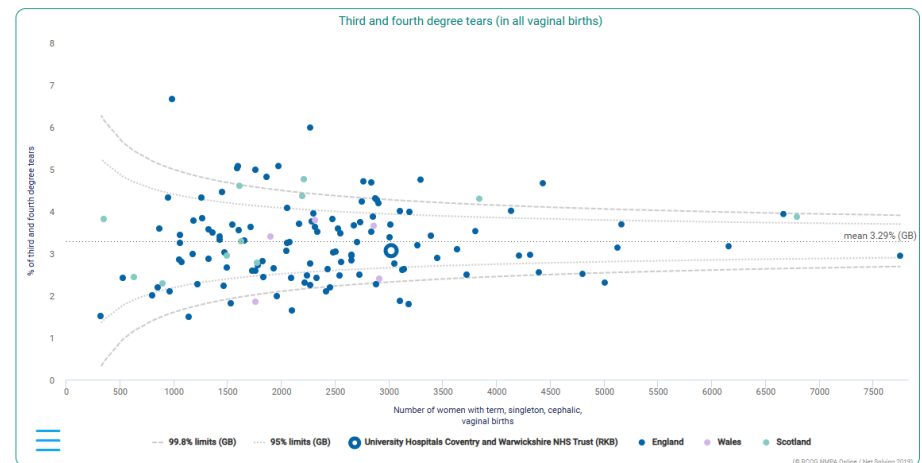
View my local results

NMPA results page:

St George's University Hospitals NHS Foundation Trust				All Trusts/Health boards included		
Measure	Counts	Trust/Health board adjusted mean	Range	Mean	Lowest	Highest
Unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	68 / 3777	1.8%		3.1%	0.1%	9.1%
Induction of labour	1456 / 3812	38.1%		33.9%	12.0%	48.3%
Episiotomy (Overall)	635 / 2638	21.2%		24.4%	7.0%	38.4%
Caesarean birth (overall)	1280 / 4029	30.8%		39.6%		
Vaginal birth after primary caesarean section	78 / 364	19.3%		14.2%	3.3%	70.9%
3rd and 4th degree tears (Overall)	109 / 2673	3.7%		3.3%	1.2%	6.7%
Postpartum haemorrhage of 1500ml or more	189 / 3985	4.5%		3.4%	0.7%	6.6%
Preterm birth rate (Overall)	275 / 4145	6.6%		6.3%	3.5%	10.1%
Small-for-gestational-age babies born at or after 40 weeks	110 / 240	45.0%		42.6%	20.9%	82.1%
Term babies with a 5-minute Apgar score of less than 7	33 / 3637	1.0%		1.5%	0.4%	4.3%
Skin to skin contact (Overall (34+0 to 42+6 weeks))	3342 / 3681	90.5%		73.4%	9.4%	96.2%
Caesarean birth (In Robson Group 1, overall)	82 / 794	9.9%		18.0%	8.5%	33.1%
Caesarean birth (In Robson Group 2, overall)	464 / 1037	43.2%		56.0%	35.4%	78.8%
Caesarean birth (In Robson Group 5, overall)	356 / 493	74.6%		81.8%	54.9%	91.6%
Skin to skin contact (Overall (24+0 to 33+6 weeks))	12 / 99	12.5%		10.8%	4.0%	66.2%
Vaginal birth, with or without the use of instruments (Overall)	2749 / 4029	69.6%		60.4%	50.4%	69.6%
Late antenatal booking (Overall)	1262 / 4105	31.0%		26.7%	8.6%	80.2%

Trust level spine chart

Customisable funnel plot



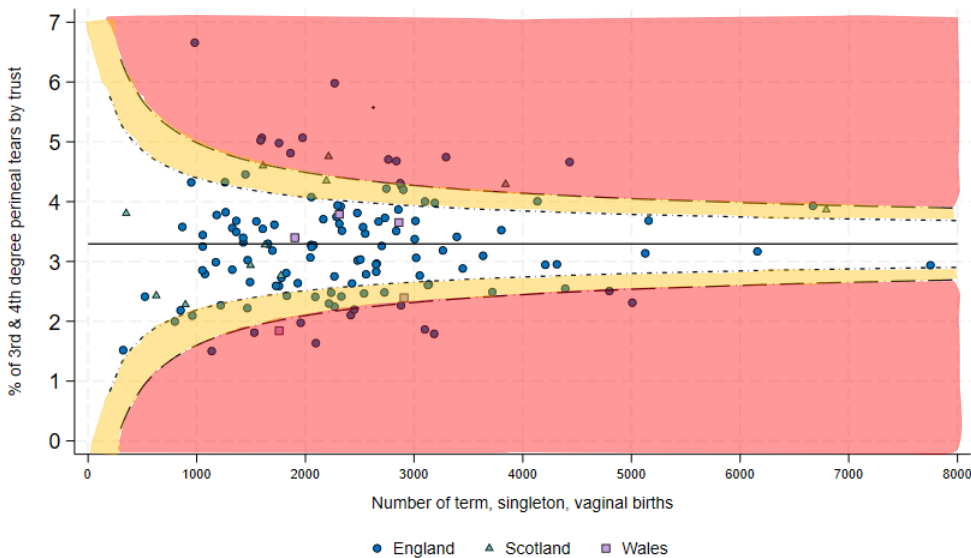
NMPA Outlier measures & policy:

Outlier measures:

- Postpartum Haemorrhage ($\geq 1.5L$)
- Third and fourth degree tears
- Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes

Alert status (2SD — 3SD)

Alarm status ($>3SD$)



Support trusts/boards to : Identify learning, monitor performance, meet action plans, demonstrate accountability

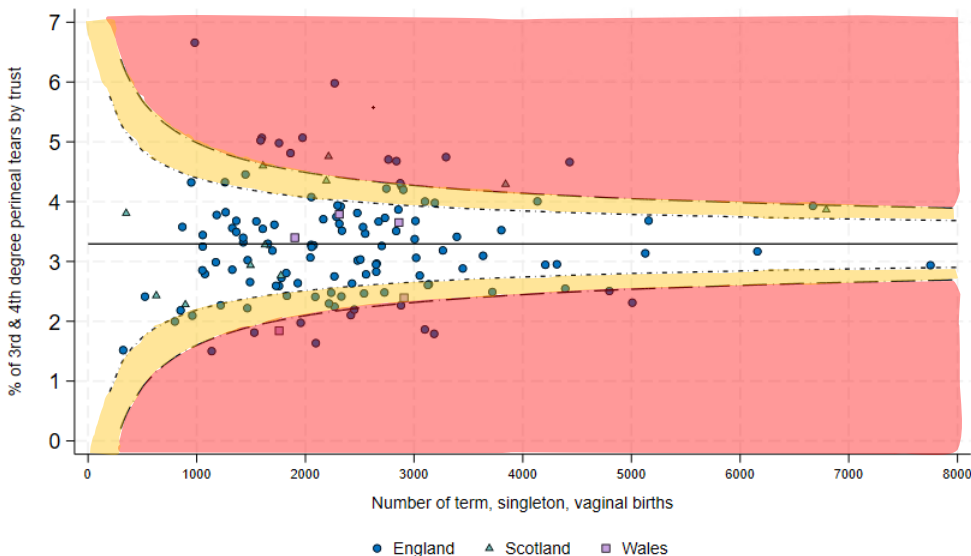
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Alert status (2SD — 3SD)

Alarm status ($>3SD$)



Alert status / Lower alarm status:

- Leads informed - Encourage internal assessment

Upper Alarm status:

- Leads informed - Data / clinical review + formal response
- Confirmed -> escalated to commissioners & regulators, published on NMPA website

Non-participation secondary to poor quality data:

- Leads informed

Support trusts/boards to : Identify learning, monitor performance, meet action plans, demonstrate accountability

2023 Outlier process summary:

- 9 Trusts / boards removed from Alarm status – data quality issue identified – removed
- 43 instances data quality insufficient to assess against Outlier policy
- 30 confirmed Alarm level triggers
- “Thematic reviews” -> demonstrable / planned improvement secondary to QI initiative

3rd/4th degree tears outliers: QI actions

**OASI care bundle
implementation**

**Focused training
and Education**

**Pelvic health
services
improvement**

**Audit and
Monitoring**

**Improved
Policies and
Documentation**

Postpartum Haemorrhage outliers: QI actions

**Measured Blood
loss**

**Simulation and
learning**

**Improved risk
factor
identification +
management**

**Audit and
Monitoring**

**Improved
Policies and
Documentation**

Apgar <7 at 5 minutes outliers: Findings and QI actions

Findings

Identification of
incorrect Apgar
scoring

Incomplete
documentation

Actions

Simulation and
learning

Improvements to
policies and
documentation

Audit and
monitoring

Acknowledgements

- NMPA Project Board
- NMPA Clinical Reference Group
- NMPA Women and Families Group
- RCOG Clinical Quality department

NMPA team

- Professor Jan van der Meulen
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- Dr James Harris
- Dr Ipek Gurol-Urganci
- Mr George Dunn
- Ms Kirstin Webster
- Ms Alissa Frémeaux
- Ms Buthaina Ibrahim
- Ms Amy Lloyd
- Ms Emma Heighway



Other reports and 2026 plans:

- Induction of labour snapshot audit – published November 2025
- Multiple births snapshot audit – publication March 2026
- Collaborative proposal with the National Neonatal Audit Programme – linkage of maternity and neonatal data
- 2026 State of the Nation report (2024 data). Target: Q3 2026
- Webinars
- Enhanced engagement with maternity care providers
- Contact us: nmpa@rcog.org.uk

www.maternityaudit.org.uk

NMPA newsletter
registration

