



National Maternity & Perinatal Audit

State of the Nation

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

Summary Results Tables

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Introduction

This document provides the summary results reported in the NMPA [State of the Nation](#) report, based on births in NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales during 2023.

How to use this document

This Summary Results Tables document forms part of a suite of resources produced for the NMPA annual clinical report on births occurring in 2023. The following additional supporting documents can be found on our website:

- [Data flow diagrams](#)
- A [measures technical specification](#) document describing how the audit measures were constructed
- A [methods](#) document outlining how the analysis for this report was carried out
- A [data completeness](#) overview, at trust/board and national levels
- An [outlier policy](#) document with trust/board responses
- A [glossary](#) explaining the terminology and abbreviations used in our reports
- [State of the Nation](#) report on births occurring in 2023
- Trust/board-level [interactive data tables and funnel plots](#)
- A [line-of-sight table](#) describing the evidence base for the recommendations in this report
- [Quality Improvement \(QI\)](#) resources

List of measures

Late booking	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion attending the first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation.	
Preterm birth	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation: a) the proportion whose baby is born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ , and:	Of those, the proportion whose birth is recorded as: b) spontaneous c) iatrogenic
Induction of labour	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , the proportion who have an induction of labour.	

Small for gestational age babies	Of term singleton babies born small for gestational age (defined as below the 10th birthweight centile using the British 1990 charts ¹), the proportion who are born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation).	
Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears	Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to a singleton baby between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who experience a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear.	
Episiotomy	Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to a singleton baby between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an episiotomy.	
Vaginal birth with and without the use of instruments	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion giving birth vaginally:	a) without the use of instruments b) with the use of instruments (overall) c) with the use of forceps d) with the use of ventouse
Caesarean birth	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have:	a) an unplanned / emergency caesarean birth b) a planned / elective caesarean birth c) a caesarean birth reported by selected Robson groups
Vaginal birth after caesarean (VBAC)	Of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ that is their second baby, after having had a caesarean birth for their first baby, the proportion who give birth vaginally.	
PPH ≥1500 ml	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , the proportion who have a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥1500 ml.	
Unplanned maternal readmission	Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks, those who have an unplanned overnight readmission to hospital within 42 days of birth.	
Apgar Score <7 at 5 minutes	Of liveborn singleton babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation, the proportion who are assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes of age.	
Skin-to-skin contact	Of liveborn singleton babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , the proportion who receive skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth.	
Breast milk	Of liveborn singleton babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , the proportion who receive: a) any breast milk at first feed b) any breast milk at discharge from the maternity unit	

¹ Cole et al, British 1990 growth reference centiles for weight, height, body mass index and head circumference fitted by maximum penalized likelihood. 1998. PMID: [9496720](#)

Findings

Case ascertainment

Table 1 Estimated proportion of births captured, by country

Country	Births analysed by the NMPA (babies born in 2023)	Total registrable births in 2023 [±]	Estimated proportion of births captured (%)
England	527 933	565 791	93.3%
Scotland	45 973	46 106	99.7%
Wales	27 001	27 485	98.2%
GB	600 907	639 382	94.0%

[±] Total registrable births includes live and stillbirths, taken from [ONS for England and Wales](#) and from [NRS for Scotland](#).

Characteristics of women and birthing people

Table 2 Characteristics of women and birthing people, and babies

Characteristic		England		Scotland		Wales		GB	
		<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Total number		520 643		45 316		26 635		592 594	
Age (years)	< 20	12 357	2.4	1 119	2.6	864	3.2	14 340	2.4
	20–24	60 897	11.7	5 104	11.6	3 370	14.0	69 731	11.8
	25–29	135 746	26.1	11 339	25.9	7 614	28.6	154 699	26.2
	30–34	180 550	34.7	15 422	35.2	8 931	33.5	204 903	34.7
	35–39	105 317	20.2	8 834	20.2	4 553	17.1	118 704	20.1
	40–44	23 665	4.5	1 882	4.3	885	3.3	26 432	4.5
	≥45	2 110	0.4	120	0.3	47	0.2	2 277	0.4
Missing (% of total)		<5	(<0.00)	1 496	(3.3)	11	(0.04)	1 508	(0.3)
Ethnic group	White	360 282	71.2	33 790	87.6	20 479	86.4	414 551	73.0
	Asian	79 843	15.8	2 328	6.0	1 117	4.7	83 288	14.7
	Black	32 946	6.5	1 128	2.9	531	2.2	34 605	6.1
	Mixed	15 432	3.1	601	1.6	1 364	5.8	17 397	3.1
	Other	17 299	3.4	729	1.9	210	0.9	18 238	3.2
Missing (% of total)		14 841	(2.9)	6 740	(14.9)	2 934	(11.0)	24 515	(4.1)
Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile (IMD)^a	1 = least deprived	82 313	15.9	7 507	16.6	4 276	16.3	94 096	16.0
	2	91 233	17.6	9 252	20.5	4 476	17.0	104 961	17.8
	3	98 545	19.0	8 235	18.2	5 336	20.3	112 116	19.0
	4	114 678	22.1	9 230	20.5	5 583	21.2	129 491	22.0
	5 = most deprived	131 109	25.3	10 900	24.2	6 637	25.2	148 646	25.2
Missing (% of total)		2 765	(0.5)	192	(0.4)	327	(1.2)	3 284	(0.6)
BMI at booking (kg/m²)	<18.5	9 773	2.7	1 221	2.8	491	2.0	11 485	2.7
	18.5–24.9	150 353	42.2	17 560	40.4	9 217	36.8	177 130	41.7
	25.0–29.9	103 238	29.0	12 702	29.2	7 274	29.1	123 214	29.0
	30.0–34.9	53 712	15.1	6 821	15.7	4 383	17.5	64 916	15.3
	35.0–39.9	24 690	6.9	3 219	7.4	2 177	8.7	30 086	7.1
	≥40.0	14 146	4.0	1 944	4.5	1 481	5.9	17 571	4.1
Missing (% of total)		164 731	(31.6)	1 849	(4.1)	1 612	(6.1)	168 192	(28.4)
Gestation at birth (weeks)	24–33 ⁺⁶	10 150	2.0	923	2.1	533	2.0	11 606	2.0
	34–36 ⁺⁶	26 758	5.1	2 572	5.8	1 365	5.1	30 695	5.2
	37–41 ⁺⁶	477 328	91.7	40 111	91.0	23 863	89.6	541 302	91.6
	42+	6 232	1.2	486	1.1	840	3.2	7 558	1.3
Missing (% of total)		175	0.03	1 224	2.7	34	0.1	1 433	0.2
Multiplicity	Singleton	513 280	98.6	44 671	98.6	26 278	98.7	584 229	98.6
	Twins or more	7 262	1.4	635	1.4	349	1.3	8 246	1.4
	Triplets or more	101	0.02	10	0.02	8	0.03	119	0.02
Current pregnancy problems									
Pre-eclampsia		14 910	3.0	969	2.2	644	3.0	16 523	2.9
Placental disorders		7 065	1.4	489	1.1	264	1.2	7 818	1.4
Amniotic fluid abnormalities		17 500	3.5	1 352	3.1	845	4.0	19 697	3.5
Obstetric history									
Previous caesarean birth		86 729	30.9	7 236	31.1	3 961	27.8	97 926	30.8
Parity	Primiparous	237 011	45.8	20 489	46.9	12 092	45.9	269 592	45.8
	Multiparous	281 012	54.2	23 237	53.1	14 231	54.1	318 480	54.2
Missing (% of total)		428	(0.1)	1 590	(3.5)	312	(1.2)	2 330	(0.4)
Pre-existing comorbidities	Hypertension	4 312	0.9	345	0.8	116	0.5	4 773	0.8
	Diabetes	61 619	12.3	3 953	9.0	1 942	9.2	67 514	11.9

^a The IMD is derived from the recorded standardised socio-economic quintile of the individual's local area based on postcode (LSOA) in England and Wales, and on postcode (data zone) in Scotland. As the areas used are of different granularity, these are not comparable between the three countries.

Measures of care before, during and after birth

Antenatal care

First meeting with a midwife (booking)

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion attending the first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation.

Table 3 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first appointment with a midwife (booking) after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	120	14	7	141
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	499 568	43 074	25 039	567 681
Number of women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	132 302	13 979	5 353	151 634
Rate of women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	26.5%	32.8%	21.3%	26.7%
Provider rate Min–Max	8.6–80.2%	12.2–44.9%	11.8–33.8%	8.6–80.2%
Provider rate IQR	16.7–30.8%	16.3–29.4%	15.9–22.5%	16.7–30.2%

Preterm birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks of gestation:

a) the proportion whose baby is born preterm between 24⁺⁰ and 36⁺⁶, and:

Of those, the proportion whose birth is recorded as:

b) spontaneous

c) iatrogenic

Table 4 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a preterm singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 36⁺⁶ weeks, and those whose birth was recorded as spontaneous or iatrogenic

		England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/board included in analysis		120	12	6	138
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis		510 773	43 408	25 883	580 064
Number of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		32 059	3 037	1 680	36 776
Rate of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		6.28%	6.87%	6.52%	6.34%
Provider rate Min–Max		3.77–10.11%	5.29–8.56%	5.21–8.05%	3.77–10.11%
Provider rate IQR		5.47–6.73%	5.64–7.41%	5.40–7.35%	5.48–6.90%
Number of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	12 277	2 156	585	15 018
	Iatrogenic	17 788	787	645	19 220
Rate of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	40.9%	73.0%	46.3%	43.9%
	Provider rate Min–Max	22.7–71.6%	64.7–89.4%	39.7–65.3%	22.7–89.4%
	Provider rate IQR	36.4–45.6%	67.0–83.2%	40.4–46.5%	37.0–47.0%
	Iatrogenic	59.1%	26.8%	53.7%	56.1%
	Provider rate Min–Max	29.3–76.1%	13.7–35.8%	31.6–62.0%	13.7–76.1%
	Provider rate IQR	54.4–63.7%	22.3–31.7%	53.3–59.9%	53.2–62.8%

Induction of labour

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who have an induction of labour.

Table 5 Proportion of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an induction of labour

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	118	13	5	136
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	448 418	39 927	19 019	507 364
Number of women and birthing people who had an induction of labour	150 798	14 481	6 680	171 959
Rate of women and birthing people who had an induction of labour	33.7%	36.1%	33.6%	33.9%
Provider rate Min–Max	16.5–46.8%	12.0–41.4%	27.0–38.7%	12.0–46.8%
Provider rate IQR	29.6–39.0%	30.1–39.1%	29.7–37.3%	29.6–39.0%

Small for gestational age babies

What is measured: Of term singleton babies born small for gestational age (defined as below the 10th birthweight centile using the British 1990 charts*), the proportion who are born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation).

Table 6 Proportion of term babies born small for gestational age at or after their due date

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	115	11	6	132
Number of babies included in analysis	22 666	1 502	1 307	25 475
Number of all term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks)	9 557	631	673	10 861
Rate of all term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks)	42.2%	41.7%	51.7%	42.6%
Provider rate Min–Max	20.9–60.6%	28.0–67.9%	43.7–57.5%	20.9–67.9%
Provider rate IQR	36.7–45.1%	32.9–48.2%	51.5–53.9%	36.7–45.9%
Rate of term babies with birthweight <10 th centile	4.8%	3.7%	5.4%	4.8%
Rate of term babies with birthweight <3 rd centile	0.9%	0.6%	1.2%	0.9%

*Cole et al, British 1990 growth reference centiles for weight, height, body mass index and head circumference fitted by maximum penalized likelihood. 1998. PMID: [9496720](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/9496720/)

Mode of birth

Vaginal birth with and without the use of instruments

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion giving birth vaginally:

- a) without the use of instruments
- b) with the use of instruments (overall)
- c) with the use of forceps
- d) with the use of ventouse

Table 7 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, by vaginal birth with and without the use of instruments

		England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis		120	14	6	140
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis		501 797	42 357	25 361	569 515
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth without the use of instruments		247 349	20 082	13 829	281 260
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth without the use of instruments		49.3%	48.2%	52.7%	49.4%
Provider rate Min–Max		38.2%–58.3%	42.3–61.0%	50.7–54.3%	38.2–61.0%
Provider rate IQR		47.2–52.1%	47.9–55.7%	52.2–53.7%	47.4–52.6%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth with the use of instruments:	Overall	55 643	4 927	2 404	62 974
	Forceps	34 044	3 728	1 826	39 598
	Ventouse	21 599	1 199	578	23 376
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth with the use of instruments:	Overall	11.1%	11.5%	9.4%	11.1%
	Provider rate Min–Max	6.9–15.7%	7.1–13.4%	6.8–12.2%	6.8–15.7%
	Provider rate IQR	9.8–12.1%	8.8–11.7%	7.5–11.2%	9.6–12.0%
	Forceps	6.8%	8.6%	7.1%	7.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	0.4–11.2%	5.3–10.2%	5.7–9.2%	0.4–11.2%
	Provider rate IQR	5.7–7.8%	6.7–8.8%	6.1–7.9%	5.7–7.9%
	Ventouse	4.3%	2.9%	2.3%	4.1%
	Provider rate Min–Max	0.7–7.6%	1.6–4.4%	1.0–4.6%	0.7–7.6%
	Provider rate IQR	3.3–5.2%	1.6–3.1%	1.1–4.4%	3.1–5.1%

Caesarean birth

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have:

- a) an unplanned / emergency caesarean birth
- b) a planned / elective caesarean birth
- c) a caesarean birth reported by selected Robson groups*

* Robson group information is presented for term babies only, those born at or after 37⁺⁰ weeks of gestation.

Table 8 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks by caesarean

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	120	14	6	140
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	501 797	42 357	25 361	569 515
Number of women and birthing people who have a caesarean birth (overall)	198 805	17 348	9 128	225 281
Number of women and birthing people who have an unplanned caesarean birth	116 741	9 462	5 594	131 797
Number of women and birthing people who have a planned caesarean birth	82 064	7 886	3 534	93 484
Rate of women and birthing people who have a caesarean birth (overall)	39.6%	40.2%	37.8%	39.6%
Provider rate Min–Max	27.4–49.7%	32.3–44.1%	34.4–40.6%	27.4–49.7%
Provider rate IQR	37.5–41.7%	33.6–40.2%	35.4–38.9%	37.5–41.4%
Rate of women and birthing people who have an unplanned caesarean birth	23.3%	21.9%	22.0%	23.1%
Provider rate Min–Max	15.1–31.2%	12.6–29.2%	20.7–23.2%	12.6–31.2%
Provider rate IQR	21.0–25.5%	19.6–23.0%	20.9–22.8%	20.9–25.5%
Rate of women and birthing people who have a planned caesarean birth	16.3%	18.1%	15.7%	16.4%
Provider rate Min–Max	5.5–20.8%	1.6–21.0%	12.1–17.8%	1.6–21.0%
Provider rate IQR	15.1–17.9%	15.2–19.3%	13.0–17.7%	15.1–17.9%

Table 9 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks by caesarean birth, by selected Robson Group classification

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	120	14	6	140
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	198 805	17 348	9 128	225 281
Number of women and birthing people giving birth between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , whose caesarean birth is classified under Robson group:				
1: Nulliparous women and birthing people with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation, in spontaneous labour	13 390	1 981	701	16 081
2: Nulliparous women and birthing people with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation, who either had induction of labour or who gave birth by caesarean before the onset of labour	57 060	4 801	2 156	64 017
5: All multiparous women and birthing people with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation	51 312	4 915	1 914	58 141
Rate of women and birthing people giving birth between 37 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ , whose caesarean birth is classified under Robson group:				
1: Nulliparous women and birthing people with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation, in spontaneous labour	17.4%	23.4%	17.5%	18.0%
Provider rate Min–Max	8.5–31.5%	14.7–33.1%	14.1–19.9%	8.5–33.1%
Provider rate IQR	14.5–21.4%	22.9–26.5%	14.9–18.6%	14.6–22.1%
2: Nulliparous women and birthing people with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation, who either had induction of labour or who gave birth by caesarean before the onset of labour	56.6%	51.8%	50.7%	56.0%
Provider rate Min–Max	35.4–78.8%	40.0–60.7%	47.8–56.5%	35.4–78.8%
Provider rate IQR	50.6–62.3%	44.4–55.0%	48.2–52.8%	50.3–61.8%
5: All multiparous women and birthing people with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation	81.7%	83.3%	81.8%	81.8%
Provider rate Min–Max	54.9–91.6%	69.0–87.5%	75.0–89.7%	54.9–91.6%
Provider rate IQR	80.1–85.4%	76.1–84.8%	80.9–84.6%	79.3–85.3%

Vaginal birth after caesarean birth (VBAC)

What is measured: Of women and birthing people having their second baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, after having had a caesarean birth for their first baby, the proportion who give birth vaginally (VBAC).

Table 10 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally to their singleton second baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, after giving birth to their first baby by caesarean

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	117	11	6	134
Number of women and birthing people eligible for VBAC included in analysis	45 127	4 207	2 028	51 362
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally	6 441	501	348	7 290
Rate of women and birthing people who attempted VBAC (among those eligible)	25.1%	34.2%	26.2%	25.8%
Of those who attempted VBAC, the rate who gave birth vaginally	53.9%	39.3%	53.4%	52.4%
Overall VBAC rate (among those eligible)	14.2%	13.4%	15.8%	14.2%
Provider rate Min–Max	5.8–31.4%	10.2–29.4%	7.6–21.6%	5.8–31.4%
Provider rate IQR	12.0–16.5%	11.3–18.5%	13.2–17.1%	11.9–16.7%

Maternal measures

Episiotomy

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have an episiotomy.

Table 11 Proportion of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an episiotomy

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	117	n/a	6	123
Number of women and birthing people included in	278 403	n/a	15 483	293 886
Number of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy	68 830	n/a	2 857	71 687
Rate of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy	24.7%	n/a	18.3%	24.4%
Provider rate Min–Max	16.5–36.0%	n/a	15.2–23.7%	15.2–36.0%
Provider rate IQR	21.6–26.9%	n/a	15.5–19.4%	21.3–26.5%

Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth vaginally to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who experience a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear.

Table 12 Proportion of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	120	11	5	136
Number of women and birthing people included in	291 922	23 606	11 743	327 271
Number of women and birthing people who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	9 472	935	369	10 776
Rate women and birthing people who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	3.26%	3.82%	3.04%	3.29%
Provider rate Min–Max	1.50–6.66%	2.28–4.76%	1.84–3.79%	1.50–6.66%
Provider rate IQR	2.60–3.74%	2.76–4.35%	2.39–3.65%	2.60–3.80%

Postpartum haemorrhage of 1500 ml or more

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who have a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml.

Table 13 Proportion of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	93	n/a	6	99
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	335 446	n/a	25 031	360 477
Number of women and birthing people who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	11 545	n/a	776	12 321
Rate of women and birthing people who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	3.44%	n/a	3.04%	3.41%
Provider rate Min–Max	1.96–6.58%	n/a	2.52–3.42%	1.96–6.58%
Provider rate IQR	3.03–3.81%	n/a	2.78–3.21%	2.98–3.79%

Unplanned maternal readmission

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, those who have an unplanned overnight readmission to hospital within 42 days of birth (excluding accompanying an unwell baby).

Table 14 Proportion of women and birthing people giving birth to a singleton baby between 37⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who had an unplanned readmission to hospital within 42 days of giving birth

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	117	n/a	6	123
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	457 997	n/a	15 166	473 163
Number of women and birthing people with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	13 977	n/a	612	14 589
Rate of women and birthing people with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	3.05%	n/a	4.14%	3.08%
Provider rate Min–Max	1.12–8.67%	n/a	2.30–5.30%	1.12–8.67%
Provider rate IQR	2.14–3.59%	n/a	2.57–5.02%	2.14–3.68%

Measures of care for the newborn baby

Skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth

What is measured: Of liveborn singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who receive skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth.

Table 15 Proportion of liveborn singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who received skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	105	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of babies included in analysis	412 491	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of babies receiving skin-to-skin contact within 1 hour of birth	302 601	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of babies who received skin-to-skin contact within 1 hour of birth	73.4%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Provider rate Min–Max	9.4–96.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Provider rate IQR	68.3–84.1%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of babies born between 24 ⁺⁰ and 33 ⁺⁶ who received skin-to-skin contact within 1 hour of birth	10.8%	n/a	n/a	n/a

Breast milk at first feed, and at discharge

What is measured: Of singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who receive:
a) any breast milk at first feed
b) any breast milk at discharge from the maternity unit[#]

Table 16 Proportion of liveborn singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who received any breast milk at their first feed

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	113	12	7	132
Number of babies included in breast milk at first feed analysis	439 681	25 319	24 532	489 532
Number of babies who received breast milk at first	319 154	16 043	15 977	351 174
Rate of babies who received breast milk at first	72.6%	63.1%	65.8%	71.7%
Provider rate Min–Max	43.4–91.5%	45.6–88.3%	58.4–81.9%	43.4–91.5%
Provider rate IQR	66.3–77.5%	55.4–72.0%	61.3–72.0%	65.0–77.3%

[#] We were unable to report breast milk feeding at discharge due to insufficient data availability for a large number of trusts/boards.

Apgar score less than 7 at 5 minutes

What is measured: Of liveborn singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks, the proportion who are assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes of age.

Table 17 Proportion of liveborn singleton babies born between 34⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who were assigned an Apgar score of less than 7 at 5 minutes

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	114	11	6	131
Number of babes included in analysis	462 878	42 034	25 289	530 201
Number of babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes	6 385	936	374	7 695
Rate of babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes	1.38%	2.18%	1.48%	1.45%
Provider rate Min–Max	0.40–3.73%	1.54–3.45%	0.87–1.91%	0.40–3.73%
Provider rate IQR	1.02–1.73%	1.87–3.08%	1.01–1.80%	1.03–1.85%

Measures not reported

The following measures were not reported for 2023 births because the data items required to reliably report rates were insufficient.

Smoking cessation

What is measured: Of those women and birthing people who are recorded as being current smokers at their booking visit, the proportion who are no longer smokers by the time of birth.

Antenatal and Intrapartum optimisation

What is measured: Of women and birthing people who give birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶, the proportion who receive:

- a) antenatal steroids
- b) magnesium sulphate
- c) intravenous antibiotics

Neonatal encephalopathy

What is measured: Of the liveborn singleton babies born between 35⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks of gestation, the proportion with a diagnosis of encephalopathy within 72 hours of birth.

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Alternatively, you can contact us at: nmpa@rcog.org.uk