



National Maternity & Perinatal Audit

State of the Nation

Based on singleton births in NHS maternity services in England, Scotland and Wales during 2024

Summary Results Tables

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Contents

Tables	iii
Introduction	5
How to use this document	5
List of measures for singleton births	5
Findings	7
Case ascertainment	7
Characteristics of women and birthing people	8
Measures of care before, during and after birth	9
Antenatal care	9
First meeting with a midwife (booking)	9
Preterm birth	10
Induction of labour	11
Small for gestational age babies	11
Mode of birth	12
Vaginal birth with and without the use of instruments	12
Caesarean birth	13
Vaginal birth after caesarean birth (VBAC)	15
Maternal measures	16
Episiotomy	16
Third- and fourth-degree perineal tears	16
Postpartum haemorrhage of 1500 ml or more	17
Unplanned maternal readmission	17
Measures of care for the newborn baby	18
Skin-to-skin contact within one hour of birth	18
Breast milk at first feed, and at discharge	18
Apgar score less than 7 at 5 minutes	19
Measures not reported	20
Smoking cessation	20
Antenatal and Intrapartum optimisation	20
Neonatal encephalopathy	20
Appendix 1	21
Appendix 2	24
Acknowledgements	25

Tables

Table 1 Estimated proportion of births captured, by country	7
Table 2 Characteristics of women and birthing people, and babies	8
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	9
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	10
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	11
Table 6 Proportion of term babies born small for gestational age at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation)	11
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	12
Table 8 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks by caesarean	13
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	14
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	15
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	16
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	16
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	17
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	17
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	18
Table 16 Proportion of liveborn singleton babies born between 34 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks who received any breast milk at their first feed	18
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	19
Table 18 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by ethnic group	21

Table 19 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by index of multiple deprivation quintile	21
Table 20 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by maternal age in years	22
Table 21 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24 ⁺⁰ and 42 ⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by parity	23
Table 22 Proportion of term babies born small for gestational age at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation) or early term (37–39 weeks of gestation), and those whose birth was recorded as spontaneous or iatrogenic	24

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 2024.

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 2024. The following additional supporting resources and documents can be found online:

- [Data flow diagrams](#)
- [NMPA online](#) results at trust/board level
- 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
- [Data completeness](#) by trust and board
- An [outlier policy](#) document with trust/board responses
- [State of the Nation](#) report on births occurring in 2024
- A [glossary](#) explaining the terminology and abbreviations used in our reports
- [Quality Improvement](#) (QI) resources

List of measures for singleton births

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 (booking) appointment with a midwife 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).	

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](#)

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

Findings

Case ascertainment

Table 1 Estimated proportion of births captured, by country

Country	Births analysed by the NMPA (babies born in 2024)	Total registrable births in 2024 [±]	Estimated proportion of births captured (%)
England	537 586	569 890	94%
Scotland	45 936	45 922	100%
Wales	26 498	26 951	98%
GB	610 020	642 763	95%

[±] 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		523 051		44 651		25 773		593 475	
Age (years)	< 20	11 780	2.3	1 062	2.5	795	3.1	13 637	2.3
	20–24	59 263	11.3	4 832	11.3	3 609	14.0	67 704	11.4
	25–29	134 663	25.7	10 872	25.4	7 165	27.8	152 700	25.8
	30–34	182 961	35.0	15 187	35.5	8 710	33.8	206 858	35.0
	35–39	108 337	20.7	8 695	20.4	4 531	17.6	121 563	20.6
	40–44	24 058	4.6	1 954	4.6	880	3.4	26 892	4.5
	≥45	1 988	0.4	119	0.3	75	0.3	2 182	0.4
Missing (% of total)		1	(<0.01)	1 930	(4.3)	8	(0.03)	1 939	(0.3)
Ethnic group	White	348 862	68.0	32 953	85.7	20 046	83.9	401 861	69.9
	Asian	93 342	18.2	2 701	7.0	1 454	6.1	97 497	17.0
	Black	36 572	7.1	1 342	3.5	689	2.9	38 603	6.7
	Mixed	16 600	3.2	601	1.6	1 436	6.0	18 637	3.2
	Other	17 314	3.4	867	2.3	259	1.1	18 440	3.2
	Missing (% of total)	10 361	(2.0)	6 187	(13.9)	1 889	(7.3)	18 437	(3.1)
Index of Multiple Deprivation quintile (IMD) ^a	1 = least deprived	82 406	15.8	7 156	16.1	4 214	16.6	93 776	15.9
	2	90 709	17.4	9 038	20.3	4 495	17.7	104 242	17.7
	3	99 628	19.2	8 173	18.4	4 975	19.5	112 776	19.1
	4	115 461	22.2	9 363	21.0	5 319	20.9	130 143	22.1
	5 = most deprived	131 757	25.3	10 752	24.2	6 449	25.3	148 958	25.3
Missing (% of total)		3 090	(0.6)	169	(0.4)	321	(1.2)	3 580	(0.6)
BMI at booking (kg/m ²)	<18.5	11 623	2.8	1 129	2.7	501	2.1	13 253	2.7
	18.5–24.9	174 820	41.4	16 878	39.9	8 423	35.7	200 121	41.0
	25.0–29.9	124 463	29.5	12 385	29.3	7 007	29.7	143 855	29.5
	30.0–34.9	65 713	15.6	6 878	16.2	4 179	17.7	76 770	15.7
	35.0–39.9	29 810	7.1	3 274	7.7	2 231	9.4	35 315	7.2
	≥40.0	15 557	3.7	1 796	4.2	1 272	5.4	18 625	3.8
Missing (% of total)		101 065	(19.3)	2 311	(5.2)	2 160	(8.4)	105 536	(17.8)
Gestation at birth (weeks)	24–33 ⁺⁶	8 787	1.7	776	1.8	500	1.9	10 063	1.7
	34–36 ⁺⁶	23 408	4.5	2 181	5.1	1 189	4.6	26 778	4.5
	37–41 ⁺⁶	485 273	92.8	39 561	92.1	23 357	90.6	548 191	92.7
	42+	5 472	1.0	458	1.1	701	2.7	6 631	1.1
Missing (% of total)		111	(0.02)	1 675	(3.8)	26	(0.1)	1 812	(0.3)
Obstetric history									
Previous caesarean birth		92 638	33.3	7 636	34.1	3 797	32.6	104 071	33.3
Parity	Primiparous	241 685	46.5	20 121	47.3	12 743	49.6	274 549	46.7
	Multiparous	278 566	53.5	22 410	52.7	12 934	50.4	313 910	53.3
Missing (% of total)		2 800	(0.5)	2 120	(4.7)	96	(0.4)	5 016	(0.8)
Current pregnancy problems									
Pre-eclampsia/Eclampsia		16 410	3.2	895	2.1	670	3.3	17 975	3.2
Gestational Diabetes		63 039	12.4	3 691	8.6	1 885	9.2	68 615	12.0
Placental disorders		7 569	1.5	519	1.2	248	1.2	8 336	1.5
Amniotic fluid abnormalities		19 156	3.8	1 368	3.2	844	4.1	21 368	3.7
Pre-existing comorbidities									
Hypertension		4 969	1.0	349	0.8	132	0.6	5 450	1.0
Diabetes		5 885	1.2	563	1.3	214	1.0	6 662	1.2

^a The official measure of relative deprivation is based on an individual's Lower layer Super Output Area (LSOA) in England (Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)) and Wales (Welsh Index of Multiple Deprivation (WIMD)), and on Data Zone in Scotland (Scottish Index of Multiple Deprivation (SIMD)). However, the indices are different between the countries and they are not directly comparable.

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 (booking) appointment with a midwife 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 (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	120	13	7	140
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	516 199	42 691	24 752	583 642
Number of women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	122 289	15 055	4 779	142 123
Rate of women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	23.0%	46.8%	23.7%	24.4%
Provider rate Min–Max	6.5–70.2%	16.5–73.6%	15.9–33.2%	6.5–73.6%
Provider rate IQR	16.3–26.8%	23.5–40.7%	20.1–28.3%	16.6–27.9%

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	11	6	137
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis		520 417	42 960	25 447	588 824
Number of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		32 062	2 957	1 686	36 705
Rate of women and birthing people whose baby was born preterm between 24 ⁺⁰ and 36 ⁺⁶ weeks of gestation		6.15%	7.25%	6.24%	6.23%
Provider rate Min–Max		4.05–9.02%	5.39–9.62%	5.48–7.44%	4.05–9.62%
Provider rate IQR		5.49–6.66%	6.42–8.11%	5.57–6.93%	5.51–6.77%
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	12 143	1 733	471	14 347
	Iatrogenic	18 142	1 149	542	19 883
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	40.2%	59.6%	44.2%	42.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	21.7–54.7%	37.1–84.8%	41.9–49.1%	21.7–84.8%
	Provider rate IQR	36.4–45.9%	38.4–65.0%	42.1–47.1%	36.7–46.2%
	Iatrogenic	59.8%	40.2%	55.6%	58.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	44.0–76.0%	15.8–63.0%	49.8–58.1%	15.8–76.0%
	Provider rate IQR	54.0–63.9%	35.9–62.0%	52.2–57.9%	53.5–63.6%

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	119	12	4	135
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	461 441	39 638	14 148	515 227
Number of women and birthing people who had an induction of labour	148 441	14 154	5 059	167 654
Rate of women and birthing people who had an induction of labour	32.3%	35.1%	33.8%	32.5%
Provider rate Min–Max	16.6–52.1%	27.4–50.3%	29.1–38.3%	16.6–52.1%
Provider rate IQR	28.5–37.5%	31.4–38.8%	30.4–35.9%	29.0–37.9%

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 estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation)

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/boards included in analysis	118	11	6	135
Number of babies included in analysis	24 037	1 559	1 201	26 797
Number of term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks)	9 801	701	603	11 105
Rate of all term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks)	40.8%	45.7%	49.7%	41.4%
Provider rate Min–Max	26.5–51.6%	26.3–67.4%	46.4–54.3%	26.3–67.4%
Provider rate IQR	36.4–43.7%	41.7–51.4%	46.8–52.7%	36.9–44.7%
Rate of all term babies with birthweight <10 th centile	5.0%	4.0%	5.0%	4.9%
Rate of all term babies with birthweight <3 rd centile	0.9%	0.7%	1.1%	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](#)

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	13	6	139
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis		510 876	41 956	24 932	577 764
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth without the use of instruments		236 776	19 150	12 393	268 319
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth without the use of instruments		46.3%	46.2%	50.5%	46.4%
Provider rate Min–Max		35.1–57.3%	41.9–56.1%	40.0–54.8%	35.1–57.3%
Provider rate IQR		43.8–49.0%	45.0–50.7%	51.1–53.5%	44.1–49.3%
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth with the use of instruments:	Overall	55 501	4 747	2 360	62 608
	Forceps	34 009	3 566	1 814	39 389
	Ventouse	21 492	1 181	546	23 219
Rate of women and birthing people who gave birth with the use of instruments:	Overall	10.9%	11.3%	9.4%	10.8%
	Provider rate Min–Max	6.1–15.6%	3.7–13.1%	7.6–11.2%	3.7–15.6%
	Provider rate IQR	9.3–12.2%	9.6–11.3%	8.1–10.7%	9.2–12.1%
	Forceps	6.7%	8.2%	6.8%	6.8%
	Provider rate Min–Max	0.6–12.0%	6.5–10.1%	6.1–9.0%	0.6–12.0%
	Provider rate IQR	5.3–8.2%	6.9–8.2%	6.2–6.7%	5.5–8.2%
	Ventouse	4.2%	2.9%	2.5%	4.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	1.1–7.4%	1.7–4.0%	1.2–4.0%	1.1–7.4%
	Provider rate IQR	3.3–4.9%	2.2–3.6%	1.8–3.1%	3.0–4.6%

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	13	6	139
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	510 876	41 956	24 932	577 764
Number of women and birthing people who have a caesarean birth (overall)	218 599	18 059	10 179	246 837
Number of women and birthing people who have an unplanned caesarean birth	128 291	9 639	5 718	143 648
Number of women and birthing people who have a planned caesarean birth	90 308	8 420	4 461	103 189
Rate of women and birthing people who have a caesarean birth (overall)	42.9%	42.5%	40.0%	42.7%
Provider rate Min–Max	33.4–55.4%	35.8–48.7%	35.3–49.8%	33.4–55.4%
Provider rate IQR	41.0–45.0%	39.3–45.0%	35.9–40.6%	40.6–45.0%
Rate of women and birthing people who have an unplanned caesarean birth	25.1%	22.9%	22.6%	24.9%
Provider rate Min–Max	16.7–32.8%	18.7–31.2%	19.9–24.7%	16.7–32.8%
Provider rate IQR	23.3–27.1%	20.9–24.4%	22.0–24.0%	22.6–26.8%
Rate of women and birthing people who have a planned caesarean birth	17.8%	19.4%	17.4%	17.9%
Provider rate Min–Max	12.2–25.5%	15.4–23.8%	13.0–24.3%	12.2–25.5%
Provider rate IQR	16.7–19.1%	17.8–20.4%	14.0–18.9%	16.5–19.2%

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	510 876	41 956	24 932	577 764
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	15 190	2 043	542	17 775
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	66 058	4 996	2 128	73 182
5: All multiparous women and birthing people with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation	59 832	5 343	1 361	66 536
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	19.5%	23.8%	17.7%	19.9%
Provider rate Min–Max	4.0–35.9%	17.4–29.9%	14.3–20.8%	4.0–35.9%
Provider rate IQR	16.4–22.9%	20.4–26.3%	16.3–19.6%	17.4–23.1%
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	61.2%	54.5%	54.3%	60.5%
Provider rate Min–Max	42.0–78.5%	41.1–67.9%	51.0–58.4%	41.1–78.5%
Provider rate IQR	56.0–66.0%	46.1–61.1%	52.1–58.0%	55.2–65.1%
5: All multiparous women and birthing people with at least one previous uterine scar, with a single cephalic pregnancy, ≥37 weeks gestation	83.0%	85.0%	79.7%	83.1%
Provider rate Min–Max	65.2–97.0%	76.2–100.0%	73.7–84.2%	65.2–100.0%
Provider rate IQR	81.4–85.1%	82.7–87.4%	77.7–83.6%	81.4–85.2%

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	5	133
Number of women and birthing people eligible for VBAC included in analysis	51 195	4 602	1 700	57 497
Number of women and birthing people who gave birth vaginally	7 057	486	314	7 857
Rate of women and birthing people who attempted VBAC (among those eligible)	24.2%	32.8%	28.5%	25.0%
Of those who attempted VBAC, the rate who gave birth vaginally	54.5%	35.6%	52.7%	52.6%
Overall VBAC rate (among those eligible)	13.7%	11.5%	17.5%	13.7%
Provider rate Min–Max	8.7–20.9%	6.9–18.6%	13.9–21.7%	6.9–21.7%
Provider rate IQR	12.2–15.5%	10.3–14.4%	15.7–18.5%	12.0–15.5%

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	120	n/a	6	126
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	282 143	n/a	14 028	296 171
Number of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy	70 526	n/a	2 707	73 233
Rate of women and birthing people who had an episiotomy	25.0%	n/a	18.7%	24.7%
Provider rate Min–Max	11.4–41.1%	n/a	14.5–22.3%	11.4–41.1%
Provider rate IQR	22.0–27.4%	n/a	15.4–21.2%	21.7–27.3%

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 analysis	282 190	22 636	10 325	315 151
Number of women and birthing people who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	9 675	1 003	338	11 016
Rate women and birthing people who experienced a third- or fourth-degree perineal tear	3.45%	4.29%	2.89%	3.50%
Provider rate Min–Max	1.53–6.17%	2.33–5.85%	1.78–3.58%	1.53–6.17%
Provider rate IQR	2.72–4.08%	2.60–5.03%	2.72–3.41%	2.72–4.07%

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	85	n/a	6	91
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	313 868	n/a	24 538	338 406
Number of women and birthing people who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	11 063	n/a	793	11 856
Rate of women and birthing people who had a postpartum haemorrhage of ≥ 1500 ml	3.56%	n/a	2.90%	3.50%
Provider rate Min–Max	2.40–5.53%	n/a	2.41–3.26%	2.40–5.53%
Provider rate IQR	3.16–3.79%	n/a	2.47–3.19%	3.10–3.78%

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	3	120
Number of women and birthing people included in analysis	394 238	n/a	6 969	401 207
Number of women and birthing people with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	13 137	n/a	321	13 458
Rate of women and birthing people with unplanned maternal readmission within 42 days	3.33%	n/a	4.58%	3.35%
Provider rate Min–Max	1.11–8.73%	n/a	3.91–5.42%	1.11–8.73%
Provider rate IQR	2.46–3.98%	n/a	3.91–5.42%	2.46–4.04%

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	418 913	n/a	n/a	n/a
Number of babies receiving skin-to-skin contact within 1 hour of birth	306 688	n/a	n/a	n/a
Rate of babies who received skin-to-skin contact within 1 hour of birth	73.2%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Provider rate Min–Max	12.5–94.5%	n/a	n/a	n/a
Provider rate IQR	68.0–82.6%	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	11.8%	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	116	11	8	135
Number of babies included in breast milk at first feed analysis	477 356	25 151	22 504	525 011
Number of babies who received breast milk at first feed	347 422	15 768	14 494	377 684
Rate of babies who received breast milk at first feed	72.6%	63.6%	66.7%	71.9%
Provider rate Min–Max	40.3–89.8%	46.8–85.6%	59.6–85.0%	40.3–89.8%
Provider rate IQR	66.2–77.0%	58.3–70.6%	64.6–75.9%	65.5–76.8%

[#] 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	12	6	132
Number of babes included in analysis	473 476	41 645	24 791	539 912
Number of babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes	6 918	953	404	8 275
Rate of babies with an Apgar score <7 at 5 minutes	1.48%	2.22%	1.43%	1.53%
Provider rate Min–Max	0.48–3.59%	1.34–5.65%	0.79–1.77%	0.48–5.65%
Provider rate IQR	1.10–1.84%	1.91–3.19%	1.02–1.75%	1.16–1.93%

Measures not reported

The following measures were not reported for 2024 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.

Appendix 1

The results presented in this appendix are crude. Therefore, these differences are descriptive and are not taking into account interactions between contributory factors included in the case-mix model that may affect the results but the complexities of which are not easily interpreted.

Table 18 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by ethnic group

		White	Asian	Black	Mixed	Other
England	Numerator/denominator	66 469/344 579	26 873/92 056	15 202/36 063	4 505/16 365	6 236/17 011
	Rate	19.3%	29.2%	42.2%	27.5%	36.7%
Scotland	Numerator/denominator	9 950/31 019	1 303/2 558	792/1 323	337/591	420/784
	Rate	32.1%	50.9%	59.9%	57.0%	53.6%
Wales	Numerator/denominator	3 295/19 450	438/1 433	306/676	349/1 418	84/252
	Rate	16.9%	30.6%	45.3%	24.6%	33.3%
GB	Numerator/denominator	79 714/395 048	28 614/96 047	16 300/38 062	5 191/18 374	6 740/18 047
	Rate	20.2%	29.8%	42.8%	28.3%	37.3%

Table 19 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by index of multiple deprivation quintile

		Q1 = least deprived	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5 = most deprived
England	Numerator/denominator	13 892/81 479	16 704/89 502	21 231/98 381	29 400/113 750	39 889/130 034
	Rate	17.0%	18.7%	21.6%	25.8%	30.7%
Scotland	Numerator/denominator	2 196/6 802	2 647/8 508	2 426/7 785	3 246/8 989	4 474/10 448
	Rate	32.3%	31.1%	31.2%	36.1%	42.8%
Wales	Numerator/denominator	646/4 092	672/4 332	887/4 770	977/5 111	1 517/6 156
	Rate	15.8%	15.5%	18.6%	19.1%	24.6%
GB	Numerator/denominator	16 734/92 373	20 023/102 342	24 544/110 936	33 623/127 850	45 880/146 638
	Rate	18.1%	19.6%	22.1%	26.3%	31.3%

Table 20 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by maternal age in years

		<20 years	20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	40+
England	Numerator/denominator	3 888/11 588	15 935/58 419	30 720/132 813	37 694/180 730	25 933/106 975	8 119/25 674
	Rate	33.6%	27.3%	23.1%	20.9%	24.2%	31.6%
Scotland	Numerator/denominator	398/1 062	1 640/4 828	3 538/10 863	5 176/15 176	3 390/8 691	913/2 071
	Rate	37.5%	34.0%	32.6%	34.1%	39.0%	44.1%
Wales	Numerator/denominator	217/752	718/3 451	1 252/6 877	1 489/8 386	867/4 364	235/917
	Rate	28.9%	20.8%	18.2%	17.8%	19.9%	25.6%
GB	Numerator/denominator	4 503/13 402	18 293/66 698	35 510/150 553	44 359/204 292	30 190/120 030	9 267/28 662
	Rate	33.6%	27.4%	23.6%	21.7%	25.2%	32.3%

Table 21 Proportion of women and birthing people who gave birth to a singleton baby between 24⁺⁰ and 42⁺⁶ weeks who attended their first (booking) appointment with a midwife after 10⁺⁰ weeks of gestation by parity

	England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Primiparous				
Number of primiparous women and birthing people included in analysis	240 013	20 220	12 593	272 826
Number of primiparous women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	50 916	6 700	2 270	59 886
Rate of primiparous women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	21.2%	33.1%	18.0%	22.0%
Multiparous				
Number of multiparous women and birthing people included in analysis	273 372	22 267	12 155	307 794
Number of multiparous women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	70 171	8 270	2 507	80 948
Rate of multiparous women and birthing people who attended their booking appointment after 10 ⁺⁰ weeks	25.7%	37.1%	20.6%	26.3%

Appendix 2

Table 22 Proportion of term babies born small for gestational age at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks of gestation) or early term (37–39 weeks of gestation), and those whose birth was recorded as spontaneous or iatrogenic

		England	Scotland	Wales	GB
Number of trusts/board included in analysis		117	11	4	132
Number of term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks) included in analysis		9 054	690	347	10 091
Number of term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks) and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	4 517	359	173	5 049
	Iatrogenic	4 537	331	174	5 042
Rate of term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born at or after their estimated due date (40 weeks) and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	49.8%	52.2%	50.7%	50.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	24.9–69.7%	37.6–58.8%	42.4–60.3%	24.9–69.7%
	Provider rate IQR	41.7–55.2%	44.6–54.1%	43.7–57.9%	42.3–55.2%
	Iatrogenic	50.2%	47.8%	49.3%	50.0%
	Provider rate Min–Max	30.0–81.2%	40.3–62.5%	40.8–57.7%	30.0–81.2%
	Provider rate IQR	44.7–58.3%	45.9–55.9%	42.7–56.4%	44.7–58.3%
Number of early term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born between 37–39 weeks included in the analysis		13 105	848	341	14 294
Number of early term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were born between 37–39 weeks and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	3 765	326	91	4 182
	Iatrogenic	9 340	522	250	10 112
Rate of early term babies with birthweight <10 th centile who were who were born between 37–39 weeks and whose birth was recorded as:	Spontaneous	28.7%	38.9%	26.4%	29.3%
	Provider rate Min–Max	12.6–47.4%	24.7–51.0%	24.4–27.9%	12.6–51.0%
	Provider rate IQR	21.2–32.0%	31.1–46.7%	25.5–27.7%	22.4–32.8%
	Iatrogenic	71.3%	61.2%	73.7%	70.7%
	Provider rate Min–Max	52.4–88.7%	51.6–82.8%	72.3–75.8%	51.6–88.7%
	Provider rate IQR	68.2–78.6%	53.0–68.9%	72.3–74.8%	67.3–78.3%

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Dr Amar Karia, Clinical Fellow (Obstetrics); **Kirstin Webster**, Clinical Fellow (Neonatology); **Alissa Frémeaux**, Statistician; **Buthaina Ibrahim**, Statistician; **George Dunn**, Audit Lead; **Emma Heighway**, Project Coordinator; **Dr Fran Carroll**, Head of Research Partnerships; **Dr Ipek Gurol-Urganci**, Senior Methodological Advisor; **Professor Asma Khalil**, Senior Clinical Lead (Obstetrics); **Professor Sam Oddie**, Senior Clinical Lead (Neonatology); **Dr James Harris**, Senior Clinical Lead (Midwifery); **Professor Jan van der Meulen**, Senior Methodologist and Audit Chair.

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